

palestinian israeli conflict explained

palestinian israeli conflict explained is essential to understanding one of the most complex and longstanding geopolitical disputes in modern history. This conflict involves deep-rooted historical, religious, and political issues between Israelis and Palestinians, primarily centered around land, identity, and national aspirations. Over the decades, various wars, peace efforts, and international interventions have shaped the current state of affairs. The Palestinian Israeli conflict explained requires examining its origins, key events, major players, and ongoing challenges. This article provides a detailed overview designed to clarify the fundamental aspects of the conflict, making the complex history and current situation more accessible. The following sections will cover the historical background, core issues, significant milestones, and prospects for resolution.

- Historical Background of the Palestinian Israeli Conflict
- Core Issues in the Palestinian Israeli Conflict
- Key Events and Turning Points
- Major Players and Stakeholders
- Peace Efforts and International Involvement
- Current Situation and Challenges

Historical Background of the Palestinian Israeli Conflict

The origins of the Palestinian Israeli conflict can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th

centuries when nationalist movements among both Jewish and Arab populations began to emerge. The land known historically as Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire until the end of World War I, after which it came under British control under the Mandate for Palestine. Jewish immigration increased significantly during this period, fueled by Zionist aspirations for a Jewish homeland and persecution in Europe. Meanwhile, the Arab population living in the area sought self-determination and opposed the growing Jewish presence.

Ottoman and British Mandate Periods

During the Ottoman period, the region was a multicultural society with Muslim Arabs, Christian Arabs, and a smaller Jewish community living relatively peacefully. The British Mandate (1920-1948) complicated this coexistence as conflicting promises were made to both Jews and Arabs. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, expressing British support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, intensified tensions. Arab opposition to Jewish immigration led to frequent clashes, riots, and increasing polarization between the communities.

Formation of Israel and the 1948 War

In 1947, the United Nations proposed a partition plan to create separate Jewish and Arab states. While the Jewish leadership accepted the plan, the Arab leaders rejected it, leading to civil conflict. On May 14, 1948, Israel declared independence, triggering the first Arab-Israeli war involving neighboring Arab states. The war resulted in significant territorial changes and the displacement of a large number of Palestinians, an event known as the Nakba or "catastrophe" by Palestinians.

Core Issues in the Palestinian Israeli Conflict

The Palestinian Israeli conflict explained cannot be complete without addressing the core issues that sustain the dispute. These issues are deeply intertwined with identity, security, land rights, and political sovereignty. The primary points of contention include borders, refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, and

mutual recognition.

Territorial Boundaries and Borders

The question of borders remains a central dispute. Israel controls territory beyond the internationally recognized 1949 armistice lines, including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

Palestinians seek these areas for a future independent state. The lack of agreed-upon boundaries fuels ongoing conflict and settlement expansion controversies.

Palestinian Refugees

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were displaced during the 1948 war and subsequent conflicts. Their right of return or compensation remains a contentious issue. Israel opposes large-scale return, citing demographic and security concerns, while Palestinians and their supporters emphasize the refugees' right under international law.

Jerusalem

Jerusalem holds religious and cultural significance to Jews, Muslims, and Christians alike. Both Israelis and Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, making the city's status one of the most sensitive and complex issues in the conflict. Control over holy sites adds to the tensions.

Israeli Settlements

Since 1967, Israel has established settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. These settlements are considered illegal under international law by most of the international community, although Israel disputes this. The expansion of settlements complicates the feasibility of a two-state solution.

Key Events and Turning Points

Several critical events have shaped the trajectory of the Palestinian Israeli conflict. Understanding these milestones provides insight into the evolving dynamics and repeated cycles of violence and negotiation.

The Six-Day War (1967)

The Six-Day War dramatically changed the territorial landscape. Israel captured the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights. This victory intensified Israeli control over Palestinian territories and introduced new challenges in governance and security.

The Oslo Accords (1993-1995)

The Oslo Accords marked the first direct, face-to-face agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). It established a framework for Palestinian self-governance in parts of the West Bank and Gaza and set the stage for further negotiations. Despite initial optimism, the accords failed to resolve core disputes.

The Second Intifada (2000-2005)

This period of intensified violence and uprising by Palestinians against Israeli occupation resulted in thousands of deaths and further deepened mistrust. The Second Intifada severely damaged peace efforts and led to increased Israeli security measures, including the construction of barriers.

