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**The Role of Britain in Shaping the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: A
Historical Analysis of Colonial Legacy**

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for a Master degree in English Literature and Civilization

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Abstract

The study delves into Britain's crucial involvement in shaping the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It deals with the historical context by exploring Britain's colonial strategies, the Balfour Declaration, and the policies established following World War I that impacted the region. The study illustrates how each of these factors influenced the demographic and political landscape, and tensions that characterize the Palestinian issue today. This study sheds light on British long-lasting impact on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by analyzing primary and secondary sources. It focuses on how historical events, political manipulation, and social and economic factors have shaped the conflict, thereby providing a better understanding of its origins and the dynamics that continue to fuel it.

Keywords: Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Britain, Historical Analysis, Colonial Legacy, Balfour Declaration, Post-World War I Policies

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General Introduction

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most profound and complex conflicts of modern world history. At the heart of the shaping of this conflict was Britain whose actions and policies in the early 20th century greatly influenced the region. This dissertation proposes an in-depth explanation of the causes of the conflict and focuses on Britain's colonial legacy, the Balfour Declaration of 1917, and its policies in the Middle East after the First World War.

The Middle East has been part of Britain's foreign policy plan since the 19th century when it signed a chain of treaties and agreements with local leaders intending to establish its influence in the region. By the start of the 20th century, Britain had entered the stage as a dominant colonial power in the Middle East, in territories like Egypt, Iraq, and Palestine.

An important historical moment in the entirety of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict occurred with the British government's issuance Balfour Declaration in 1917. In the course of this statement, Britain has demonstrated its strong support of the creation of "a national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine which means a lot of change from the past British policy in the area. When the citizens of the League of Nations gave the mandate to Britain after the end of World War I to administer Palestine, the main duty of Britain was to support the self-rule of Palestine. Nevertheless, Britain's government of Palestine was punctured with conflicts between Arabs and Jews, who claimed their national right to self-determination. It is no exaggeration to claim that British policies concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were immense. The Balfour Declaration was addressed by the Zionist movement as a historic milestone, the granting of Jewish rights in a land that they had been dreaming of for two thousand years; it was, however, met with suspicion or even hostility by the Arabs living in Palestine. The situation became even worse with the mandate. The administration of the British began to aggravate their relationships with Jewish and Arab communities in Israel that had different views on its goals.

The purpose of this essay is to offer a comprehensive, in-depth explanation as to how Britain at worst shaped and at least influenced the Israeli-Palestinian conflict using such concepts as the extent

Britain carried a responsibility to take action, the connection of the British colonial legacy and the present situation in the region, and the specific historical events and figures who held influence over the events in the Middle East. The conflict is not a direct process if one does not properly analyze and understand it from the viewpoint of the role of Britain in its course of development. This essay will focus on Britain's colonial past, the Balfour Declaration, and the evolving policies in the aftermath of World War I. These factors will serve as historical key points to develop a contextual basis for further analysis of the causes of the conflict.

Among the several other controversies in modern-day history that still stand out is the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which was rooted long ago in the early 20th century. The centre of this war was the part played by Britain, and its actions from that period and its policies moved the conflict in a way that kept it going. Nonetheless, people understand that it is the role of Britain to supply basic resources to the conflict, yet there is still the need for an examination of the exact roles of British colonial legacies, the Balfour Declaration of 1917, and its late World War I policies in the conflict development. Years of research have added to our understanding of Britain's part in the making of the Palestine-Israeli puzzle albeit some issues remain unsolved. What is Britain's past colonial legacy in the Middle East and how has this influenced Britain's policies towards Palestine? How much did the Balfour Declaration accentuate the contradictions between the Jews and the Arab communities in Palestine? British administration of Palestine as the Egyptian mandate of the League of Nations was one of the important factors that led to worsening the conditions in the Middle East. These are among the important issues that are going to be the response of this thesis.

Similarly, though some have pointed out that Great Britain should be accorded considerable blame for the conflict regarding its actions and policies in the first half of the twentieth century, others have offered another perspective by arguing that the conflict was the outcome of several factors that were beyond the country's control. The purpose of this dissertation is to develop these debates by offering a thorough historical analysis of Britain's role in shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with a specific emphasis on the late 19th and the middle 20th centuries.

This dissertation will evaluate the effect that Britain played in the course of the conflict: examining the primary sources, the existing historiography, and the key historical moments of the conflict, it will provide a comprehensive vision and it will help to clarify the complexities of the long-lasting controversy. The main goal of the research is to deliver an in-depth historical explanation of Great Britain's involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict's development, to contribute to a better comprehension of the issues that caused years of fighting and conflict. This research will limit itself to the period - from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century - to identify whether British imperial legacies made a significant contribution to the conflict, discover the worth of the 1917 Balfour Declaration, and assess the consequences of Britain's administration of Palestine under the administration of the League of Nations.

Following a very close analysis of primary sources, existing historiography, and crucial events in history, this study is going to attempt to provide an answer to the key questions. Why did Britain, being a former colonizer of the Middle East, think its policies towards Arabs applied to Jews in Palestine? Why did the British have the same intentions during the Balfour Declaration, and how did it impact the relationships between the Jewish and Arab people in Palestine? What exactly were the existing British policies in Palestine and how did they impact the increase of hostilities in the region?

This work contains several different kinds of historical studies, political criticisms, and school theories. This overview provides an in-depth review of the current literature, emphasizing key themes and issues that shaped scholarly debate around the complex and long-standing conflict.

British dominance in the Middle East is a common topic of discussion in academic circles. In the ranks of such scholars as *Avi Shlaim* and *Rashid Khalidi* can be found those who have covered in detail how the British imperial plans during the Mandate era resulted in the current rifts and territorial problems in the Middle East. *Shlaim's, Collusion across the Jordan* work is his distinctive study on the complex relationship between the British Occupation and the Zionist leaders which played a very critical impact in the development of the area. *Shlaim* points out that

the British administration helped Zionists cooperate with the local leadership because they had strategic and political motivations. Such cooperation not only promoted Jewish immigration but also paved the way for the rival national aspiration that never ceased to stir up the conflict. *Schlaim's* viewpoint reveals the connection between the colonial powers and the indigenous groups which will influence the events of the following generations. Rashid *Khalidi's* book, *The Iron Cage: The Story of the Palestinian Struggle for Statehood*, he, with a rare depth of analysis, explores colonialism and its roots at the turn of the 20th century. *Khalidi* argues that the policies pursued by the British during their colonial period, for instance, supporting the administrative and territorial structures and border definitions-have been among the roots of the conflicts over the territory and ethnicity. By emphasising the everlasting consequences of what happened in the Mandate times, *Khalidi* brings forth the view of the still-rooted and profound colonial legacy in the political and social infrastructure of the region.

The Balfour Declaration, one of the most important events in the history of the conflict, has always been a matter of deep discussion for scholars. Works like *The British in Palestine* by *Bernard Wasserstein* and *The Balfour Declaration of the Origins of the Arab-Israeli Conflict* by *Jonathan Schneer* register the depth of the priests' analysis of the announcement's origin, goals, and impacts. As regards *Wasserstein* he concentrates on political, strategic, and ideological factors why the British brought forth the plan of the national home for Jews in Palestine. Also, the examination of post-war policies is among the most important aspects of the literature of this period. *Eugene Rogan*, in their works *The Arabs a History* and *Ilan Pappé's The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine*, the choices that the British made after the war are investigated to see how these influenced the geopolitical environment as well as the formation of Israel. *Pappe*, for instance, makes the examination that for him the Arab Palestinian people were driven out from their land at the time when Israel was being created.

Many literary works analyze the reasons for British colonial policy, the rate of this policy and the consequence of the ongoing war. In his book, *Palestine Betrayed*, *Efraim Karsh* argues that

the traditional view of British policies as being the major driving force in the conflict is incorrect and many factors like a local aspect also contributed to the start of this conflict. The fact that the author argues a contradictory idea exposes a fresh point of view and brings about a reconsideration of the elements that triggered the conflict. Being objective, the studies done today still have numerous gaps and limitations left. Nevertheless, certain publications provide detailed accounts of particular periods or incidents, but integrated and complete analyses about the entirety of the British involvement in these regions are not frequent. Apart from that, the issue of different historical events interpretations leads to more debates and discussions which ultimately leaves us with a conclusion that Britain's effect on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not as straightforward as it may seem.

This research will answer these questions to provide a deeper and comprehensive understanding of Britain's role in the conflict between Palestine and Israel which, given the complexity of the matter, is a century-old argument.

This study is guided by the following research questions, which aim to provide a comprehensive analysis of Britain's role in shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict:

What is Britain's colonial legacy in the Middle East? How did it affect her policies in Palestine? The given question is about discovering the wider historical context within which British policies toward Palestine were developed. The purpose of the research will be to find out what was the background and ultimately what were the driving forces of British policy towards Palestine at the beginning of the current century.

How did the approval of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 take place and what were its implications for the relationships of the Jewish and Arab nations of Palestine? The Balfour Declaration is such an important event in the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as it was this document that marked a major British change in policy towards Palestine. The development of the motivation for the declaration and the impact it had on the Jewish and Arab population in Palestine,

Especially in the field of relations with each other, their self-determination, and independence aspirations, are the next questions I am going to explore.

Did Britain's government of Palestine through the League of Nations mandate under these conditions excite or worsen the tensions between the various actors in the region? The British governance in Palestine during the League of Nations mandate period posed a lot of problems, particularly, the difficulties of keeping the British promise to both Jews and Arabs. This question considers whether or not the policies, practices, and activities adopted and applied by the British during this period helped to escalate the existing tensions between the two communities, thus, shaping the course of the conflict.

The conflict between Palestine and Israel is one of the most ancient and complex issues in history, whose background lies in the area. The conflict took place mainly because of the power of Great Britain not only in the early part of the twentieth century but also because of the things it did and the policies it pursued here and part of the reason the events in Palestine evolved in the way they did was because of this. Consequently, such research targets the factual occurrences that belong to the past to get a comprehensive understanding of the complexity of the war.

