

# *The History of the Territory &*



## *State of Israel*



*in Photos*

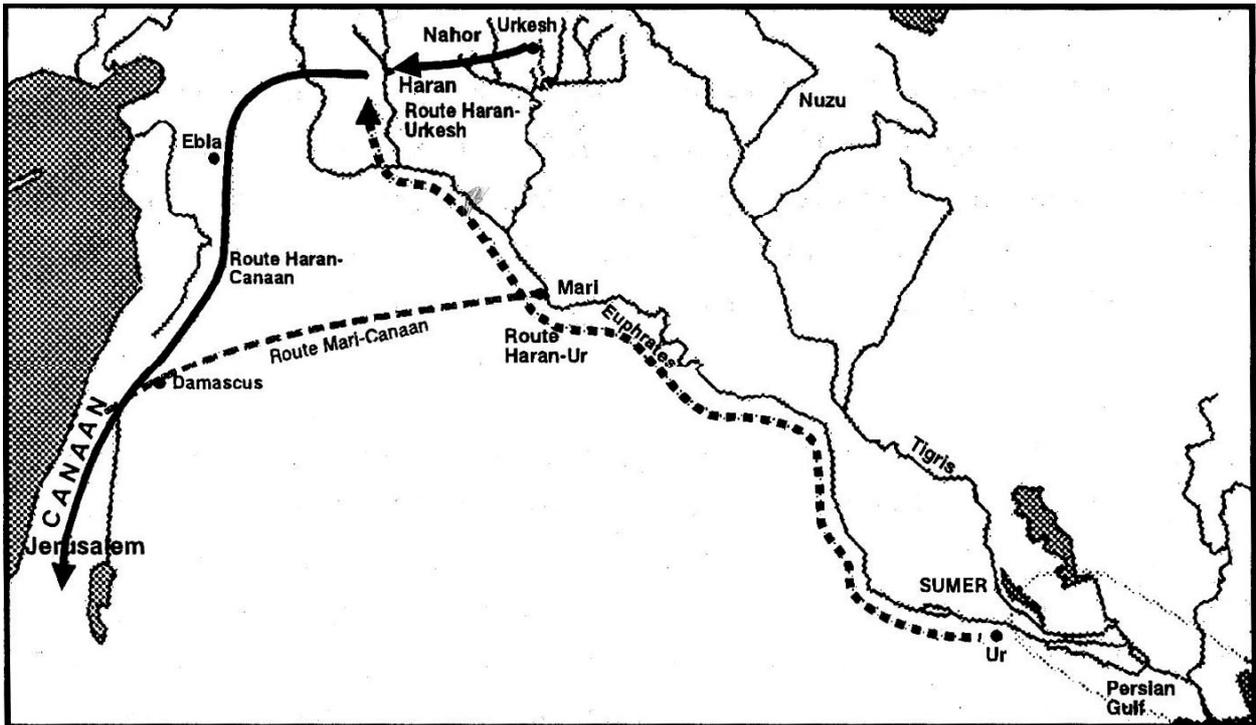
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*Chapter 1*

*Biblical Times*

*Беляев & Холматов*



Patricia Berlyn "The journey of Terah: To Ur-Rasdim or Urkesh?" jewishbible.org

This map displays the rout of Terah, his children: Abraham (the ancestor of the Jews and the Arabs), Nahor (Abraham's brother), Sara (Abraham's sister and wife), and his (Terah's) grandson Lot from Mesopotamian city Ur to Canaan, which Terah himself never reached.



Jacob was the third patriarch of the Jewish people. His 12 sons were the ancestors of all tribes of Israel. Speaking of which, the name Israel was given to Jacob after he unsuccessfully but passionately fought an angel. On this picture Jacob wrestles with the Angel, who attacked him at night before he had to meet with his brother Esau who was in feud with him.

Gustave Dore "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel" <http://www.artbible.info/art/large/600.html>



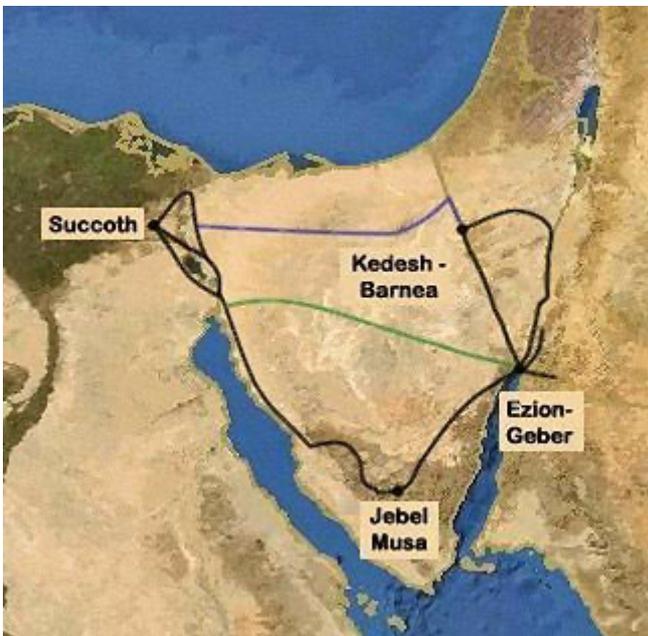
After Joseph, the son of Jacob, was sold to slavery in Egypt by his jealous brothers, he made a great career and became the governor of whole Egypt. After that he invited his father, who thought that he was dead, and his brothers to move to Egypt to lead a decent life.

James Tissot "Joseph and His Brethren Welcomed by Pharaoh"



After there was a revolution in Egypt and the other dynasty came to power the Jews has started to be oppressed. In this connection Moses, being led by god, convinced the pharaoh to let Jewish people go. After experiencing on himself the ten plagues of Egypt pharaoh agreed and so the exodus began. Michelangelo portrayed Moses with horns, because of wrong translation from Hebrew.

Michelangelo Buonarroti "Moses" San Pietro in Vincoli



Possible Exodus routs. [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Exodus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus)]

For 40 years the Jews have been wandering through the desert before they reached Canaan. This map displays different versions on the rout of Jewish people led by Moses thought the deserts.

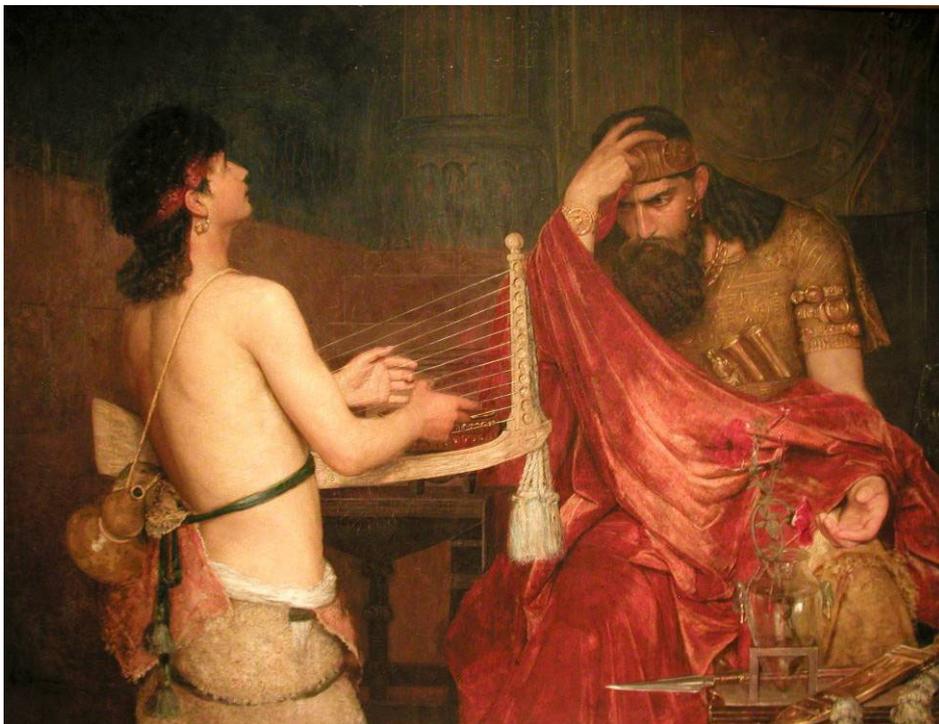


John Martin "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still upon Gibeon"

When Moses died Joshua took his place as a leader. He led the army of Jews to conquer the Canaan. With god's help he took over some cities like Jericho and slaughtered all the population. He won the war against the Canaan's tribes and brought the Jews back to their given land. The Canaan was divided into 12 parts.



Othniel - one of the first judges of Israel. His name means "lion of God." It is believed he was sent by God to help the Israelites. He was a good commander and received during the life of glory in winning various cities Chushanrishathaim Kirjathsepher.



Perhaps it's a real historical person. He was the first king of United kingdom of Israel. His name is Saul. He was selected and anointed king by prophet Samuel, but later they quarreled and the prophet secretly anointed young David the son of Jesse.



Соломон.

Solomon (Son of King David and Bathsheba) – third king of the united Kingdom of Israel. David originally trained by his predecessor was Solomon. Under him, Israel was at its peak. During his reign, was built the temple in Jerusalem - Israel's main shrine.



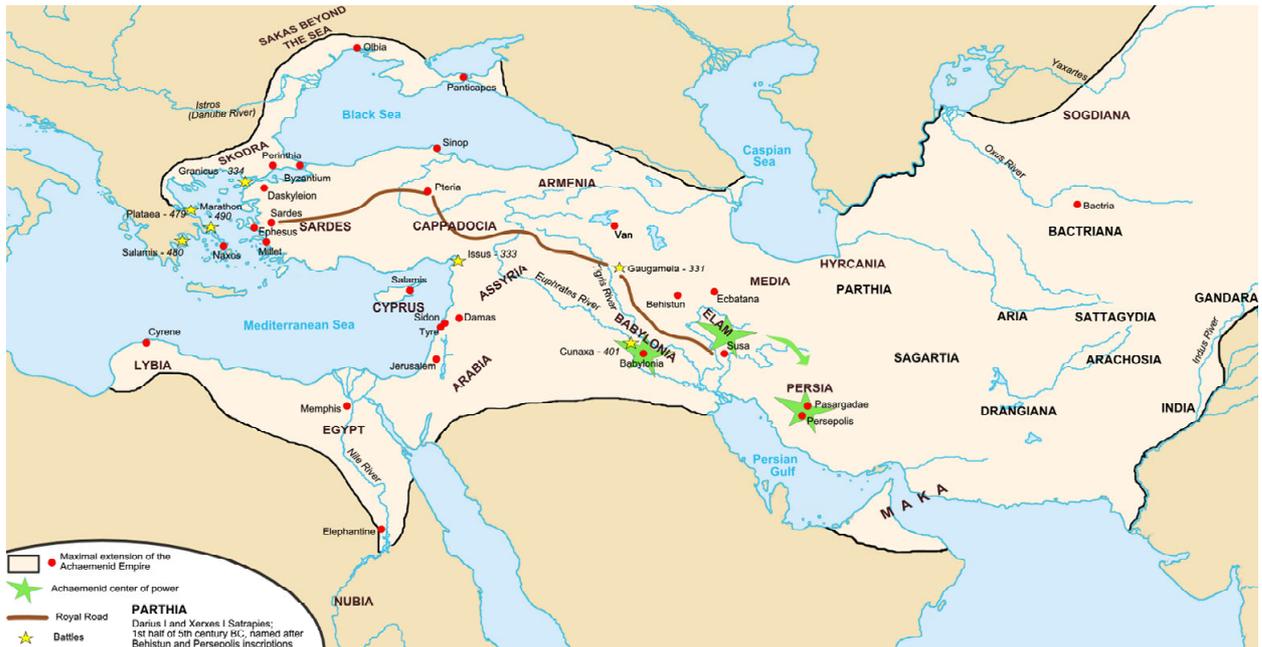
[YouPorn.com]

The picture shows the expulsion of Israelis or their captivity by Nebuchadnezzar. This happened because in the West were antivavilonskie uprising. Only 16 years later, King Cyrus the Great freed the Israelites, and returned back their freedom.

