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ATLAS

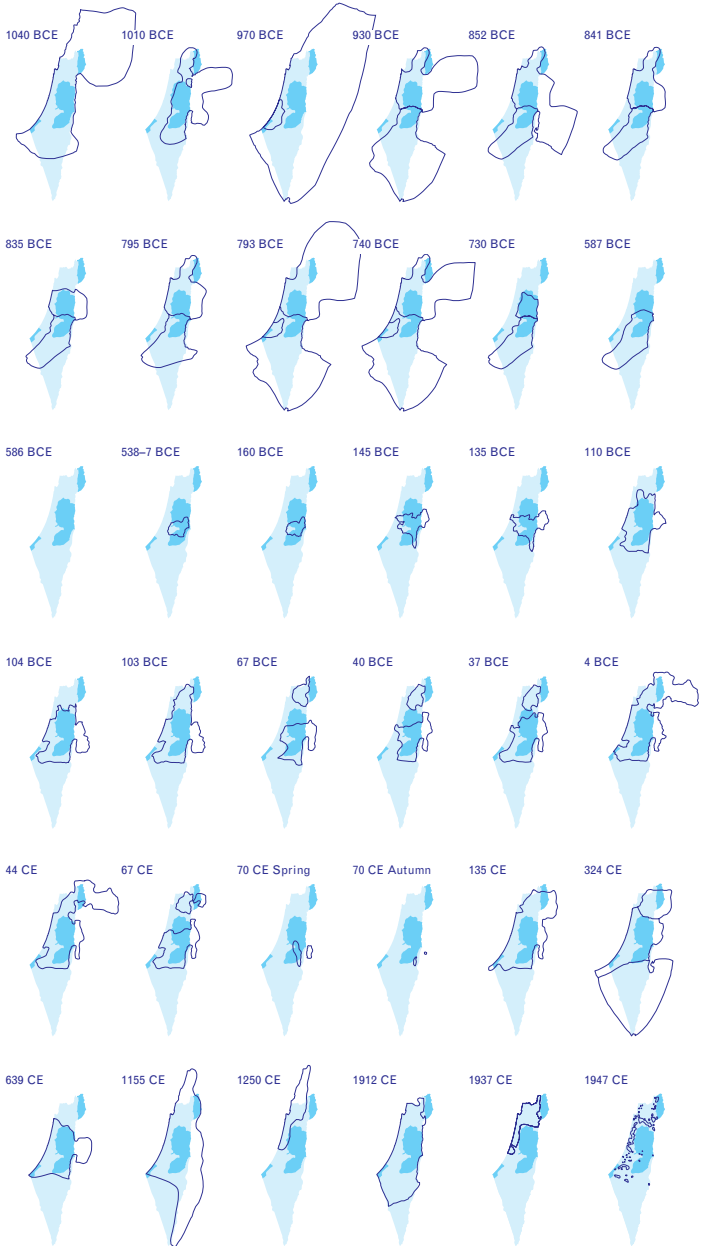
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BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE–1947 CE

