

A historical Reading in the Arab-foreign conflicts during the twentieth century: Arab-Israeli conflict as a model

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Abstract:

This study aimed to shed light on the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the twentieth century AD, it touched on the roots and historical depth of the background of this conflict, it began almost since the establishment of the Zionist Organization at the end of the nineteenth century AD in 1897 in Switzerland, then the study focused on the features of the Arab-Israeli conflict, such as the historical, geographical, ideological and numerical features of humanity, then the study showed the most important stages of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and each of the three stages differs from the other stage in terms of strength and weakness on both sides. In 1982 and 2006, and the Gaza war in 2008, the study concluded with the conclusion of the research and the most important findings and recommendations. The researcher has followed the descriptive historical research method, and the most important results are: that the Israeli-Jewish ambitions in the Arab lands did not start in the twentieth century, but began since the establishment of the Zionist Organization in 1897 AD, and also that this conflict is ongoing and ongoing, and that the Arabs are demanding their legitimate rights in the lands occupied. The researcher reached other results and made some recommendations.

Introduction:

The conflict between the Arabs and the Zionists for existence appeared before the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel on May 15, 1948 AD; This was preceded by the occupation of Arab lands by the Jews, then came the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel, from which the conflict began and has continued until now. This conflict was born on the basis that it is an international conflict due to the multiplicity of intertwined parties in it, and as a multidimensional conflict by virtue of the nature of the conflict itself. It is considered one of the most important and prominent international conflicts, and it is still the struggle for the first destiny of the Arab and Islamic nation. It is the most important issues and the basis of the challenges facing all Arabs. It carries a lot of international interactions; Which made him a general humanitarian concern. In addition to all of that, it is the main axis around which the peoples and states of the region have moved, and its interactions and effects have contributed to the formulation of political life and its nature in this important region of the world. What highlighted this conflict and made it of great importance to all Arabs during this century is first of all the land of Palestine and its religious sanctity to the general Arabs and Muslims, the hostile history of the Jews towards Arab and Muslim issues, as well as Western alliances with the Zionist Organization to form the Zionist entity on Arab land with the aim of tearing and weakening the Arab nation and keep it¹ (1). The Arab-Israeli conflict has remained far from settled; Because it is the most complex and intertwined problem than the rest of the conflicts as a result of the interaction of many factors; Some of them are subjective and objective, and some are local and international. It is worth noting that what has made the Arab-Israeli conflict extremely complicated since its inception is the Zionist project that did not target Palestine only, but all the Arab land in history, identity, and sanctities, and in addition to all the wealth and bounties owned by the Arabs. The danger of this project is due to its being in agreement with The Western European expansionist project and its plans to divide the Arab world and deprive it of unity² (2).

¹1) Saleh, Mohsen Muhammad, The Palestinian Question: Its Morals and Developments Until 1422 AH / 2001 AD, Al-Quds Book Series (10), Cairo: Arab Media Center, 1, 1423 AH / 2022 AD, p. 11.

²(2) Hassoun, Muhammad and Al-Sayed, Hussein, the Palestinian cause, Damascus University: College of Political Sciences, 1432 AH / 2011 AD, p. 11.

In April 1948, the Palestinians appealed to their brothers in the Arab countries for help when the Israeli Argon ¹(1) forces headed by Menachem Begin ²(2) carried out a massacre in the village of DeirYassin³(3) and exterminated the majority of its residents ⁴(4). The Arab population fled and took refuge in neighboring Arab countries. In the face of the cries and pleas of the Palestinians, the Arab countries took a decision to enter their forces into the Palestinian territories to help their residents and restore peace. Thus began the Arab-Israeli conflict. Abd al-Rahm.

Oan Azzam⁵(5), the Secretary-General of the Arab League, cabled the United Nations, informing him that the Arab countries were obliged to intervene on the side of the Palestinian people, not for nothing, but to prevent chaos, maintain security and restore order ⁶(6).

The historical roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict:

The beginnings of the Arab-Israeli conflict go back to the second half of the nineteenth century, when the Zionist movement arose in Europe with the encouragement of European colonial countries; To solve the Jewish question on the one hand, and to protect colonial interests in the Arab region on the other, by establishing a national home for the Jews in Palestine despite the Arab rejection of the Zionist colonial project.

The origins of the Arab-Israeli conflict can be traced back to the Zionist movement's endeavor to build a state exclusively for Jews in Palestine. The movement succeeded in obtaining a resolution from the United Nations General Assembly in 1947 AD to divide Palestine into two Arab and Jewish states. The Arab countries rejected the resolution, and demanded a unified state in Palestine. On May 15, 1948, the establishment of the State of Israel was announced, which led to the entry of some member states of the League of Arab States into Palestine to prevent partition, and due to the support of the two superpowers of Israel, the efforts of the Arab armies only resulted in saving the part that was allocated to the Arabs under the partition resolution (⁷1).

The Arab-Zionist conflict is described as a civilized conflict that presupposes the existence of the belligerent nation and is based on collective interdependence from the standpoint of national security and the civilizational character of the nation

¹(1) The Argonne Forces: It is a national military organization, a military conglomerate described as a terrorist by the English authorities in Palestine in the period prior to the declaration of the State of Israel. The Israelis believe that the Argon is a fighting organization calling for freedom, and it was established in the year 1350 AH / 1931 AD. Many attacks were carried out in Palestine from 1356 AH / 1937 until 1367 AH / 1948 AD. (The Palestinian Encyclopedia, 1/182-183).