The primary importance of this research is that it facilitates having a better view of the idea. The essay will try to be as elaborate as possible explaining how Britain has been an integral part of the conflict's complex nature, using the resources at my disposal I will shed light on important insights into the conflict. This research project aims to identify and undo the misconceptions concerning the historical background of the British policies affecting the region and by doing so, look at the original historical context, purposes, and effects that influenced the outcomes of the policies. Moreover, this research will give us a complete picture of the current political instability and the potential ways they could settle. The ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict remains a fundamental issue that is deep-rooted and has far-reaching consequences not only for the Middle East but also for other partitions in the world. Furthermore, I widened this research by focusing on

Primary sources and making use of various scholars' works in the field. By making a critical analysis of Britain's behaviours and ways in the area, the study is for more educational purposes than an already vast literature that largely focuses on this challenging and challenged topic. In addition, Britain's role is highlighted and presented in the middle of the ongoing debates to redefine the application of conflict resolution mechanisms in the region regarding current views. Thus, the significance of this study relies on its power to increase research into the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, to replace the stories that are widely known in today's media, to inform current debates, and to help conflict resolution as well. This study examines the role of Britain in shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on three key aspects: English colonial heritage in the Middle East including the Balfour Declaration of 1917, and British policies towards the region after the end of World War I. Through the examination of primary sources, historiography, and major events, the study seeks to offer a complete analysis of the British role in the war. The study period is from the late 19th century, in which Britain had its grip on the region, to the mid-20th century, during which the State of Israel was created. This study looks at this period to provide a piece of knowledge for the conflict's historical roots and to offer a method of understanding the dispute's complexity.

While this study aims to provide a detailed analysis of Britain's role in shaping the Palestine-Israel conflict, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. First, the range of this study is pinpointed to the period from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century. On the one hand, this stage is vital as it explains the historical roots but on the other hand, it leaves us a little bit incomplete as it might not cover the most recent developments or the present state of the conflict. Moreover, this research deals only with three crucial elements of the British role in the war. Although these elements play a significant role in explaining Britain's impact on the region, there could be other dimensions that have been left unexplored. On top of that, the research primarily utilizes a historical approach, emphasizing the nation's actions and policies in the first part of the 20th century. Setting out to offer a full perspective of the conflict, the study may not be able to give voice to all the participants such as the viewpoint of the Palestinian and Israeli people. Finally, the

Research is restricted by the access and the reliability of the sources. Even though the research is immensely primary and secondary sources-reliant, there is uncertainty about some sources' availability or reliability, which could hinder the depth of the research. While bearing these limitations in mind, the purpose of this study is to conduct detailed and well-rounded research on Britain's part in creating the Israeli-Palestinian conflict so that one can gain a better understanding of this complex and challenging topic.

This dissertation is divided into three main chapters, each focusing on a distinct aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the British role in shaping it. The first Chapter discusses the historically and analytically accurate study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, by using both historical and analytical methods. The second chapter in turn provides a nuanced understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian context including both historical factors and evolving dynamics. The third chapter revolves around the question of British involvement in shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It covers in detail the historical and analytical points of view of British policies, declarations, and practices in the region. All of the above uses the MLA (Modern Language Association) style guidelines for formatting and citation.

Chapter one:

A Historical and Analytical Exploration

of the Israeli-Palestinian Issue

Introduction

Historians depend on historical investigation that includes the study of the past based on its influence on society's contemporary times and the future. Historical investigation involves exploring multifaceted parts of past events such as personalities, places, and events that paved the way for the present times. It further opens up paths for decision-making in resolving the present problems. These different research models, for instance, narrative history, comparative history, quantitative history, content analysis, historical sociology, anthropology, ethnic history, and gender history; as well as public history, can be used to carry out this message. In the Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) domain, history is a dual source and factor of explanation that helps scholars investigate foreign policy patterns. Contrariwise, the historical methodology is associated with the methods and techniques that historians encounter during their research work and the creation of narratives about the past. This activity is about studying historical data and material from primary sources like writings, diaries, government files, and archives as well as from secondary sources, such as books, literature journals, and encyclopedias. The main components of historical methodology constitute source criticism, triangulation of conclusions, examination of cause-and-effect relations, interpretations of historical facts, and historical contextualization to increase comprehension of past events.

Various historical methods are present including, the traditional narrative history, social history, cultural history, and micro history, each with its specific interest and distinct set of methods whereby the previously available evidence determines the inquiry. No matter which method is used, the historical methodology is essential in historical research because it sets the groundwork for a precise understanding of the past .

A key factor that makes research enriched by the combination of historical and analytical approaches is that it increases the precision and effectiveness of the investigations done by scholars.

Through an integrated approach that combines the use of the past as a tool to understand the effect of the present and future with the analytical critical thinking abilities of the researchers, one can realize a more comprehensive than before understanding of complex situations and come up with more informed conclusions supported by a thorough investigation of historical data and evidence. This synchronization allows one to be able to explore the long-lasting connections with historical periods, generate and collect historical trends, as well as to validate decision-making processes and the development of theoretical knowledge across multiple fields.

Further, a union of historical and analytical methods enables researchers to be left with 'cause-and-effect' relationships, multifaceted perspectives, and theories of 'historical determinism' and thus formulate well-reasoned hypotheses based on historical narrative. When looking at different epochs and regions, establishing common and fresh issues, and distinguishing between unsupported ideas and informed explanations, researchers will have a better picture of historical events and how much they can guide today's and tomorrow's choices.

This combination additionally nourishes the implantation of critical thinking, the evaluation of the major debates presented by various historians, together with the adoption of the intrusive mind that is embracing a changing body of knowledge.

Fundamentally, the relationship of historical and analytical techniques reflects an academic process that offers the credibility and flexibility for observing the numerous sides of historical phenomena, analyzing their internal and external dynamics, as well as concluding forms of lasting academic contributions to scholarly debates and general awareness of the present times

This chapter will make readers go through an investigation of the many shades of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict where the effects of Great Britain in the development of the conflict are highlighted. This chapter intends to achieve the goal by using a multidisciplinary approach that combines the historical methodology as well as the analytical methodology to give an in-depth understanding of the development, dynamics, and impacts of the conflict.

The historical method is a pillar that is based on the whole process of reconstruction and interpretation of the past and only in this way can we trace the origins, progressions, and changes of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This chapter aims to reveal the motives, consequences, and significance of historical events, documents, policies, and decisions by examining a wide array of primary and secondary sources such as official documents, letters, journals, scholarly articles, books and other sources. Through the study of chronology, an identification of repetition and evolution, and through the uncovering of archives, the readers learn about the complicated historical context and the complex relationship of the factors that helped the conflict come this far.

Moreover, the chapter applies the historical methodology to reveal the inner structures and mechanics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Theoretical frameworks, critical thinking skills, and diverse perspectives are employed to challenge established narratives, unsupported assumptions, and biases. This will open up more room for the voices of disregarded individuals and perspectives that might otherwise be neglected or disregarded. From asking challenging questions, considering opposing perspectives, and uncovering hidden structures and mechanisms, readers are invited to rethink and revisit the facts, interpretations, and narratives, which in turn help them develop a more holistic and critical understanding of the conflict.

A. Historical and Descriptive Approach

1. Archival Research in Historical Methodology

Historical methodology is a vast area of the techniques and theories that historians use to unveil and recreate the past. This process is represented by the fact that it engages in various research activities including the collation, exploration, and interpretation of historical archives, sources, and physical evidence. As a result, it provides specific and reliable accounts of history. The investigation from historical methodology, dating back to ancient times, is known as historiography, and it employs epistemology and the sources of historical evidence assessment.

Among historical methodology's core goals are not just precise research but a deep analysis too. This technique is carried out by gathering information from primary and secondary sources, allocating them value based on their credibility and meaningfulness, and determining their place in the historical knowledge. Narrative accuracy is another element that needs to be paid special attention to. The task for historians is to write in a way so that the final narrative is as truthful as possible through careful analysis and combining of trustworthy sources. They do so by making sure that history can be linked to reality, drawn from evidence.

Historians carry out of their responsibility the truth, consistency, and importance of information sources referred to the topic they study. Authors use the means of separating the truth from lies, observing favoritism, and working with several eyewitness testimonies to get a full understanding of the historical events. Moreover, historians play a key role in the interpretation and combination. They read study, analyze, interpret, and compare information from primary sources to create consistent and valid secondary sources, which can provide such personality traits of the people as historical insight, identification of patterns, and other historic revelations for a better understanding.

Furthermore, historical methodology is remarkably developed to contribute to other fields of study. Scholars of history utilize a variety of research methods to enlarge public history, reach new target groups, and inform society in a better way about the past and the connection between what happened once and nowadays. These organizations contribute greatly to advancing critical thinking in historical interpretation, scientific research, and other scholarly activities which enables them to play a huge role in society.

Historical methodology is the fundamental concept of historical research which brought into existence many different kinds of theories and ideas. It serves as a frame of reference for historians in their experimental investigations of the past, carefully examining authentic historical artefacts, and then assembling an impartial and comprehensive outline of human history by putting together the available evidence. Primary sources and material evidence for historians' need for authentically

and correctly narrating about the past can both be given by archival research as it is within the sphere of historical methodology. Archives being the source for significant historical documents such as letters, descriptions, memos, and photographs the proof of the previous occurrences is directly conserved. Such exhibitions shape our views on the past, their power is in introducing us with certain beliefs regarding identity and culture. Archives give historians unmatched information that may only be found in secondary sources and that may therefore not be weighed down by the sometimes misleading biases and views of other historians; archives can give historians a more direct and factual picture of the events.

The significance of archival research within historical methodology can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Preservation of Historical Materials:** Archives not only preserve historical materials but also ensure their accessibility for research purposes. By safeguarding these documents and artefacts, archives guarantee that future generations of researchers and scholars can access valuable information from the past.
- 2. Access to Primary Sources:** Archival research allows historians to directly access primary sources, which are essential for constructing well-supported historical narratives. By examining original documents, researchers gain firsthand insights into past events, perspectives, and contexts, resulting in a more nuanced understanding of history.
- 3. Support for Difficult Research:** Archival research enables historians to conduct thorough research by evaluating the validity, reliability, and relevance of historical sources. Through critical analysis of archival materials, researchers can determine the credibility of sources, identify biases, and develop a well-founded historical interpretation.
- 4. Enhancement of Historical Analysis:** By immersing themselves in archives and studying primary sources, historians can enrich their historical analysis. This process

involves discovering new evidence, questioning existing narratives, and developing fresh perspectives on historical events. Archival research contributes to humanizing historical methodologies and advancing historical Knowledge.

Overall, archival research is an integral element of historical methodology. It equips historians with the necessary tools and resources to delve into the past, construct accurate historical narratives, and contribute to the ongoing discourse on historical events and their impact on our understanding of the world.

