

Freedom Constant Struggle Palestine Foundations

The conflict has its origins in the rise of Zionism in the late 19th century in Europe, a movement which aimed to establish a Jewish state through the colonization of Palestine, synchronously with the first arrival of Jewish settlers to Ottoman Palestine in 1882. The Zionist movement garnered the support of an imperial power in the... a1310c711a

Aliyah 'ascent') is the immigration of Jews from the diaspora to, historically, the geographical Land of Israel or the Palestine region, which is today chiefly represented by the State of Israel. United States laid the terminological and scholarly foundations for turning immigration to Palestine into a unique variety of Jewish migration. The Law of Return that was passed by the Israeli parliament in 1950 gives all diaspora Jews, as well as their children and grandchildren, the right to relocate to Israel and acquire Israeli citizenship on the basis of connecting to their Jewish. Traditionally described as "the act of going up" (towards the Jewish holy city of Jerusalem), moving to the Land of Israel or "making aliyah" is one of the most basic tenets of Zionism. During the Aliyah (US: , UK: ; Hebrew: אָליַיָּהוּ 'ăliyyā, lit. 'descent'). The opposite action – emigration by Jews from the Land of Israel – is referred to in the Hebrew language as yerida (lit a1310c711a

He was part of the founding team of the Festival Ciné-Palestine in Paris and the Palestine with Love festival in Brussels. a1310c711a

Mandate for Palestine Transjordan was added to the mandate after the Arab Kingdom in Damascus was toppled by the French in the Franco-Syrian War. Civil administration began in Palestine and Transjordan in July 1920 and April 1921, respectively, and the mandate was in force from 29 September 1923 to 15 May 1948 and. The mandate was assigned to Britain by the San Remo conference in April 1920, after France's concession in the 1918 Clemenceau-Lloyd George Agreement of the previously agreed "international administration" of Palestine under the Sykes-Picot Agreement. The Mandate for Palestine was a League of Nations mandate for British administration of the territories of Palestine and Transjordan – which had been part The Mandate for Palestine was a League of Nations mandate for British administration of the territories of Palestine and Transjordan – which had been part of the Ottoman Empire for four centuries – following the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I a1310c711a

Israeli-Palestinian conflict Key aspects of the conflict include the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements, borders, security, water rights, the permit regime in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, Palestinian freedom of movement, and the Palestinian right of return. impacted the imports and exports in Palestine and weakened the industrial and agricultural sectors because of the constant Israeli control in the West Bank The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is an ongoing military and political conflict about land and self-determination within the territory of the former Mandatory Palestine a1310c711a

In the broader context of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the 21st century, Palestinian nationalist aims have... a1310c711a The organization committed acts of terrorism against... a1310c711a He has edited books with Noam Chomsky, Ilan Pappé, Ken Loach and Angela Davis. a1310c711a

History of Palestine Palestine itself was among the earliest regions to see human habitation, agricultural communities and civilization. The areas of the Levant The region of Palestine is part of the wider region of the Levant, which represents the land bridge between Africa and Eurasia. The areas of the Levant traditionally serve as the "crossroads of Western Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Northeast Africa", and in tectonic terms are located in the "northwest of the Arabian Plate". The region of Palestine is part of the wider region of the Levant, which represents the land bridge between Africa and Eurasia. In the Bronze Age, the Canaanites established city-states influenced by surrounding civilizations, among them Egypt, which ruled the area in the Late Bronze Age. During the Iron Age, two related Israelite kingdoms, Israel and Judah, controlled. Because of its location, it has historically been seen as a crossroads for religion, culture, commerce, and politics a1310c711a

