

Israël, oorlog en internationaal recht



Jeruzalem -
Een steen die
niemand tillen
kan





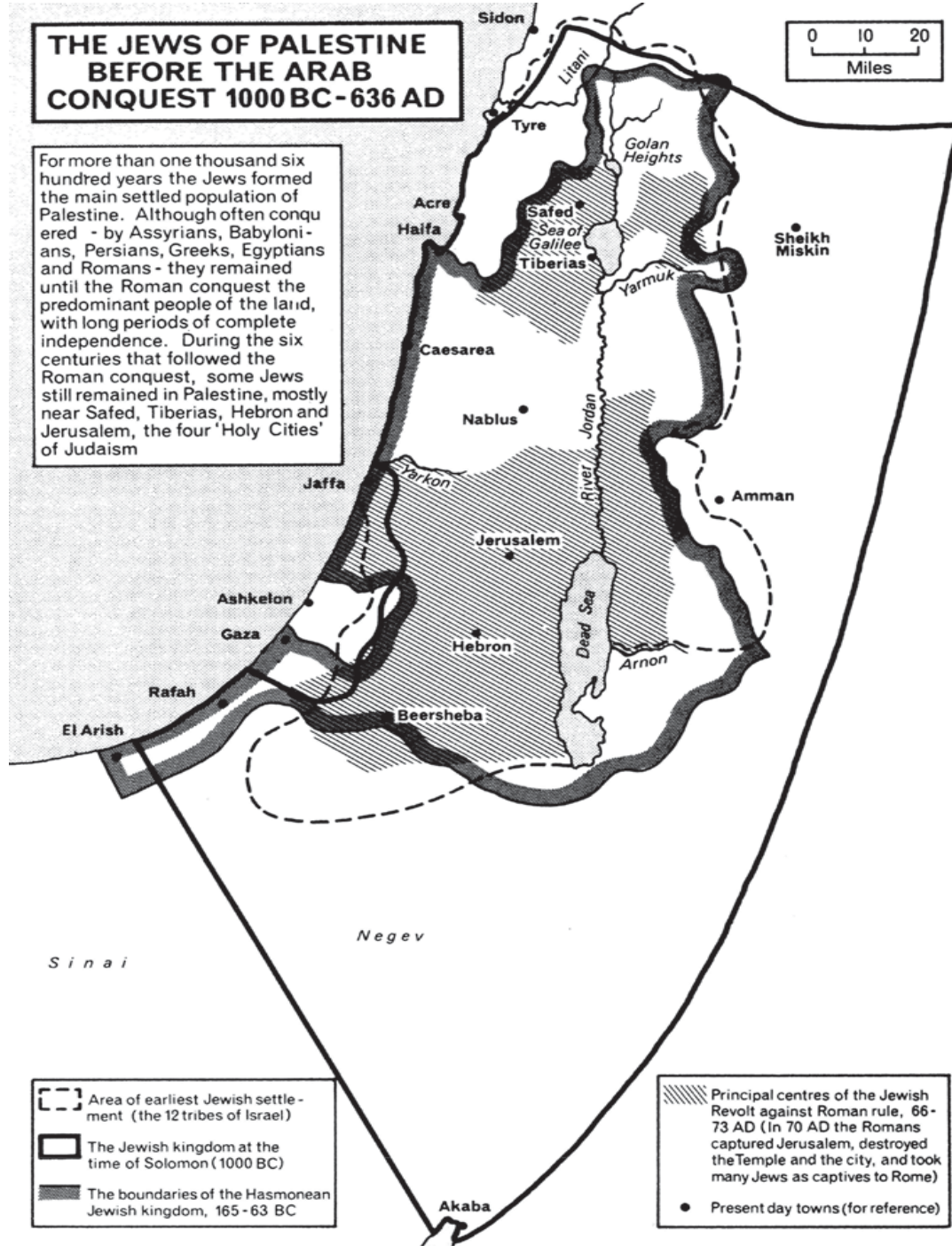
Jeruzalem en de bergen van Israël





THE JEWS OF PALESTINE BEFORE THE ARAB CONQUEST 1000 BC - 636 AD

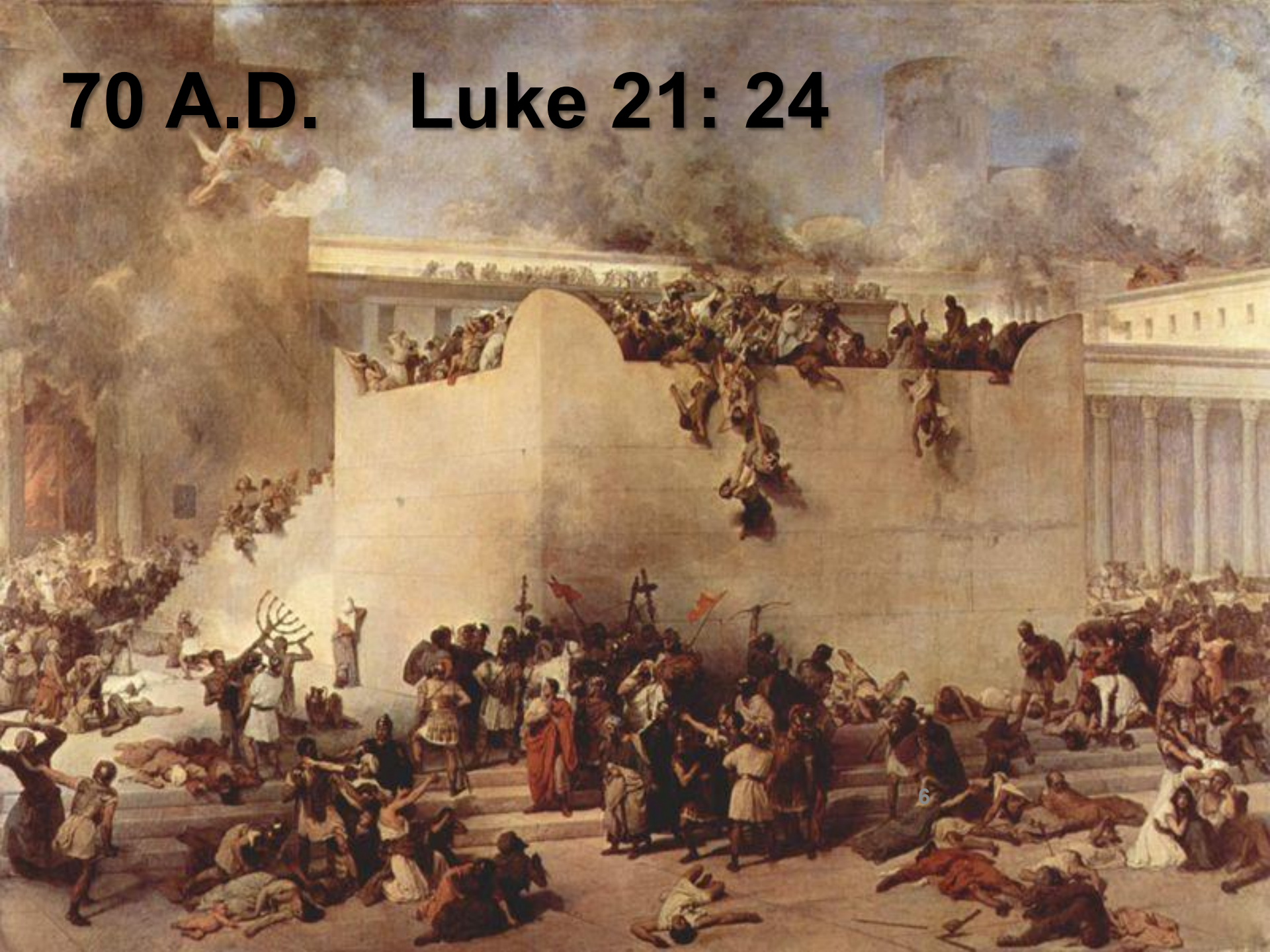
For more than one thousand six hundred years the Jews formed the main settled population of Palestine. Although often conquered - by Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians and Romans - they remained until the Roman conquest the predominant people of the land, with long periods of complete independence. During the six centuries that followed the Roman conquest, some Jews still remained in Palestine, mostly near Safed, Tiberias, Hebron and Jerusalem, the four 'Holy Cities' of Judaism