2. Understanding Historical Sources: Primary and Secondary Analysis

Primarily, historians should study primary sources and artefacts to achieve this goal. The term "primary source" refers to texts or objects that were created during the period being examined. Investigating sources involves studying, for example, the Sykes-Picot Agreement or historical documents on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. While this may be the case, secondary sources may provide further insights by adding interpretations and analysis, moving further away from the actual event. For instance, when examining both types of sources, historians can reflect on the political background behind the creation of a document. People create various texts for different purposes, including rule elevation or expressing opinions. Understanding the author's intent is helpful in the process of source criticism, and evaluating the authenticity of the source. Internal criticism involves analyzing coherence and logic, while external criticism involves comparing the document with others on the same topic. The aim is to evaluate multiple written sources to determine the most authentic facts with historical truth. If the source and context align, historians can then analyze the document by asking a series of questions: What? Where? When? And Why? The data collected is then organized logically and interpreted, typically in the form of an essay or report, to provide an accurate account of the historical event. Official documents or artefacts are commonly direct ways to understand history.

The role of primary sources in the reconstruction of historical occurrences could be illustrated by the Sykes-Picot Agreement. It is noted that the agreement was a Treaty half-signed by the British and French governments, with the Russian Empire being the third party. This pact allowed these countries to determine the dividing of the defeated Ottoman Empire into British and French domains of influence.

A letter in the name of Sir Henry MC Macdonald, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, to Hussain Ibn Ali, the Sheikh of Mecca in 1915, contains contradictory concepts. McMahon represented the British Empire as a supporter of Arab independence in his promise to the Sharif of Mecca, in return for revolt against the Ottoman. The British government aimed to keep this task secret from the French. It was only after the Turks found this letter in the early 21st century that writers discovered the fact of the betrayal of the Sykes-Picot Agreement. It is through this finding that it seems apparent that Palestine and the Kurds were expected to take part in the settlement of postwar affairs. These primary materials provide a solid foundation for students to inquire about wartime cover and settlement agreements. Furthermore, they enlighten readers about the purposes and actions taken by the French and British forces. These sources not only provide an opportunity to look back on what the parties succeeded in achieving, but they also reveal the following disagreement in their memory and the meaning of the overall goals of the Middle East campaign. The discussion of primary sources can also focus on comparing the history of Palestinians and Israelis, taking into account their records in the 20th century. These records play a vital role in understanding the contrast between the causes and results of this conflict among the two opposing sides.

The agreement involved a plan for how to distribute the Middle East among their nations, with the Triple Entente defeating the Ottoman Empire in World War I. It allocated much of the Arab lands to the French sphere of influence, while Britain effectively controlled what is now southern Israel, present-day Israel/Palestine, and Jordan. The Ottoman Empire's non-Arab territory was partitioned between the British and French spheres of influence. An international

Administrative authority for Palestine was created. The British signed two more documents in 1917 to further discuss and affirm what had been previously agreed upon. The first was a letter between Arthur James and Rothschild, known as the Balfour Declaration. The next was an agreement between France and Italy regarding undisclosed borders in St. Jean de Maurienne. Such agreements played a role in the formation of government authority and the establishment of the current states and borders in the Middle East. It was hoped that the Central Powers would be defeated in World War I, thus putting an end to centuries of Ottoman rule.

Allied Powers of World War I met in 1920 at the San Remo Conference and proposed a Mandate for the territory of Palestine. Therefore, in June 1922, a mandate was given to Britain and it became responsible for the administration of Palestine. This legally enforced a relationship that had, in essence, come to realize the elements established in the three agreements. Finally, the treaties were signed no sooner than the conclusion of World War I and during its division of the Ottoman Empire. This, in turn, was the result of the splitting of the Ottoman Arab provinces into two states: Iraq to the north and the Kingdom of Hejaz to the south. Besides, the region currently known as Israel/Palestine replaced the two existing ones with the French or British colonies or possessions of strong influence. The betrayal at the highest level, the Arab lands being ripped away from direct Arab rule in the allied struggle against the Ottoman Turks, was what the Arab Nationalists considered to be the reason for their conflict with modern-day Israel and the Palestinian territories. The original documents of the Sykes-Picot Agreement seem hard to be publicly accessible, making it hard to study the agreement through traditional historical research.

An essential part of the researched work is about the subjects that have gained broad public attention or certain scholars' interests, particularly. Historians and sociologists have stated that the past will remain important since a large portion of today's human behaviour is formed through experience and development. As a result, considering current issues from a historical perspective includes tracing back to their past and reviewing the chain of events that came in between. On the contrary, others whose goal is the reconstruction of the past and its adoption into a particular time

are called "antiquarians." In the first place, the term "secondary sources" is usually introduced to cover a broad range of content, including written and pictorial information. Although research or historical inquiry is its gateway, its importance surpasses all fields of humanities. Secondary sources differ from primary sources because they are a world of interpretation rather than its source. Therefore, the reference resources can comprise research from diverse fields like psychology and physical sciences. Despite that, it can be described as a broad term including anything developed based on original material, to acquire deeper knowledge or to describe the past. According to the definition, this is the type of information that serves as the main resource for historians and social scientists.

Tracking milestones and changes in periods, alongside tracking continuity, are fundamental aspects of historical investigation and explanation. Often, it is simply a process of quantitatively breaking down and examining the sequence of events for their occurrence or importance to the trend. The timeline analysis can reveal the trajectory of events and the intricacies of their relations. Struggling to survive in difficult times, an individual has to overcome various circumstances that may facilitate or hinder a change in them. As Gaddis (2002) says, "Events occur in a specific setting. This environment is where change is taking place" (p. 7). He makes it clear that this statement should be left to the historian to unpack.

First, the events mentioned in the passage must be recognized, and second, the background of the content must be well-understood. Then, the historian researches the reasons that led to this event and the consequences caused by it. Thus, this study primarily consists of tracing how present society is the result of a long period of development and change. It is worth noting that such an approach to analysis is considered complicated and, in some cases, subjective. There can be different definitions of events as well as different consequences resulting from them. Gaddis puts it by saying, "The problem is how to decide which factors or phenomena that happened to different people at the same time were the most influential in bringing change" (p. 79). However,

this type of analysis is indeed more difficult and subjective. Nevertheless, many historians still focus on understanding the changes in some specific cases.

B. Analytical Approach

1. Reconstruction of Past Events

Analytical approaches are the pillar of historical research that uses a systematic way to uncover the mechanisms and structures that led to and occurred during past events, figures, and societies. The main purpose of this methodology is to deal with the themes of why historians, in particular, the societies, people, or events existed as they did through discovering and analyzing patterns, causes, and effects. This narration technique surpasses the list of historical facts and delves deeper beneath the surface, revealing the hidden strings that manipulate the course of human events. The intellects of historians, supplemented with analysis, facilitate the uncovering of hidden perspectives, challenging assumptions, and offering insightful interpretations of historical events. Through the employment of analytical methodology in historical research, thinking critically becomes second nature, which in the long run expands the ability to perceive the incredible depth of historical narratives, and eventually the complexity of the factors that have affected the past.

The methodology of historical research by analytical methods envisions a combined and flexible way of grasping the unseen fundamental elements, structures, and confines of an event, individual, or society. The methods used in this methodology work to examine the core elements of the happenings of the past with attention to patterns, causes, and results so that the narratives are built to deliver useful information that can be applied in these times. The ensemble of these historical data analysis techniques makes it possible for historians to follow events and examine texts in their correct historical context, to find connections and motivations that have influenced and shaped history, and lastly, to look into alternative perspectives to get a wider view of the problem. The core goals of the analytic methodology in the historical writing form are to improve thinking skills, challenge assumptions, offer a more in-depth understanding concerning the very complex

historical narratives, and explain the effects of the many influential factors involved in the making of the past. What new algorithms do is become the most important tools of historians for complex data analysis, exposition of different positions, and the development of a complete understanding of past events, which results in the formation of a more profound and insightful notion of history.

The historical research analytical methodology would be incomplete without critical thinking, which helps historians leave nothing in their attempts to challenge, examine, interpret, and weigh up historical data, sources, tales, occurrences, interactions, and developments. With the help of critical thinking abilities, historians are capable of investigating historical data, exposing other peoples' biases, and encouraging logical conclusions supported by the available evidence. The purpose of this method is to allow historians to investigate primary sources, identify biases, grade the credibility of information, and establish consistent structures of reasoning. Moreover, thanks to critical thinking, historians can discover multiple points of view, gain a deep insight into the causal relationships that motivate historical events, and disclose the factors that influence historical narratives. Through the process of self-critical thinking and analysis, as well as the mixture of different sources, historians can then offer more nuanced interpretations which, in turn, contribute to a broader understanding of history. However, the analytical technique embodied by critical thinking is the basis of the historical research methodology and is the guide for historians that should be used in the process of uncovering the complex development of history and the underlying dynamics as well as structures that have been affecting human experiences for a long time.

2. The Role of Interdisciplinary Perspective in Historical Inquiry

Historians rely on several theoretical frameworks, approaches, and methodologies drawing from disciplines like history, sociology, anthropology, political science, and economics, as well as geography, literature, and cultural studies. They are enabled to be direct with the data through exploration, analysis, reading, and interpretation using this medium while existing within a broader and complex historical, social, cultural, political, and economic framework. Different academic approaches are taken to historical research and writing, where historians combine perspectives from

diverse disciplines to gain a full, multi-layered, and integrated perspective of the past. Historians are aided by interdisciplinary perspectives to reach a far broader dimension of the accounts, extract hidden relationships, and develop highly sophisticated explanations that tend to add difficulties to the timeline. The job of historians can be done successfully by applying theoretical historical frameworks and concepts. The former makes it possible to delve into past events, examine state structures, investigate cultural habits, and become acquainted with social thoughts, which have influenced the progress of humanity many times.

Through the exploitation of other disciplines, historians widen their view and develop a full and consistent comprehension of the past, making different borders hidden and explaining the high complexity of history in detail. Analytical historical research methodology promotes creative thought, problem-solving, investigation, and exploration. It is a tool that helps historians uncover hidden features, structures, mechanics, patterns, factors, associations, and relationships. Similarly, it further supports them as they begin to challenge all existing conversations, situations, opinions, viewpoints, and beliefs. Through an analytical-based approach, historians can explore past events or individuals by carefully examining the data, sources, and sometimes the complexities of historical work. This approach gives historians the power to challenge established narratives, identify underlying reasons, and offer fresh perspectives that challenge conventional views of history. By applying analytical techniques to a complex historical event, historians can decipher confusion, apply innovation in data processing, and unravel the layers of vast historical phenomena. Analytical methodology assists historians in developing critical thinking and creative skills, which allow them to undertake challenging research, draw conclusions from data gathered from different sources, and construct narratives that provide readers with a more accurate picture of the past. Analytical methodology not only guides historians to explore the profound depths of the past but also encourages them to question pre-existing beliefs and achieve a more comprehensive understanding of history.

