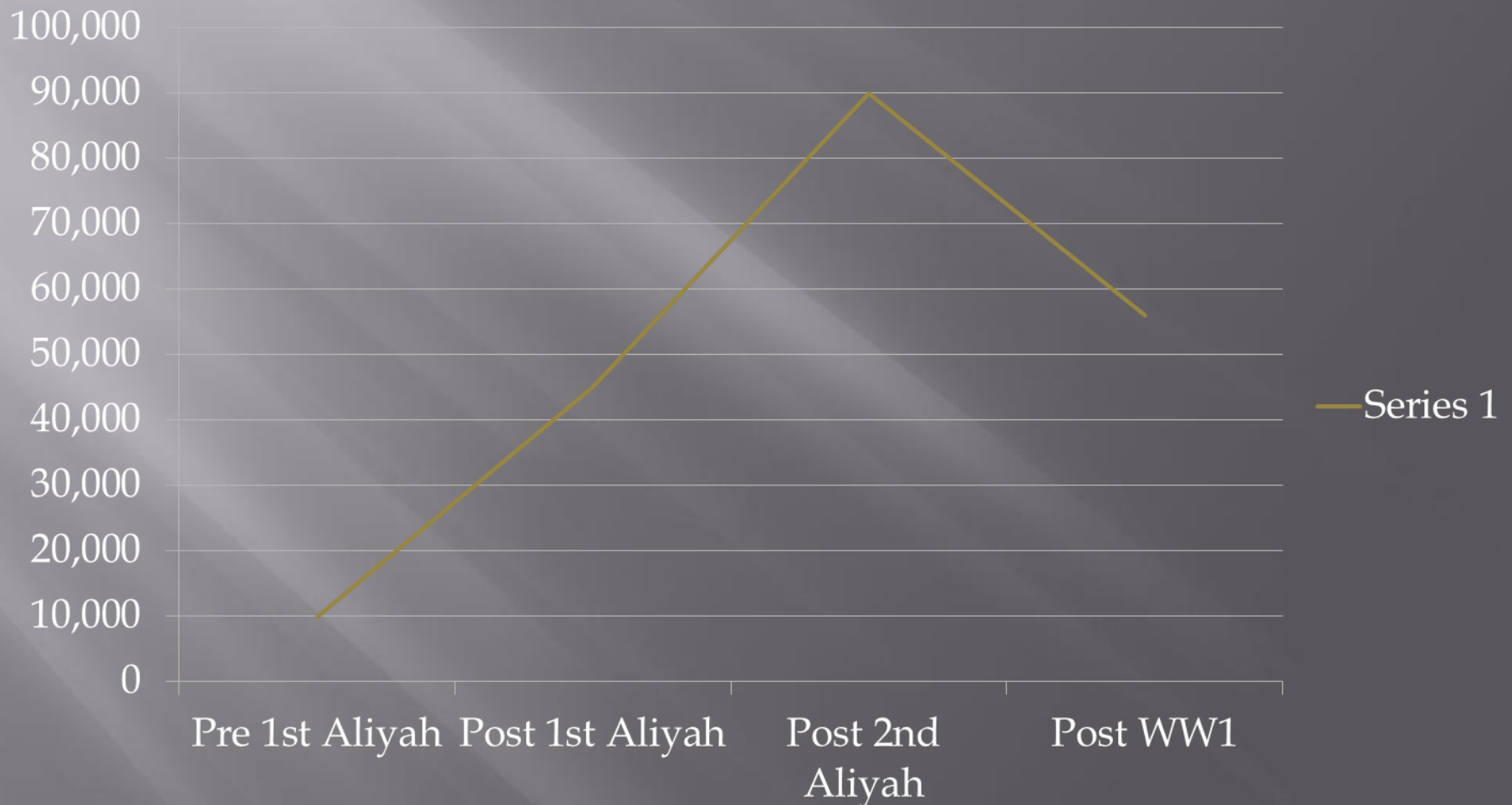


Think 'n' Write: How did WWI effect the building of a Jewish homeland in Israel?