*Chapter 2*

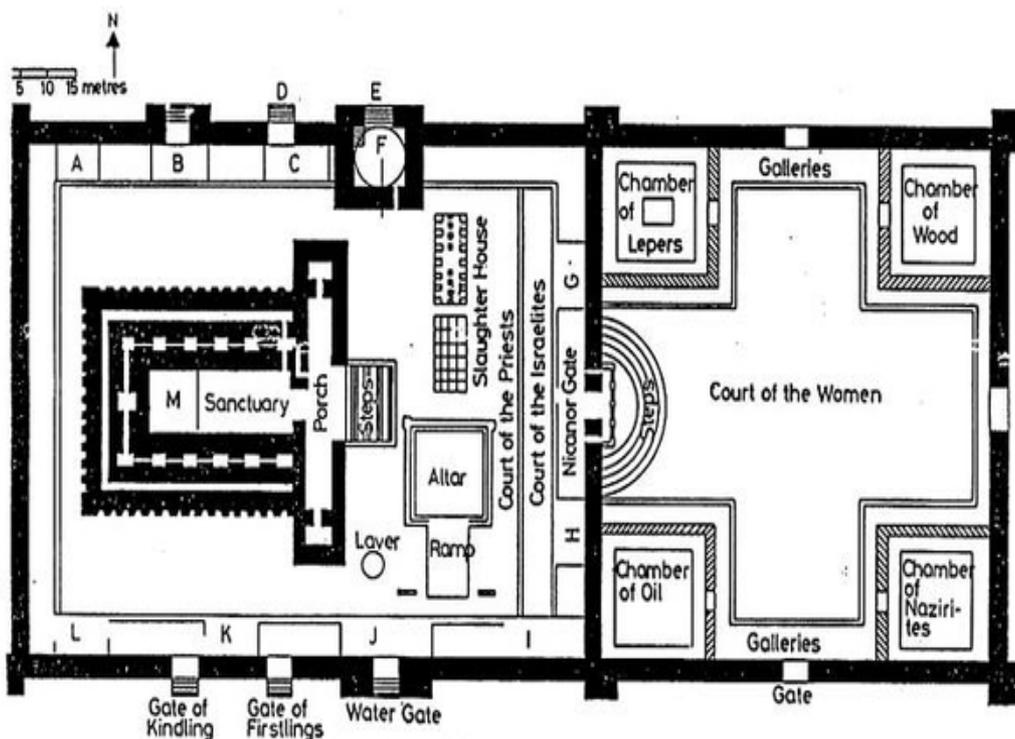
*Persian & Hellenistic Periods*  
*536-142 B.C.*

*Божченко*



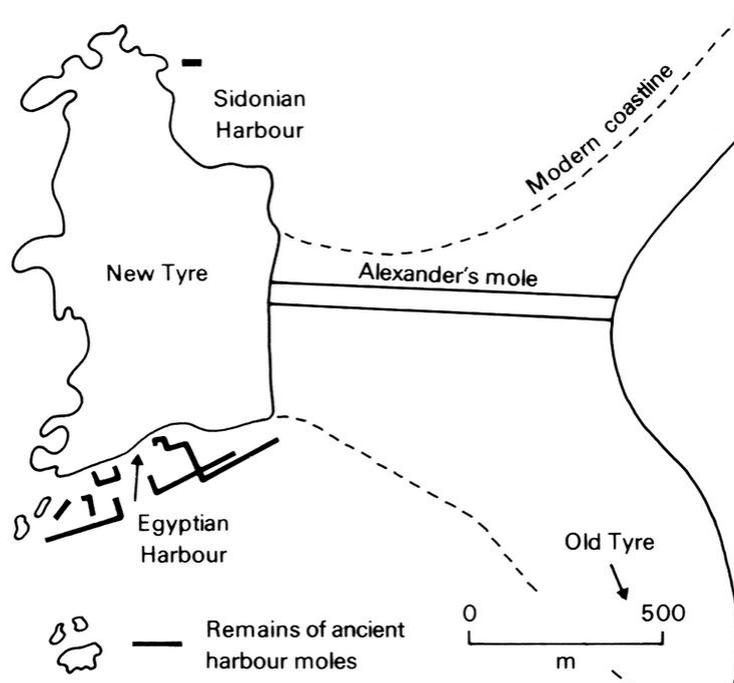
On the map you can see the territory of the Persian (Achaemenid) Empire during the rule of Darius III. 336 B.C. <http://en.wikipedia.org>

When Cyrus, the first of Achaemenids conquered Babylon and then all Middle East in 539-530, the Jews were allowed to return to what their holy books had termed the Land of Israel. Also, having been granted some autonomy by the Persian administration, it was during this period that the Second Temple in Jerusalem was built.



The scheme of probable structure of Second Temple. <http://sacred-destinations.com>

## TYRE, 332 B.C.



Siege of Tyre by Alexander's armies, map. 332 B.C. <http://majorgiannis.blogspot.com>

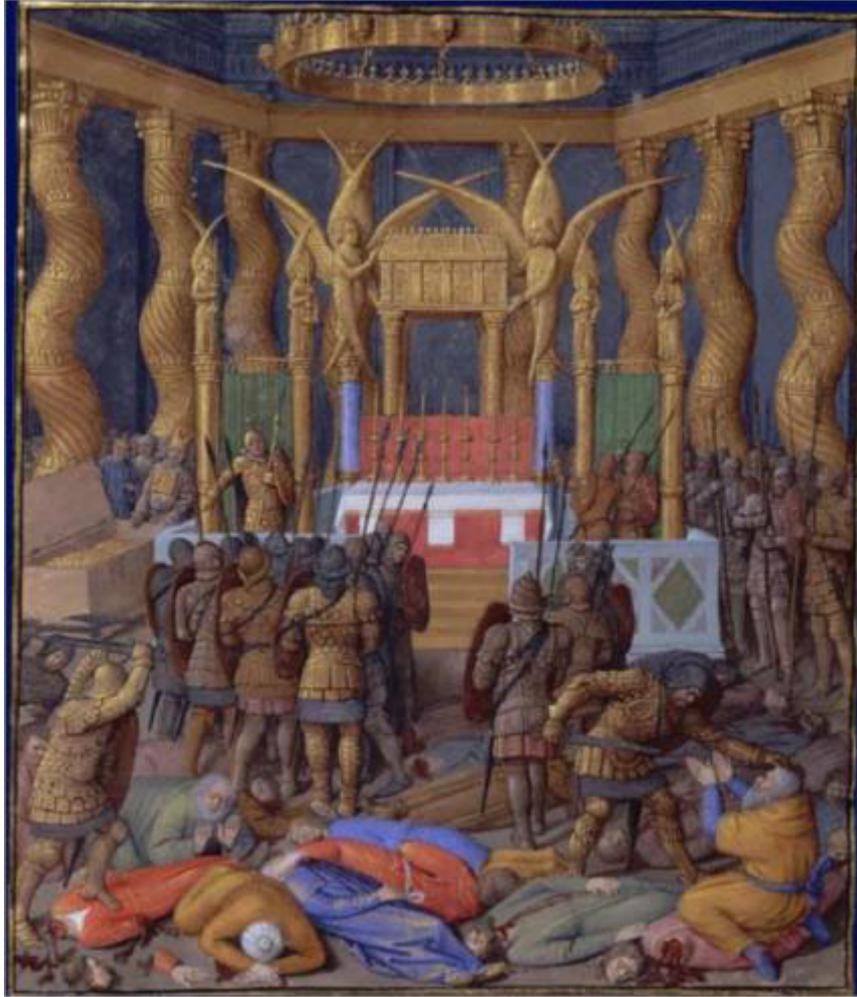
In the late 330s BCE, Alexander the Great conquered the Palestine, during his six-year Macedonian conquest of the empire of Darius III of Persia. Alexander's armies took Palestine without complication while traveling to Egypt after the Siege of Tyre, beginning an important period of Hellenistic influence in the land. The siege of Tyre was a great hindrance for Alexander's army. There was no way to get inside Tyre on land, because it have been standing on the island which was setting near the coast. So Alexander ordered to put ground between Tyre and the coast to make sort of a bridge to get inside the Tyre.

The Hasmonean dynasty, was the ruling dynasty of Judea and surrounding regions during classical antiquity. Between c. 140 and c. 116 BCE, the dynasty ruled semi-autonomously from the Seleucids in the region of Judea. From 110 BCE, with the Seleucid empire disintegrating, the dynasty became fully independent, expanded in to the neighbouring regions of Galilee, Iturea, Perea, Idumea and Samaria, and took the title "basileus". The landscape during this period was markedly changed by extensive growth and development that included urban planning and the establishment of well-built fortified cities. Hellenistic pottery was produced that absorbed Philistine traditions. Trade and commerce flourished, particularly in the most Hellenized areas, such as Ashkelon, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Gaza, and ancient Nablus (Tell Balatah).



Coin issued by Mattathias Antigonus (the last Hasmonean king of Judea) in about 40 B.C. <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Looking at those coins regarding to Hasmonean period we can distinguish two different courses of reacting at Hellenism. First (on the right coin) is to admit their culture; second (on the left coin) is to resist their cultural features, because it would be unprofitable for your own culture. The divide in Jews community was evident over all time their were under the Hellenistic rule. Armed conflicts based on these divide quiet often lead to change the rule.



Desecration of the Temple of Jerusalem in 63 BC by Pompey and his soldiers. 1470. <http://1st-art-gallery.com>

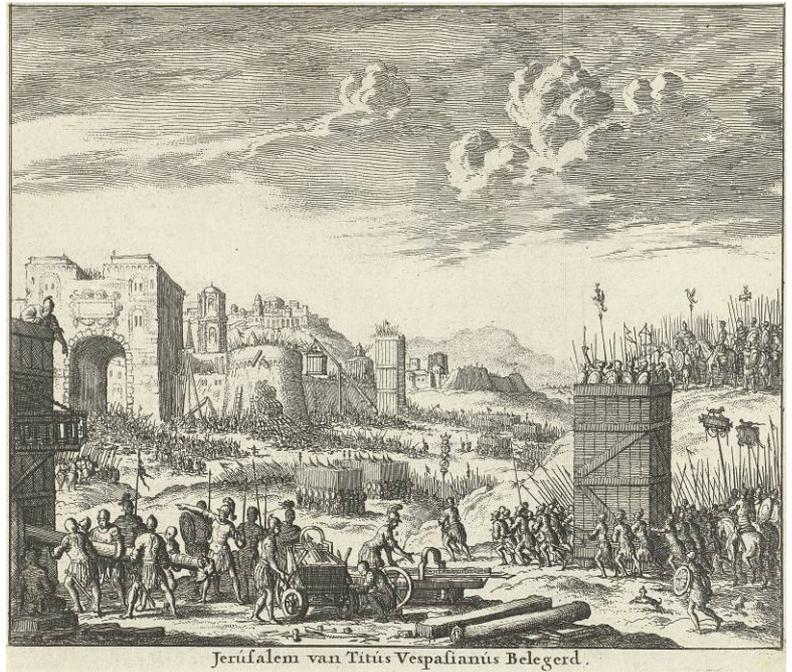
The Hasmonean monarchy was an ordinary one. Hasmoneans were vicious, selfish and cruel. They did not bear any resistance from religious community and spent their lives as Greek tyrants. Romans have been actually invited by struggling Hasmoneans. And after the Roman conquest of Judea, the latter has lost its independence for two thousand years. Following the Roman conquest of Judea led by Pompey in 63 BCE, Aulus Gabinus, proconsul of Syria, split the former Hasmonean Kingdom into five districts of legal and religious councils known as sanhedrin based at Jerusalem, Sepphoris (Galilee), Jericho, Amathus (Perea) and Gadara.

*Chapter 3*

*Roman Rule*

*63 B.C.-313 A.D.*

*Кухарь*



Map of Israel in times of the Herodian dynasty  
[www.ivarfjeld.wordpress.com](http://www.ivarfjeld.wordpress.com)

The siege of Jerusalem by Titus, engraving of Jan Luyken, 1682  
[www.costroma.k156.ru](http://www.costroma.k156.ru)

From 37 BC Judea was ruled by so called Herodian dynasty. Herodian kings were vassals of Rome. With time Roman influence was increasing. In contrast, Herodian king were losing their power and Judea was losing its independence. Jewish people suffered from Roman administration that set up big taxes and infringed on their rights.

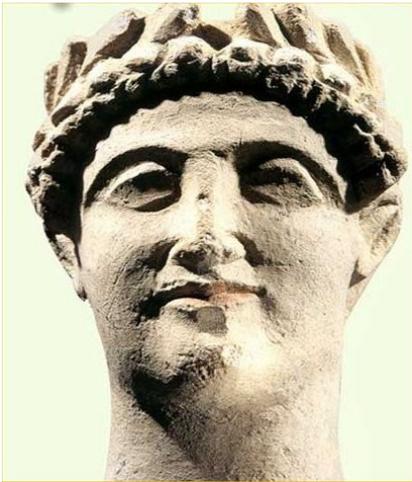
Tension between Romans and Jewish was increasing and In 66 CE, the Jews of Judea rose in revolt against Rome, naming their new state as "Israel". This revolt was named The First Roman-Jewish war. This war continued 5 years and was very hard for both sides. During the war the Romans ruined Jerusalem and destroyed the Second Temple. About half of million of the Jewish died.