The analytical methodology enables historians to explore, criticize, explain, and uncover fundamental dynamics, processes, patterns, sources, and relations that major historical happenings, decisions, relations, and results. With paintings, the artist attaches the ability to expose the details, play, and connection of different factors, components, and processes. Historians can peel the outer layer of simple historical facts by utilizing analytical methods that reveal the hidden patterns underlying the scenarios and build the complex web of relationships forming events in history. Through proper analysis and interpretation, historians can, to a great extent, reveal the essential repeated patterns that define historical development, in such a way that enables the historian to understand and even predict historical processes and decisions. It is only through such an approach that historians get an opportunity to watch the forces that affect the outcome of historical events, including political decisions, social movements, and the chain linking historical events together. Through the study of these structures and mechanisms and by filling in the gaps in the past, analytical methodology improves historical research with a deeper view of the intricacy and dynamics that characterize the human past.

3. Integrating Historical and Analytical Perspectives

The combination of historical and analytical approaches in such a way is crucial for achieving an authentic and non-fragmented understanding of the issues of the past that have particular complexity. The study of history is a result of the combination of historical investigation with analytical instruments, which gives the historian a chance to explore in more detail the twists as well as patterns that are hidden and the underlying structures that caused historical development and situations. Attention to the surrounding context, including narratives, motivations, and interpretations, while the analytical methods aim at obtaining reliable, objective data for pattern recognition, critical assessment, and decision support. However, using various sources, historians are not only able to discover historical facts but also to test their accountability, dispute ideologies, and draw bridges between different pieces of evidence. Historians contributing to historical and analytical methodologies relate narratives from different perspectives, note causal relationships, and

cast historical movements in a broader setting. This type of integration builds on a deeper understanding of the complexities and parallel processes in which humanity happened, unexpectedly upgrading research and interpretation with a multifaceted and multidisciplinary approach.

Taking into account, delving into, and finally using them in research on history and social science as a method of producing a richer and more neutral view of history and the past is extremely important. Researchers may therefore reveal confidential interpretations, dethrone governing narratives, and show a wider understanding of historical happenings, events, and those involved. Adding these voices to historical research makes it more interesting than it was before. They allow researchers to use and view diverse perspectives, overlook hidden experiences, and learn new things about the past that were not included in typical historical books. The significance of incorporating downgraded voices is that one can build empathy, compassion, and social justice, which are the common and major pillars that lead to a full interpretation of history that enriches people's experiences. By accepting this different standpoint, you not only improve the realness but also further empathy, reflection, and insight into the deeper roots of the past.

Conclusion

This chapter stresses the necessity of bringing together historical and analytical methods of study when confronted with geopolitical intricacies like the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. By applying the multiplicity of these approaches, we acquire an integral and profound vision of the complexity, dynamics, and all sorts of things that shape historical events, developments, interactions, influences, and results. Historical narratives are relatable for the functioning of conflicts as they provide a chronology, impart stability, add some thickness, and serve as the basis. Through researching the marks of primary and secondary sources, information from archives, and histories, we can shed light on the hidden motives, interests, inner workings, and influences that have prolonged major

conflicts in history. This understanding from the popular up to the higher levels of understanding has expanded our knowledge on so many aspects of this field.

Analytical methodologies not only provide indispensable instruments, perspectives, frameworks, and techniques for examining conflicts but also have given sociologists a unique capability to explain and illuminate historical events from an analytical perspective. They provide us with a platform to analyze the problem, to call into question the shadow of our assumptions and narratives, and to overthrow the power relations, stereotypes, and misconceptions essential in society. They are, amongst other things, an ideal platform for discovering different meanings, viewpoints, testimonies, outlooks, and stories that may either agree, add to, or contrast with dominant views.

It is also important to underline the utilization of statistical techniques, which generates a climate of thinking logically, asking questions, showing imagination, as well as interdisciplinary work. It believes that examining questions should be elevated, different alternatives, as perspectives, are possible, and suggestions drawn from sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, geography, literature, and cultural studies are complementary. This integrative and pluralist approach assists in the development of the comprehensive ones in terms of their interpretation, examination, and explication of these conflicts. Such a multi-faceted, nuanced, and complex perspective develops the viewer's perspectives on deep historical events, discoveries, interrelations, and impacts, making them flow from one insight to another until they grasp the whole reality.

Chapter two:
**The Palestine – Israel Conflict A
Historical Insight into Complex
Dynamics**

Introduction

This chapter dissertation is mainly based on the study of the influence of Britain on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict that occurred during the mandate period, which would last from 1920 to 1948, and its lasting consequences. It goes into a detailed analysis of the military, political, and diplomatic issues including the Balfour Declaration, the British policies, the Arab revolt, and the involvement of the United Nations. First and foremost, the historical principle detailing is highlighted. The fact that the conflicting stages of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict can easily be viewed and their cause and effect understood makes it easier to understand the more complicated themes of conflict and progress in the following decades.

A. Historical Insight

1. Ottoman Rule in Palestine

In 1516, the Ottoman Empire took over Bilad al-sham, which included Palestine, for four centuries, becoming the region's rulers. The period of Ottoman rule has had a lasting impact on the demographics, economy, and political landscape of Palestine, shaping its current reality. In 1516, Palestine was placed under the Damascus Eyalet, which also included Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan.

The formation of Palestinian society in the late 19th century was influenced by various domestic and international factors. Three key movements played a significant role: state-subject educational reforms, grants for the modernization of the Ottoman state, which led to European empires gaining dominance over the weakening Ottoman Empire, and the rise of anti-Ottoman nationalist movements in Europe, such as Zionism and Arab and Palestinian nationalism in Ottoman Egypt and its territories.

Meanwhile, the Zionist movement was gaining momentum across Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe. The movement aimed to attract people from the continent and the colonies, glorifying the nation and highlighting the harsh conditions in which Jews were living. These factors fueled the determination of the Zionists to establish a sovereign Jewish state, where their aspirations

for a nation could be realized and where Jews could find redemption. According to the Zionists, who viewed Palestine as the historical homeland of the Jewish people, it was the most suitable and appropriate place for the Jews, although some early Jewish settlers were open to alternative locations.

2. The Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate

“The moment British Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour gave the Zionist Movement his promise in 1917 to establish a national home for the Jews in Palestine, he opened the door to the endless conflict that would soon engulf the country and its people.”(Pappé 37)

With the reshaping of the global geopolitical landscape after the First World War, the League of Nations became the central voice in conducting meetings and the controlling organization of the transfer of some territories from imperial rule. The mandate system assigned the League's authorities to various regions, such as Palestine, bringing about major changes to the region. This part explains the history, the interruption of Palestine by the Mandate of the League of Nations, and the accomplishments of the Mandate of the League of Nations. The last years of the First World War marked the end of the Ottoman Empire, while in its former territories, people started waving flags and demanding independence. Thus, the mandate system was created in the Treaty of Versailles in 1920 to monitor the territories that ended up under its mandate. The aim was to "help in the process of improving people's lives by ensuring self-governance for the population" in these regions. The League of Nations' boundaries in Palestine grew out of a complicated situation consisting of the aftermath of the First World War and the territorial claims of aspiring nations. Seeing that the Ottoman Empire had ceased to exist, modern-day Britain would find itself placed in a rocky territory between the Zionist aspirations (Balfour Declaration) and the promises of Arab self-rule. The San Remo Conference in 1920 entrusted the mandate for a Jewish national home to

be set up by Great Britain while paving the way for the Palestinian people already there. Nevertheless, the delegates often disagreed on their priorities, the British view of the region, and the fact that the mandate of Palestine faded away into a new entity called Transjordan ensured that the formation of the region afterwards was highly controversial, which has lingering effects on the destiny of the region and the political structure.

First, the Agreement of the League of Nations and the Mandate had given Great Britain the right to remain in occupation of Palestine. The British Mandate followed the Balfour Declaration, which started in 1922. The mandate inherited the lingering difficulties and conflicts between the Zionist movement, represented by its desire for a Jewish homeland, and the Palestinian Arab community, whose ideology differed from Zionism. The UN Partition Plan for Palestine, adopted on 29/11/1947, was undoubtedly a turning point in the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The plan provided for the separation of the two states: one for Arab citizens and the other for Jewish people, with Jerusalem falling under international administration. The division of the land into two portions – 56% for the Jewish state and 42% for the Arab state – was the result of a diplomatic negotiation. While the Jewish leadership, particularly the Jewish Agency, viewed the plan as a step towards establishing a Jewish state, the Arab leadership opposed the plan, arguing that it violated Arab rights and sovereignty. On the 14th of May, 1948, the State of Israel was established, leading to the Arab-Israeli War of 1948-1949.

3. The Importance of Arab-Israeli War of 1948-1949

The Israeli-Arab War of 1948 – 49, in the context of a conflict, was, to a greater extent, a vital point in the course of Israeli-Palestinian relations. When the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, came in place, the relationship between the newly formed country and its Arab neighbor's deteriorated as everybody struggled for land and country, thus, the conflict broke out.

The initial phases of the conflict marked significant transformations of the land when the Arab troops descended into zones for the Arab states following the UN partition resolution. Nevertheless, a lie of weapons restrictions by the UN and the following disarmament agreements of 1948 and 1949 prevented the state from further strengthening its army. This ceasefire line which was considered Israel's border before the 1967 Five-Day War became the border of the most complex and contested region along the area. The repercussions of this conflict continue to be felt today, including population decline due to military service and voluntary emigration.

The forced relocation of many Palestinian refugees in principle is an aftermath of conflict and the subsequent continuation of the humanitarian dilemma. While the Arab-Israeli war of 1948-49 ended, the Middle East was destabilized, and it went through hardships. The signing of the Armistice Agreement between 1949 and 1949 was a crucial move to set up a foundation of peace in the region. The United Nations-sponsored ceasefire agreement was to station Israel's hostility towards Arab countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Different crucial aspects were agreed upon, mainly on the cease-fire and the permanent end to the ongoing military confrontations between recent groups. A three-month truce had been agreed upon by the two sides and so it came to authorization that quiet ruled highest for a brief period over the troubled area. Extended a temporary line of separation, which performed as a root for the truce, played a key role in the agreement. It was not designed as a permanent edge of international relations but rather it was a source of the ground for further negotiations of the settlement border arrangement. The sides will likewise want invasions in the movement of displaced citizens and refugees, who will be re-socialized or relocated under the terms of this agreement on a limited scale. As part of the process of conclusion of agency agreements with Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, confidentiality came into the picture and played a role in stabilizing conflict zones across the board. Yet, the deal did not pact with the essential issues of Jerusalem, refugee rights, and the borders as a permanent institute. The 1949 Armistice Agreement is an important development in this context, as it marked a temporary ceasefire of the hostilities and hence opened supports for further high-level negotiations,

albeit the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not fully resolved. The Ceasefire Line thus became the only officially recognized border until the June 1967 Six-Day War, during which the tension levels went much beyond the local region.