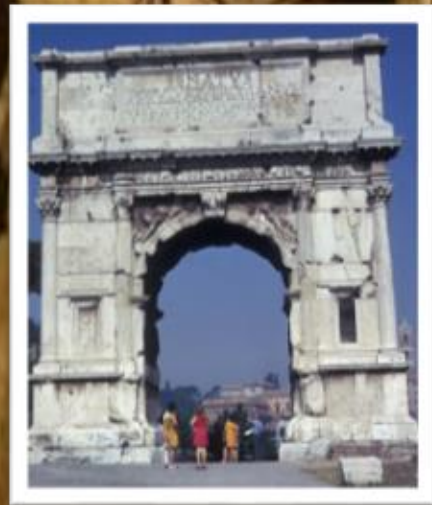


--- Area of earliest Jewish settlement (the 12 tribes of Israel)
 [Solid black outline] The Jewish kingdom at the time of Solomon (1000 BC)
 [Thick grey border] The boundaries of the Hasmonean Jewish kingdom, 165 - 63 BC

[Diagonal hatching] Principal centres of the Jewish Revolt against Roman rule, 66-73 AD (In 70 AD the Romans captured Jerusalem, destroyed the Temple and the city, and took many Jews as captives to Rome)
 • Present day towns (for reference)

70 A.D. Luke 21: 24





7

CRUSADERS



Crusaders: 1099 - 1291

Mamluks: 1260 - 1517



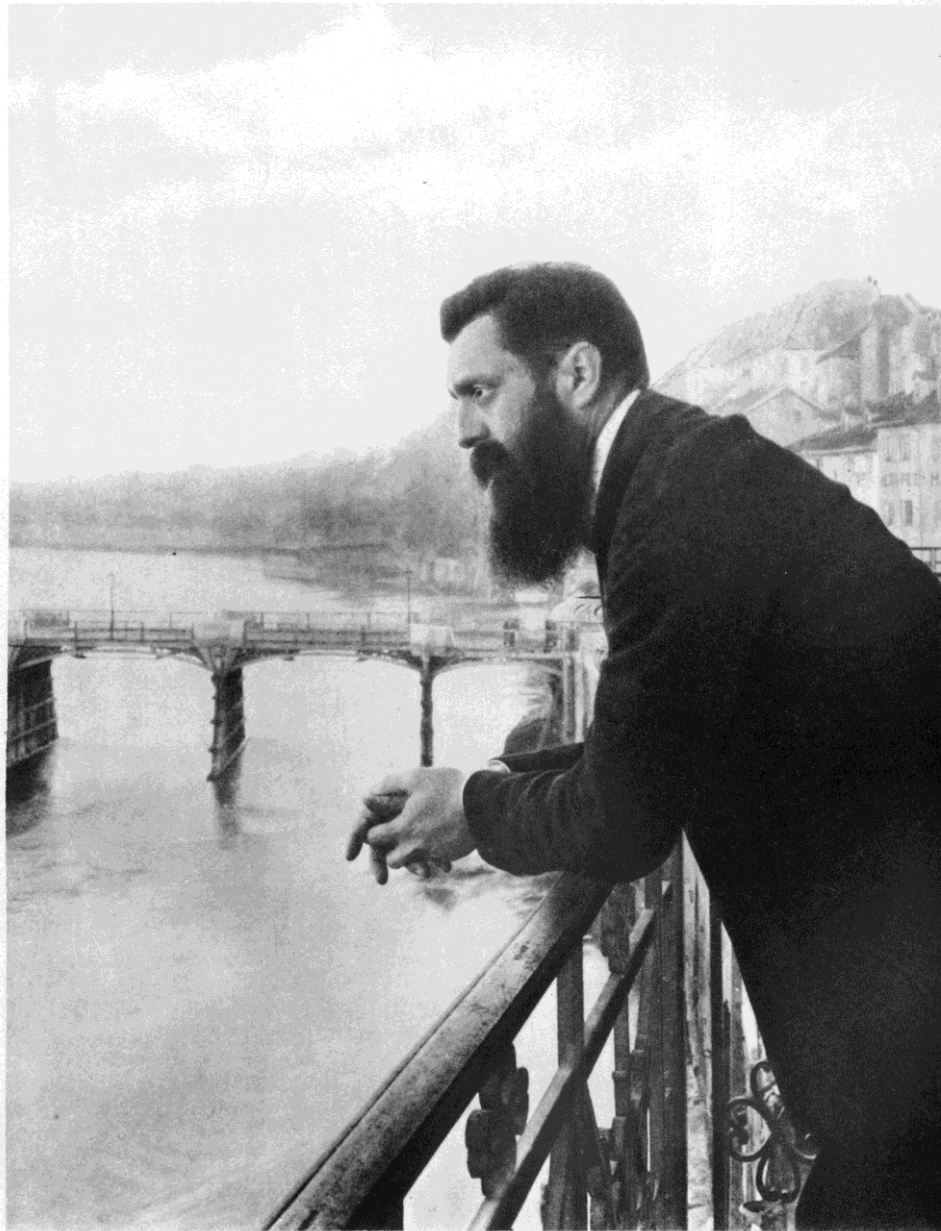
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1516 - 1918



