# A TIMELINE OF EVENTS IN PALESTINE-ISRAEL



# Israel-Palestine Historical Timeline



1897

First Zionist Congress meets in Basel

# 1916

The British Commissioner in Egypt promises the Arab leadership post-war independence for former Ottoman Arab provinces.



# 1920

Palestine becomes British Mandate after Ottomans defeated in WWI



1936-37

Arab revolt begins whilst a Zionist paramilitary

1937- The Peel Commission
Lord Peel recommends partitioning
a third of British Mandate Palestine
into a Jewish state and making the
rest an Arab state. Palestinian &
Arab representatives reject this and
demand an end to Jewish
immigration. Violent opposition
continues until 1938 before being
crushed with reinforcements from
the UK.

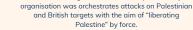
#### 1967

The Six Day War begins on 5 June when Arab armies amass on Israel's border. Israel launches a pre-emptive air strike and manages to defeat the armies of Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Israel gained the West Bank, Gaza, the Sinai and the Golan Heights.



# 1917 -The Balfour Agreement

British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour commits Britain to work towards "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people", in a letter to leading Zionist Lord Rothschild.



estabishment of the new State

of Israel on the 16th May, 1948.

Palestine" by force.

May 1948

David Ben-Gurion proclaims the



## 1947

Britain hands responsibility for resolving the conflict over to the UN.

1964

The Palestinian Liberation
Organization (PLO) is established.
Yasser Arafat becomes its
chairman five years later

#### 1974

Yasser Arafat makes a speech at the UN. It becomes a watershed moment for the Palestinian struggle for international recognition. A year later, a US State Department Official would state that "the legitimate interests of the Palestinian Arabs must be taken into account in the negotiating of an Arab-Israeli peace"



# April 1948 - Deir Yassin Massacre

The massacre of around 100 Palestinians by Jewish militia leads to hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fleeing to Lebanon, Egypt and the area which is now the West Bank.

The Yom Kippur War catches Israel off-guard as Egypt and Syria make advances in Sinai and the Golan

1973

Heights to urge negotiations with Israel.

Egypt and Israel sign the Camp David peace accords in September 1978 outlining "the framework for peace in the Middle East" which included limited autonomy for Palestinians.

## 1988

1987-1993 The First Intifada

The Palestinian National Council (a government-in-exile) convenes in Algeria in November and votes to accept a "two-state" solution based on the 1947 UN partition, to renounce terrorism and to seek a negotiated settlement calling for Israel to withdraw from territory captured in the 1967 war.

#### 1994

On May 4, Israel and the PLO reach an agreement in Cairo to implement Israel's military withdrawal from most of the Gaza Strip, excluding lewish settlements and the land around them and from the Palestinian town of Jericho in the West Bank. On 1 July, jubilant crowds line the streets of Gaza to cheer Yasser Arafat's return to Palestine after 27 years in exile. The Palestinian National Authority (PA) in the autonomous areas is formed.

# 1995

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated by a Jewish religious extremist on November 4th sending shockwaves around the world.



# 1993 - The Oslo Accords

The election of the left-wing Labour government in June 1992, led by Yitzhak Rabin, triggers a period of frenetic Israeli-Arab peacemaking in the mid-1990s. Israel finally agrees to allow PLO participants in peace talks and negotiations culminate in the Declaration of Principles, signed on the White House lawn and sealed with a historic first handshake between Rabin and Arafat watched by 400 million people around the world.

## attention. The Israeli Defence Forces respond with plastic bullets and sometimes live ammunition, which is criticized as disproportionate. During the six years, 1551 Palestinians, 271 Israeli citizens, and 150 Israeli security forces were killed.

A mass uprising - or intifada - against the Israeli occupation

begins in Gaza and quickly spreads to the West Bank. Protests take the form of civil disobedience, throwing stones and molotov

cocktails, general strikes, boycotts on Israeli products, graffiti,

and barricades. The uprising aets widespread international

# 2004-05

Yasser Arafat is taken ill and flown to France in late October 2004. He dies of a mysterious blood disorder on 11 November. Mahmoud Abbas is elected president of the PA in January 2005.

2010

Obama, Abbas and

Netanyahu gather to restart

negotiations and direct them

towards a two-state solution,

with a lewish state of Israel

and the creation of a state for

the Palestinian people.

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# 2008-09

2006

Hamas wins a

landslide majority in

the Palestinian

elections and ousts

Fatah from Gaza.

Israel launches 'Operation Cast Lead' in a full-scale invasion of Gaza to counteract the launching of rockets by Hamas. In January 2009 Israel and Hamas agree to a unilateral ceasefire ending months of

Palestinian militants step up their suicide attacks agains Israeli citizens in 2002 as the death toll increases at an alarming rate. Israel responds with Operation Defensive Shield, building a "security barrier" along the West Bank that Palestinians see as an attempt to annex more land

2002



2012 Clashes between Hamas and Israel erupted with the deadliest violence since the 2008 Gaza invasion, Israel and Hamas exchange rocket fire killing and wounding dozens of Israelis and Palestinians.



# 2000-05 - The Second Intifada

Ariel Sharon with an Israeli political delegation tours the Temple Mount, a provocative act to Palestinian Muslims, spurring demonstrations. The demonstrations marked a start to the violent Second Intifada lasting five years. During this time, 1010 Israelis and over 3000 Palestinians were killed. The Palestinians engaged in numerous suicide bombings, rock throwing and gunfire, while the Israelis responded with gunfire, tank and air attacks, and numerous targeted killings.

#### 2014

Hamas and the PA form a reconciliation gareement as tensions rise on both sides leading to more violence. During seven weeks of fighting, approximately 2,100 Palestinians were killed (approx. 1617 civilians and 693 Hamas militants), with more than 11,000 wounded and 100,000 left homeless. On Israel's side, 64. soldiers and six civilians were killed while 469 soldiers and 256 civilians were injured.



# @realDonaldTrump 21st March 2019 After 52 years it is time for the United States to fully recognise Israel's Sovereig over the Golan Heights, which is of critical strategic and security importance to the State of Israel and Regional Stability!

Donald Trump announces that the US government would recognize lerusalem as the unified capital of Israel. This was followed by the move of the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem soon

2017



Benjamin Netanyahu wins the election on 29 May, campaigning against the Oslo peace deals. Tensions increase under Netanyahu's settlement and religious sites policies.

# 2020

# The 'Deal of the Century'

After ongoing delays to the Trump administration's long awaited 'deal of the land in the Neaey desert. The plan is