Major Players and Stakeholders

The Palestinian Israeli conflict explained requires recognizing the diversity of actors involved, including state and non-state entities, regional powers, and international organizations.

Israeli Government and Military

The Israeli government and its military play a central role in shaping policies related to security, settlements, and negotiations. Various Israeli political parties hold differing views on how to resolve the conflict, ranging from support for a two-state solution to advocating for annexation of territories.

Palestinian Authorities and Groups

The Palestinian political landscape is divided primarily between the Palestinian Authority (PA), which governs parts of the West Bank, and Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip. These groups have different approaches to Israel and the peace process, complicating unified Palestinian representation.

Regional and International Actors

Neighboring Arab countries, such as Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, have historically been involved in the conflict. International actors, including the United States, the United Nations, and the European Union, have sought to mediate peace and provide humanitarian assistance.

Peace Efforts and International Involvement

Efforts to resolve the Palestinian Israeli conflict have spanned decades, involving negotiations, treaties, and diplomatic initiatives. Despite numerous attempts, a lasting peace agreement remains elusive.

Major Peace Initiatives

- The Camp David Accords (1978) – Focused on peace between Israel and Egypt.
- The Oslo Accords (1993) – Established a framework for Palestinian autonomy.

- The Roadmap for Peace (2003) – Proposed by the Quartet (US, EU, UN, Russia) to achieve a two-state solution.
- The Annapolis Conference (2007) – Renewed negotiations with the aim of concluding a peace treaty.

Challenges to Peace

Obstacles such as mutual distrust, violence, political fragmentation, and external pressures have repeatedly derailed peace processes. Issues like settlement expansion, security concerns, and the status of Jerusalem continue to hinder progress.

Current Situation and Challenges

The Palestinian Israeli conflict explained remains an active and unresolved issue with significant humanitarian, political, and security implications. Recent years have seen fluctuating tensions, periodic outbreaks of violence, and diplomatic stalemates.

Recent Developments

Efforts to normalize relations between Israel and some Arab states have shifted regional dynamics but have not directly resolved the Palestinian issue. Ongoing settlement activity, restrictions on movement, and economic challenges contribute to the instability.

Humanitarian Impact

The conflict has resulted in significant human suffering, including loss of life, displacement, and restricted access to resources and services for Palestinians. Both communities face security threats

and social divisions that affect daily life.

Prospects for the Future

While the future remains uncertain, many analysts emphasize the need for renewed dialogue, mutual recognition, and addressing the core issues with international support. The viability of a two-state solution or alternative frameworks continues to be debated among policymakers and scholars.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a long-standing political and territorial dispute between Israelis and Palestinians, primarily over land in the region historically known as Palestine, involving issues of national identity, sovereignty, and mutual recognition.

What are the historical roots of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?

The conflict's roots trace back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the rise of Jewish and Arab nationalism, the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and conflicting promises made during and after World War I, leading to disputes over British Mandate Palestine.

What was the significance of the 1947 UN Partition Plan?

The 1947 UN Partition Plan proposed dividing British Mandate Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, which was accepted by Jewish leaders but rejected by Arab leaders, leading to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War and the displacement of many Palestinians.

How did the 1948 Arab-Israeli War impact the conflict?

The 1948 war resulted in the establishment of the State of Israel, the displacement of approximately

700,000 Palestinian refugees (known as the Nakba), and set the stage for ongoing tensions and territorial disputes.

What are the key issues in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict today?

Key issues include the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Palestinian statehood and sovereignty, refugees' right of return, security concerns, and mutual recognition.

What role does Jerusalem play in the conflict?

Jerusalem holds religious and historical significance for Jews, Muslims, and Christians. Both Israelis and Palestinians claim it as their capital, making its status one of the most contentious issues in peace negotiations.

What efforts have been made to resolve the conflict?

Numerous peace efforts include the Oslo Accords (1990s), Camp David Summit (2000), and various international negotiations, though a lasting resolution has been elusive due to deep-seated mistrust and unresolved core issues.

How do Israeli settlements affect the peace process?

Israeli settlements in the West Bank are considered illegal under international law by many countries, and their expansion complicates the possibility of a viable Palestinian state, undermining peace negotiations.

What is the current status of the Palestinian territories?