²(2) Menachem Begin: He is the President of Israel from 1397 AH / 1977 AD until 1403 AH / 1983 AD. He was born in Brest-Litovsk in Russia in 1331 AH / 1913 AD. It was he who signed the Camp David Accords with Sadat. He had joined the Zionist movement in Poland in 1359 AH / 1940 AD. He immigrated to Palestine and was the head of the Argonne movement, one of the Zionist terrorist organizations, and he died in the year 1412 AH / 1992 AD. (Firas Al-Bitar, Military Political Encyclopedia, 2/530-531).

³(3) DeirYassin: It is a village located a few kilometers from Jerusalem on a hill connecting it with Tel Aviv. The Argonne forces massacred 260 unarmed Palestinians. The Zionist state was proud of this massacre 32 years after its occurrence, when the names of the Zionist organizations: Irgun, Etzel, Palmach and Haganah were named on the streets that were erected on the ruins of the Palestinian village DeirYassin. Masoud Al-Khawand, Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, "D.N", 2006 AD, 14/211.

⁴Riyadh, Mahmoud, *Memoirs of Mahmoud Riad (1367-1398 AH / 1948-1978 AD)*, Beirut, The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, 1, 1981 AD, p. 13.

⁵Abdul RahmanAzzam: He is Abdul Rahman Hassan Azzam. He was born on March 8, 1893 AD and on March 22, 1945 AD, he became the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and remained its Secretary General until 1952 AD. Before that, he was Minister of Endowments in the Ministry of Ali Maher Pasha. Participated with the Ottomans in the First World War. He died on 2/6/1976 AD. Ahmed Al-Alawneh, *Tail Al-Alam Al-Zarkali*, Jeddah: Dar Al-Manara, 2002, vol. 2, p. 100.

⁶Hussein, Hussein Al-Sayed, *The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict*, Damascus: Damascus University, 132 AH / 2011 AD.

⁷Selim, Muhammad Al-Sayed, *The Development of International Politics in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, Cairo: Dar Al-Fath, 1423 AH / 2002 AD, pg. 604.

In one aspect, it formed the conflict between Arab and Islamic culture and civilization on the one hand, and Zionism as representative of the Jews and its assertion of belonging to Western civilization on the other (12)

It is a historical conflict characterized by continuity; It is the longest international conflict in the modern era. It is a complex conflict as a result of the many overlapping parties in it, whether at the local, regional or international levels, and at the popular and governmental levels, and it has resulted in effects that are difficult to remove.

It is also a comprehensive conflict whose arena extended to include political, economic, military and cultural aspects. It includes universal rather than sub-aspects that touch upon land, population, and systems. It is described as a fateful struggle; Where each party seeks to destroy and eliminate the other in whole or in part, and it is a struggle over legitimacy, whether it is true or not; fact or claim; It means a rejection of the other and a threat to national security associated with that aspect (1). Features of the Arab-Israeli conflict: The Arab-Israeli conflict has several features and characteristics that distinguish it from other types of conflicts. These features are as follows (2): 1 - Historical features: The conflict between Jews, Arabs and Muslims since ancient times, but the Basel Conference 1315 AH / 1897 AD (3) is the beginning of this conflict. Since the Jews left Egypt in fear of Pharaoh and their coming to Palestine, where the Canaanites used to live, they wreaked great corruption in it, and with this barbaric spirit, the Jews entered Palestine bearing in mind the extermination of the population and the emptying of the land from its original owners. The daily practices of the Jews in Palestine and abroad still testify that they did not change and did not change their character, which was not tamed by the centuries and influenced by civilizations. (4).

2 - Doctrinal features: The Jews started their struggle on the basis of belief, because they knew from the beginning that belief; It is the cornerstone of many conflicts.

3 - Geographical features: The Jews insisted on clarifying this dimension, and made it one of their basic and fixed slogans from which they proceed in their struggle with the Arabs. From the moment they began the conflict with the Canaanites, they made it clear that Palestine was not their only goal in that conflict. The Jews built their strategy on the basis of the establishment of Greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. Throughout the stages of that conflict, the Jews kept inciting nations against the Arab and Islamic nation and plotting various methods of plots and conspiracies, taking advantage of their economic, scientific, and media influence, which they gained over the days in various parts of the world (2).

4 - Numerical and human features: The Jews realized from the beginning that they would not be able to achieve any victory in their struggle with the Arabs if they relied on their own strength. They knew their weak point, which was their small number, so they made the best investment and compensated themselves for it by seeking help from others. They made this a strategic requirement in their struggle with the Arabs. The Arabs agreed to appoint a commander of the Arab armies, which entered the battle and Nablus (1). The Egyptian army went in two directions; The first: the penetration of Ashdod (2) 20

¹Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David", a research in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years", Amman: Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation, Beirut: Foundation Al-Arabiya for Studies and Publishing, I 1, 1420 AH / 1999 AD, p. 107.

²(1) Barakat, Nizam Mahmoud, the Arab-Israeli conflict from Madrid to 1419 AH / 1997 AD, the political aspect, "D.M", "D.N", "D.T", pp. 227-228.

³(2) Yaghi, Ismail Ahmed, The Historical Roots of the Palestinian Cause, Riyadh: Dar Al-Marikh, 1403 AH / 1983 AD. pp. 140-145.

