

Mohamed Khider University of Biskra
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The Role of the United Kingdom in the Inception of Zionist Entity

Submitted by: Noor El Imane Mouaki Benani Supervised by : Ms. DJAALAL Meriem

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Board of Examiners:

Ms. DJAALAL Meriem	Biskra University	(Supervisor)
Mrs. ZERIGUI Naima	Biskra University	(Chairperson)
Dr. AMRI CHENINI Bouthaina	Biskra University	(Examiner)

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Declaration

I, Noor El Imane Mouaki Benani, declare that this research does not incorporate, without acknowledgement, any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university; and that to the best of my knowledge, it does not contain any materials previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text.

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Dedication

I dedicate this Work to :

To my beloved parents for their unwavering belief in my abilities and their constant encouragement and love

to my second father Charif Houssin who took care of me from my childhood and concidred me as his own daughter for his love and support

To my loving Husband ATEF for his unwavering support, understanding, patience and encouragement, That allowed me to pursue my academic goals with determination and focus

To my wonderful children, IBRAHIM and WAEL. They have been my motivation and my greatest joy. I dedicate this work to them; with the hope that it inspires them to dream big and pursue their own passions.

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Abstract

The establishment of the Entity of Zionist in 1948 stands as a pivotal event in modern history, marked by enduring conflict and complex geopolitical implications. This Dissertation examines the pivotal role played by the United Kingdom in the inception of Zionist, tracing its involvement from the zenith of British imperial power to its evolving stance in the post-Brexit era. The research delves into the historical context of British involvement in Palestine, analyzing the Balfour Declaration of 1917, the British Mandate period, and the events leading up to the 1948 war. It examines the economic, political, and social factors that influenced British policy towards Palestine, assessing the impact on both Jewish and Arab populations. The study also investigates how the decline of the British Empire and the advent of Brexit have reshaped the UK's foreign policy towards the Zionist-Palestinian conflict, particularly its alignment with the United States and increased trade relations with Zionist. By examining historical documents, policy statements, and scholarly analyses, this Dissertation sheds light on the complex factors that have shaped British engagement in the region and their implications for the future, contributing to a deeper understanding of the roots of the conflict and the challenges to its resolution . The findings of this inquiry is that Great Britain In an attempt to project itself as a significant global force capable of establishing significant geopolitical changes,it supported the creation of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine by acting as Zionist's "mother" and worked to maintain its influence in the Middle East after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. Following Brexit, Britain boosted trade and investment with Zionist because Zionist's negotiation and economic positions might both benefit from this.

Keywords: Balfour Declaration, Brexit, British Mandate, United Kingdom, Zionist

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General Introduction

The establishment of the Entity of Zionist in 1948 is a watershed moment in modern history, marked by enduring conflict and complex geopolitical implications. This Dissertation examines the pivotal role played by the United Kingdom in the inception of Zionist, tracing its involvement from the zenith of British imperial power to its evolving stance in the post-Brexit era.

In its early stages, the UK emerged as a dominant global power, its vast empire extending across continents and its naval supremacy unmatched. Through a complex interplay of colonialism, industrialization, and strategic calculations, Britain positioned itself as a key player in the Middle East. This influence culminated in the Balfour Declaration of 1917, a landmark document that expressed British support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.

The subsequent decades witnessed a series of events that shaped the trajectory of the Zionisti-Palestinian conflict, including the British Mandate for Palestine, waves of Jewish immigration, and the Arab Revolt. The United Nations Partition Plan of 1947 and the Zionisti Declaration of Independence in 1948 solidified the creation of Zionist but also ignited a conflict that continues to this day.

Britain's role in this process was multifaceted, characterized by a blend of strategic interests, religious considerations, and evolving political dynamics. The Dissertation delves into the complexities of British policy towards Palestine during the Mandate period, analyzing its impact on both the Jewish and Arab populations. It also examines the economic, political, and social factors that contributed to Britain's transition from a superpower to a subordinate power, shaping its foreign policy in the process.

In the post-Brexit era, Britain's relationship with Zionist and Palestine has entered a new phase. The Dissertation explores how Brexit has affected Britain's global standing and its alliances, particularly its growing alignment with the United States. It analyzes the recalibration of British foreign policy towards the conflict, examining the impact of increased trade relations with Zionist, legislative autonomy, and a propensity to follow American leadership. This Dissertation argues that the United Kingdom's strategic interests, imperial ambitions, and evolving political landscape significantly shaped its policies towards Palestine, ultimately contributing to the establishment of Zionist and influencing the trajectory of the Zionist-Palestinian conflict. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, a pledge of British support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, serves as a focal point for understanding the complexities of this historical process

This research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the UK's multifaceted role in the inception of Zionist and its evolving stance amidst the ongoing Palestinian-Zionisti conflict. By examining a wide range of scholarly literature on the history of the Zionisti-Palestinian conflict, British imperial history, and post-Brexit foreign policy. Key works include those by historians like Avi Shlaim, Rashid Khalidi, and William Roger Louis, who offer critical perspectives on British policy in Palestine. Additionally, the Dissertation will draw on analyses of post-Brexit foreign policy by scholars such as Tim Bale and Anand Menon. Primary sources such as government documents, diplomatic correspondence, and personal accounts will be utilized to provide firsthand insights into the motivations and actions of key actors.

Research Aims

This research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the UK's multifaceted role in the inception of Zionist and its evolving stance amidst the ongoing Palestinian-Zionisti conflict.

By examining a wide range of scholarly literature on the history of the Zionist-Palestinian conflict, British imperial history, and post-Brexit foreign policy. Key works include those by historians like Avi Shlaim, Rashid Khalidi, and William Roger Louis, who offer critical perspectives on British policy in Palestine. Additionally, the Dissertation will draw on analyses of post-Brexit foreign policy by scholars such as Tim Bale and Anand Menon. Primary sources such as government documents, diplomatic correspondence, and personal accounts will be utilized to provide firsthand insights into the motivations and actions of key actors.

Key Research Questions:

- How did the United Kingdom's imperial ambitions and strategic interests contribute to its support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine?
- What were the key events and policies that shaped British involvement in Palestine during the Mandate period, and what were their consequences for both the Jewish and Arab populations?
- How did the decline of the British Empire and the advent of Brexit influence Britain's foreign policy towards the Zionist-Palestinian conflict?
- What are the implications of Britain's post-Brexit recalibration for the prospects of peace and stability in the region?

This research will employ a qualitative methodology, utilizing historical analysis, document analysis, and critical discourse analysis to examine the complex interplay of factors that have shaped British involvement in the Zionist-Palestinian conflict. The analysis will be grounded in a thorough examination of primary and secondary sources, drawing on a variety of perspectives to provide a balanced and nuanced understanding of the issue.

Chapter 1:

**United Kingdom from Superpower to
Subordinate Power.**

Introduction

The British Empire, which at its height controlled around 25% of the world's population and landmass, was the biggest empire in recorded history. Because of this, the UK became a real global superpower that ruled over a large portion of the world's political, military, and economic spheres.

The British Empire, established by England and the United Kingdom after the Act of Union in 1707, grew through the establishment of colonies and commercial networks worldwide. The East India Company in 1600 contributed to British power in Asia, while the colonization of North America, the Caribbean, and parts of Africa in the 17th and 18th centuries saw significant turning points. The defeat of European nations in colonial wars, the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the "New Imperialism" period in the 19th century saw the British Empire grow. By the beginning of the 20th century, the British Empire accounted for almost 25% of Earth's land and population, asserting its authority over trade routes, natural resources, and strategically important areas. The UK emerged as the leading economic, naval, and political force in the world, and its cultural influence expanded globally through its colonies, language, institutions, and more. The UK became the world's most powerful nation in politics, trade, and the navy during a significant portion of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Conversely, the British Empire began to fall in the middle of the 20th century due to a number of factors, including the growing independence movements in the colonies, the emergence of competitor powers, and the enormous expenses of the World Wars. The UK's status as a legitimate global superpower came to an end with this shift.

this chapter seeks to study the United Kingdom of Great Britain's transition from a superpower to a subordinate power by following both historical and analytical approaches this

chapter delves into the multifaceted factors that contributed to the Rise of the UK as a global superpower as well as it seeks to explore the historical, economic, political factors that have shaped the UK's Decline and shifting in position in the world stage.

1.1 United Kingdom of Great Britain as a Superpower

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland emerged as the preeminent global power, establishing a vast empire that spanned continents and encompassed a quarter of the world's population. This position of supremacy was underpinned by a combination of military might, economic prowess, technological advancements, and a sophisticated system of colonial administration.

1.1.1 The British Empire Through Colonialism and Imperialism

The fight for global dominance by the British Empire was characterized by colonialism and imperialism, those two concepts had profound impacts on both the British Empire and the colonized populations, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to shape global dynamics today.