The Palestinian territories mainly consist of the West Bank, governed partially by the Palestinian Authority, and Gaza Strip, controlled by Hamas. Both areas face political divisions, economic challenges, and ongoing conflict with Israel.

Additional Resources

1. *"The Israel-Palestine Conflict: One Hundred Years of War"*

This book by James L. Gelvin offers a concise and accessible overview of the century-long conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. It traces the historical roots from the late Ottoman period to modern times, highlighting key events and turning points. The narrative presents multiple perspectives, providing readers with a balanced understanding of the complex issues involved.

2. *"Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict: A History with Documents"*

Authored by Charles D. Smith, this book combines a detailed historical account with a rich collection of primary documents. It covers the political, social, and cultural aspects of the conflict, making it a valuable resource for students and scholars alike. The inclusion of official statements, letters, and speeches deepens the reader's insight into the motivations of both sides.

3. *"The Lemon Tree: An Arab, a Jew, and the Heart of the Middle East"*

Written by Sandy Tolan, this narrative nonfiction explores the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the true story of a friendship between a Palestinian man and a Jewish woman. The book humanizes the broader political conflict by focusing on personal stories and shared histories. It offers a poignant look at the possibility of reconciliation and understanding.

4. *"The Iron Cage: The Story of the Palestinian Struggle for Statehood"*

Rashid Khalidi's work delves into the Palestinian national movement and its quest for self-determination. The book examines the political and social challenges Palestinians have faced from the early 20th century to the present. Khalidi provides an in-depth analysis of key leaders, strategies, and international influences on the conflict.

5. *"My Promised Land: The Triumph and Tragedy of Israel"*

Ari Shavit's book is a deeply personal and thought-provoking exploration of Israel's history and identity. It combines memoir, journalism, and historical analysis to reveal the complexities and contradictions of the Israeli state. The narrative addresses the aspirations and struggles of both Israelis and Palestinians, making it a nuanced account of the conflict.

6. *"The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine"*

Historian Ilan Pappé presents a controversial and critical examination of the 1948 Palestinian exodus, arguing that it was a deliberate act of ethnic cleansing by Zionist forces. The book challenges traditional Israeli narratives and sheds light on the experiences of Palestinian refugees. It is an important work for understanding the enduring grievances in the conflict.

7. *"A History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict"*

Mark Tessler's comprehensive volume offers a thorough chronological history of the conflict from its origins to recent developments. The book is well-regarded for its balanced approach and detailed analysis of political, social, and economic factors. It serves as a foundational text for readers seeking an in-depth understanding of the conflict's evolution.

8. *"Side by Side: Parallel Histories of Israel-Palestine"*

Edited by Sami Adwan, Dan Bar-On, and Eyal Naveh, this unique book presents parallel narratives of Israeli and Palestinian history. By juxtaposing perspectives, it encourages readers to understand the conflict from both sides. The format fosters empathy and critical thinking about the contested nature of historical memory.

9. *"Gaza: An Inquest into Its Martyrdom"*

Norman Finkelstein examines the recent history of Gaza, focusing on the impact of Israeli policies and military actions on the Palestinian population. The book critiques international responses and highlights the humanitarian crisis in the region. It is a powerful account that underscores the human cost of the ongoing conflict.