⁴The Basel Conference: Basel is a Swiss city in its north on the Rhine River. It is a river port, an industrial center, and rich museums. The Basel Conference was held. It is a conference held under the leadership of Theodor Herzl on August 29, 1897 AD. It is the first Zionist Congress. It has several decisions, the most important of which is considering Palestine as a homeland for the Jews, Ahmed Attia Allah, The Political Dictionary, pp. 216-217.

⁵Yaghi, Ismail Ahmed, The Historical Roots of the Palestinian Cause, Riyadh: Dar Al-Marikh, 1403 AH / 1983 AD, p. 141.

⁶2) Yaghi, Ismail Ahmed, The Historical Roots of the Palestinian Cause, previous referance., p. 142.

⁷ (1)Nablus: a city in Palestine on the western bank of Jordan, which is Samaria in the past. Near it is Jacob's Well, and Joseph's Tomb: It is supervised by the Nablus Mountains (The Facilitated Arabic Encyclopedia, vol. 4, p. 3337.)

miles from Tel Aviv ²(3). The second: advanced through Beersheba³ (4), Hebron ⁴(5), and Bethlehem ⁵(6), and occupied Ashdod, Deir Snead⁶ (7), and Netzalim⁷(8). and entered Gaza ⁸(9). A Saudi infantry battalion and other volunteers from Sudan and Libya participated with the Egyptian armies, while the Lebanese army was limited to protecting the borders⁹ (10).

The Arab forces have made good progress on the ground against Israel. But the bias of America and Britain on the side of Israel and through the Security Council were able to stop shooting between the ¹⁰(3): the Jordanian army and entered Jericho ¹¹(4), Old Jerusalem, and the Iraqi army entered Tulkarm¹²(5) and Jenin ¹³(6).

two sides, and for there to be a four-week armistice that Bernadotte ¹⁴(11) presented to the Security Council; Where he made proposals rejected by the Arabs as well as the Zionists ¹(12)

¹¹ (Ashdod: a coastal city on the coast of historical Palestine, controlled by Israel since its occupation in 1367 AH / 1948 AD, and the displacement of its Arab population. It is located on the Mediterranean Sea in the north of the city of Ashkelon. It was built by the Canaanites who inhabited historical Palestine around 3000 BC. Its area is 47.24 km². (Hussein Ali Loubani, Dictionary of Palestinian Towns and Villages Names, Beirut: Library of Lebanon, 1st Edition, 2006 AD, p. 8.)

² (3) 2Tel Aviv: a modern city and a port near Jaffa, occupied Palestine, which is the capital of the Zionist entity (MasoudKhawand, Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, 1420, p. 204 .

³ (4))Beersheba: One of the largest and oldest of historic Palestine, it is located today 71 km southwest of Jerusalem. It is the largest city in the desert Negev region, as it is sometimes called the "Capital of the Negev". The city is the administrative and commercial center of this region, which extends south to the city of Eilat, and its area is 117.5 km². It has Ben-Gurion University. (Hussein Loubani, Dictionary of the Names of Towns and Villages, p. 46.)

⁴ (5)Hebron: a city in Palestine in the West Bank, the base of Ibrahim Al-Khalil's tomb governorate, with a famous mosque and a university. It is ancient Hebron. (The Easy Arabic Encyclopedia, Volume 2, pg. 1452

⁵ (6)Bethlehem: a city in Palestine, south of Jerusalem, the cradle of Christ. It has the Church of the Nativity, which has handicrafts, and where the departure of Christmas. (The Easy Arabic Encyclopedia, Part 1, p. 861.)

⁶ (DeirSunayd: Named after the Sunayd family from the wombs of an Arab tribe, these quarters were settled in the early days of Islam. It is a Palestinian village located 12 kilometers to the north-east of Gaza City. It is one of the Rafah-Haifa railway stations between Al-Majdal and Gaza. It rises 30 m above sea level. (Hussein Loubani, Dictionary of Asma al-Madeen, p. 108.)

⁷ (8)Netzarim: It is a village located about 5 kilometers southwest of Gaza City. It was established in 1392 AH / 1972 AD. In August 1426 AH/2005 CE, the residents of Netzarim were expelled by the Israel Defense Forces as part of the unilateral Israeli disengagement plan. (Hussein Loubani, Dictionary of Asma al-Madeen, p. 67.)

⁸Gaza: a city in southern Palestine on the Mediterranean, the base of the Gaza Strip (The Facilitated Arab Encyclopedia, vol.3, p. 2330).

⁹) Tarbin, Ahmad, The Palestine Question, 1315 - 1367 AH / 1897 - 1948 AD, Damascus: "D.N", 1388 AH / 1968 AD, pp. 942-947

¹⁰3)) previous reference , p. 147.

¹¹4)) Ariha: A Palestinian city in the Jordan Valley, 260 m below sea level, the oldest walled city in the world. It contains phosphates (The Facilitated Arabic Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 245).

¹²5)Tulkarm: a Palestinian city located northwest of the West Bank. It is located in the middle of the coastal plain in length and rises from sea level 55-125 m, and its area is 32,610 dunums. It is about 15 kilometers from the Mediterranean coast, where the plain meets the east with the feet of the Nablus Mountains. (Masoud Al-Khawand, Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, Volume 14, p. 218).

¹³(6) Jenin: A Palestinian city, the center and largest city in Jenin Governorate, located in the north of the West Bank of the Palestinian Authority. Historically, it is considered one of the Triangle cities in northern Palestine, 75 km north of Jerusalem. Jenin overlooks the Jordan Valley to the east and Marj Bin Amer to the north. (Masoud Al-Khawand, The Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, Volume 14, pg. 207).

