

ISRAEL



<http://teachmideast.org/country-profiles/israel/>

ISRAEL



<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel>

LAMBANG - ISRAEL



https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkas:Emblem_of_Israel.svg

Prime minister: Benjamin Netanyahu

Benjamin Netanyahu, the leader of the conservative Likud party, became prime minister after an inconclusive early election in February 2009, a decade after holding the office once before.

He has remained in power by negotiating Israel's volatile party system with skill, heading coalition governments with varying representation from left and right-wing parties.

This 2009 government managed to steer Israel out of the global economic recession, but faced mounting protests about the rising cost of living.

It also failed to make any headway in relations with the Palestinians, Jewish settlers on the West Bank, and the Obama administration in the United States.

Mr Netanyahu's repeated warnings over the perceived threat of Iran's nuclear programme have also complicated relations with the US.

A coalition dispute over the budget prompted Mr Netanyahu to call an early election in January 2013, which saw a boost for two relatively new parties - Yesh Atid in the centre and the pro-settler Jewish Home - in a campaign fought mainly on economic issues.

After months of wrangling the prime minister managed to assemble a coalition with these two parties, plus the small HaTnua splinter group from the Kadima centre party, that excluded most Jewish religious parties and raised the possibility of one of Israel's periodic attempts at rolling back the influence of ultra-Orthodox groups.



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A densely-populated country on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, Israel is the only state in the world with a majority Jewish population.

It has been locked in conflict with the Palestinians and its Arab neighbours over ownership of land considered holy by many Jews, Christians and Muslims since its creation in 1948.

The division of the former British Mandate of Palestine and the creation of the State of Israel in the years after the end of the Second World War was the culmination of the Zionist movement, whose aim was a homeland for Jews hitherto scattered all over the world.



ISRAEL



LIFE EXPECTANCY
80 (M) 84 (W)



CAPITAL
Jerusalem



LARGEST CITY
Jerusalem



NATIONALITY
Israeli



RELIGIONS
Judaism, Islam,
Christianity, Druze,
Baha'i

ISRAEL OVERVIEW



CURRENCY
Shekel (ILS)



POPULATION
8,299,706*
(July 2017)



LANGUAGES
Hebrew, Arabic,
English



AGRICULTURE
Citrus, Vegetables, Cotton,
Beef, Poultry, Dairy
Products



INDUSTRIES
Hi-Tech Products, Paper Products,
Phosphates, Diamond Cutting,
Construction, Textiles, Tobacco

ISRAEL



Greeks, Romans, Crusaders and the Ottomans have all left their mark on Acre, one of the world's longest continuously inhabited cities

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GEOGRAPHY

Israel is a small country located along the Mediterranean Sea, bordered by Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and the West Bank. It has an area of 20,770 sq km. This equates to an area roughly the size of New Jersey. Israel has a relatively temperate climate, but temperatures become increasingly hot and dry as you move in to the Negev desert regions in the southern part of the country. Israel is mostly plains along the coast with mountain down the center.

Only 14% of Israel's land is arable. The main source of fresh, drinkable water is the Sea of Galilee. The combination of little arable land and limited supply of fresh water is beginning to take its toll on the accessibility to resources.

Israel's current environmental concerns are desertification, air pollution from vehicles, and industry and water pollution caused by industrial waste, chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides.





<https://kids.britannica.com/students/assembly/view/3081>

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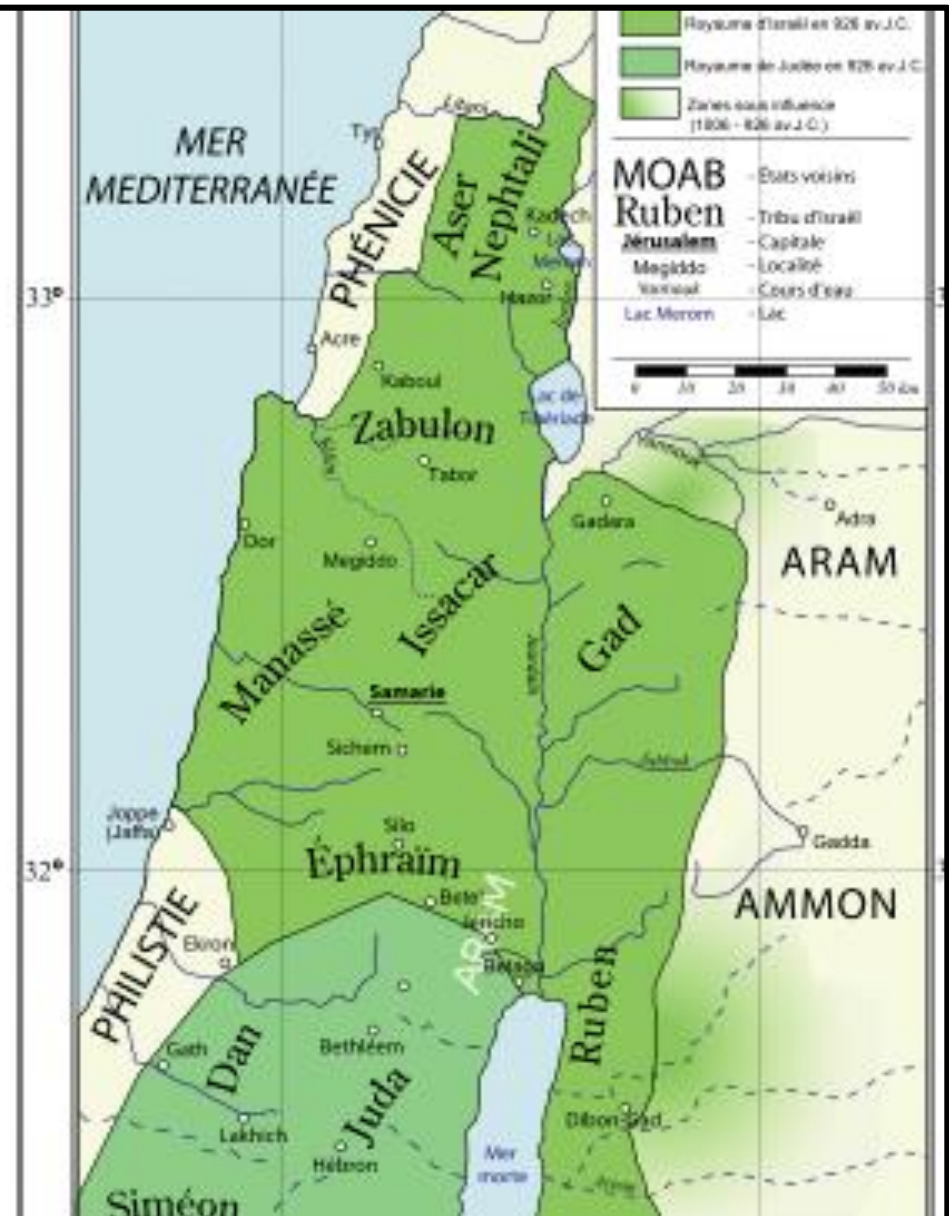
<https://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/israel.pdf>

ISRAEL



SEJARAH - ISRAEL

Sejarah Yahudi adalah sejarah bangsa, agama dan budaya Yahudi.



SEJARAH ISRAEL

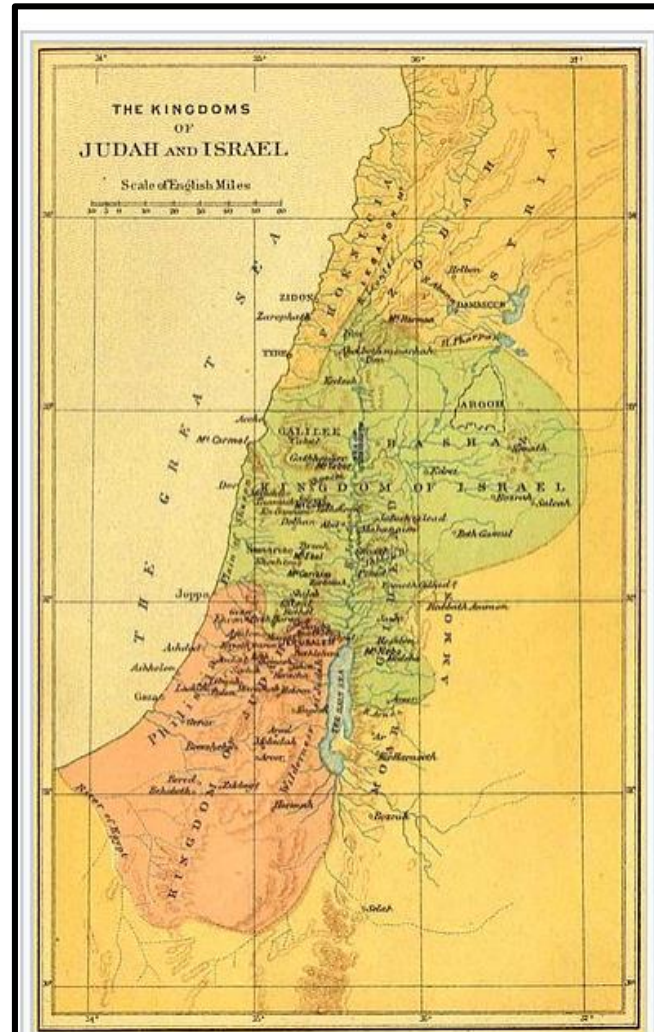
Suku Israel merujuk pada keduabelas anak patriark bangsa Israel, yaitu Yakub, cucu dari Abraham, orang Ibrani itu. Nama Yakub kemudian diganti oleh Tuhan menjadi Israel. Riwayatnya diceritakan di dalam Perjanjian Lama, terutama di kitab Kejadian.



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Kerajaan Yehuda hidup pada dua periode dalam sejarah Yahudi. Menurut Alkitab Ibrani, kerajaan muncul di Yehuda setelah wafatnya Saul, saat suku Yehuda mengangkat Daud, yang berasal dari Suku Yehuda, untuk memerintah wilayah tersebut. Setelah tujuh tahun Daud mer





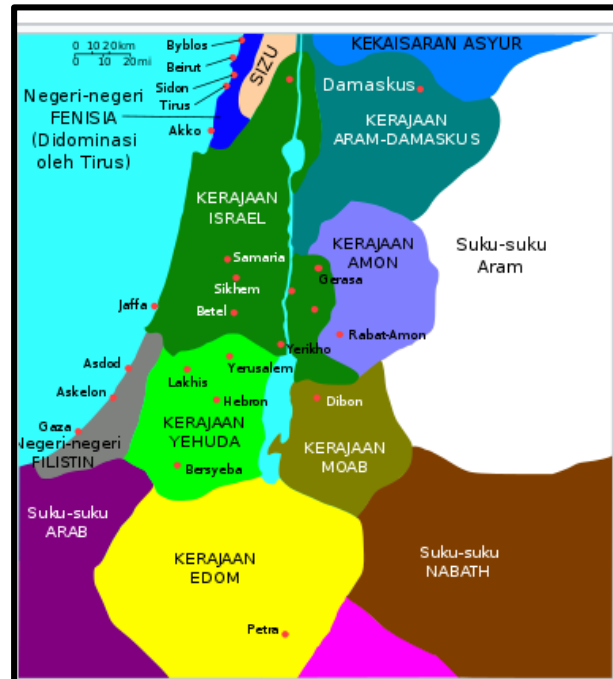
Kerajaan Serikat Salomo terpecah, dengan Yerobeam memerintah seluruh Kerajaan Israel Utara (warna hijau pada peta)

