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ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST: THE LAST 6000 YEARS

Presented by Earle Craig on January 23, 2011

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Israel and the Middle East

The Last Six Thousand Years

1

Two Parts

1. From 3800 B.C. to the birth of Jesus Christ
2. From the birth of Jesus Christ to the present

2

Lay the Groundwork for This Historical Survey

3

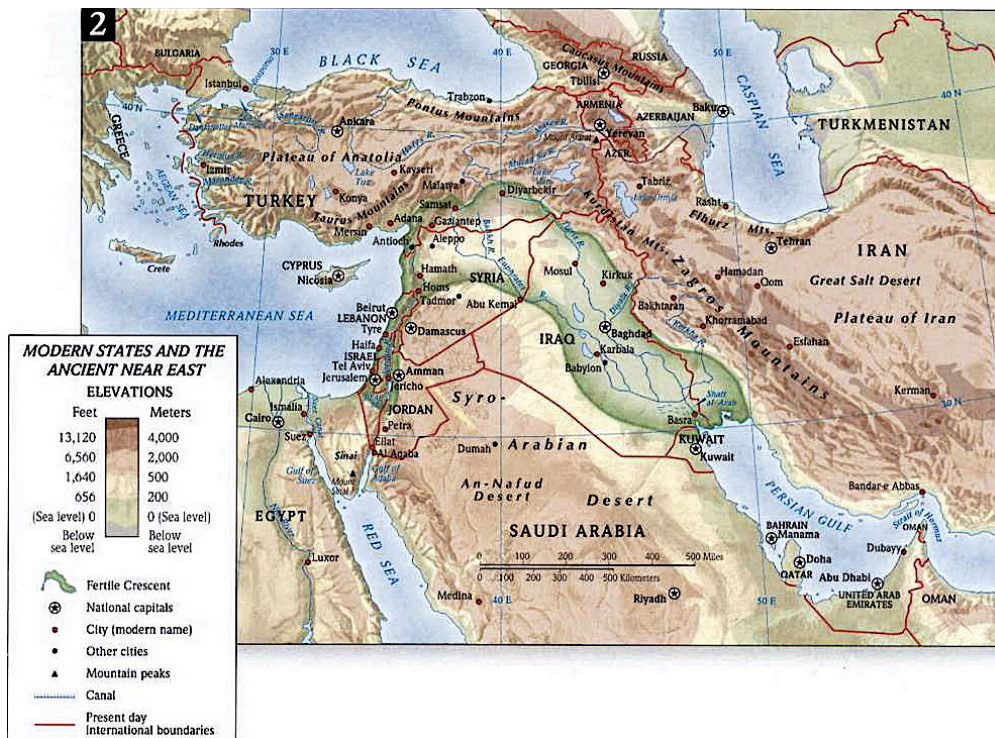
Israel and Its Neighbors Today





5

Ancient Near East and Modern States



6

Modern Day Israel



7

Modern Political Boundaries



8

Theological Framework

1. The Bible indicates that God is the sovereign ruler of all human history.
2. The Bible provides us with an historical account of God and His relationship with especially one group of people, Abraham and his descendants, the Jews.
3. The land of Israel, “Eretz Yisrael” in the Hebrew scriptures, has been an important part of this relationship.
4. Through Jesus of Nazareth as the promised Messiah God is fulfilling His promises to His people, the Jews, and including Gentiles who believe in Jesus.

9

Two Important Terms Regarding the Middle East

- Fertile Crescent
 - The land from Egypt to Iraq, excluding Jordan and northern Saudi Arabia, that is useable for growing food
 - Because of three great rivers - Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile
 - Because the area receives at least 200 mm of rain each year

10

Fertile Crescent



11

Mesopotamia and Fertile Crescent



12

Two Important Terms Regarding the Middle East

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 - The land from Egypt to Iraq, excluding Jordan and northern Saudi Arabia, that is useable for growing food
 - Because of three great rivers - Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile
 - Because the area receives at least 200 mm of rain each year
- Levant
 - The land in the Middle East made up basically of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Israel

13

Levant



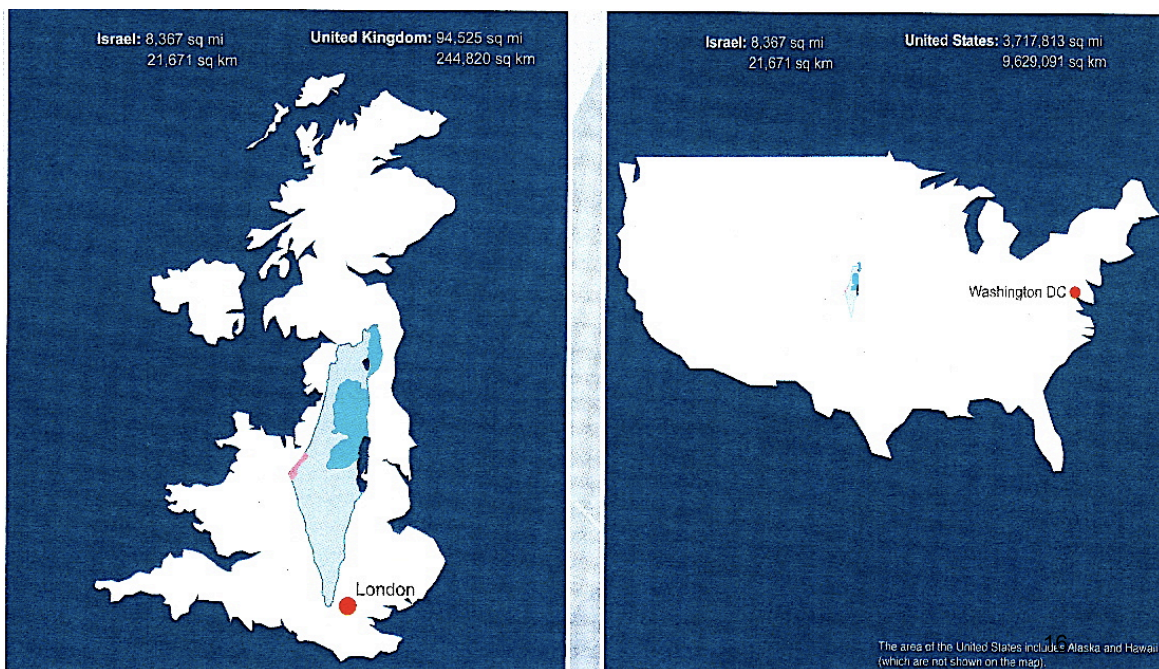
14

Modern Day Israel

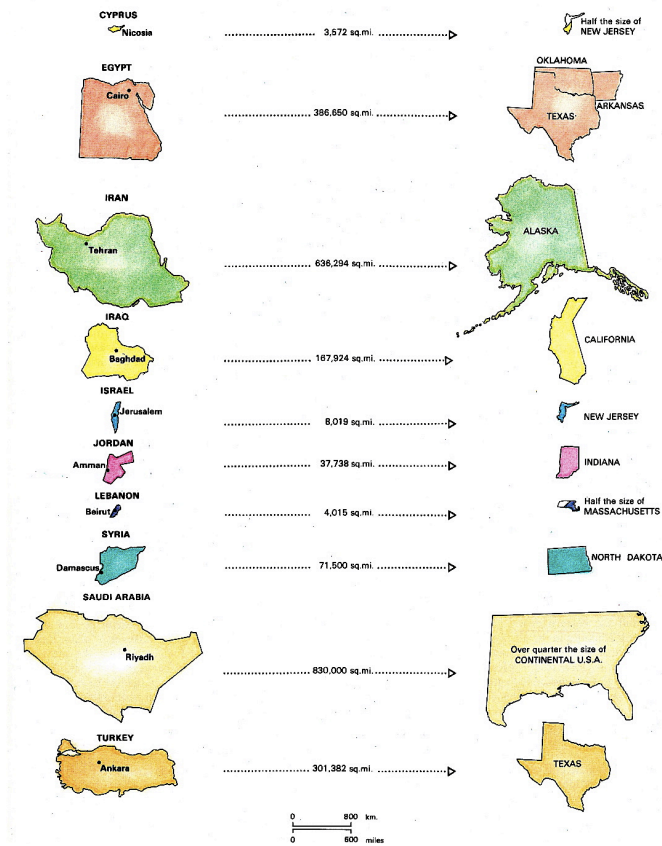
- At the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa
 - The land bridge and trade route between the Mediterranean Sea and the desert of Jordan and Arabia
- 290 miles long
- 85 miles wide at its widest point, 35 miles wide at its narrowest point
- 8,367 square miles

15

Israel/Britain/U.S. Comparison



COMPARATIVE SIZES OF MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES



17

Comparative Populations

- Israel 7 million
- Syria 19 million
- Lebanon 4 million
- Jordan 6 million
- Iraq 29 million
- Iran 70 million
- Egypt 74 million
- Saudi Arabia 25 million
- Turkey 73 million

18

Comparative Populations

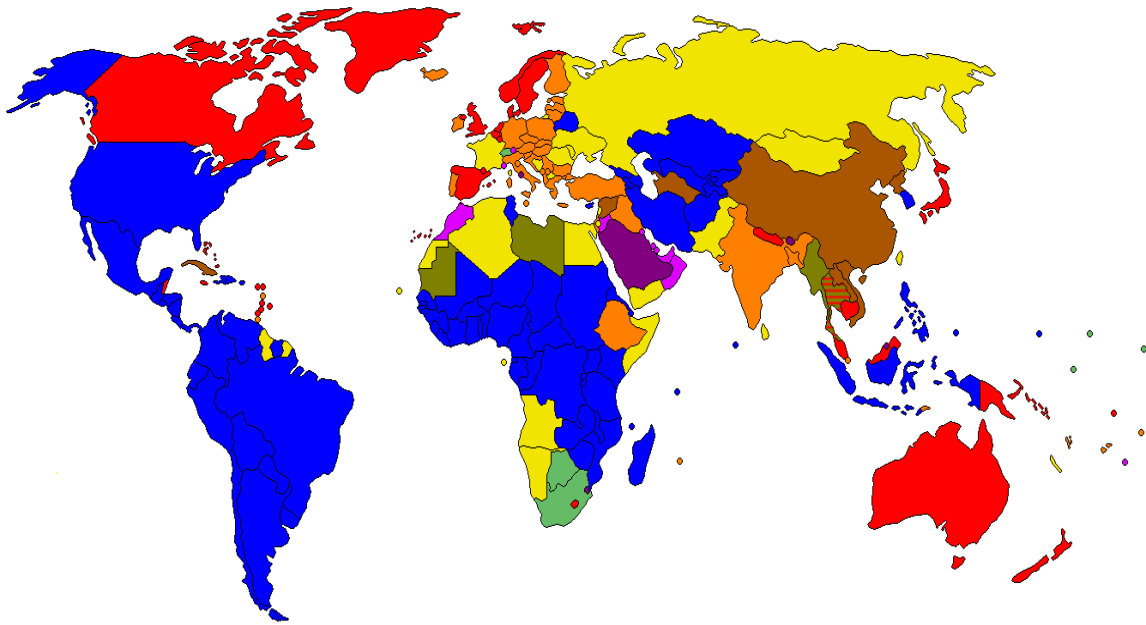
- Israel 7 million
- Surrounding Arab Countries 217 million
 - Excluding Turkey (73 million)

19

Types of Governments

- Israel Parliamentary Democracy
- Syria Presidential Republic
- Lebanon Republic
- Jordan Constitutional Monarchy
- Iraq Parliamentary Democracy
- Iran Islamic Republic
- Egypt Republic
- Saudi Arabia Absolute Monarchy (Sharia)
- Turkey Republic

20



blue - presidential republics, full presidential system
 green - presidential republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
 yellow - presidential republics, semi-presidential system
 orange - parliamentary republics
 red - parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch does not personally exercise power
 magenta - constitutional monarchies in which the monarch personally exercises power, often alongside a weak parliament
 purple - absolute monarchies
 brown - republics whose constitutions grant only a single party the right to govern
 olive - military dictatorships

21



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 olive - military dictatorships

22

An Important Fact

- Land has always been an important commodity to man.
 - First, because in the ANE people believed the land belonged to their gods so that if an invader sought to take a people's land, the battle took place not only on earth between the human combatants but also in the heavens between their gods with the more powerful gods prevailing and determining the outcome of the battle on earth.
 - Second, because land is not only the most important tool for survival as the means to grow food and feed livestock, but it also provides an element of permanence and security in order to establish a nation or empire with cities and homes.

23

Four Important Questions To Ask

1. Who has ***ruled over*** the land of Israel during the course of history?
2. Who has ***lived on*** the land of Israel during the course of history?
3. Who has ***the theological right*** to rule over and live on the land of Israel now?
4. What ***effect*** does a nation's/people's past have on their current mentality?