¹⁴11)) Bernadotte: He is Count Folke Bernadotte, a Swedish diplomat who headed the Swedish Red Cross. He was born on 6/7/1312 AH/2/1/1895AD in Stockholm and was killed on 11/13/1367 AH/7/9/1948AD in Jerusalem. (Firas al-Bitar, Political and Military Encyclopedia, vol. 1, pg. 467.)

All of this gave the Zionists an opportunity to strengthen their positions and assemble many weapons, and they were able to defeat some Arab armies. The Arab disputes over Palestinian representation in the United Nations General Assembly also contributed to the Arab defeat and to enabling Israel to establish its state on Arab lands on Ramadan 8, 1367 AH / May 15, 1948 CE ²(1.)

Stages of the Arab-Israeli conflict:

The Arab-Israeli conflict from 1949 AD to 1393 AH / 1973 AD can be divided into the following stages:

1. The first phase 1949-1956 AD:

Based on the Security Council's decisions to finally stop the fighting on all fronts, an Israeli delegation and an Egyptian delegation headed to the island of Rhodes³ (2) to negotiate the signing of the armistice agreement, and that was an official negotiation between Israel and an Arab country, and negotiations began under the leadership of a representative from the United Nations. On January 13, 1949 AD⁴ (3). The negotiations ended with the signing of an armistice with Egypt, and it consisted of twelve articles as a permanent armistice agreement.

During these articles, it would be a final settlement agreement even with regard to the Palestinian issue, and the Egyptian side was preparing it as a military agreement that did not affect the final settlement of the future of Palestine⁵(4). This agreement was followed by agreements between the Zionist entity and Lebanon in March 1368 AH / 1949 AD, and with Jordan on April 4, 1949 AD, and with Syria on June 20, 1949 AD⁶(5).

In 1949, a meeting was held in Lausanne⁷(1) attended by the four aforementioned Arab countries that signed truces with Israel and agreed to the Lausanne Protocol, and attached to this protocol the decision to partition Palestine and with it the partition map⁸(2)

These truces and agreements benefited the Zionist entity; Where it opened the door for Israel to gain membership in the United Nations. It obtained this in 1949 on the condition that Israel commit to implementing the partition resolution for the refugees⁹(3). In May 1950, a new important move towards stabilizing peace in the region occurred when the Tripartite Declaration was issued by

¹(12) Tarbin, Ahmad, The Palestine Question, previous reference, pg. 961.

²1 Hussein, Hussein Al-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, Damascus: Damascus University, 132 AH / 2011 AD, pp. 120-121.

³ (2)Rhodes: a Greek mountainous island, the most important of the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea, 1,398 km², its base is the port of Rhodes, a summer and winter resort, ancient walls and Byzantine churches. It is one of the bases that were used against Egypt in the tripartite aggression, and the armistice was signed between the Arabs and the Zionists in 1349 AH / 1930 AD. (The Easy Arabic Encyclopedia, Volume 2, pg. 1673)

⁴(3) Mahmoud Riyad, previous reference, p. 14.

⁵4)) Al-Akkad, Salah, The Development of the Arab-Israeli Conflict 1375-1378 AH / 1956-1967 AD, Cairo: "D.N", 1975 AD, pp. 16-19.

⁶(5) Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, pp. 123-125.

⁷ (1)Lausanne: a city in Switzerland north of a lake north of Lake Lemman, a tourist center, international hotels, watchmaking. A peace treaty was concluded between Turkey and the allies in 1341 AH / 1923 AD: see: (The Facilitated Arabic Encyclopedia, Part 3, pg. 2896)

⁸ (2)Henry Riad, previous reference, p. 16

⁹ (3)The previous reference, p. 17.

America, England, and France on consolidating peace in the Middle East and the three countries' opposition to the use of force between the countries of the region.

The League of Arab States, since its inception, has been concerned with the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict; Where an Arab economic boycott was imposed on Israel, which indicates the Arab environment's rejection of Israel's presence in its midst. In 1950 AD, the Arab countries signed the "Treaty of Mutual Defense and Economic Cooperation" which called for the first time to support the Arab countries, and if any Arab country was subjected to aggression Armed you will use military force or all means to repel the aggression. The formation of a permanent military committee from representatives of the Arab armies' staff of war in order to organize joint defense plans and the formation of the Joint Arab Defense Council from the Arab foreign and defense ministers under the supervision of the League Council ¹(4). These Arab moves came to respond to Israel and its aggressive policy against Arab countries since the first days of its establishment Israel's aggression against Syria in 1950 ²(5); But these forces did not do anything positive and remained ink on paper.

In 1950 AD, Israel issued the Absentee Law and, at this stage of the Arab-Israeli conflict, confiscated the properties of the Islamic Endowment ³(1). The differences between the Arabs and Israel during the period (1949-1951 AD) were limited to the level of negotiation and mediation, while in the field of direct relations between the entity and the Arabs, an atmosphere of relative calm prevailed in the three years that followed the signing of the agreements and armistices ⁴(2).

In 1953, the Israeli forces attacked two Syrian villages, Qibiya⁵(3) and Nahalin⁶(4). Then it attacked Gaza on February 28, 1955. Tensions increased between Israel and its neighboring countries such as Jordan, Syria, and Egypt until the end of 1955 AD ⁷(5).

1956 AD war:

On October 29, 1956, the Israeli forces attacked Sinai and Gaza with the complicity of Britain and France, which was called the tripartite aggression against Egypt ⁸(6). It was a good opportunity For Israel to carry out the role required of it to serve the colonial interests in the Middle East in 1956 AD in response to the nationalization of the Suez Canal, which posed a threat to colonial interests in the region⁹ (7).