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerajaan_Yehuda



Peta wilayah Kerajaan-kerajaan Israel kuno



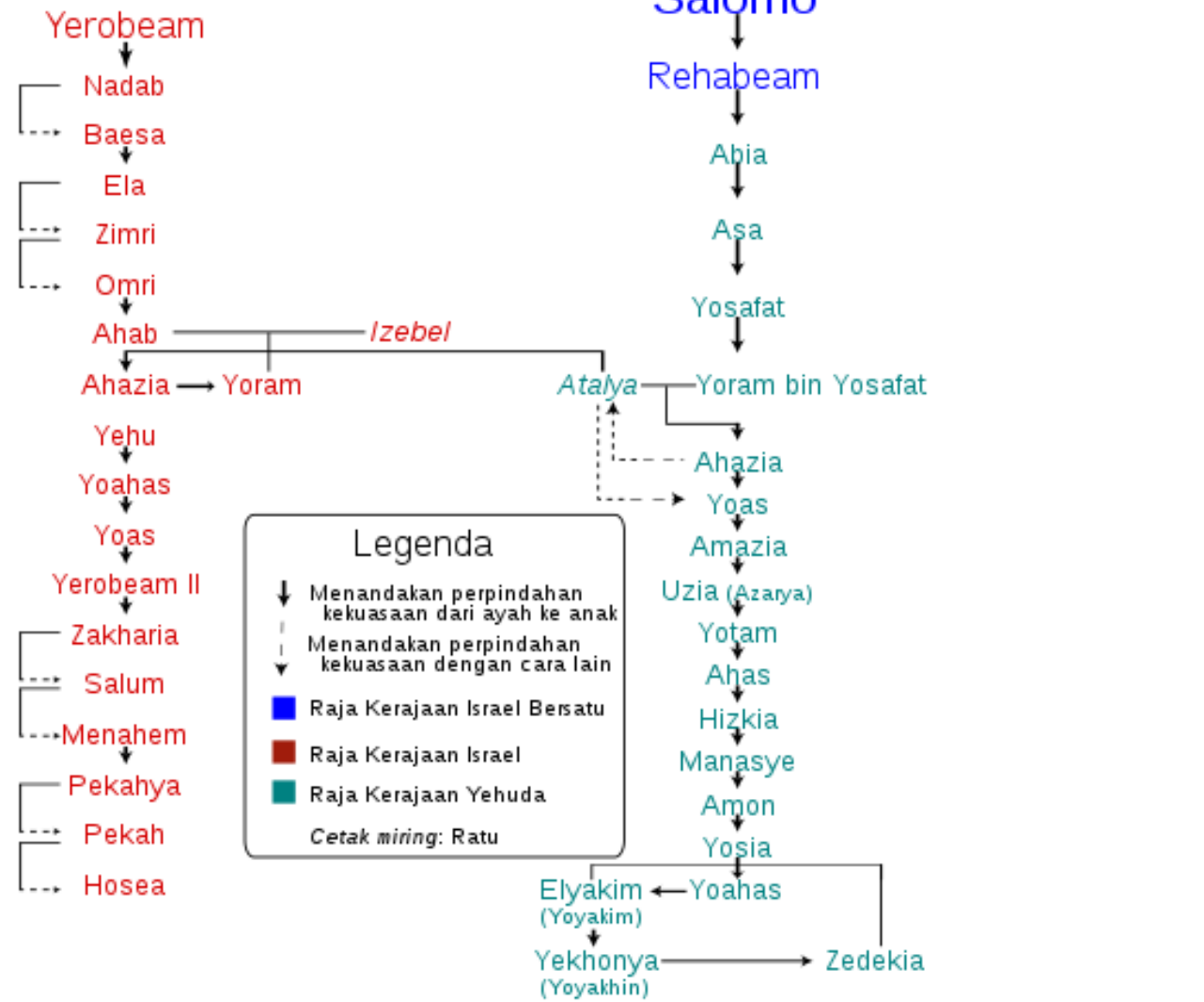


Peta Levant selatan, 830-an SM.

- Kerajaan Yehuda
- Kerajaan Israel
- Negara Kota Filistin
- Kerajaan Edom
- Kerajaan Aram-Damaskus
- Suku Aram
- Kekaisaran Asyur
- Kerajaan Moab
- Suku Arubu
- Suku Nabatu

- 586–539 SM: [Kekaisaran Babilonia](#).
- 539–332 SM: [Kekaisaran Persia](#).
- 332–305 SM: [Kekaisaran Aleksander Agung](#).
- 305–198 SM: [Dinasti Ptolemeus](#).
- 198–141 SM: [Seleukus](#).
- 141–37 SM: [Kerajaan Hasmonea](#) di [Israel](#) yang didirikan oleh Makabe, setelah 63 SM di bawah [supremasi Romawi](#).
- 37 SM–70 M: [Dinasti Herodes](#) memerintah [Yehuda](#) di bawah [supremasi Romawi](#) (37 SM-6 M dan 41-44 M), bergantian dengan penguasa Romawi saat itu (6-41 M dan 44-66 M). Supremasi diakhiri dengan [Revolusi Yahudi](#) pertama 66-73 M yang menyebabkan Kuil dihancurkan pada tahun 70 M.
- 6 M [Sensus Kirenus](#) dan penetapan [Provinsi Yudea](#) Romawi.
- 70–395: provinsi [Kekaisaran Romawi](#) pertama kali dikenal dengan [Yehuda](#), setelah tahun 135 dikenal dengan [Palaestina](#). Pada tahun 395 kekaisaran Romawi pecah menjadi Barat dan Timur.
- 395–638: Romawi Timur atau [Kekaisaran Bizantin](#).
- 638–1099: [Kekhalifahan Arab](#) dan penguasanya.
- 1099–1187: [Negara-negara Tentara Salib](#), yang paling terkenal [Kerajaan Yerusalem](#).
- 1187–1260: didominasi oleh [Ayyubiyah](#) dari [Mesir](#) dan [Damaskus](#).
- 1260–1516: didominasi oleh [Mameluk](#) dari [Mesir](#).
- 1516–1917: [Turki Ottoman](#), setelah sebelumnya menaklukkan [Kekaisaran Bizantin](#) pada tahun 1453.
- 1918–1948: Mandat [Britania](#) atas [Palestina](#), pertama, [LBB](#), kemudian penerusnya [PBB](#); Emirat Trans-Yordan terpisah dari [Palestina](#) yang tersisa pada tahun 1922. [Kerajaan Hasyim](#) dari [Yordania](#) kemudian merdeka setelah kedaluwarsanya mandat LBB pada tahun 1946.
- Mei 1948 hingga sekarang: Wilayah [Kerajaan Yehuda](#) mencakupi sebagian [Israel](#), sebagian [Tepi Barat](#), [Jalur Gaza](#), sebagian [Yordania](#) dan sebagian [Semenanjung Sinai](#), [Mesir](#).

Genealogi Raja-Raja Israel dan Yehuda



Genealogi raja-raja Yehuda & raja-raja Israel.

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Yerusalem merupakan salah satu kota tertua di dunia, terletak di sebuah dataran tinggi di Pegunungan Yudea antara Laut Tengah dan Laut Mati. Kota ini dianggap suci dalam tiga agama Abrahamik utama—Yudaisme, Kekristenan, dan Islam.



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HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Israel is steeped in religious history dating back to when the Israelites first conquered the region in 1250 BCE and King Solomon reigned from 961 to 922 BCE. What followed was centuries of various empires competing for control until the rise of the Ottoman Empire in 1517 CE. In 1896, Theodor Herzl, an Austro-Hungarian journalist, published *The Jewish State*, a book that developed the framework for political Zionism. Herzl's work led to the initial meeting of the Zionist Congress to establish a homeland in Palestine in response to high levels of anti-Semitism throughout Europe. By 1903, 25,000 Jews had immigrated to Palestine and lived alongside the 500,000 Arabs.

During World War I, the Ottomans joined the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Allied Powers (France, Britain, Russia, and the United States) supported Arab uprisings against the Ottoman Empire that would ultimately lead to its weakening and complete dissolution. Throughout and following the war, a series of private agreements resulted in the division of the area into sovereign states with mandate rulers.

In 1915, the High Commissioner of Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, engaged in secret correspondence with Hussein Bin Ali, the Sharif of Hejaz and Mecca. Sharif is a title meaning noble and referring to descendants of the Prophet Mohammed's grandson, Hassan Ibn Ali. McMahon expressed Great Britain's eventual recognition and support of an Arab state whose boundaries would be determined by Hussein. These exchanges, now known as the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence (or, alternately, as the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence) lasted from July 14, 1915 to January 30, 1916. In exchange for Arab support of the war efforts through revolts against the Ottomans, the British would recognize Arab independence. This commitment was not honored.



Theodor Herzl, Leader of Modern Political Zionist Movement

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Meanwhile, also in 1915, British parliamentarian, Sir Mark Sykes, and a French diplomat, Francois Georges-Picot, looking toward a collapsed Ottoman Empire, divided the region into hypothetical spheres of influence under either British or French control. The Sykes-Picot agreement, drafted in secret unbeknownst to other world leaders, would give the northern part of the Middle East, consisting of Christian enclaves in Syria and Lebanon to France, while Great Britain would have authority over southern territory including Palestine and Iraq.

In 1917, however, British Foreign Minister Arthur James Balfour promised the Zionist Federation of Great Britain the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The Balfour Declaration of a homeland for the Jewish diaspora in what was believed to be a preemptory concession to the United States' President Woodrow Wilson who most certainly would have disagreed with the Sykes-Picot redesign of the Middle East.

Upon the conclusion of World War I, the people of greater Syria were unwilling to cede control to the French as outlined in the Sykes-Picot agreement. In April 1920, the Allied leaders of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan swiftly convened at the San Remo conference to discuss the allocation of mandates for administration of the former Ottoman-ruled lands of the Middle East. Precise state borders would be determined at a later date. Ultimately, as a result of the San Remo conference, the Middle East lands of present day Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia were divided into different regions under control of France and the United Kingdom with some variations from the original Sykes-Picot Agreement. Some of the current borders in the Middle East stem from this arrangement between western powers.

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Knesset adalah sebutan untuk Parlemen Israel. Knesset terletak di Yerusalem, yang dinyatakan sebagai ibu kota Palestina.



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Pada tanggal 29 November 1947, Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa menyetujui untuk mengakhiri Mandat Britania untuk Palestina dari tanggal 1 Agustus 1948, untuk berakhirnya konflik di wilayah tersebut, dengan pemecahbelahan wilayah mandat itu. Rencana tersebut kemudian disebut **Rencana Pembagian Palestina** a



ISRAEL



- Benjamin Netanyahu - **Prime Minister**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Regional Cooperation, Minister of Economy and Industry
- Ofir Akunis - Minister of Science and Technology
- Uri Yehuda Ariel - Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
- David Azoulay - Minister of Religious Affairs
- Naftali Bennett - Minister of Education, Minister for Diaspora Affairs
- Aryeh Machluf Deri - Minister of the Development of the Negev, Galilee and Periphery; Minister of Internal Affairs
- Zeev Elkin - Minister of Environmental Protection; Minister of Jerusalem Affairs
- [Gilad Erdan](#) - Minister of Public Security; Minister of Strategic Affairs and Information; Minister of Information
- Yoav Galant - Minister of Construction
- Gila Gamliel - Minister for Social Equality
- Moshe Kahlon - Minister of Finance
- Haim Katz - Minister of Welfare and Social Services
- Yisrael Katz - Minister of Transportation and Road Safety, Minister of Intelligence and Atomic Energy
- Yariv Levin - Minister of Tourism
- Yakov Litzman - Minister of Health
- Miri Regev - Minister of Culture and Sport
- Ayelet Shaked - Minister of Justice
- Yuval Steinitz - Minister of National Infrastructures, Energy and Water
- Avigdor Lieberman - Minister of Defense
- Ayoob Kara - Minister of Communications
- Sofa Landver - Minister of Aliyah and Integration

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Ibu kota (dan kota terbesar)	Yerusalem Barat <i>(pengakuan terbatas)</i> ^[fn 1]  31°47′N 35°13′E
Bahasa resmi	Ibrani
Bahasa yang diakui	Arab ^[fn 2]
Kelompok etnik (2018)	74.5% Yahudi 20.9% Arab 4.6% lainnya ^[11]
Agama (2016)	74.7% Yahudi 17.7% Muslim 2.0% Kristen 1.6% Druze 4.0% lainnya ^[12]
Demonim	Israeli
Pemerintahan	Republik parlementer kesatuan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presiden• Perdana Menteri• Ketua Knesset• Ketua Mahkamah Agung	Reuven Rivlin Benjamin Netanyahu Yuli-Yoel Edelstein Esther Hayut
Legislatif	תּוֹכְסָן Knesset

Kemerdekaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proklamasi• Masuk ke UNO 14 Mei 1948 11 Mei 1949
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Total- Perairan (%) 20,770–22,072 km ² (8,019–8,522 sq mi) ^[a] (150) 2.1
Penduduk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perkiraan 2019- Sensus Penduduk 2008- Kepadatan 9.091.200 ^{[13][fn 3]} (97) 7,412,200 ^{[14][fn 3]} 412/km ² (1067,1/sq mi) (35)
PDB (KKB)	2019 ^[17] <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Total- Per kapita \$353.645 miliar ^[fn 3] (54) \$39,106 ^[fn 3] (35)
PDB (nominal)	2019 ^[17] <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Total- Per kapita \$390.656 miliar ^[fn 3] (32) \$43,199 ^[fn 3] (20)
Gini (2013)	42.8 ^{[fn 3][18]} sedang · 48
IPM (2017)	▲ 0.903 ^{[fn 3][19]} sangat tinggi · 22
Mata uang	Shekel baru (₪) (ILS)
Zona waktu	IST (UTC+2) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Musim panas (DST) UTC+3 (IDT)

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SYKES - PICOT AGREEMENT - 1916

TURKEY SYRIA PERSIA

Kirkuk

Haifa Damascus Baghdad

Amman Jerusalem Basra

EGYPT ARABIA

Blue Zone Direct French control

'A' Zone French influence

International zone

Red Zone Direct British control

'B' Zone British influence

BRITISH MANDATE PALESTINE

SYRIA (French Mandate)

PALESTINE TRANSJORDAN IRAQ (British Mandate)

EGYPT SAUDI ARABIA

British control: Sykes-Picot

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

British control: Mandate Palestine

Palestine - comprising what are now Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jordan - was among several former Ottoman Arab territories placed under the administration of Great Britain by the League of Nations. The mandate lasted from 1920 to 1948. In 1923 Britain granted limited autonomy to Transjordan, now known as Jordan.