Even their dreams can't reach where my might does

Mehmet II The Conqueror



Theodor Herzl

Herausgegeben vom Keren Kajemeth Lejisrael zum 25. Todestag Theodor Herzls.

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THE HAGUE INITIATIVE
for INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Foreign Office.

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view 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"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur Balfour

COVENANT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

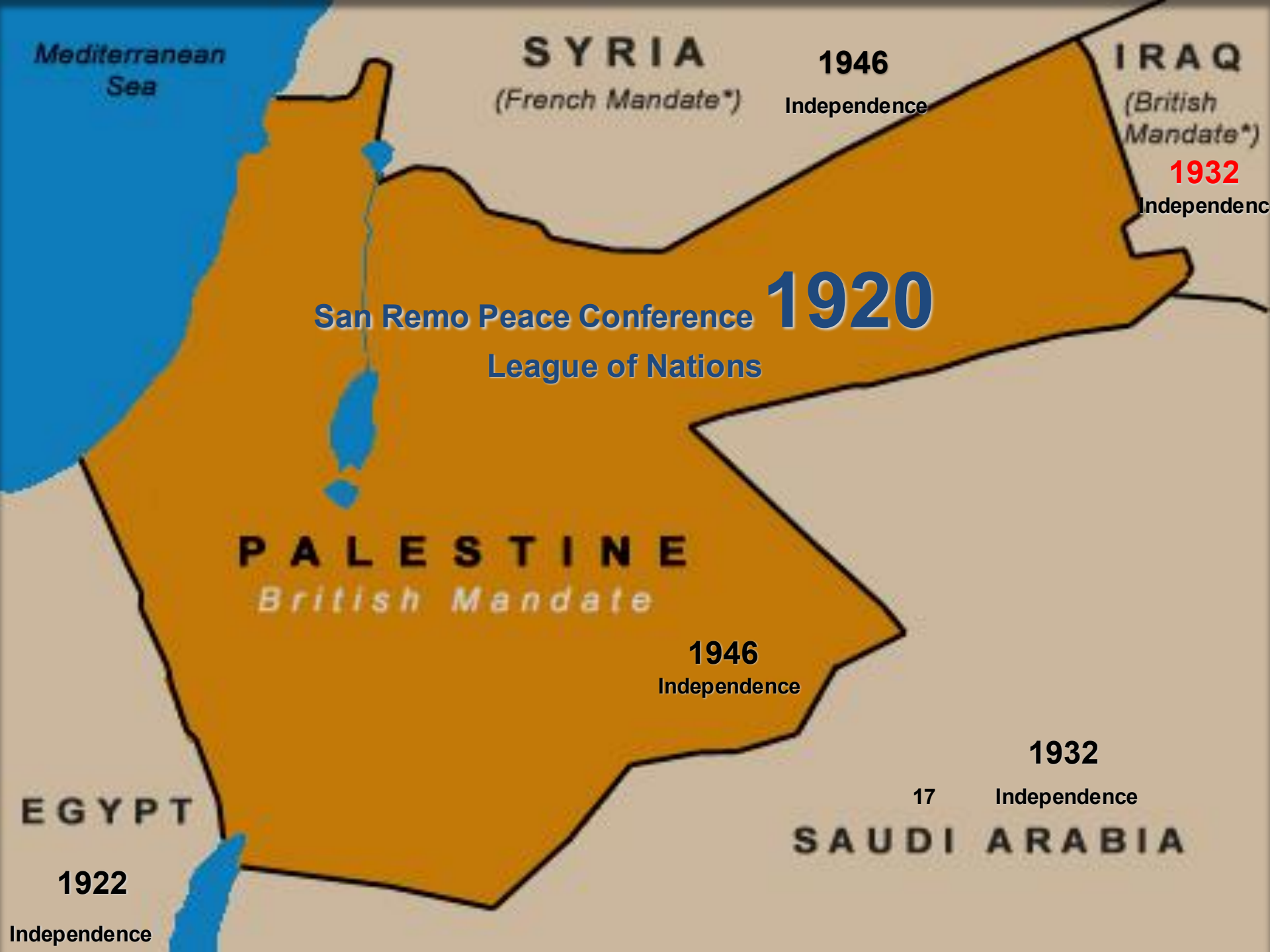
The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

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A-Mandate (1922)