¹(4) Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David", a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years", Amman: Abdul HameedShoman Foundation, Beirut: Foundation Al-Arabiya for Studies and Publishing, 1, 1420 AH / 1999 AD, p. 122.

²The previous reference,p .109.

³ (1)Abd al-Rahim, Abd al-Rahim Abd al-Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, Doha: Dar al-Mutanabi, 4th edition, 1426 AH / 1996 AD, p. 373.

⁴ (2)Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, p. 135

⁵ (3)Qibiya or Qibiya: a Palestinian town located to the west of the city of Ramallah and now affiliated with the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate. In the past, it was attached to the district of Lydda, as it is only 11 km to the north-east of it, and it is located to the north-east of the city of Jerusalem and is far from It is about 32 km², with an area of about 16,000 acres. (Hussein Loubani, Dictionary of the Names of Towns and Villages, p. 216.)

⁶ (4)Nahalin: a Palestinian village in the West Bank, located in the Bethlehem Governorate, and it fell under the Israeli occupation in the 1967 AD, but it now belongs to the Palestinian National Authority and has a village council. (Hussein Loubani, Dictionary of the Names of Towns and Villages, p. 269.)

⁷(5) Henry Riad, previous reference, p. 18.

⁸ (6)Abd al-Rahim, Abd al-Rahim Abd al-Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, Doha: Dar al-Mutanabi, 4th edition, 1426 AH / 1996 AD, p. 374.(.

⁹(7) Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David," a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years," previous reference, pp. 109-110.

This tripartite aggression is an important indicator of the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict. With this tripartite aggression, the Arab-Israeli conflict intensified and the conflict between the West and the East in the region aggravated¹ (1).

When the Soviet Union sensed the rise of the American role in the tripartite aggression and showed that it was a superpower, it supported the Arab countries and threatened on November 5, 1956 AD to use Russian missiles against the aggressor countries, and also announced on November 11, 1956 its willingness to send volunteers to end the occupation²(2). The aggression ended with the withdrawal of the triple invasion forces from Sinai, Gaza, and Port Said, and the international emergency forces of the United Nations were linked between Egypt and Israel³ (4). In March 1957, it ended with Israel completing its withdrawal from Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. It also completed its withdrawal to the east of Al-Arish in 1957⁴ (5).

The 1956 AD aggression was not the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict after the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel, but rather the end of a phase of this conflict.

2 - The second stage (1958 - 1967 AD):

Since the tripartite aggression, the Arabs' awareness of the danger of the Israeli presence and its expansionist ambitions has increased, which is no longer limited to Palestine, but has become a threat to both Syria and Egypt.

Lebanon, and Jordan, and from here the idea of the unity of the Arab ranks began to emerge in a serious and strong way, and the union between Egypt and Syria was on February 22, 1958 AD to confront the growing Zionist threat. over the Arab countries, with the exception of a single battle that occurred between Israel and the Arab forces on the Syrian border, and this battle was a harsh lesson for Israel⁵ (1). But after the union contract broke up in September 1961, Israel began to exercise its activities against the Arab countries, and announced in 1963 that it would work to divert the course of the Jordan River⁶(2). The Arab front was also active to confront the expansionist Israeli conspiracies, so it held Arab summit conferences, which contributed to the formation of a unified leadership to gather the Arab armies and unify their leadership. Then came the declaration of the Palestine Liberation Organization⁷(3) in 1964, and the Palestinian Fatah Organization appeared¹(4). Then Israel

¹ (1)Mahmoud Riyad, previous reference, p. 20.

² (2)previous reference, p. 23.

³ (4)Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David," a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years," previous reference, pg. 374

⁴(5) Hussein Al-Sayed, previous reference, pp. 153-154.

⁵ (1)Abdel Rahim, Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, previous reference, p. 375.

⁶ (2)The Jordan River: a river that passes in the Levant, its length is about 251 km and the length of its plain is about 360 km. It is formed at the confluence of three tributaries: Baniyas, coming from Syria, and Al-Landan, coming from northern Palestine, and Al-Hasbani, coming from Lebanon, forming the upper Jordan River, which flows into Lake Tiberias. It stems from the eastern mountain range of Lebanon (Mustafa Murad al-Dabbagh, Encyclopedia of Our Country Palestine, Beirut: Dar al-Fikr, "D.T.", p. 63.(

⁷ (3)The Palestine Liberation Organization or for short (PLO), a paramilitary political organization, recognized by the United Nations and the Arab League as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside Palestine. (Founded on 01/21/1384 AH/2/6/1964AD. The founders are: Yasser Arafat and Mahmoud Abbas (The Palestinian Encyclopedia, 4/313-316.(

began threatening its neighboring countries, threatening them if these countries did not take action that would put an end to the Palestinian guerrilla action ²(5).

At the first Arab Summit Conference in 1964 AD in Cairo, decisions were taken related to the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, on the one hand, and on the other hand, Arab-Arab attempts appeared after the conference to ease the conflict. The Arab Zionist, including Bourguiba³(6), who suggested solving the Palestinian issue through negotiation, but his proposal did not receive any approval from Israel or the Arab countries ⁴(7).

