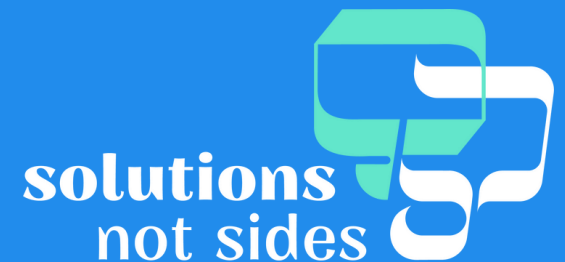


A TIMELINE OF EVENTS IN PALESTINE-ISRAEL



Israel-Palestine Historical Timeline



1897

First Zionist Congress meets in Basel

1916

The British Commissioner in Egypt promises the Arab leadership post-war independence for former Ottoman Arab provinces.



1917 - The Balfour Declaration
British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour commits Britain to work towards "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people", in a letter to leading Zionist Lord Rothschild.

1920

Palestine becomes British Mandate after Ottomans defeated in WWI



1937 - The Peel Commission
Lord Peel recommends partitioning a third of British Mandate Palestine into a Jewish state and making the rest an Arab state. Palestinian & Arab representatives reject this and demand an end to Jewish immigration. Violent opposition continues until 1938 before being crushed with reinforcements from the UK.

1936-37

The Arab Revolt against the British administration begins, at the height of Jewish immigration to Palestine

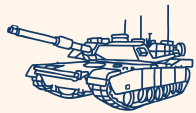
1947

Britain hands responsibility for resolving the conflict over to the UN. The UN recommends a partition of the land in a state of Israel and a state of Palestine. Civil war breaks out in the land.



1964

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) is established. Yasser Arafat becomes its chairman five years later



1967

The Six Day War begins on 5 June when Arab armies amass on Israel's border. Israel launches a pre-emptive air strike and manages to defeat the armies of Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Israel gains the West Bank (from Jordan), Gaza and the Sinai (from Egypt) and the Golan Heights (from Syria). Israel also annexes East Jerusalem, previously under the control of Jordan. The Al Aqsa compound remains under the Jordanian Waqf

1973

The Yom Kippur War catches Israel off-guard as Egypt and Syria make advances in Sinai and the Golan Heights to urge negotiations with Israel.

1974

Yasser Arafat makes a speech at the UN. It becomes a watershed moment for the Palestinian struggle for international recognition. A year later, a US State Department Official would state that "the legitimate interests of the Palestinian Arabs must be taken into account in the negotiating of an Arab-Israeli peace"

1956
Suez Crisis

Israel, the UK and France unsuccessfully invade Egypt to try to regain control of the Suez Canal. Thousands of Jews ordered to leave Egypt in the aftermath

The Nakba 1948

Destruction of Palestinian society and the permanent displacement of a majority of the Palestinian people following the establishment of the State of Israel



1978

Egypt and Israel sign the Camp David peace accords in September 1978 outlining "the framework for peace in the Middle East" which included limited autonomy for Palestinians.

14th May 1948

David Ben-Gurion proclaims the establishment of the new State of Israel

15th May 1948

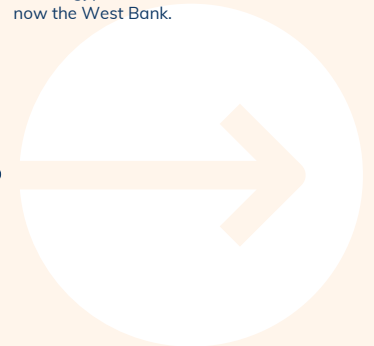
A military coalition of neighbouring Arab states enters the territory and the civil war turns into a war between Israel and its neighbours

April 1948 - Deir Yassin Massacre

The massacre of around 100 Palestinians by some members of Jewish paramilitary groups leads to hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fleeing to Lebanon, Egypt and the area which is now the West Bank.

1982

Lebanon war breaks out following fighting between the IDF and the PLO, which was based at the time in Southern Lebanon. Israel eventually withdraws following global and national anger at the massacre at Sabra and Shatila refugee camp





1987-1993 The First Intifada

The Palestinian National Council (a government-in-exile) convenes in Algeria in November and votes to accept a "two-state" solution based on the 1947 UN partition, to renounce terrorism and to seek a negotiated settlement calling for Israel to withdraw from territory captured in the 1967 war.



