

# JEWES IN EUROPE AND THE BEGINNING OF ARAB-JEWISH CONFLICTS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the development of Judaism in European and the history of the Arab-Jewish conflict. Researchers in this case uses qualitative methods by collecting library data. The historical approach is an alternative research in tracing the traces of Jews in Europe and the beginning of the Arab-Jewish conflict. The author comes to the conclusion that a change of power, conquest, war has brought the Jewish nation to the pain of continuing suffering. Get discriminatory treatment to be the lowest class and intolerance treatment from the authorities who control the area where they settled. The unfair treatment they received from the authorities until 70 AD when the Jews under Roman rule broke out but ended in failure and caused damage to their own diei. The Temple of Solomon which was the center of their religious worship in Jerusalem was destroyed. These conditions caused the Jewish people to scatter to the outside world which became known as The Great Diaspora.

**Keywords:** Judaism, Arab-Jewish, Conflict

## Introduction

Europe is one of the seven continents in the world. Geologically and geographically, Europe is considered a continental peninsula or a large island peninsula. The Western Hemisphere extends from Eurasia, between the Ural mountains and the Caucasus mountains. The East is bordered by the Caspian Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. While from the south it borders the

Caucasus region and from the north it borders the Arctic Ocean. When compared with other continents, Europe is included as the second small continent after Australia. Europe's continent reaches 10.79 million km<sup>2</sup> (7.1% of the earth's area). Europe is the third most populous continent in the world, because its population reaches more than 700 million people (11% of the earth's population).<sup>1</sup>

Modern European civilization and the cultural advancement of some parts of the European Continent, basically can not be separated from the role of ancient Greece in general, as felt by Christians. Europe was also influenced by Muslims who entered Andalusia (Spain) by establishing a country that was very concerned about science, as well as scientists who lived in the dark ages in the Middle Ages which had a profound impact on them. The long-term impact of this brought Europeans into the Renaissance, progress and democracy that could be achieved in the 20th century.<sup>2</sup>

The Roman Empire expanded into most of Europe. When the great empire collapsed in the 5th century CE, it brought Europe to the gate of change. The most notable change is the transition to The Dark Age that is terrible. Europe experienced the misery of life in the dark ages and continued until it switched to the European Renaissance.

After entering the Renaissance period<sup>3</sup> and the period of the new empire, Europe entered a period of brilliant

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<sup>1</sup>See Sami bin Abdullah al-Maghlouth, *Athlas al-Adyan* translated by. Fuad Syaifuddin, Ahmad Ginanjar Sya'ban, *Atlas Agama-Agama* (Almahira: Jakarta, 2011), p. 616.

<sup>2</sup> Sami bin Abdullah al-Maghlouth, *Athlas al-Adyan*, p. 617.

<sup>3</sup>Renaissance (Renaissance) meaningful; rebirth. The word Renaissance is an appropriate term for all changes in society, law and government, in science, philosophy and religion as well as in literature and art that transformed medieval civilizations into modern civilizations. The Renaissance is not known with certainty its appearance is certain, but in general the Renaissance covers the 16th century AD The Renaissance was the revival stage of the countries that replaced the Feudalism system as a

discoveries and increasing attention to the humanities and applied sciences. Portugal was recorded as the first country to produce an important discovery in the 15th century AD, then Spain. After these countries are France, England and the Netherlands. These large countries then carried out the occupation and seizure of power over several countries in Asia, Africa and America. After this period of discovery, Europe's ambition was to arouse democratic ideas and how to implement them. Europe began to call for freedom and equality between individuals. The most prominent event related to this thought is the French revolution which has caused the prevalence and spread of revolutionary ideas to feudal lords in various regions of Europe.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **A. Jews in Europe**

Jews in Europe began when Rome ruled Judea in 63 BC, they installed a new ruler named Antipater then continued by his son named Herod the Great in the future becoming King of Judea. During this time, Jews were given permission to practice their religion, but after Herod came to power, Roman policies and Hellenistic acquaintances caused a Jewish rebellion. Then the result of the Jews being driven by the Roman army and deported as a form of punishment, this

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system of government, scientific progress that led to the Crusades so that if traced according the year, the Renaissance was not a product of the sudden revolution. The Renaissance was originally only used for the term rebirth or the revival of human interest in classical ancient civilizations. Italy is a country where the birth of the Renaissance and at the beginning of its emergence has been welcomed and achieved rapid progress. From Italy, the Renaissance then spread to other European countries. Italy is a fertile place for the development of education and the arts. Big cities like Milan, Pisa, Genoa, Florence, Venice have succeeded in removing their Feudal burden and turning into an independent and self-governing community. See Hutton Webstor, *World History* terj. Sutrisno, *Sejarah Dunia Lengkap* (Indoliterasi: Yogyakarta, 2016), p. 242.

is also the beginning of the Diaspora (spread) gave birth to Judaism.<sup>4</sup>