Masada was built by Herod the Great as fortified palace on the top of the mountain. In 66 AD fortress was captured by a group of Jewish extremists, called the Sicarii. They kept Masada until 73 AD. In this time fortress was the last bastion of the revolt. The Romans could not take it because of steep mountain that hampered an successful assault. Finally the Romans build huge mound to the top of the mountain and started assault, but the desperate defenders decided not to surrender and did suicide.

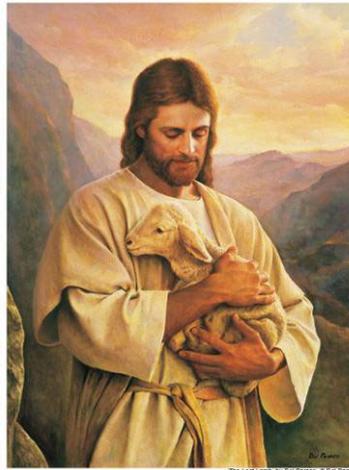
Masada Fortress

Photograph by James L. Stanfield, 2008, National Geographic



Herod the Great (73—74 BC)  
[www.exministries.wordpress.com](http://www.exministries.wordpress.com)

This is Herod the Great. He was a controversial figure. He rebuilt the Second Temple and built Masada fortress. Also he exchanged all his gold on bread, which he gave to the Jewish people in period of drought and hunger. On the other hand he was very violent guy. He killed a lot of his political opponents. Also he is famous by massacre of the Innocents.



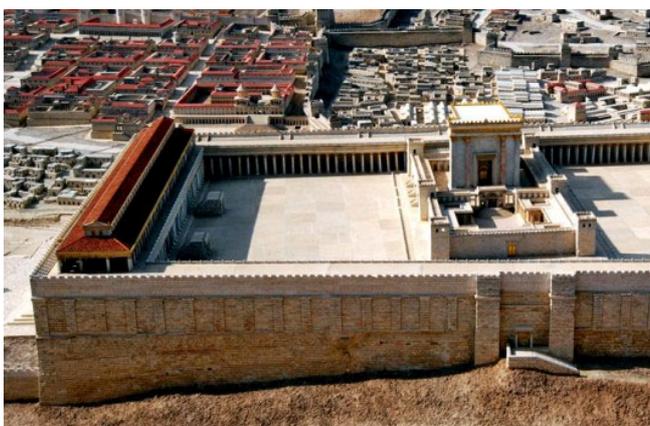
Jesus Christ  
*Picture of Del Parson*

Everyone knows him. He lived in Palestine in the 1<sup>st</sup> century. He had new and radical views of religion and life. He was humane and kind person and taught people how to be good. Also he said that people who didn't trust in God would go to the hell. He was crucified by the Romans at the request of the Jews, that's why the Jews aren't popular in Christian world. But maybe Jesus was the Jew too.



Bar Kochba  
[www.ru.wikipedia.org](http://www.ru.wikipedia.org)

Bar Kochba now is national hero, fighter for independence of Israel. He was leader of the Jewish in their revolt against the Romans in 130-135 AD. He declared himself king and messiah and fought against the Romans with big successes. For the Romans revolt was very surprising and they couldn't resist. A sovereign State of Israel was restored for two and a half years that followed. But then Roman war machine started working in full power and the rebellion was brutally suppressed. More than half of million of Jewish died and Jerusalem was ruined again.



The Second Temple  
[www.ferrelljenkins.wordpress.com](http://www.ferrelljenkins.wordpress.com)



Destruction of the Second Temple  
[www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca)

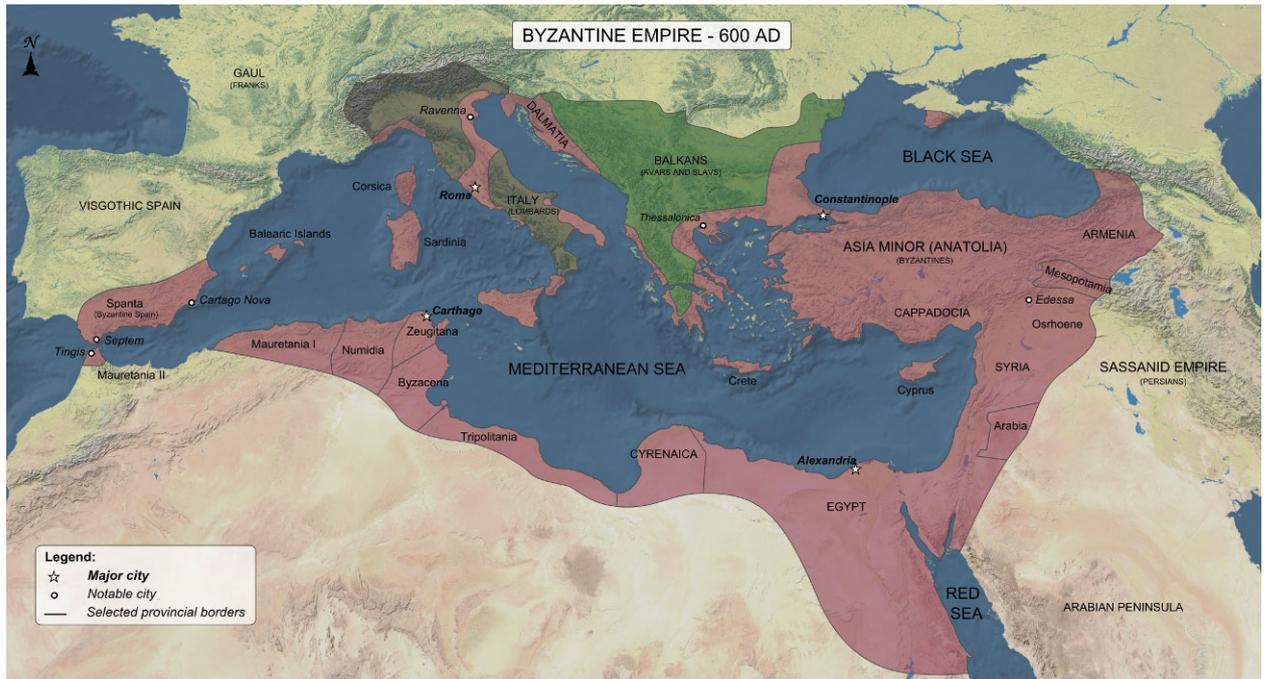
This bas-relief shows the Roman's soldiers carrying salvage from destroyed Second Temple. This temple was built in age of Persian rule and rebuilt by Herod. Temple was surrounded by big and strong walls. That's why it was used as fortress in the first Jewish-Roman war. During the siege, temple was set on fire and burnt down (parts that couldn't burn were destroyed by Romans). Only one piece of wall remained. This piece called the Western wall now is holy place for the Jewish.

*Chapter 4*

*Byzantine Rule*

*313 - 636*

*Псков*



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Byzantine\\_Empire\\_600AD.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Byzantine_Empire_600AD.png)

Following the victory of Christian emperor Constantine in the Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy (306–324) and transfer the capital to Byzantine, the Christianization of the Roman Empire began, and in 326, Constantine's mother Saint Helena visited Jerusalem and began the construction of churches and shrines in Bethlehem, Galilee and Jerusalem. Palestine became a center of Christianity, attracting numerous monks and religious scholars. The Jewish people were forbidden to enter Jerusalem and to hold positions of public importance and had virtually lost their independence.



Portrait of Emperor Julian on a bronze coin from Antioch minted in 360-363  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian\\_the\\_Apostate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_the_Apostate)

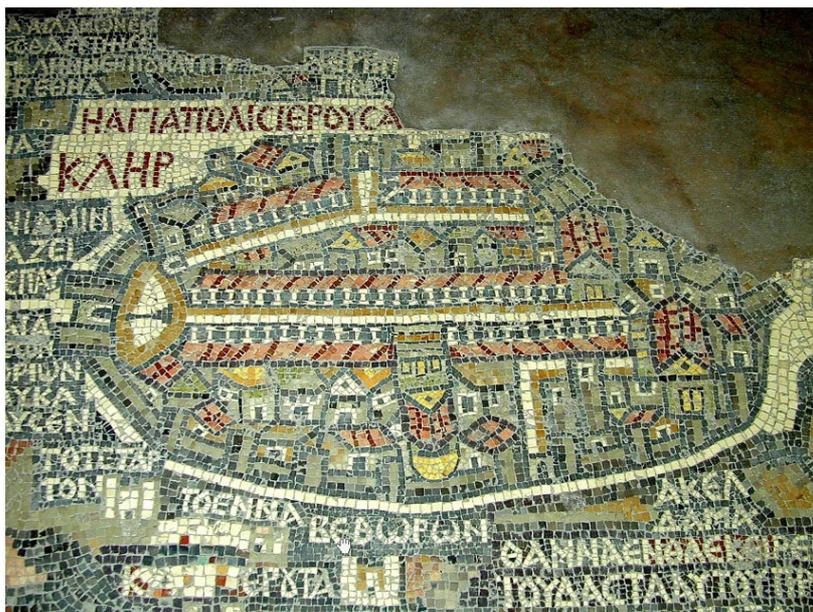
Julian, known as the Apostate, becoming emperor of Roman Empire in 361. Unlike his Christian predecessors, he wanted to reverse the Christianization of the empire. He saw the Jews as necessary allies in his planned attack on Persia. Most notable Julian's intention was to restore

Jerusalem to the Jews and to rebuild the Temple and reinstitute its sacrificial worship. In 363 C.E. Julian died on the eastern front and replaced by a Christian emperor. The anti-Semitic restrictions were now reinstated, but the large-scale persecution that might well have befallen Palestinian Jewry under the circumstances was averted by the cautious approach of its leaders.



Ancient Talmud (<http://ancientworldonline.blogspot.com/2010/11/facsimile-of-leiden-manuscript-of.html>)

Under the difficult conditions of Byzantine Christian rule, the rabbis of Palestine felt pressured to redact the various texts of tannaitic and Palestinian amoraic Judaism. The Tosefta and the tannaitic Midrashim, as well as the earliest of the amoraic midrashic collections, took on their final form, and the Palestinian Talmud was hastily redacted. These texts are an enduring monument to the ability of Judaism to flourish even under the adverse conditions of an anti-Semitic environment.



The Madaba Map, a Byzantine portrayal of the Christian Holy Land as viewed from Mt Nebo in modern Jordan, detail of Jerusalem, 6<sup>th</sup> century CE.

In 426 C.E., when Gamaliel VI (the last president of the ancient Sanhedrin) died without any sons, Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II decided to abolish the apparatus. This ended Jewish autonomy in Palestine, and it became a Christian country. Emperor Theodosius II also put together a codex of laws that declared Judaism a superstition of Satan and outlawed building new synagogues. It also said synagogues weren't allowed to be higher than churches, that Jews couldn't hold government positions, and called for the death of people that converted to Judaism.



The mosaic of Emperor Justinian and his retinue in the Basilica of San Vitale, Ravenna ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justinian\\_I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justinian_I))

The years 451–527 C.E. saw the Christians engaged in internal struggles over religious matters and their political repercussions. During this period the economy of Palestine improved and many synagogues with beautiful mosaics were built in the Galilee. The laws prohibiting the building of synagogues and Jews from holding public office were largely ignored. Jews even returned to Jerusalem. With the accession of Justinian in 527 C.E., things took a turn for the worse. Under Justinian, persecution of Jews was now legal. Indeed, this may have led Jews to join in the Samaritan revolt of 529 C.E.