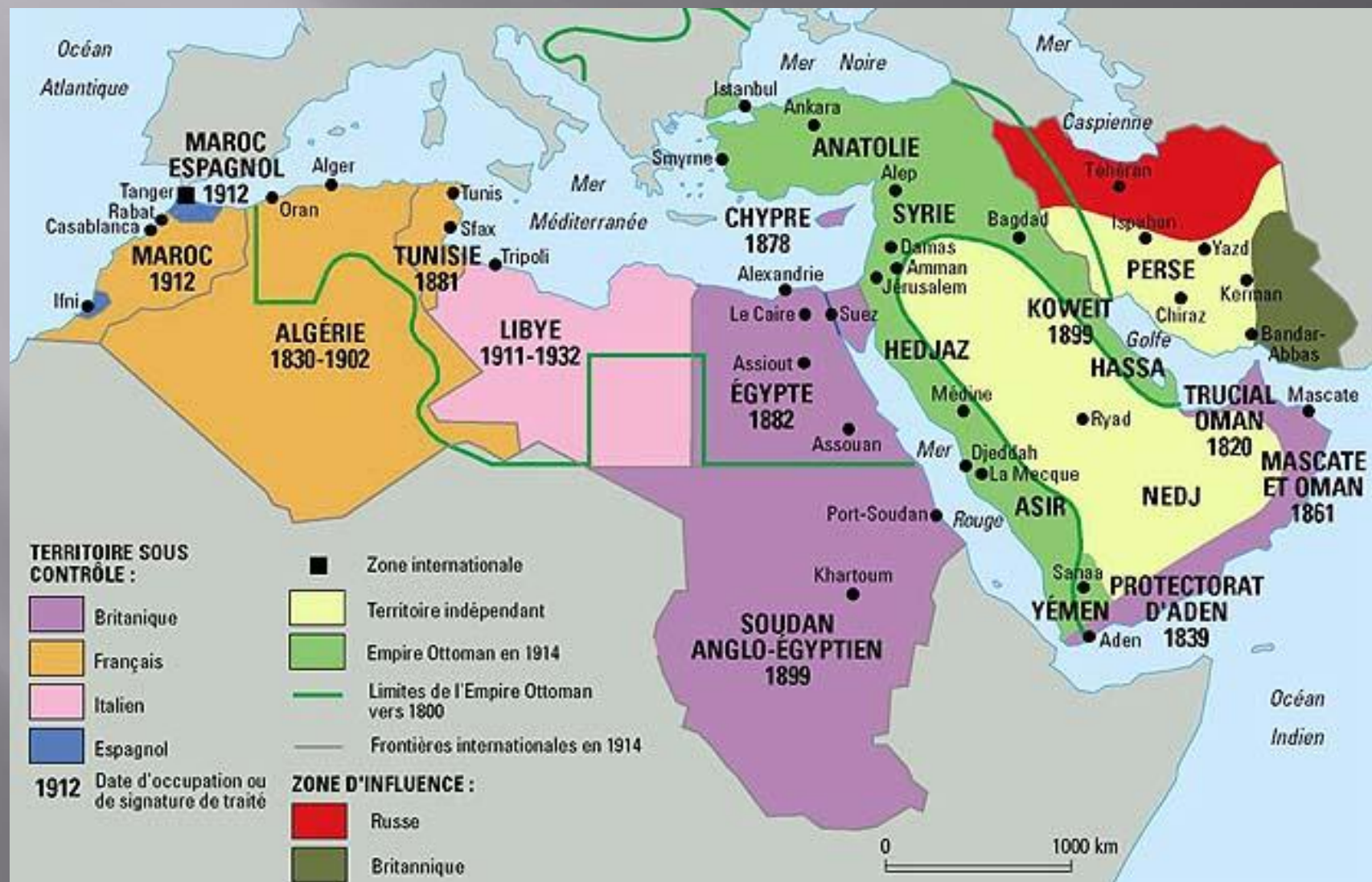
Series 1



Jewish Population of Palestine

HOW DOES WORLD WAR I
CHANGE EVERYTHING?

Middle East on the Eve of WWI



- ▣ Who would the Jewish ppl living in Palestine Join and why?
- ▣ Why did they not join the Ottoman Empire?

Jamal Pasha



- ▣ Who did they join?
- ▣ How did they help?

Gallipoli Campaign/ Zion Mule Corps



Gallipoli Map 1: Naval Attack, 18 March 1915

Jewish Soldiers during WWI



Ze'ev Jabotinsky



Joseph Trumpeldor



Jewish Legion





Chaim Weizmann

Who else helped the British?