Overview

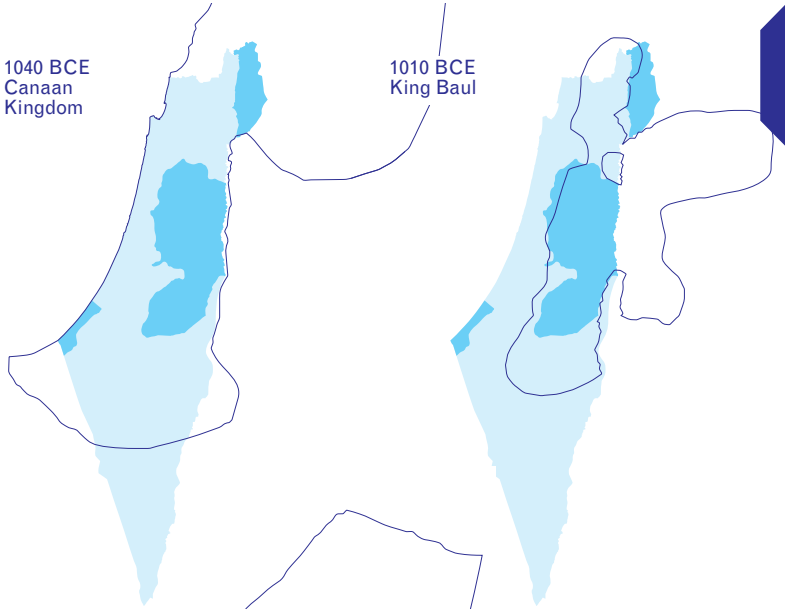


BORDER DYNAMICS

BORDERS

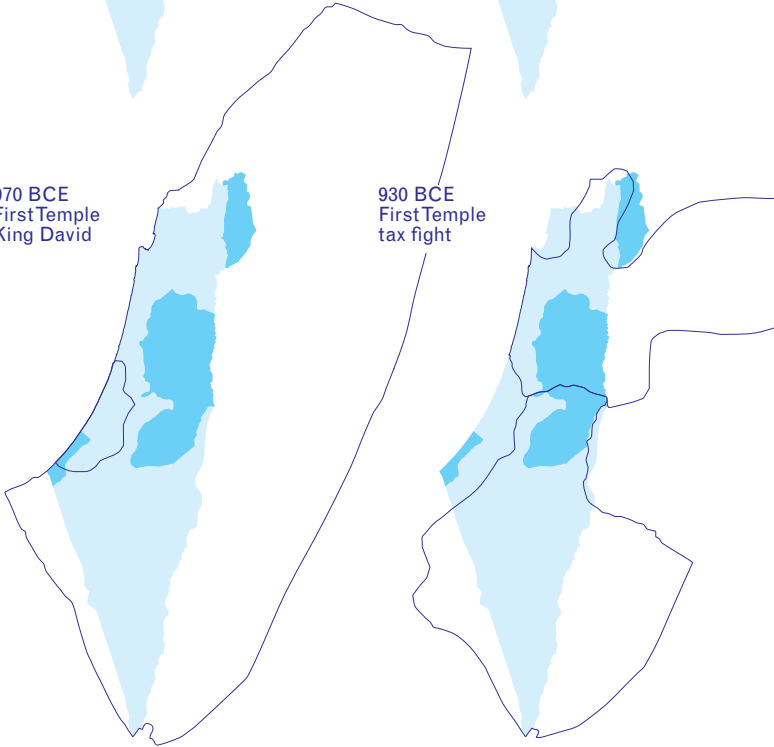
1040 BCE
Canaan
Kingdom

1010 BCE
King Saul



970 BCE
First Temple
King David

930 BCE
First Temple
tax fight



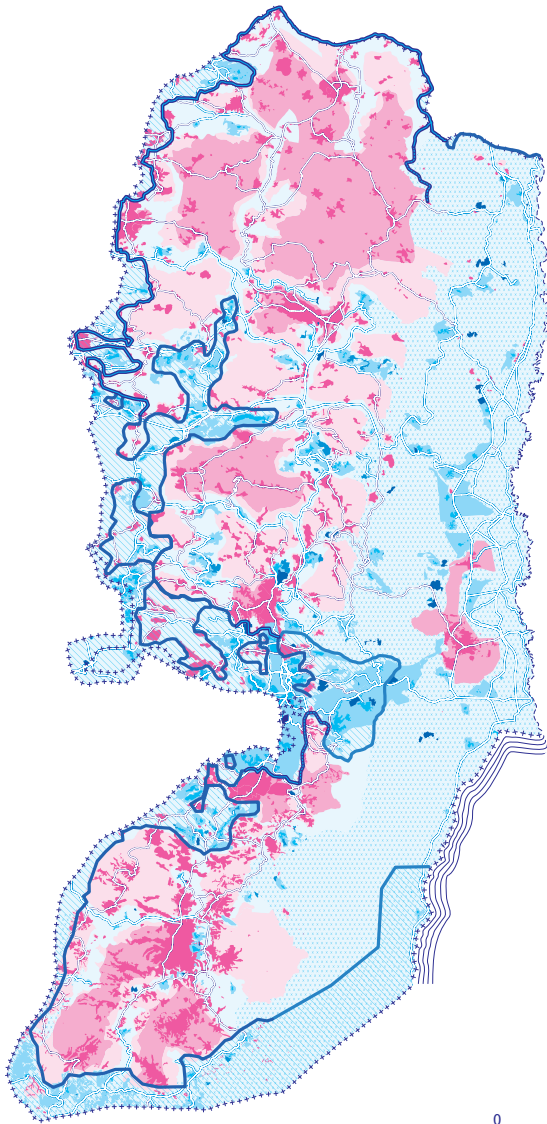
— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish presence

Light Blue Territory of the state of Israel

Dark Blue Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2003

Based on 23.06.2002



..... Green Line¹

— Main road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use²

— The Wall: to be approved

— The Wall: approved³

— The Wall: under construction⁴

0 10km

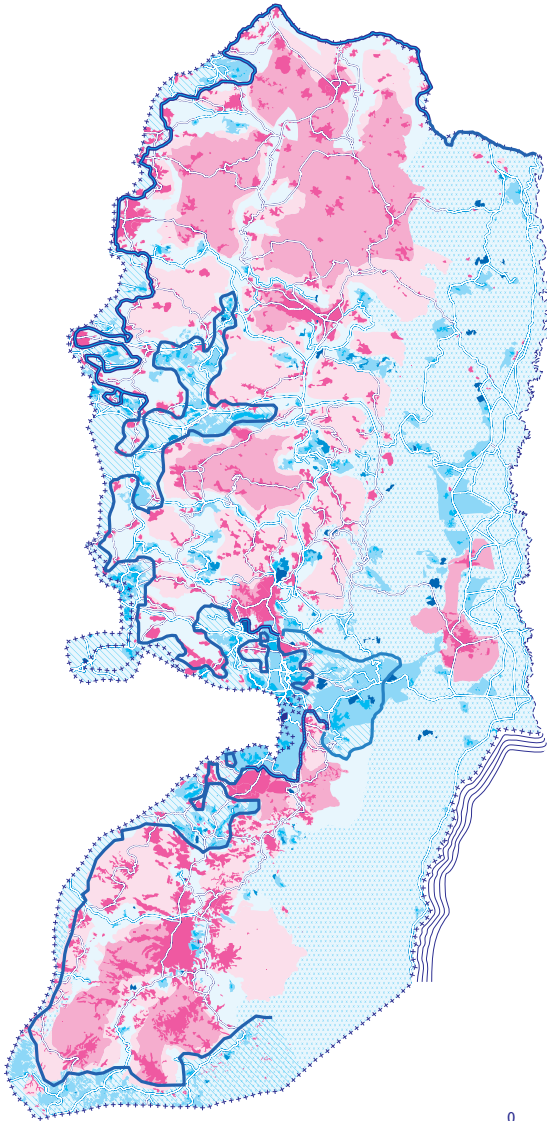
— The Wall: constructed⁵

Israeli-controlled land⁶









Israeli municipal line

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2004

Based on 01.10.2003



0 10km

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Israeli built area ⁷ |  Land west of the Wall |  Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control |
|  Israeli outpost |  Military controlled area |  Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control |
|  Israeli military base |  Palestinian built area | |

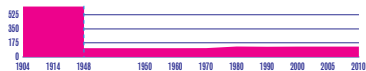
CHAPTER 4 SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGIES

From moshavas in the 1880s to single-building outposts today, settlement typologies have played an important role in shaping the landscape, and therefore life, for Palestinians and Israelis.