The takeover of someone else's land for the exclusive use of another nation is known as colonization. In contrast, imperialism is the use of force military, economic, and political to expand a nation's area of influence by gaining control over foreign lands. Although the terms are frequently used synonymously, there are some significant differences. In contrast to imperialism, which can refer to both physical occupancy and economic dominance, colonization usually refers to the physical occupation of a country.

In the early modern era, several European countries relied on colonization and imperialism to grow their empires such as France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Portugal were dominating the majority of Africa and Asia at the beginning of the 20th century. (“British Colonialism and Imperialism Explained”).

Throughout world history, the British Empire was one of the biggest. It ruled about a third of the world's land area and 25% of its people at its height in the 19th century.

John Cabot's discoveries in the late 15th century marked the beginning of British colonialism. But it wasn't until Jamestown was founded in 1607 at the beginning of the 17th century that England established a permanent colony. The main driving force behind these early expeditions was a desire for reputation and prosperity. Other factors, though, became relevant as the British Empire grew, such as the aim of gaining a tactical edge over other European nations or the desire to propagate Christianity.

Imperialism has a significant impact on both colonized and colonizing countries. Indigenous peoples experienced frequent discrimination, exploitation, and displacement in the colonies, as well as fostering a belief in the right to govern over other peoples and a sense of national superiority. A desire for power and wealth drove Britain's early adventures, particularly interested in cash crops and commodities like sugar, tobacco, and spices was the British monarchy. After then, these goods were profitably traded in European markets

British colonialism was motivated not only by economic considerations but also by political and social ones. Since the 17th century, when representative democracy was first established in Britain, people there have thought that it is the ideal system of governance. They argued that all countries would gain if democracy could be extended globally.

Comparably, British culture thought that its morals what they considered to be "right" and "wrong" were superior to those of any other country in the globe. They therefore believed that assimilating British culture would be beneficial to all of humanity. The British people referred to this assumption of imposing this culture on everyone else as the "White Man's Burden." As well as, in the 19th century, British imperialism was also influenced by social Darwinism, which held that certain races were superior than others. This ideology used the claim that other peoples were "racially inferior" to support Britain's right to rule over them (History Skills)

1.1.2 British Colonial Empire

The United Kingdom started creating colonies in what would later become the United States because they were eager to share in the wealth that Portugal and Spain had discovered after seizing control of other regions. The first permanent English settlement in the Americas was established in 1607 at Jamestown, in what is now the state of Virginia. However, American colonists started to rebel against British control in the 18th century. During the Revolutionary War, which raged from 1775 to 1783, they battled for their freedom. Both the war and their freedom were won by the Americans (National Geographic)

Despite losing thirteen of its colonies in North America in the early 1780s, Britain still maintained Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland among its possessions in North America. It also included New South Wales, a penal colony on the Australian continent that was established in 1788 as a "dumping ground" for British convicts.(Lloyd)

In addition, Britain maintained a colony in Sierra Leone, several trade ports in West Africa, and many colonies in the West Indies, notably Barbados and Jamaica. For strategic reasons, it had also taken the Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1795, right in the middle of the French Revolutionary Wars. India, a prestigious part of Britain's Empire, experienced expansion through wars and annexations, acquiring almost two-thirds of the Indian subcontinent by 1850.

Britain significantly expanded its territory in Africa and Southeast Asia, including Egypt, Kenya, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Afrikaner republics of southern Africa. (see Fig. 1) These colonies were mostly insignificant economically, while in Southeast Asia, Britain acquired the Malay Peninsula, North Borneo, and Burma. uses historical events and examples to support their arguments, making the text assertive,

well structured, and coherent, providing a clear understanding of the emergence of Great Powers and the role of Britain in the expansion of its empire during the 18th and 19th century (Lloyd)

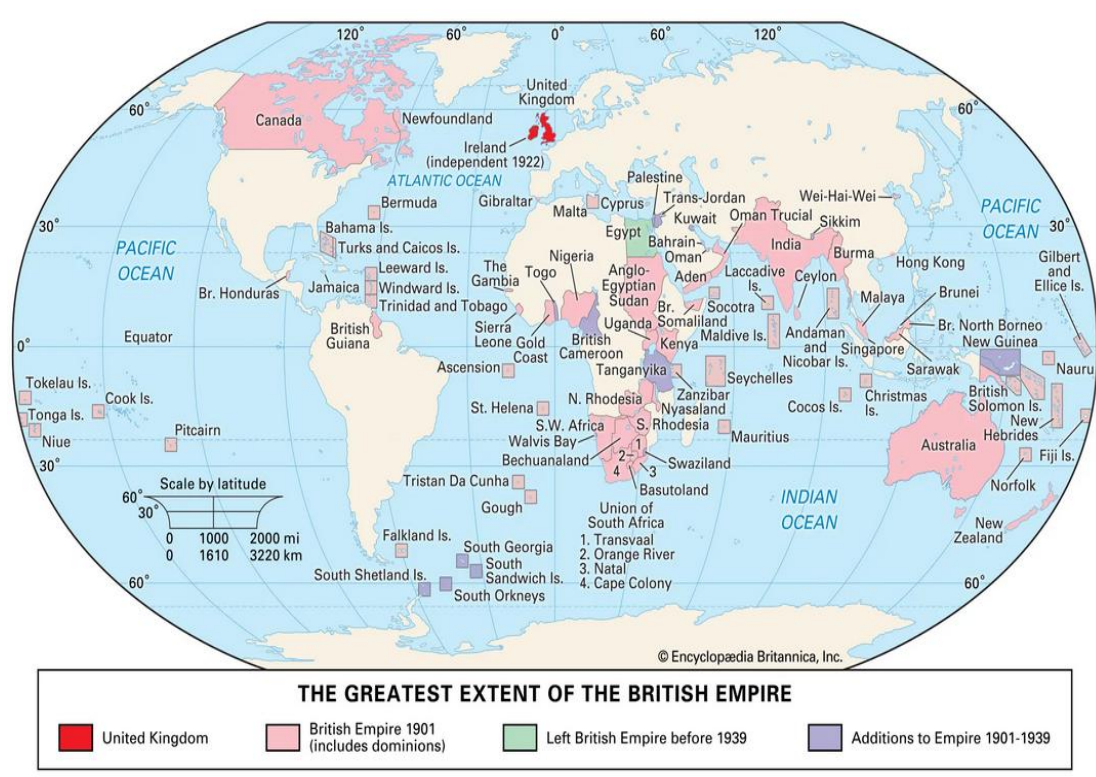


Fig. Map showing the British Empire at its Greatest Extent. *British Empire. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*

1.1.3 British Empire through the Industrial Revolution

An important factor in the development of the British Empire was the Industrial Revolution, a revolutionary era of scientific advancements and social upheavals that occurred during the 18th and the 19th century. During this remarkable time, traditional agricultural cultures gave way to industrialized countries, with Britain setting the standard as an industrial superpower.

Britain had the largest colonial possessions in the world, produced two-thirds of world output of coal and one-half of world production of cotton textiles and iron, and pursued an armed policy of forcing free trade on other countries. The Industrial Revolution in Britain between 1770 and 1860 is traditionally seen as being largely the result of the British imposing a policy of strict free trade on its colonial possessions such as India. The Industrial Revolution changed the balance of power within Britain, with London being the center of population and political power, and Bristol and Norwich being the next largest towns. The centers of traditional woollen cloth production in the southwest and around Norwich were replaced by the factory industry in Yorkshire.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain was a series of revolutions with different natures and mechanisms that occurred simultaneously in the years 1760 to 1860. The traditional view of the Industrial Revolution emphasizes the revolutionary nature of the period, while modern views emphasize that the events of 1760 to 1860 were merely an evolution from what had come before.

(Fig. 2)

Year	Cotton Consumption (million lbs.)	Growth Rate
1760	2.6	-
1800	51.6	7.5%
1850	621.0	5.0%

Fig. . Cotton Consumption 1760-1850 Clark, Gregory. "World Economic History Chapter 02." Google.com, 2005,

By the 1830s, cotton accounted for 20% of British imports and 50% of exports, with the industry growing from 0% to 8% of GNP by 1812, driven by a dramatic price drop

Furthermore, the iron and steel industry experienced significant growth during the Industrial Revolution, with production in Britain increasing from 28,000 tons in 1750 to 250,000 tons by 1805. This growth was attributed to technical changes, such as the production of cast

wrought iron	100% iron, malleable
steel	1–1.5% carbon
cast iron	> 2% carbon, brittle

iron, wrought iron, and red-hot lumps. Pre-industrial furnaces used charcoal from wood, requiring large wood supplies for each ton of iron produced (Fig. 3).