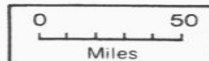


WWI and the Zionist Cause

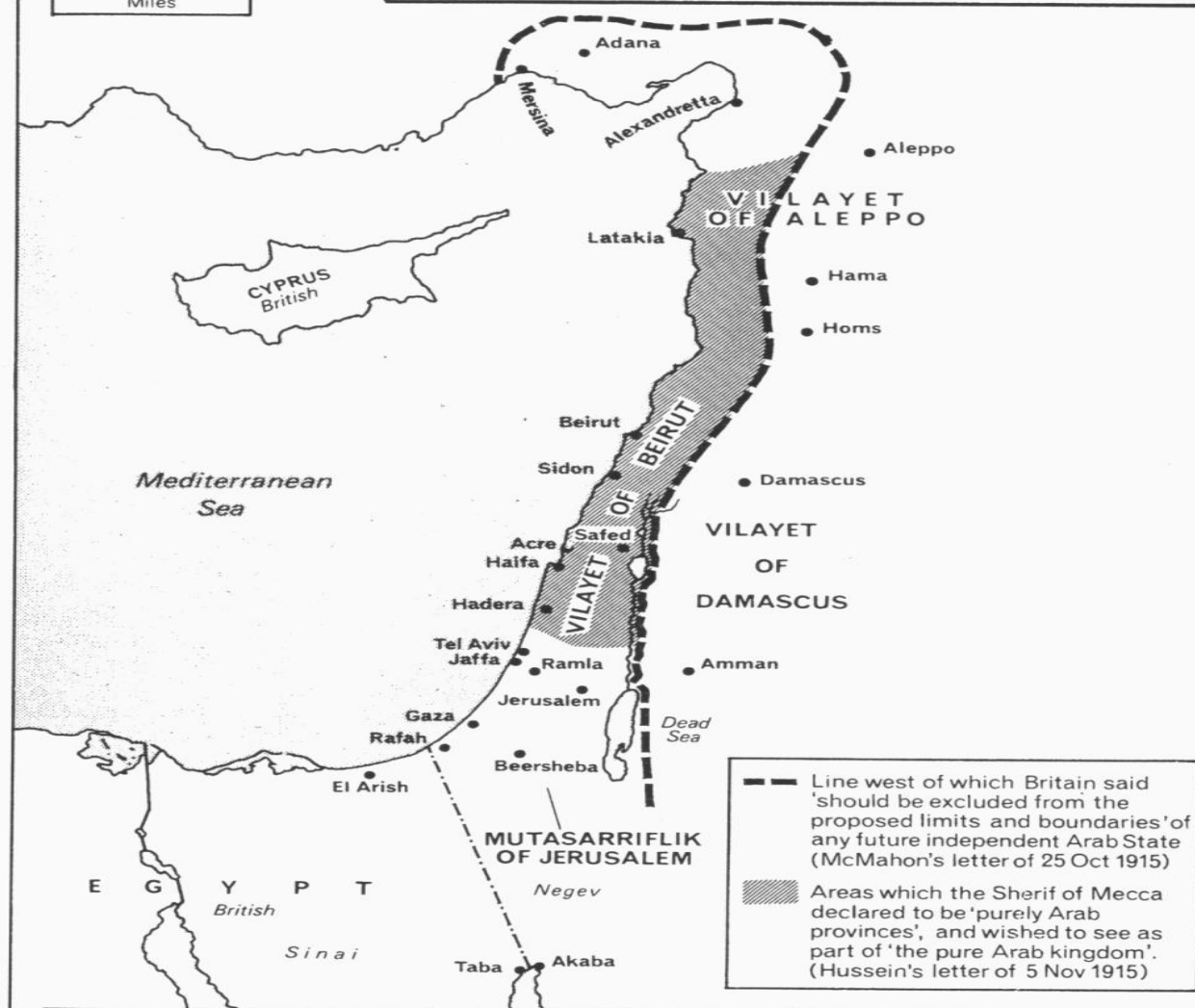
- ▣ What did the British Promise in return for help?