During the reign of Emperor Hadrianus, back tension arises. The emperor made a policy of change that made the Jews angry. Emperor Hadrian banned the practice of circumcision by Jews and changed the center of Jewish government in Jerusalem to Rome and changed the name of Jerusalem to Aelia Capitolina. The second Jewish revolt took place, due to the policies made by Emperor Hadrian and led to the revolt of Bar Kokhba<sup>5</sup> in 132 BC. The rebellion was led by Simeon Bar Kokhba<sup>6</sup> and supported by Rabbi Akiva and other Rabbis. The revolt lasted for three years, many Jews died in this war, others survived slavery and were sold. At that time, the city of Jerusalem was not inhabited by Jews but was forbidden to enter it. Then the name of the City of Jerusalem was changed to Palestine.<sup>7</sup>

Jewish historian, Barbara Tuchhman in the book *Black Jewish Historical Record* confirms that the root of hatred of the Jewish people in Europe is caused by religious and economic factors. The Europeans saw the Jews as enemies of the Christians, so the Nationalists in Britain tortured and killed the Jews. The activity of applying high interest rate loans made by the Jews to the British people caused them to have assets that increased sharply. Prosperity with abundance of wealth, the construction of luxury homes and expensive clothing and Jewish interference on public matters became a big trigger of anger among the British people. In 1291 the Jews were expelled from England for their

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<sup>4</sup> Philip Wilkinson dan Douglas Charing, *Ensiklopedi Agama*, p. 136.

<sup>5</sup> The war of the Jews against the Roman army.

<sup>6</sup> Simon Bar Kokhba was a Jewish military leader who led Bar Kokhba's war against the Roman army, his real name was Simon Bar Koziba.

<sup>7</sup> Philip Wilkinson and Douglas Charing, *Ensiklopedi Agama*, p. 137.

attitude which angered British society. The Jewish group is a minority but has a large role in the economic movement in the UK.<sup>8</sup>

The Jews in Spain and Germany received the same treatment, the bitter events they experienced in Spain and Germany. In Spain, Jews experienced expulsion and freedom of religion was restricted under the rule of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella as a result of the betrayal of the Jews against Jesus. The Jewish Rabbis undertook the interpretation of Greek philosophy on behalf of the Jewish Shari'a and spread Jewish teachings. The activity was aimed at eliminating Christianity and spreading Jewish aqeedah, as a result of that King Ferdinand expelled them. The factor of this religious problem is that they migrated to Ottoman Turkey, some to other European regions such as Amsterdam, London, France, Germany, Russia and Ottoman Turkey.<sup>9</sup>

The majority of the Jews migrated to Russia and formed a colony and Russia became the only country with the most Jewish population in the world. At the time of the Napoleonic Expedition in 1812 it attacked and destroyed Russia. Emperor Alexander I returned strength and made improvements to prevent setbacks. Various regulations were issued aimed at improving the condition of the State and maintaining unity. The emperor abolished laws which restricted the social and economic movements of the Jews and provided the opportunity to work in the agricultural sector and other jobs to encourage them to mingle with other Russian communities. However, the policy given by Emperor Alexander was not obeyed by the Jews. When Emperor Nikolai I ascended the throne in 1825, the Emperor saw that the Jews were only focused on the economic sector. As a

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<sup>8</sup> Mahir Ahmad Agha, *Yabudi Catatan Hitam Sejarah*, p. 129.

<sup>9</sup> Mahir Ahmad Agha, *Yabudi Catatan Hitam Sejarah*, p. 131.

result of this, the Emperor continued to oversee the Jews with close supervision.<sup>10</sup>

Wherever the Jews settled and remained, their exclusive nature was always attached. Emperor Nikolai tried to fuse them with the general public of Russia so that the exclusive nature was lost and they were able to blend in. A new law was passed by implementing Jewish children to attend public Russian public schools as a compulsory education program for them. However, it was considered unsuccessful because Jewish children were very few in number compared to adults.

Emperor Alexander II was a Tsar who was tolerant of his predecessors and gave hope to the Jews. He allowed them to live outside their borders and revoked some legal requirements which were burdensome to them. However, the killing of the Tsar marked a turning point in the history of the Jews in Russia. This resulted in attacks on Jews, known as pogroms (the Russian term meaning destruction) and thousands of Jews were displaced by panic. The first wave of pogroms (1881-84) impacted the death of hundreds of Jews. Houses and houses of worship (synagogues) were looted and damaged and there were no repressive actions from the security forces. In 1882, Alexander III adopted a May law which forced restrictions on Jews. The emergence of this law further strengthened the view among Russians that the Jews were responsible for the killing of the Tsar. The second wave of pogroms (1903-1906) resulted in the same pattern of death and destruction.<sup>11</sup>

During the Tsar's reign, new behavior transformed Russian Jews by producing a new ideology after about 100 years of Jews passively restraining the Tsars from giving them a push-and-pull treatment. Jews think and feel sufficient and

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<sup>10</sup> Mahir Ahmad Agha, *Yahudi Catatan Hitam Sejarah*, p. 135.