Mediterranean
Sea

SYRIA
(French Mandate)*

1946
Independence

IRAQ
(British Mandate)*

1932
Independence

1920
San Remo Peace Conference
League of Nations

PALESTINE
British Mandate

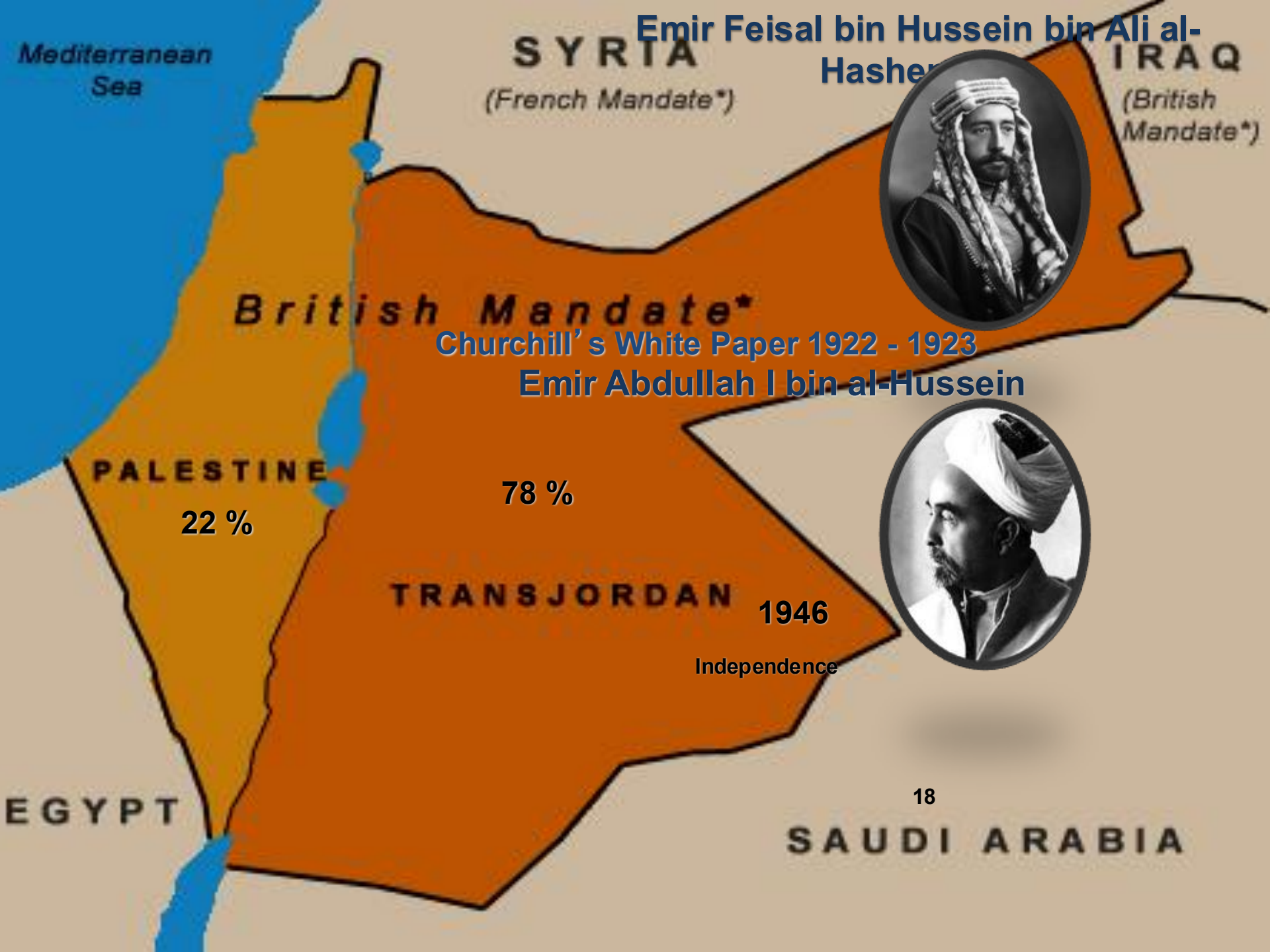
1946
Independence

1932
Independence

EGYPT

1922
Independence

SAUDI ARABIA





Tergkeer van het Joods volk: 19e-21e eeuw

De Mufti van Jeruzalem





**Abbas denies Jerusalem's Jewish history:
"They [Israel] imagine that by brute force
they can invent a history"**

- at Jerusalem Committee meeting in Morocco

Official PA TV, Jan. 17, 2014



Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

socioeconomic development for effective integration in the global economy, in conformity with the principles of partnership and equality;

to preserve and promote all aspects related to environment for present and future generations;

to respect the right of self-determination, non-interference in the domestic affairs, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;

to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, who are presently under foreign occupation, and to empower them to attain their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, and to establish their sovereign state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, while safeguarding its historic and Islamic character, and the holy places therein;

to safeguard and promote the rights of women and their participation in all spheres of life, in accordance with the laws and legislation of Member States;

to create conducive conditions for sound upbringing of Muslim children and youth, and to inculcate in them Islamic values through education for strengthening their cultural, social, moral and ethical ideals;





Verdelingsresolutie

181: 29-11-1947

- Joodse staat & Arabische staat
- Economische unie
- Jeruzalem
- aanvaard door de Joden en verworpen door de Arabieren
- Nooit geïmplementeerd