The MacMahon Letter to Sharif Hussein of Mecca

- ...I am empowered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give the following assurances and make the following assurances and make the following reply to your letter:
 - (1) Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sherif of Mecca.
 - (5) With regard to the vilayets of Bagdad and Basra, the Arabs will recognise that the established position and interests of Great Britain necessitate special administrative arrangements in order to secure these territories from foreign aggression to promote the welfare of the local populations and to safeguard our mutual economic interests.
- I am convinced that this declaration will assure you beyond all possible doubt of the sympathy of Great Britain towards the aspirations of her friends the Arabs and will result in a firm and lasting alliance, the immediate results of which will be the expulsion of the Turks from the Arab countries and the freeing of the Arab peoples from the Turkish yoke, which for so many years has pressed heavily upon them.



BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO THE ARABS: 1915



In 1915, in an attempt to win Arab support in the war against Turkey, Britain began negotiations with Hussein, Sherif of Mecca. On 25 Oct 1915 the British High Commissioner in Cairo, Sir H. McMahon, informed Hussein that Britain was 'prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs....' But, he added, the Eastern Mediterranean littoral would have to be entirely excluded from any future Arab State. In his reply on 5 Nov 1915, Hussein insisted on the inclusion of the Vilayet of Beirut, but made no mention of the Mutasarriflik of Jerusalem. But on 14 Dec 1915 McMahon replied that any such inclusion 'will require careful consideration'. On 1 Jan 1916 Hussein warned McMahon: 'the people of Beirut will decidedly never accept such isolations'. At no point in the correspondence was any mention made of southern Palestine, Jerusalem or the Jews

Sykes/Picot Agreement



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"

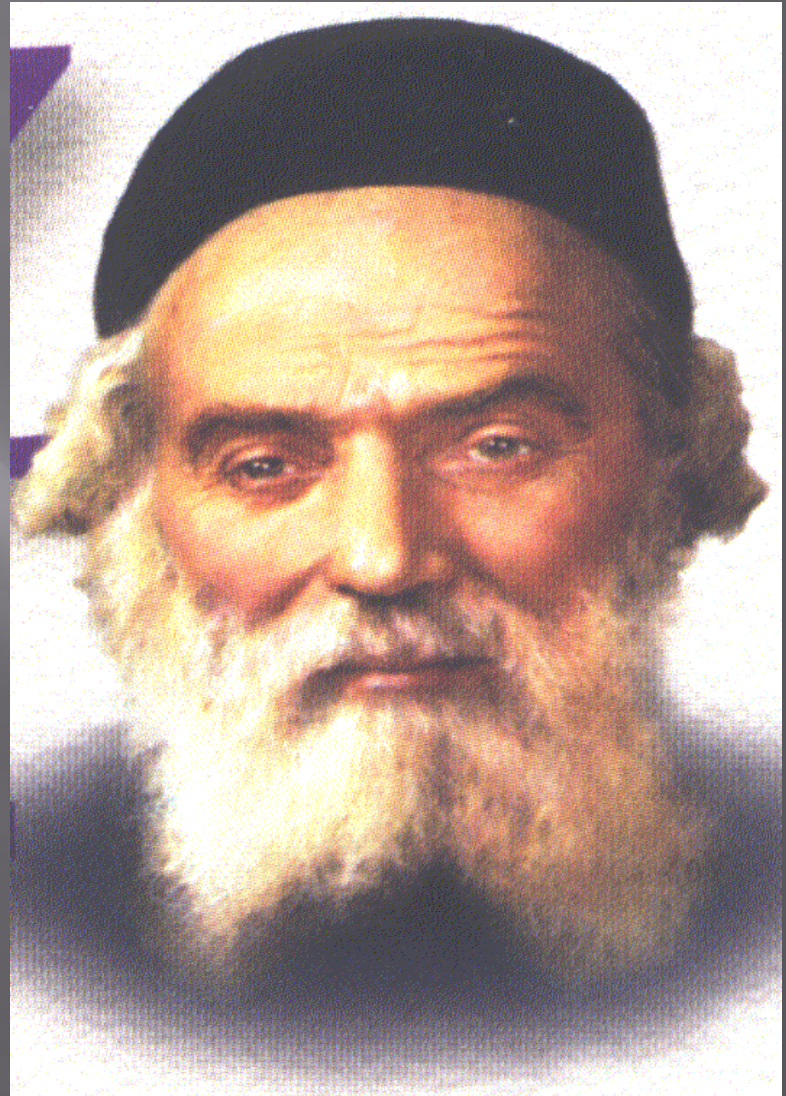
I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. inc
Arthur James Balfour