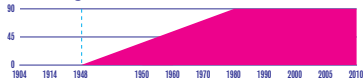
This chapter describes the most prevalent settlement typologies of both groups from the 19th century onwards, as depicted in maps, diagrams, photographs and statistics.

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI TYPOLOGIES OVER TIME

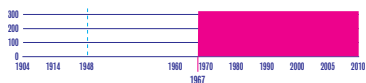
Palestinian villages in Israel



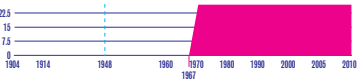
Unrecognised



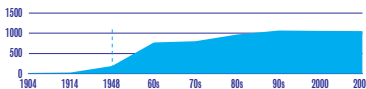
Occupied localities



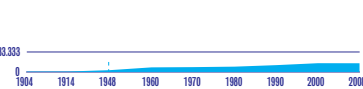
Occupied refugee camps



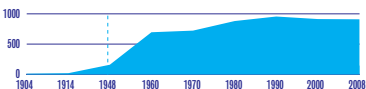
All Israeli localities



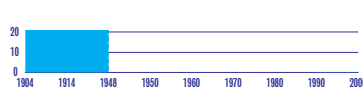
Urban localities



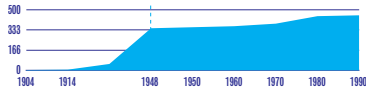
Rural localities



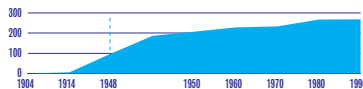
Moshava



Moshav



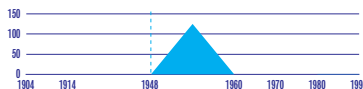
Kibbutz



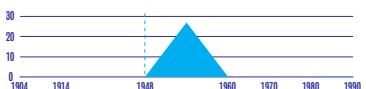
A wall and a tower



Ma'abara



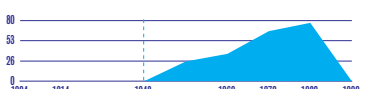
New towns



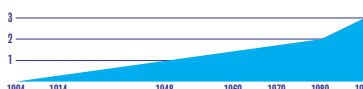
Community settlements



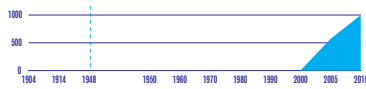
Nahal outpost



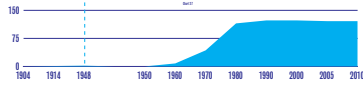
Individual settlement



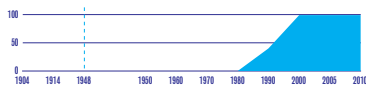
Outposts West Bank



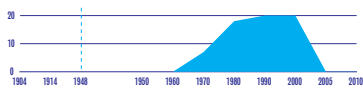
Settlements West Bank



Outposts Gaza



Settlements Gaza

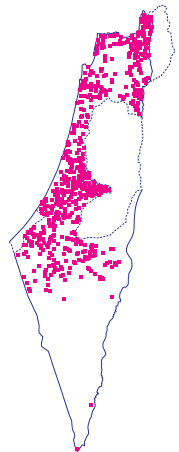
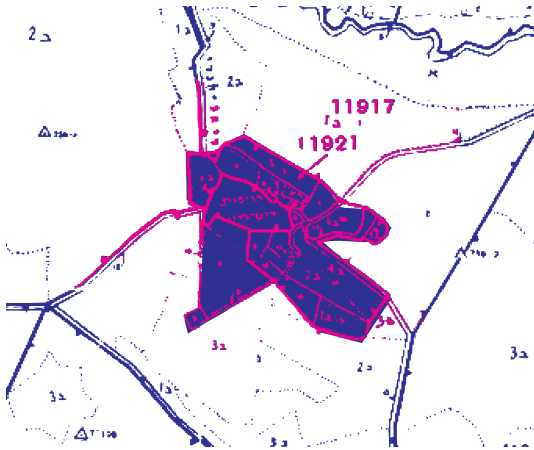