24

Who has <i>ruled over</i> the land of Israel?	Who has <i>lived on</i> the land of Israel?
1. Canaanites (3800-2000 B.C.)	Canaanites
2. Canaanites (2000-1800 B.C.)	Canaanites, Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob)
3. Canaanites (1800-1400 B.C.)	Canaanites
4. Israelites (1400-740 B.C.)	Israelites, Canaanites (Joshua, David, Isaiah)
5. Assyrians (900-609 B.C.)	Israelites, various Canaanites (Isaiah, Obadiah)
6. Babylonians (609-539 B.C.)	Mixed group
7. Persians (539-330 B.C.)	Israelites, Samaritans (Ezra, Nehemiah)
8. Greeks (330-320 B.C.)	Israelites, Samaritans
9. Ptolemies/Seleucids (320-160 B.C.)	Israelites, Samaritans
10. Hasmonians/Maccabees (160-60 B.C.)	Israelites, Samaritans
11. Romans (60 B.C.-A.D. 313)	Jews, but sparsely populated after A.D. 135
12. Byzantines (313-630)	Jews, but sparsely populated
13. Arab Muslims (630-1099)	Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians
14. Crusaders (1099-1291)	Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians, Crusaders
15. Mamluk Muslims (1291-1516)	Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians
16. Ottoman Muslims (1517-1917)	Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians
17. British (1918-1948)	Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians
18. Israelis (1948-Present)	Israeli Jews, Arab Muslims & Christians 25

Ten Divisions of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-539 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)
9. British Period (1918-1948)
10. State of Israel (1948-Present)

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)
- Persia (539-330 B.C.)
- Greece (Syria, Egypt) (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)
- United Nations (1947-Present)
- America (1948-Present)

27

Ancient Mediterranean World



28

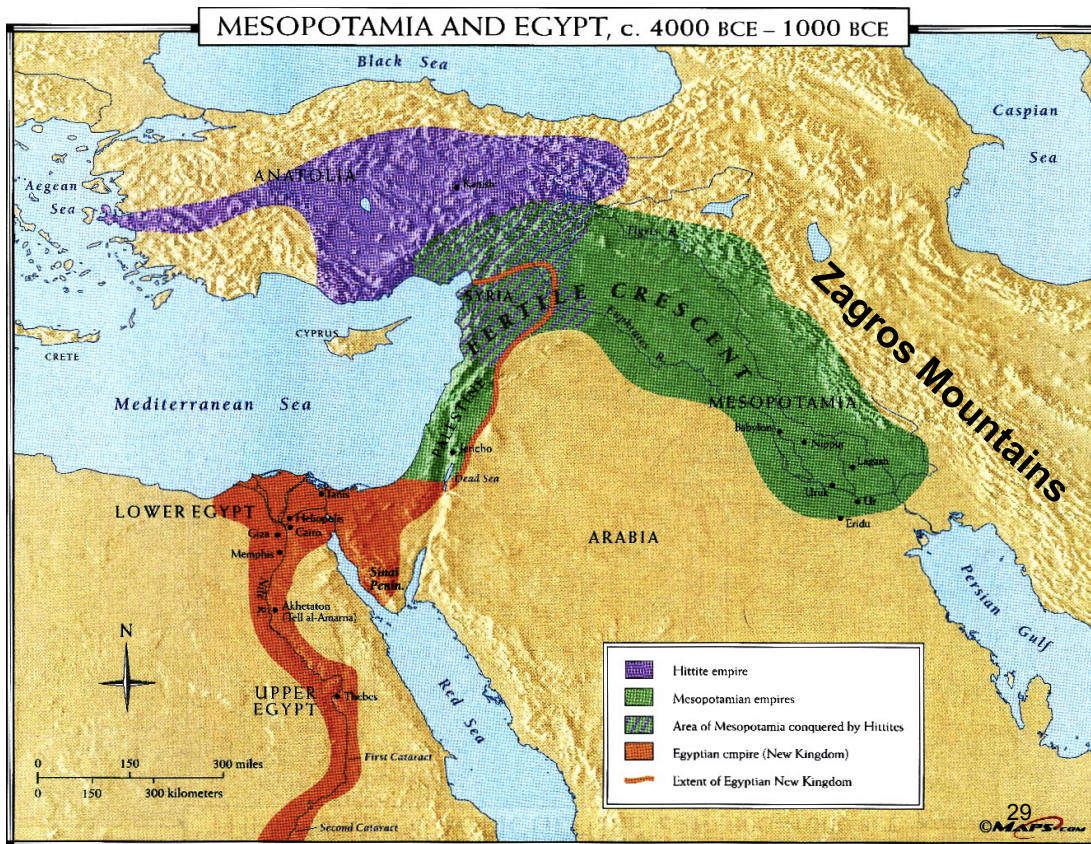
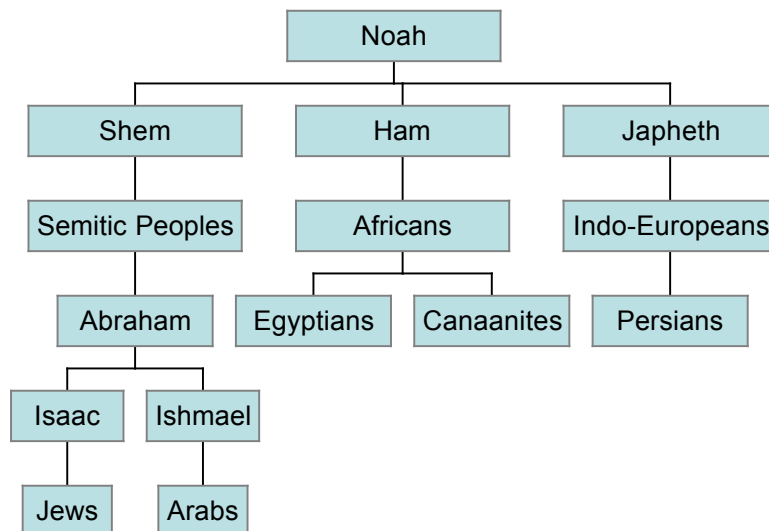
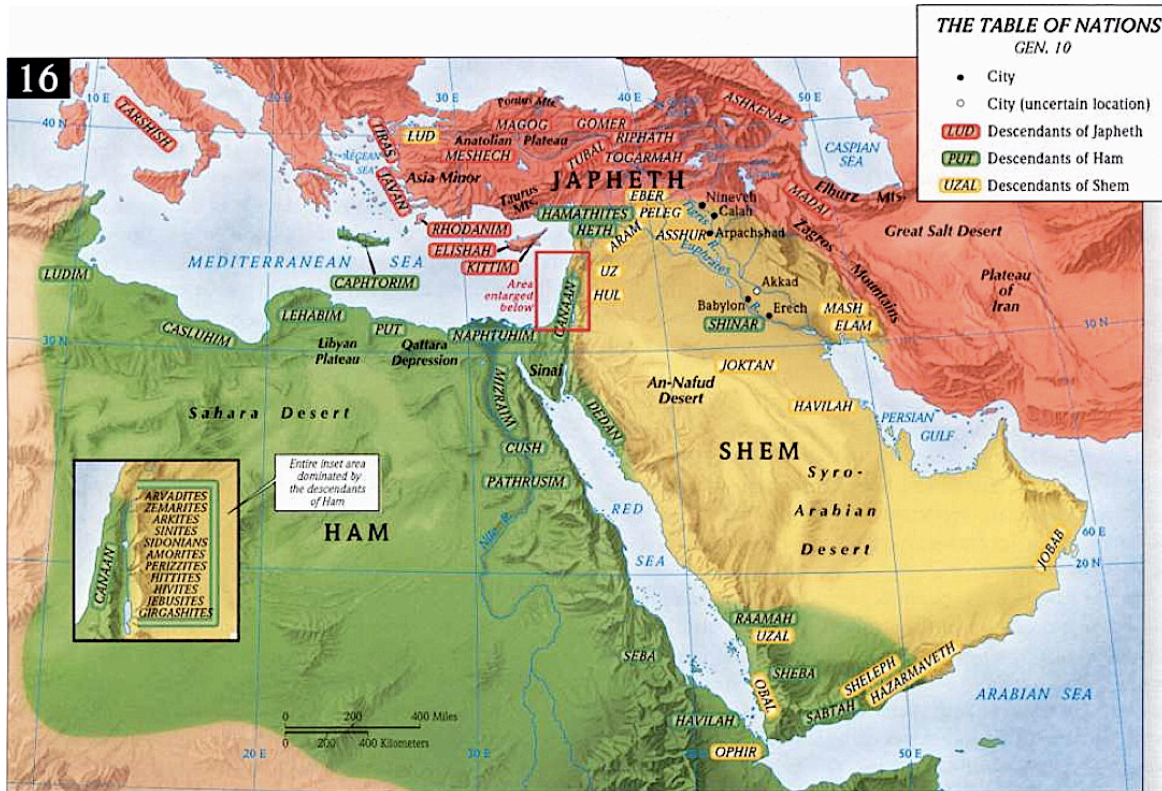


Table of Nations

Genesis 10





31

Historical Survey of the Middle East

Part 1

(3800 B.C.-the birth of Jesus Christ)
From the Sumerians To the Romans

32

First Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
 - “Patriarch” comes from the Greek words *pater* = father and *arche* = ruler, leader
 - The Patriarchs of the Jewish faith were Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob

33

General Flow of Slides Within Each Division of History

- First Section
 - Areas of Outside Influence on Palestine/Israel
- Second Section
 - Palestine/Israel

34

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey),
and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

35

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)

1. Mesopotamia (Iraq)
2. Egypt
3. Anatolia (Turkey)

36

Mesopotamia

- Means “Land Between Two Rivers”
- Modern Iraq
- Baghdad is on the Tigris River
- Babylon was on the Euphrates River
- Eventually in constant conflict in the ancient world for control of the land of Israel for economic and trade purposes

37

Mesopotamia

- Sumerians
- Akkadians

38

Sumerians

3800-2350 B.C.

- Southern Mesopotamia - southern Iraq
- Invented the wheel and plow
- Invented writing
 - Cuneiform (from the Latin *cuneus* = wedge) on clay tablets
- Polytheists and syncretists

39

Akkadians

2350-2000 B.C.

- Central Mesopotamia - central Iraq
- Conquered the Sumerians
- Religiously similar to the Sumerians so that Abraham may have begun his life as a pagan polytheist around 2000 B.C.

40

Egyptians

3200-520 B.C.

- Thirty-One Dynasties of Kings (3200-520 B.C.)
 - Kings were called Pharaohs (from per aa = Great House) who were considered gods
 - Polytheists like the others of the ANE
 - Hieroglyphics – means priestly writing; pictographs, i.e., picture writing
 - Eventually in constant conflict with Mesopotamians for control of the land of Israel
 - Great Pyramid of Giza and the Sphinx built around 2500 B.C.

41

Anatolia

- Modern day Turkey or Asia Minor
- Hittite Kingdom
 - Descendants of Heth, son of Canaan, son of Ham, son of Noah (Genesis 10:6-15)
 - Mentioned also in Genesis 15 as inhabitants of the land of Canaan
 - So a group must have migrated north from the land of Canaan to form this empire

42

Palestine/Israel during the Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)

- The biblical “land of Canaan”
 - Mentioned first in Genesis 11:31 in the midst of God’s call to Abraham
 - Inhabited by Canaanites
 - Descendants of Ham, son of Noah

43

Second Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)

44

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

45

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)

1. Mesopotamia (Iraq)
 - Old Assyrian Empire (2000-1750 B.C.)
with capital at Nineveh in northern Iraq
(now occupied by the Kurds)
2. Egypt
 - Middle Kingdom
3. Anatolia (Turkey)
 - Hittites

46

Palestine/Israel during the Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)

- Inhabited mostly by Canaanites

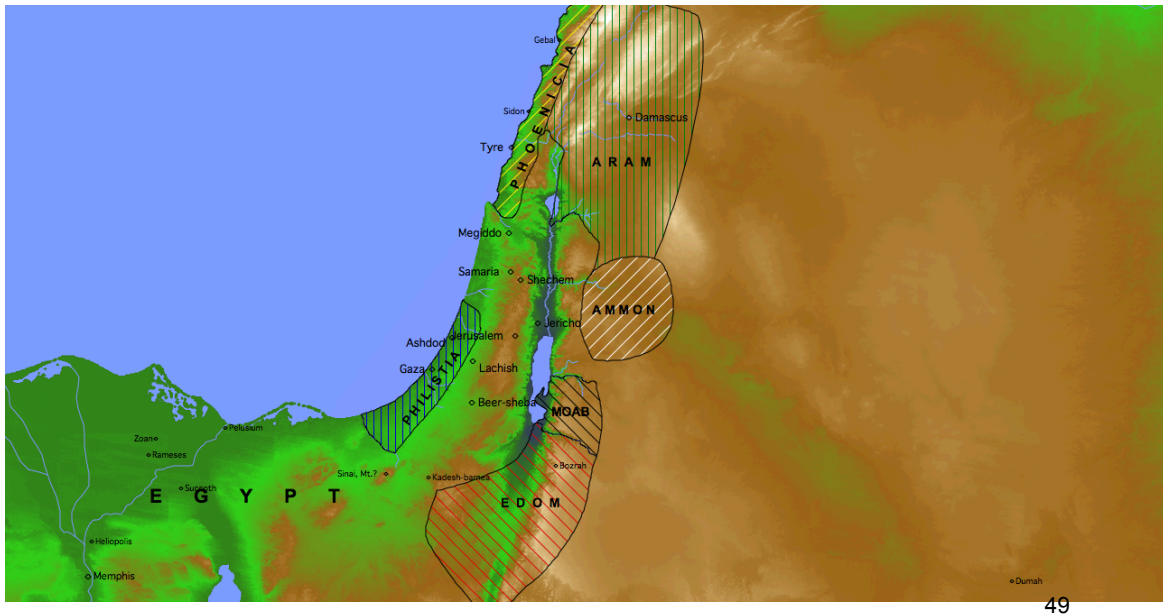
47

Canaanite Nations



48

Canaanites' Neighbors



Palestine/Israel during the Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)

- Inhabited mostly by Canaanites
- The Patriarchs of the Jews
 - Abraham (Genesis 12-25)
 - Isaac (Genesis 25-28)
 - Jacob (Genesis 25-50)

Abraham

Genesis 12-25

- The first Jew
- Called by God in Genesis 12:1-3 out of Ur of the Chaldees (southern Iraq) to the land of Canaan
 - Given four promises by God

51

Genesis 12:1-3

- 1 Now the LORD said to Abram, “Go forth from your country, and from your relatives and from your father’s house, to the land which I will show you;
- 2 And I will make you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great; and so you shall be a blessing;
- 3 And I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.”

52

Promises of God in Genesis 12:1-3

1. Land of Canaan (Palestine/Israel) - to Abraham and to his descendants
2. Descendants
3. Blessing of eternal life to him personally
4. Blessing of eternal life to those associated with him

53

Description of the “Promised” Land Genesis 15:18

18 On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, “To your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt as far as the great river, the river Euphrates.”

54

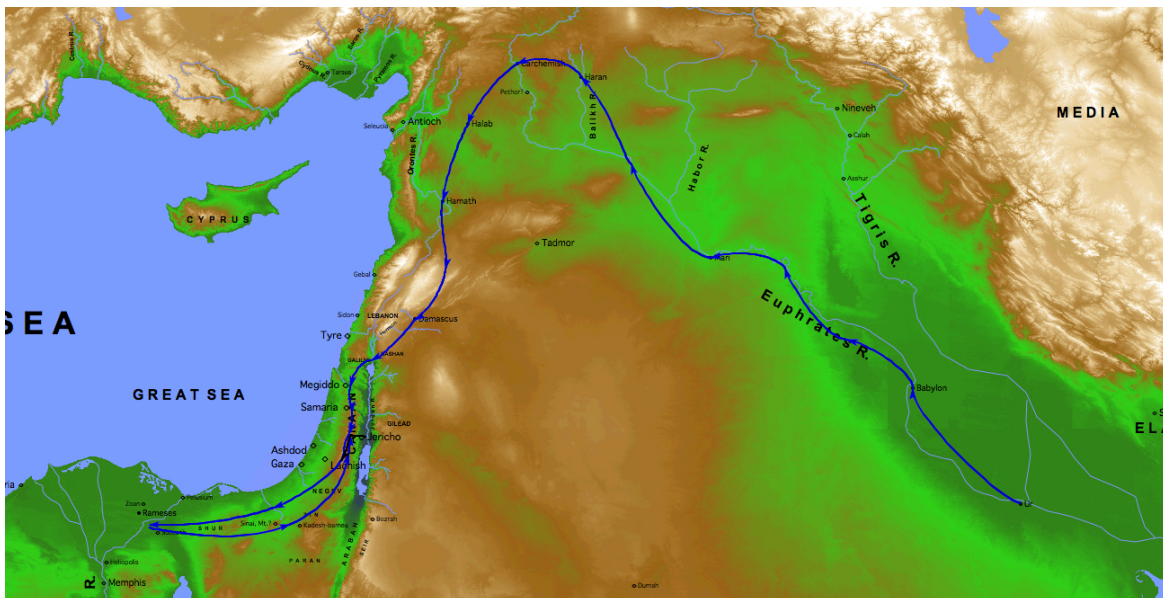
Abraham

Genesis 12-25

- Called by God in Genesis 12:1-3 out of Ur of the Chaldees (southern Iraq) to the land of Canaan
 - Given four promises by God
- Journeyed from Ur to Canaan

55

Abraham's Journeys



56

Abraham

Genesis 12-25

- Called by God in Genesis 12:1-3 out of Ur of the Chaldees (southern Iraq) to the land of Canaan
 - Given four promises by God
- Journeyed from Ur to Canaan
- Had two sons
 - Ishmael
 - Isaac

57

Genesis 21:10-12

- 10 Therefore she [Sarah] said to Abraham, “Drive out this maid [Hagar] and her son [Ishmael], for the son of this maid shall not be an heir with my son Isaac.”
- 11 The matter distressed Abraham greatly because of his son.
- 12 But God said to Abraham, “Do not be distressed because of the lad and your maid; whatever Sarah tells you, listen to her, for through Isaac your descendants shall be named.