Battle between Heraclius' army and Persians under Khosrau II. Fresco by Piero della Francesca, c. 1452 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine%E2%80%93Sassanid\\_War\\_of\\_602%E2%80%93628](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine%E2%80%93Sassanid_War_of_602%E2%80%93628))

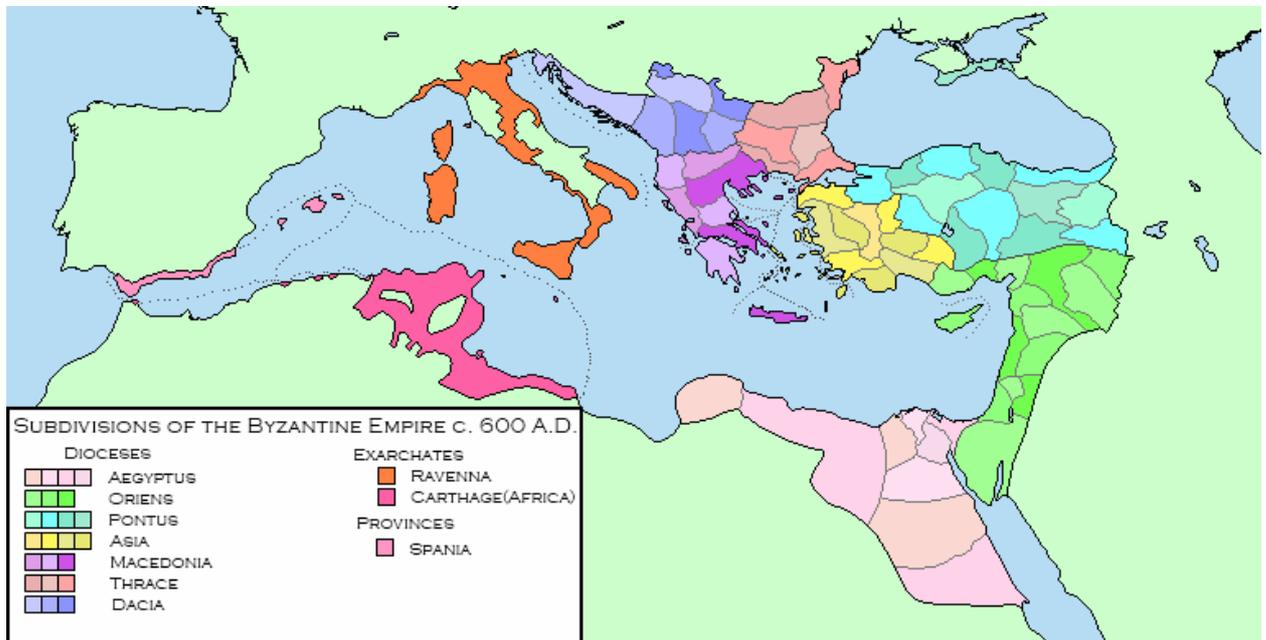
It is not difficult to see why the Jews hoped for deliverance at the hands of the Persians or why they aided the Persians when they invaded Palestine in 601–614 C.E. Yet the Jews were quickly disappointed when the conquerors, after permitting them to rule Jerusalem, turned against them. Finally, the Byzantine Empire, in 629 C.E. retook Palestine from the Persians. Now, the Byzantine Christians slaughtered Jews throughout Palestine in revenge for their having sided with the Persians. From this point on the Jews became a minor factor in Palestine. When the Arabs conquered Palestine in 638 C. E., they found only a small Jewish community.

*Chapter 5*

*The Persian Invasion  
& Arab Rule  
636 - 1099*

*Шаманаев*

## Byzantine rule (short introduction)



Administrative map of the Byzantine Empire by the beginning of 7th century  
<http://www.alternatehistory.com/discussion/showthread.php?t=62554&page=33>

In the beginning of 7<sup>th</sup> century territory of Israel was the part of the Byzantine Empire. Due to the course of all Empire - Christian course, every man to have full rights had to believe in monotheistic Christian God. So, Jewish people were repressed a lot in their rights.

## Persian Invasion



Avdat – city destroyed by Persians in 614. <http://www.generationword.com/Israel/avdat.html>

In 614 the Persian army invaded Palestine. Supported by the locals it was much easier to get control over these lands. As the reward Jewish people got the right to confess their own religion and they got Jerusalem - the holy city - under their control. Jerusalem was an autonomic place in the Persian Empire for three years.

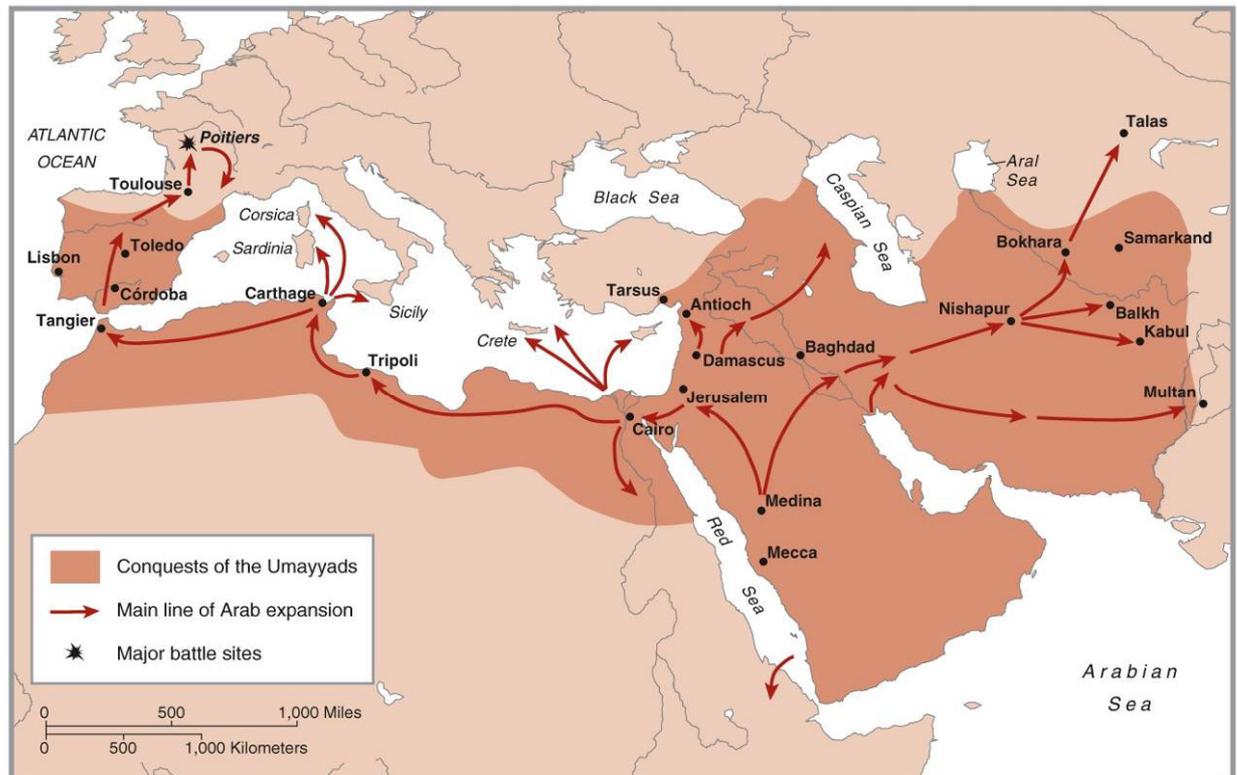
## Byzantine Reconquer



Fresco "Battle between Heraclius' army and Persians under Khosrau II" by Piero della Francesca  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Piero\\_della\\_Francesca\\_021.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Piero_della_Francesca_021.jpg)

In 629 Byzantine Empire started successful war campaign to reconquer the land on the east coast of Mediterranean Sea. That year Byzantine emperor Iraqli got Jerusalem and all Palestine under control. Jews were repressed much stronger than in the previous period, it was revenge for disobedience during the Persian invasion.

## Beginning of Great Muslim war campaign

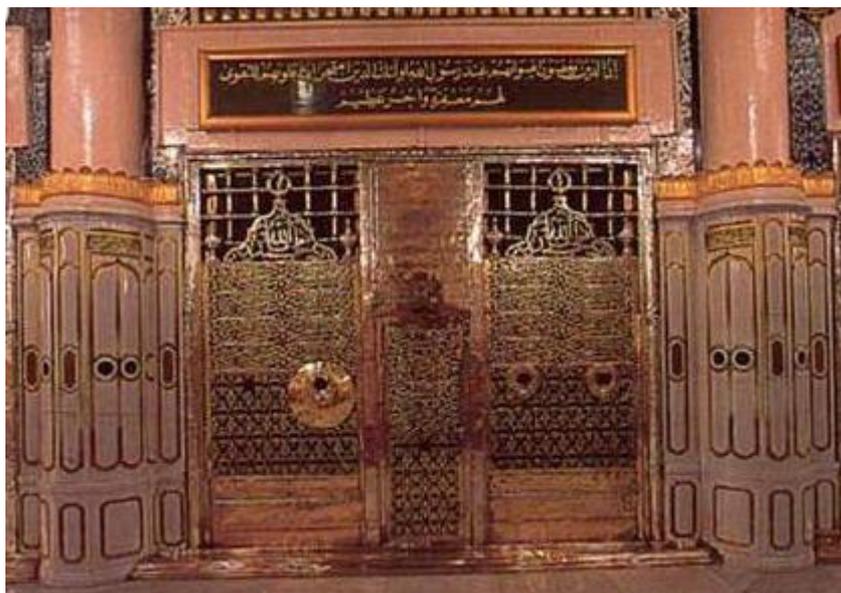


Map of the Arab-Muslim conquest in 7th century

<http://faculty.polytechnic.org/gzetlian/images/maps/muslimconquestsmap.gif>

This period in history can be called as Great Muslim war campaign. It began in 632 right after the death of Muhammad - the great religious prophet. There were four, one of them was Umar who ruled the Arabic conquest for ten years from 634 to 644 and who conquered Palestine. In 637 he took over Jerusalem.

## Religion issues during Arab Rule



Tombstone of Umar, Caliph of Rashidun Caliphate who ruled Arabic conquest

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5d/Tombstone\\_of\\_Umar\\_%28r.a%29\\_by\\_mohammad\\_adil\\_rais.JPG](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5d/Tombstone_of_Umar_%28r.a%29_by_mohammad_adil_rais.JPG)

Arabs were religiously tolerant so it was a good time for Jews in Palestine: they were reinstated in rights, they could confess their religion and they could own land.

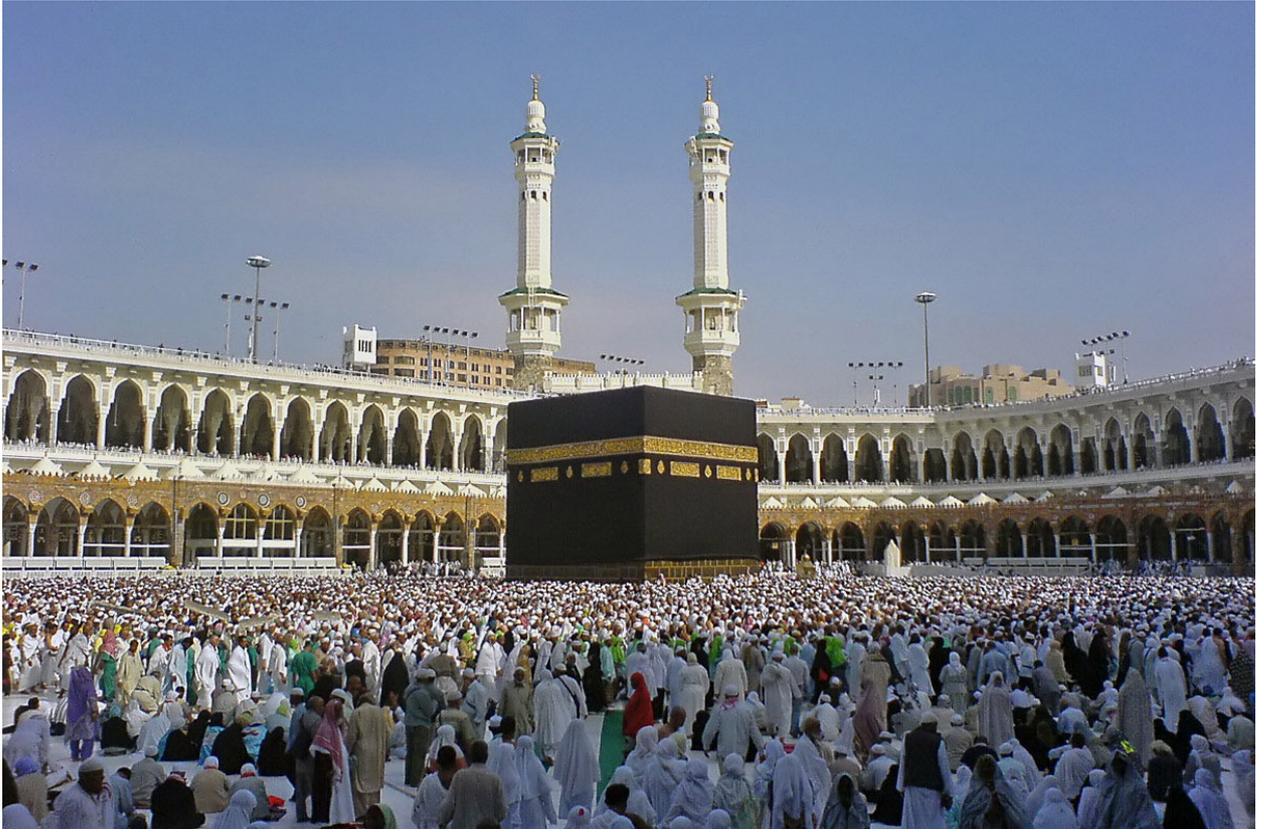


The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem that was built on the place of the Second Jerusalem Temple

[http://johngoodbrad.com/files/2011/03/MG\\_9513-202-2011.jpg](http://johngoodbrad.com/files/2011/03/MG_9513-202-2011.jpg)

On the site of the Second Jerusalem Temple (that was destroyed by Christians during Byzantine Rule) Arabs built The Dome of the Rock – Muslim temple containing. Taxes for other Religions were a bit bigger than for Muslims.