In summary, the Industrial Revolution is a pivotal moment in human history and had a significant impact on the development of the British Empire. The revolution that brought about worldwide supremacy, economic reforms, and technical improvements were crucial in propelling Britain to the forefront of international affairs. The British Empire achieved unparalleled riches, power, and influence employing the growth of industries, the extension of trade networks, and the usage of colonial resources. (Clark)

1.1.4 Naval Supremacy (Royal Navy)

The Royal Navy is the naval military organization of the United Kingdom, responsible for national defense at sea, shipping protection, and international military agreements. Established by Alfred the Great of Wessex, naval activity was initially local and temporary until the 13th century. Under Elizabeth I, the navy became England's major defense, and how the British Empire was extended globally. During the 18th century, the Royal Navy fought against the French Navy for maritime supremacy, leading Britain to victory in four wars. The Royal Navy helped enforce the Pax Britannica, a period of relative peace between major European states. (“Royal Navy | History, Ships, & Battles | Britannica”)

The period from 1884 to 1914 was marked by a shift in threat from abroad, with Germany becoming the bigger threat. This led to the two-power standard with the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which stated that the British Navy should be bigger than or equal to the second and third-largest navies in the world combined. France had been the major European rival to Great Britain for centuries, and it was feared that they would make an ally out of Russia, another strong world power. However, Germany became the bigger threat, as it was adept at utilizing technological advances more efficiently than Great Britain.

1.2 United Kingdom as a Subordinate Power

According to Ibn Khaldun; history is a cyclical process in which sovereign powers emerge, get stronger, wane, and eventually fall under the control of other sovereign powers. as well as he described the fall of states, monarchies, nations, and civilizations as a normal process, stating that they are like people in that they are born, grow, die, and then others take over and experience the same outcomes. This cycle repeats itself repeatedly. (Önder and Ulaşan 234), and that is exactly what was named by the cyclical theory which many civilizations were passed through.

Throughout history, there has been a recurrent theme of great empires falling. Time, internal deterioration, and outside pressures have ultimately brought down even the mightiest and most seemingly unbeatable civilizations. An excellent illustration of this tendency is the British Empire, which was once the biggest and most powerful empire in history. The British Empire, at its height, included a wide range of cultures, regions, and resources, covering a fifth of the planet's land area. However, the British Empire started to crumble in the middle of the 20th century, and in the 1960s, it finally broke up into separate parts despite its amazing strength and reach as a result of different reasons and factors.

1.2.1 Economic Factors

One of the primary economic factors that hastened the decline of the British Empire was economic exhaustion due to participation in costly wars. The interwar period is the story of how this transformation came about, and it is the story of Britain's loss of economic preeminence (Floud)

Britain's position in the world economy before World War I was heavily influenced by globalization. As the leading capital exporter, Britain accounted for 27% of manufactured exports and had a higher share of trade in GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP). However, WWI brought the liberal economic order to an abrupt halt, leading to increased trade costs and a decrease in GDP. Countries like Japan and the United States replaced Britain in international markets, resulting in a permanent loss of world market share.

In addition to that WWI led to high inflation and a significant increase in national debt GDP ratio increased from 110% to 240% After WW2 which made Britain compelled to sell all of its overseas assets in order to raise money for the war effort. The most prominent one was Courtauld's American Viscose Corporation, which was only sold for half of its actual worth at a firesale. due to the war effort and lend-lease agreements (borrowing munitions from America during the war), the British had incurred enormous debts to the United States (“Impact of WW2 on the British Empire - History: AQA a Level the British Empire”) as well as it had impacted economic growth through interest rates, taxes, investment, and Total factor productivity (TFP). Trade union membership doubled, intensifying militancy. Policy responses included generous unemployment benefits and collective bargaining institutions, reducing wage flexibility, and raising the Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate (NAIRU) by 4 percentage points above pre-1913 levels. (Crafts)

To sum up, the debt of the British Empire had a significant effect on the economy of that country. It resulted in higher borrowing and interest payments, depreciation of the currency and inflation, less fiscal leeway, and a change in the balance of power in the world economy. In the end, these elements played a part in the British Empire's demise.

1.2.2 Political Factors

A number of political developments that surfaced in the years following World War II had an impact on the complicated process of the British Empire's demise. This drop was caused by a number of significant incidents and choices.

1.2.2.1 Decolonization and the Decline of British Hegemony

The process of establishing colonies' independence from their colonial nation is known as decolonization. It might happen gradually or violently, based on how the colonial state resists. Following World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States of America opposed European nations. Colonies including Korea, the Philippines, India, Palestine, Egypt, and Hong Kong eventually dissolved (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica) and Britain was unable to maintain control over its colonies, which led to the country's collapse in power and influence throughout the world in the 20th century.

The end of British rule in India, and South East Asia, was driven by necessity rather than choice. Britain lacked the necessary resources to maintain its imperial burden, and sought to retain strategic assets in the region in another hand The Second World War had a major impact on decolonization in Africa, leading to increased political consciousness and anti-colonial sentiment. Britain's primary motivations for retaining its colonies were economic recovery and fear of communism, but these factors eventually forced it to begin decolonization by 1960. Despite this, London still sought to maintain an informal imperial relationship through economic ties and defence treaties. (Robb)

1.2.2.2 The Suez Crisis

The 1956 Suez Crisis; was the final scene of the United Kingdom of Great Britain Series of the Empire that the sun never set in which Zionist, France, and Britain invaded Egypt to retake control of the Suez Canal, that is considered to be one of the most important events in British history since 1945. It resulted in Britain being recognized as a "second tier" world power and pointed out its minimizing standing. It threatened Britain's important diplomatic ties with Commonwealth countries and the US-UK "special" relationship, while globally it further confused Middle East affairs and created severe political reactions and economic collapse in Britain. (Imperial War Museum)

The Suez Crisis showed that Britain could no longer rely on gunboat diplomacy and had lost international prestige. The US forced Britain and France to withdraw by withholding economic aid, demonstrating the dominance of economic power over military power. The special relationship between the US and Britain was key, as Britain had become the world's largest debtor while the US was the world's largest creditor after the Second World War (Rystad 22)

Reluctantly, British Prime Minister Anthony Eden agreed to a truce suggested by the UN since he had few options. In order to put an end to the war, the UN sent United Nation Emergency Force (UNEF) of troops into Egypt on November 7, 1956, in accordance with Resolution 1001. In just two days, Britain had suffered from humiliation, as had Eden himself.

The crisis has significantly affected Britain's foreign policy relations. Eisenhower believed that military intervention against Egypt for the Suez Canal was unnecessary in exchange for the Soviet Union's harsh repression of the Hungarian revolution. Many of Great Britain's newly independent former colonies rejected the triple aggression against Egypt however Australia was the only country that supported Britain, as well as Pakistan threatened to withdraw

from the Commonwealth moreover Nikita Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Union, denounced "British imperialism", threatened to launch a missile strike on London and send soldiers to Egypt. Public Opinion on the conflict was divided inside Britain.

The Labour opposition was extremely hostile to the Conservative government, and there was even internal conflict within the party. The British public originally supported the government's intervention in Suez, but after the conflict's humiliating effects, support for the government quickly waned. Numerous civil servants resigned in protest, and anti-war demonstrations spread across the country.

Through its measures in November 1956, Britain really succeeded in guaranteeing what it had intended to avoid. With backing from the US and the UN, Egypt was able to keep control of the canal. Throughout the operations, the Egyptians sank ships, which prevented movement via the canal for five months. Shortages occurred as a result of British access to oil and petrol being restricted. December 1956 saw the implementation of gasoline rationing, which lasted until May 1957. Less than two years after taking office as prime minister, Eden resigned in January 1957 due to intense domestic pressure and poor health

As well as The Suez Crisis accelerated the process of decolonization in Britain, as external and strategic factors forced them to decolonize sooner than expected. Economic factors were predominant, but external and strategic factors also played a role, as the Soviet Union and the Cold War provided leverage for nationalists to challenge British rule. (Imperial War Museum) , moreover as an external factors there was a pressure from the U.N., destabilisation in Africa, African nationalism, and Cold War rivalry. These factors made Britain realise that the cost of keeping the colonies outweighed their strategic value, and sped up the process of decolonisation. (Rystad 50)

The naval scare of 1884 caused public interest in the Royal Navy to soar, as it showed that the Royal Navy was not as invincible as previously believed. The discussion of complacency in the Royal Navy shows that being a superior naval force was something the British people took for granted before the naval scare of 1884. The period from 1884 to 1914 was characterized by simultaneous and gradual changes.

With France no longer functioning as the main threat, some scholars argued that British naval superiority was important for maintaining British national identity. Germany was more similar to Great Britain than France had been, with a monarchy and a protestant religion. One element that distinguished these two nations was the presence of British naval superiority. Germany began to threaten the Royal Navy through the German Naval Laws, leading to more friction between the nations and a naval arms race between Germany and Great Britain. (Kristensen 5-8).