58

Abraham's Two Sons

Genesis 16-22

- Ishmael
 - Born to Hagar, Sarah's Egyptian maid
 - Therefore **outside** the promises of God according to Genesis 21:10-12
 - Descendants are the Arabs
- Isaac
 - Born to Sarah
 - Therefore **inside** the promises of God according to Genesis 21:10-12
 - Descendants are the Jews

59

Isaac's Two Sons

Genesis 25-27

- Esau
 - Declared by God not to be the one who would inherit the promises of Abraham
 - Descendants are the Edomites
- Jacob
 - Declared by God to be the one who would inherit the promises of Abraham
 - Descendants are the twelve tribes of Israel, the Jews
 - God changed his name to Israel (*Yisrael*), which means "He Who Struggles With God"

60

Jacob's (Israel's) Twelve Sons

Genesis 28-50

- The twelve tribes of Israel
- Joseph
 - The second youngest
 - Sold into slavery and taken down to Egypt
 - Became Vice-Pharaoh of Egypt
 - His father, Jacob, and his brothers moved to Egypt during a famine
 - The Israelites spent 400 years there, from about 1800-1400 B.C.

61

Third Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)

62

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

63

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)

- Mesopotamia
 - Old Babylonian Empire (1780-1400 B.C.)
 - Code of Hammurabi, one of the earliest sets of laws (in the Louvre Museum in Paris)
- Anatolia
 - Hittites
- Egypt
 - Intermediate Dynasties (1750-1550 B.C.)
 - New Kingdom (1550-1300 B.C.)

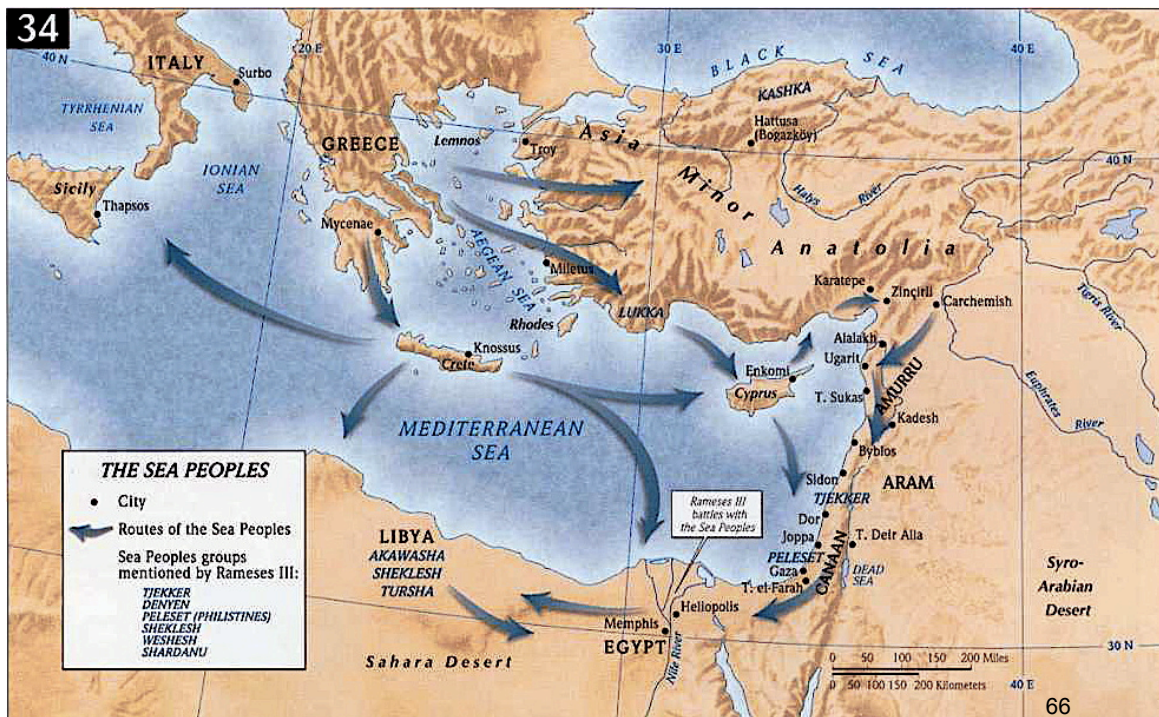
64

Palestine/Israel during the Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)

- Inhabited by Canaanites
 - Kenites, Kenizzites, Kadmonites, Hittites,... (Genesis 15:19-21)
 - Phoenicians (Semites?)
 - Name means purple - sold a purple dye
 - Coastal cities of Lebanon and Syria (Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, Beirut)
 - Planted trading colonies as far away as Carthage
 - Philistines (Hamites according to Genesis 10:14)
 - “Sea Peoples” - from northern Greece (?) around 1500 B.C.

65

Migration of Philistines



Fourth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)

67

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey),
and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

68

Outside Influences during the Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)

- Egypt
 - Pharaoh released the Israelites from slavery under the leadership of Moses
- Immediate neighbors during journey from Egypt to Canaan
 - Battles fought with Amalekites and others
- Immediate neighbors after settlement in the land
 - Philistines, Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites,...

69

God Delivered the Israelites

Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

- After 400 year sojourn in Egypt
- Enslaved by Pharaoh because they were becoming too numerous
- Moses led them out of Egypt back towards the “Land of Israel” which God had promised to Abraham in Genesis 12
- God met the Israelites at Mt. Sinai and gave them the Mosaic Covenant
- Wandered for 40 years because of their initial refusal to trust God

70

Deuteronomy 4:35-40

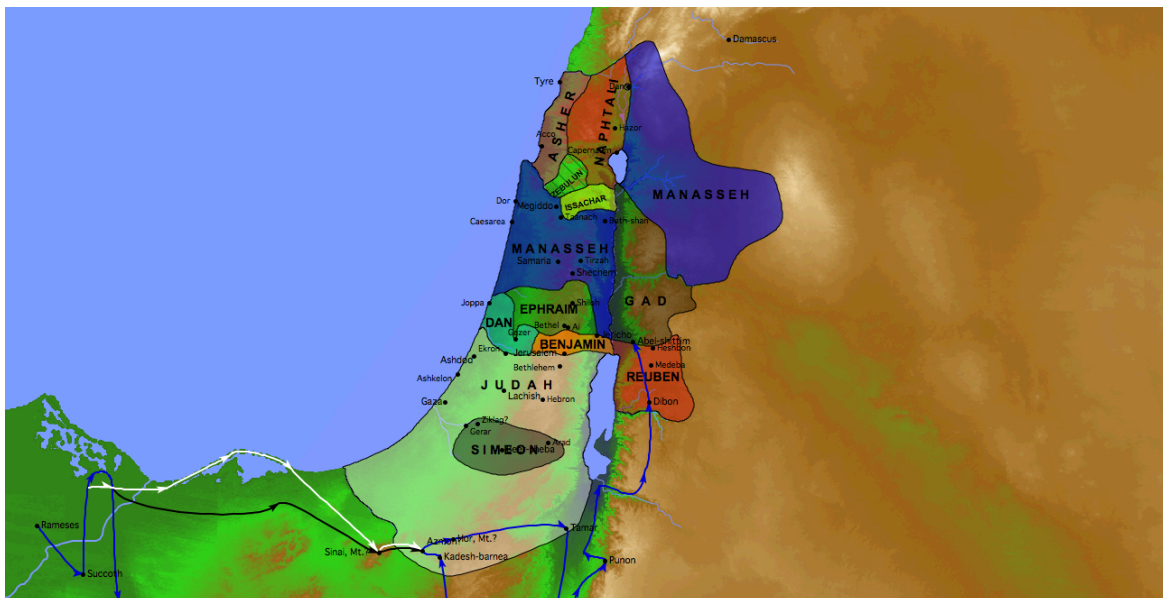
40 “So you shall keep His statutes and His commandments which I am giving you today, that it may go well with you and with your children after you, and that you may live long on the land which the LORD your God is giving you for all time.”⁷¹

Palestine/Israel during the Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.) Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel 1-7

- Land was inhabited by the Canaanites
- Joshua and the Israelites conquered the land
- Each tribe except the Levites received a portion of the land
- Judges led the Israelites during cycles of oppression from neighboring peoples
- Samuel was the last judge when the Israelites demanded a king

73

Tribes of Israel in Canaan



74

Fifth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-539 B.C.)

75

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey),
and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)

76

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)

- Mesopotamia
 - New Assyrian Empire (900-609 B.C.)
 - New Babylonian Empire (630-539 B.C.)
- Egypt
- Nations surrounding the land

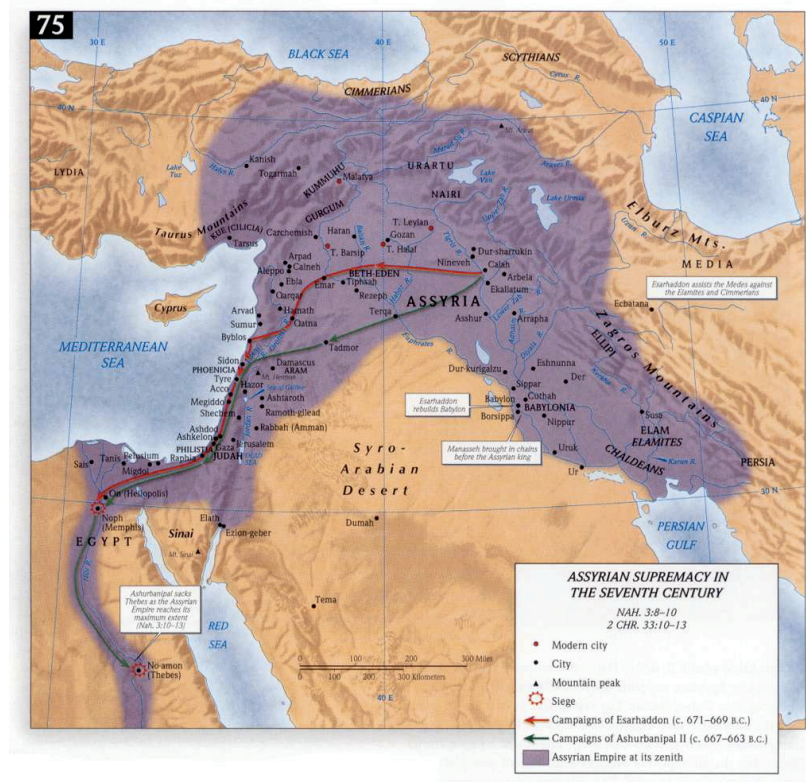
77

Mesopotamia

- New Assyrian Empire (900-609 B.C.)
 - Capital at Nineveh (northern Iraq)
 - Conquered the northern kingdom of Israel and took ten tribes into exile in 722 B.C.

78

Assyrian Empire



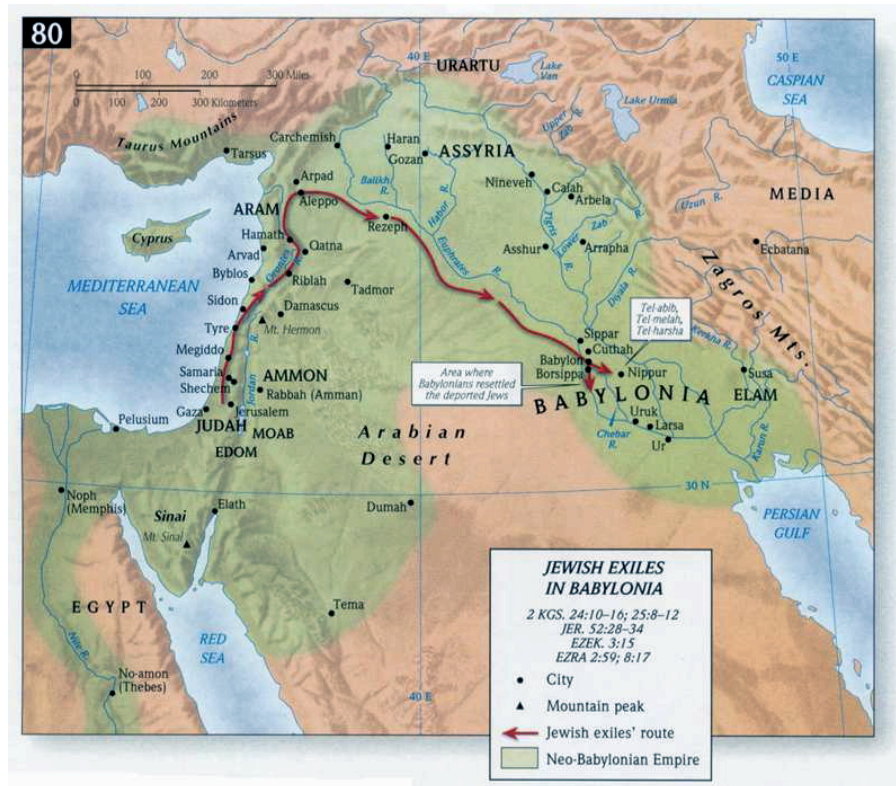
79

Mesopotamia

- New Babylonian Empire (609-539 B.C.)
 - Massive building in the city of Babylon
 - Hanging Gardens of Babylon - one of Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
 - Conquered the Assyrians in 609 B.C.
 - Conquered the southern kingdom of Judah, destroyed the temple in Jerusalem, and took the Jews into exile in 586 B.C.