<sup>11</sup> Philip Wilkinson dan Douglas Charing, *Ensiklopedi Agama*, p.

ready to fight for freedom rather than begging for freedom. As a result of that, the Zionist movement emerged rooted and based on the thought of the originator of the European Nationalist movement such as Johan Herder (Germany) that people have the same language, culture and history in each nation. Joseph Mazzini (Italy) that a nation has the right to a state that is run by self-government. Heinrich von Treitschke (Germany) that a country and nation have the right even destiny to include all its people. If the Germans are a nation and have that right, if the Italians are a nation, if the French are a nation, then the Jews are also a nation.<sup>12</sup>

An important difference between Zionism and European Nationalism in the 19th century was that the States of Italy, Germany, Serbia and others claimed nationalist rights over the territories they inhabited while the Jews had no territories. They spread throughout the world for 2000 years and now live as minorities in other countries after the diaspora. Today, Jews unite to defend the cultural, historical and religious sense of Judaism. The core element of Jewish religious narrative states that God has promised the land of Canaan to the Hebrews namely; Abraham and his descendants as a reward because the Jews do not worship other gods. According to this, the Jews had fulfilled the agreement so that they were entitled to recover the Promised Land called Canaan in Palestine and controlled by the Ottoman Turks.<sup>13</sup>

The desire to own their own homeland and the events of the diaspora caused migration to occur, this became known as Aliyah.

1. The first Aliyah occurred in 1882 to 1902, during this 21-year period there were 25,000 Jews coming to

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<sup>12</sup>Tamim Ansary, *Dari Puncak Bagdad: Sejarah Dunia Versi Islam*.(zaman: Jakarta, 2015), p. 453.

<sup>13</sup>Tamim Ansary, *Dari Puncak Bagdad: Sejarah Dunia Versi Islam*, p. 454.

Palestine. These Jewish immigrants came from Russia, Romania and Yemen. At this time it was divided into 2 waves; first, in 1882-1884 as a result of pogroms. The second wave in 1890-1891 as a result of the anti-Jewish policies and the expulsion of Jews from Moscow. At this time, there were Jewish businessmen who lived in London, namely; Baron Edmond de Rostchild was present in the midst of the refugees by providing agricultural assistance

2. The second Aliyah occurred in 1904-1914. During this time, the Jews had made progress compared to the first Aliyah because they learned from failure. During the second Aliyah they advanced by establishing collective farmer groups. The International Zionist Organization and the Jewish National Fund help provide capital as a form of early life assistance to Jews. Jewish immigration to Palestine continued until 1914 to coincide with the start of World War I, resulting in conditions that were less conducive in Europe. as a result Aliyah was stopped, and the number of Jews in Palestine was 85,000 and 75% came from Europe.
3. The third Aliyah occurred in 1919-1923. During the span of 1914 to 1919 at the time of the World War, the Balfour Declaration was made. This has become a starting point for the belief that their homeland will be realized. After the Balfour Declaration was announced, the Ottoman Turks suffered a defeat in World War I led by Sir Edmund Allenby. At the San Remo Conference in Italy in 1920, Britain won a mandate for Palestinian control. During this third Aliyah the Jewish immigration to Palestine was as much as 35,000, including Sir Golda Meir who would



later be appointed Prime Minister of Israel. Another factor that supports immigration in Aliyah is the continuing pogroms from Russia, Poland, and Hungary. Apart from that, there was a political polemic in the aftermath of World War I and the formation of new countries made the Jewish nationalism rise.

4. The fourth Aliyah occurred in 1924-1932, there was a wave of Jews entering Palestine every three years. Starting from 15,000 people, 67,000 people and 86,000 people. Many Jews then immigrated to the United States, due to too many Jews coming to the US so that the US government restricted entry permits to the country by issuing the Johnson Immigration Act of 1924. The quota system was applied even this policy was considered racist.
5. The Fifth Aliyah became a string of the worst things that the Jews were experiencing. During this fifth Aliyah, the German Nazi Party ruled with its leader, the Fuhrer (meaning Leader or People's Leader), Adolf Hitler. In his phenomenal book entitled *Mein Kampf*, Hitler wrote his ambitions in forming a national government that made Germany a powerful and great nation. He later proved that when the Nazi Party gained a foothold in the German people. Its main program was to rid the Jews of the earth. Jewish hatred for the Jews is rooted in *Mein Kampf's* book, Hitler describes the Jews as inferior and Arya superior. Under Hitler's attitude, anti-Semites spread throughout Germany. This German act was later known as the Holocaust (meaning Genocide).<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>See Aniesah Hasan Syihab, *Imigrasi Yabudi ke Palestina (1882-1948)*, p, 28-44.