At the beginning of 1967 AD, the Zionist entity began to launch raids on the front with Syria, and at the same time, General Rabin announced⁵ (1) that the Israeli army would launch a lightning attack on Syria and would occupy Damascus to overthrow the government and then return ⁶(2), and in connection with that the Syrian Foreign Ministry issued A statement that stated: "Israel is paving the way for a major aggression, and Syria will not be alone in facing this aggression, but will stand by it in confronting all Arab countries" ⁷(3). And it dealt its sudden blow to Syria and Egypt in June 1967 ⁸(4), and Israel had succeeded in sympathizing with public opinion at that stage of the Arab-Israeli conflict, then the Israeli surprise was dangerous for the Arab preparation, and Israel chose the method that guaranteed it success ⁹(5).

The Israeli forces were able to occupy the entire Sinai and reached the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, and at the same time occupied all parts of the West Bank, including Jerusalem. On the ninth and tenth of June 1967 AD, Israel completed its occupation of the Golan ¹⁰(6) and also continued its aggression until its war aspirations were achieved ¹¹(7).

¹ (4) The Fatah movement is a Palestinian national movement. It recognizes the existence of the State of Israel and its right to exist on the lands it occupied before 1967 AD, and it is a major part of the Palestinian political spectrum, and the second largest Palestinian faction after Hamas, according to the last elections, and the largest of the PLO factions (Palestinian Encyclopedia, 2/204-206

²(5) Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, p. 154.

³ (6) Bourguiba: He is Habib Ben Ali, a Tunisian politician, born in Monastir in 1321 AH / 1903 AD, head of the Constitution Party, he fought for independence and was called the Great Mujahid, President of the Republic in 1376 AH / 1957 AD, see: (The Facilitated Arabic Encyclopedia, Part 1, p. 818.)

⁴(7) Hajjaj, Muhammad Farid Al-Sayed, Non-alignment, Cairo: Arab House for Printing and Publishing, "D.T", 1395 AH / 1975 AD, War of 67 Why, Cairo: The Egyptian General Book Authority, 1413 AH / 1993 AD, pp. 106-107.

⁵1) Rabin: Yitzhak Rabin, born in the year 1340 AH / 1922 AD in the city of Jerusalem, is a politician and a former military general in the Israeli army and the fifth Prime Minister of Israel who fled two terms. The first period 1974-1977 AD. And the second (1992-1995 AD). He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994. He was assassinated on November 4, 1995 AD (Abdul Wahab al-Kayyali, Encyclopedia of Politics, Beirut: The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, 3rd Edition, 1990 AD, 2/777.)

⁶ (2) Hussein, Ghazi, The Arab-Israeli Conflict and International Legitimacy, (Damascus: "Without a publisher", 1416 AH / 1995 AD, p. 40.

⁷ (3) previous reference , p. 42.

⁸ (4) Al-Akkad, Salah, The Development of the Arab-Israeli Conflict 1375-1378 AH / 1956-1967 AD, Cairo: "D.N", 1975 AD, p. 284.

⁹(5) Abdel Rahim, Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, previous reference, p. 376.

¹⁰ (6) The Golan: a mountainous area in Syria in the foothills of Jabal al-Sheikh overlooking the Jordan River and Lake Tiberias, the most important of which is Quneitra. Its area is 1,800 km², and it has been controlled by Israel since 1973 AD (Palestinian Encyclopedia 2/105-108.)

¹¹(7) Ghazi Hussein, previous reference, p. 165.

The United States of America was blocking any effective effort by the Security Council to stop the war of aggression against the Arabs, and it opposed the condemnation of Israel in the Council by using its veto ¹(1) ²(2).

In the beginning, the Arab rejection of the results of the 1967 war was complete, so Arab presidents and kings gathered in Khartoum on 27/8/1967 AD, and declared the three no's: no to negotiations with Israel, no to peace with it, and no to recognition of it" with an emphasis on the right of the Palestinian people to their homeland. The three No's quickly became loosened after the Arab countries agreed to Security Council Resolution 242 and Rogers' Project ³(3). Radical and major shifts emerged in the Arab countries' outlook and strategy against Israel⁴ (4).

The results of the June 1967 aggression against the Arab nation in the political and military fields are no less dangerous than the (Nakba) in 1948, and the 1967 war was described as a (setback). If the events of 1948 have resulted in the establishment of the Israeli state within limits that exceed what was allocated to it in the partition resolution; The June 1967 war led to the preparation of a large part of Arab public opinion at the popular and official level to recognize the Israeli presence on Arab land, and the hope of these people is to return to the pre-1967 borders in return for this recognition ⁵(5).

The third stage (1968-1973 AD):

At this stage, Egypt and the Arab countries living on the front line with Israel began to rebuild their forces in a sound manner, and the unity of the word of the Arabs began, and the unity of their ranks appeared after the setback ⁶(1). On March 21, 1968, the Palestinian resistance managed to defeat the Israelis in the Battle of Karama⁷ (2). The battle of dignity added a new victory to the Palestinian revolution, at a time when its sister Arab forces along the front lines were supporting their position in

¹1)) The right of veto: or the right of veto is the right to veto any resolution submitted to the Security Council without giving reasons, and is granted to the five permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Soviet Union, China, the United Kingdom, France and the United States (Nazim Al-Jasour, Encyclopedia of Politics, p. 284.

² (2)Al-Akkad, Salah, The Evolution of the Arab-Israeli Conflict 1375-1378 AH / 1956-1967 AD, previous reference, p. 291.