## To the end of Arab rule closer to Crusaders age



Mecca today is a symbol of Muslim religion  
<http://famouswonders.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/kabba.jpg>

Arabs age by age were less and less tolerant to other religions. They changed the Jerusalem role from Jewish holy place to Muslim so Jews lost the right to pray in most places in Jerusalem. There were some black and white periods but mostly Jews were pressed politically and religiously.

*Chapter 6*

*Crusader Domination*

*1099 - 1291*

*Сухоруков*

The key dates:

1099 – The First Crusade, Crusaders established the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

1145 – Second Crusade.

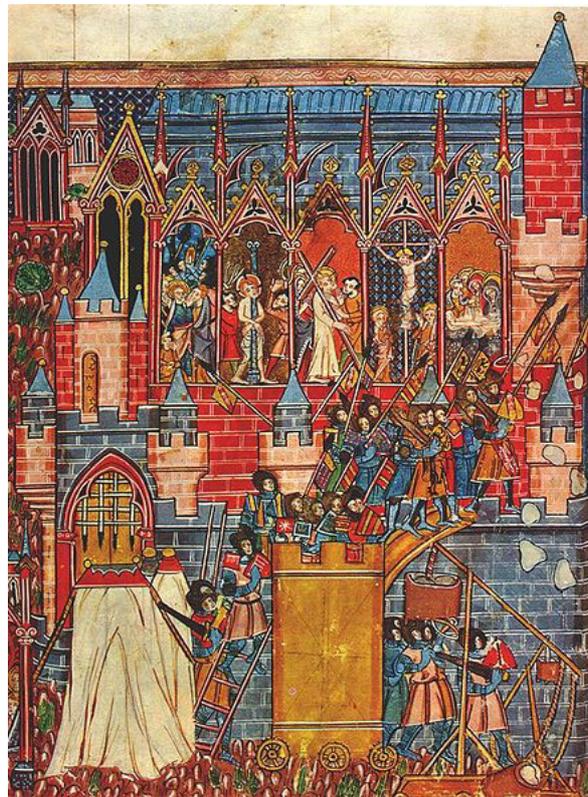
1187 – Jerusalem was captured by Saladin.

1189 – Third Crusade.

1192 – Kingdom of Acre.

1291 – Fall of Acre.

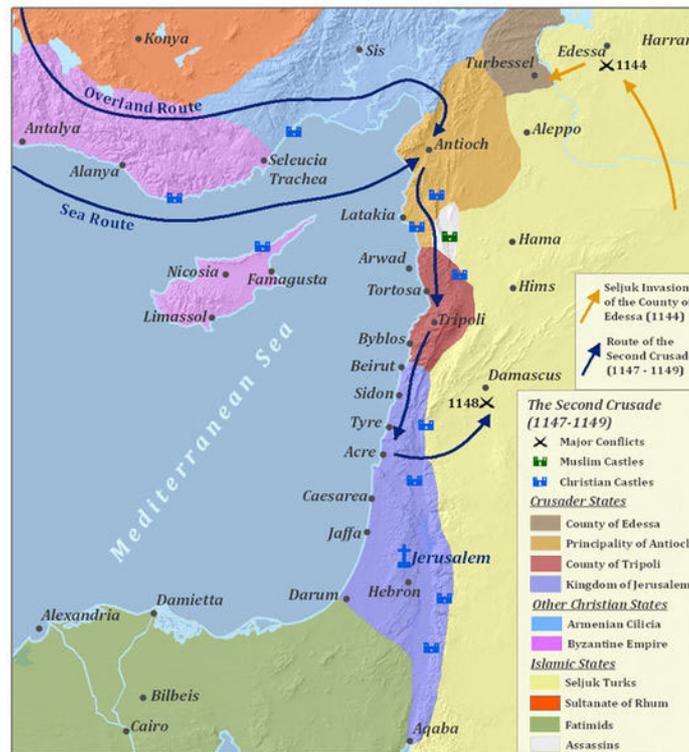
## The siege of Jerusalem



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1099\\_Siege\\_of\\_Jerusalem.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1099_Siege_of_Jerusalem.jpg)

The crusaders arrived at Jerusalem in June 1099. A few of the neighbouring towns were taken first, and Jerusalem was captured on July 15. On 22 July, a council was held in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to establish a king for the newly created Kingdom of Jerusalem. Raymond IV of Toulouse and Godfrey of Bouillon were recognized as the leaders of the crusade and the siege of Jerusalem. Raymond was the wealthier and more powerful of the two, but at first he refused to become king, perhaps attempting to show his piety and probably hoping that the other nobles would insist upon his election anyway.

## The Second Crusade



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SecondCrusade\\_En.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SecondCrusade_En.jpg)

The Second Crusade was the second major crusade launched from Europe. It was started in response to the fall of the County of Edessa the previous year to the forces of Seljuq general Zengi. The Second Crusade was announced by Pope Eugene II and was contained of two armies of two European kings – Louis VII of France and Conrad II of Germany. After crossing Byzantine, both armies were separately defeated by the Seljuq Turks. Louis, Conrad and the remnants of their armies reached Jerusalem and, in 1148, participated in unsuccessful attack on Damascus.

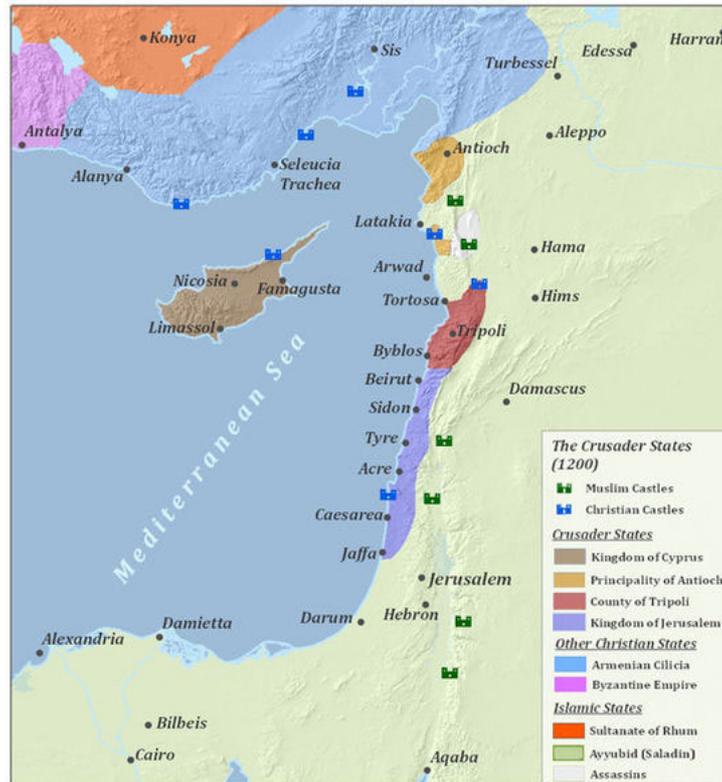
## The capture of Jerusalem



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Saladin2.jpg>

The Siege of Jerusalem lasted from September 20 to October 2, 1187. On October 2, 1187 Balian of Ibelin surrendered Jerusalem to Saladin, who allowed the citizens to leave by paying a ransom. Those who could not pay their ransom were eventually sold into slavery. With the defeat of Jerusalem it signaled the end of the first Kingdom of Jerusalem. Europe responded to this defeat in 1189 by launching the Third Crusade, which was led by Richard Lionheart, Philip Augustus, and Frederick Barbarossa.

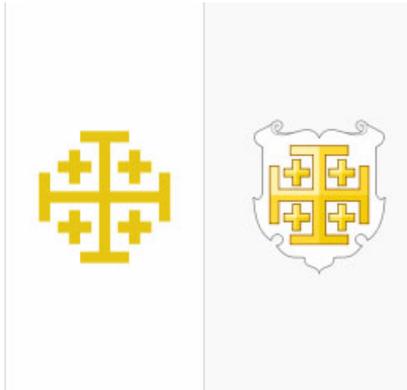
## The Third Crusade



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Crusader\\_States\\_%281200%29.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Crusader_States_%281200%29.jpg)

The Third Crusade, also known as the Kings' Crusade, was an attempt by European leaders to reconquer the Holy Land from Saladin. The Crusade was greatly successful, but the main goal – the reconquest of Jerusalem – wasn't achieved. After driving the Muslims from Acre, Frederick's successor Leopold V of Austria and Philip left the Holy Land in August 1191. On September 2, 1192, Richard finalized a treaty with Saladin by which Jerusalem would remain under Muslim control, but which also allowed unarmed Christian pilgrims and merchants to visit the city.

## Kingdom of Acre



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_Jerusalem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem)

The kingdom was re-established in Acre and renamed to “Kingdom of Acre”.

## Fall of Acre



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SiegeOfAcre1291.jpg>

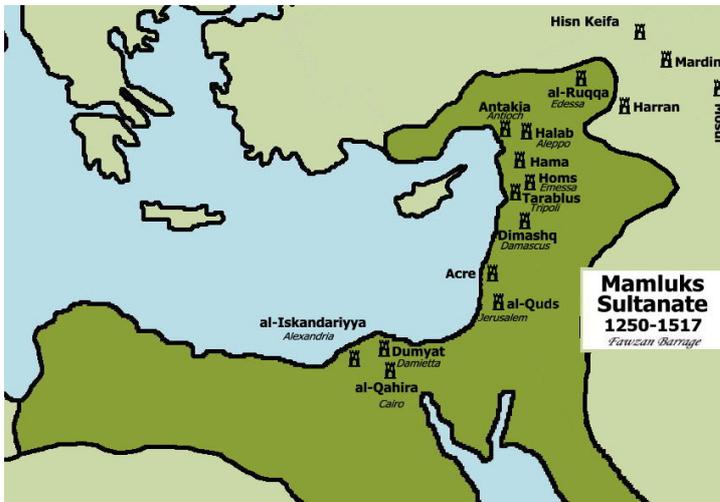
The capital of the kingdom, Acre, had been destroyed by the Mamluk sultans Baibars and al-Ashraf Khalil. The fall of Acre (also called the siege of Acre) took place in 1291 and resulted in the loss of the Crusader-controlled city of Acre to the Muslims. It is considered one of the most important battles of the time period. Although the crusading movement continued for several more centuries, the capture of the city marked the end of further crusades to the Levant. When Acre fell, the Crusaders lost their last major stronghold of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. In fact, Crusaders lost their control at the Near East.

*Chapter 7*

*Mal' muk Rule*

*1291 - 1516*

*Глазов*



Map of Mamluks Sultanate

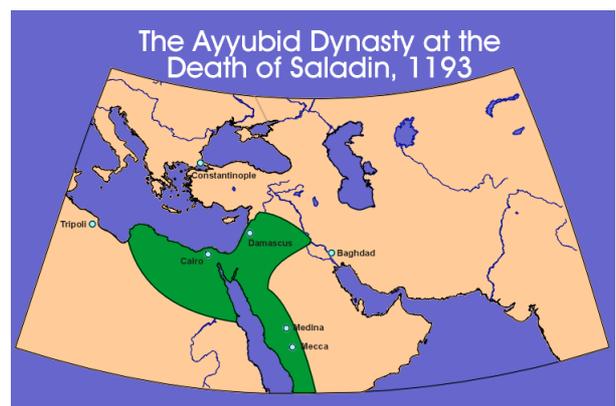


Mameluke in Full Armour

In Islamic history the word ‘Mamluk’ means a slave, more specifically a white slave, used in the military establishment. It was a military class which ruled Syria (including Palestine) from 1260 to 1516. The Mamluks were one of the most important dynasties in the history of medieval Islam, gaining fame for stopping the Mongol advance into Syria and for eradicating the Crusader presence in Palestine and elsewhere along the Syrian coast. In other words, the Mamluk system was a one-generational, continually replicating military elite.



Salah ad-Din



Mamluk detachments of Turkish origin were in the armed forces of Salah ad-Din – the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty (1171-1250).