Palestinian nationalism Palestinian nationalists often draw upon broader political traditions in their ideology, such as Arab socialism and ethnic nationalism in the context of Muslim religious nationalism. Its ultimate goal was clear: to liberate the whole of Palestine and destroy the foundations of what it termed a colonialist, Zionist occupation state Palestinian nationalism is the national movement of the Palestinian people that espouses self-determination and sovereignty over the region of Palestine. Related beliefs have shaped the government of Palestine and continue to do so. Originally formed in the early 20th century in opposition to Zionism, Palestinian nationalism later internationalized and attached itself to other ideologies; it has thus rejected the occupation of the Palestinian territories by the government of Israel since the 1967 Six-Day War a1310c711a

Frank Barat He was the coordinator of the Russell Tribunal on Palestine from 2008 until 2014. He is the co-founder of BARC Productions, a film production company, created in Brussels in February 2019. Ken Loach (Indigène Editions, 2014) Editor: Freedom Is A Constant Struggle, Palestine, and the Foundations of a Movement By Angela Davis Haymarket Books Frank Barat is a French activist, author and film producer a1310c711a

The Irgun policy was based on what was then called Revisionist Zionism founded by Ze'ev Jabotinsky. Two of the most infamous operations for which the Irgun were known; the bombing of the British

administrative headquarters for Mandatory Palestine in Jerusalem on 22 July 1946 and the Deir Yassin massacre that killed at least 107 Palestinian Arab villagers, including women and children, carried out with Lehi on 9 April 1948. a1310c711a

1948 Palestine war During the war, Zionist The 1948 Palestine war was fought in the territory of what had been, at the start of the war, British-ruled Mandatory Palestine. The 1948 Palestine war was fought in the territory of what had been, at the start of the war, British-ruled Mandatory Palestine. During the war, Zionist forces conquered territory and established the State of Israel, over 700,000 Palestinians fled or were expelled, the British withdrew from Palestine, and four neighbouring Arab nations entered the territory and joined the war. By the end of the war, the State of Israel had held or captured about 78% of former territory of the mandate, the Kingdom of Jordan had captured and later annexed the area that became the West Bank, and Egypt had captured the Gaza Strip. It was the first war of the. The war formally ended with the 1949 Armistice Agreements, which established the State of Israel and laid out the Green Line demarcating these territories a1310c711a

Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine The tensions between the Zionist underground and the British mandatory authorities rose from 1938 and intensified with the publication of the White Paper of 1939. to Palestine, with an Arab majority, within ten years. Though World War II brought relative calm, tensions again escalated into an armed struggle towards the end of the war, when it became clear. Though World War II brought relative calm, tensions again escalated into an armed struggle towards The Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine, known in the United Kingdom as the Palestine Emergency, was a paramilitary campaign carried out by Zionist militias and underground groups—including Haganah, Lehi, and Irgun—against British rule in Mandatory Palestine from 1944 to 1948. The Paper outlined new government policies to place further restrictions on Jewish immigration and land purchases, and declared the intention of giving independence to Palestine, with an Arab majority, within ten years a1310c711a

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee From 1962, with the support of the Voter Education Project, SNCC committed to the registration and mobilization of black voters in the Deep South. Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and later, the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC, pronounced SNIK) was the principal channel of student commitment in the United States to the civil rights movement during the 1960s. Emerging in 1960 from the student-led sit-ins at segregated lunch counters in Greensboro, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, the Committee sought to coordinate and assist direct-action challenges to the civic segregation and political exclusion of African Americans. Affiliates such as the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in Alabama also worked to increase. February 1, 2010. Freedom Rides ~ Civil Rights Movement Archive. Arsenault, Raymond (2011) a1310c711a

Irgun It was an offshoot of the older and larger Jewish The Irgun (Hebrew: ‏הגדוד העברי‏), officially the National Military Organization in the Land of Israel, often abbreviated as Etzel or IZL (‏הגדוד העברי‏), was a Zionist paramilitary organization that operated in Mandatory Palestine between 1931 and 1948. (‏הגדוד העברי‏), was a Zionist paramilitary organization that operated in Mandatory Palestine between 1931 and 1948. It was an offshoot of the older and larger Jewish paramilitary organization Haganah a1310c711a

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