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State of Israel proclaimed

On May 14, 1948, in Tel Aviv, Jewish Agency Chairman David Ben-Gurion proclaims the State of [Israel](#), establishing the first Jewish state in 2,000 years. Ben-Gurion became Israel's first premier.

In the distance, the rumble of guns could be heard from fighting that broke out between Jews and Arabs immediately following the British army withdrawal earlier that day. Egypt launched an air assault against Israel that evening. Despite a blackout in Tel Aviv—and the expected Arab invasion—Jews joyously celebrated the birth of their new nation, especially after word was received that the United States had recognized the Jewish state. At midnight, the State of Israel officially came into being upon termination of the British mandate in Palestine.

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Thousands of Palestinians were displaced

KEY MAP

↓ Israel founded

Establishment of Israel

The State of Israel, the first Jewish state for nearly 2,000 years, was proclaimed at 1600 on 14 May 1948 in Tel Aviv. The declaration came into effect the following day as the last British troops withdrew. Palestinians remember 15 May as "al-Nakba", or the Catastrophe.

The year had begun with Jewish and Arab armies each staging attacks on territory held by the other side. Jewish forces, backed by the Irgun and Lehi militant groups made more progress, seizing areas allotted to the Jewish state but also conquering substantial territories allocated for the Palestinian one.

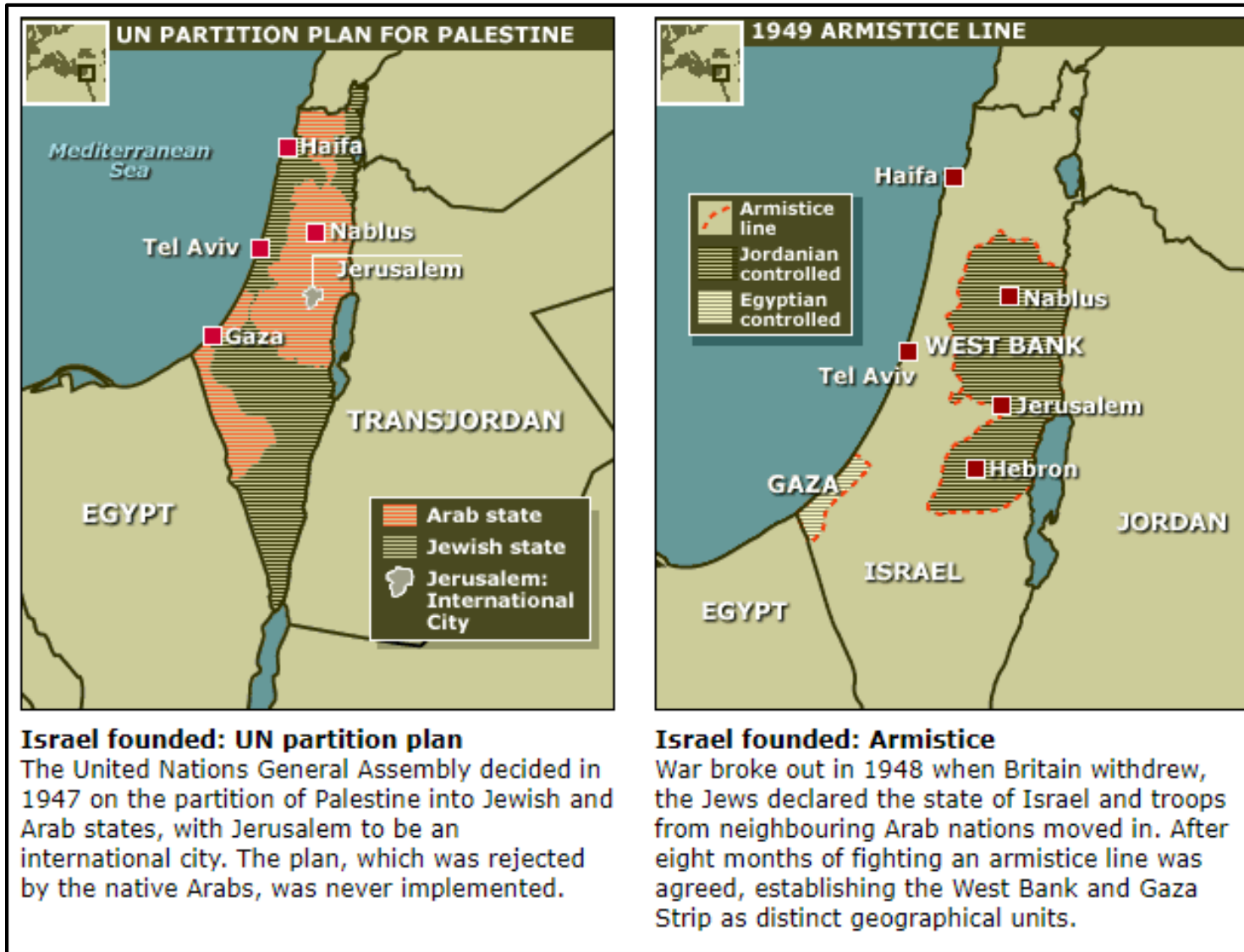
Irgun and Lehi massacred scores of inhabitants of the village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem on 9 April. Word of the massacre spread terror among Palestinians and hundreds of thousands fled to Lebanon, Egypt and the area now known as the West Bank.

The Jewish armies were victorious in the Negev, Galilee, West Jerusalem and much of the coastal plain.

The day after the state of Israel was declared five Arab armies from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq immediately invaded Israel but were repulsed, and the Israeli army crushed pockets of resistance. Armistices established Israel's borders on the frontier of most of the earlier British Mandate Palestine.

Egypt kept the Gaza Strip while Jordan annexed the area around East Jerusalem and the land now known as the West Bank. These territories made up about 25% of the total area of British Mandate Palestine.

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21st Century Documents : 2000 -

- [9/11 Commission Report- PDF File](#)
- [Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People \(As Delivered Before Congress\) 9:00 P.M. EDT; September 20, 2001](#)
- [Africa-Europe Summit under the Aegis of the OAU and the EU : Cairo, 3-4 April 2000 - Cairo Declaration](#)
- [Africa-Europe Summit Under the Aegis of the OAU and the EU : Cairo, 3-4 April 2000 - Cairo Plan of Action](#)
- [APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration Shanghai, China; October 21, 2001](#)
- [Executive Order Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism; September 24, 2001](#)
- [Executive Order Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council; October 8, 2001](#)
- [Executive Order Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty And Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Defense And the Secretary of Transportation; September 14, 2001](#)
- [The Middle East Peace Process at a Crossroads; June 11, 2003 - PDF File](#)
- [Joint Statement on Counterterrorism by the President of the United States and the President of Russia; October 21, 2001](#)
- [A Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict; April 30, 2003](#)
- [September 11, 2001 : Attack on America - A Collection of Documents](#)
- [Sharm el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee - The Mitchell Plan; April 30, 2001](#)
- [The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum on Implementation Timeline of Outstanding Commitments of Agreements Signed and the Resumption of Permanent Status Negotiations; September 4, 1999](#)
- [Sharm el-Sheikh - Remarks by President Clinton and President Mubarak in Delivery of Joint Statements at the Conclusion of the Middle East Peace Summit; October 17; 2000](#)
- [The Tenet Plan : Israeli-Palestinian Ceasefire and Security Plan, Proposed by CIA Director George Tenet; June 13, 2001](#)

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A large number of Jews began immigrating to Palestine in response to the Balfour Declaration to establish a Jewish state. The Jewish population in Britain was extremely politically active in lobbying for continued support of the Zionist aspiration of a homeland based in Palestine. The Arab population in Palestine, previously the majority population, began protesting this development of a Jewish state in what the Arabs felt was historically their own land. These demonstrations eventually turned violent and British authorities in mandate Palestine responded aggressively to the uprisings. Two Zionist groups, the Irgun, which would evolve into the Israeli Defense Forces, and Haganah, a militia, began attacking Palestinian civilians as well as British forces. Continued violence and upheaval led to the **White Paper of 1939**, a policy paper issued by the British government under Neville Chamberlain. The White Paper abandoned the idea of partitioning Palestine but promoted the creation of an independent Palestine to be governed by Palestinian Arabs and Jews proportionate to their numbers in the population by 1939. In addition, the White Paper limited the number of Jewish immigrants to Palestine to 75,000 for the period of 1940-1944, with a quota of 10,000 per year and a 25,000 supplementary allowance, after which further immigration would require the permission of the Arab majority population. Finally, there were restrictions placed on the rights of Jews to buy land from Arabs. The British made a promise in the White Paper that a Jewish state would not be formed in Palestine. The Jewish populations, especially organized groups like the Irgun, were incensed by this decision but with the outbreak of World War II, their focus shifted to other, more immediate concerns facing the European Jewish population.

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During World War II, the Irgun and Haganah fought aside the Allied Forces against the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan). The militant groups gained considerable combat experience and support because of their involvement. After the defeat of Germany and the Axis, the Irgun and other Zionist organizations shifted their focus back onto the idea of Palestine as a Jewish homeland. The Irgun continued targeting British military positions culminating in the bombing of the King David Hotel, a 5-star hotel in Jerusalem, on June 22, 1946. The attack resulted in the deaths of 91 people as well as 46 injured at the hotel, which, at the time, was the central office of British authorities in Palestine. Great Britain grew weary of the ongoing animosity and violence; its resources were exhausted as a result of the devastation caused by World War II and thus, Britain decided to leave the region, handing over control to the United Nations. The removal of British forces allowed the Irgun and Haganah to force Palestinians out of certain areas of Palestine. By May 14, 1948, the last British soldiers had left and Israel declared itself an independent state.

Following the creation of the State of Israel, the surrounding Arab states attacked Israel. However, the Israeli forces had considerable combat experience from World War II and received arms and support from the United States. The Arab forces were pushed back and Israel remained an independent state. The defeat of the Arab armies and the massacre Deir Yassin, in which Irgun forces massacred 107 villagers including women and children, and terrified the Palestinians resulting in large populations of refugees fleeing into Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and Jordan.

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In 1965, Israel struck an agreement with France and Britain to gain control of the crucial Suez Canal from Egypt. An Israeli invasion into Egypt would prompt France and Britain to intervene under the guise of maintaining peace thus allowing the west to regain control of the canal. However, as Israel, France, and Britain began this operation, both the United States and the Soviet Union pressured the three forces to withdraw. While Israeli forces proved successful against the Egyptian military, Israel succumbed to the pressure of the two superpowers and withdrew.

In 1967, the Six Day War began as Israel launched preemptive strikes against Egypt which was attempting to mobilize its own air force against Israel. Egypt, Syria, and Jordan launched attacks but all three were defeated resulting in Israel nearly doubling in size. The United Nations condemned both sides and pressured Israel to withdraw forces from the land it seized. Israel withdrew from certain areas but remained in control of East Jerusalem, Gaza, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights. Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on Yom Kippur 1973, the holiest day in Judaism. When a peace agreement was reached 1979, Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula, a region previously conquered by Israel, to Egypt. Egypt and Israel had both recognized the need for a more comprehensive peace plan, which had begun in 1977.

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In 1974, Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), made his first appearance at the United Nations where he famously proclaimed, "Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand." However, soon after the speech, the Likud, a right-wing political party who believed in extending Israel over all of the Palestinian territories, came into power. Their ideology and continued expansion of settlements resulted in a stunted peace process. In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon in order to force the PLO out of the region. Israeli forces quickly reached Beirut and established a ceasefire to allow the PLO to leave. However, Israeli troops surrounded two major Palestinian refugee camps, Sabra and Shatila, in order to prevent anyone from leaving and to protect the Christian militant group, the Phalangists, while they massacred the Palestinian men, women, and children. This resulted in an estimated 3,000 civilian deaths and the resignation of Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, who would later be elected as the 11th Prime Minister of Israel in 2001.

Palestinians were boycotting, protesting, and causing civil disobedience throughout Israel and the Palestinian territories beginning in 1987. This spread throughout the West Bank and Gaza and is known as the First Intifada (uprising). The Israeli Defense Force (IDF) responded to these mostly nonviolent protests with brute force resulting in over 1,000 Palestinian civilian deaths over a five year period.