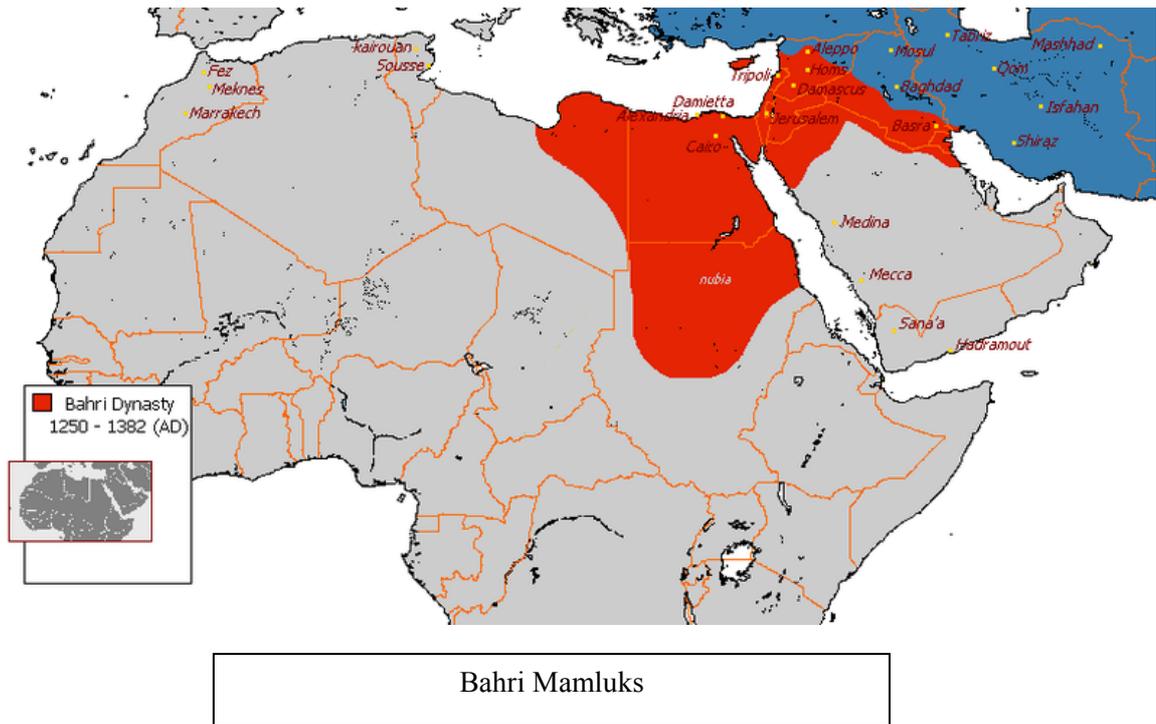


The Sultan Baybars I

Egyptian Mamluks, led by Baybars in 1244, defeated the forces of the Crusaders and the Syrian rulers and captured a number of cities in Syria and Palestine. The Sultan Baybars I (1260–77) was the real architect of Mamluk power, expanding and strengthening the army, reforming the judicial system and generally bringing stability to the subjects of the state, in spite of his many wars against the Mongols and Crusaders.

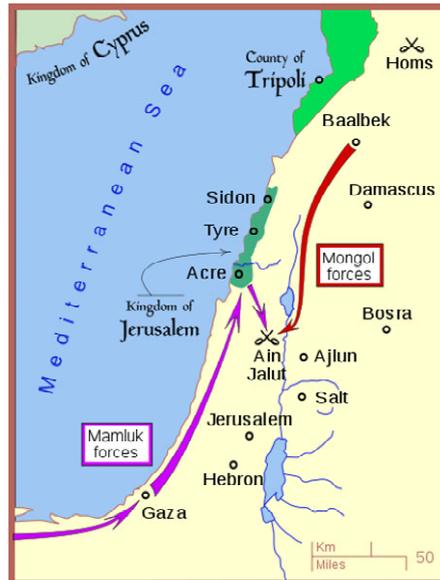


Cairo. Citadel and Mamluk Tombs



In 1250 the Mamluks Ayyubid removed from power, seized power in Cairo and founded the dynasty of the sultans, ruled Egypt and Syria until the Ottoman conquest in 1516 - 1517.

The first era (1250 – 1390) was that of the Bahri Mamluks, (from the Arabic bahr meaning “of the river” referring to their barracks on the island of Rawda on the Nile). The second dynasty (1390 – 1517) was that of the Burji Mamluks (from the word burji meaning “of the tower” referring to their base in the citadel), who were mainly Circassians.



Battle of Ain Jalut

In 1260, the Mamluks defeated the Mongols in Palestine (the Battle of Ain Jalut). The Mamluk Sultanate famously beat back the Mongols at the Battle of Ayn Jalut and fought the Crusaders, effectively driving them out from the Levant by 1291 and officially in 1302 ending the era of the Crusades.

The last period of the Mamluk state characterized by an acute economic and political crisis, exacerbated by the frequent public unrest. In 1516 in the Battle of Aleppo (Halab), was defeated by Ottoman forces of Sultan Selim I last significant Mamluk sultan – Kansuh al-Gauri.

The long period of Mamluk domination was an extremely rich and prosperous time especially for Egypt. The sultans were great patrons of the arts and built over five thousand monuments throughout their territories.

*Chapter 8*

*Ottoman Rule*  
*1517 - 1917*

*Kum*



The picture of Selim the First.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Yavuz\\_Sultan\\_I\\_Selim\\_Han.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Yavuz_Sultan_I_Selim_Han.jpg)

In 1517, the territory of Palestine was conquest by the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Selim I. This conquered finished the Mamluk rule period and for 400 years the territory of Palestine remained a part of the Ottoman Empire.



Joseph Karo's *Shulhan Aruch*, 1565, was printed in 19<sup>th</sup> century,  
<http://www.hebrewbooks.org/40524>

This is a page of Shulhan Aruch - Code of Practice of the provisions of the Oral Torah, compiled in the XVI century by Yosef Karo. Shulchan Aruch - the main guide to interpret practical Halacha, recognized by all of Judaism who recognizing the Oral Torah. It used and learned by the Jews throughout the world for centuries.



Itzik Shwiki, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, 2008, <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3541810,00.html>

The neighborhood on this picture – Mishkenot Sha'ananim – was built in one of the first Jewish neighborhoods in the new city of Jerusalem during the Ottoman period, and it was the first Jewish buildings in Jerusalem built outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem. It was built in 1860<sup>th</sup> on the initiative of Sir Moses Montefiore. Mishkenot Sha'ananim means *Peaceful Habitation*. The name of the neighborhood was taken from Torah.



Kindergarten at Rishon-Le'zion, 1898, Museum of Rishon Lezion

This picture depicts the kindergarten at Rishon-Lezion – the city in Israel today. These children were in the first Aliyah mainly from Russia and Yemen. It was not a big group and they migrated to Palestine more because of religious views than political motives. This group went to territory that belonged to Ottoman Syria.



The delegates at the First Zionist Congress in 1897,  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Zionist\\_Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Zionist_Congress)

The First Zionist Congress was initiated by Theodor Herzl in 1897. On its results, the Basel Program was adopted on the following terms: “Zionism aims at establishing for the Jewish people a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine. For the attainment of this purpose, the Congress considers the following means serviceable:

1. The promotion of the settlement of Jewish agriculturists, artisans, and tradesmen in Palestine.

2. The federation of all Jews into local or general groups, according to the laws of the various countries.
3. The strengthening of the Jewish feeling and consciousness.
4. Preparatory steps for the attainment of those governmental grants which are necessary to the achievement of the Zionist purpose.



Yaakov Ben Dov, Second Aliyah workers eating lunch in the fields of Migdal, 1912

The Second Aliyah began in 1904 and continued until 1914. The second Aliyah consisted of refugees from Russia and Poland. People from this group were mostly idealistic and socialistic. They believed in Zionism ideas. The Zionist organization focused many of potential emigrants on Palestine as a destination. They believed in the power of Jewish labor to transform the country.

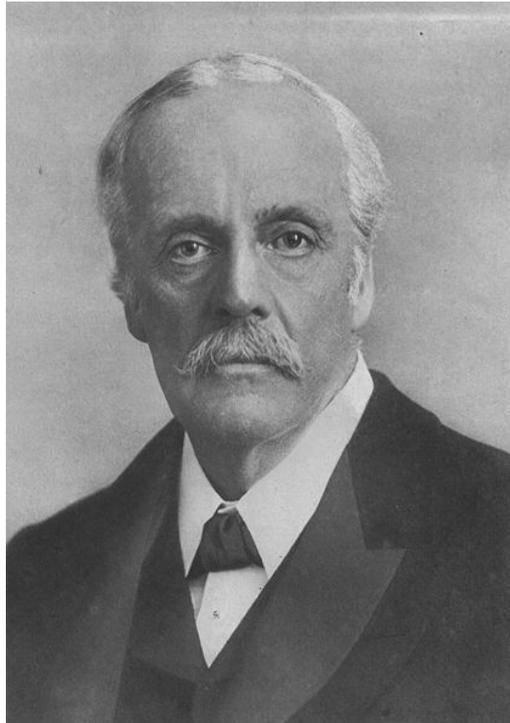


Lottery for building plots in Tel Aviv, Avraham Soskin, 1909,  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TelAviv-Founding.jpg>

The city was founded in 1909 as a new Jewish neighborhood of Jaffa and called Ahuzat Bait. In May 1910, the general meeting of district residents Ahuzat Bait majority chose a new name - Tel Aviv.

Soon the quarter grew up into city. The city became a center for the reception of Jews arriving in Palestine Mandate. At first, there were people who mostly come from Russia and Poland.

Almost at the same time Jewish Zionist pioneers in Palestine established the first kibbutz – Degania Alef.



Foreign Office,  
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which reads "Arthur James Balfour". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish above the name.

Portrait of Lord Balfour, along with his famous declaration,

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Balfour\\_portrait\\_and\\_declaration.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Balfour_portrait_and_declaration.JPG)

After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War the British forces ended the 400 years rule of Ottoman rule in Palestine. On 2 November 1917 British Foreign Minister Balfour wrote an official letter to Baron Walter Rothschild, a leader of the British Jewish community: "His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

*Chapter 9*

*British Rule*

*1917 - 1948*

*Крылов*

## WWI Sinai and Palestine Campaign



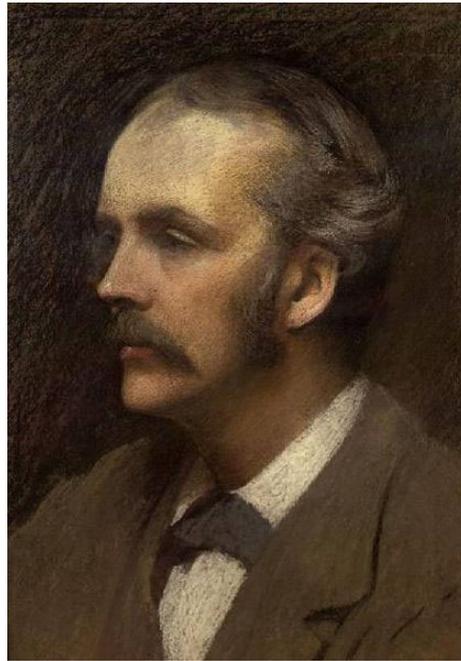
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Turkish\\_howitzner\\_10.5cm\\_leFH\\_98\\_09\\_LOC\\_00121.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Turkish_howitzner_10.5cm_leFH_98_09_LOC_00121.jpg)

During WWI British forces attacked the Turkish army in the Middle East. Turkey was aligned with Germany against Great Britain, France and Russia. When the British managed to conquer the Middle East the League of Nations gave Britain a “Mandate of Palestine”. Following this document England had to prepare its colony (Palestine) for independence.



<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/69/BritishMandatePalestine1920.png?uselang=ru>

Territory under control of the British Mandate of Palestine (June 1922). Now Israel and Jordan are situated there. It was separated in 1946. Israel and Jordan now are independent states.



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fd/Arthur\\_James\\_Balfour00.jpg?uselang=ru](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fd/Arthur_James_Balfour00.jpg?uselang=ru)

Arthur James Balfour, Foreign Secretary 1916-1919 of Great Britain, was the Author of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 supporting the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. There were some cunning aims make this happen. First the British planned that Jews in America would encourage the US government to enter in a war. And the second, Great Britain planned to make Palestine economically dependant after the War.