## B. The Holocaust of the Jews

In 1933, Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) became Chancellor of Germany, this was the beginning of the tragedy of Jews throughout the world. Hitler's right-wing Nazi party was driven by a program of hatred by eliminating Jews. The Nazi Party carried out a propaganda campaign to realize its desire to eliminate the Jewish race. Anti-Jewish laws were enacted, by 1937, ± 100,000 Jews had left Germany while Hitler inspected and provoked signals to Jews in other countries.

Acts of hostility and slaughter of Jews are known as anti-Semitism. In fact, this term is an inaccurate term, because this term refers to the name of Sem Sem, son of Noah, which should have included various Arab descendants of Ishmael, son of Ibrahim. However, Jewish propaganda itself has succeeded in herding world opinion with international literature and media publications. The more appropriate term to use is anti-Jews or anti-Judaism.<sup>15</sup>

Adolf Hitler was a boy whose life story was quite short and not interesting. Born into a family that lacks even the poor conditions in Austria. He had served as a low-ranking soldier and a painter who could never finish his work. Hitler grew into a young man who had a loud voice in speeches influencing the minds of the German people through his firm voice in delivering fiery speeches. In 1913 Hitler settled in Munich, Germany and during World War I Hitler joined the German military in 1914 officially accepted even though he still held Austrian citizenship.<sup>16</sup>

The Nazi Party was the party formed by Adolf Hitler who led him to the top of the political career of the government in Germany. The German National Socialist

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<sup>15</sup>See Adian Husaini, *Tinjauan Historis Konflik Yahudi, Kristen, Islam* (Gema Insani Press: Jakarta, 2004), p. 26.

<sup>16</sup><https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2018/07/31/14023421/hari-ini-dalam-sejarah-nazi-putuskan-solusi-akhir-warga-yahudi>

Workers' Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDP abbreviated) was founded in the early 1920s with its headquarters in Munich.

There are several reasons why Adolf Hitler did not like or even hate Jews, namely:

1. Hitler's hatred of Jews since childhood. Some Jews in the past were a source of chaos, the doctrine of hatred continued from generation to generation, including in the person of Hitler. The doctrine was proven by the bad experiences that occurred in Hitler's life, like his grandmother who died while being treated by a Jewish doctor. His mother had to make a living working in a Jewish home, giving rise to strong beliefs and hatred that grew strongly in Hitler.
2. Adolf Hitler hated the Jews because of the economic conditions of those who were categorized as wealthy. At that time Hitler had to live in conditions of economic limitations, working hard to be able to live in normal conditions. Seeing the condition of wealthy Jews and controlling the economic sector made Hitler increasingly hated this Jewish race. Furthermore, social inequality between German Indigenous people and Jews in Germany adds to the length of the reasons for Hitler's hatred of Jews.
3. Adolf Hitler strongly believed in a conspiracy made by Jews. Plans, meetings and congresses carried out by the Jews are considered as the construction of a conspiracy to rise and rule the world (New World Order), which is believed by Adolf Hitler. For this reason, Hitler performed the Holocaust of millions of Jews.

4. The defeat of Germany in World War I was considered by Hitler to be a cause caused by the Jews. The Jews were considered to bring disaster by settling in Germany causing weakness to society. Before the arrival of the Jews, German society was strong according to Adolf Hitler.
5. The Aryan status is the highest caste compared to other races.<sup>17</sup> In the book *Mein Kampf* Adolf Hitler writes that:  
"There is no other society to be found aside from such a Jewish race in terms of developing the instinct to maintain the purity of his race as a nation known as " the chosen nation ". After a long journey from time to time there was no change in the Jewish race. The intellectual abilities of the Jewish nation had been trained for thousands of years and now they developed with such cunning and has been for centuries. Jews did not have creativity which is the foundation on which a civilization is founded, because there is no idealism which is a basic element of the development of higher human life. Jewish intellectuals will never be constructive but always destructive. The evil always leads the way for the good ".<sup>18</sup>

Furthermore Adolf Hitler's hatred of the Jewish race, is fully contained in his *Mein Kampf* book:

"The life of the Jewish people such as parasites grew out of wealth and other nations and countries resulted in the development of special characters such as accomplished swindlers. They can live together with other nations and other countries as long as they

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<sup>17</sup><https://www.boombastis.com/kenapa-hitler-benci-yahudi/71007>

<sup>18</sup>Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf* terj. Ribut Wahyudi, Sekar Palupi dan Dwi Ekasari, *Mein Kampf* (NARASI: Yogyakarta, 2017), p. 322-323.

succeed in convincing others that Jews are not a different society. They are forced to hide their distinctive character and way of life in order to continue to exist as parasites among other nations. The religious reasons for the Jews are basically just a collection of instructions to maintain the purity of the blood of the Jewish race and to regulate relations between Jews and other nations of the world or their relations with non-Jews. As long as the Jews have not succeeded in mastering other nations, they are forced to speak in other people's languages regardless of whether they like it or not. However, when the world has become a slave to the Jews, they must learn a number of other languages so that the Jewish people can dominate the world more easily. "<sup>19</sup>