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In the early 1990s, peace negotiations between Palestine and Israel began to grow. Initially, progress was stalled by Israel's refusal to recognize the PLO. However, the election of the left-wing Labor party revitalized the process. The secret Oslo Accords made significant progress while public negotiations failed. The agreement resulted in the signing of the Declaration of Principles between Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Yasser Arafat in front of an audience of 400 million people in 1993. By 1994, Israel agreed to withdraw military forces from the West Bank and Gaza (excluding areas of Israeli settlements). One year later, Oslo II was signed dividing the West Bank into 7 percent Palestinian control, 21 percent joint control, and the remainder controlled by Israel. This agreement angered extremists on both sides; radical Palestinians did not want to accept such a small proportion of the land while radical Israelis did not want to give up any "Jewish" land. This agreement resulted in the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by a Jewish religious extremist on November 4, 1995.

Relations became strained in 1996 between Israel and Palestine as the Palestinian Islamic group Hamas began engaging in suicide bombings in Israel as a response to Israeli forces launching strikes in Lebanon. The election of Israeli, right-wing leader Binyamin "Bibi" Netanyahu as Prime Minister in 1996 further strained relations as he began building settlements in Palestinian territories and campaigned against the Oslo Accords. In 1999, Netanyahu lost reelection to Ehud Barak, leader of the Labor party. Frustration among the Palestinians and Israelis continued as renewed peace talks failed. Barak and Arafat could not come to agreement over Jerusalem and the right of return for Palestinian refugees. In 2000, the right-wing Likud party leader, Ariel Sharon, created further instability when "tightly guarded by an Israeli security cordon, [he] led a group of Israeli legislators onto the bitterly contested Temple Mount to assert Jewish claims there, setting off a stone-throwing clash that left several Palestinians and more than two dozen policemen injured." The Temple Mount complex, known as Haram al Sharif, or the Noble Sanctuary, to Muslims, contains important shrines sacred to Islam, including Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. The Temple Mount is also considered the holiest site in Judaism; these overlapping, contested claims have led to bitter disputes over the future of Jerusalem. This event combined with the stalled peace progress sparked the Second Intifada, a much more violent uprising than the first.

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Barak stepped down as prime minister and Sharon took his place as the 11th Prime Minister of the State of Israel in 2001. Sharon favored the use of military force against the Palestinians, which became a popular decision as the Second Intifada grew steadily more violent over time. Israeli strikes in Palestinian towns and cities, and concomitant Palestinian rocket attacks aimed at Israel intensified. The Palestinians, at a clear disadvantage due to the disparity in military equipment, strength, and numbers, bore the brunt of the conflict with death tolls soaring as efforts by the United States to broker peace continued to fail. In 2002, intensified attacks by Palestinian forces resulted in Israel re-occupying the West Bank. Israel invaded several cities throughout the West Bank and began constructing a barrier wall in the West Bank thus isolating the Palestinians and restricting access to essential farmlands.

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According to [Aljazeera](#), "the full route of the barrier wall, as outlined in the blueprint approved by Israel's Ministry of Defense, is 422 miles of zigzagging curves and loops, making it more than twice as long as the 199-mile-long Green Line. More than one-fifth of the planned barrier has not yet been constructed." Palestinians are required to obtain a permit to access their land on the other side of the barrier. Israeli citizens do not face such requirements. The barrier has many entrances, or checkpoints, where travelling Palestinians are required to produce proper authorization for their vehicle, as well as themselves, to enter after careful inspection from Israeli security who issue fines for alleged infractions. Each checkpoint has specific hours of operation, only allowing entrance during a certain window of time. Such rigid restrictions prevent many from obtaining basic human resources and aid including food, education and health services.

In April, 2004, Israel, under Sharon, adopted the [Disengagement Plan Implementation Law](#) leading to the removal of settlers and troops from Gaza and the West Bank. As a result, in 2005 Israel began the withdrawal of the Israeli army from Gaza, and the dismantling of all Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip; in addition, four small settlements in the northern West Bank were evacuated. However, construction of the barrier wall and new settlements has continued in the West Bank, despite international pressure to halt both activities. The International Court of Justice in The Hague [pronounced the barrier illegal](#) in July 2004 but this has not deterred Israel from further settlement expansion.

ISRAEL

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat died of a blood disorder in November 2004; he was replaced by Mahmoud Abbas, who is also the Prime Minister of the Palestinian National Authority and the 2nd President of the State of Palestine, as a member of the Fatah party. Abbas and Sharon reached a ceasefire and Israel continued their process of withdrawing from Palestine. Hezbollah, a Shia militant group in Lebanon, launched rocket attacks against Israel in 2006. This attack sparked a war lasting 33 days. By the end of the month long conflict, neither side had made substantial progress toward any resolution.

Ariel Sharon suffered a hemorrhagic stroke in 2006 after which he remained in a coma until his death in 2014. When he became indisposed and was unable to fulfill his duties as prime minister, Ehud Olmert assumed his responsibilities as acting prime minister. When Olmert's party, Kadima, was victorious in the 2006 elections, his cabinet was approved and he officially became the 12th prime minister on May 4th, less than 5 months after Sharon fell ill. In the 2009 elections, Netanyahu's Likud party came in 2nd and he resumed his position as prime minister after forming a coalition government. He was selected again in 2013. Early elections were held in March 2015, and it appeared that the more moderate Kadima party would take over; however, in a surprise victory, Netanyahu's Likud party won again, and he continued as PM at the head of a coalition government.

ISRAEL

In the summer of 2014, three Israeli teenagers were murdered by Palestinians as retaliation after Israeli security forces killed two Palestinian teenagers. Following the death of the Israeli teenagers, a 16-year-old Palestinian named Mohammed Abu Khdeir was abducted and burned to death by Israeli extremists. Hamas militants responded with rocket fire from Gaza into Israeli territory which prompted Israel to begin Operation Protective Edge into Gaza (which included airstrikes, artillery, and a ground invasion). According to the New York Times, during **this military operation**, 3,834 Israeli strikes killed 1,881 Palestinians and 2,927 rockets from Gaza resulted in 67 Israeli deaths. A comprehensive timeline of the month long conflict can be found **here**. The conflict settled into an uneasy ceasefire, brokered by Egypt, in August 2014.

Violence sprung up again in October 2015. The new wave of violence was initially triggered by disputes over the Al-Aqsa mosque. Concerns about Israelis praying at the Temple Mount, as well as restrictions placed on Palestinians at the site, interrupted the relative calm between the two sides. The wave of violence is ongoing and has been characterized by "lone wolf" stabbings, and more recently by shootings and car-rammings, carried out by individual Palestinians who target Israelis without guidance or assistance from organized groups. Israel has responded in various ways throughout this period such as limiting travel of all Palestinians to and from Israel except for non-essential needs, destroying the family homes of attack perpetrators, and limiting access to certain sites and areas. The U.N. have called the Israeli response **collective punishment** and against international law. Israelis citizens feel their government is not being tough enough in its response. The clashes have left dozens of Israelis, hundreds of Palestinians, and multiple foreign citizens dead.

ISRAEL

Government

Israel is a parliamentary republic, with citizens voting for parties based on a proportional representation system. Israel's parliament is made up of 120 members and is called the *Knesset*. The elected parties must form a coalition government in order to govern, unlike in the U.S. where congressional members are treated as individual political entities rather than governments being formed based off of proportion of seats held. The head of Israel's government is the prime minister, who is elected by the Knesset; usually the prime minister is also the head of the leading party. Israel also has a president who functions as head of state, though presidential powers are quite limited and mainly ceremonial.

Israel's judicial branch is separate from its executive and legislature. Because Israel has no written constitution, its court uses precedent, case law, and what are called Israel's "**Basic Laws**", laws that are treated similar to a constitution. Israel has various religious courts for civil suits, like Sharia courts and Jewish courts. Israel also maintains courts for maritime law, military law, and labor law. All of these courts' final appeal goes to the Supreme Court.

Ancient times

The land that now encompasses Israel and the Palestinian territories has been conquered and re-conquered throughout history.

Details of the ancient Israelite states are sketchy, derived for the most part from the first books of the Bible and classical history. Some of the key events include:

Biblical times

- 1250 BC: Israelites began to conquer and settle the land of Canaan on the eastern Mediterranean coast.
- 961-922 BC: Reign of King Solomon and construction of the Temple in Jerusalem. Solomon's reign was followed by the division of the land into two kingdoms.
- 586 BC: The southern kingdom, Judah, was conquered by the Babylonians, who drove its people, the Jews, into exile and destroyed Solomon's Temple. After 70 years the Jews began to return and Jerusalem and the temple were gradually rebuilt.

Classical period

- 333 BC: Alexander the Great's conquest brought the area under Greek rule.
- 165 BC: A revolt in Judea established the last independent Jewish state of ancient times.
- 63 BC: The Jewish state, Judea, was incorporated into the Roman province of Palestine
- 70 AD: A revolt against Roman rule was put down by the Emperor Titus and the Second Temple was destroyed. This marks the beginning of the Jewish Diaspora, or dispersion.
- 118-138 AD: During the Roman Emperor Hadrian's rule, Jews were initially allowed to return to Jerusalem, but - after another Jewish revolt in 133 - the city was completely destroyed and its people banished and sold into slavery.
- 638 AD: Conquest by Arab Muslims ended Byzantine rule (the successor to Roman rule in the East). The second caliph of Islam, Omar, built a mosque at the site of what is now the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in the early years of the 8th Century. Apart from the age of the Crusaders (1099-1187), the region remained under Muslim rule until the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the 20th Century.

ISRAEL

1917 - Britain seizes Palestine from Ottomans. Gives support to "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine through the Balfour Declaration, along with an insistence that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities".

1920 - San Remo Allied Powers conference grants Palestine to Britain as a mandate, to prepare it for self-rule. European Jewish migration, which increased in the 19th century, continues.

1922 - Britain separates Transjordan from Mandate Palestine, forbids Jewish settlement in former.

1939 - British government White Paper seeks to limit Jewish migration to Palestine to 10,000 per year, excepting emergencies.

1940s - Nazi Holocaust of the Jews in Europe prompts efforts at mass migration to Palestine. Jewish armed groups in pursuit of independent Jewish state fight British authorities.

1947 - United Nations recommends partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, with international control over Jerusalem and its environs.



Independence

1948 - Israel declares independence as British mandate ends. Admitted to United Nations.

1948-1949 - First Arab-Israeli war. Armistice agreements leave Israel with more territory than envisaged under the Partition Plan, including western Jerusalem. Jordan annexes West Bank and eastern Jerusalem, Egypt occupies Gaza.



Thousands of Palestinians fled or were driven from their homes in the war that followed Israel's independence

Around 750,000 Palestinian Arabs either flee or are expelled out of their total population of about 1,200,000.

1949-1960s - Up to a million Jewish refugees and immigrants from Muslim-majority countries, plus 250,000 Holocaust survivors, settle in Israel.

1948-1977 - Centre-left dominates coalition governments, initially under Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion (1948-54; 1955-63). Promotes a self-sufficient, agrarian and secular Jewish democracy with a non-aligned foreign policy.

Suez Crisis

1956-1957 - Israel colludes with Britain and France to invade Egypt during the Suez Crisis, in order to re-open canal to Israeli shipping and end armed incursions by Palestinians from Sinai. UN buffer force set up in Sinai and Gaza, Israeli shipping allowed through Suez Canal.

ISRAEL



GETTY IMAGES

Kibbutzim - communes based on socialist principles - were central to the development of Israel

1957 - Israel begins to build a large nuclear reactor at Dimona in the Negev desert, with French assistance. This becomes the basis for the country's officially unconfirmed nuclear weapons programme ten years later.

1961 - Trial and execution of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, whom Israeli agents kidnapped from Argentina.

1962 - Improving relations and concerns about the Middle Eastern balance of power prompt the United States to sell Israel missiles. When France halts arms supplies to Israel in 1966, the United States increases sales.

1964 - National Water Carrier completed, to bring water from the River Jordan to the Negev. Tensions rise with Arab neighbours over Jordan water allocations.

1967 Middle East War



GETTY IMAGES

1966 - SY Agnon is joint winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Six Day War

1967 June - After months of tension, including border skirmishes, Egypt's expulsion of the UN buffer force from Sinai and its closure of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, Israel launches a pre-emptive attack on Egypt, and Jordan and Syria join the war. The war lasts six days and leaves Israel in control of east Jerusalem, all of West Bank, Gaza, Golan Heights and Sinai. Jewish settlements are set up in all of these areas in coming years, with government approval.

1972 - Palestinian "Black September" gunmen take the Israeli team hostage at the Munich Olympics. Two of the athletes are murdered at the site and nine more killed during a failed rescue attempt by the German authorities.

1973 October - Egypt and Syria launch co-ordinated attack against Israeli forces in the occupied Sinai and Golan Heights in the Yom Kippur or October War. Israel prevails, but only after suffering significant losses. Public mood turns against dominant Labour Party.

1974 - Gush Emunim (Block of the Faithful) movement formed to promote Jewish religious settlements on the West Bank.

1975 - UN General Assembly adopts a resolution describing Zionism as a form of racism. Rescinded in 1991.