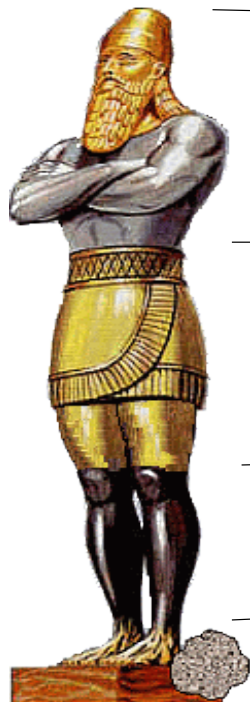
80

Babylonian Empire and Exile



81

Nebuchadnezzar's Dream - Daniel 2



Gold	Babylon 609-539 B.C.
Silver	Medo-Persia 539-331 B.C.
Bronze	Greece 331-168 B.C.
Iron	Rome 168-44 B.C.
Iron and Clay	Rome 44-476 A.D.

82

Egypt

- King Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings 3)
- King Hoshea of Israel sought an alliance with So, Pharaoh of Egypt, to resist the Assyrians (2 Kings 17)
- Pharaoh Neco killed King Josiah at Megiddo (2 Kings 23)

83

Nations Surrounding the Land

- Sometimes harassed the Israelites militarily
- Sometimes influenced the Israelites to worship their gods instead of God exclusively

84

Palestine/Israel
during the
Monarchy and Exile (1050-539 B.C.)
1 Samuel 8 - 2 Kings 25

- Monarchy (1 Samuel 8 - 1 Kings 11)
- Divided Monarchy (1 Kgs 12 - 2 Kgs 24)
- Exiles (2 Kings 17; 2 Kings 25)

85

Monarchy

- Israelites demanded a king (1 Samuel 8)
- Effectively ended the time of the judges
- Three kings before the monarchy became divided

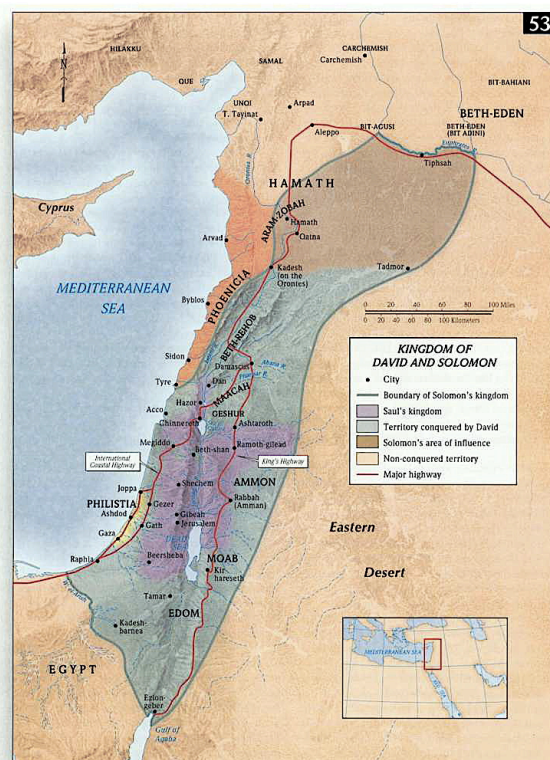
86

First Three Kings of Israel

- Saul (r. 1020-1004 B.C.)
 - 1 Samuel 8-31
- David (r. 1004-965 B.C.)
 - 1 Samuel 16 - 2 Samuel 24
 - Killed Goliath, the Philistine champion
 - Enlarged the kingdom from the Red Sea to the Euphrates River
 - Established Jerusalem as the capital (3000th anniversary in 2000)
- Solomon (r. 965-930 B.C.)
 - 2 Samuel 12 - 1 Kings 11
 - Became the wisest man of his day
 - Built the first temple in Jerusalem

87

David's and Solomon's Kingdom



88

Davidic Covenant

Basis of Jewish Messianic Expectations

2 Samuel 7:8-16

- 8 "Now therefore, thus you shall say to My servant David, 'Thus says the LORD of hosts, "I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, to be ruler over My people Israel.
- 9 "I have been with you wherever you have gone and have cut off all your enemies from before you; and I will make you a great name, like the names of the great men who are on the earth.
- 10 "I will also appoint a place for My people Israel and will plant them, that they may live in their own place and not be disturbed again, nor will the wicked afflict them any more as formerly,
- 11 even from the day that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel; and I will give you rest from all your enemies. The LORD also declares to you that the LORD will make a house for you.
- 12 "When your days are complete and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, who will come forth from you, and I will establish his kingdom.
- 13 "He shall build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever.
- 14 "I will be a father to him and he will be a son to Me; when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,
- 15 but My lovingkindness shall not depart from him, as I took it away from Saul, whom I removed from before you.
- 16 "Your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throne shall be established forever.'"

Two Important Points of Jewish Messianic Expectations

- God will place the people of Israel in the land that He promised to Abraham, and there they will live securely, free of oppression and harassment from any enemies.
- One of David's descendants, the Messiah (Anointed One), will rule over the people of Israel and bring peace to the world.

Divided Monarchy

- Northern Kingdom of Israel
 - Twenty (20) kings
 - Destroyed and taken into captivity by Assyria in 722 B.C.
- Southern Kingdom of Judah
 - Twenty (20) kings
 - Destroyed and taken into captivity by Babylon in 586 B.C.

91

Israel and Judah



92

Two Exiles

- Assyrian Exile/Captivity (722 B.C.)
- Babylonian Exile/Captivity (586 B.C.)

93

Assyrian Exile/Captivity

- 2 Kings 17
- Involved only the northern kingdom of Israel
- “Ten Lost Tribes of Israel” who later went on to make up the bulk of the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews in Russia and Europe
 - Did not return until recently except in relatively small amounts
 - Lost the knowledge of their tribal affiliations
 - Known also as the Jewish Diaspora (Dispersion)

94

Babylonian Exile/Captivity

- 2 Kings 25
- Involved only the southern kingdom of Judah
- Tribes of Judah and Benjamin
 - Did return seventy or so years later
 - Also lost the knowledge of their tribal affiliations
 - Known also as the Jewish Diaspora (Dispersion)
- Babylonians replaced the Jews with Samaritans, peoples of mixed races
 - Jesus' conversation with the Samaritan woman (John 4)

95

New Covenant

Jeremiah 31:31-34

- 31 "Behold, days are coming," declares the LORD, "when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah,
- 32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them," declares the LORD.
- 33 "But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days," declares the LORD, "I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.
- 34 "They will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, 'Know the LORD,' for they will all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them," declares the LORD, "for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more."

96

Sixth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-539 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

97

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)
- Persia (539-330 B.C.)
- Greece (Syria, Egypt) (330-60 B.C.)

98

Persia

- The Persian Empire (559-330 B.C.)
- Persians conquered the Babylonians in 539 B.C.
- Capital at Susa in southern Iran, east of Iraq across the Zagros Mountains

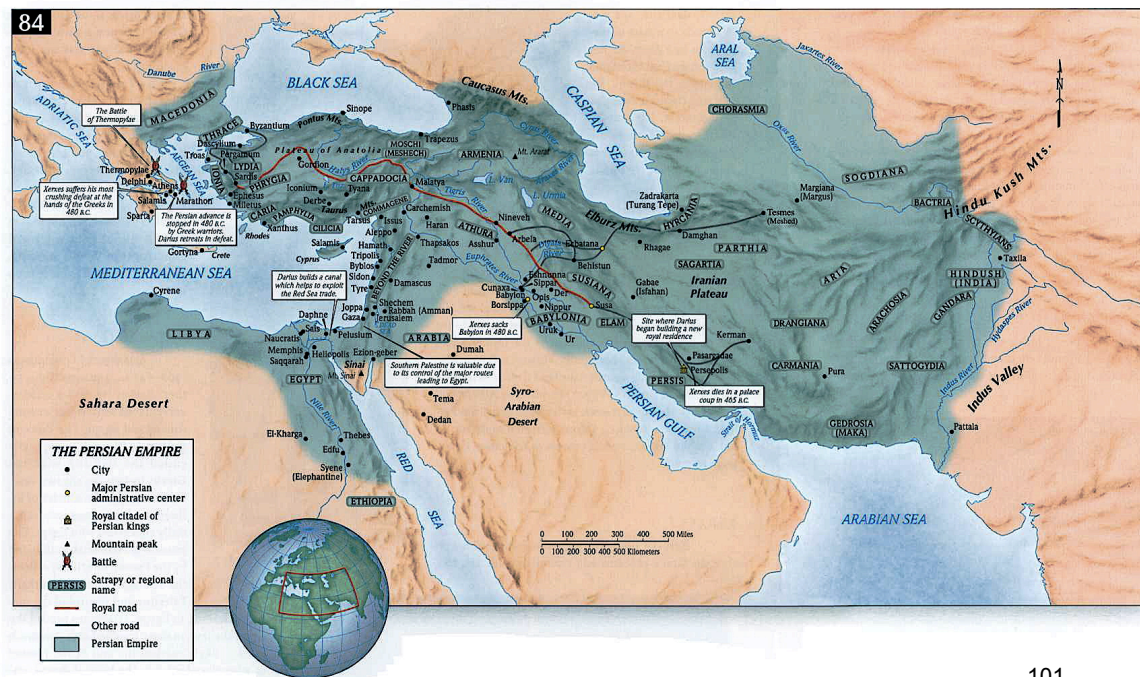
99

Persian Empire

- Important rulers mentioned in the Bible
 - Cyrus (559-530 B.C.) - permitted the Israelites to return to the land of Israel (Ezra 1) from Babylon
 - Darius (521-486 B.C.) - verified in 520 B.C. the Israelites' right to rebuild the temple (Ezra 6)
- Religion was Zoroastrianism
 - Monotheists - worshiped Ahura Mazda
 - We get our word "paradise" from Zoroastrianism
- Persian Empire lasted until 333 B.C. when Alexander the Great defeated Darius III at the Battle of Issus
 - Approximately 200 years of Persian influence on the Jews who returned from Babylon around 538 B.C.

100

Persian Empire

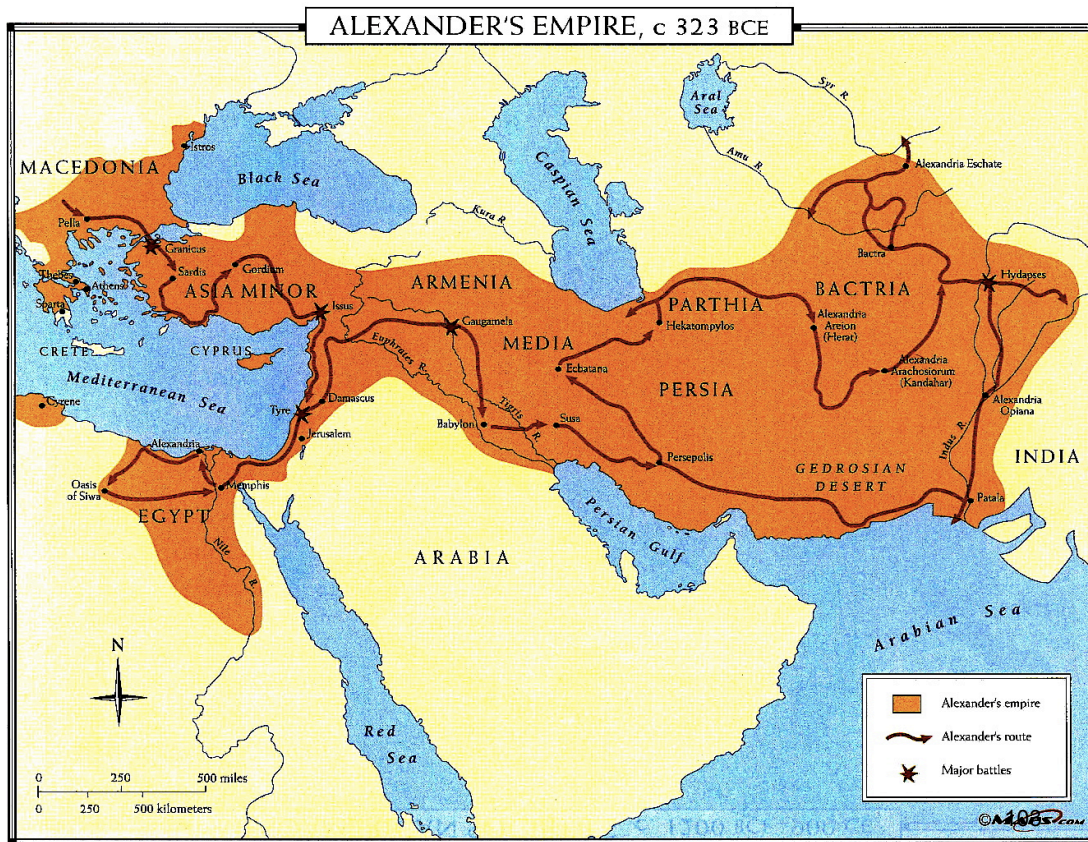


101

Greece

- Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.)
 - Ruled 336-323 B.C.
 - Defeated Persia in 333 B.C. at the Battle of Issus in southern Turkey
 - Soon afterwards conquered the land of Israel
 - Died in Babylon in 323 B.C. one month shy of his 33rd birthday
 - Major Hellenistic influence throughout his empire
 - The Hebrew scriptures were translated into Greek around 170 B.C. because of so many Greek speaking Jews
 - The New Testament was written in Greek by Christians who were mostly Jewish

102



Syria and Egypt

- After Alexander's death in 323 B.C., his empire was divided amongst four generals
- Seleucus took Mesopotamia and Iran, setting up the Seleucid Empire that included Syria
- Ptolemy took Egypt, setting up the Ptolemaic Empire that included the land of Israel
- The Seleucids and Ptolemies periodically fought over the land of Israel for almost 200 years

Alexander's Divided Empire

Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy



Palestine/Israel during the Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)

- Return from Babylonian Captivity (539 B.C.-450 B.C.)
 - Ezra-Nehemiah
- Pre-Hasmonean Leadership (500-142 B.C.)
- Hasmonean Leadership (142-40 B.C.)

Return From Babylonian Captivity

- Persia conquered Babylon in 539 B.C.
- The exiles began returning to Jerusalem under King Cyrus (Ezra 1)
- Temple rebuilt (Second Temple) and completed in 516 B.C. (Ezra 6)
- Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt under the leadership of Nehemiah (445 B.C.)
- Many Jews remained in Babylon

107

Pre-Hasmonean Leadership 500-142 B.C.