DEMOLISHED VILLAGE

1950s



In the period before and after the establishment of the state of Israel, more than 500 Palestinian villages were demolished. Most of them were bulldozed to the ground and new towns built on top of them. No trace of them remains. However, some ruins are still visible, scattered across the Israeli landscape. Fragments of wall, pavements, fruit trees and cactus plants are testaments to the former Palestinian presence.



NUMBER OF LOCALITIES More than 500
UPROOTED POPULATION ± 711,000

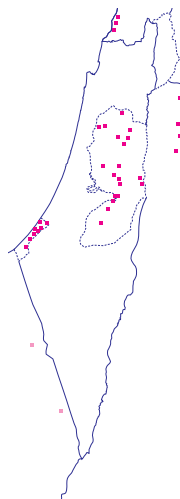
post-1948



Since 1948, 711,000 Palestinian refugees have been placed in refugee camps by UNRWA. These camps are spread across the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. The camps were built gradually, starting from tents and slowly becoming more liveable and permanent. Some of the camps, however, have political reasons for refusing to become more habitable.



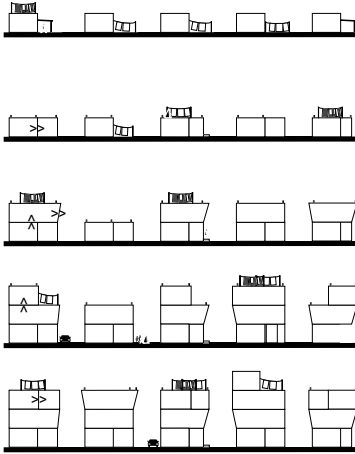
- Shelter, built area
- Public and administration building



NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 52
 TOTAL POPULATION ± 914,000 refugees,
 about one-third of whom live in camps

LIVING SPACE PER PERSON ± 20–40m²
 LOCATION West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon,
 Syria, Gaza Strip

Seam Zone-Tunnels



Evolution of a refugee camp

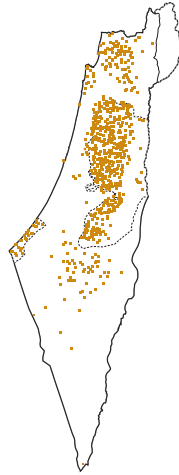
A refugee camp is a temporary camp built to receive refugees. Hundreds of thousands or even millions of people may live in any one single camp. Usually they are built and run by a government, the United Nations, or international organisations (such as the Red Cross).

Refugee camps are generally set up in an impromptu fashion and designed to meet basic human needs for only a short time. Some refugee camps are dirty and unhygienic. If the return of refugees is prevented (eg, by civil war), a humanitarian crisis can result.

Some refugee camps have grown into permanent settlements, such as Ein el-Helweh, which has existed for decades, with major implications for human rights. People may stay in these camps, receiving emergency food and medical aid, until it is safe to return to their homes. In some cases, often after several years, other countries decide it will never be safe for them to return, and they are resettled in 'third countries,' far away from the border they crossed. [wikipedia.org]

Resistance

The forces and actions taken to resist the occupation of the various countries of Europe and Asia by the Axis powers



Distribution of Palestinian localities in Israel and the Occupied Territories

during World War II. Resistance covered the full range of passive and active means and methods from avoiding compulsory service and disobeying the regulations imposed by the occupying forces through intelligence gathering and sabotage to active armed opposition. [encyclopedia.com]

Resolutions 242 and 338

UN Resolution 242 The UN Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 unanimously on November 22, 1967, in the aftermath of the Six Day War. The resolution was drafted by British ambassador Lord Caradon and was one of five drafts under consideration. It calls for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which should include the application of both the following principles:

- 1 Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict.
- 2 Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

It is one of the most commonly refer-

enced UN resolutions in Middle Eastern politics. Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Lebanon entered into consultations with the UN special representative over the implementation of 242. After denouncing it in 1967, Syria 'conditionally' accepted the resolution in March 1972. Syria formally accepted UN Security Council Resolution 338, the cease-fire at the end of the Yom Kippur War, which embraced resolution 242.