1993 - The Oslo Accords

The election of the left-wing Labour government in June 1992, led by Yitzhak Rabin, triggers a period of frenetic Israeli-Arab peacemaking in the mid-1990s. Israel finally agrees to allow PLO participants in peace talks and negotiations culminate in the Declaration of Principles, signed on the White House lawn and sealed with a historic first handshake between Rabin and Arafat watched by 400 million people around the world.

On May 4, Israel and the PLO reach an agreement in Cairo to implement Israel's military withdrawal from most of the Gaza Strip, excluding Jewish settlements and the land around them and from the Palestinian town of Jericho in the West Bank. On 1 July, jubilant crowds line the streets of Gaza to cheer Yasser Arafat's return to Palestine after 27 years in exile. The Palestinian National Authority (PA) in the autonomous areas is formed.

1995

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated by a Jewish religious extremist on November 4th sending shockwaves around the world.

A mass uprising - or intifada - against the Israeli occupation begins in Gaza and quickly spreads to the West Bank. Protests take the form of civil disobedience, throwing stones and molotov cocktails, general strikes, boycotts on Israeli products, graffiti, and barricades. The uprising gets widespread international attention. The Israeli Defence Forces respond with plastic bullets and sometimes live ammunition, which is criticized as disproportionate. During the six years, 1551 Palestinians, 271 Israeli citizens, and 150 Israeli security forces were killed.

2002

Palestinian militants step up their suicide attacks against Israeli citizens in 2002 as the death toll increases at an alarming rate. Israel responds with Operation Defensive Shield, building a "security barrier" along the West Bank that Palestinians see as an attempt to annex more land.



2000-05 - The Second Intifada

Ariel Sharon with an Israeli political delegation tours the Temple Mount, a provocative act to Palestinian Muslims, spurring demonstrations. The demonstrations marked a start to the violent Second Intifada lasting five years. During this time, 1010 Israelis and over 3000 Palestinians were killed. The Palestinians engaged in numerous suicide bombings, rock throwing and gunfire, while the Israelis responded with gunfire, tank and air attacks, and numerous targeted killings.



1996

Benjamin Netanyahu wins the election on 29 May, campaigning against the Oslo peace deals. Tensions increase under Netanyahu's settlement and religious sites policies.

2005

Israel withdraws from Gaza, removing 21 settlements and 10,000 Israelis.

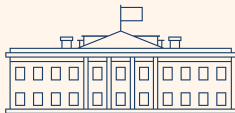
Yasser Arafat is taken ill and flown to France in late October 2004. He dies of a mysterious blood disorder on 11 November. Mahmoud Abbas is elected president of the PA in January 2005.

2004-05

2006

Hamas wins a landslide majority in the Palestinian elections and ousts Fatah from Gaza.

Clashes between Hamas and Israel erupted with the deadliest violence since the 2008 Gaza invasion. Israel and Hamas exchange rocket fire killing and wounding dozens of Israelis and Palestinians.



2010

Obama, Abbas and Netanyahu gather to restart negotiations and direct them towards a two-state solution, with a Jewish state of Israel and the creation of a state for the Palestinian people.

2012

Hamas and the PA form a reconciliation agreement as tensions rise on both sides leading to more violence. During seven weeks of fighting, approximately 2,100 Palestinians were killed (approx. 1617 civilians and 693 Hamas militants), with more than 11,000 wounded and 100,000 left homeless. On Israel's side, 64 soldiers and six civilians were killed while 469 soldiers and 256 civilians were injured.

2014

2017

Donald Trump announces that the US government would recognize Jerusalem as the unified capital of Israel. This was followed by the move of the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem soon after.

October 2023

After Hamas launches an attack of unprecedented scale on Israel, killing over 1,000 civilians and injuring and kidnapping hundreds more, Israel responds by declaring war and invading Gaza with the intent of wiping out Hamas, resulting in thousands of Palestinian civilians killed. A conflict of this scale has not been seen since 1973.

May 2021

11 days of intense violence erupts, triggered by the decision of the Israeli Supreme Court to evict 6 families from the neighbourhood of Sheikh Jarrah.

2020 The 'Deal of the Century'

After ongoing delays to the Trump administration's long awaited 'deal of the century', in January it is finally released. The plan suggests a two-state solution with Israel annexing the Jordan Valley and a complex proposal of land swaps between Israeli settlements in the West Bank and land in the Negev desert. The plan is rejected by the PA who cite that it is biased in nature.



2008-09

Israel launches 'Operation Cast Lead' in a full-scale invasion of Gaza to counteract the launching of rockets by Hamas. In January 2009 Israel and Hamas agree to a unilateral ceasefire ending months of war.

2010-20

Israeli settlement policy sees expansion and development of settlements in the West Bank