“ . . . a heavenly sign
regarding the
forthcoming
redemption of Israel
[from exile]”

- *Chofetz Chaim*

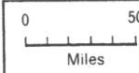
(in response to
the Balfour
Declaration)



“From the purely British view, a prosperous Jewish population in Palestine, owing its inception [beginning] and its opportunity of development to British policy, might be an invaluable asset as a defense of the Suez Canal against attack from the north and as a station on the future air routes to the East”

- Mark Sykes, British official

BRITAIN AND THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME: PLEDGES AND BORDER CHANGES, 1917 - 1923

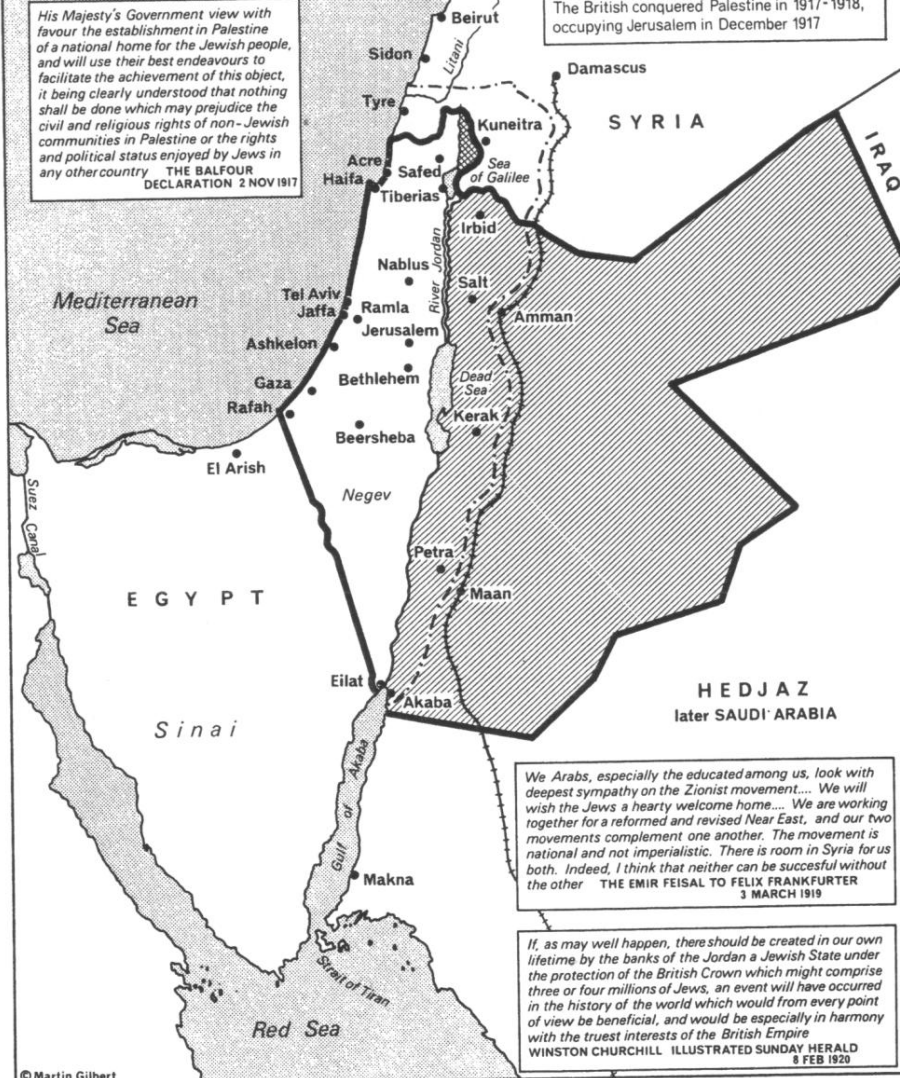


- The Palestine Mandate, granted to Britain at the San Remo Conference in 1920, as the region of a Jewish National Home
- Approximate boundary of the area in which the Jews hoped to set up their National Home

- Separated from Palestine by Britain in 1921, and given to the Emir Abdullah. Named Transjordan, this territory was at once closed to Jewish settlement
- Ceded by Britain to the French Mandate of Syria, 1923