UN Resolution 338 The three-line United Nations Security Council Resolution 338, approved on October 22, 1973, called for a cease-fire in the Yom Kippur War (also known as the Ramadan War) in accordance with a joint proposal by the United States and the Soviet Union. The resolution stipulated a cease-fire to take effect within 12 hours, no later than 6:52pm of that day.

The resolution states in full that the Security Council:

- 1 Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy.
- 2 Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts.
- 3 Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The 'appropriate auspices' was interpreted to mean American or Soviet rather than UN auspices. This third clause helped to establish the framework for the Geneva Conference held in December 1973. The alleged importance of resolution 338 in the Arab-Israeli conflict supposedly stems from the word 'decides' in clause 3, which is held to make resolution 242 binding. However, the decision in clause 3 does not relate to resolution 242, but rather to the need to begin negotiations on a just and durable peace in the Middle East that led to the Geneva Conference, which Syria did not attend.

The argument continues. Article 25 of the

United Nations Charter says that UN members 'agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council'. It is generally accepted that Security Council resolutions adopted in the exercise of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace in accordance with the UN Charter are binding upon the member states. Scholars applying this doctrine on the resolution assert that the use of the word 'decide' makes it a 'decision' of the council, thus invoking the binding nature of article 25. The legal force added to Resolution 242 by this resolution is the reason for the otherwise puzzling fact that 242 and the otherwise seemingly superfluous and superannuated Resolution 338 are always referred to together in legal documents relating to the conflict.

The resolution was passed at the 1,747th UNSC meeting by 14 to none, with one member, the People's Republic of China, not participating in the vote. The continued fighting, despite the terms called for by the resolution, brought Resolution 339, which resulted in a ceasefire. [wikipedia.org]

Seam Zone

The Seam Zone is a term used to refer to a land area in the West Bank located east of the Green Line and west of Israel's separation barrier.

According to Israeli government officials, in a context of increased suicide bombings after September 2000, the 'seam zone' plan was drafted with the intent of reducing the ability of terrorists to infiltrate Israel from areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. Part of the route was also planned with the stated goal of providing protection from the same threats to Israeli settlers living in 'Judea and Samaria.' [wikipedia.org]

Seam security The IDF spokesperson's unit has announced on 10 February 2004 that the IDF is completing the establishment of a new brigade, which will be responsible for the Seam Zone area, from the area south of Qalkilya to the outskirts of Jerusalem, an area that includes nine Israeli communities and 32 Palestinian villages.

TIMELINE

Israel's territorial profile has been influenced both by history itself, and by the ways in which history has been interpreted. This timeline uses various sources to explore the most important (modern) events to shape the territory covered in this atlas. As with the lexicon, the timeline reflects a broad range of views which are not necessarily those of the author.

1516

Palestine part of the Ottoman Empire

In 1516 the Ottoman Turks conquered Palestine, and the country was incorporated in the dominions of the Ottoman Empire. Local governors were appointed from Constantinople, where annual rev-

enues were sent. Various public works were undertaken in Palestine, such as the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1537. Palestine remained under Turkish rule until World War II. [jerusalemities.org]

1915

McMahon-Hussein Agreement

Palestinians accepted the McMahon-Hussein Agreement of October 1915 as a promise by the British that after World War I, land previously held by the Turks would be returned to the Arab nationals who lived in that land. The agreement was to greatly complicate the history of the Middle East and seemed to directly clash with the Balfour Declaration of 1917. In an effort to create a third front against the Central Powers (Germany, Austria and Turkey) the Allies encouraged the

Arab people in the Ottoman Empire to rise up against their Turkish overlords thus splitting the Central Powers war effort three ways.