The Six-Day War, which took place from June 5 to June 10, 1967, will be remembered as a turning point in Middle East politics. It was the result of escalating conflicts that started after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. The main issues included the inclusion of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the question of water for both Palestinian Arabs and Jews, and the situation of the Palestinian people. This situation deteriorated rapidly in the mid-60s, leading to a severe regional crisis. Israel's airstrike on the Egyptian, Jordanian, and Syrian air forces resulted in a major territorial defeat known as the "King David victory." Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem after battling with Jordan, and the Golan Heights, which were taken from Syria. Jerusalem is often considered one of the most historically significant cities, especially in Israel. The immediate and lasting effect of the six-day war was Israel's swift and overwhelming victory, which not only shifted the balance of power in the region but also solidified Israel's status as a significant military power. However, this war had a profound impact on the area, leading to large-scale population displacement, with hundreds of thousands of Palestinians and other people fleeing or being expelled by the occupying forces. The fact that Jews did not themselves occupy the area only further complicated matters. After the war, UN Resolution No. 242 was adopted, emphasizing the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the process of creating peace and stability in the Middle East. Despite the international resolution in 1967 accepting Israel's territorial occupation, none of the captured territories have been returned to their rightful owners, the Palestinians.

During the immediate post-World War II years, the Suez Crisis of 1956 was one of the crucial events subject to several interrelated factors including decolonization, national aspirations, and the Cold War. The Suez Canal closure announced by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was the cause of the crisis; colonialism started changing, nationalism too acquired a new life and the Cold

War began increasingly to be the determinant of international relations. The reopening of the Suez Canal, which Nasser achieved in July 1956, marked a pivotal moment in Egypt's offer to secure control over the vital artery of water. Heading to the Suez Canal conference, fuelled by the United Kingdom, France, and the United States to find a diplomatic solution, the tension was growing and growing. Britain, France, and Israel attempted to mediate a peace deal in vain. They then decided as a team to hit Egypt by the military mission in the Sinai Peninsula. This military action, initially aimed at resolving the Suez Canal issue, ultimately revealed a broader objective: the elimination of President Nasser, looked by Western countries as a source of threat to their national interests in the area. The reactive global reaction was surprisingly quick, with the United States and the Soviet Union uniting to hinder the Western extension into the subsequent crisis in the Middle East. The crisis symbolized a turn in the direction of Europe with Vienna leading, free from the traditional European imperialism as the British and French involvements were refused. It likewise was a milestone in the Cold War, as the Soviet Union and the US were able to achieve a sort of union in their stance against the Western countries. What happened in the Suez Canal constituted a landmark in Nasser's leadership and regional power, which were to influence the politics and geopolitics of the region's future.

B. The Peace Process and Ongoing Challenges

The Peace Treaty of Egypt-Israel of March 26, 1979, was one of the main milestones of Middle East diplomatic relations after a long period of bitter animosities and clashes. Key elements of the agreement were mutual acceptance of the borders between Egypt and Israel, the pullout of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula in phases, and the coming into existence of the diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations. Egypt's action to make peace with Israel came with the implementation of suspension from the Arab League membership as a consequence finished with Arab world's isolation of Egypt. Assisted by the United States and communicated by the treaty, the region will forever alter the course of events and thus also help lay the foundation for diplomatic interactions between Arab countries and Israel.

The First Intifada in 1987 was the longest and the widest Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and it changed the circumstances in the history of the conflict. Involving large demonstrations, mass gatherings, and protests expressing overwhelming feelings and striving for independence, the Intifada was virtually an eruption of pain, agony, and aspiration of the oppressed Palestinian people. Inappropriately encouraged by accumulated displeasure with Israeli preservation policy, restriction on movement, economic deterioration, and absence of a peace process, Intifada broke out in 1987 after four Palestinian workers were killed in a road accident in Gaza, which led to an escalation in tension and violent protests. For instance, the participation of the masses - men, women, and children- was also one of the remarkable things this intifada had done for them, thus showing they were involved in strikes, demonstrations, and boycotts as non-violent actions.

Stones turned into the weapon of the unarmed resistance. Photos of badly wounded Palestinians standing against the Armed Israeli soldiers, created a story that involved the whole world supporting this stand of unarmed Palestinians. Israel reacted forcibly by sending troops to suppress the riots. The employment of real bullets, tear gas, and building blockades led to the wounds of both parties of the conflict. The aggression revealed the obvious risks of the mission with growing attention worldwide to Israel appeared insecure and wrong use of the policy. There was also a shift in the Palestinian leadership with the advent of the intifada. Yasser Arafat of the PLO under his leadership was considered a symbol of strong and unwavering fighters for the Palestinian cause on the world arena.

Despite the Oslo Accords, which was signed in 1993, being a big step toward solving the forever-lasting Israeli-Palestinian conflict and coming up with a negotiation format for self-determination, it was a rare attempt in history. Oslo agreements, the earliest historic agreements made in secret tip of the iceberg in Oslo Norway, laid the foundation for the following agreements that favored peace resolution. This created more agreements, one of which includes the Gaza-Jericho Agreement of 1994 followed by negotiating another one which was named the Oslo II Agreement of 1995.

The agreement was an important step towards the formation of the Palestinian Authority (PA) that aimed to withdraw Israeli soldiers from designated locations. Although significant achievements were reached, the Oslo Accords faced serious difficulties and contradictory opinions on questions such as the status of Jerusalem and the rights of Palestinian refugees which were not resolved. Although the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995 brought more difficulties and loosened the peace process. The Oslo Agreement legacy is one of differences where there were both hopes and disappointments. It paved the way to settlements involving better negotiations and some kind of self-rule, but the challenge of the unit remains that people are left with unresolved issues and conflicts. The same challenges have existed since and still prevail in the region today.

Conclusion

This chapter, in summary, provides a historical perspective on the complicated nature of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, showing how it started as an Ottoman Society obligation and developed to the League of Nations mandate, the Arab uprisings, the Second World War, and then the state of Israel's creation. The Balfour Declaration, the UN Partition Plan, as well as subsequent wars like the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 and the Six-Day War of 1967, echo down to today and are crucial factors that shaped the conflict landscape. Besides, the research looks into the obstacles to arriving at permanent peace as evidenced in the backflips on the negotiations, territorial claims by Israel/Palestine as well as the status of Jerusalem. Surfacing historical events will indicate that the ground of this conflict is a complicated combination of historical, political, and cultural elements that have long been influencing its course.

Chapter three:
**British Role in Shaping the Israeli-
Palestinian Conflict: A Historical
Analysis**

Introduction

The role of Britain in the Palestine and Israel conflict is one of the main keys to the history of the Middle East. Britain's presence in the Middle East, especially its policies in Palestine during the mandate era, was greatly influential in the continuation of the conflict. Understanding Britain's moves, acts, and policies might become one of the tools for investigating contemporary crises in-depth. The historical British colonial record in the Middle East, notably in Palestine, took place through many dimensions in terms of regional political, social, and economic developments.

The British imposing beneficial effects on the Palestinian Arabs during the period which was driven by the colonialists' strategic interests and ambitions to build the state of Israel played an important role in the interruption of the Palestinians' lives. Throughout the period, at which England presented the Balfour Declaration and carried out the Mandate for Palestine under the League of Nations, such a country's development of the policies and measures has significantly affected the personality of the conflict in the region. The issue of the Balfour Declaration of 1917, implied British validation of a "national home of the Jewish people" in Palestine being important for the rise of Israel as the state. The mandate established for Palestine per the League of Nations, handed to Great Britain at the end of World War I, deep-rooted their dominance over the region and set the pace for the intricate dynamics that have characterized the Israeli-Palestinian conflict until this very day.

Getting into Britain's role will bring an understanding of the factors that work on the global stage, within the region, as well as through the local aspirations involved in the Israeli-Palestinian situation. Through a study of Britain's diplomatic strategies, colonial policies, and response to rising tensions, it will be easy to see the intricate aspects that made the international relations complex, which was a period of transition in the Middle East. In addition, reflecting upon Britain's implication serves as a means of figuring out what was left over after the conflict, particularly the effects that are presently unresolved. The area issues that can be noted as being conflicted/disputed boundaries or different national narratives are mostly initiated by British colonial policies.

To have a lasting evaluation of Britain's role in the century, it is crucially important to have a good knowledge of the historical background, many sides to the matter, and wider geopolitical dimensions. A serious study of Britain's role in the Palestine/Arab region and its neighbouring location may enrich your overall conception of the conflict between Palestine/Israel and their surrounding environments, and the impacts on modern politics, society, and security.

A. Colonial Legacies: The Foundations of British Influence

1. Overview of Britain's Colonial Presence in the Middle East

Britain faced major pressure from the Middle East as a colonial power during the 19th and 20th centuries, which radically influenced the political process and the state economy and society in the region. The British Empire appeared on the global scene for the first time through military conquests, diplomatic agreements, and the creation of mandates, which enabled Britain to have its interests in the Middle East covered and its geopolitical status confirmed.

This section, in particular, discusses colonial invasion and establishment of mandates in the Middle East, examining processes of colonialism. In addition, it illuminates the impacts of colonialism that have kept lingering in the region since the British control, showing how the legacy of colonialism is still major in the political, economic, and social landscapes of the Middle East. At the end of the 1800s United Kingdom developed its interest in the Middle East as a result of being strategically situated and having great resources. One of the most significant accomplishments in the history of the British Empire was the military conquests that greatly expanded to territories that had gained significance. The control of Egypt in 1882 marked the beginning period, due to the instability of the Suez Canal and the question of the protection of British commercial interests in India. Additionally, the British military action against the Ottoman Empire during World War I resulted in part of Palestine, Iraq, and Transjordan becoming British territories.