<http://s019.radikal.ru/i637/1204/f5/64c5f372b80f.jpg>

During the British rule of Palestine the population increased 250 per cent (from 750 thousand in 1922 to 1,85 million in 1946). The immigration rate increased especially when German and Poland Jews ran from European persecution. After overwhelming migration living standards on Jewish territory sharply increased. European technologies and capital moved to the Jewish homeland. Since then living conditions in the Jewish state have been incomparably better than anywhere else in the Middle East.



The last wish of the Jews was the possibility to buy land. But British government refused to legalize purchasing land by Jews because of risk of Jewish-Arab controversy. But with the course of time and the demographic shift when Jewish population was permanently increasing the British had to agree with a grader acquisition of land by Jews.



<http://sea-star.com.ua/sites/default/files/images/20120407114200.jpg>

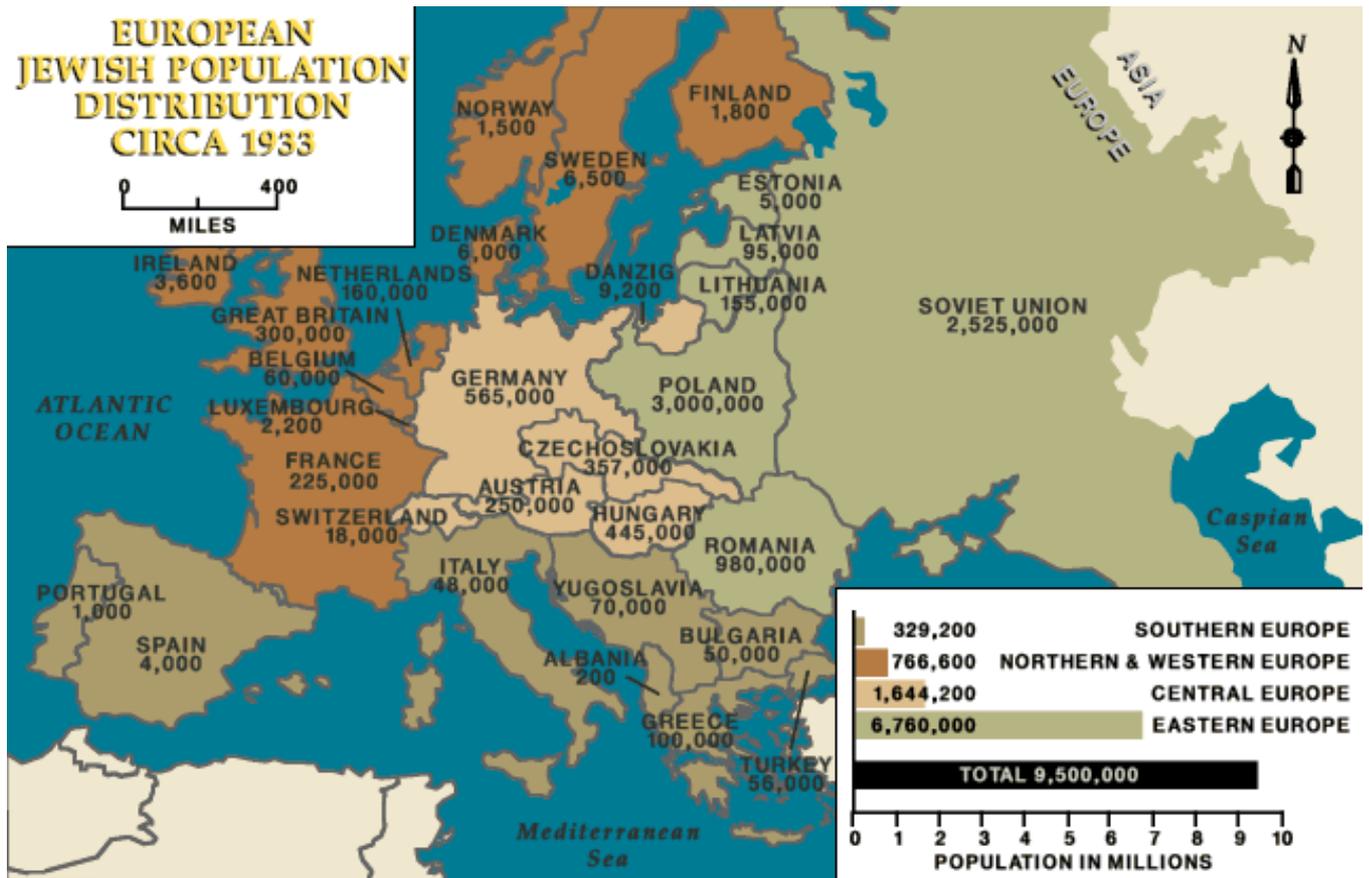
On the 14<sup>th</sup> May 1948 British Mandate of Palestine finished and Jewish state became independent. Right after this on 30<sup>th</sup> November started the War for Independence against the coalition of Arab states including Egypt, Syria, Oultrejordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen and Sudan.

*Chapter 10*

*WWII and the  
Holocaust*

*Шостакович*

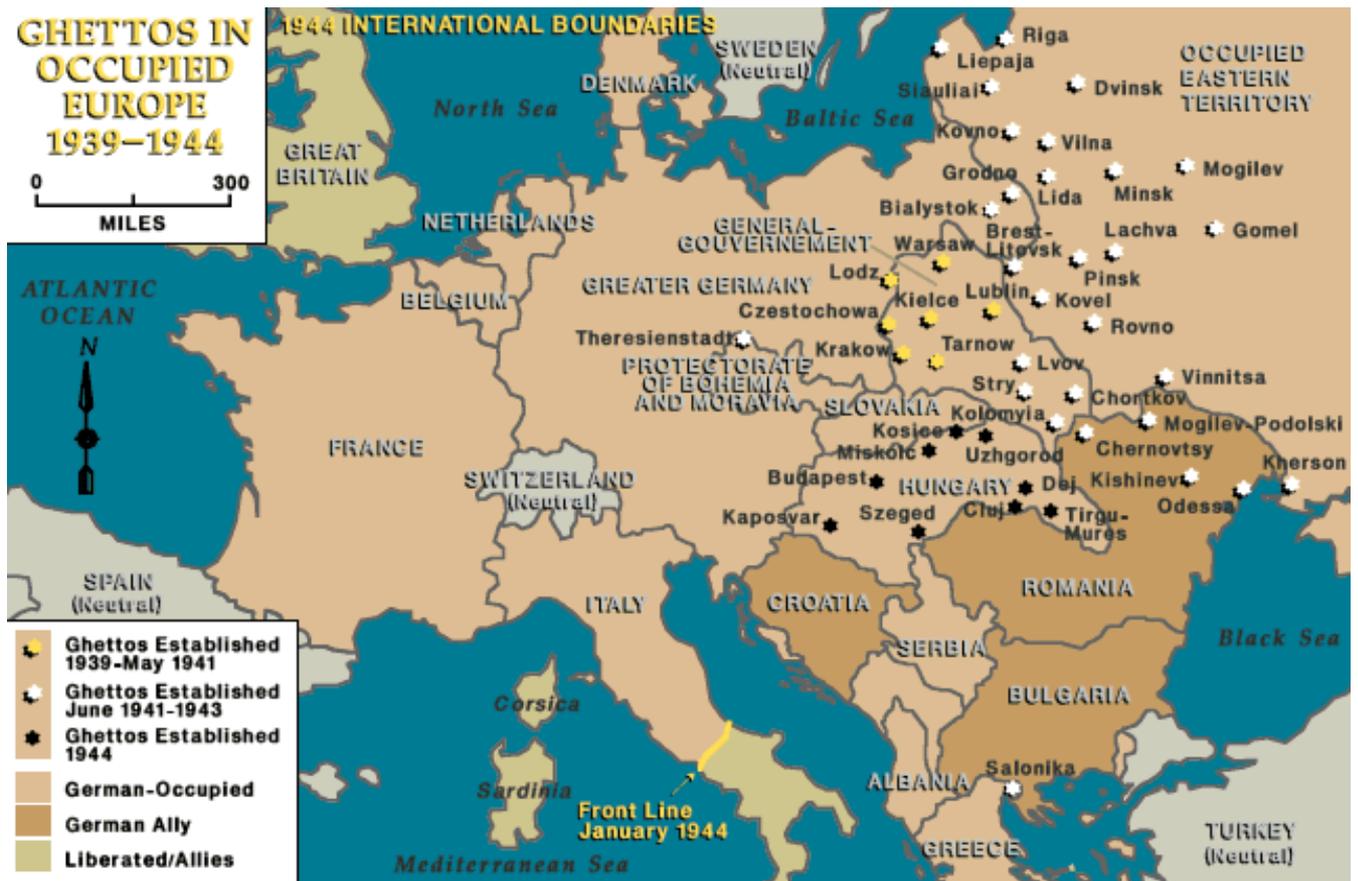
## *European Jewish population distribution, 1933*



From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>

The Jews lived in Europe more than two thousand years. According to the "Yearbook of the American Jews", total Jewish population of Europe in 1933 was about 9.5 million. Most of the European Jews lived in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Until 1933, when the German Nazis came to power, in Europe was an advanced and dynamic Jewish culture. But after a little more than 10 years most of Europe was conquered, occupied and annexed by Nazi Germany and most of the European Jews – two-thirds – were killed.

## Ghettos in occupied Europe, 1939-1944



From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>

During the Second World War Germans based ghettos across all Eastern Europe (from 1939 to 1942), and also in Hungary (in 1944). These ghettos were isolated city areas in which Hitlerites drove Jewish population and where the Jews were forced to live in the most pitiful conditions. The Nazis considered ghetto as a temporary measure – means to isolate Jews and to establish control over them. Since 1942, when it was decided to kill all Jews, Germans methodically destroyed ghettos, deporting Jews to death camps for the subsequent destruction.

## Europe major Nazi camps, 1943-1944



From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>

Throughout occupied Europe the Nazis were arresting those who showed them resistance, and also those whom they considered as representatives of "the lowest races" or "politically unacceptable elements". People who were arrested for violation of Nazi laws, as a rule, were sent for forced labor or in to the concentration camps. Transit camps such as the Westerbork Gurs, Mechelen, and Drancy in Western Europe or the Bolzano camp and Fossoli di Capri in Italy, were used as assembly points for the Jews, who then were sent by train to the death camps.



*View of barracks of The Flossenburg concentration camp prisoners, Germany, 1942, From the United States Holocaust Memorial*



*Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>*

*Common grave. Bergen-Belzen, Germany, May, 1945, From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>*

## ***Resistance and assistance***



German soldiers are arresting Jews in the Warsaw ghetto. Poland, May 1943, From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <http://www.ushmm.org>

The organized armed resistance was the most effective form of opposition of the Jews to fascists. The uprising in the Warsaw ghetto became the largest armed performance. Many Jews ran away from ghettos to the wood and joined guerrilla groups. In many occupied countries Jews resistance tried to help victims. The Jewish administration of Palestine sent to help The Jews of Hungary and Slovakia parachute landings of confidential agents, such as Hanna Senesh. In France different groups of the Jews underground movement united and created The Jews army. Many Jews fought in the ranks of the National Resistance Movement in Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and other Eastern European countries. The U.S. government did not pay much attention to the salvation of the Jews and other victims of Nazism. The Jewish leaders unsuccessfully appealed to the U.S. government to bomb the gas chambers and railways leading to the. However, the U.S. continued to adhere to the policy of non-intervention in the rescue of prisoners, didn't destroy gas chambers and the railways neither.

## Major camps for Jewish displaced persons, 1945-1946



The Jewish refugee children, who have gathered in the American occupational zone of Germany, are going to Palestine. One of them is swinging a Zionist flag. Frankfurt, Germany, on April 10, 1946.

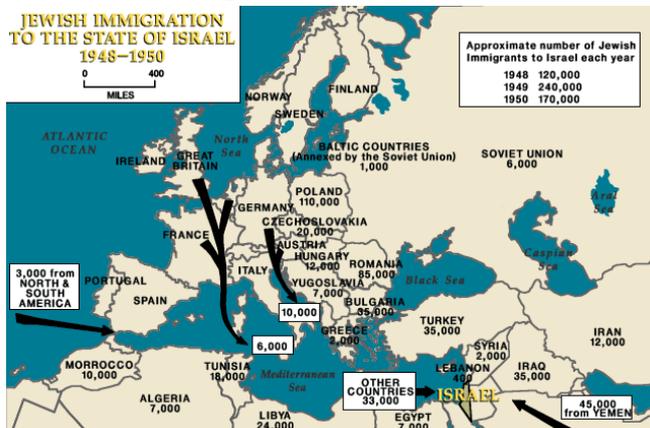
After the Second World War, hundreds of thousands of the Jewish Holocaust survivors were placed in camps for displaced persons. The Allies based similar camps for the refugees with the possibility to leave Europe in occupational zones of Germany, Austria and Italy. As a rule, the Jewish refugees preferred to immigrate to Palestine, but many also wanted to go to the USA.