³ (3)The Rogers Project: An initiative that was presented by the United States of America in August of the year 1390 AH / 1970 AD. This initiative proposed to stop the Palestinian guerrillas stationed in the Jordan Valley, to stop their armed operations against Israel. Egypt, led by Abdel Nasser, agreed to this initiative, and then to Jordan, led by King Hussein. But the Palestine Liberation Organization refused to abide by it. (Masoud Al-Khawand, Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, 14/76.(

⁴ (4)Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David," a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years," previous reference, p. 112 .

⁵5)) Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, pp. 178-179.

⁶ (1)Al-Akkad, Salah, The Development of the Arab-Israeli Conflict 1375-1378 AH / 1956-1967 AD, previous reference, p. 378).

⁷ (The Battle of Al-Karamah: It took place on March 21, 1968 AD between the Israeli forces and the revolutionaries of the Palestinian Fatah movement in partnership with one artillery division of the Jordanian army. The Palestinian forces were able to achieve victory over the Israelis. And the Israeli army failed to achieve its strategic goals. This battle is considered an immortal epic in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict (The Palestinian Encyclopedia, 3/636-637.(

preparation for the day of separation in which their worth would be proven. This Arab-Israeli conflict continued until the sixth of October 1393 AH / 1973 AD ¹(3).

The October War and its place in the Arab-Israeli conflict:

The October 1973 war of liberation, which the Arab countries fought against Israel, is one of the most important Arab-Israeli wars. Because the Arab forces on October 6, 1973 AD managed to destroy the myth of Israel ²(4).

Among the results of this war is that it raised the morale of the Arab soldier and shattered the myth of the invincible Israeli soldier. The Arab, Libyan, Sudanese, Iraqi, Algerian, Tunisian, and Kuwaiti armies fought on the Egyptian front, and the Jordanian, Iraqi, Moroccan and Palestinian armies fought with the Syrians. The oil weapon played a major role in putting pressure on the United States, which in turn put pressure on Israel ³(5).

And international opinion's awareness of Israel's aggressive stance and expansionist ambitions, and its understanding of the justice of the Arab cause and the legitimacy of the Arabs' struggle for the liberation of their occupied lands ⁴(6)

The attack on Lebanon in 1982:

In July 1981, Israeli planes bombed targets located between Nabatiyeh and Sidon in Lebanon, and on August 10, 1981, Israeli planes raided southern Lebanon, and air strikes on Beirut ⁵(1). This has found widespread condemnation from several international bodies, including the United Nations.

In June 1982, the Zionist entity invaded Lebanon ⁶(2) in order to establish the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. This resulted in the occupation of Beirut, and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila⁷(3) against Palestinians. The aggression also resulted in the exit of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon and Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon after the Lebanese resistance forced it to withdraw from Beirut and other Lebanese territories.

This led to the rise of the Lebanese resistance movement to the Israeli occupation ⁸(1). This occupation of the capital, Beirut, came 40 days after the completion of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai on 5/6/1982 AD in accordance with the Camp David Accords¹ (2).

¹(3) Abdel Rahim, Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, previous reference, p. 378.

²(4)) Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, p. 229.

³ (5)Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David," a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years," previous reference, p. 113.

⁴(6) Abdel Rahim, Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahman, History of the Modern and Contemporary Arabs, previous reference, p. 380.

⁵ (1)Salah, Muhammad, The Palestinian War, Beirut: Occupied Palestine Publications, 1, 1401 AH / 1981 AD, pp. 243-245.

⁶ (2)Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, p. 254.

⁷(3) The Sabra and Shatila massacres: The Sabra and Shatila massacre was a massacre carried out in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila on September 16, 1402 AH, 1982 CE and continued for three days by the Lebanese isolationist groups represented by the Lebanese Phalange Party, the South Lebanon Army and the Israeli army. The number of dead in the massacre is not clearly known, and estimates range between 750 and 3,500 dead men, children, women and elderly civilians, unarmed. (The International Arab Encyclopedia, 15/42-43.

⁸ (1)Salim, Muhammad al-Sayyid, The Development of International Politics in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, op.cit., p. 606.

The purpose of this occupation was to liquidate the Palestinian resistance by striking it and expelling it from Lebanon and expelling Syria from Lebanon, thus realizing the opportunity to popularize "Camp David." By this, Syria was able to drop the contract of submission that America and Israel planned within the policy of generalizing "Camp David" and which was accomplished by the Lebanese Phalangist Authority. In 1983, President Amin Gemayel²(3) announced the cancellation of the agreement during his visit to Damascus on March 5, 1984³(4).

In the period since 1983-1987, the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization faced lean years that were reflected in the form of a decline in the performance of the armed struggle and setbacks at the political level. On the other hand, the Islamic Current Movement and the Islamic Resistance became active, which carried out specific operations in 1986 AD against Israel⁴(5). On December 9, 1987, the Palestinian Intifada broke out and the resistance continued until 1993⁵(6). That is, until the signing of the Oslo Declaration⁶(7) between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization⁷(8).

Iraq's occupation of Kuwait in 1991 led to the occurrence of the first Gulf War, which caused a disruption in the balance of the Arab-Israeli conflict in favor of the Zionist entity and a decline in the chances of an acceptable settlement of the conflict in general⁸(1).

At the end of 1991 AD, the Madrid Conference was held⁹(2), which, in terms of form and content, is a recognition of the State of Israel by the Arabs, which they did not do during the years of conflict from 1948 to 1991¹(3).

¹ (2)Nofal, Ahmed Saad, "Features of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, From the Establishment of Israel to Camp David," a research found in the book: "The Arab Countries' Conflict with Zionism and Israel over a Hundred Years," previous reference, p. 142.