Conclusion

The United Kingdom (UK) used to be a major global force, but over time, its influence has drastically decreased. The UK has a long history of being a powerful military and economic force in world politics. Nonetheless, other nations, especially the US and the EU, rose to prominence in the post-war era. The United Kingdom's economic performance was not as strong as that of other major economies, which contributed to a reduction in its worldwide importance. The UK's independence in areas of foreign policy and the economy was further diminished by its participation in the EU. The UK is now regarded as a subordinate power with little impact in international issues rather than a powerhouse.

Chapter 2:

The Inception of Zionist Entity in Palestine

after WWI

Introduction

The emergence of Zionism in Palestine marked the end of the rule of another empire. Historical records indicate that the British authority and the establishment of the Jewish presence in Palestine, which led to the displacement of the Palestinian population and the dispossession of their land, and all of this came in the wake of the fall of the Ottoman Empire's rule over the region, which lasted 400 years.

During the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Ottoman Empire suffered from military setbacks, loss of territory, and internal issues like corruption and economic stagnation. When the Ottoman Empire joined the losing Central Powers during World War I, this collapse picked up speed. The winning Allied Powers demolished the Ottoman Empire following the war. Though it never happened, the secret Constantinople Agreement stated that Russia would receive the Ottoman capital of Constantinople as well as other regions of the empire in the case of an Allied triumph.

The fall of the Ottoman Empire left a power vacuum in the Middle East, which was quickly filled by the emergence of Zionist and other nationalist groups. The Zionist movement promoted the idea that there gained momentum during this time to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. As a result, after the British Mandate of Palestine and the Arab-Zionist conflict, the Entity of Zionism was established in 1948.

Accordingly, this chapter will focus on the role of Western powers and UK particularly in creating a home for Jewish people after World War I, then examines Jews' own efforts through

the deferent phases of immigration and the international movement of Zionist to found their states in Palestine.

2.1 The Western Support for a Jewish Homeland.

The Jewish people, who lived in the Diaspora for 2000 years, dreamed of returning to Palestine, which they claimed was promised by God that's why The World Jewish Organization (WZO) was founded in the late 19th century to find a homeland for the Jewish people worldwide on the other hand one of the western powers supporters Napoleon of France who included establishing a national home for Jewish people in Palestine in his colonial agenda . In the 1840s, British people advocated for a Jewish homeland, therefore The British government opened a consulate in Al-Quds in 1838 with the Church of Scotland sending a committee to Palestine in 1839 to make The British government considered restoration in 1840,as Prime Minister Benjamin DZionisti predicted Jews would become a nation in Palestine within fifty years under British rule in Palestine To protect its financial and strategic interests London supported the idea also in believing it would be a barrier to Egyptian ruler Muhammad Ali's ambitions. Moreover US Presidents John Adams and Abraham Lincoln supported a Jewish state in Palestine too (KARATAŞ)

Ussama Makdisi, a professor of history and Chancellor's Chair at the University of California Berkeley, argues that the Zionist-Palestinian conflict dates back to the Balfour Declaration of 1917. The declaration, signed by Lord Arthur Balfour, promised the British Empire to support a Jewish national home in Palestine, ignoring the majority being Palestinians. This led to the emergence of colonial Zionism, which was shaped by European questions such as

antisemitism, racism, nationalism, and romanticism. Zionist leaders also proposed a European solution: colonizing another's land and transforming it into a European-style Jewish state.

Makdisi highlights the role of antisemitism in Europe, with persecutions in some European countries and pogroms in Russia creating sympathy for Zionism in the late 19th century. The paradox of European antisemitism encouraged colonial Zionism, with moving the Jewish population out of Europe to Palestine appearing to resolve the Jewish Question. Moreover he gave a specific example when he said that the Jewish British Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, disagreed with the Balfour Declaration because it implied that Jews belonged in Palestine, not in Europe.

In addition to that the professor also highlights the role of secular liberals and their states in supporting Zionism and Zionist. He argues that Palestinians, regardless of their religion or ideological tendencies, have been united in the struggle for a free Palestine from the beginning. However, Zionist and its supporters deliberately distort reality and present the Palestinian struggle as a terror campaign by Islamist extremists. (Ahmet)

the British Empire and other Western nations built Zionist as a Western initiative. Due to competing interests in the Middle East, the West tried to keep Jewish riches closer and Jews further apart from one another. In 1948, Soviet leader Stalin backed Zionist's independence from British rule, whereas the French were unable to exploit Jews as much as the British had. Americans sympathized with Judaism and believed what the Bible said about Palestine, thus they supported a Jewish homeland. During the height of anti-Semitism in the 19th and 20th centuries, Europeans also backed the Zionist state's efforts to rid society of Jews. Using their resources, Zionists, led by the Jewish diaspora, attempted to establish their own state in Palestine. employing their resources to win over other nations to their cause of legitimacy and

convince the British Empire to grant the Jewish people a national home. They said that Zionism was established in Palestine with the assistance and consent of Western countries, proving that their soft power was insufficient to create a state on its own. (KARATAŞ)

2.2 UK'S Involvement in Zionist's Inception Process

Following World War I, the United Kingdom was crucial to the establishment of Zionism in Palestine. The 1917 Balfour Declaration endorsed the creation of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, which was ruled by the British at the time. This proclamation was issued in an attempt to win over Jewish supporters of the effort to fight the Nazis and to obtain financial help from American Jewish bankers. Zionism was supported by the British government, which encouraged Jewish immigration to Palestine and strained relations with the Arab community there. The League of Nations ratified the British Mandate for Palestine in 1922, and it became operative in 1923. The Balfour Declaration, which was part of the Mandate, eventually resulted in the creation of the Entity of Zionism.

2.2.1 The Balfour Declaration

A century ago, on November 2, 1917, British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour promised prominent British Zionist Lord Walter Rothschild the following in a letter that was read in public:

His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine,

or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

(Kramer)

British and Australian forces were engaged in combat with the Ottomans deep within Palestine during the outbreak of World War I, and they were on their way of capturing Jerusalem. Despite its flaws, the Balfour Declaration represented the initial steps toward the goal of political Zionism, which was stated by the First Zionist Congress in 1897 during its assembly in Basel, Switzerland: "Zionism seeks to establish a home for the Jewish people in Palestine secured under public law." The Ottoman sultan and all other European potentates had not made such a commitment to Theodor Herzl. The announcement was the much-awaited opening; it was cautious, conditional, and narrow, but it was nonetheless an opening. (Kramer)

Balfour's Declaration of Independence in Palestine overlooked the Arab majority, which constituted 94% of the population. The Arabs were not described as a people and were offered only civil and religious rights, without political or national rights. Balfour ascribed national rights to the Jewish people, who represented only 6% of the total population in 1917. This meant British support for Herzl's aims of Jewish statehood, sovereignty, and control over immigration into Palestine, which meant Palestinians faced the prospect of being outnumbered by unlimited immigration and losing control of Palestine to the Zionist drive for sole sovereignty over a country almost entirely Arab in population and culture. It took just over three decades and the mass expulsion of most Arabs from their homes in 1948 for these things to happen. Trepidation among Arabs of Palestine about the rapid progress of the Zionist movement became widespread as the movement grew in strength and immigration to Palestine increased.

The Palestinians experienced collective post-traumatic stress syndrome after the WWI, and faced new realities in a post-war world fueled by nationalist fervor. The Ottoman Empire

was replaced by Britain and France, who secretly implemented the Sykes-Picot accords in 1915-16. The possibility of Arab independence and self-determination was proposed by Great Britain to Sharif Husayn of Mecca in 1916, but these promises were never honored for Palestine's Arab population. As a result, Palestinians had no option for independence (Khalidi)

The synopsis comes to the conclusion that Britain was crucial to the creation of the Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The Balfour proclamation was granted to Jews by the British government as a gesture of support for their right to have a national home in Palestine. In addition to pledging to abide by the terms of this proclamation, Britain allowed Jewish immigration to Palestine. They made this process easier by passing legislation that did not restrict immigration. Under military rule, Palestine was made easier for the Zionist commission to accomplish its mission. In addition, Britain opened the door for Jewish immigration and passed regulations that made it easier for newcomers to access Palestinian territory by facilitating the visit of the Zionist commission to Palestine. The mandate paper, which sought to put the Balfour Declaration into practice, emphasized the nation's need to make sure political, administrative, and economic conditions that guaranteed the Jewish homeland (Bashayreh).

2.2.2 The British Mandate in Palestine (1920-1948)

Early in the 20th century, Palestine had developed into a flashpoint for conflicting political and territorial claims. The Ottoman Empire was waning as European nations tightened their control over the eastern Mediterranean region, which included Palestine. While WWI was raging in 1915–1916, Husayn ibn Ali, the patriarch of the Hashemite family and Ottoman ruler of Mecca and Medina, and Sir Henry McMahon, the British high commissioner in Egypt, had covert correspondence. In order to pit Germany against Britain and France in the war, McMahon

persuaded Husayn to spearhead an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire. After the Ottomans were routed by the Arab uprising, which was spearheaded by Husayn son Faysal and T. E. Lawrence helped Britain to take control of a large portion of this region during World War I. However, throughout the war, Britain made further promises that went beyond the terms of the Husayn-McMahon agreements as The Balfour Declaration that published in 1917 by British Foreign Minister Lord Arthur Balfour in which he declared the government support for the creation of a Jewish national home land in Palestine in addition to that there was A covert agreement between Britain and France to share authority in the region and partition the Arab regions of the Ottoman Empire constituted a third commitment, known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement.