Propaganda became a very important role in the success of the Nazi regime, all media such as leaflets, radio, films and posters were used to show that the Jews were a low-ranking race and a source of problems for the German economy. Furthermore, the Nazis took economic steps by carrying out boycott propaganda against Jewish-owned shops in 1933, Germans were forbidden to shop or enter Jewish-owned shops and even the Nazi military was deployed to guard in front of the shops and give signs posted on the outside of the store as a sign that the shop was owned by Jews.<sup>20</sup>

The propaganda did not go away on its own, but there were some parties involved in the atrocities created by Adolf Hitler in order to launch his vision and mission to take over the world and eradicate the Jewish race. There was an important actor as Adolf Hitler's close friend who launched

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<sup>19</sup> Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf* translation. p. 328.

<sup>20</sup> Philip Wilkinson and Douglas Charing, *Ensiklopedi Agama*, p. 146.

propaganda acts, Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945). Adapted from the online news article Jewish Virtual Library, it features a biography of Joseph Goebbels known as Modern Propaganda's Father.

### **C. Arab and Jewish Conflict**

The roots of the Arab-Jewish conflict began when the Jews immigrated from Europe to Palestine in 1882. The beginning of the arrival of the Jewish people was due to the suffering they experienced on the European continent. At the beginning of the arrival, they did not get resistance but in the next period the wave of Jews entering Palestine is increasing every year until finally this is considered to develop into a threat. The issue of Jewish immigration from Europe to Palestine is explained further in the discussion below.

Disputes that occur between Jews (Israel) and Arabs (Palestine) involving other Arab countries are caused by the occupation of Palestinian territories and Arab countries by Israel. Deeper look at Palestine at first the Palestinians had the ancestors of the Phunisa people who first inhabited the area located on the banks of the Jordan River reaching south from the Dead Sea to the mouth of the Gulf of Aqabah. The location of this region connects three continents, namely Europe, Asia and Africa and connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Palestine borders directly with Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Palestine connects Arab countries in the Asian Continent with Arab countries in the African Continent.<sup>21</sup>

In the historical course the relationship between Jews and Muslims was quite good. Dialogue between Jews and Muslims developed in several countries such as in Europe and the United States for the sake of creating tolerance and good

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<sup>21</sup> Hermawati, *Sejarah Agama dan Bangsa Yahudi*, p. 105.

relations that exist between religious communities. The relationship between Jews and Muslims that has developed over time takes different forms. Arab-Muslim scientists argue that, Jews have a better life than when Jews lived under the auspices of Christian Europe. Jewish scientists emphasize the Holocaust as one of the major events that still influences Jewish relations with other groups. The idea of Ismail R. Al-Faruqi in his book *Islam and the Problem of Israel* provides a summary of the modern Islamic view of the Jewish-Israeli:

1. The issue of the Jewish Holocaust in Europe is a European or Christian problem. As such, it must be understood in terms of the religious, social, historical background of European Middle Ages and Modern Europe.
2. Zionism was created in Europe as a result of conditions faced by Jews in the 19th century and early 20th century
3. Israel is another form of Western colonialism in Muslim lands.
4. The danger resulting from the existence of a colonial state such as Israel is quite large. Israel not only endangers Palestinian society but poses a real threat to the security and safety of Arabs and Muslims as a whole.

Al-Faruqi argues that, the Muslim world tends to regard the state of Israel as another example of modern colonialism or a repeat of the Crusades. Dialogue between these 2 beliefs must be done more often, in order to erode the inherent negative stigma and cause clashes and differences in the point of view of the Jews towards Islam and Islam against Jews.

Map of Islamic history states that Turkey was the center of power of the Islamic World for 8 centuries and is highly respected by Europeans. The Ottoman Turks became

the strongest Caliphate that ever stood on earth, then the Ottomans went through a tidal phase like other political powers. The Ottoman Caliph had done a noble task offered to the Ummah. As; guarding Islamic shrines, engaging in the Crusades, uniting the Islamic World, resisting Western occupation of Islamic territory, preventing Jewish-Zionists from occupying Palestine.<sup>22</sup>

The two biggest Clans in the Arab land namely; Hasyimiyah and the Saudis hoped to break free from the Ottoman struggle over the Arabian Peninsula. Then the British sent representatives to the two clans, convincing them that Britain would help establish an empire for them. In fact the English only give empty promises to these two clans. Hashimiyah and Saud became the bridge of England to conquer the Ottomans so that they could defeat Germany immediately. Finally Hashimiyah succeeded in overtaking the Saud clan in helping the British by creating an Arab rebellion. Syarif Hussain in collaboration with Lawrence of Arabia expelled the Ottomans from the Arabian Peninsula, by which time the Ottomans had weakened and opened the way for Britain to take control of the Damascus and Baghdad regions..<sup>23</sup>