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Conflict Nouredine Miladi, 2023-07-13 The attempts to evict Palestinian residents of Sheikh Jarrah in May 2021 caught the attention of the world. While this small Palestinian neighbourhood in East Jerusalem had long been central to the Israel-Palestinian conflict, the planned expulsions pushed the situation back into the spotlight. This book discusses the complexity of the media war that took place at the same time. Across 20 chapters, it compares Israeli, Western, Palestinian and Arab media to understand how different narratives were discussed, supported and challenged. In particular, the book captures how social media became a site of online activism and alternative war narratives. The volume is unique in focusing on a specific event from many different perspectives and with material from different countries and media platforms. Case studies include the Spanish press; the African press; the BBC; Al-Jazeera English; TRT World Television; and digital media such as TikTok and Facebook, as well as the impact of social media activism. In doing so, the book also comments on the extent that citizen journalists challenge the propaganda war.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Navigating Complex Geopolitical Landscapes Amidst Conflict Hoang Le, Kiet, Tran, Hiep Xuan, 2025-04-24 Ongoing international conflicts have influenced and reshaped the geopolitical landscape, particularly among major global powers. The consequences are multifaceted, having implications for immediate repercussions, military and security paradigms, global governance, and future scenarios. Furthermore, the empirical foundation of geopolitics is enhanced by evidence-based arguments and trends. Exploring the multifaceted consequences of conflict on international relations, strategic alliances, and the balance of power in the 21st century is valuable for formulating strategic responses to the evolving global order. Navigating Complex Geopolitical Landscapes Amidst Conflict contributes to existing theories on power transitions, alliance formation, and conflict spillover effects in international relations by providing a holistic analytical framework for understanding the complex interplay between regional conflicts and global power dynamics. It identifies gaps in current understanding and proposes avenues for future research in the field of international relations and geopolitical studies. Covering topics such as political realism, cooperation models, and media framing, this book is an excellent resource for policymakers, government officials, political scientists, military strategists, business leaders, media professionals, researchers, academicians, and more.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Beliefs and Policymaking in the Middle East: Analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Linda Marie Saghi Aidan, PhD, 2005-09-13 Click here to read an excerpt from the book. I have long tried to understand why the Arab-Israeli Conflict has not been resolved. Despite many attempts at regional and international negotiations since the time of the Mandate, the Conflict has persisted and the Palestinians still do not have a state. The continuation of the Palestinian question within the more general context of this issue places it at the heart of the Conflict and this is the reason why I centered my analysis on the Israelis and just the Palestinians (instead of all the Arab states in the region). Lack of a solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict may thus be associated with absence of a state for the Palestinians. My case study begins with a brief introduction to trends in negotiations after which I come to my central research question: Why, despite all these attempts at negotiation had the Arab-Israeli Conflict not been resolved? I had a feeling the problem might have to do with beliefs. That is, both sides to the Conflict held (and some still hold) maximalist beliefs about having the whole of what was mandated Palestine for themselves. Both sides have made advances toward peace but the Conflict continues and the Palestinians still do not have a state. I assumed that unless both sides changed their beliefs regarding territory there would be no resolution to the Conflict. In my view, change was not a matter of eliminating a belief but changing the priority of one belief over another, i.e. to believe in peace instead of believing in having all the land of Palestine. Before developing some ideas about beliefs in the next section, I reviewed some of the literature in international relations that dealt with conflict analysis. Two of the more popular ones are the realist approach and organizational theory. Realist theorists Hans Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz examine conflict in terms of maximizing interests, in particular power. (See Introduction.) Their approaches can explain situations where interests are clear-cut but power cannot always impose itself as is seen by international attempts at

negotiation or even Israel's efforts to impose a solution on the Palestinians. Organizational theory does not necessarily explain situations where state or government bureaucracies don't exist, e.g. with the Palestinians during the time of the Mandate. I then decided to go ahead and see what beliefs had to offer to conflict analysis. In the section following the realist and organization discussion, I looked at beliefs from the standpoint of belief system theorists in international relations and from the psychological approaches that influenced them. In order to better examine beliefs and be able to use them to explain this Conflict (and perhaps others later), I formulated four questions and then looked at what belief system theorists and psychologists had to say about them: How were beliefs formed, were they consistent with behavior, could they change and if so, how. Two of the major theories in psychology were looked at: Attribution and learning. (See Introduction for more on these approaches.) From these two approaches we can learn much about how beliefs are formed and, in so doing, how they can change. For example, in interpreting incoming information individuals tend to attribute causes to explaining event. This causation process implies some reasoning ability and facilitates learning. One problem with attribution theory is that it indicates what an individual should do but the person is not always so careful in causal analysis. Still, the approach is valuable to understanding beliefs. These theories also highlight the importance of experience, as the past is so often the source of recurrent behavior. For any successful negotiation, communication

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Understanding Conflict and Conflict Analysis