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THE BALFOUR DECLARATION 2 NOV 1917

The British conquered Palestine in 1917-1918, occupying Jerusalem in December 1917



We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement... We will wish the Jews a hearty welcome home.... We are working together for a reformed and revised Near East, and our two movements complement one another. The movement is national and not imperialistic. There is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be successful without the other
THE EMIR FEISAL TO FELIX FRANKFURTER
3 MARCH 1919

If, as may well happen, there should be created in our own lifetime by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish State under the protection of the British Crown which might comprise three or four millions of Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire
WINSTON CHURCHILL ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY HERALD
8 FEB 1920

“My personal hope is that the Jews will make good in Palestine and eventually found a Jewish State”

- Arthur Balfour, 1918

“Our wish is that Arabian countries shall be for the Arabs, Armenia for the Armenians and Judea for the Jews”

- Lord Robert Cecil, 1918

“ . . . a Jewish state by the banks of the Jordan . . . which might comprise three or four million Jew”

- Winston Churchill, 1920

“ [the Balfour Declaration] arose because we gained great advantage in the war, we did not adopt Zionism entirely out of altruistic love of starting a Zionist colony; it was a matter of great importance for this country. It was a potent factor in public opinion in America . . . ”

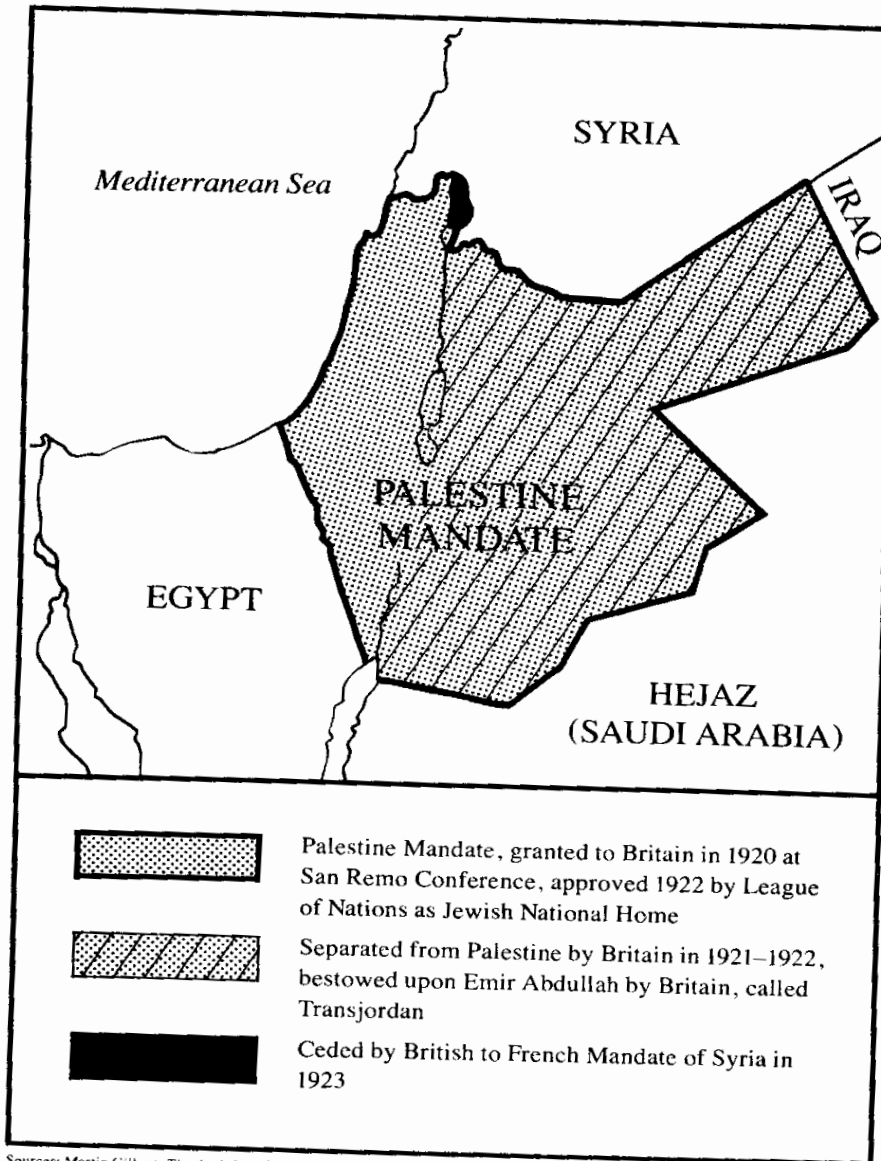
- Winston Churchill, 1936

[testimony before the Peel Commission]