The Six Day War was the second conflict between Israel and neighbouring Egypt, Jordan and Syria

Maps: How war unfolded

How 1967 defined the Middle East

Massacre in Munich



GETTY IMAGES

The Olympic Games in Munich will be remembered for the murder of the entire Israeli team, killed after they were taken hostage by Palestinian militants

ISRAEL

1976 March - Mass protests by Israeli Arabs at government attempts to expropriate land in the Galilee area of northern Israel. Six Arab citizens were killed in clashes with security forces. The events are commemorated annually as Land Day.

1976 July - Israeli commandos carry out a raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda to free more than 100 mostly Israeli and Jewish hostages being held hostage by German and Palestinian gunmen.

Camp David Accord

1977 May - Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud party wins surprise election victory, partly by harnessing non-European Jews' resentment at political hegemony of European-origin Jews. Launches economic liberalisation, brings religious Jewish parties into mainstream, and encourages settlements.

1977 November - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visits Jerusalem and begins the process that leads to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and Egypt's recognition of Israel in the Camp David Accords of 1978. Accords also pledge Israel to expand Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza.

1981 June - Israeli Air Force raid destroys nuclear reactor at Osirak in Iraq.

On This Day

Israeli, Egyptian peace deal



Israel and Egypt ended 30 years of war with an historic peace treaty brokered by the United States

1978: Arab-Israeli breakthrough in US

Invasion of Lebanon

1982 June - Israel invades Lebanon in order to expel Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership after assassination attempt by small Palestinian militant group on Israeli ambassador to London.

1982 September - Massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut by Israel's Christian Phalangist allies. Government commission finds Defence Minister Ariel Sharon indirectly responsible and recommends his removal from office. Mass protests against massacre in Israel galvanise anti-war movement.

1984 July - Elections lead to a hung parliament and uneasy coalition between Likud and Labour, whose leader Shimon Peres alternates as prime minister with Likud's Yitzhak Shamir.

1984 November - Covert mass airlift of Ethiopia's Jews begins. Operation repeated in 1991.

1985 - Austerity programme tackles hyper-inflation and stabilises currency, introducing New Israeli Shekel.

1985 June - Israel withdraws from most of Lebanon but continues to occupy narrow "security zone" along border.

1986 - Former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu reveals detail of Israel's nuclear weapons programme to British press.

Sabra and Shatila massacre



Israel's occupation of Lebanon in 1982 saw the expulsion of the PLO, and the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in refugee camps

Video: Sabra and Shatila

BBC: Witness

ISRAEL

Uprising

1987 December - First Intifada uprising begins in Occupied Territories. Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza forms Hamas movement, which rapidly turns to violence against Israel.

1988 September - Israel becomes one of only eight countries at the time to have capability independently to launch satellites with Ofek reconnaissance probe.

1990 - Soviet Union allows Jews to emigrate, leading to about a million ex-Soviet citizens moving to Israel.

1991 January - Gulf War. Iraq fires 39 Scud missiles at Israel in failed attempt to regionalise conflict. Israel refrains from responding at US request.

1991 October - US-Soviet sponsored Madrid conference brings Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestinian representatives together for first time since 1949. Sets in motion talks to normalise relations. Yitzhak Shamir's reluctant participation, under US pressure, brings down his minority government.

1992 - Labour returns to power under Yitzhak Rabin. Pledges to halt Jewish settlement expansion programme, opens secret talks with PLO.

First Intifada



Israel faced the first real challenge to its authority when Palestinians rose up to remove the army from occupied land

BBC Learning Zone: Video

Oslo Declaration

1993 - Prime Minister Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign Oslo Declaration to plot Palestinian self-government and formally end First Intifada. Violence by Palestinian groups that reject Oslo Declaration continues.

1994 May-July - Israel withdraws from most of Gaza and the West Bank city of Jericho, allowing Yasser Arafat to move PLO administration from Tunis and set up Palestinian National Authority.

1994 October - Jordan and Israel sign peace treaty.

1994 December - Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres jointly awarded Nobel Peace Prize.

1995 September - Mr Rabin and Yasser Arafat sign Interim Agreement for transfer of further power and territory to Palestinian National Authority. Forms basis for 1997 Hebron Protocol, 1998 Wye River Memorandum and internationally-sponsored "Road Map for Peace" of 2003.

1995 November - Jewish extremist shoots Yitzhak Rabin dead in Tel Aviv. Shimon Peres takes over as prime minister.

1996 May - Likud returns to power under Benjamin Netanyahu, pledges to halt further concessions to Palestinians. Nonetheless signs Hebron Protocol and Wye River Memorandum. Settlement expansion resumes.

1999 May - Labour-led coalition elected under Ehud Barak, pledges to move ahead with talks with Palestinians and Syria.

Mutual recognition



Negotiations in Oslo led to the mutual recognition between Israelis and Palestinians

History of Mid-East peace talks

ISRAEL

Pullout from Lebanon

2000 May - Israel withdraws from southern Lebanon, although Lebanon disputes status of Shebaa Farms area.

2000 July - Talks between Prime Minister Barak and Yasser Arafat break down over timing and extent of proposed further Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

2000 September - Likud leader Ariel Sharon visits Jerusalem site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as Al-Haram al-Sharif. Palestinian protests escalate into new wave of violence.

2001 January - Failure of last-ditch efforts at restarting Israeli-Palestinian talks in Taba, Egypt, Ehud Barak loses elections to Ariel Sharon, who declines to continue talks.

2002 March-May - Israeli army launches Operation Defensive Shield on West Bank after spate of Palestinian suicide bombings. Largest military operation on West Bank since 1967.

2002 June - Israel begins building barrier in and around West Bank. Israel says barrier aimed at stopping Palestinian attacks; Palestinians see it as a tool to grab land. Route is controversial as frequently deviates from pre-1967 ceasefire line into West Bank.

2003 June - Quartet of United, States, European Union, Russia and United Nations propose road map to resolve Israeli-Palestinian conflict, proposing independent Palestinian state. Israel and Palestinian National Authority both accept plan, which requires freeze on West Bank Jewish settlements and an end to attacks on Israelis.

2004 July - International Court of Justice issues advisory opinion that West Bank barrier is illegal.

Temple Mount visit



Palestinians were furious when Ariel Sharon visited a key Jerusalem religious site in 2000. Violence escalated into the Second Intifada

Ariel Sharon's mark on history

Guide to holy sites

Separation barrier



Israel's construction of the West Bank barrier has been

Withdrawal from Gaza

controversial

2005 September - Israel withdraws all Jewish settlers and military personnel from Gaza, while retaining control over airspace, coastal waters and border crossings.

2006 January - Ariel Sharon incapacitated by stroke. He dies in 2014, never having emerged from a coma. Succeeded as prime minister by Ehud Olmert.

Hamas Islamist group wins Palestinian parliamentary elections. Rocket attacks on Israel from Gaza escalate. Met with frequent Israeli raids and incursions over following years.

2006 June - Hamas gunmen from Gaza take Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit hostage, demanding release of Palestinian prisoners. Major clashes between Israel and Hamas in Gaza follow.

2006 July-August - Israeli incursion into Lebanon, in response to deadly Hezbollah attack and abduction of two soldiers, escalates into Second Lebanon War. Government faces criticism over conduct of war, which left Hezbollah forces largely intact.

2007 September - Israeli Air Force destroys nuclear reactor in Deir ez-Zor, Syria, which Israel formally acknowledges in 2018.

2007 November - Annapolis Conference for first time establishes "two-state solution" as basis for future talks between Israel and Palestinian Authority.

Palestinians keep up barrier protest

Emergence of hi-tech hub



Israel has become a centre of innovation

How Israel became a high-tech hub

Intelligence unit drives hi-tech boom

ISRAEL

Gaza invasion

2008 December - Israel launches month-long full-scale invasion of Gaza to prevent Hamas and other groups from launching rockets.

2009 January - Discovery of major offshore natural gas deposits.

2009 February - Right-wing parties prevail in elections, Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu forms government.

2010 May - Nine Turkish pro-Palestinian activists killed in clashes during Israeli boarding of ships attempting to break blockade of Gaza. Relations with Turkey approach breaking point. Israel apologises for deaths in 2013.

2010 September - Direct talks resume between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, only to falter over the question of settlements.

2011 Summer-Autumn - Rising prices prompt major protests. Government improves competition in food market and makes cheaper housing more available.

2011 October - Hamas release Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit in exchange for 1,027 prisoners in deal brokered by Germany and Egypt.

2012 November - Israel launches week-long military campaign against Gaza-based armed groups following months of escalating rocket attacks on Israeli towns.

2013 March - Mr Netanyahu replaces most religious Jewish groups with centrist and secular parties in government after the latter's strong showing in January elections.

Gaza war of 2008



Israel launched a major offensive to stop Hamas militants from firing rockets from the territory

Q&A: Gaza conflict

2013 July - Talks resume with Palestinian Authority under US auspices, but reach no conclusions. **2013** December - Israel, Jordan and Palestinian Authority sign agreement to save the Dead Sea from drying up by pumping water from the Red Sea.

2014 January - Energy and Water Minister Silvan Shalom attends renewable energy conference in Abu Dhabi, leading a business delegation in first visit to United Arab Emirates since 2010.

2014 July-August - Israel responds to attacks by armed groups in Gaza with a military campaign by air and land to knock out missile launching sites and attack tunnels. Clashes end in uneasy Egyptian-brokered ceasefire in August.

Netanyahu's fourth government

2015 May - Prime Minister Netanyahu forms a new coalition government after March elections with right-wing Bayit Yehudi (Jewish Home) party. Another right-wing party, Yisrael Beitenu, joins the following year.

2015 October - Israeli couple shot dead in their car in occupied West Bank. It is one of the first incidents in what would become a wave of shootings, stabbings and car-rammings by Palestinians or Israeli Arabs.

2015 November - Israel suspends contact with European Union officials in talks with Palestinians over EU decision to label goods from Jewish settlements in the West Bank as coming not from Israel but from settlements.

2016 June - Israel and Turkey reach agreement over 2010 Gaza flotilla raid and normalise relations.

2016 September - US agrees military aid package worth \$38bn (£28bn) over next 10 years for Israel, largest such deal in US history. Previous pact, set to expire in 2018, saw Israel get \$3.1bn annually.

ISRAEL

Trump thaw

2017 February - Parliament passes a law which retroactively legalises dozens of Jewish settlements built on private Palestinian land in the West Bank.

2017 June - Work begins on the first new Jewish settlement in the West Bank for 25 years.

UNESCO votes to declare the Old City of Hebron a Palestinian World Heritage site, a move that Israel complains ignores the city's Jewish heritage.

2017 December - US President Donald Trump recognises Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, upsetting the Arab world and some Western allies.

The following March, he recognises Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which Israel seized from Syria in the 1967 war and later annexed. The international community does not recognise Israeli sovereignty.

2018 July-November - UN and Egypt attempt to broker a long-term ceasefire between Israel and Hamas amid an upsurge in violence on the Gaza border from March.

2019 April - Parliamentary elections pit Mr Netanyahu against a centrist alliance led by former armed forces chief of staff Benny Gantz, emboldened by corruption allegations against the prime minister.

ISRAEL



Hubungan Israel dengan Amerika Serikat merupakan faktor penting yang memengaruhi kebijakan pemerintah Amerika Serikat mengenai Timur Tengah.

ISRAEL

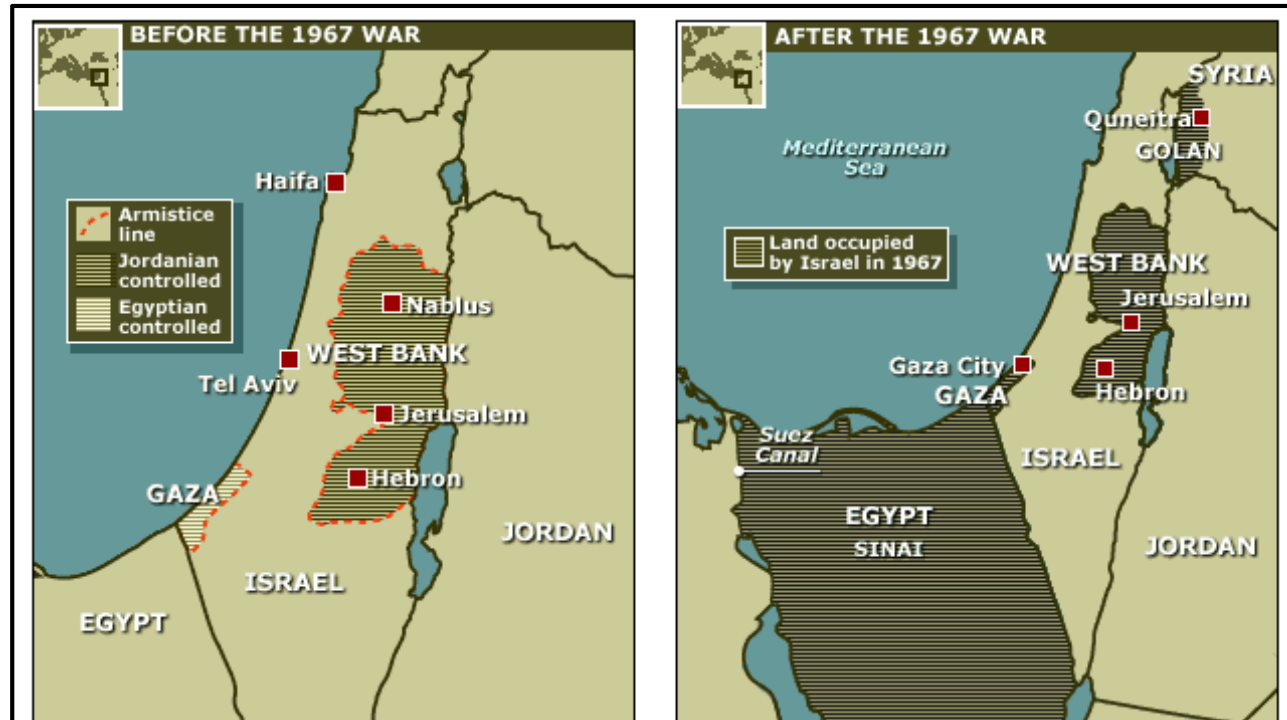


The US consulate in Jerusalem will serve as the US embassy from May 2018, until a new complex is built.