Following the war, the main countries, Britain and France, persuaded the newly formed League of Nations (which later became the United Nations) to award them quasi-colonial control over the formerly Ottoman territory. Mandates were the official term for the French and British governments. By winning a mandate over Syria, France was able to establish Lebanon as a distinct nation with a (slightly) Christian majority. In addition to the territory that is today Zionist, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jordan, on the other hand Britain was granted a mandate over Iraq.

In 1921, the British divided Palestine into the Emirate of Transjordan, ruled by Faysal brother Abdallah, and the Palestine Mandate, marking the first time Palestine became a unified political entity. Arabs in the region were frustrated by Britain failure to fulfill its promise to create an independent Arab state, and opposed British and French control as a violation of their right to self-determination. In Palestine the British promise to support a Jewish national home was complicated by the rising European Jewish immigration, land purchases, and settlements,

which led to resistance from Palestinian peasants, journalists, and political figures. Palestinian Arabs opposed the British Mandate as it hindered their self-rule aspirations and threatened their position in the country.

In 1920 and 1921, Arab-Jewish clashes led to deaths and displacements. The Jewish National home land purchases from Arab landowners in the 1920s exacerbated tensions, resulting in violent confrontations between Jewish settlers and Arab peasant tenants (Beinin and Hajjar)

2.2.3 Jewish Migration (1918 – 1947)

Jewish immigration to historical Palestine began in 1880, with an indigenous Jewish population primarily concentrated in the holy cities of Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias, and Hebron. The beginning of modern, national-minded Jewish immigration coincides with the foundation of the modern Zionist movement, which is conventionally dated to 1882.

The first two waves of immigration took place under the Ottoman Empire, with the first aliya bringing 20,000 to 30,000 Russians fleeing Czarist Russia's pogroms and the second aliya between 1903 and 1914, establishing 35,000-40,000 more Russians, most of them socialists, to Palestine. On the other hand there was a Marginal immigration remained small relative to both the total Palestinian population and other destinations of migrants. On the eve of WWI, the 80,000 Jews of Palestine constituted only a tenth of the country's total population. With WWI and the subsequent famine, Palestine's Jewish community now numbered only 60,000.

After WWI, the third and fourth aliyot brought 35,000 Jews from the Soviet Union, Poland, and the Baltic countries between 1919 and 1923, and 82,000 Jews from the Balkans and the Near Orient between 1924 and 1931, respectively. By the end of 1931, 174,600 Jews were

living in Palestine, 17 percent of the population. (*When Did Jewish Immigration to Historical Palestine Begin?*)

The British policy regarding Jewish immigration into Palestine evolved during the mandate period, with a policy favoring it from 1919 to 1930. However, Arab Palestinians began pressuring Great Britain, leading to impose restrictions on Jewish land purchases in Palestine, contradicting the Mandate's provision to encourage close settlement by Jews. By 1949, the British allotted 87,500 acres of cultivable land to Arabs, leaving only 4,250 acres for Jews. This made acquiring immigration certificates difficult, especially during World War II. The British admitted the argument about the country's absorptive capacity was specious, and the response set a precedent of appeasing Arabs. The British allowed Arabs to enter the country freely, but Arab populations were not considered when estimating the country's absorptive capacity. This inflexibility was evident in correspondence between governing officials in Palestine and Greek Jewish authority. (“British Restrictions on Jewish Immigration to Palestine”)

After the creation of the Entity of Zionist in 1948, all limitations on Jewish immigration were lifted, triggering a large influx of migrants and displaced persons after WWII. The Law of Return allowed any Jewish person to immigrate to Zionist, leading to the nearly total disappearance of ancient Jewish communities in the Near East and Maghreb. Today, the Entity of Zionist has absorbed 3.1 immigrants since its creation, with 1 million of them between 1990 and 1999. (*When Did Jewish Immigration to Historical Palestine Begin?*)

Year	Immigrants
1919	1,806
1920	8,223
1921	8,294
1922	8,685
1923	8,175
1924	13,892
1925	34,386
1926	13,855
1927	3,034
1928	2,178
1929	5,249
1930	4,944
1931	4,075
1932	12,533
1933	37,337
1934	45,267
1935	66,472
1936	29,595
1937	10,629
1938	14,675
1939	31,195
1940	10,643
1941	4,592

Fig. Immigration to Zionist: Jewish Immigration to Palestine (1919 - 1941). Porath, Yehoshua. The Emergence of the Palestinian-Arab National Movement, 1918-1929. London: Frank Cass, 1996, pp. 17-18, 39.

2.2.4 Great Arab Revolt (1936-1939)

In 1936, Palestinian dissatisfaction with Britain's governance led to the Great Arab Revolt, a popular uprising against ruthless repression. The 1930s had been a time of economic disruption, with rural Palestinians facing debt and dispossession, exacerbated by British policies and Zionist land purchases. Rural to urban migration swelled in Haifa and Jaffa, and new forms of political organizing emerged that emphasized youth, religion, class, and ideology over older elite-based structures. Rising anti-Semitism in Europe led to an increase in Jewish immigration in Palestine.

The Great Arab Revolt lasted for three years and can be divided into three phases. The first phase lasted from the spring of 1936 to July 1937, with tensions running high since the fall of 1935. The revolt was ignited in mid-April 1936 when followers of Qassam attacked a convoy of trucks, killing two Jewish drivers. The Arab National Committee was formed in Nablus, and a nationwide general strike was launched on 8 May.

The strike brought commercial and economic activity in the Palestinian sector to a standstill, while Palestinians armed groups attacked British and Zionist targets. The British employed various tactics to break the strike and quell the rural insurrection, including house searches, night raids, beatings, imprisonment, torture, and deportation. Large areas of Jaffa's Old City were demolished, and the British called in military reinforcements.

The British government dispatched a commission of inquiry to investigate the root causes of the revolt in Palestine. In October 1936, the AHC called off the strike and agreed to appear before the Peel Commission. Tensions continued to build as tensions increased, leading to the publication of the Peel Commission's report in July 1937, which recommended Palestine's

partition into Jewish and Arab states. This led to the Palestinian population relaunching their armed insurgency with renewed intensity, initiating the second phase of the revolt.

This second phase saw significant gains by the Palestinian rebels, including the establishment of courts and a postal service. The British imposed harsher measures to quash the revolt, including outlawing the AHC and all Palestinian political parties, arresting political and community leaders, and exiling high-profile public figures. The military aspects of counterinsurgency intensified, with British tanks, airplanes, and heavy artillery deployed throughout Palestine.

The third phase of the rebellion lasted from the fall of 1938 to the summer of 1939. The Woodhead Commission report concluded that partition was not practicable, marking a retreat from the Peel recommendation. However, the British launched an all-out offensive, resulting in more Palestinian deaths, executions, and detentions. This brutality placed immense pressure on the rebels, exacerbating rifts between the political leadership of the AHC and local leadership, and ultimately between Palestinians who remained committed to the revolt and those willing to reach a compromise with the British. (Winder,)

2.2.5 United Nations Partition Plan (1947)

The UN General Assembly passed Resolution 181 on November 29, 1947, suggesting that Palestine be divided into Arab and Jewish states, as well as an international area that includes Jerusalem and Bethlehem. In particular, the plan called for the establishment of a Jewish state on more than half of Mandate Palestine during a period when Jews made up less than one-third of the population and held less than 7% of the country's land. One of the most important moments in contemporary Palestinian history is the UN Partition Plan's passage in the face of

fierce Arab resistance since, in essence, it gave Zionist forces' capture of Palestine international legitimacy. (Winder)

Partition was recommended in a 1937 report by a Royal Commission under the direction of Lord Peel to resolve the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine. The actual partition plan granted the majority of territory to the proposed Arab state, with Jerusalem and its approaches remaining under Mandatory control. The British government accepted the commission's recommendation, but Arab leaders rejected it out of hand, and violence escalated through 1938.

The British parliament debated the partition plan, with Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee, the Foreign Office, and military Chiefs of Staff opposing it. In 1939, the British government reversed its earlier decision and in 1939, the White Paper policy effectively put the Palestine question to rest for the next four years. The White Paper policy had grave consequences for Anglo-Jewish relations, as the Jews felt that if the Arabs could achieve their goals in this manner, they could emulate the Arabs to achieve success.