- The Hasmoneans were a family who became influential in Israel during the 2nd century B.C. as recorded in 1 and 2 Maccabees
- The Jews were ruled by Persia from 539-333 B.C.
- Then conquered by Alexander the Great around 333 B.C.
- Then oppressed under the rule of both the Ptolemies and the Seleucids
- They finally revolted in 165 B.C. under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus (“the Hammer”) against the Seleucids who had desecrated the temple
 - Their victory is commemorated by the festival of Hanukkah celebrating the miracle that a day’s portion of oil in the menorah lasted for eight days, allowing for the cleansing and rededication of the temple

108

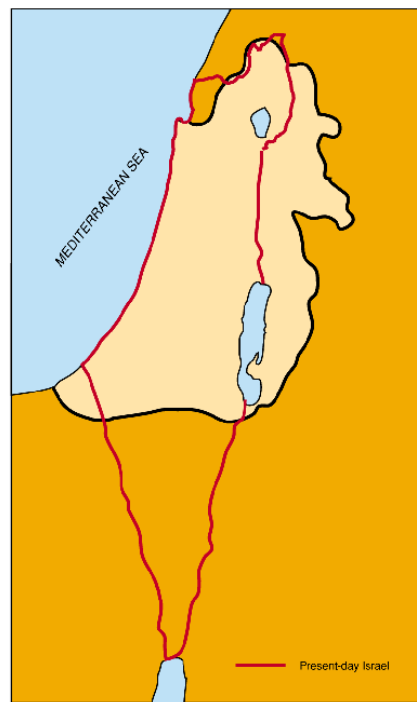
Hasmonean Leadership

142-40 B.C.

- The Hasmonean Kingdom was established by the Jews to the effect that the king would also be the high priest
- In spite of assassinations and conspiracies, the kingdom survived for 100 years

109

Hasmonean Kingdom



The Hasmonean Kingdom,
1st Century BCE

110

Seventh Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-539 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (539-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

111

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-539 B.C.)
- Persia (539-330 B.C.)
- Greece (Syria, Egypt) (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

112

Two Areas of Outside Influence during the Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)

- Roman Empire (60 B.C.-A.D. 313)
- Byzantine Empire (A.D. 313-630)

113

Roman Empire 60 B.C.-A.D. 313

- The expansion of the initial Roman city-state into an empire began long before the birth of Christ
- The Roman Republic changed to the Roman Empire either with the appointment of Julius Caesar as perpetual dictator in 44 B.C. or with Octavian becoming Augustus Caesar in 31 B.C. (r. 31.B.C.-A.D.14) - depending upon the historian

114

Roman Empire Under Augustus

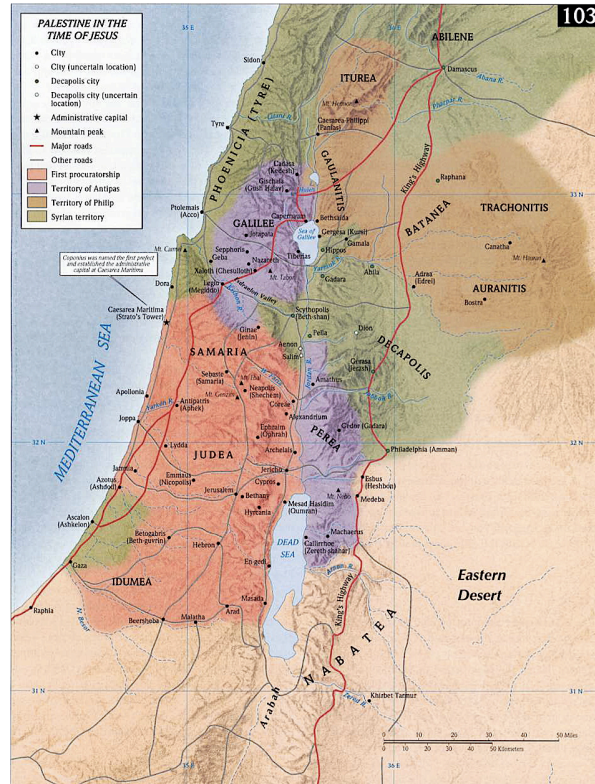
31.B.C. - A.D. 14



Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (60 B.C.-Birth of Jesus Christ)

- Herod the Great was installed by the Romans as a vassal king over the land of Israel around 74 B.C.
 - An Idumean who are descendants of the Edomites and Esau
 - He refurbished the second temple
- The Roman general Pompey sacked Jerusalem in 61 B.C, and the land of Israel came under complete Roman control
 - Hasmonean leadership effectively ended in 40 B.C.
- The Romans called the land around Jerusalem *Judea* (used 46x in the New Testament)

Palestine During the Time of Jesus



117

Historical Survey of the Middle East

Part 2

(The birth of Jesus Christ-the Present)
From the Romans To the Israelis

Summary of Part 2

- The Romans expelled the Jews from Israel in A.D. 135
- The Muslim Arabs (and then Turks) conquered, populated, and ruled over the area from 630-1917
- The European Christian Crusaders somewhat controlled Israel for an interval of less than 200 years from 1099 to 1291
- Jews began large scale immigrations to Israel in the late 1800's with the rise of political Zionism
- The British ruled over the area for 30 years from 1918 to 1948
- The Israelis have ruled over the State of Israel since 1948 with often great opposition from the surrounding Arab countries

119

Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (Birth of Jesus Christ-A.D. 313)

- Beginning of Christianity through Jesus of Nazareth and its spread by his apostles and subsequent believers

120

Jesus the Messiah

Christianity's Messianic Expectations

Revelation 19:11-16

- 11 And I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse, and He who sat on it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and wages war.
- 12 His eyes are a flame of fire, and on His head are many diadems; and He has a name written on Him which no one knows except Himself.
- 13 He is clothed with a robe dipped in blood, and His name is called The Word of God.
- 14 And the armies which are in heaven, clothed in fine linen, white and clean, were following Him on white horses.
- 15 From His mouth comes a sharp sword, so that with it He may strike down the nations, and He will rule them with a rod of iron; and He treads the wine press of the fierce wrath of God, the Almighty.
- 16 And on His robe and on His thigh He has a name written, "KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

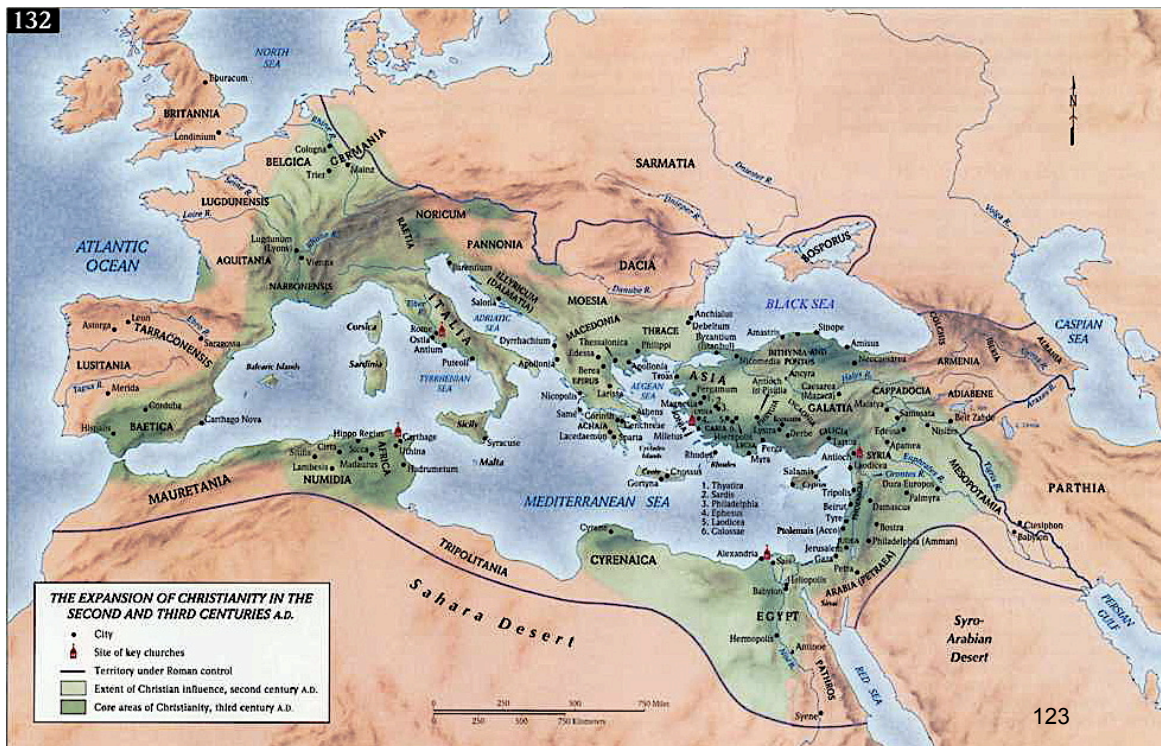
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Important Aspects of Christian Messianic Expectations

- Jesus of Nazareth will return as:
 - Messiah (Christ, Anointed One)
 - Conqueror of his enemies
 - Ruler over his people (both believing Jews and believing Gentiles) and the "earth"
 - New heavens and a new earth
 - King of the eternal kingdom of God where his people will dwell

122

Christian Expansion Up To A.D. 300



Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (Birth of Jesus Christ-A.D. 313)

- Beginning of Christianity through Jesus of Nazareth and its spread by his apostles and subsequent believers
- Two revolts in Israel by the Jews against the Romans
 - A.D. 70
 - Destruction of Jerusalem and the Second Temple by the Roman general Titus
 - A.D. 132
 - Effects lasted for 1700 years

Jewish Revolt Against the Romans A.D. 132

- Bar Kokhba Revolt (led by Simon bar Kokhba)
- Emperor Hadrian summoned his general Sextus Severus from Britain, and troops were brought from as far away as the Danube River in Germany
- 580,000 Jews were killed
- Remaining Jews were either exiled or sold into slavery
- 50 fortified towns and 985 villages were razed
- Hadrian renamed the area Palaestina as an insulting reminder of the Jews' ancient enemies, the Philistines

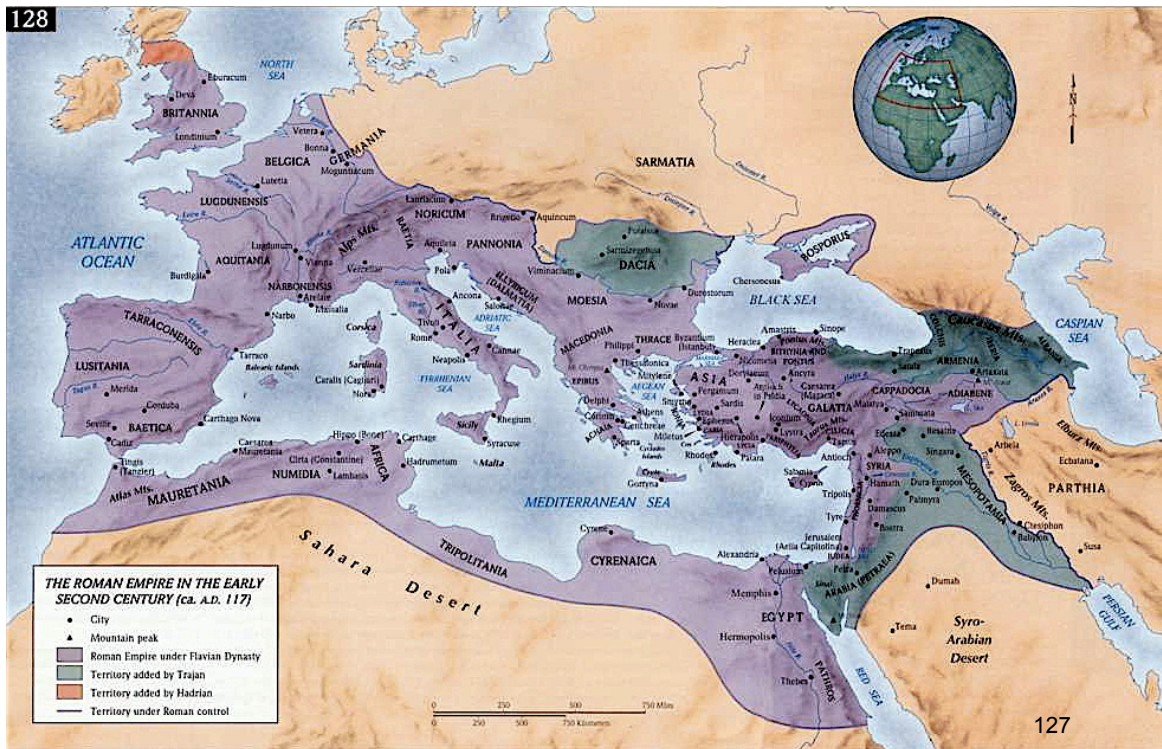
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Long Term Consequences of The Jewish Revolt after Their Destruction and Expulsion in A.D. 135

- Jewish communities continued to exist in Galilee
 - Priests were replaced by rabbis as leaders
 - The temple was replaced by synagogues as the focus of Jewish worship
- Formation of the Talmud
 - Record of rabbinic discussions of Jewish law, ethics, customs, and history (Oral Law) that expands upon the Written Law of the Hebrew scriptures
- Jewish religious center shifted to Babylon for a long time
 - And to those who were descendants of the Babylonian exile in 586 B.C.
- Messianic hopes became mostly abstract and spiritualized
 - Jewish connection with the land of Israel remained mostly abstract for the next 1700 years until the rise of the Zionist Movement (1800's)
 - Small groups of Jews did intermittently return to Palestine over the next 1700 years

126

Roman Empire Around A.D. 117



Byzantine Empire A.D. 313-630

- Roman emperor Constantine converted to Christianity around 313
- He moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium in 330 and renamed it Constantinople (modern day Istanbul)
- Rome was sacked in 410 by the Visigoths, weakening the empire in the west

Byzantine Empire

A.D. 500



129

Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (A.D. 313-630)

- Became mainly a Christian area
- Churches built in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Galilee
- Monasteries established throughout the land
- Jewish rights were heavily restricted
- The Sassanids (Persians) invaded the land and restored Jewish rights in 614
 - The Sassanids' religion was Zoroastrianism
- Byzantine army recaptured Jerusalem and expelled all the Jews in 629

130

Eighth Division of History

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5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

131

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)

132

Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) and surrounding Muslim lands
- Asia (Turks and Mongols)
- Europe
- Egypt

133

Rule Over Palestine/Israel during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arab/Turkish Rule (636-1099) - Muslim
- Crusader Ruler (1099-1291) - Christian
- Egyptian Mamluk Rule (1291-1516) - Muslim
- Turkish Ottoman Rule (1517-1917) - Muslim

134

Arabian Peninsula

- Saudi Arabia
 - Arabia was sparsely populated by various Arabic speaking people who were mostly polytheistic
- Rise and spread of Islam