² (3)Amin Gemayel: President of the Lebanese Republic from September 22, 1982 to September 22, 1988, and head of the Kataeb Party, founded by his father, Pierre Gemayel. He was born in 1942, and belongs to the Lebanese Phalange Party (MounirBaalbaki, Dictionary of Allam al-Mawred, pg. 159.

³ (4)Hassoun, Muhammad and Al-Sayed, Hussein, The Palestinian Issue, previous reference, pp. 254-255.

⁴ (5)Muhammad, Mohsen: The Palestinian Resistance during the Half-Century 1948-1998 AD, (London: Muslim Palestine Publications, 1, 1420 AH / 1999 AD, p. 202.

⁵ (6)Mohsen Muhammad, op. cit., p. 203.

⁶ (7)The Oslo Declaration: The Oslo Agreement or Treaty, or Oslo 1, officially known as the Declaration of Principles on Transitional Self-Government Arrangements, is a peace agreement signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the American city of Washington on September 13, 1413 AH / 1993 AD, in the presence of former US President Bill Clinton The agreement was named after the Norwegian city of Oslo, in which the secret talks that took place in the year 1411 AH / 1991 AD resulted in what was known as the Madrid Conference (The Facilitated Arab Encyclopedia, Part 1, pg. 497.

⁷(8) Hussein, Hussein El-Sayed, The Palestinian Issue and the Arab-Zionist Conflict, previous reference, pg. 607.

⁸ (1)Hassoun, Muhammad and Al-Sayed, Hussein, The Palestinian Issue, previous reference, p. 268.

⁹ (2)The Madrid Declaration: With the end of the second Gulf War at the beginning of the nineties of the twentieth century, the United States of America and a number of European countries announced the start of a major project aimed at bringing peace to the Middle East, and searching for ways to solve the Palestinian issue, through Bilateral and collective negotiations pave the way for declaring the establishment of the Palestinian state, and the idea of holding a comprehensive peace conference was held in one of the European capitals, and as a result the Madrid conference in the year 1411 AH / 1991 AD (Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations, Archives and Information Department, a report on the European position on the initiatives for a peaceful settlement of the issue The Palestinian Authority 1366-1433 AH / 1947-2012 AD, Beirut, July 2012 AD, pg. 13.(

In spite of the multiplicity of projects and initiatives that have been put forward to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict in all stages of the conflict, since Madrid 1991 AD, Oslo 1995 AD, Sharm el-Sheikh 1999 AD and before that, Wye-River 1998 AD ²(4), and Camp David 2000 did not yield tangible results ³(5).

In the year 2000 AD, the second Palestinian Intifada erupted, which was called the Al-Aqsa Intifada, which lasted until 2002 AD, and was met with violence from the Israeli side. Then, the Arab peace initiative presented by Saudi Arabia was presented at the Lebanon Summit, 28/3/2002 AD. Then it was followed by the roadmap for peace in the Middle East, which was put forward by the Group of Four

(America, the Russian Federation, the European Union, and the United Nations) on 30/4/2003 ⁴(1). All of this did not lead to any result in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although dozens of Arab, Israeli and international projects have been issued to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, none of them has ever dealt with the issue of Jerusalem in particular, knowing that all the parties involved in the conflict know very well that without resolving the issue of Jerusalem, peace in The Middle East will not materialize ⁵(2).

Conclusion :

After this review of the most important course and events of the conflict between the Arabs and Israel, by reading these events and facts historically and listing the most important, it becomes clear to us that this conflict still exists and continues as long as Israel occupies Arab countries such as Palestine, the Golan and the Shebaa Farms, and it is, as one of the researchers says: It is not surprising that the conflict with the Zionist enemy is an existential struggle, and whatever solutions are invented, they are doomed to failure in light of the lack of balance of power between the two conflicting parties, and the unlimited support that the Israeli side receives from Western powers, especially the United States of America⁶ (2).

It also became clear to us that the great support for the Israeli-Zionist entity by the great powers at the time made most of the events that occurred between the Arabs and Israel be victorious for the Zionist entity because of that support, except for the 1973 A.D. war in which the Arabs won. As well as the Arabs relied on armed resistance inside the occupied territories.

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¹ (3)Hassoun, Muhammad and Al-Sayed, Hussein, The Palestinian Issue, previous reference, p. 269.

² (4)Wye River 1419 AH / 1998 AD: The Wye River Agreement is called the Wye Plantation Agreement. A number of variables occurred before this agreement, as Israel assassinated YahyaAyyash on January 5, 1417 AH, 1996 AD, and Hamas responded with several violent human bombs in Israel. Impact of the Peacemakers Summit in Sharm El-Sheikh to combat terrorism on March 13 of the same year (Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations, Archives and Information Department, Report on the European Position on Peaceful Settlement Initiatives for the Palestinian Question 1366-1433 AH / 1947-2012 AD, Beirut, July 1433 AH/ 2012 AD, p. 16). See also: Masoud Al-Khawand, The Historical Geographical Encyclopedia, 14/144.(

³(5) previous reference., pp. 257-259.

⁴ (1)Al-Ghazali, Osama Harb, Bush's Peace Plan, Journal of International Politics, Issue (149), July 1423 AH / 2002 AD, pp. 6-7.

⁵(2) Nofal, Ahmed Saad, Jerusalem: The Palestinian Question in Half a Century, London: Muslim Palestine Publications, 1420 AH / 1999 AD, p. 253.

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