2016 December - Israel suspends working ties with 12 countries that voted for a Security Council resolution condemning settlement building, after the US for the first time abstained from the vote rather than using its veto.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29123668>

ISRAEL



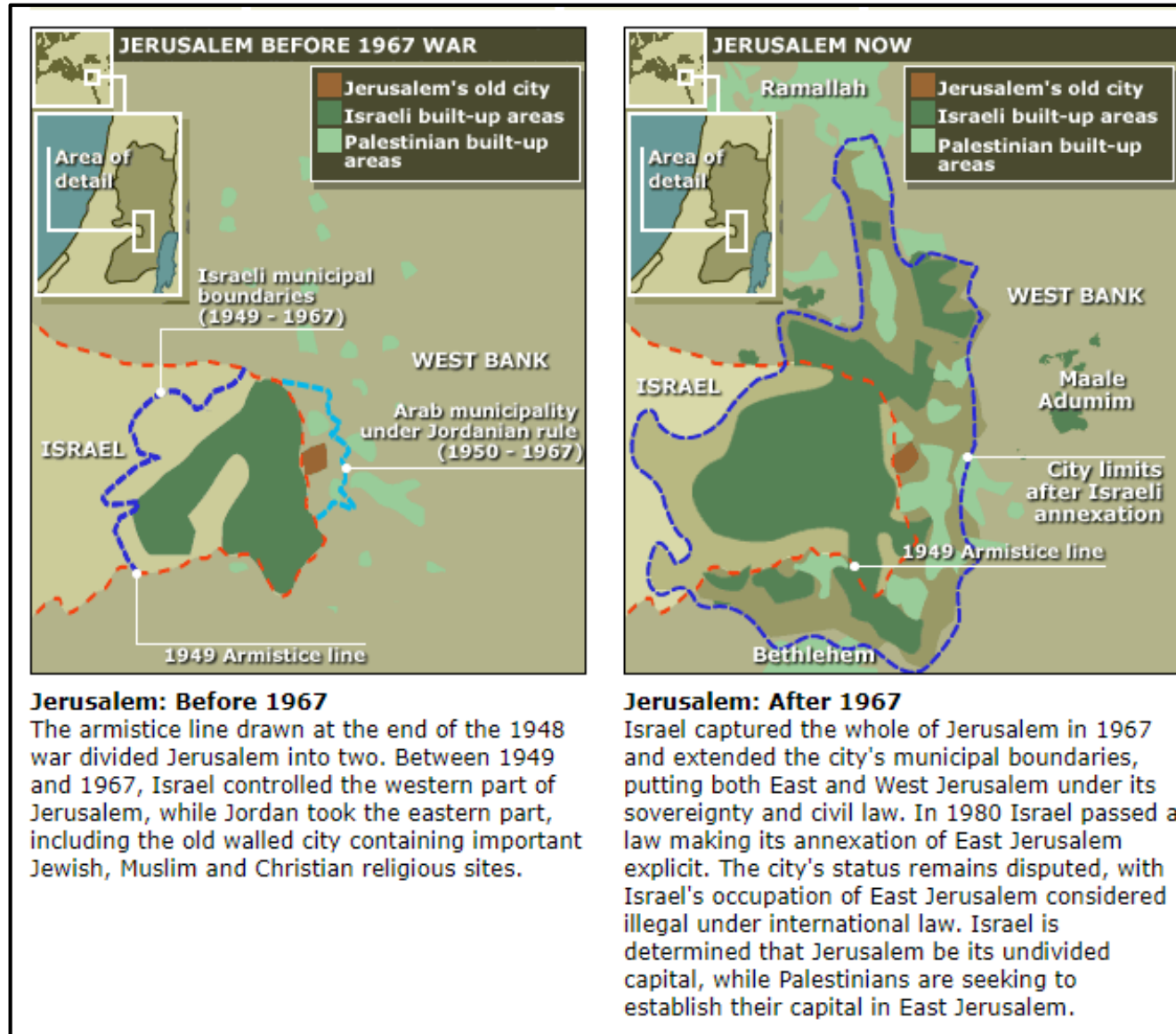
Six-Day War: Before the war

From 1948 to 1967, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was ruled by Jordan. During this period, the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military administration. Israeli troops captured Egypt's Sinai peninsula during the 1956 British, French and Israeli military campaign in response to the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. The Israelis subsequently withdrew and were replaced with a UN force. In 1967, Egypt ordered the UN troops out and blocked Israeli shipping routes - adding to already high levels of tension between Israel and its neighbours.

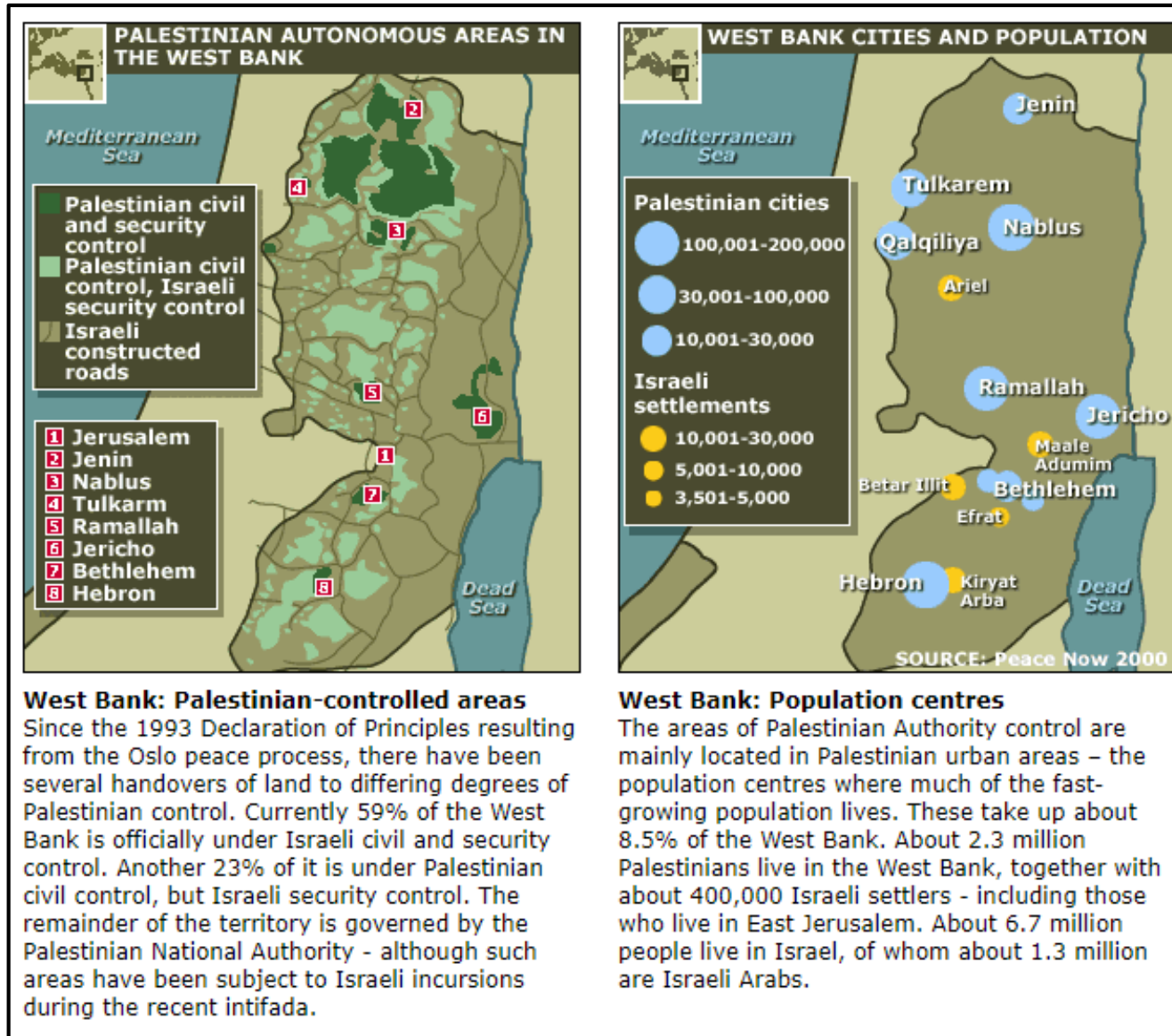
Six-Day War: After the war

In a pre-emptive attack on Egypt that drew Syria and Jordan into a regional war in 1967, Israel made massive territorial gains capturing the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula up to the Suez Canal. The principle of land-for-peace that has formed the basis of Arab-Israeli negotiations is based on Israel giving up land won in the 1967 war in return for peace deals recognising Israeli borders and its right to security. The Sinai Peninsula was returned to Egypt as part of the 1979 peace deal with Israel.