135

Rise and Spread of Islam

1. Muhammad
2. Islam's beliefs
3. Muhammad's successors
4. Two sects of Islam
 - a. Sunni
 - b. Shia
5. Spread of Islam

136

1. Muhammad

- Lived approximately 570-632
- Born in Mecca on the Arabian Peninsula
- Founded the religion of Islam about 610
- Moved to Medina around 622
- Eventually united the entire Arabian Peninsula under Islam and started expansion into Egypt, Syria, and Iraq

137

Arabian Peninsula



138

2. Islam's Beliefs

- “Islam”
 - From Arabic root meaning safety, peace (cf. Shalom)
 - As a noun it means submission, surrender (Muslim)
- Muhammad was God's final prophet
- Qur'an as scripture was revealed to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel
- Five Pillars of Islam as the most fundamental aspects of the Qur'an
- Day of Judgment where everyone's deeds will be judged and forgiveness provided if merited
- Sharia (“well-trodden path”) as the body of Islamic law governing public and some private aspects of life
- Jihad

139

Five Pillars of Islam

1. Testimony of Faith

The statement that “there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His last messenger”

2. Ritual Prayer

Five daily prayers - daybreak, noon, mid-afternoon, after sunset, in the early part of the night

3. Obligatory Almsgiving

That is distributed to the poor

4. Fasting

During the month of Ramadan, the 9th month in the Islamic lunar calendar

5. Pilgrimage to Mecca

Compulsory once in a lifetime during the month of Zul Hijjah

140

Jihad

- Means “striving, struggle” in which all Muslims must take place that will eventually result in the reappearance of the twelfth imam, Muhammad al-Mahdi, who will change the entire world into a perfect Islamic society alongside the prophet Jesus before the Day of Judgment
 - **Islam’s Messianic Expectations**
- Five kinds of jihad
 1. Of the heart - inner struggle against evil
 2. By the tongue - against evil through writing and speech
 3. By the pen and knowledge - against evil through scholarly study of Islam
 4. By the hand - against evil through moral actions and political activity
 5. By the sword - holy war against those opposed to Islam

141

Other Definitions

- Caliph
 - Successor to Muhammad, representative
- Caliphate*
 - Government ruled by a Caliph over the Islamic world under Islamic law—sharia
- Iman
 - Leader
- Sheikh
 - Elder of a tribe, lord, revered elder man, Islamic scholar
- Mufti
 - Islamic scholar who is an interpreter or expounder of sharia

142

3. Muhammad's Successors/Caliphs

1. Abu Bakr (632-634)
 - Muhammad's father-in-law
2. Umar (634-644)
 - Friend of Muhammad
3. Uthman (644-656)
 - Friend of Muhammad
4. Ali (656-661)
 - Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law
 - Considered the first Imam and the first legitimate Caliph/Successor to Muhammad by the Shiites

143

4. Two Sects of Islam

- Sunni
- Shia

144

Sunni

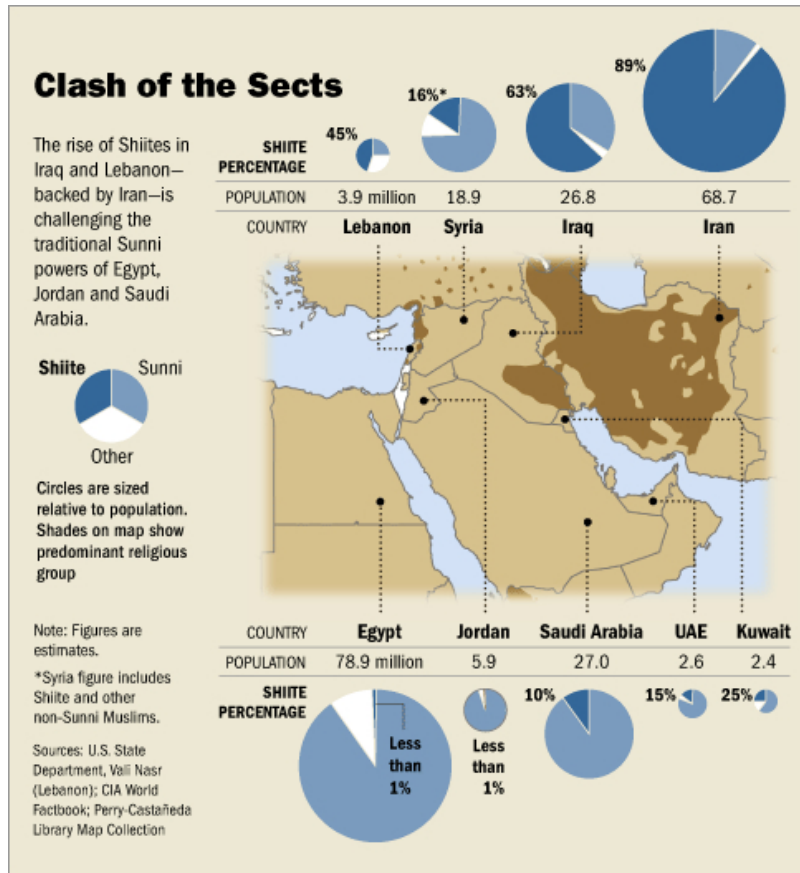
- From Arabic word meaning “tradition”
- The Sunnis believe that the primary sources of Islamic law are the Qur’an and the Sunnah (tradition) of the prophet Muhammad
- Largest sect - 85-90% of Muslims
- Believe that all the first four successors to Muhammad were legitimate

145

Shia

- Short for *Shi’at Ali*, meaning followers of Ali, the fourth successor to Muhammad and therefore for them the first real Imam
 - Believe the first three successors were usurpers
- Believe that only specific persons from Muhammad’s family were the best source of knowledge about Islam
- 10-15% of Muslims
- Believe there were twelve Imams from Ali (656-661) to Muhammad al-Mahdi (868-present—in the sense that he was hidden by God and will reveal himself as their “Messiah” on the day of resurrection and judgment)
 - Consider the Imams to have been infallible

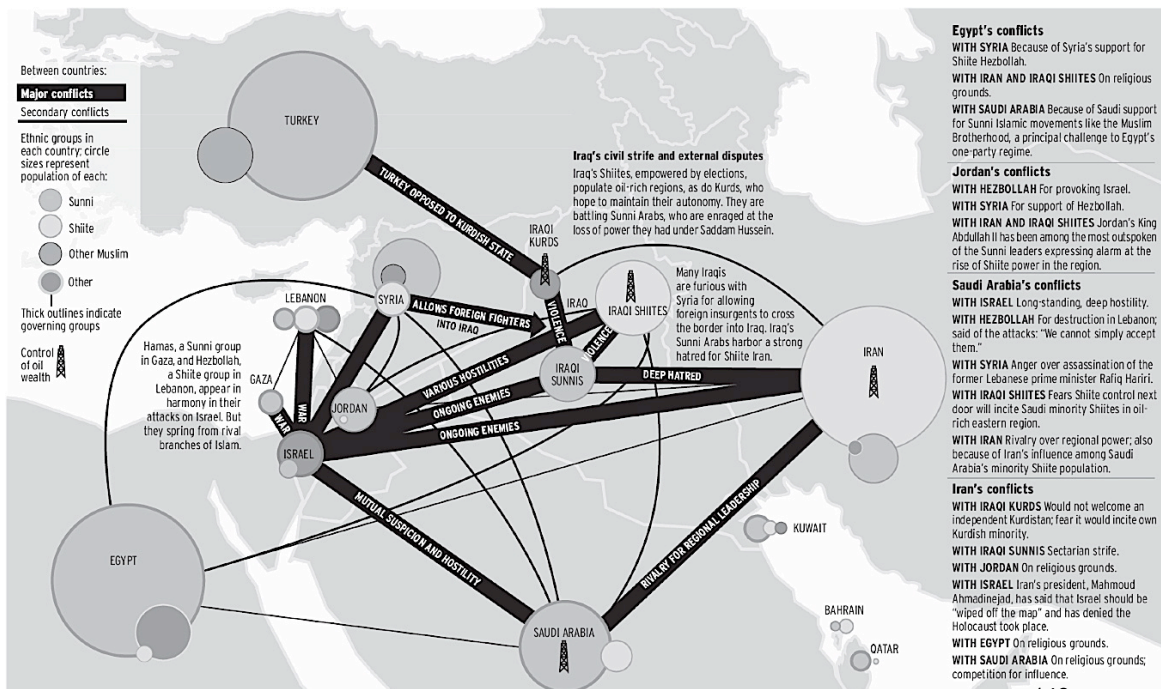
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147

Modern Middle East Disputes

Wall Street Journal

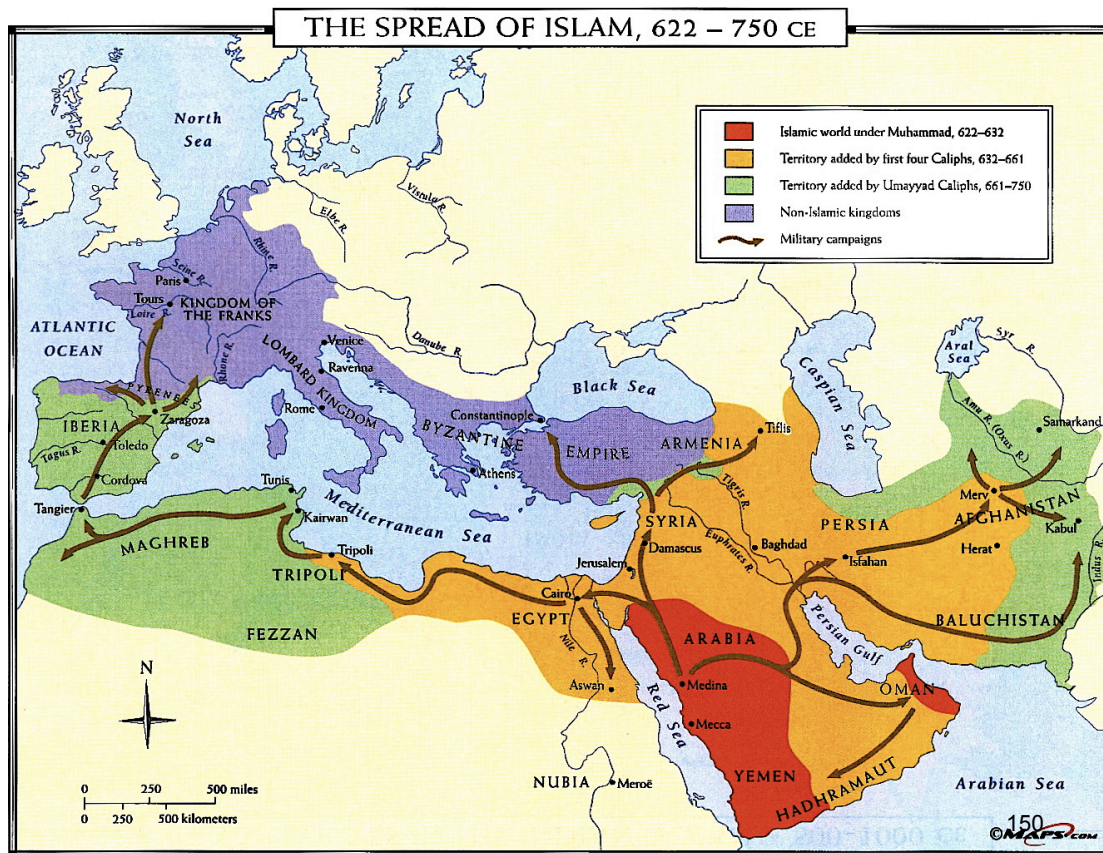


148

5. Spread of Islam

- By Muslim Arab armies who moved north from the Arabian Peninsula beginning in the 7th century
 - First into Egypt,
 - Then west along northern Africa and into Spain,
 - And into Palestine and Syria,
 - Then east into Persia/Iran as far as Afghanistan and northern India
- Constituted the migration of Arabs from Arabia to all these lands

149



5. Spread of Islam

- Muhammad (622-632) - Arabian Peninsula
- First four successors (632-661) - added Egypt, Syria, Persia, Armenia
- Ummayyad Caliphate (651-758) - added north Africa, Spain, Pakistan
 - Moved the capital to Damascus in modern day Syria
- Abbasid Caliphate (758-1258)
 - Moved the capital to Baghdad in modern day Iraq
 - The Caliphate eventually lost Spain and North Africa

151

Abbasid Caliphate

Prior to Its Fall by the Mongols in 1258



Asia

- Seljuk Turks
- Mongols

153

Seljuk Turks

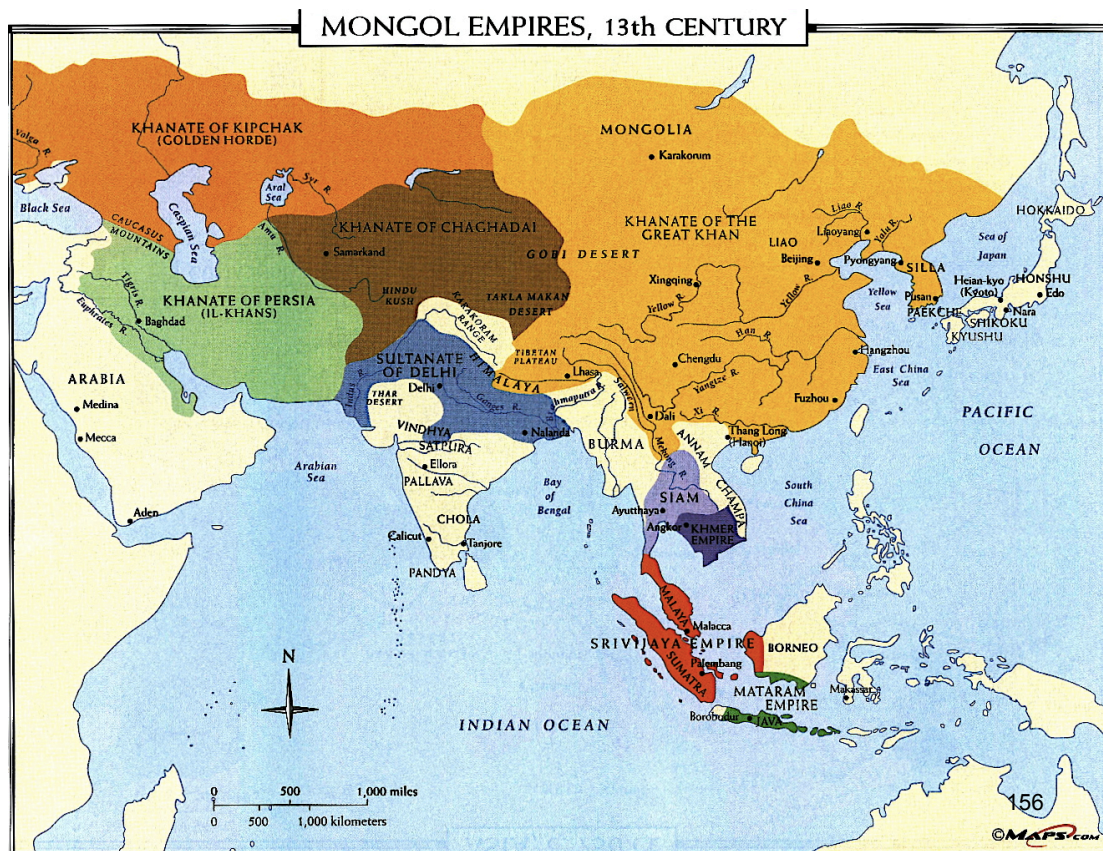
- Migrated from central Asia (north of the Caspian and Aral Seas) around 1100 during the Abbasid Caliphate
- Converted to Islam
- Conquered Jerusalem in 1071
- Settled in central Turkey
- Later formed the Ottoman Empire with its capital at Istanbul