Ho-Won Jeong, 2008-04-08 '...effectively fills a long-standing void and will no doubt be hailed as a much-needed new addition to the literature... This text very much exemplifies the strength of Ho-Won Jeong as a theorist and one of the more prolific writers in the larger peace and conflict studies field... the final three chapters on 'De-escalation Dynamics' (which includes a brief section on third party intervention), on 'Conciliation Strategies,' and especially the one on 'Ending Conflict,' which provides a range of outcomes beyond the usual focus on third party intervention (read mediation) epitomizes the value of this new text' - Journal of Peace Research '...an awesome tour d'horizon of modern war, violence, and confrontation within and between nations. Illustrating via just about every conflict in every corner of the world, the author invokes an endless array of insights and interpretations, ranging from the micro to the macro, beautifully written in a seamless sequence of closely linked and discursive essays.' - Professor J. David Singer, University of Michigan 'Ho-Won Jeong has written an illuminating analysis of the dynamics of conflict. He lays out the tools we have to analyze conflict in a literate and comprehensive way. A valuable book for anyone interested in a more comprehensive understanding of conflict, its sources, and its deescalation and termination' - Janice Gross Stein, Belzberg Professor of Conflict Management, Director, Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto 'Jeong has successfully combined behavioral and structural analysis of the dynamics of social conflict. This volume covers the multiple dimensions - escalation, entrapment, de-escalation, termination, and resolution - both of violent and non-violent confrontation between adversaries, as well as the utility and limitations of external intervention. For students of the social sciences, it should serve as an excellent introduction to the complex realities of social conflict.' - Milton Esman, John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, Emeritus, Cornell University By examining the dynamic forces which shape and re-shape major conflicts, this timely book provides students with the knowledge base needed to successfully study conflict sources, processes and transformations. Broad in focus, it addresses the multiple social, political and psychological features central to understanding conflict situations and behaviour. A range of both recent and historical examples (including the Arab-Israeli conflict, the 'War on Terrorism', the Cold War, and the civil wars in Sudan, former Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka) are discussed, illustrating the application of concepts and theories essential to the analysis of inter-group, inter-state and intra-state conflict and conflict resolution in a wider context. Understanding Conflict and Conflict Analysis is key reading for students of international relations, peace and conflict studies, conflict resolution, international security and international law.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: *The Meaning of Israel* Åsmund Borgen Gjerde,

2025-08-01 Why did social democrats in the 1940s and 1950s idealise Zionism and Israel? And why did 'the New Left' of the 1960s denounce Israel as an apartheid state and a 'bridgehead of imperialism'? The Meaning of Israel: Anti-Zionism and Philo-Zionism in the Postwar Left, a case study of Norway, offers new and intriguing answers to both questions. Previous national case studies of left ideas about Israel have tended to explain with reference to national peculiarities of the country in question (e.g. guilt over the Holocaust in the case of Germany). This book, by contrast, considers its findings about Norway in the context of what we know from other national case studies and uses this approach to suggest explanations that may be valid across national boundaries. The Meaning of Israel argues that left ideas about Zionism and Israel have been inextricably intertwined with ideas about civilisation. Post-war social democrats used ideas about Zionism and Israel to assuage their anxiety about the future of civilisation and to reaffirm the viability of this very concept. The anti-Zionism of the New Left, on the other hand, grew out of a broader rejection of ideas of civilisation. The book will appeal to academics and general readers interested in the history of the Left, Israel, and anti-semitism.

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palestinian israeli conflict explained: Conflicts Liron Mor, 2024-01-02 Liron Mor's book queries what conflict means in the context of Palestine-Israel. Conflict has long been seen as singular and primary: as an "original sin" that necessitates the state and underwrites politics. This book problematizes this universal notion of conflict, revealing its colonial implications and proposing that conflicts are always politically constructed after the fact and are thus to be understood in their various specific forms. The book explores sites of poetic and political strife in Palestine-Israel by combining a comparative study of Hebrew and Arabic literature with political and literary theory. Mor leverages an archive that ranges from the 1930s to the present, from prose and poetry to film and television, to challenge the conception of the Palestinian-Israeli context as a conflict, delineating the colonial history of this concept and showing its inadequacy to Palestine-Israel. Instead, Mor articulates locally specific modes of theorizing the antagonisms and mediations, colonial technologies, and anticolonial practices that make up the fabric of this site. The book thus offers five figurative conflictual concepts that are derived from the poetics of the works: conflict (judgment/ishtibāk), levaṭīm (disorienting dilemmas), ikhtifā' (anti/colonial disappearance), ḥoḳ (mediating law), and inqisām (hostile severance). In so doing, Conflicts aims to generate a historically and geographically situated mode of theory-making, which defies the separation between the conceptual and the poetic.