At the same time the British offered the ease of power to the Meccan Sharifs, two European Diplomats Mark Sykes and Francois George Picot held negotiations in a secret way. three countries namely; Britain was represented by Sykes and France was represented by Picot and parts for Russia, but later Russia withdrew from this agreement due to the outbreak of the Bolshevik War. This agreement became known as the Sykes Picot agreement.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>F. Irawan, "1924 Runtuhnya khilafah", *Laporan Penelitian* (Syamina, Edition 5, 2017), p. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Tamim Ansary, *Destiny Destupted: A History of The World Through Islamic Eyes*, translation, p. 473.

<sup>24</sup> Tamim Ansary, *Destiny Destupted: A History of The World Through Islamic Eyes* translation, p. 473-474.



The British promised Arab authorities would recognize Arab independence if they favored Britain and rebelled against the Turkish government. At the same time, the British promised to fulfill the demands of Zionism if the Jews helped them in World War I. Chaim Weizmann as the Zionist leader offered assistance to the entire Jewish nation. In the interest of the Jews, on November 2, 1917, the British issued the Balfour Declaration in the background of the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine.<sup>25</sup>

Led by Muh Amin al-Husaini as the leader of the resistance which at that time was located as the great Mufti (religious leader) from Jerusalem. In 1929 the first battle took place between Arabs and Jews followed by Britain sending a committee of investigators into the war to investigate the situation of Palestine. The results of the British investigation issued The Passfield White Paper on October 20, 1930 which contained:

1. Jewish immigrants are stopped if there are still Arabs who have not found work
2. Jews are not allowed to buy land if there are still Arabs who do not own land

The birth of the white paper marked the victory of the Arabs and the Jews opposed it. As a result, the Arabs then formed the Arab High Committee which was tasked with leading the Arab resistance against Jews. There was Arab resistance against Jews in various regions, so on July 8, 1937 a Peel Commission was formed. The Peel Commission proposes the division of Palestine into three, because after consideration it is not possible to unite Arabs and Jews;

1. A Jewish state with an area along the Palestinian coast from the northern boundary to Jaffa

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<sup>25</sup> Susmihara, "Konflik arab-Israel di Palestina", *Jurnal Adabiyah*; Vol, 11 no 1 (2011), p. 48.

2. British mandate area; Jerusalem Bethlehem, Jaffa and the Jaffa-Jerusalem railroad
3. Arab countries, Palestinian territories after being reduced by Jewish territories and British mandates.<sup>26</sup>

The Peel Commission proposal was accepted by the Jews but was strongly rejected by the Arabs, as the proposal meant that the Jewish state was created. The Arabs demanded that Palestine be formed as a whole by uniting Jews and Arabs but Jews being a minority because of its small size. The Pan Arab Congress was later triggered and implemented in Syria on September 8, 1937 at the urging of the Arabs.<sup>27</sup>

Civil war broke out in various regions, important cities in Palestine were targeted by the British Air Force bombing which was then followed by negotiations. The Palestinian Conference was held in London in 1939 and ended in failure because between Arabs and Jews insisted on their respective positions. Britain in a state of confusion then proposed the publication of the 1939 White Paper. The White Paper was a document containing policies issued by the British government which decided to abolish the idea of dividing Palestine under the British mandate and should form an independent Palestine and be jointly governed by Arab and Jewish governments, The following excerpt from the contents of the White Paper:

1. Constitution: it was stated that because as many as 45,000 had settled in the mandate (Palestinian) territory. The Balfour Declaration promising a

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<sup>26</sup> Susmihara, "Konflik arab-Israel di Palestina", *Jurnal Adabiyah*, p. 49.

<sup>27</sup> Susmihara, "Konflik arab-Israel di Palestina", *Jurnal Adabiyah*, p. 49-50.

national homeland for Jews has been fulfilled and called for an independent Jewish state within a period of 10 years and jointly governed by Arabs as well as Jews.

2. Immigration: Jewish immigration to Palestine under the British mandate will be limited to 75,000 for the first 5 years based on the consent of the Arabs.<sup>28</sup>

The restrictions imposed by the British made the Jews angry, while the mass extermination in Germany caused Jewish organizations to carry out illegal immigration. There are 100,000 Jews using 120 ships in 142 voyages to Palestine. However, the British blockaded the waters around Palestine and succeeded in thwarting illegal immigration.