After the war, Zionist political objectives shifted from opposition to the White Paper to creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. The United States government's attitude toward the Palestine issue was of central importance to the Zionist movement, and the British eventually referred the Palestine question to the UN. The UNSCOP report assumed that Britain would continue to "hold the ring" during an interim period of Palestine's transition to independence, but Britain's economic situation changed during the two years after the war, and the U.S. and Soviet Union declared their support for partition in early October.

The US and the USSR collaborated on the Palestine partition in 1947, with the US providing financial and military resources only within the context of a broader UN effort. The White House bypassed the State Department and worked directly with the American delegation

to the UN, including pro-Zionist advocates. The UN General Assembly established three sub-committees to study the majority and minority reports on Palestine, reaching a compromise on creating two new states by July. The majority report subcommittee's proposal was the only basis for a UN decision, and the Arabs' boycott of the UNSCOP inquiry denied them a voice. The UN plan passed, and the first Arab-Zionisti war began the followind day changing the boundaries approved by the UN (Charter)

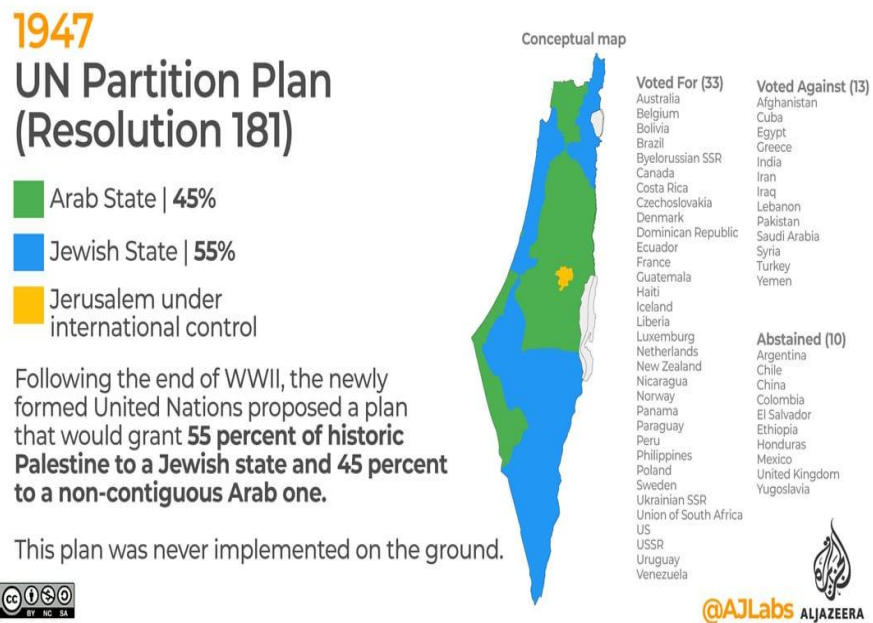


Fig.

2.2.6 The Zionist Declaration of Independence (1948)

In 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, also known as the Partition Resolution, to divide Great Britain's former Palestinian mandate into Jewish and Arab states. The resolution aimed to maintain religious significance surrounding Jerusalem under international control. Palestinian Arabs opposed this arrangement, viewing it as favoritism for Jews and unfair to the Arab population remaining in Jewish territory. The United States supported the resolution but also encouraged negotiations between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East.

The conflict began with attacks by Palestinian Arabs attached to local units of the Arab Liberation Army, targeting Jewish cities, settlements, and armed forces. The Jewish forces consisted of the Haganah, the underground militia of the Jewish community in Palestine, and two small irregular groups, the Irgun, and LEHI. The Arabs initially sought to block the Partition Resolution and prevent the establishment of the Jewish state, while the Jews hoped to gain control over the territory allotted to them under the Partition Plan.

After Zionist declared its independence on May 14, 1948, the fighting intensified with other Arab forces joining the Palestinian Arabs in attacking territory in the former Palestinian mandate. On the eve of May 14, the Arabs launched an air attack on Tel Aviv, which the Zionists resisted. This action was followed by the invasion of the former Palestinian mandate by Arab armies from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. Saudi Arabia sent a formation fought under Egyptian command. British trained forces from Transjordan intervened in the conflict, but only in areas designated as part of the Arab state under the United Nations Partition Plan and the corpus separatum of Jerusalem.

Despite the United Nations breaking two cease-fires during the conflict, fighting continued into 1949. Zionists gained some territory formerly granted to Palestinian Arabs under the 1947 resolution, while Egypt and Jordan retained control over the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. These armistice lines held until 1967. The United States did not become directly involved in the armistice negotiations, but hoped that instability in the Middle East would not interfere with the international balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States.

(Winder)

The 1948 Arab-Zionist War resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, known as the Nakba, who sought refuge in neighboring countries. This event has been a traumatic benchmark in Palestinian history and has fueled ongoing resistance and calls for the destruction of Zionism. For Zionism, the war established the Entity of Zionism and its international recognition. It also led to the creation of the Green Line, which became the de facto border between Zionism and the occupied territories. The war had significant implications for the Arab world, as the failure of Arab states to defeat Zionism led to a sense of humiliation and a desire for revenge, driving much of the Arab-Zionist conflict since then. The war solidified Palestinian nationalism and fueled ongoing resistance and calls for the destruction of Zionism. The Arab world humiliation has driven much of the Arab-Zionist conflict since then.

2.3. Conclusion

After World War I, a difficult and divisive process led to the establishment of the Entity of Zionism in the former British Mandate of Palestine. Set in motion by the British government's 1917 Balfour Declaration, which called for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," the declaration would drastically alter the region's course.

Waves of Jewish immigration to Palestine during the ensuing decades, along with increasing Arab nationalism sentiment, made matters more unstable. The partition proposal offered by the United Nations in 1947, which called for the division of the region into separate Arab and Jewish states, escalated tensions. The Jewish authorities approved of this proposal, although rejected by the Arabs, which sparked the Arab-Zionist War in 1948.

The newly established state of Israel emerged victorious in the conflict, gaining significantly more territory than had been anticipated in the UN partition plan. Thousands of Palestinians were uprooted and forced to seek shelter in nearby nations. This planted the seeds for a long-lasting dispute that has endured for more than 70 years.

An important turning point in Middle Eastern history, Israel's founding had far-reaching effects that are still felt today. It brought the long-held Zionist dream of a Jewish homeland to fruition, but it also led to the Palestinian population's dispossession and laid the groundwork for decades of instability and bloodshed. Recognizing the convoluted and disputed history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains essential for anyone seeking to navigate the region's fraught political landscape

Chapter 3:

Zionist-Palestine Conflict and Britain's Post-Brexit

Foreign Policy

Introduction

The UK has played a significant role in the Zionist-Palestine conflict throughout history, starting with the British Mandate period after World War I. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, expressing support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, had a profound impact on the conflict and Zionist movement. Managing the conflicting national aspirations of both Jewish and Arab communities during the Mandate period proved challenging for the UK, leading to armed conflicts and difficulties in maintaining peace and stability. Even after the Mandate ended, the UK remained actively involved in diplomatic efforts to find a resolution, consistently supporting a two-state solution. The UK has also participated in international forums and supported United Nations resolutions addressing the conflict while facilitating negotiations between the involved parties. However, the UK's role in the conflict has faced criticism and controversy, with differing perspectives on its actions and policies. The debates regarding its historical involvement and current position persist.

In comparison to its previous significance, the UK's position in the Zionist-Arab conflict has diminished and grown more subservient following Brexit. The UK has found it difficult to apply meaningful pressure on either side without the support of the larger EU framework, and it has mostly deferred to the US as the main dispute mediator. Even though the UK still has diplomatic and commercial links with Zionist and the Arab world, its influence over the course of the protracted conflict has decreased. Instead of setting the agenda or taking the lead in efforts to resolve conflicts in the region, as it had done in the past as a global superpower, the UK now takes on a more supporting role, making sporadic pronouncements and little interventions.

This chapter seeks to understand British foreign policy toward the Zionist-Palestine

Conflict and the three new influential factors such as A Propensity for American Leadership increased UK-ZIONIST Trade relations and Legislative influence in the post-Brexit era. by exploring how the UK's withdrawal from the European Union has impacted its approach to this longstanding geopolitical issue

3.1 British Policy toward Palestine-Zionist Conflict

The British relationship with Zionist and its attitude towards the Arab-Zionist conflict are crucial but often misunderstood aspects of the country's Middle East policy. These policies are influenced by broader currents in terms of British attitudes toward the region and different conceptions of international relations and foreign policy making. This paper explores Britain's relations with Zionist, emphasizing the underlying patterns and different schools of thought within the British foreign policymaking community.