154

Mongols

- Migrated from northeastern Asia (north of the Gobi Desert) around 1250

155



Mongols

- Migrated from northeastern Asia (north of the Gobi Desert) around 1250
- Converted to Islam and brought an end to the Abbasid Caliphate when they sacked Baghdad in 1258
- Defeated by the Muslim Mamluks of Egypt and had no significant influence in the Middle East afterwards

157

Palestine/Israel during Arab/Turkish Rule (636-1099)

- Ruled by Muslim Caliphs from Damascus, Baghdad, and Egypt
- Dome of the Rock built on the site of the Jewish Temple (691)
 - Site includes the Al-Aqsa Mosque (709-715)
- Jerusalem conquered by Seljuk Turks (1071)
 - Lasted only 28 years until the First Crusade in 1099

158

Dome of the Rock



West Wall and the Dome of the Rock



Inscriptions on the Dome of the Rock

- “The Anointed One, Jesus son of Mary, was only a Messenger of God, and His Word which He conveyed unto Mary, and a spirit from Him. So believe in God and His messengers, and say not 'Three' - Cease! (it is better for you!) - God is only One God. Far be it removed from His transcendent majesty that He should have a son.”
- “There is no god but God. He is One. He has no associate. Say: He is God, the One! God, the eternally Besought of all! He begetteth not, nor was begotten. And there is none comparable unto Him. Muhammad is the Messenger of God, the blessing of God be on him.”
 - So direct statements against Christianity and specifically the trinity and Jesus’ deity¹⁶¹

Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- Muslims believe the Qu’ran replaces the Bible because the Jews and Christians distorted the message of God and proved themselves unworthy of retaining the purity of the Scriptures
 - But Abraham was the first Muslim
- Both Christianity and Islam believe they are the recipients of God’s final message and revelation
 - “Triumphalism” - the only way to heaven
- Talmud of Judaism proclaims that every person who obeys his/her society’s moral laws will be accepted by God
 - So Islam’s real beef is with Christianity, and the conflict exists not only because of their differences but also because of their similarities.

Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- In the 1990's the Muslims attributed the downfall of the USSR to jihad
- Osama bin Laden perceives the world as a conflict between true religion (Islam) and a corrupted one (Christianity)
 - And the defeat of the effeminate Americans will be relatively easy compared to the USSR
 - 9/11 began a new stage—attacks within the US
 - O.b.L. views our recent elections as equally significant to the collapse of the USSR
 - So that we are on our way to becoming weaker and weaker which will allow for the triumph of Islam and sharia in the US

163

Europe

- Crusades
- Ottoman Empire
- 19th Century Movements
- World War I

164

Europe

Crusades

- Appeal by Pope Urban II in 1095 to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims
 - First Crusade (1095-1099)
 - Second Crusade (1145-1149)
 - Third Crusade (1189-1192)
 - Fourth Crusade (1201-1204)
 - Fifth Crusade (1271-1221)
 - Sixth Crusade (1228-1229)
 - Seventh Crusade (1248-1254)
 - Eighth Crusade (1270)
 - Ninth Crusade (1271-1272)

165

Palestine/Israel

during

Crusader Rule (1099-1291)

- Crusaders captured Jerusalem and killed most of the city's non-Christian population (1099)
- Established the Latin Kingdom of the Crusaders which survived until 1291
- Jerusalem was recaptured and held by the Muslim ruler Saladin (1187)
- Pilgrimages and more crusades by Christians from Europe afterwards
- Final defeat of Crusaders by the Mamluks from Egypt (1291)

166

Egypt

- Mamluk Empire (1250-1517)
 - Slave-soldiers of the Arabs based in Egypt
 - Defeated Crusaders and took over control of Palestine in 1291
 - Defeated by the Ottoman Turks in 1517

167

Palestine/Israel during Mamluk Rule (1291-1517)

- Dark age of sorts
 - Ports and roadways destroyed to prevent new crusades from being successful
 - Cities and towns in Palestine declined
 - Jerusalem mostly abandoned
 - Poverty in both the Jewish and Arab communities
 - Only about 1,000 Jewish families in 1517
 - Therefore mostly Muslim Arabs, but some Christian Arabs also

168

Europe

Ottoman Empire

- Came into existence in 1299 once the Muslim Turks moved through Iraq and settled in Turkey
- Captured Constantinople, effectively ending the Byzantine Empire in May, 1453
 - The Turks renamed it Istanbul
- Ruled by Sultans (sometimes calling themselves “Caliph”)
 - Invited Jews fleeing the Spanish Inquisition (~1500) to immigrate
- Defeated the Egyptian Mamluks and took over control of Palestine from 1517 to 1917
- Repulsed after the Battle of Vienna in 1683 that began the decline of this Muslim empire

169





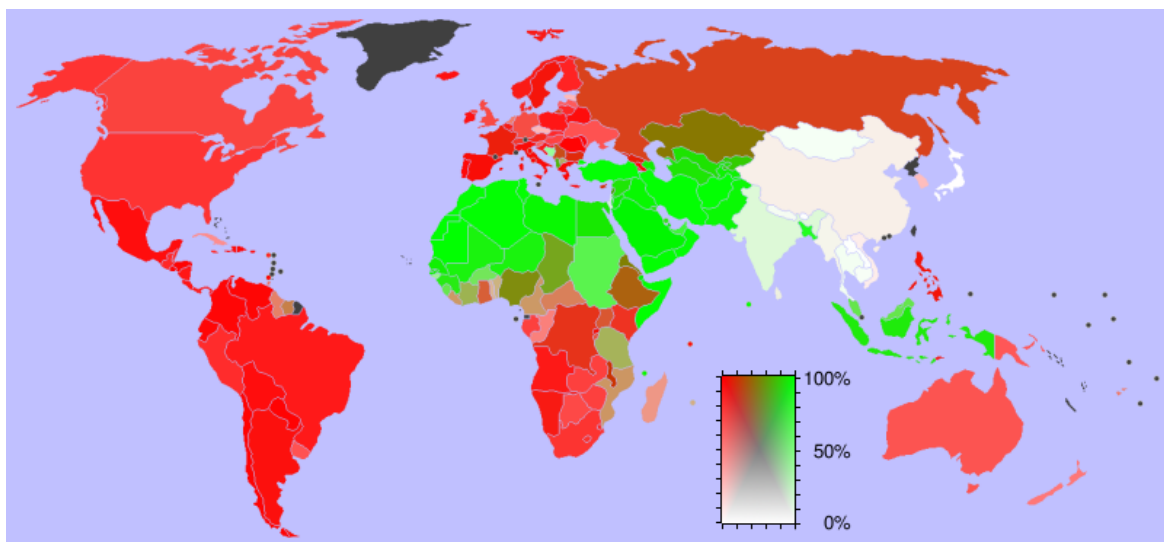
5. Spread of Islam

- Wahhabism
 - Founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al Wahhab (1703-1792)
 - Led an Islamic movement in eastern Arabia to return Islam to its original principles
 - Allied himself with the House of Saud which culminated in the creation of modern Saudi Arabia in 1932
 - "The day of judgment will not arrive until Muslims fight Jews, and Muslims will kill Jews until the Jew hides behind a tree or a stone. Then the tree and the stone will say, 'Oh Muslim, oh, servant of God, this is a Jew behind me. Come and kill him.' Except one type of a tree, which is a Jew tree. That will not say that."
 - Taught to 14-year-old boys in Saudi Arabia
 - Osama bin Laden grew up in Saudi Arabia
 - With oil revenues the Saudi Arabian government has spent millions (?) of dollars to spread Wahhabism by the building of mosques and Qu'ran schools around the world

Islam by Country



Christianity vs. Islam



Europe

19th Century Movements

- European powers and America jockeyed for position in the Middle East
- British, French, and American scholars launched studies in biblical archaeology
- Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and U.S. opened consulates in Jerusalem
- Rise of political Zionism

175

Europe

Rise of Political Zionism

- Effort by the Jews to return to the land of Israel as an internationally recognized home for Jewish people
- First Zionist writings published in Yugoslavia in 1840's
- Large scale immigration of Jews into Palestine in the late 1800's due to persecution in Eastern Europe and disillusionment in Western Europe
- First Zionist Congress in 1897

176

Europe

First Zionist Congress (1897)

- Basel, Switzerland
- Promoted return of Jews to Palestine
- Included idea of internationally recognized Jewish homeland
- Originally was to be under Ottoman or German rule
- Founded the Zionist Organization

177

Europe

World War I (1914-1918)

- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire vs. Great Britain, France, U.S., Russia, Italy
- Great Britain and France hoped to divide the Ottoman Empire's holdings in the Middle East after the war
 - Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916)
 - Balfour Declaration (1917)

178

Sykes-Picot Agreement

1916

- Secret understanding between Britain and France regarding the Middle East after WWI
- France would acquire Lebanon, Syria, and portions of Turkey and northern Iraq
- Great Britain would acquire Jordan and southern Iraq, with Palestine jointly overseen pending consultations with other Allied powers
 - Great Britain also promised Arab independence in the same areas for help against the Ottoman Turks, but never fulfilled their promise

179



180

Balfour Declaration

1917

- Memorandum from Lord Balfour, foreign secretary to the British government, to the prominent British Jew Lord Rothschild
- Formal British declaration for support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine without violating the civil rights of the existing non-Jewish communities

181

Palestine/Israel during Ottoman Rule (1517-1916)

- Slight increase in Jewish population over 300 years
 - First large-scale immigration from Russia (1882-1903)
 - 24,000 Jews, 380,000 Arabs in Palestine in 1880
 - Second large-scale immigration from Russia and Poland (1904-1914)
 - 85,000 Jews, 615,000 Arabs in Palestine in 1914
- Jewish majority in Jerusalem with Hebrew as the predominant language by 1870
- British forces entered Jerusalem and ended 400 years of Ottoman rule in December, 1917

182



Ninth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)
9. British Period (1918-1948)

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)
- United Nations (1947-Present)

185

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the British Period (1918-1948)

- Surrounding Arab countries
- Great Britain
- United Nations

186

Surrounding Arab Countries

- Some efforts to live peacefully with the Jews in Palestine
- Some efforts to disrupt Jewish immigration and the establishment of a Jewish homeland

187

Great Britain

- British Mandate (1920)
- British divided the mandate (1922)
- Peel Commission (1937)
- British White Paper (1939)
- British request to the United Nations (1947)

188

Great Britain British Mandate (1920)

- League of Nations granted Great Britain a mandate to control Palestine and the Transjordan (modern Jordan)
- Included provisions for Great Britain to:
 - Help the Jews build a national homeland
 - Set up self-governing institutions comprised of both Jews and Arabs
- British divided the mandate in 1922

189

British Mandate 1920



190

British Mandate Divided 1922



191

Palestine/Israel during British Rule (1918-1948)

- British census in 1922
 - 590,000 Muslim Arabs
 - 71,000 Christian Arabs
 - 83,000 Jews
- Set up of self-governing institutions failed because:
 - Jews feared they would have an Arab majority
 - Arabs did not want to include Jews
- Arab oppression of the Jews and riots against the British in 1920, 1921, and 1929
- Arab Revolt in 1936

192

Important Point

- In the 1920's Winston Churchill stated that the Jews should exercise the political power and control in Palestine but also support "the moral and material benefit of all Palestinians."
- Don Wagner (*Anxious for Armageddon*)
 - "This is the crux of the issue in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict...because Churchill [and the British government] failed to see the consequences of these assumptions and their effect on the Palestinian majority."

193

Great Britain Peel Commission in 1937

- British recommended dividing Palestine into two states - one Jewish, one Arab
 - With the voluntary transfer of populations
- Jews as a minority considered the plan
- Arabs as a majority rejected the plan

194

Great Britain

White Paper in 1939

- Response to further unrest between Jews and Arabs was to limit Jewish immigration to Palestine to 15,000 persons per year for the next five years
- British later requested in 1947 that the United Nations settle the “Question of Palestine”

195

Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- The Rise of Anti-Semitism in Muslim lands
 - Starting in the 17th century conditions for Jews deteriorated in the Muslim world as anti-Semitism was introduced by Christian missionaries
 - In 1940 after the collapse of the French government during WWII, the French colonies allied themselves with the Nazi run Vichy Government with Germans’ coming into Syria and Iraq, thus increasing anti-Semitism there
 - Islamic view is that once land is under Islamic law it should remain such forever and be regained if lost

196

United Nations

- In November, 1947 the General Assembly passed UN Resolution 181 to partition the land of Palestine
 - Establishing two states
 - Jewish state
 - Arab state
 - Establishing one international zone
 - Jerusalem
 - To go into effect on May 14, 1948

197

United Nations Partition Plan 1947



198

Palestine/Israel just after UN Resolution 181 (1947-1948)

- 600,000 Jews and 1.2 million Arabs in Palestine
- Jews accepted and Arabs rejected the resolution
- Mufti of Jerusalem began attacking Jewish settlements
- Massacre of Arab community Deir Yassin by the Jewish Irgun
- Arab Palestinians, especially professionals and the better educated, began leaving Palestine
- British did little to stop the conflicts

199

Tenth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)
9. British Period (1918-1948)
10. State of Israel (1948-Present)

200

Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
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- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)
- United Nations (1947-Present)
- America (1948-Present)

201

Three Areas of Outside Influence during the State of Israel (1948-Present)

- Surrounding Arab Countries
- Europe
- America

202

Surrounding Arab Countries

- Some efforts to live peacefully with the Jews in Israel
- Some efforts to eliminate the Jews in Israel