Following the end of the Ottoman Empire, Britain along with the allies took advantage of the mandate system by the League of Nations and took over the control of the former Ottoman lands. Great Britain took advantage of the mandates over Palestine and Mesopotamia (now Iraq), and by this means established its colonial rule far beyond the mentioned regions. The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 and the Balfour Declaration of 1917 provided the basis for Britain's mandates in the country. They also marked zones and supported Zionist aspirations in Israel. It was imperial intentions combined with their strategic requirements that remained the main factor behind the British being in power in the Middle East. Supremacy over the sea routes attributed to the lands, effortless conduction for the accumulation of natural resources such as oil, and creation of wealth through economic gains. Being a medium through which the British-India on the one side and European competitors on the other side were made equal, the Middle East required the states' alliance and partnership establishment to preserve the sense of British interests.

The outcomes of the colonial heritage of Britain in the Middle East were terrific and left a long-standing legacy. Colonial strategies and governance methods were important factors that brought about population, economy, and political divergence, which contributed to the creation of national identity and the establishment of states. Moreover, the British colonial legacy applies a profound effect on the political turmoil and future growth in the Middle East, which is manifested in today's tensions, conflicts, and grounding for the liberation movements. Boundary fights, divided in religious loyalties or driven by nationalist aspirations can be easily found in the British history of the region, thus, reconfirming the complexity of the historical course of events.

A great deal of the shaping of the post-colonial history of the region by the British colonial policies in Palestine under the mandate was significant and far-reaching. The British rule concentrated power on the colonial administrators, not paying attention to how traditional governing structures in Palestine worked. Additionally, it damaged Palestinian political expectations. The launching of British land policies provided special treatment to the Zionist interests, postponing land sales to non-Jews and enabling the Jews to get the lands. Therefore,

Palestinian peasants received eviction from their property while the construction of Jewish settlements intensified. From the economic point of view, the British policies contributed to inequality by focusing more on the initiatives that aided the Jewish settlers economically, yet, they neglected the social and economic problems faced by the Arab population. The acceleration of the Jewish migration into Palestine as per those of the British policies rather enhanced hostility towards the already downgraded Palestinians by effecting more inequality. The colonial legacy is unescapable in the ways the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is shaped, reflecting the longevity of British imperialism in the region beyond political, socio-economic, and social fields.

The colonial legacy, with borders' delimitation, the population displacement, and the establishment of the government systems the center of the Israel-Palestine conflict creation and aggravation. Initially, the borders were drawn by the colonizers and this led to disputes between countries for control over land and national aspirations. Borders were drawn in an arbitrary way as the historical and demographic factors were not taken into account eventually in the form of contentious boundaries that did not accommodate the region's ethnic and religious variety. This ended in the making of several allegations over the land of immigration and sovereignty, which made the situation difficult between Jewish and Arab populations.

On one hand, the relocation of populations from colonial empires, such as the British Mandate in Palestine in the early 20th century, worsened demographic issues and devastated the lives of the native residents. Apart from the Jews who came to revive the ancient state of Israel, British support for Zionist goals also caused a significant shift in demographics, leading to the forced displacement of Palestinian Arabs from their lands. The resettlement of Jewish people in the area only added to an already fragile situation, setting the stage for a clash over land and identity.

Despite claiming to govern colonies independently, the authorities of the time reinforced inequalities and silenced the voices of the original inhabitants. This frustration ultimately led to the rise of resistance activists. Instead of addressing the concerns of both Jewish and Arab populations,

the colonial rulers handled the problems between the two groups in a manner that created mistrust and animosity. This further exacerbated tensions and laid the groundwork for future conflicts.

The consequences of colonial rule, including the drawing of boundaries, resettlement, and governance structures, are at the root of the long-lasting Palestinian-Israeli dispute. These legacies still have the power to influence the complexity of the conflict by shaping territorial disputes, demographic dynamics, and interrelations. The enduring impact of colonialism on the region's politics, society, and culture cannot be overlooked.

2. The Balfour Declaration: A Turning Point

The issuance of the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917, indicated Britain's firm support for the Jew's coming up with a homeland in Palestine. Its release was accompanied by a complex set of strategic, diplomatic, and geopolitical elements which was concerned with the British national objectives and the environmental conditions in the area.

The Balfour Declaration came as a result of the different British interests. Britain sought Palestine's control to continue their imprisonment above Egypt and the Suez Canal. The main goal of the British was to gain the support of the Jewish community in Russia and America, and they did it through a few methods, such as using the powerful Zionist lobby in Russia and the British government's close link with the Jewish community. Also, the British government was stirred in due to the horrors that Jews from the occupied Europe were facing.

A balance needed to be found by putting Britain's diplomatic affairs in order regarding conflicting military commitments. Leave in, British people had committed to Arab sovereignty from the Ottoman Empire in the Hussein-McMahon correspondence during the years of 1915. Moreover, the Sykes-Picot agreement in 1916 administered a chance to the French that Palestine was internationally controlled, but exceptionally they were implying the colonies to get majority positions which were to be divided between Britain and France after the war. Hence the idea behind

the Balfour Declaration was that there could be a "national home" that would concern Jews and nobody else in the whole world law.

The geopolitical environment also played a significant role. After World War I, Syria's population, including Palestine, had a strong desire for nationalism. Although the abolition of the Ottoman dynasty resolved the Eastern question, Britain and France did not gain any land in the Near and Middle East due to the absence of territorial division. However, the political situation in the region was also greatly influenced by other powers' domination. As a result, the Balfour Declaration, which proposed the establishment of a Zionist state, remained a highly controversial issue, generating opposition from Jewish groups who disagreed with the idea.

The reason why Britain took such a decision was because of the country's strategic interests, diplomatic considerations as well as the international political environment back in those days. This step of the campaign was explicitly designed to enlist the US and Russian Jews' sympathy and Jew's misery in Europe was outlined. At the same time, this plan simultaneously addresses Britain's challenging wartime responsibilities. Now a new element of a national home for Jews, as an international law novelty, also appeared. The Balfour Declaration played out enormous role in the formation of the very idea of supporting Jewish nation-statehood within Palestine which British authority stood backing. This proclamation was one of the most important measures in moving towards the destination of the World Zionist Organization a country with a clear national identity. It created a strong hope amongst Zionists.

Nevertheless, the state's lack of singular focus on the Jewish national home revived interest in the Zionist movement's goal. This marked the first time in European Jewry's history that the movement resulted in increased Jewish migration to Palestine and ultimately led to the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948. However, it cannot be denied that the Balfour Declaration significantly harmed Arab aspirations in the region. It failed to address the political and nationalistic needs of the Jews in Palestine, which deepened their displeasure and animosity towards

the Palestinians and other Arabs. The ambiguous language used in the declaration, with its references to the aspirations of other Arab nations, further complicated matters and resulted in the tragic loss of Arab lives during the events known as the Palestinian Nakba of 1948. During this crisis, Zionist armed groups, supported by Britain and comprised of members who had received military training, forcibly displaced over half a million Palestinians from their homes. These Palestinians experienced loss of land, and violations of their rights, prompting them to continually shape and reshape the conflict.

From the UK to the far corners of the globe the Balfour Declaration resulted in mixed responses. Although it was accepted even by the main Allied countries and referred to by the British mandate in Palestine then, the following events such as the 1939 British White Dissertation that provided limitations for the Jewish arrival created tensions between the Palestinians, Jews and the British. The answer of the international community to the proclamation and aftermath demonstrated the challenges and debatable aspects of the issue, serving as the display of the difference between two groups, Jews and Arabs, both concerning their rights and aspirations in the future.

The Balfour Declaration brought diverse and extreme reactions from different people including inside Palestine and the wider international community which together, determined the British government's policy in the Middle East.

The Palestinians opposed the Balfour Declaration because the Empire lacked the legal authority to grant the land to the Jews. For many Indigenous groups, this meant a battle against colonizers whom they saw as stealing their right to self-government and as a shaming of their presence in the region. Palestinian political figure and a nationalist institution named Awni Abd al-Hadi was bitterly commenting that this announcement was made by a foreign person with no rightful claim to Palestine and proved by a foreign Jew nakedly didn't provide them the rightful sovereignty. In addition to this, the outlets of the Palestinian press were banned because of the

military censoring of the British and this obstacle became more burdensome for them to proclaim the rebellion in a public place. Palestine political figures together with the nationalists, including The Third Palestinian Committee in Haifa, completely opposed and argued over the British policy to support the Zionism end.

The Balfour Declaration was also a cause for a wake-up call to the Arabs throughout the Middle East to stand against British rule. It was believed it had laid the base for the 1948 Palestinian Nakba when the Zionist military organizations initiated by the British expelled almost 400 thousands from their houses. British Mandate created conditions that resulted in empowering the Jewish minority in Palestine in their Zionist drive which culminated in the ethnic cleansing of Palestine in 1948. The Arab community now believed that their aspirations and rights were ignored and they viewed the declaration as a breach of promises made by the British Government to support Arabs in their quest for independence from the Ottoman Empire.

The Balfour Declaration has had a significant impact on British policy-making, especially concerning the Palestine issue. The League of Nations, along with the United States and France, supported this declaration, leading to a renewed sense of confidence within the British Empire and a more assertive approach to imperial policy. However, the vague wording and controversy surrounding the legal status of the Arab population created tension and often led to violence in Arab-Jewish relations before the establishment of the British Mandate.

The global community had mixed reactions to the Balfour Declaration. While the allies of Britain's mandate focused on Palestine, the Zionist community denied subsequent events, such as the British White Dissertation of 1939, which imposed restrictions on Jewish immigration. The international intelligence community was well aware of the complexities and challenges that arose as a result of the declaration and its aftermath.

3. Post-World War Policies: Shaping the Modern Landscape

After World War I, Britain became the administrator of the mandates that initiated the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine (LNMHP). Britain managed to project her superiority after the victory in World War I and thus enabled the consolidation of power in the areas, previously ruled by the Ottoman Empire. Permanent control, by the League of Nations set in 1920, asserted that the colonizing powers were to administer and develop these territories bearing in mind the objective of preparing them to govern themselves. With the United Nations Mandate, the UK had under its control Palestine, Transjordan (now Jordan) and Mesopotamia (later Iraq). League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles occupied quite an important role under their roles in the growth of the Zionist movement and the people of Palestine.

The mandate granted Britain the role of aiding the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine, whilst at the same time guarding the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities; notably Arab inhabitants. The dual responsibility of British officials therefore brought up a major trouble, for which they had to come to terms with the conflicting interests and ambitions, characteristic of the troubled region that was full of hostility and rebellion. Clashes and disagreements bubbled up not only between Jewish and Arab communities but also between colonial powers and native peoples that ruled by the mandate. The Arab community was against the British policies that were leaning more toward Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine, such as the White Dissertation in 1939. On the other hand, British officials were neglecting the Arabs' request for self-determination and independence, and by doing so the political opposition against colonial rule increased.