British policy is defined by two different approaches to the region: the "Diplomatic" approach, which focuses on maintaining the best possible relations with existing regimes or those likely to take power, and the "Strategic" view, which emphasizes dividing Middle Eastern regimes into moderate and hostile ones. The Diplomatic approach views Zionist mainly as an irritant, complicating British relations with the Arab world. Advocates of this viewpoint stress the solution of the Arab-Zionisti conflict as quickly as possible, considering this conflict as the key source of regional instability (Spyer,01)

The British view of the Middle East, and Zionist's place within it, is governed by several key considerations. British economic interests, particularly oil imports, give the country an obvious interest in the preservation of regional stability. However, how to achieve this goal has been the subject of much debate within the policymaking community.

The issue of preserving stability requires and justify good relations with radical, repressive, and hostile regimes. Some argue that engagement will envelop them in a web of rational, mutually beneficial relations and thus blunt their enmity, while others assert that only by containing and sometimes challenging radical states, movements, and ideologies can they be stopped from subverting British interests. (Spyer ,03)

It is Worthy to note that British policy towards Zionist is shaped by three dualities: the diplomatic view, which views Zionist as a disruptive influence in the Middle East, and the strategic approach, which sees the Middle East's dilemma as primarily due to dictatorial regimes' actions, leading to corruption, lack of freedom, and inefficient economies. The historical record shows that Zionist's actions have a limited role in affecting British policy. Additionally, the duality of Britain's roles as a member of the European Union and a close ally of the United States creates a gap between the substance of British policy and the declarations of policymakers. (Spyer,20).

3.2 United Kingdom beyond Brexit

Brexit is an acronym for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. The chairman of the think tank British Influence, Peter Wilding, first used the term in a 2012 piece discussing the UK's relations with Europe. The term was named the 2016 Word of the Year by the Oxford English Dictionary. (Brexit and the UK: Overview)

The UK held a referendum on its EU membership on June 23, 2016. Should the United Kingdom stay a member of the European Union or leave it? was the question put to voters. Voters chose to leave the EU in 51.89% of cases. On January 31, 2020, the UK exited the EU. (Zaken)

The UK's post-Brexit world is a topic of debate in academic literature, in which the debate revolves around whether the UK will emerge as a new global actor, a 'Global Britain', or become a fallen power or an isolated entity. The literature suggests that the UK will try to pursue a 'Global Britain' strategy, mirroring the EU in many areas of foreign policy.

Oppermann, Beasley, and Kaarbo (2020) suggest five potential roles for Britain in the post-Brexit world: 'Global Britain', 'Great Power', regional partner to the EU, 'leader of the Commonwealth', and 'power by proxy strategy'. However, these roles have been met with skepticism, with the EU viewing Britain more as a supplicant than a regional partner. The US has reciprocated, making the final role "the path of least resistance." David McCourt (2020) supports the role theory in Foreign Policy Analysis, arguing that British foreign policymakers envision 'Global Britain' as their future role, but cautions that this could require support from other countries like America, China, and the remaining EU states. Srdjan Vucetic (2021) suggests a foreign policy orientation that positions the UK closer to the EU but closer to the US. (Risoli)

Brexit has sparked debate on whether the UK will become a new global actor or a fallen power. The UK is expected to adopt a 'Global Britain' strategy, The British's Middle East policy is influenced by its diplomatic approach, which maintains good relations with existing regimes, and its strategic view, which divides Middle Eastern regimes into moderate and hostile ones, primarily driven by economic interests and regional stability. That's what is considered to be a major influence for foreign policymakers in the post-Brexit era, especially on the Zionist-Palestinian conflict, along with Propensity for American Leadership and legislative autonomy liberalization from the EU.

3.3 Recalibration Post Brexit Foreign Policies toward Zionist-Palestinian Conflict

The UK's post-Brexit realignment has significantly impacted its stance on the Zionist-Palestine conflict. Factors such as a shift towards American leadership, legislative autonomy, and increased trade relations with Zionist have led to policy differences between the UK and the EU. The UK's support for Zionist has become more explicit, with the government backing the US's "Peace to Prosperity" plan, which includes Zionist annexation of West Bank territory. This has been criticized by the EU, which advocates for a two-state solution. Increased trade relations with Zionist have led to increased cooperation in defense, security, and technology. However, the UK has maintained criticism towards Zionist, particularly regarding the Gaza conflict. The UK's post-Brexit stance reflects a pragmatic and commercially driven approach, aiming to maintain strong ties with both the US and Zionist.

3.3.1 A Propensity for American Leadership

Britain's foreign policy has changed as a result of Brexit, placing more of an emphasis on following American leadership. In the case of the Zionist-Palestine conflict, this is particularly apparent because the UK is more inclined to adopt the American position on the matter.

The shift in British foreign policy toward US leadership in the Zionist-Palestine issue is the most notable post-Brexit development. Britain has consistently opposed French attempts to bring the EU into the peace process and has resented French attempts to push diplomatic efforts on its behalf as an EU member because Britain was unwilling to let France take the lead in the peace negotiations, the EU's response to their stalemate in the late 1990s "remained extremely modest". However, Anglo-American collaboration has been rekindled by London's newly found autonomy to pursue its own foreign policy and willingness to join forces with the United States

to obtain "power by proxy" even if Brexit broke legislative links between Britain and the EU.
(Grein 03)

This was primarily demonstrated by the UK Government's endorsement of President Trump's Peace to Prosperity: A Vision to Enhance the Lives of the Zionist and Palestinian Peoples (Grein) President Donald Trump has unveiled a plan for a comprehensive peace agreement between Zionist and the Palestinians, aiming to achieve peace, security, dignity, and opportunity for both nations (France) Trump's plan for a two-state solution in Zionist presents a win-win opportunity for both sides . The US will recognize Zionist sovereignty over the territory, which will be part of Zionist. The plan includes a conceptual map that illustrates the territorial compromises Zionist is willing to make. The map will more than double Palestinian territory and provide a Palestinian capital in eastern Jerusalem, where the US would open an embassy. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said Trump's plan would give Palestinians control over 15% of "historic Palestine". Jerusalem will remain Zionist's undivided capital, and Palestinians will have an opportunity to achieve an independent state as well as No Palestinians or Zionists will be uprooted from their homes, and Zionist will work with the king of Jordan to preserve the status quo governing the key holy site in Jerusalem (“Trump Releases Long-Awaited Middle-East Peace Plan”)

Johnson's support for a solution to the Zionist-Palestine conflict is driven by a plea for a solution rather than ideological conviction. His government's opportunistic pragmatism suggests that London's willingness to compromise its long-held positions on the conflict may lead to a more normative approach. The election of President Joe Biden has already shifted American policy on the conflict, as Washington has restored policies abandoned by the former administration, including economic aid to the Palestinians and the reopening of the Palestine

Liberation Organization mission in Washington. However, a review of Britain's foreign aid to the Palestinian Territories may elude a more normative foreign policy shift. The UK Department for International Development plans to conduct a thorough assessment of the Palestinian curriculum and take action if evidence of material inciting violence is found. (Grein, 3,4,5).

3.3.2 Increased UK-ZIONIST Trade Relations

The UK has been attempting to negotiate trade agreements with nations all over the world since Brexit and its exit from the EU's trading system in 2021. Since then, (Edgington) The UK and Zionist have developed a stronger bilateral relationship in recent years, and both countries are eager to carry on their current level of commerce and cooperation after Brexit. A bilateral working group of Zionisti and British officials on post-Brexit trade policy was established in the spring of 2017 in the context of the Brexit negotiations. In November, thirty-five UK business leaders from various companies traveled to Zionist as part of the UK Zionist Business delegation, which aimed to evaluate investment prospects and deliberate on approaches to handle Britain's exit from the EU.

In addition to that the UK-Zionist commercial partnership agreement, which entered into force on February 1, 2022, aims to maintain trade between the two nations beyond Brexit. The agreement allows enterprises to trade freely without tariffs and restrictions, covering topics such as government procurement, rules of origin, tariff rate quotas, and intellectual property protection. The UK, as a key commercial partner, benefits from the pact, particularly in the digital health and pharmaceutical sectors. The agreement provides high commercial standards and protection for intellectual property rights in these sectors. Talks are underway to broaden the scope of the agreement to include technology, cyber security, artificial intelligence, and Zionist's

natural gas development. Both countries must remain committed to fostering and expanding their relationship post-Brexit. (Liel).