Then the British brought the Palestinian issue before the UNO world organization on 18 February 1947 and sent a UNSCOP (United Nations Special Commission on Palestine) inquiry committee. UNO decided to divide the Palestinian territories into Arab and Jewish areas on November 24, 1947. The UNO decision meant a victory for Jews because the world recognized the presence of Jewish areas in Palestine this was the initial seed of the establishment of the state of Israel. Instantly the Arabs opposed the outcome of the UNO decision by dispelling and carrying out various methods until a major war broke out between Jews and Arabs.<sup>29</sup>

On 29 November 1947 the UN General Assembly passed resolution no 181 on the division of Palestinian territories. In this resolution the Jews were given the right to control 56% of the Palestinian territories. On May 14, 1948 the Zionists succeeded in establishing a Jewish state as well as

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<sup>28</sup> "Buku Putih 1939", id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buku\_Putih\_1939 (26 Juni 2019).

<sup>29</sup> Susmihara, *Konflik arab-Israel di Palestina*, Jurnal Adabiyah; Vol, 11 no 1 (2011), p. 48.

several other supporting countries such as the United States, Britain, France, Russia and others. On May 15, 1948 the United Nations authorized the Jewish control of 80% of the Palestinian territories and joined as a member state of the United Nations. The Arab and Jewish war in Palestine caused tens of thousands of kilometers of Palestinian land to be controlled by Israel. Palestinian cities such as Haifa, Akka, Jaffa, Lidda, and ramlah and West Jerusalem were abandoned by the Palestinian Arab population. They became pengungsi in neighboring countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the West Bank and Gaza. Some countries that give refugees a place to apply policies to them such as the state of Lebanon, implement policies that refuse to give citizens the status of Palestinians to prevent assimilation (assimilation).<sup>30</sup>

The defeat of Arab forces, the large immigration of Palestinians to Arab countries and the transfer of much of Palestinian land into Jewish hands led by the Haganah. Nine years after winning battle battles against the Palestinian Arab army, Israel cooperated with France and Britain defeating Egypt in the Suez War in October-November 1956, when Egypt closed the Strait of the Tyrant Strait against Israeli ships causing Israel to invade Egypt with British and French approval and gain control. Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. However, this did not last long, after the UN peace reconnaissance forces were stationed in Sinai and the Strait of Tiran was reopened.<sup>31</sup>

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) organizationally began in 1964 at the Arab Summit in Cairo. The emergence of the PLO brought qualitative changes to aspects of Palestinian politics and organizational life. The PLO provides political diversity and pluralism in Palestinian

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<sup>30</sup> John L. Esposito, *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modrn Islamic World* translation, p. 169.

<sup>31</sup> Abu Fatiah Al-Adnani, *Negeri-negeri Akhir Zaman: Sebuah Tinjauan Futuristik Tentang Nubuat Rasulullah Seputar Negeri-negeri Akhir Zaman* (Granada Mediatama: Surakarta, 2015), p.155.

society and introduces modern parties that focus on the national issues of the Palestinian people. The PLO does not only consist of political formations, but also has the support of trade unions, student unions, teacher unions, women's unions, writers' unions, entrepreneurs, research centers and NGOs.<sup>32</sup>

The Palestinians felt disappointed with the Arab countries as a result of the defeat of the war in 1967 and then formed a new organization called the PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine). It has a goal and struggle to destroy the state of Israel, the International Zionism movement and the form of imperialism that was pioneered by the United States. The PLFP struggle has declined when their leader George Habash is jailed in Syria. Some of the PLFP members broke away and formed the DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine) led by Nayef Hawatmah. Changes occurred in the body of the PLO in 1969 when Yasser Arafat assumed the leadership position. The PLO grew into an independent struggle organization and received full support from the Palestinian people.<sup>33</sup>

The PLO made a struggle to drive out the Zionist occupation through a guerrilla war from Lebanon. Israeli Zionists responded by attacking and occupying Lebanon in 1982 to 1985. A series of peace efforts between Israel and the Arab countries were carried out, including:

1. The Middle East Peace Conference I was held in Madrid from 30 October to 1 November 1991. This meeting was sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union and the countries that Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel reconciled. but does not produce optimal results.

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<sup>32</sup> Hermawati, *Sejarah Agama dan Bangsa Yahudi* (Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta, 2005), p. 138.

<sup>33</sup>Hermawati, *Sejarah Agama dan Bangsa Yahudi*, p. 143.

2. The year 1993 was held in Oslo-Norway by producing a peace agreement between Israel and Palestine. The contents of the agreement were that the PLO recognized Israeli sovereignty and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza region and the PLO gained recognition as an official organization representing the Palestinians.
3. In 1995 the Second Stage of the Middle East Peace Conference was re-signed with the contents of the agreement, Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and obliged to withdraw its troops from big cities like Bethlehem, Nablus, Tulkarem, Jenin, Ramallah and 400 other small villages. Based on the peace agreement, the Palestinian territories are only the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The essence of the peace agreement is the recognition of the sovereignty of the Zionist-Israeli state and its right to control 80% of the Palestinian territories.<sup>34</sup>

The Palestinian struggle was strengthened after Israel successfully occupied Palestine and caused various resistance movements. The whole movement appears in typology which can be seen from:

1. The principle, namely Islam, secular, socialist and nationalist
2. Cooperation models: cooperative and non-cooperative
3. Level of resistance, weapons and unarmed

## **Conclusions**

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<sup>34</sup> Abu Fatiah Al-Adnani, *Negeri-negeri Akbir Zaman: Sebuah Tinjauan Futuristik Tentang Nubuwat Rasulullah Seputar Negeri-negeri Akbir Zaman*, p. 157.