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context and in light of new and historical trends. In this comprehensive and highly readable text, Brigitte Nacos, a renowned expert in the field, clearly defines terrorism's diverse causes, actors, and strategies, outlines anti- and counter-terrorist responses, and highlights terrorism's relationship with the media and the public. *Terrorism and Counterterrorism* introduces students to the field's main debates and helps them critically assess our understanding of and our strategies for this complex and enduring issue.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Routledge Companion to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Asaf Siniver, 2022-10-27 This Companion explores the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from its inception to the present day, demonstrating the depth and breadth of the many facets of the conflict, from the historical, political, and diplomatic to the social, economic, and pedagogical aspects. The contributions also engage with notions of objectivity and bias and the difficulties this causes when studying the conflict, in order to reflect the diversity of views and often contentious discussion surrounding this conflict. The volume is organized around six parts, reflecting the core aspects of the conflict: historical and scholarly context of the competing narratives contemporary evolution of the conflict and its key diplomatic junctures key issues of the conflict its local dimensions international environment of the conflict the other images of the conflict, as reflected in public opinion, popular culture, the boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movement, and academia and pedagogy. Providing a comprehensive approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, this companion is designed for academics, researchers, and students interested in the key issues and contemporary themes of the conflict.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Foreign Policy Analysis of a Baltic State Tomas Janeliūnas, 2020-12-30 This book provides a comprehensive analysis of Lithuanian foreign policy by employing the theory of small states and the agent-perspective to assess how President Dalia Grybauskaitė impacted Lithuanian foreign policy in 2009–2019 and which, in turn, could affect changes in international structures. The book is based on original interviews with Grybauskaitė and all her foreign policy advisors, as well as other Lithuanian diplomats and Ministers of Foreign Affairs. In addition to providing an important case study of Lithuanian foreign policy, this monograph also discusses the impact an agent formulating and executing small-state foreign policy may have on the 'grand structures' of international relations, such as the EU and NATO. For its investigation of the mutual relationship between agent and structure, this monograph draws on the literature on foreign policy analysis (FPA) and asks questions about the extent to which a particular leader of foreign policy may determine a specific policy decision or outcome. This book will be of particular interest to students of the Baltic region and Russia-Baltic relations, as well as to political scientists and researchers interested in FPA literature, and small-state security.

palestinian israeli conflict explained: Redefining security in the Middle East Tami Jacoby, Brent Sasley, 2018-07-30 This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. For over five decades, the Cold War security agenda was distinguished by the principal strategic balance, that of a structure of bipolarity, between the United States (US) and the Soviet Union (USSR). This book seeks to draw from current developments in critical security studies in order to establish a new framework of inquiry for security in the Middle East. It addresses the need to redefine security in the Middle East. The focus is squarely on the Arab-Israeli context in general, and the Palestinian-Israeli context in particular. The character of Arab-Israeli relations are measured by the Israeli foreign policy debate from the 1950s to the 1990s. A dialogue between Islam and Islamism as a means to broaden the terrain on which conflict resolution and post-bipolar security in the Middle East is to be understood is presented. The Middle East peace process (MEPP) was an additional factor in problematizing the military-strategic concept of security in the Middle East. The shift in analysis from national security to human security reflects the transformations of the post-Cold War era by combining military with non-military concerns such as environmental damage, social unrest, economic mismanagement, cultural conflict, gender inequity and radical fundamentalism. By way of contrast to realist international relations (IR) theory, developing-world theorists have proposed a different set of variables to explain the unique

challenges facing developing states. Finally, the book examines the significance of ecopolitics in security agendas in the Middle East.

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palestinian israeli conflict explained: Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in the Francophone World Nathalie Debrauwere-Miller, 2011-02-09 With interdisciplinary analyses of texts whose origins span the diversity of the Jewish and Muslim traditions, the provocative essays collected in Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in the Francophone World offer startling insights into the meaning of the volatile history of this conflict in the Francophone world. In France and the Francophone world, the hostilities of the on-going Israeli-Palestinian conflict are consistently reenacted in cultural clashes between the large Muslim and Jewish populations within France and throughout the Francophone Diaspora. The notable scholars appearing in this collection interrogate the complex history of this conflict - from the beginnings of Zionism in 1897 to the first and second Intifada of 1987 and 2000 - and give unique perspectives culled from a diverse range of literary, philosophical, historical, and psychoanalytic frameworks. An important and unique volume, Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in the Francophone World, will shed new light for the reader on the dense ideological antagonisms at the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and will surely be celebrated as an invaluable resource for scholars, students, and teachers alike.

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