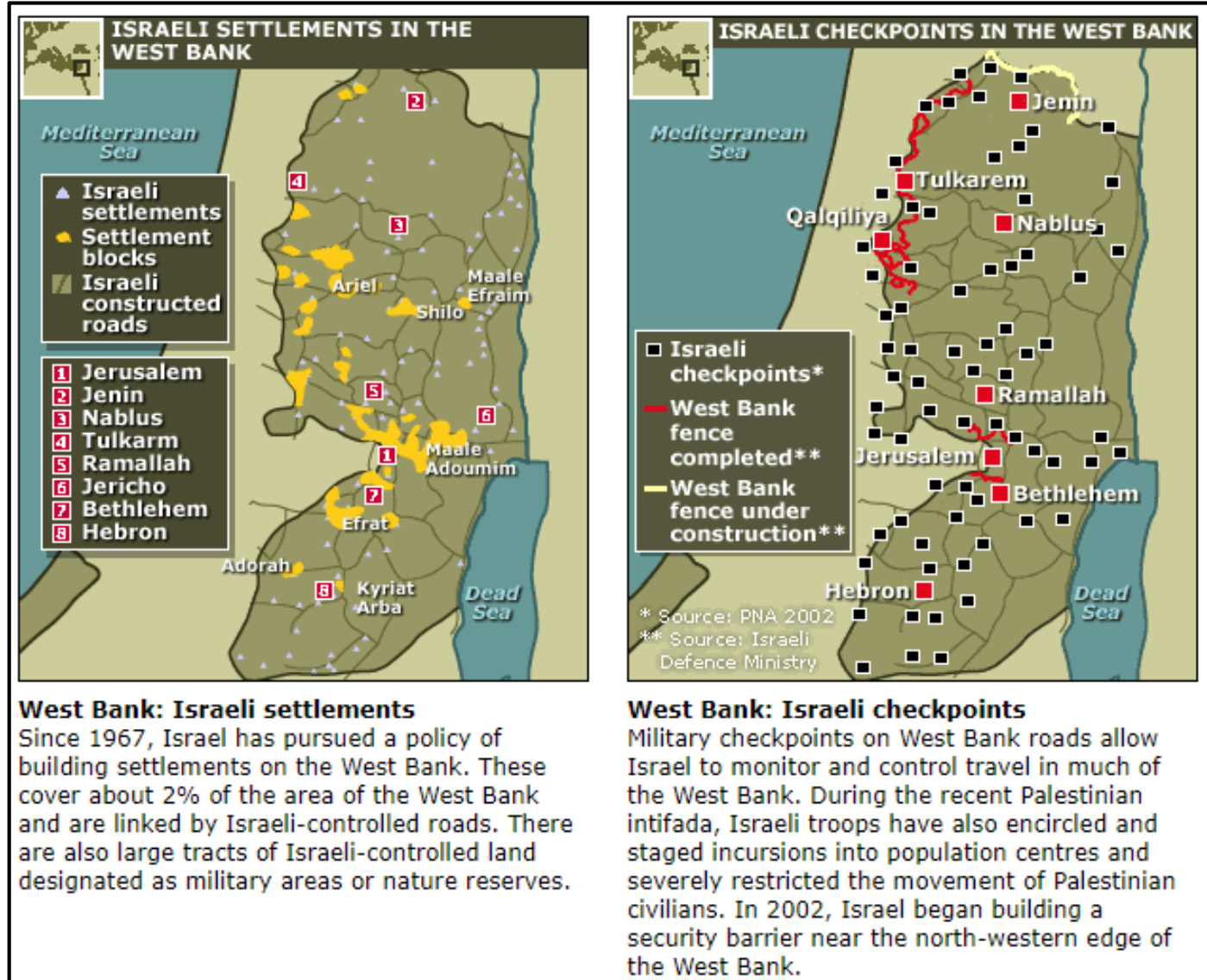
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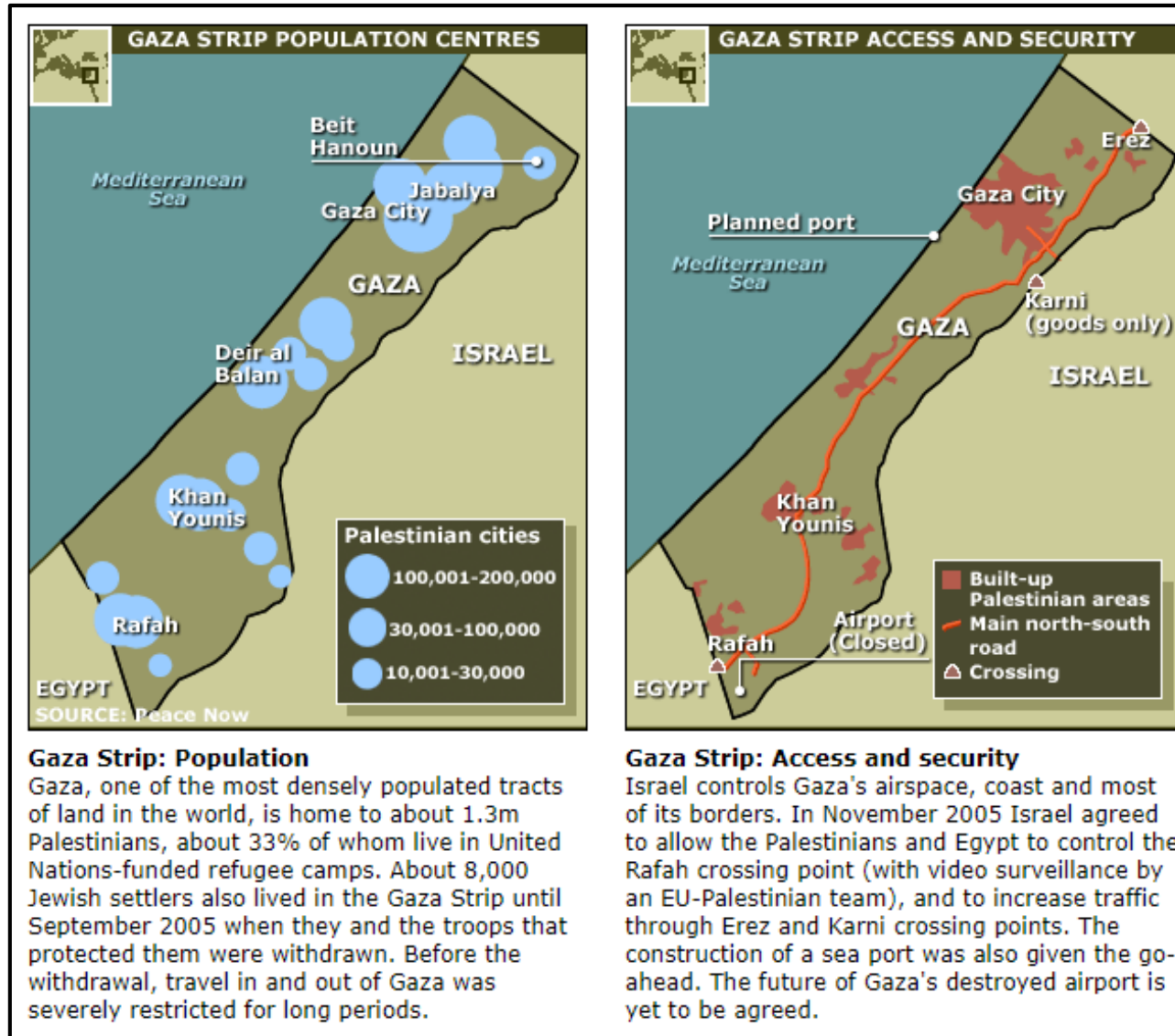
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Gaza conflict

Israel evacuated its settlers from the Gaza Strip in 2005 and withdrew its forces, ending almost four decades of military presence inside Gaza. Israel continues to control Gaza's air space and coastal approaches, on the basis of which the international community considers Gaza still to be occupied territory.

After the militant Islamic group Hamas reinforced its power in Gaza in June 2007, Israel intensified its economic blockade of the Strip. In 2008 and in 2014 it launched major military assaults on Gaza to halt cross-border rocket attacks.

In 1979 Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement, but it wasn't until the early 1990s, after years of an uprising known as the intifada, that a peace process began with the Palestinians. Despite the handover of Gaza and parts of the West Bank to Palestinian control, a final agreement has yet to be reached.

The main stumbling blocks include the status of Jerusalem, the fate of Palestinian refugees and their descendants, Jewish settlements, and attacks by Palestinian armed groups.

SEKILAS - ISRAEL

At a glance

- Politics: Security concerns over the conflict with the Palestinians are a constant factor in a political environment marked by volatile coalition governments
- Economy: Israel has a diverse and sophisticated economy
- Foreign relations: Israel faces hostility from much of the Arab region. The US provides crucial diplomatic and military support. Some borders remain in dispute.



Distrik-distrik Israel: 
(1) Distrik Utara,
(2) Haifa, (3) Distrik
Tengah, (4) Tel Aviv,
(5) Yerusalem,
(6) Distrik Selatan

ISRAEL

Israel has developed from an agrarian state run along collectivist lines into a hi-tech economy in the past 60 years. It has absorbed Jewish immigrants from Europe, the rest of the Middle East, North America and, most recently, the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia along the way.

Its political life has nonetheless been dominated by the conflict with its Arab neighbours, including full-scale regional wars in 1948, 1967 and 1973, and many smaller-scale conflicts including the 1956 invasion of Egypt and the Lebanon wars of 1982 and 2006.

Relations with the Palestinians have been a major factor in foreign and security policy. The Palestinians in the West Bank and eastern Jerusalem have lived under Israeli occupation since 1967. The settlements that Israel has built in the West Bank are home to nearly 500,000 people and are deemed to be illegal under international law, although Israel disputes this.

ISRAEL

ECONOMY

Israel has an advanced free market economy. Its leading exports are cut diamonds, high-technology equipment, and pharmaceuticals, whilst its main imports are crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Israel usually ends up with significant trade deficits; however, it is mostly counteracted by tourism and other service exports, as well as significant foreign investment inflows. Between 2004 and 2013, Israel's growth averaged nearly 5% per year, although the figure has started to decrease over the last 3 years.

A significant challenge to the Israeli economy is its high income inequality and poverty rates. The inequality rates are among the highest of OECD countries, and there is a broad perception among the public that a small number of "tycoons" have a cartel-like grip over the major parts of the economy. Government officials have called for reforms to boost the housing supply and to increase competition in the banking sector to address these public grievances. Despite calls for reforms, the restricted housing supply continues to impact the well-being of younger Israelis seeking to purchase homes.

ISRAEL

SOCIETY

The CIA World Factbook estimates that the population as of July 2017 is 8,299,706. This figure includes the populations of the Golan Heights of Golan Sub-District and also East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after 1967. Approximately 22,000 Israeli settlers live in the Golan Heights (2016) while approximately 201,000 Israeli settlers live in East Jerusalem (2014). The population is 75% Jewish. Most of these are Israel-born, but significant numbers were born in Europe, the United States, and Africa. Many Israeli Jews are of Middle Eastern and North African descent. The remaining 25% of the population of Israel is of Arab descent. The Arab population is primarily concentrated in the East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. The three largest cities are Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem, which is where nearly three fourths of the population lives.

Israel receives huge amounts of immigrants, mainly due to its open citizenship laws. Israel's citizenship laws are quite unique, giving citizenship to any Jew or person with a Jewish grandparent. This is specified in Israel's **Law of Return**, passed in 1950. In addition to its inclusive citizenship requirements, Israel has been quite proactive in encouraging people to make *Aliyah*, a Hebrew term meaning "to ascend" which refers to the immigration of Jews in exile to Israel. After its formation, the country embarked on ambitious campaigns to bring members of the Jewish Diaspora home to Israel; over 49,000 Yemeni Jews, 120,000 Iraqi Jews, 30,000 Iranian Jews, and 15,000 Ethiopian Jews have been airlifted to Israel. This comes in addition to various other avenues for immigration to Israel, utilized mostly by Russian Jews, French Jews, and Ethiopians. What exactly constitutes a Jew has become a complex issue with the introduction of this law, as after the first wave of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, many Ethiopians asked to immigrate to Israel because of a historical claim to Judaism that was interrupted by a forceful conversion to Christianity. One objective of these policies is to increase the Jewish population relative to the area's Arab population.

ISRAEL

While Israel is quite accommodating in its immigration policy, many immigrants, particularly those from Africa, have struggled to integrate into Israeli society. There are a multitude of obstacles to integration, from language barriers to racism. According to a **2012 study**, only 13% of Ethiopian high school students felt fully Israeli. Ethiopians and other African immigrants often face widespread discrimination and segregation in immigrant communities, perpetuating isolation and cycles of inter-generational poverty similar to these seen in inner-city immigrant communities in the U.S. The frustration of Ethiopians culminated in a **violent protest** in Haifa in 2015, after an Ethiopian IDF soldier was beaten badly by Israeli border police.

Today the **highest number of immigrants to Israel** comes from France. Mainly driven by increasing terror attacks, economic downturn, and rising Antisemitism, the number of French making *Aliyah* has increased tremendously from 2014 to 2016. Israel is eager to receive French immigrants because of their high levels of education. These immigrants are also unlikely to face the same type of discrimination that their African counterparts do, mainly due to similarities in European and Israeli cultures.

ISRAEL

Population of Israel

Jewish 75%

Arab 25%

98% of the population is literate. It is expected that each Israeli child will attend school for 15 years. There are both state-run and religious (Christian, Jewish, Islamic) schools. School is free up until age 15. There are a small number of integrated, bilingual schools in which peaceful coexistence is a core value. Upon graduation from high school, students must take the Israeli Matriculation Exam in order to proceed to higher education. They must pass tests in the areas of Hebrew, English, math, scriptures, state studies, history and literature. In addition, students must also pass the Psychometric Entrance Test, similar to the American SAT or ACT.

There is universal, mandatory military service in the Israel Defense Forces; however, there are religious, physical, and psychological exemptions and alternatives for those unable or unwilling to serve in the military. Israeli Arabs are not conscripted. Students must receive special permission to stay in school through a deferment process.



ISRAEL



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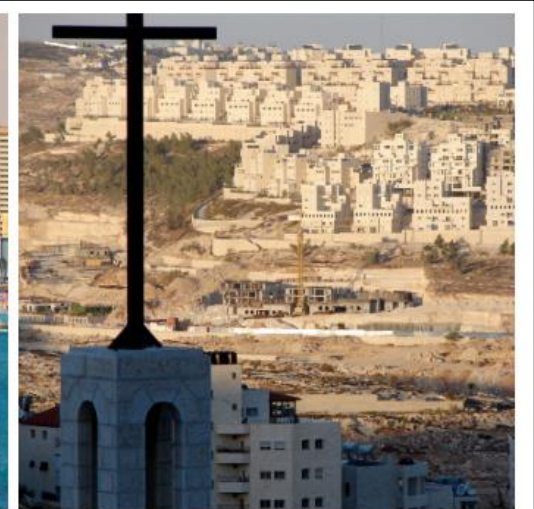


Hand in Hand's mission is to build partnership and equality between Jewish and Arab citizens of Israel through our growing network of integrated Jewish-Arab schools and communities throughout the country.