The policy made by the PLO as an official Palestinian representative actually recognizes the sovereignty of the Zionist-Israeli state, resulting in an angry Palestinian community. Then formed movements, that is:

1. Intifada (movement of resistance and resurrection) that mubarakah (full of blessings). The intifada movement is a civilian mass resistance of Palestinian Muslims through demonstrations against the Israeli military.
2. Fatah means conquest also called Harakat at-Tahir al-Wathani al-Filasthini or the Palestine Liberation National Movement is a political party in Palestine which was officially founded in 1958 by a group of Palestinians who are educating in Cairo-Egypt one of which is Yasser Arafat. After the Six Day War, Fatah emerged as the dominant force in Palestinian politics. In the late 1960s Fatah joined the PLO and in 1969 became the leader of the PLO.<sup>35</sup>
3. Hamas, an abbreviation of Harakah al-Muqawwamah al-Islamiyah (Islamic Resistant Movement). Hamas is a movement of National People's Movement to create a conducive situation and realize the independence of the Palestinians. The Hamas movement is an Islamic revival movement (an-Nahdah al-Islamiyah). Formerly established by Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, a Muslim Brotherhood activist in 1988. Prior to Hamas, the organization called al-Mujama al-Islamiyah was active in the areas of social health,

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<sup>35</sup> <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatah> (accessed on 26 Juni 2019)

education, spiritual healing, and Islamic propaganda..<sup>36</sup>

4. The Izzudin Al-Qassam Brigade is a strong military force and is feared by Israel. The group kidnapped and executed an Israeli military commander, Sergeant Major Nissim Toledano. This was in retaliation for the capture of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, who was arrested and sentenced to life in prison by Israel since 1989. This had wide-ranging effects, as a result Israel arrested a thousand Hamas activists and deported some of them to Lebanon on December 17, 1992.<sup>37</sup>
5. *Islamic Jihad Movement, a fraction of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood which broke away in 1960. Like Hamas, IJM has the goal of establishing an Islamic state in Palestine.*<sup>38</sup>
6. *Popular Front for the Palestinian Liberation (PFLP), this organization was formed by George Habash in 1967 by combining the ideas of Marxist-Leninism and Palestinian nationalism.*<sup>39</sup>
7. *Popular Front for The Liberation Palestine- General Command (PFLP-GC), based in Damascus, was a separate movement from the PFLP in 1968 due to differences in views between leaders Gerorge Habasyah and Ahmad Jibril who then created a new group.*

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<sup>36</sup> Ita Mutiara Dewi, "Gerakan Rakyat Palestina: Dari Deklarasi Negara Israel Sampai Terbentuknya Negara Palestina", *Laporan Hasil Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: FISE UNY, 2008), p. 23.

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.idntimes.com/news/world/rosa-fofia/4-organisasi-penting-di-palestina-1/full> (Diakses 26 Juni 2019)

<sup>38</sup> Ita Mutiara Dewi, "Gerakan Rakyat Palestina: Dari Deklarasi Negara Israel Sampai Terbentuknya Negara Palestina", *Laporan Hasil Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: FISE UNY, 2008), p. 24.

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-30099510> (Accessed on June 26, 2019)



The Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) shows the centrality of the Palestinian cause for Muslim countries. In it stated that one of the objectives of this organization is; coordinating efforts to safeguard the holy sites and supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and helping them to regain their rights and restore their land. The OIC's action to suspend Egypt is understandable because Egypt violated this article when it signed the Camp David Agreement<sup>40</sup> with Israel in 1978.

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<sup>40</sup> The Camp David Peace Agreement was signed on 17 September 1978 at the White House which was held for Middle Eastern peace. United States President Jimmy Carter met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin. This agreement was taken from the name of a resort owned by the President of the United States of America. This agreement resulted in two agreements. The first agreement is called; A Work Plan for Peace in the Middle East. "The contents of the work agreement are laying the foundations and principles of peace, resolving the Palestinian issue, agreeing to the peace of Egypt-Israel and its neighbors, expanding the UNSC resolution number 242. The contents of the UNSC are published in November 1967 which contained: calling for Israel to withdraw its military forces from all occupied territories after the Six Day War The agreement in Camp David was the withdrawal of Israeli troops in Sinai in 1979. However, the peace came after President Anwar Sadat was killed was killed on October 6, 1981, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Peace Treaty at Camp David changed the political map of the Middle East, causing Egypt to be hostile to neighboring Arab countries and expelled from Arab League membership..

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