Britain remains a decisive competitor in the post-World War I arrangement which still fuels the Middle East dispute. The unsettling of mandated divisions, the advancement of Zionism, and the failure to provide for Arab issues have all contributed to the beginning of several decades of violence and instability in the area. The long end of the British mandate in Palestine in the year 1948 and the Arab-Israeli war where the country claimed its nationhood but its impact on the politics, society, and economy of the area are still visible in the current time.

The British authorities tried to restrict the number of European Jews moving in hundreds who were attempting to flee Hitler's persecution as they headed to Palestine. A restriction of the population in Palestine by the British was part of their policy in this country and was introduced as a means to slow the immigration of "Jewish masses". The British White Paper, issued in 1939, constituted a door-changing policy, which restrained latter-day Jewish immigration and land purchases. This again was regarded as a contradiction of the British Balfour declaration that caused a conflicting heart among the Zionist community. These restrictive measures contributed to the worsening of relations between the Jewish and Arab populations of Palestine; it was the beginning of a bitter conflict, which then escalated to a more severe stage of opposition to the British mandate.

In the aftermath of World War Two, the British Army, which had previously been the main force in Palestine, became central in an escalating conflict between Jews and Arabs as tensions grew day by day. To maintain control and ease the region's rising frustration, the British government had to implement additional security measures. Events such as the Arab revolt and the removal of Palestine's political leaders left the Palestinian Arabs in a state of political confusion, while the Zionists viewed the British-imposed immigration regulations as a betrayal of their aspirations. The British authorities were responsible for security, but faced opposition from both the Arabs and the Jews, resulting in a complex and unstable situation in Palestine.

The various communities in Palestine had very different experiences of the British policies after and during World War II. The Arab population who were hopeful of independence but became disillusioned as Britain failed to fulfil its promises of independence and who opposed both British and French control, considered these new immigration limitations and the limits on sales of property as the first step towards breaking down the system and depriving them of their governance. Indeed the Zionist side was frustrated by the British insistence on the restriction of immigration to Palestine, especially for the desperate Jews who encountered the threat of extinction in Europe. This pointed to the perennial state of the Arab-Jewish controversy in Palestine at that time. It was an eye-

opener on the challenges faced by the British in trying to maintain control over the given area in that period.

The decisions of the British about the course of fighting in Palestine had a great influence on the situation. They, in turn, dictated the ultimate boundaries of the Mandate as well as Arab-Jewish relations and the development of nationalist movements in the region.

The Balfour Declaration and subsequent British policies left the Palestinians with little choice but to eventually consider territorial partition. The arbitrary and intermittent declarations by British authorities regarding former Palestinian lands, along with the establishment of the British mandate in Palestine, laid the foundation for future disputes over territorial ownership and citizenship rights. The omission of Transjordan from international commitments regarding the establishment of a Jewish national home highlighted the challenges of geographical separation as a source of conflict between the parties involved. The recommendations for territorial partition, drafted by the British, foreshadowed the later division of Palestine and ultimately paved the way for the creation of the State of Israel. This is one of the many key causes of the ongoing conflicts related to land and boundaries.

The actions taken by the British worsened relations between the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine. The British government engaged in what could be described as two-faced, which further worsened an already tense situation and led to increased violence and conflict. Restrictions on Jewish immigration and land acquisition, coupled with alleged deception regarding agreements made during the First World War, deepened the division between the two nationalities. British attempts to find a solution to these problems often resulted in division and violence, ultimately fueling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Consequently, nationalist movements emerged on both sides, embodying the growing separation and the desire to claim the land for themselves.

British decisions were the reason why nationalist movements were formed in Palestine. The Arab and Jewish nationalist movements, which with their respective interests and goals,

were instigated by disarrayed policies and irresponsible promises from the British government. The Arab nationalist groups, who turned against the Balfour Declaration, opposed the arrival of Jewish people in Palestine and were against British rule, played an important role in raising the nationalist sentiments and movements among Palestinian Arabs. On the other hand, the Zionist movement grew in strength as an opposition against British policies and limits with calls for a Jewish national territory in Palestine. These national movements whose shape were formed by the decisions and actions of the British rulers became a launching pad for other independence and self-determination campaigns.

B . Challenges and Controversies: Critiques of Britain's Role

The British approach to the Israeli-Palestinian problem has been harshly criticized with versions of such criticism including the lows of the favouritism of the Zionist interests to non-governability, resulting in masses of disagreements and refusal to manage the situation. This shows the intricacies of the British control over Palestine and so many limitations of its authority which influenced conflict between the communities.

Critics state that the British were selective in their policies, especially during the mandate period, and it was Zionist settlers and Zionist organizations who were more likely to receive benefits from their policies. They helped make it easier for Jews to immigrate and buy land, at the expense of Arabs who were given no rights or room for their aspirations. Moreover, another factor that is being used by the critics is that British authorities failed to properly handle the control over and administration of Palestine during the mandate period (1917-1922). These units' inabilities caused indignation and further poured fuel on the fire leading to an increase in the rate of bloodshed. As a young citizen, I could not bear the constant fear and sense of loss

The British struggled to keep up order and authority in a space that was essentially split and in continuous turmoil at the same time. Subsequently, amid growing Arab and Jewish hostilities, the conflict evolved into a chronicle of unsettling events. Bad governance and corruption that stifled efficiency became the order of the day as the brevity of the British authority and legitimacy. Thus, the declaration contributed to refocusing the colonial policy.

Another blame of Britain for incorrect management of the problem is its inability to effectively deal with rising violence as it maintains security in Palestine. Often, the British used physical force on the tribes to speak out and fight for their rights, and thus they destroyed the government. Due to cruel and unjust punishments, the revolution of 1936-1939 was not the first instance of Arab protests and uprisings that were handled by the authorities with repression. It was therefore a further problem bringing the Arabs and British people in closer proximity which made the Arab community upset. On the other hand, Jewish subversive organizations person also committed acts of terrorism and unidentified targets, which increased the intensity and violence of the situation.

Generally, the approach that Britain had in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict gave evidence of the complexities and difficulties of colonial administration in a country filled with divisions and fighting aimed at the region. The bias in favour of Zionist interests, the inability of an administration to solve the problem coupled with a lack of the will to put an end to the growing violence are the long-term consequences of the role the British Empire played in the evolution of the conflict and life of the Palestinian and Israeli peoples.

Questions regarding the effectiveness of British policy in campaigning for peace in Palestine during as well as after the mandate period have been asked numerous times – and this can be further proved by the region's troubled history. This history has been filled with intercommunal conflict, refugee detention, and deadlock at the level of diplomacy. Instead of easing tensions, British policies regularly escalated them up to occasions of big violence by the Jewish and Arab

sides. Besides British backing of Zionist aspirations, they also imposed limitations on political and economic freedoms of Arabs which gave rise to resentment and resistance on the part of Arabs. As an example, British Imperial immigration rules and security measures that disparaged Jewish ethnicity were another reason for their violence and dissent. This cycle of violence and retribution spun a deeper atmosphere of resentment and hatred between the two parties, which interfered with the activities for peaceful coexistence

The British were unable to solve the conflict's root causes properly which meant that forced displacement of Palestinian Arabs occurred; it happened during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The restriction of Jewish immigration and land purchase by the English plus the rise of Zionist occupation created demographic tensions that would lead to the evacuation or displacement of natives from their ancestral homes. This, in turn, makes the problem of refugees ongoing, whereby millions of Palestinians and their offspring continue to be refugees and are denied their establishment rights.

Moreover, the British strategies proved to be inefficient in overcoming the obstacles in the course of negotiations between the Jewish and Arab Leaders which prevented the achievement of the much-expected amiable settlement. The advent of multiple peace and diplomacy talks including the Peel Commissions in 1937 and United Nations Special Committees on Palestine (UNSCOP) in 1947 just proved how failed the British efforts were to broker peace between the conflicting Jewish and Arab ambitions. The unwillingness to engage the deep-seated worries of the two communities and to harmonize their contrasting national requirements escalated the diplomatic chaos and demoralized the peace-seekers.

The British actions in Palestine, both during and after the mandate period, were mainly unsuccessful in bringing about stabilization-like apparent peace, as manifested in the continued community conflict, the displacement of refugees, and diplomatic stalemate. The British colonial legacy persists up to the present in shaping the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

emphasizing the fact that colonial government is a barrier as well as the long-lasting impacts of the unhealed pains. The aim to establish sustainable peace in the region can be achieved only when the causes of the violence are eliminated and all the parties involved are treated fairly, justly, and according to the principle of self-determination.

British intervention has brought about lasting complications and unresolved issues that are still brewing the conflict today. Through their colonization, the British happened to play a vital part in the regional conflict between Israel and its neighbours, namely by drawing borders and introducing the mandate system. According to the UN in 1947, a partition plan for the creation of independent Jewish and Arab nations in Palestine was suggested. Despite the fact, that Arab leaders didn't accept it, which resulted in the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 and the establishment of the State of Israel. The inability to settle border disputes and secure the borders has respectively resulted in a permanent state of conflicts and air during peace until the Six-Day War in 1967 and the recent Gaza crisis.

More than half of a million Palestinian Arabs migrated from Palestine in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War and successive conflicts. This ethnic group is still faced with a long-term refugee problem. To this day, the refugee status of Palestinians is still being challenged, they are denied to return to their homes and receive compensation for lost property. This controversy is just as crucial and is the biggest hurdle to resolving future peace and security. The tragedy of the Palestinians being crowded up in the displaced camps in the occupied territories and neighboring countries is a vivid example of the price humanity has paid by the continuity of the problem without a fair solution.

The selections made during the colonial period, including the Balfour Declaration as well as the mandate system, still govern the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. A factor that gave rise to anti-British sentiments among the Palestinian Arabs was the history of British imperialism in Palestine, particularly the support for the Zionists while disregarding Arab rights. Likewise, the restless issues

due to the British contributions, like the territorial divide and the refugees' rights, constitute the long-standing problems that make things worse and thus difficult to achieve reconciliation and peace.

The ongoing legacy and persisting issues, within the context of Britain's involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, show the magnitude of the difficulties and problems, when trying to compensate for the old hurts and writing a meaningful and enduring peace. Attempts to address existing territorial differences, and refugee rights issues and move towards reconciliation are, therefore, grappling with the engendering impacts of colonization in the past while seeking justice, equality, and self-determination for the involved parties.