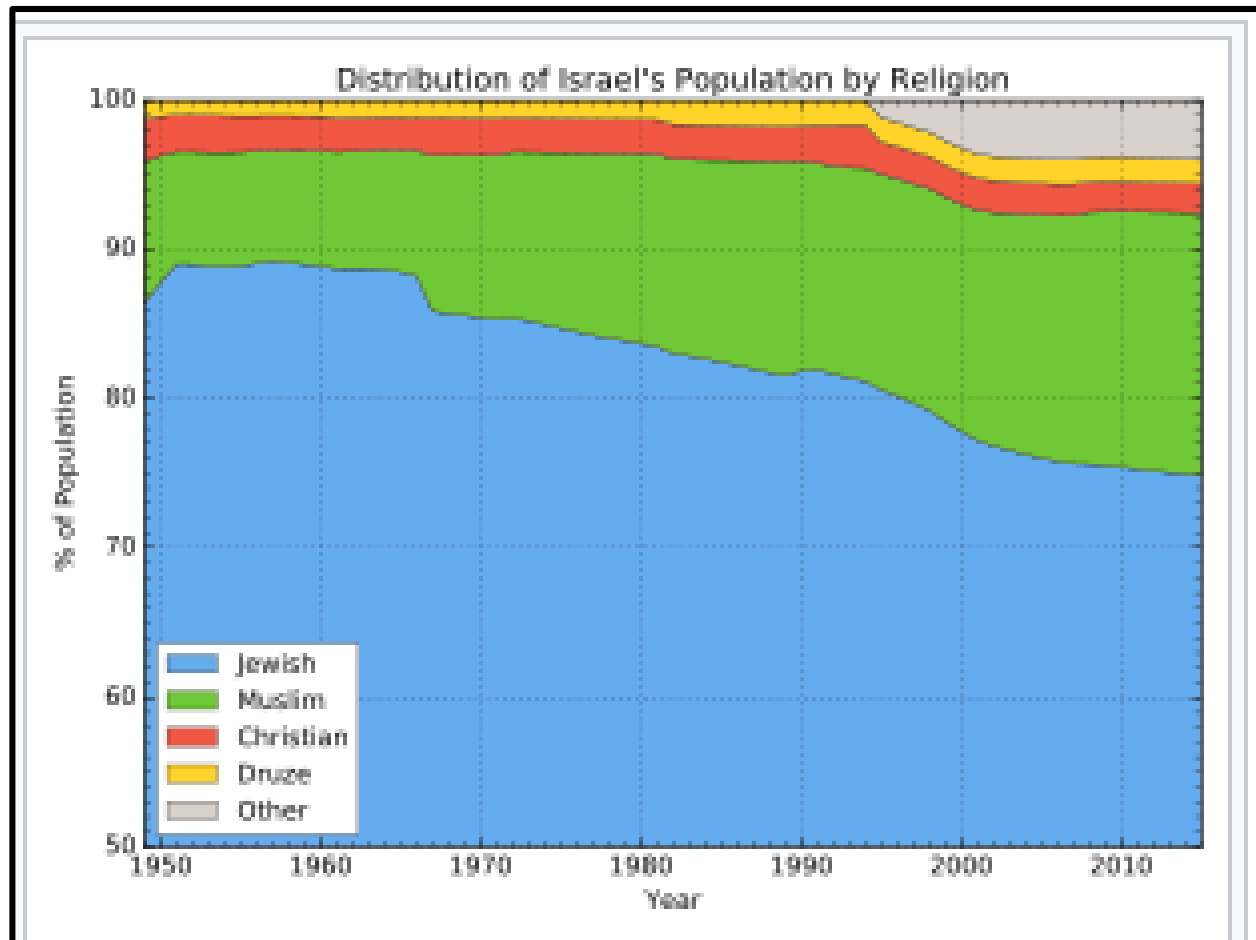
ISRAEL

RELIGION

Israel is a Jewish state. 75% of the population is Jewish. Of that percentage, only about 5% consider themselves to be ultra-conservatives. There are several branches of Judaism that are all represented in Israel. It is the only country where Judaism is the majority religion. It is predicted that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's Jewish population lives in Israel. Most of the remaining population is Sunni Muslim. There are also small groups of Christians, Greek Orthodox, and Druze. On an interesting note the Baha'i faith considers its religious center to be Haifa, Israel, but so few Baha'is live in Israel that it is not listed as a religion in Israel.



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Persentase populasi kaum Yahudi, Muslim, Druze, dan lainnya di Israel

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One God

Judaism, the first and oldest of the three great monotheistic faiths, is the religion and way of life of the Jewish people. The basic laws and tenets of Judaism are derived from the *Torah*, the first five books of the Bible.

The most important teaching and tenet of Judaism is that there is one God, incorporeal and eternal, who wants all people to do what is just and merciful. All people are created in the image of God and deserve to be treated with dignity and respect.

A Covenanted People

The Jewish people serve God by study, prayer and by the observance of the commandments set forth in the Torah. This faithfulness to the biblical Covenant can be understood as the “vocation,” “witness” and “mission” of the Jewish people.

Unlike some religions, Judaism does not believe that other peoples must adopt its own religious beliefs and practices in order to be redeemed. It is by deeds, not creed, that the world is judged; the righteous of all nations have a share in the “world to come.”

For this reason, Judaism is not an active missionary religion. The community does accept converts, but this is at the decision of competent Jewish religious authorities. It is not simply a matter of personal self-identification.



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CULTURE

Art

Israeli art is often synonymous with Jewish art. This style of art has evolved from manuscripts and textiles to include paintings and sculptures. Artists create works that are influenced by their history and their socio-religious experiences. Some of the art is also influenced by the other cultures that have lived in the area as well as artists' countries of origin. Since its establishment in 1948, Israel has founded several art schools and encourages artistic pursuits.

Street art is growing in prominence in Israel. These works can be massive, taking up entire sides of buildings. They are popping up primarily in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. These works are political in nature but the government of Israel has not tried to restrict or eliminate street art.

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Literature & Film

Israeli literature is a recent, but rich phenomenon, springing up after the second wave of immigration to Israel. Most of the immigrants writing Israeli literature in the early 20th century were from Eastern Europe and thus most of the work was written in either Yiddish or Hebrew, and later in Arabic when Sephardic (Iberian Peninsula) and Mizrahi (Middle East) Jews began to immigrate to the country.

This first period of Israeli literature was quite similar to European literature at the time, due to the fact that its authors were very recent immigrants from Europe. One important writer of this period was Shmuel Yusuf Agnon. Agnon was born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and immigrated to Israel when he was 36 years old. His work deals with the conflict between traditional Jewish life and the modern world, as well as European village life. He was quite famous in Israel pre and post-independence and eventually won a Nobel Prize in literature when he was 78.

The second period of Israeli literature was dominated by *sabras*, or male Israelis born in Israel. This period focused on Palestine, life in the Kibbutz (a Jewish collective community), and the process of *Aliyah*. A famous writer from this period was Uri Zi Greenberg. Greenberg was born in Austria-Hungary in 1896 and moved to Israel in 1939 in order to escape WWII. He was a poet and journalist, actively involved in the Israeli struggle for independence. His poetry focused on the pain of the modern era, and explored the notion of destiny for all of the Jewish people.

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The third period of Israeli literature was placed right after Israel's independence and attempted to establish a Jewish-Israeli identity and the values that came with it. A famous writer from this period was S. Yizhar. Yizhar was born in what is present-day Israel in 1916. His works feature stream of consciousness narratives, a type of narrative that is more fragmented and unstructured in an attempt to mimic human thought. This personal style of writing was heavily influenced by his own experiences and frequently drew on his encyclopedic knowledge of Israel's natural landscape. One of his more famous books, *Khirbet Khizeh*, depicts the actions of Israeli soldiers when they expelled Arabs from their homes in 1948. This book was made a mandatory part of high school literature and later into an Israeli television show.

Movie theaters are common and there is a burgeoning film industry in Israel. In recent years, Israeli films have garnered international attention at festivals and independent theaters, gaining numerous awards. There is a [film archive at Hebrew University](#) that houses movies produced by Israelis as well as ones that deal with Israeli history and people. The dramatic arts are also growing in popularity, though theater is more of an Israeli tradition than a Jewish one.

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Music

Israeli music is a mixture of different types of religious Jewish music and regional music traditions reflective of the diverse background of Israelis. Historically, Hebrew songs have been used to reinforce identity and belonging. While creating a diverse musical base in Israel, musicians have also made contributions to the international genres of classical, jazz and pop. Vocals are performed in a multitude of languages – Hebrew, French, English, Amharic, Russian, Arabic and Judeo-Arabic, and others, again reflecting the lingering influence of the population's countries of origin. There are several famous orchestras in Israel; the most prominent are the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and Israel Chamber Orchestra. The Jerusalem Symphonic Orchestra plays only for radio broadcast and attracts many listeners. Israeli musicians commonly use war and peace themes in their work as a result of the security situation around them. A-Wa, a trio of sisters of Yemeni heritage, has gained international attention for their traditional Yemeni Jewish folk singing. Ofra Haza was an Israeli artist whose appeal extended into the greater Middle East and who is now referred to as the "Madonna of the East". Renowned violinist and conductor, Itzak Perlman, was born in Mandate Palestine in 1945.



Laut Mati adalah danau yang membujur di daerah antara Israel, Palestina dan Yordania. Di 417,5 m di bawah permukaan laut, merupakan titik terendah di permukaan bumi. Laut mati terletak pada perbatasan antara Yordania dan bagian barat Palestina, laut mati memiliki titik terendah di bumi pada 1.30



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Laut Merah atau **Laut Teberau** adalah sebuah teluk di sebelah barat Jazirah Arab yang memisahkan benua Asia dengan Afrika. Jalur ke laut di selatan melewati Babul Mandib dan Teluk Aden sedangkan di utara terdapat Semenanjung Sinai dan Terusan Suez. Laut ini di tempat yang



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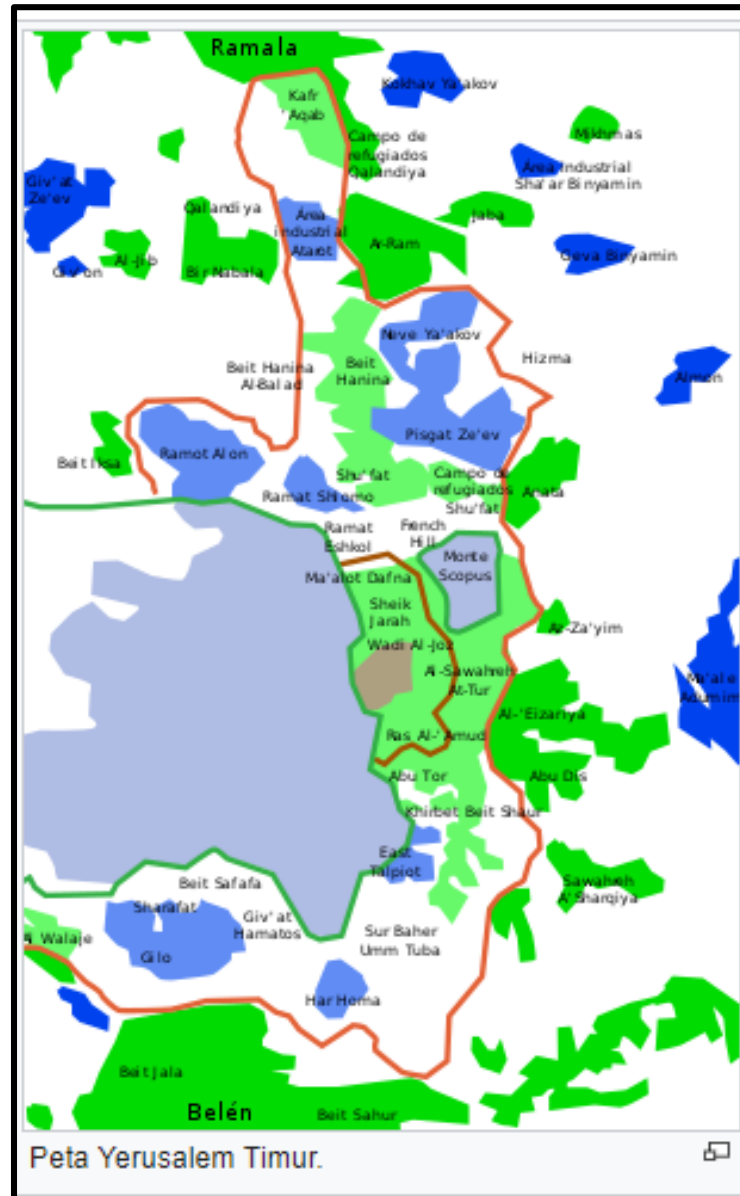
Dataran Tinggi Golan adalah sebuah dataran tinggi di wilayah perbatasan Israel, Lebanon, Yordania dan Suriah.



Peta Dataran Tinggi Golan



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<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel>

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Beth Hatefutsoth atau **Museum Diaspora** adalah museum yang terletak di kampus Universitas Tel Aviv di Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel. Kepala museum ini adalah Natan Sharansky.

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Museum Israel, Yerusalem didirikan pada tahun 1965 sebagai museum nasional Israel. Museum ini terletak di kota Yerusalem.

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**Tembok Ratapan dan Kubah
Shakhrah di Yerusalem**