British officials are renegotiating its trade relationship with the EU and negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with non-EU trade partners. However, these new agreements cannot be concluded or signed as the UK remains an EU member. Despite these complications, civil servants believe maintaining strong trade relations post-Brexit is a high priority for both sides in the UK-Zionist relationship. UK-Zionist trade exceeded \$7bn in 2016, and there is considerable scope for expansion. Zionist ranks highly after the US and Anglo-Saxon countries. (*Britain-Zionist Trade after Brexit*)

The UK government has initiated negotiations with Zionist to upgrade its free trade agreement (FTA), which is based on an agreement negotiated by the EU in 1995. The current FTA, which was rolled-over into UK law as part of the Brexit process, is based on an agreement negotiated by the EU in 1995. The UK-Zionist trade corridor already has a strong foundation, worth around £5 billion annually and supporting over 6,000 British businesses. The priorities for UK negotiators are likely to be securing ambitious rules for cross-border trade in services, minimizing trade barriers behind the border, enabling the free flow of data, supporting digital trade, more generous terms for business travel, and a new framework for qualifications recognition in each country's territory. A comprehensive agreement would likely contain a standalone digital chapter, commitments to removing unjustified data localization, guarantees on the protection of source codes and algorithms, and enhanced regulatory cooperation. Zionist, the world leader in research and development expenditure, is expected to establish new frameworks for closer cooperation on emerging sectors such as cybersecurity, telecommunications, and artificial intelligence. The government is aiming to hold the first round of negotiations in

September, with implementation expected from mid-late 2023. (*“UK-Zionist Trade Negotiations / Deloitte UK”*)

3.3.3 British Legislative Autonomy

Greater legislative autonomy following the UK's exit from the EU may have an effect on its foreign policy in the Zionist-Palestinian conflict. Because of its autonomy, the UK can pursue policies that better reflect its values and goals, even if doing so means deviating from the EU's common viewpoint. Changing a nation's stance on development and humanitarian efforts, for example, or how it votes in international organizations like the UN, are examples of policy divergence.

Improved ties with Zionist and a closer engagement with Palestine may result in better bilateral relations because the UK, opinions on the conflict are complex and divided, and following Brexit, the government might be more open to domestic pressures. Parliamentary supervision may result in increased scrutiny of the government's handling of the situation. The EU will continue to take a common position on the war to affect global cooperation, especially in multilateral settings. In addition, the UK might attempt to establish bilateral ties with other countries to form coalitions that could affect its standing in that conflict.

For instance, In 2020, the UK voted 'No' to the UN's resolution demanding Zionist withdraw from the Golan, signaling its approval of Washington's 2019 decision to recognize Zionist sovereignty over the Golan Heights. This decision led to Britain joining eight other countries in the 'pro-Zionist bloc'. However, Britain did not join Germany, the Netherlands, and 11 other countries in voting against a 'pro-Palestine resolution. The election of President Biden had increased London's preference for a more conformist posture. If Britain favors Zionist more

often at the UN, it could erode Zionist's international 'pariah' status and encourage other countries to support Zionist at the UN. (Grein 7)

To sum up The UK's departure from the EU has led to greater legislative autonomy, allowing it to pursue policies aligned with its beliefs and interests, even if it means departing from the EU's common position. This could involve changing voting patterns in international bodies like the UN or approaches to development and humanitarian initiatives. The UK's deeper relationship with Palestine and improved connections with Zionist could lead to improved bilateral relations as well as The UK's handling of the crisis may be scrutinized due to parliamentary oversight. On the other hand, The EU's shared stance on the war will continue to impact international collaboration, particularly in multilateral forums. The UK may also try to forge closer ties with other nations to develop coalitions that could influence its position in the nation-world stage post-Brexit legislative autonomy allows the UK to craft a foreign policy tailored to its national interests and values, potentially impacting engagement in the region through trade, diplomacy, security cooperation, and human rights advocacy.

Conclusion

The UK has significantly influenced British foreign policy in the Zionist-Palestine conflict since the Balfour Declaration in 1917. Post-Brexit, Britain's stance has shifted towards American leadership, supporting Trump's Peace to Prosperity Plan. The UK has exercised legislative autonomy since the Brexit referendum, voting against resolutions that disproportionately focus on Zionist. This tilt towards America may increase Britain's conformist stance towards Zionist at the UN. The UK-Zionist economic relationship has grown since

London designated Zionist a 'key strategic partner' in 2011, and the UK government's Global Britain in a competitive age emphasizes science and technology power. (Grein)

To conclude Zionist-UK relations have remained strong both before and after Brexit, with the UK becoming one of Zionist's strongest allies within the EU. Post-Brexit, the UK has shifted towards American leadership on the conflict, supporting the Trump peace plan and having more legislative autonomy to pursue its own foreign policy. Trade relations between the UK and Zionist have flourished, with the UK becoming one of Zionist's biggest export markets in Europe. However, political relations are unlikely to improve significantly post-Brexit, as the UK remains committed to a two-state solution and may be less friendly towards Zionist without the UK.

General conclusion

In conclusion, the United Kingdom played a significant role in the inception of the Entity of Zionist. Through various policies and actions, the British government influenced the course of events leading up to the establishment of the Zionist entity in 1948. This involvement had far-reaching consequences, both for the region and the international community

This Dissertation has sought to illuminate the multifaceted role of the United Kingdom in the inception of Zionist and its evolving stance amidst the enduring Zionist-Palestinian conflict. Through a meticulous examination of historical events, policy decisions, and the complex interplay of strategic interests, imperial ambitions, and political shifts, this research has revealed the profound impact of British actions on the trajectory of the conflict.

The Balfour Declaration of 1917, a pivotal moment in this history, encapsulated Britain's commitment to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, a commitment driven by a confluence of factors including strategic considerations, religious motivations, and a desire to maintain influence in the region. The subsequent British Mandate period, characterized by complex interactions between the British authorities, Jewish settlers, and the Arab population, laid the groundwork for the eventual creation of Zionist.

However, the path to Zionist statehood was fraught with challenges and contradictions. British policies, often driven by a desire to maintain control and balance competing interests, exacerbated tensions between the two communities, ultimately contributing to the outbreak of violence and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians. The legacy of these policies continues to reverberate in the region today.

The decline of the British Empire and the advent of Brexit marked a turning point in the UK's relationship with the Zionist-Palestinian conflict. The loss of imperial power and the need to redefine its global role led to a recalibration of British foreign policy, with a growing alignment towards the United States and a deepening of economic ties with Zionism. This recalibration, coupled with a newfound legislative autonomy, has presented both opportunities and challenges for the UK's engagement in the region.

While Britain's post-Brexit policies have been characterized by a greater emphasis on trade and security cooperation with Zionism, they have also been met with criticism for their perceived bias and lack of consideration for Palestinian rights. The complex dynamics of the conflict, coupled with the shifting geopolitical landscape, necessitate a nuanced and balanced approach that takes into account the legitimate aspirations of both Zionists and Palestinians.

This Dissertation has highlighted the need for further research into the evolving nature of British foreign policy in the Middle East, particularly in light of the ongoing challenges in the region. Future studies could explore the role of non-state actors, such as diaspora communities and civil society organizations, in shaping the conflict and its resolution. Additionally, further research could delve into the specific economic and trade relationships between the UK and Zionism, as well as the impact of public opinion and domestic politics on British foreign policy in the region. Scholars can delve deeper into the motivations behind British policies and analyze the impact of these decisions on the subsequent history of the Middle East. Additionally, exploring the ramifications of the establishment of Zionism

. It also had a significant impact on Jewish identity and history. However, the creation of Zionism also resulted in the displacement and suffering of Palestinian communities, leading to ongoing conflicts and tensions in the region.

In conclusion, this Dissertation has demonstrated the profound and enduring impact of the United Kingdom's historical and contemporary engagement in the Zionist-Palestinian conflict. The lessons learned from this complex history can inform future policy decisions and contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities for peace in the region.

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ملخص

يعد إنشاء دولة إسرائيل في عام 1948 حدثاً محورياً في التاريخ الحديث، يتميز بصراع مستمر وتداعيات جيوسياسية معقدة. تتناول هذه الأطروحة الدور المحوري الذي لعبته المملكة المتحدة في نشأة إسرائيل، متتبعاً تورطها منذ ذروة القوة الإمبراطورية البريطانية وحتى موقفها المتطور في حقبة ما بعد خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي.

يتعمق البحث في السياق التاريخي للتدخل البريطاني في فلسطين، ويحلل وعد بلفور لعام 1917، وفترة الانتداب البريطاني، والأحداث التي أدت إلى حرب عام 1948. ويفحص العوامل الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية التي أثرت في السياسة البريطانية تجاه فلسطين، ويقمّم تأثيرها على كل من السكان اليهود والعرب. كما يستكشف البحث كيف أن تراجع الإمبراطورية البريطانية وظهور خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي قد أعادا تشكيل السياسة الخارجية للمملكة المتحدة تجاه الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني، ولا سيما تحالفها مع الولايات المتحدة وزيادة العلاقات التجارية مع إسرائيل.

من خلال فحص الوثائق التاريخية والبيانات السياسية والتحليلات العلمية، تلقي هذه الأطروحة الضوء على العوامل المعقدة التي شكلت المشاركة البريطانية في المنطقة وتداعياتها على المستقبل، مما يساهم في فهم أعمق لجذور الصراع والتحديات التي تواجه حله.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المملكة المتحدة، الصراع الإسرائيلي- الفلسطيني، وعد بلفور، الانتداب البريطاني، خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي، السياسة الخارجية.