Sir Henry McMahon, acting on behalf of the British government, met with Sharif Hussein of Mecca in 1915 and made what were taken to be a series of promises to the Arab people. These 'promises' were later disputed by the British government and, as with many issues concerning recent Middle East history, were open to interpretation. [historylearningsite.co.uk]

1916

Sykes-Picot Agreement

A secret convention made during World War I between Great Britain and France, with the assent of imperial Russia, for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The agreement led to the division of Turkish-held Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine into various French- and British-administered areas. The agreement took its name from its negotiators, Sir Mark Sykes of Britain and François Georges-Picot of France.

Its provisions were as follows:

- 1 Russia should acquire the Armenian provinces of Erzurum, Trebizond (Trabzon), Van, and Bitlis, with some Kurdish territory to the southeast.
- 2 France should acquire Lebanon and the Syrian littoral, Adana, Cilicia, and the hinterland adjacent to Russia's share, that hinterland including Aintab, Urfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır, and Mosul.
- 3 Great Britain should acquire southern Mesopotamia, including Baghdad, and

also the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Akko (Acre).

- 4 Between the French and the British acquisitions there should be a confederation of Arab states or a single independent Arab state, divided into French and British spheres of influence.
- 5 Alexandretta (Iskenderun) should be a free port.
- 6 Palestine, because of the holy places, should be under an international regime. [britannica.com]

British control (1916–1949)

The Sykes-Picot Agreement was a secret understanding concluded in 1916 between Great Britain and France, with the assent of Russia, for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The agreement was not implemented, but it established the principles for the division a few years later of the Turkish-held region into the French and British-administered areas of Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine. [bbc.co.uk]

NEGOTIATIONS 1993–2010

Timeline

From the early 1990s, starting with the Madrid Conference, border dynamics in Israel shift in focus from external boundaries to internal divisions between Israel and a future Palestinian state.



Declaration of Principles, Oslo

1990 1991 30 OCT 1992 9–13 SEP 1993

Yasser Arafat

Yitzhak Shamir

George H. W. Bush



Wye River Memorandum

Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum

Camp David Summit

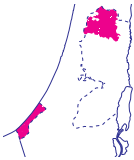
1997 1998 23 OCT 1999 4 SEP 2000

Yasser Arafat

Benjamin Netanyahu

Ehud Barak

Bill Clinton



The plan for disengagement

A summit meeting, Sharm el-Sheikh

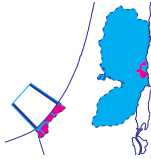
2004 25 OCT 2005 8 FEB 2006 2007

Yasser Arafat

... Ariel Sharon

Mahmoud Abbas

... George W. Bush



Gaza-Jericho Agreement, Cairo

1994 4 MAY



Oslo II

1995



Redeployment of Hebron

20 JAN 1996

Temporary International Presence in Hebron

9 MAY 1997

Yasser Arafat

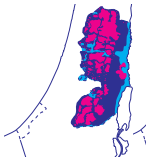
Yitzhak Rabin

...

Shimon Peres

Benjamin Netanyahu

Bill Clinton



Clinton bridging proposal

19-23 DEC



Joint Statement, Taba
21-27 JAN 2001



Abu Mazen-Beilin Plan

MAR



The Arab Peace Initiative

2002



The Road Map

2003 30 APR

2004

Yasser Arafat

Ehud Barak

Ariel Sharon

George W. Bush

An international conference, Annapolis

27 NOV 2008

Obama first talk in the Middle East, Egypt

Benjamin Netanyahu's vision, Jerusalem

2009

JUN

2010

Mahmoud Abbas

Ehud Olmert

Benjamin Netanyahu

Barack Obama