“ Even if the whole country were conquered by the British, it would not become ours through Great Britain giving her consent and other countries agreeing . . . Britain has made a magnificent gesture; she has acknowledged our right to the country. But only the Hebrew people can transform this right into tangible fact; only they, with body and soul, with their strength and capital, must build their National Home and bring about their national redemption”

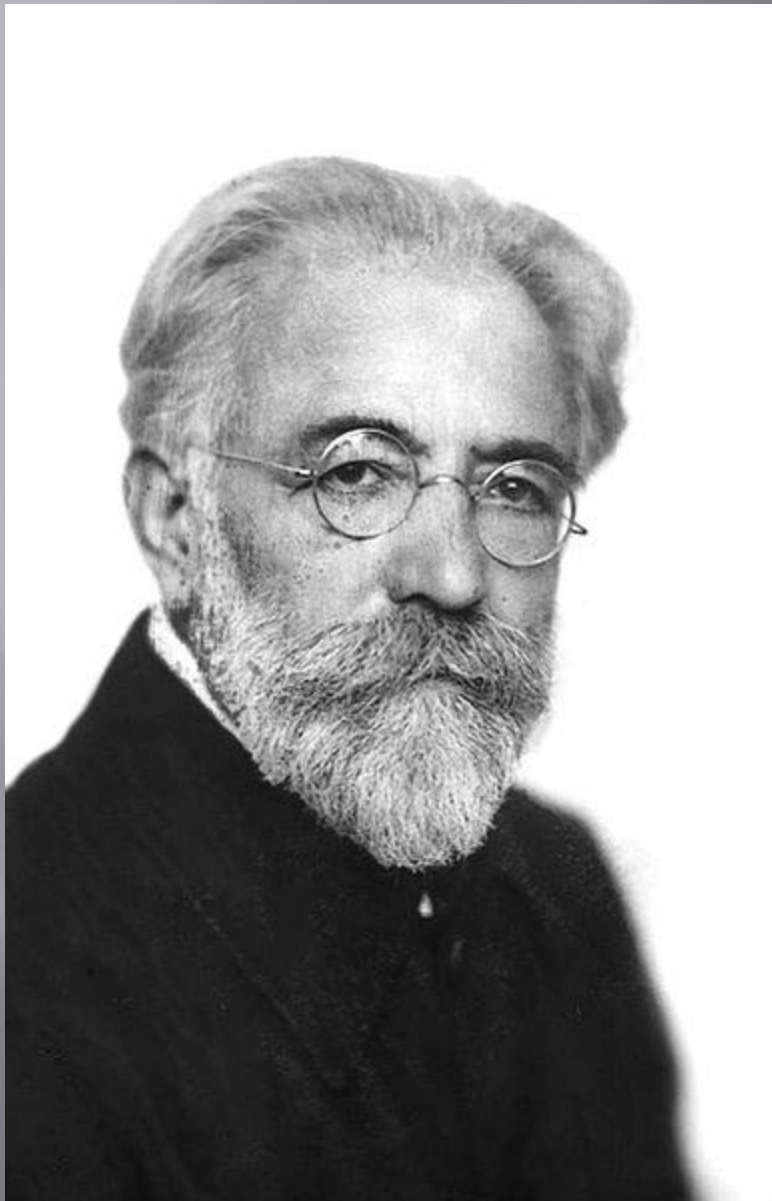
- Ben-Gurion

Britain and the Palestine Mandate: the Jewish National Home



Sources: Martin Gilbert, *The Arab-Israeli Conflict, Its History in Maps*. Esco Foundation, *Palestine. A Study of Jewish, Arab, and British Policies*.





- ▣ We must therefore enter into a covenant with the Arabs which will be productive to both sides and to humanity as a whole. We will certainly agree to this covenant, but it also requires the agreement of the other side; and that we shall gain gradually through practical deeds which are of benefit to the land, to us and to the Arabs....
- ▣ Yitzhak Epstein