## European Jewish population distribution, 1950



Crimes committed during the Holocaust destroyed most of the European Jewish communities, and completely destroyed the Jewish communities in the eastern part of occupied Europe

## Jewish immigration to the State of Israel, 1948-1950



The refugees who have come to Palestine as part of the movement "Aliyah Bet" (illegal immigration). Palestine, June 27, 1946.

After the establishment of Israel in May 1948, Jewish refugees began streaming into the new independent state. Probably not less than 170 000 refugees and displaced persons of Jewish nationality immigrated to Israel in 1953.

*Chapter 11*

*The State of Israel*  
*1948-1949*

*Белозеров*



Arab refugees in the northern Israel on their road to Lebanon

In late August 1948, during a United Nations-sanctioned truce, Israeli soldiers conducting what they called Mivtza Nikayon — Operation Cleaning — encountered some Palestinian refugees just north of the Egyptian lines. On 29th November 1947 UN General Assembly declared a resolution № 181 where it was stated that the mandatory Palestine had to be divided by two independent states: Arab and Israeli. Although, the British refused to obey or cooperate, but stated the military and civil personal would be evacuated prior to May 1948.



Meanwhile, American diplomats were applying pressure on Jewish Agency and Yishuv being afraid of the spread of communism in the Middle East which could follow after independence of Israel and being uncertain of its capability to oppose the Arab world.



The picture taken in the first Israeli-Arab war displays Hagana troops marching

On 12 May Yishuv's People Administration was convened to vote. The decision was between accepting the American proposal for a truce, or declaring independence. The latter option was put to a vote, with six of the ten members present supporting it. Some sources say the decision was made under the utmost influence of Haganah leaders who assured the Israeli establishment that in case of war with Arabs Jews would prevail.



On 14 May David Ben Gurion declared the independence of the state of Israel 8 hours before the Palestine mandate elapsed. The draft text was submitted for approval to a meeting of People's Council at the JNF building in Tel Aviv. The original draft had declared that the borders would be that decided by the UN partition plan.



Jew crowd outside the Museum

The ceremony to declare independence was held in the Tel Aviv Museum (today known as Independence Hall) but was not widely publicised as it was feared that the British Authorities might attempt to prevent it or that the Arab armies might invade earlier than expected. An invitation was sent out by messenger on the morning of 14 May telling recipients to arrive at 15:30 and to keep the event a secret.



Israeli mechanized infantry

On the next day, armies of Transjordan, Egypt, Syria and Iraq invaded the former mandatory Palestine unleashing the first Arab-Israeli war which is known as War of Independence or Al Nakba, the Catastrophe. Within five and half and five months they were defeated. Only king Abdullah of Jordan with his well-trained and equipped (by the British) troops and limited objectives – not to annihilate the State of Israel, but to annex the West Bank of Jordan – succeed. More than 700 thousand Arabs were expelled or fled from Palestine. Contemporary history of the State of Israel began.

*Chapter 12*

*The State of Israel*  
*1950-1977*

*Мишуничев*

## 1956 — The Suez Canal Crisis

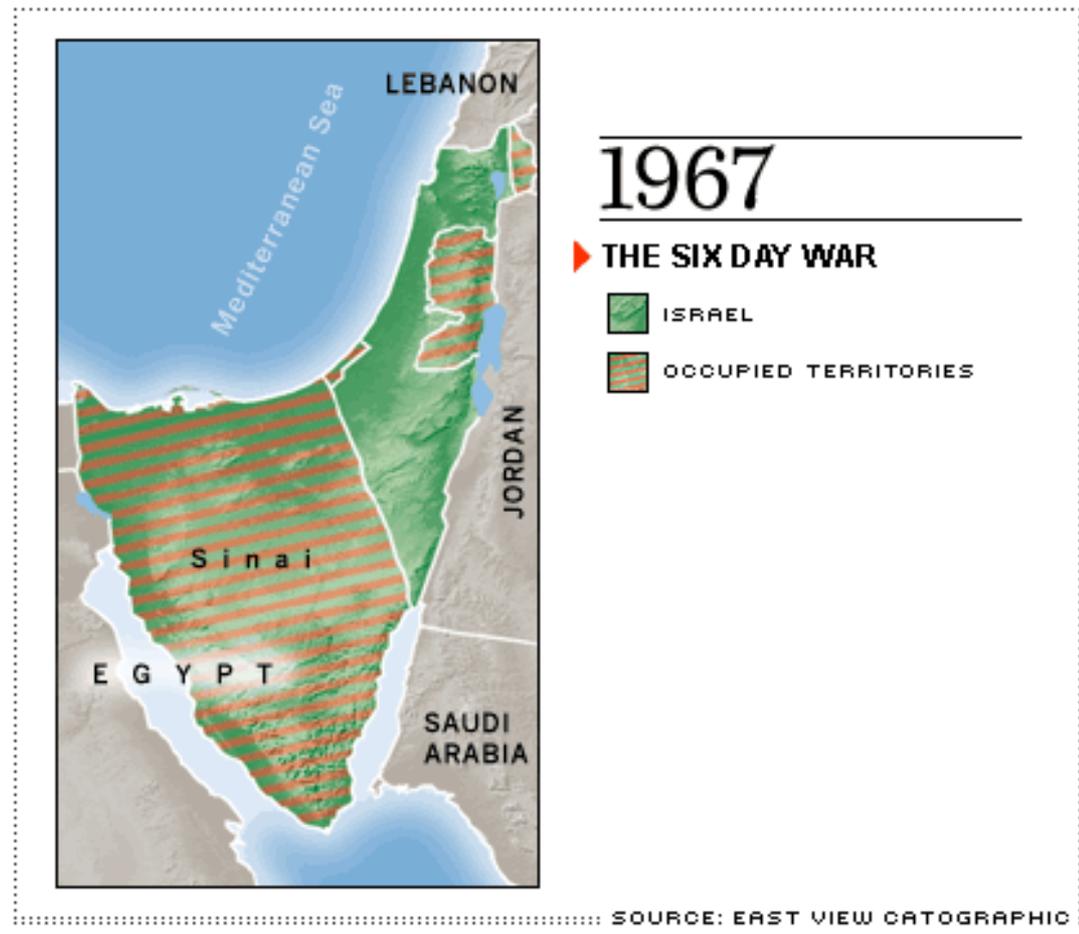


Jerusalem, From the Israel ministry of foreign affairs, [www.mfa.gov.il](http://www.mfa.gov.il)

1951 for the Israel boats it was forbidden to pass through the Suez Canal; Egypt, Syria and Jordan made a military alliance against Israel in October 1956. During eight-day military campaign the Army of defense of Israel grasped the Gaza Strip and all Sinai Peninsula, having stopped in only 16 km to the East from the Suez Canal.

The decision of the United Nations forced Israel to retreat step-by-step from the line items occupied. It continued for several weeks.

## 1967-Six-day war



From Topographic Maps Contour Maps Elevation Maps – Products, <http://www.geospatial.com>

Egypt in May 1967 renewed blockade of the Suez canal and also made a military alliance with Jordan.

Israel made precautionary blow against Egypt in the South (on June 5 1967), then counterattacked Jordan in the east and broke the Syrian forces which were located on Golan heights in the north.

As the result of the six-days war Judea, Samaria, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula and the Golan heights from now were belonged to Israel; Suez canal was clear and Jerusalem which since 1949 was divided between Israel and Jordan, passed under complete Israel control.

## War of the Doomsday of 1973



Egyptian forces crossing the Suez Canal on October 7, From Wikipedia – Free Encyclopedia, [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

Yom Kipur (Doomsday) is the most sacred day for the Jewish people.

This day Egypt and Syria unexpectedly attacked Israel (on October 6, 1973). The Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal, and the Syrian armies intruded to the Golan heights.

In three weeks of battles, army of Israel defense broke a course of war, crossed the Suez Canal, entered on the territory of Egypt and to stopped in only 32 km from Damascus – the Syrian capital.

Just only after two years of negotiations with Egypt and Syria they have peace treaty.



Ariel Sharon and Moshe Dayan, <http://www.messcom.org.ua>

*Chapter 13*

*The State of Israel*  
*1977 - Present*

*Зацепилов*

After Israel Prime Minister Golda Meir was forced to resign after Yom Kippur War, In July 1976 Israeli commandos carried out a rescue mission which succeeded in rescuing 102 hostages who were being held by Palestinian guerillas at Entebbe International Airport close to Kampala, Uganda. After all, there must have been a major turning point in Israel political history.

## 1978 - Peace with Egypt



Sadat, Carter, and Begin at the signing of the 1979 Camp David Accords.  
(<http://unitedwithisrael.org/treaty-with-egypt-remains>, reported by Dov Lipman)

In 1977 Menachem Begin's Likud party took control from the social-democratic and labour Zionist Labor Party as a result of Knesset elections. Later that year, Egyptian President Anwar EL Sadat made a trip to Israel and spoke before the Knesset in what was the first recognition of Israel by an Arab head of state. In 1978 Begin and Sadat signed David Camp Accords. The Camp David Accords were the result of 18 months of intense diplomatic efforts by Egypt, Israel, and the United States that began after Jimmy Carter became President. It became a framework of future relations, and later, in 1979 Israel–Egypt Peace Treaty was signed, formally ending the state of war that had existed between them for 30 years. The Sinai was bigger than Israel itself and contained oil reserves but in return for Egypt's recognition of Israel's right to exist, Israel returned it to Egypt. It is also interesting to note that Israel wanted to return the Gaza Strip as well (since Egypt occupied it between 1948 and 1967), but Egypt refused.

## 1982 - The Lebanon War



[http://wikipedia.org/wiki/1982\\_Lebanon\\_War](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/1982_Lebanon_War)



<http://factsofisrael.com/en/history.shtml>

On 11 March 1978, a PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) terrorist raid from Lebanon led to the Coastal Road Massacre, in which 38 Israeli civilians were killed and 71 injured. Israel responded by launching an invasion of southern Lebanon to destroy the PLO bases south of the Litani River. Most PLO fighters withdrew. So, after numerous terrorist attacks from Arafat's (Palestinian leader) PLO against Israeli civilians living in the North, Israel entered Lebanon and created a security zone, as shown on the right photo above. Israel was able to secure southern Lebanon until a UN force and the Lebanese army could take over. Ethnic, communal and religious violence in Lebanon remained unabated and Israel continued to pursue a peace treaty with Amin Gemayel, the new president of Lebanon. With American mediation, on May 17, 1983, a Lebanese-Israeli agreement was signed. Although the document was not a formal peace treaty, it terminated the state of war between Israel and Lebanon.

## 1991 – The Gulf War

Gulf War started 1991, when northern Israel was attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles. During the war, the PLO supported Saddam Hussein and Iraqi Scud missile attacks against Israel. Despite public outrage, Israel heeded US calls to refrain from hitting back and did not participate in that war.

## 1993 – The Oslo I Accord



*Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat shake hands at the signing of the Oslo Accords, with Bill Clinton behind them, 1993;wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel*

In the beginning of the 90's the Oslo peace process between Palestinians and Israel got underway and in the next few years after a series of negotiations, the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza finally got some taste of independence (given to them by Israel). Although a State has not been declared, for the first time in history autonomy exists for Palestinians. It was the first face-to-face agreement between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Accord provided for the creation of a Palestinian interim self-government, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). The Palestinian Authority would have responsibility for the administration of the territory under its control. The Accords also called for the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) from parts of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

## 1994 - Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty



*A handshake between Hussein I of Jordan and Yitzhak Rabin, accompanied by Bill Clinton, during the Israel-Jordan peace negotiations, July 25th, 1994; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel-Jordan\\_Treaty\\_of\\_Peace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel-Jordan_Treaty_of_Peace)*

In 1994, the Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace was signed, that made Jordan the second Arab country to normalize relations with State of Israel. Israeli public support for the Accords waned as Israel was struck by Palestinian suicide attacks. Finally, while leaving a peace rally in November 1995, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a far-right-wing Jew who opposed the Accords.

## 2000 – Camp David Summit

At the end of the 1990s, Benjamin Netanyahu became the Israel leader. He signed the Wye River Memorandum, giving greater control to the Palestinian National Authority. Ehud Barak, elected Prime Minister in 1999, began the new millennium by withdrawing forces from Southern Lebanon and conducting negotiations with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat and U.S. President Bill Clinton. During the summit, Barak offered a plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state, but Yasser Arafat rejected it.

Later, after Ariel became prime minister in 2001, The Second Lebanon War occurred. After that, a war against Syria.