203

Europe and America

- Economic involvement with both Arab countries and Israel that has affected their judgment of the situation in the Middle East
- US Foreign Aid to Israel as of 2006
 - \$92 billion since 1949
 - \$3 billion/year (\$1.2 billion in economic aid; \$1.8 billion in military aid)
 - 30% of total foreign aid budget
- Recognition of the recent history of the Jews that has motivated them to support Israel

204

Palestine/Israel since the Establishment of the State of Israel in 1948

- Eight (8) major military conflicts with either the Arab countries or the Palestinian Arabs
- Thirteen (13) attempts to establish peace between Israel and either the Arab countries or the Palestinian Arabs

205

Eight (8) Major Conflicts with Arab Countries and Palestinians

1. 1948 - War of Independence
2. 1956 - Suez Canal Crisis
3. 1967 - Six Day War
4. 1973 - Yom Kippur War
5. 1982 - Israel's Invasion of southern Lebanon
6. 1987 - First Intifada
7. 2000 - Second Intifada
8. 2006 - Israel-Gaza Conflict and Israel-Hezbollah Conflict

206

Thirteen (13) Attempts to Establish Peace

1. 1949 - Armistices signed with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon
2. 1957 - Israeli forces withdrawn from Sinai Peninsula after Suez Canal Crisis
3. 1967 - Cease-fire ending hostilities
4. 1973 - Cease-fire ending hostilities
5. 1978 - Camp David Accords
6. 1979 - Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel
7. 1991 - Madrid Conference
8. 1993 - Oslo Accords
9. 1994 - Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty
10. 2000 - Camp David Summit
11. 2001 - Taba Summit
12. 2002 - Road Map for Peace
13. 2006 - Annapolis

207

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1940's

- Jews proclaimed the State of Israel (May 14, 1948)
- Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq invaded Israel (May 15, 1948)
 - War of Independence (May, 1948 - March, 1949)
 - Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and Israeli Air force (IAF) established
- Israel signed armistices with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon (not with Iraq) (beg. February, 1949)
 - West Bank came under Jordanian rule
 - Gaza Strip came under Egyptian rule
 - Jerusalem divided with Jordan's controlling the eastern part, including the Old City and the Temple Mount, and Israel's controlling the western part

208

Armistice Lines 1949-1967



209

Palestinian Refugee Problem

- The U.N. reported that between April, 1948 and July, 1949 approximately 760,000 Palestinians were forcibly expelled from their homes and Israel seized an additional 23% of the land designated for an eventual Arab state
- Many more Palestinians fled of their own volition either simply to escape the war or at the encouragement of the attacking Arab states with the understanding that they could return after the Jews were eradicated
- Israel refused to readmit more than a small number (100,000?) of the refugees
- Up to the present day the U.N. has registered more than four million Palestinian refugees worldwide

210

Palestinian Refugee Problem

- Current Palestinian refugee counts are approximately:
 - Jordan - 1,800,000 refugees
 - Gaza - 990,000 refugees
 - West Bank - 700,000 refugees
 - Syria - 430,000 refugees
 - Lebanon - 404,000 refugees
 - Saudi Arabia - 240,000 refugees
 - Egypt - 70,000 refugees

211

Jewish Refugee and Immigration Counts

- By various accounts, approximately 800,000 Jews fled, were expelled, or emigrated from Arab countries between 1945 and 1956
 - Immigration doubled the Jewish population in Israel to over 1.2 million from 1948 to 1952

212

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1960's

- Arab League founded the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964
 - Goal was to destroy the State of Israel and establish an independent Palestinian State
- Syria began shelling Galilee communities from the Golan Heights in 1966
- Six-Day War against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan (June 5-10, 1967)

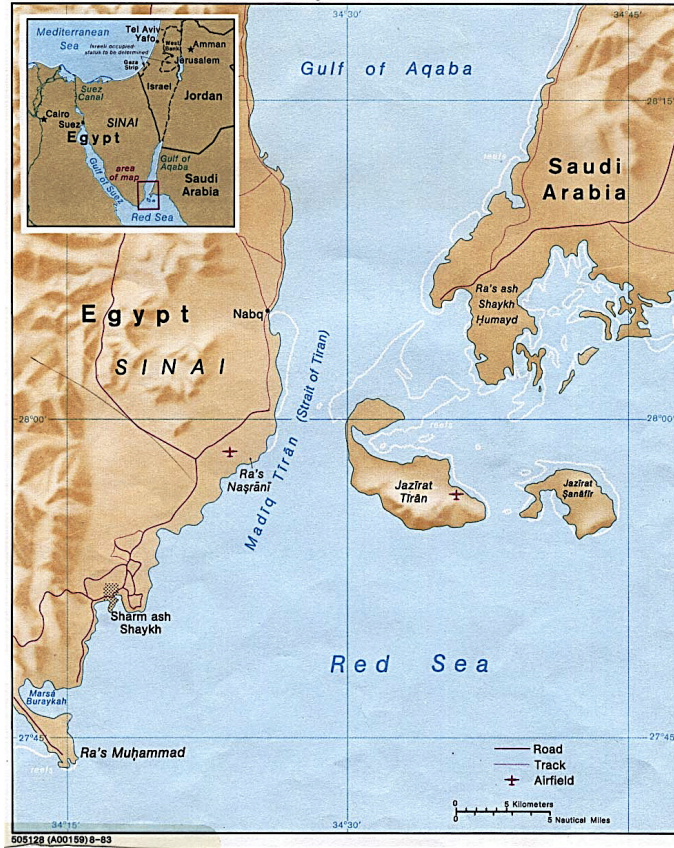
213

Six-Day War against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan (June 5-10, 1967)

- Egyptian Pres. Nasser moved troops into the Sinai Peninsula and blocked the Straits of Tiran
- Israel launched a preemptive strike, destroying 400 of Egypt's air force planes
- Jordan and Syria attacked Israel
- After the ceasefire:
 - Israel took control of all of Jerusalem
 - Israel took control of the West Bank and the Golan Heights
 - Israel regained control of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula

214

Strait of Tiran



215

Six-Day War June 5-10, 1967



216

Six-Day War Ceasefire Lines 1967



217

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1970's

- Yom Kippur War against Egypt and Syria (October, 1973)
 - Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal and the Syrian army invaded the Golan Heights, both crossing the ceasefire lines of the 1967 Six-Day War
 - Israel advanced to within 20 miles of the Syrian capital, Damascus and withdrew
 - Israel crossed the Suez Canal and withdrew
 - Ceasefire after 20 days

218

Yom Kippur War Ceasefire Lines

October 24, 1973



219

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1970's

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 - Israel advanced to within 20 miles of the Syrian capital, Damascus and withdrew
 - Israel crossed the Suez Canal and withdrew
 - Ceasefire
- Egyptian Pres. Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem (1977)
- Sadat and Israeli P.M. Menachem Begin signed the Camp David Agreements led by U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter (1978)
 - Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt
- Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel (1979)
 - Ended a 30 year state-of-war between the countries

220

Menachem Begin, Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat Camp David, 1978



Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1980's

- Egyptian Islamic Jihad assassinated Pres. Sadat (1981)
- Israeli Air Force (IAF) destroyed Iraqi nuclear reactor (1981)
- Israel invaded southern Lebanon to stop Palestinian refugee attacks (1982)
 - Israel remained there for 18 years
- Many Palestinians fled southern Lebanon while Iran sent its revolutionary guards there to organize a resistance movement, Hizb Allah (party of God), or Hezbollah (1982)
- First Intifada (revolt against Israel) began in the Gaza Strip and West Bank as Palestinians became increasingly frustrated with Israeli presence (1987-1991)
 - Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in the Gaza Strip founded Hamas (1987), a Palestinian Sunni organization which refuses to recognize the state of Israel and now controls the Gaza Strip

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1990's

- Iraqi scud missiles hit Israel during the Gulf War (1991)
- Oslo Peace Accords (1993)

223

Oslo Peace Accords

September, 1993

- Signed by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat
- Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people
- PLO renounced terrorism and committed itself to amend its charter so as to recognize Israel and have as its goal a Palestinian state alongside Israel
 - Amending the charter has never happened
- Establishment of the Palestinian Authority
- Resulted in transfer of powers and responsibilities in the West Bank from Israel to the Palestinian Authority (August, 1994)

224

Yitzhak Rabin, Bill Clinton, Yasser Arafat Washington D.C., September 13, 1993



225

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1990's

- Iraqi scud missiles hit Israel during the Gulf War (1991)
- Oslo Peace Accords (1993)
- Israel continued building settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Israel and Jordan signed the Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty (1994)
 - Ended a 46 year state-of-war between countries
- Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement (1995)
 - To broaden Palestinian self-government in the West Bank

226

Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 2000's

- Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon (2000)
- Camp David Summit
- Second Intifada after Ariel Sharon visited the Temple Mount (September, 2000)
- Taba Summit (January, 2001)
- Road Map for Peace by U.S. Pres. George W. Bush (2003)
- Anti-Terrorist Fence (2003)
- Hamas won a victory in Palestinian parliamentary elections (January, 2006)
- Israel-Gaza Conflict (June-July 2006)
- Israel-Hezbollah Conflict (July-Aug. 2006)
 - Ceasefire in southern Lebanon (August 14, 2006)
- Fatah-Hamas conflict - resulting in Hamas controlling the Gaza Strip and Fatah controlling the West Bank
- Annapolis - U.S. attempt to bring together Israelis and Palestinians after seven years with P.M Ehud Olmert and Pres. Mahmoud Abbas pledging peace by end of 2008²²⁷

Camp David Summit July, 2000

- U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Israeli P.M. Ehud Barak
- Eventual proposals by Clinton
 - Palestinians would receive 97% of the West Bank
 - Refugees could return with Israeli consent
 - Arab neighborhoods and the temple mount would be incorporated into the Palestinian state

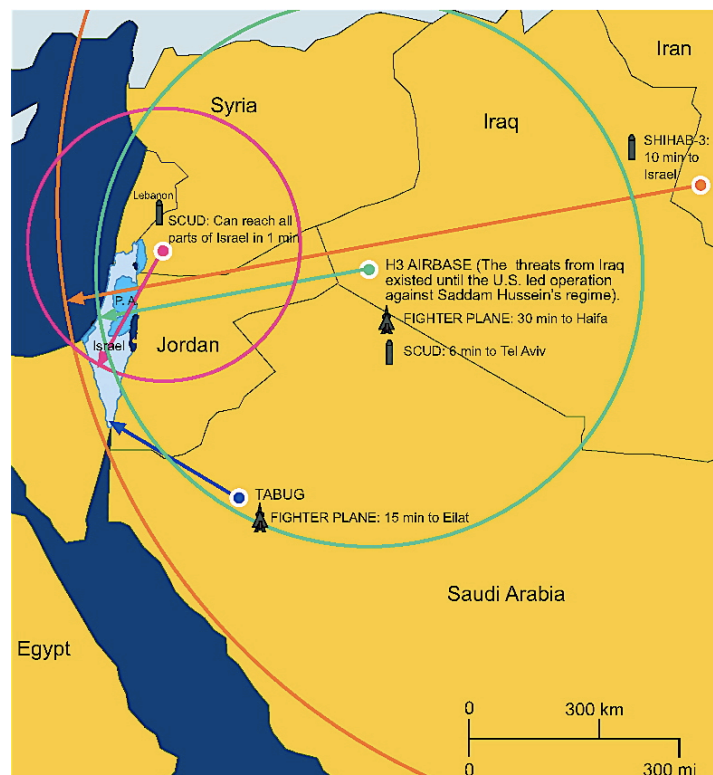
Taba Summit

January, 2001

- To discuss Clinton's proposals
- Israelis accepted them
- PLO rejected them
- Saudi Arabian ambassador said,
 - “If Arafat does not accept what is available now, it won't be a tragedy. It will be a crime.”

229

Regional Threats to Israel



230

Kassam/Katyusha Rocket Threats to Israel



231

Katyusha Rocket Launcher



232

Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

- Israel “is an illegitimate regime” [no legal basis to exist] (August 3, 2006).
- “Although the main solution is the elimination of the Zionist regime, at this stage an immediate cease-fire must be implemented” (August 4, 2006).
- Ahmadinejad's ultimate goal is to trigger the reappearance of the twelfth imam who will usher in a worldwide Islamic society.
 - So what we have in Israel is the collision of the three messianic expectations of the religious Jews, the Christians, and the Muslims
 - Bernard Lewis (November, 2006) - current Chamberlain-like appeasement of Iranian president is wrong because he is a very dangerous man for whom mutual assured destruction is not a deterrent against war (as with US vs. USSR) but an inducement to war

233

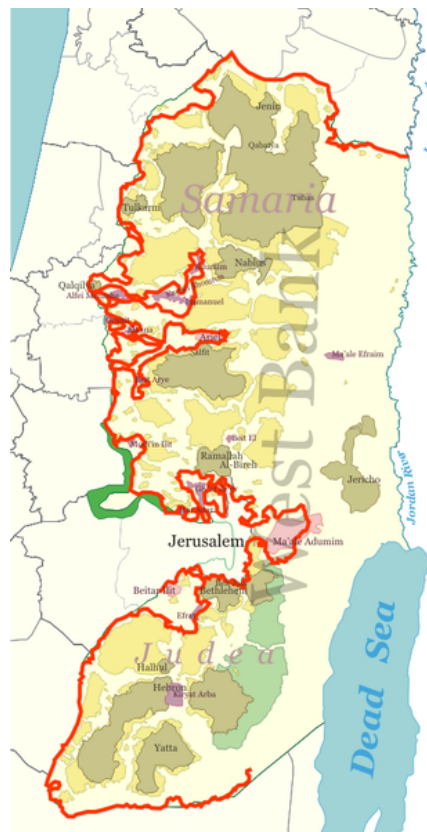
Iran is an ultra-nationalistic society, yet not necessarily religious. Iranians view their complete history, especially their pre-Islamic empire, with much adoration and respect. Islam, to this day, is viewed, primarily by the youth, as an outside element that really does not belong to them or their society. The reverence Iranians have toward Islam comes from the evolution that Islam undertook within Iran, hence the Shia and Sunni divide. Shia Islam is more or less the Persian version of Islam. The religious nature of the government, is in no way representative of the population at large and in many ways, is at enmity against the population. The regime actively vilifies ancient Iranian heroes such as Cyrus the Great, Darius the Great, Babak, and Ferdowsi by denouncing them as "illegitimate." Yet in classic Persian fashion, the more that true Iranian culture is suppressed by the regime, the more Iranians relate to their pre-Islamic past. Iran, at its core (within one's home) is a very secular society. Once the regime falls, many Iranians feel that Islam might even disappear from public life, to be only practiced within the home and in places of worship. This is especially true in regards to Islam's future in the political arena. (Reza Zarabi, Jerusalem Post, Feb., '07)

The more anti-American a government, the more pro-American the populace; the more pro-American a government, the more anti-American the populace. (Bernard Lewis, Nov., '06)

234



235



236