Conclusion

The effect of Britain's intervention in the Middle East, from the position of the mandate to the aftermath of the mandate period, generated long-lasting changes in the politics, society, and economics of the area. This chapter describes the historical events that were long-lasting with their consequences, with specific concern on the complexity of British Imperialism and how such consequences are played out in the entire political bridge of the war.

Britain's colonial rule in Palestine, which began the process of an ongoing conflict between the Jewish and Arab populations, provided the ground for the tensions that exist today. The British measures that include favoring a Zionist course and imposing limitations on Arab rights have fueled the tensions between the communities which have resulted in a massive spike in violence and unrest. Probably, one of the most significant events was the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which was the beginning of the British policy shift towards Palestine. In this respect, the declaration was a significant factor in the development of the Jewish states as it showed support for the establishment of a Jewish national while at the same time neglecting the needs and aspirations of the Arab minority leading to later conflicts over land and identity.

The British failure to devise a mechanism for managing the mandate in Palestine could not lead to a settlement of the contradictory national claims as well as solving the root issues of the conflict. Although several mediation and diplomacy endeavors like the UN partition plan of 1947 tried to find a compromise but failed to resolve the differences between Jews and Arabs, diplomatic deadlocks and dimmed the hopes for peace. However, the British colonial legacy produced unresolved territorial disputes between Israel and its regional Arab neighbors by imposing borders and the mandate system. The inability to settle territorial disputes and create stable borders is the primary cause behind the persistence of the conflict and regular periodic outbursts of violence which perpetually shape the politics in the region. As a result of the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs during and after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War and other conflicts, the refugees were left homeless and the problem continues up to now. The denial of rights of Palestinian refugees namely the right of return and compensation for lost assets is a key unresolved matter in the peace process which brings the issue of human cost to light and makes the failure to obtain just and stable peace evident

The British role in forming the roots of the Palestine-Israeli conflict is a dramatic history of events and unchangeable connections. Resolving the root causes of the conflict and enabling reconciliation necessitates understanding the long-term consequences of British colonialism and simultaneously bringing justice, equality, and self-determination to everybody. The needed fair and sustainable peace in the region will be achieved through a comprehensive and participatory strategy.

Historical analysis is no less than a key issue in the examination of the Middle East conflicts, especially those relating to Palestine and Israel. Looking back at the historical roots of a conflict, we can get a better understanding of the complex factors that once contributed to the political, social, and economic picture of the region. Substituting the current conflicts with their historical background helps us to understand the effects of colonialism, and imperialism in addition to unresolved conflicts that are the main factors that fuel tensions and prevent efforts to achieve peace. This conclusion clarifies the reasons the conflict started and the way it expanded tracing it to

the British colonial Constitutional system and native self-determination drive of the both Jewish and Arab populations. It further allows our understanding of the significance of intersecting national myths and objectives which although have been superseded by current discourses and talks remain important to the identity of a nation.

Additionally, colonial-era studies emphasize the long-term results of such actions, which can eventually lead to disputes over territories, rights of asylum seekers, and deadlock in diplomacy. Reviewing the impact of British imperialism, we can define the core problems that keep the region from reaching the quality of peace generated in it and the causes of the recurrence of the conflicts. Moreover, it makes us realize how close regional conflicts are interrelated and how they are impacted by these wider geopolitical issues in the Israeli-Palestinian case. Through the portrayal of current events in light of past tensions and conflicts, such as the colonial rivalries, the Cold War politics, or the power games of different regions, we can look into the complexities of international intervention and mediation efforts as well as the difficult task of reaching agreements and cooperating between the opposing sides.

Lastly, it is necessary to conduct a historical analysis to comprehend the mechanisms of the Middle East and the multihued conflict of the Palestine-Israeli problem. Yet, closely integrating ongoing disputes with the historical background may help us understand the ongoing impact of colonialism and imperialism and the underlying factors that continue guiding regional policies and frustrating cooperative peace plans. There can be no reasonable hope of resolving the deeper issues of conflict and aiding an open discussion and fair justice and reconciliation processes only by a thorough understanding of the past.

General conclusion

This Research Study investigated different perspectives of Britain as one of the key factors in the formation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, through the colonial legacy, the Balfour Declaration (1917), and British policies in the region after World War I. The book goes into the analysis of the historical backgrounds of the events that have led to modern life. Britain's colonization in the Middle East among other agreements and treaties, like the Sykes-Picot Agreement and McMahon-Hussein Correspondence, heavily determined Britain's policies towards Palestine. These accords, which further separated the territories and provided various promises to the various groups, added fuel to the future tension. Balfour Declaration, one of the symbols of British support for the creation of the "national home of the Jewish people" in Palestine, was one of the key reasons why the process of creation and establishment of Israel was made. Although it was a day to celebrate for the Zionists, it became a day of suspicion and hostility to the Arabs and caused the ethnic tensions to escalate. The history of Great Britain's administration in Palestine under the mandate of the League of Nations is a story of difficulties in trying to balance the demands of Jews and Arabs. However, efforts to preserve the peace couldn't prevent community violence, for these eventually aggravated the dispute and intensified the crisis. The dissertation analyzes Britain's degree of involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian problem. Whilst some see the interactions and policies of the 20th century as the causes of the conflict, others regard this situation as inherently complex and point to the variety of factors that helped it break out.

This work provides a nuanced view of Britain's role in shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict emphasizing colonial legacies, the Balfour Declaration, and post-WWII policy developments that fuelled the conflict. Through the analysis of these factors, the dissertation adds to the existing knowledge of the historical causes of the conflict and its persistent complications.

Chapter one moves onto the in-depth historical and analytical study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which highlights the conflict's key actors and the important roles played by Great Britain. Through applying historical and analytical research methods, the chapter intends to give a thorough insight into the evolution of the conflict, its consequences, and the complexity of the issues. This, in

turn, represents the necessity for an interdisciplinary approach to unravel the past and to reconstruct the origins and evolution of the struggle, looking for the balance in historical research.

The second chapter goes into the historical path of the Israeli-Palestinian issue since the Ottoman and continues till today. It highlights the impact of the Ottoman Empire on the population and political situation in Palestine by analyzing key events like the League of Nations mandate and serious conflicts for example, the Arab-Israeli War and the Six-Day War. The chapter discusses such things as redrawing borders, movements of populations, and shifts of political power which have greatly affected the conflict's course.

Lastly, in the third chapter, our main concern is how the British formed the foundation of the conflict between Palestine and Israel from the Balfour Declaration to the UN Partition Plan. It reviews the effect of the most important confrontations like the Arab-Israeli war as well as the Six-Day War, pointing out the complicated situation that has been there since the time of the mandate of the British and its deep meaning and effect on the evolution of the struggle. The chapter also deals with the details of the historical incidents and decisions that happened, which make the Palestine-Israel conflict long-term and complex. This proves the lasting influence of the British involvement in the region itself.

This dissertation enriches existing historiography on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by offering an in-depth investigation of Britain's influence on the shaping of the struggle. While numerous studies have already researched different aspects of the British presence in the Middle East, this thesis, in its turn, provides a more concrete and in-depth analysis concentrating on the culmination of the British legacy, the Balfour Declaration, and the post-World War I policies resulting in the gradual destabilization of the region.

The main point of this dissertation is the study of British policy-making in the area, which is very complex. By examining primary sources and existing historiography, the dissertation provides new views on the factors behind British behavior and the difficulties encountered by tBritish

administration in dealing with the mounted tension between the Jews and the Arabs. Besides, the dissertation addresses one of the main challenges: the impacts of British colonial rule in Palestine on the present-day Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The dissertation emphasizes exposing the historical roots of the conflict and sheds some new light on the path that British policies and actions have taken in shaping the dynamics in the region today.

To sum up, this dissertation urges the reader to have another look at Britain's participation in the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, offering some thoughts and therefore increasing general understanding of this long and complicated matter.

This work focuses on the intricacies of the British foreign policy in this region. Through the investigation of primary sources and the existing literature, the dissertation presents a new standpoint on the motivations behind the British activities and the difficulty of British officials in reconciling differences between Jews' and Arabs' claims. On the other hand, the dissertation also focuses on the effect of the British ruler on the Israeli-Palestinian issues in a long time. The dissertation not only provides a fresh analytical point of view on the historical causes of the conflict but also shows how the mentioned ones still affect the region. Britain's role in expressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has crucial importance for several reasons. Primarily, it offers valuable insights into the conflict's historical roots and emphasizes the complexities of the colonial legacies, international agreements, and post-World War I policies that have a continued influence on the region even today. Through this historical context, we can have a greater awareness of the intricacies of the conflict and the barriers to peace-building.

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Abstract in French (Résumé):

Cette thèse étudie l'implication cruciale de la Grande-Bretagne dans la définition du conflit israélo-palestinien en cours. Il plonge dans le contexte historique en explorant les stratégies coloniales de la Grande-Bretagne, la Déclaration de Balfour, et les politiques établies après la Première Guerre mondiale qui ont eu un impact sur la région. L'étude illustre comment chacun de ces facteurs a influencé la démographie, le paysage politique et les tensions qui caractérisent la guerre d'aujourd'hui. Cette thèse jette une nouvelle lumière sur l'impact durable de la Grande-Bretagne sur le conflit israélo-palestinien en analysant les sources primaire et secondaire. Elle met l'accent sur la façon dont les événements historiques, la manipulation politique et les facteurs sociaux et économiques ont façonné le conflit, fournissant ainsi une meilleure compréhension de ses origines et des dynamiques qui continuent de le propulser.

Abstract in Arabic:

تخوض هذه الأطروحة الدور الحاسم لبريطانيا في تشكيل الصراع الإسرائيلي-الفالسطيني المستمر. تستعرض السياق التاريخي من خلال استكشاف استراتيجيات بريطانيا الاستعمارية، ووعده بلفور، والسياسات التي تم وضعها بعد الحرب العالمية الأولى والتي أثرت على المنطقة. توضح الدراسة كيف أثرت كل هذه العوامل على التركيبة السكانية، والمشهد السياسي، والتوترات التي تميز الحرب اليوم. تسلط هذه الأطروحة الضوء على التأثير الدائم لبريطانيا على الصراع الإسرائيلي-الفالسطيني من خلال تحليل المصادر الأولية والثانوية. تركز على كيفية تشكيل الأحداث التاريخية، والتلاعب السياسي، والعوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للصراع، مما يوفر فهماً أفضل لأصوله والديناميات التي لا تزال تغذيه