1949-1967: bezette gebieden

Gaza wordt bezet door Egypt



“West Bank” wordt bezet en later geannexeerd door Jordanië

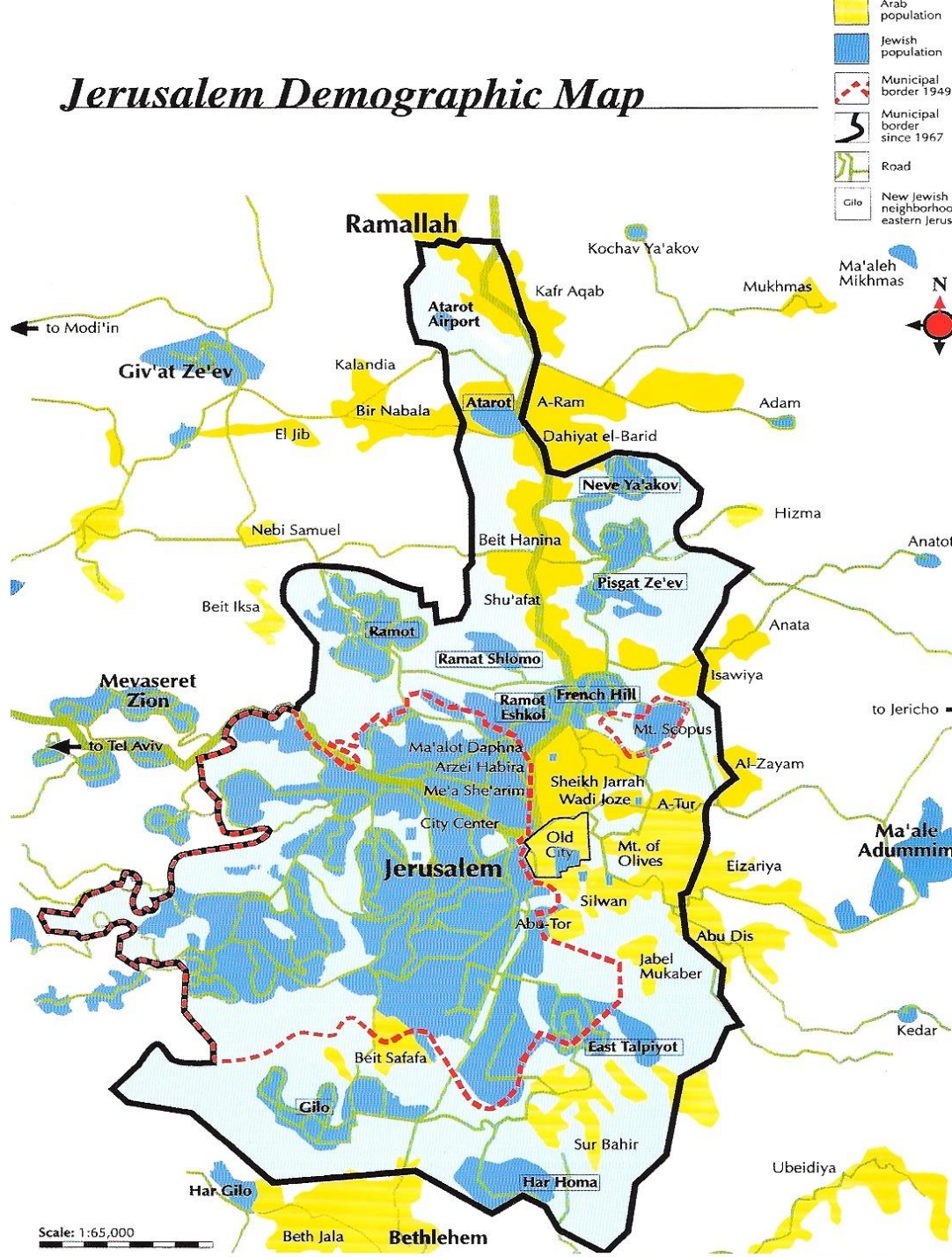


Mei-juni
 1967:
 Arabische
 landen
 bereiden
 aanval op
 Israël voor



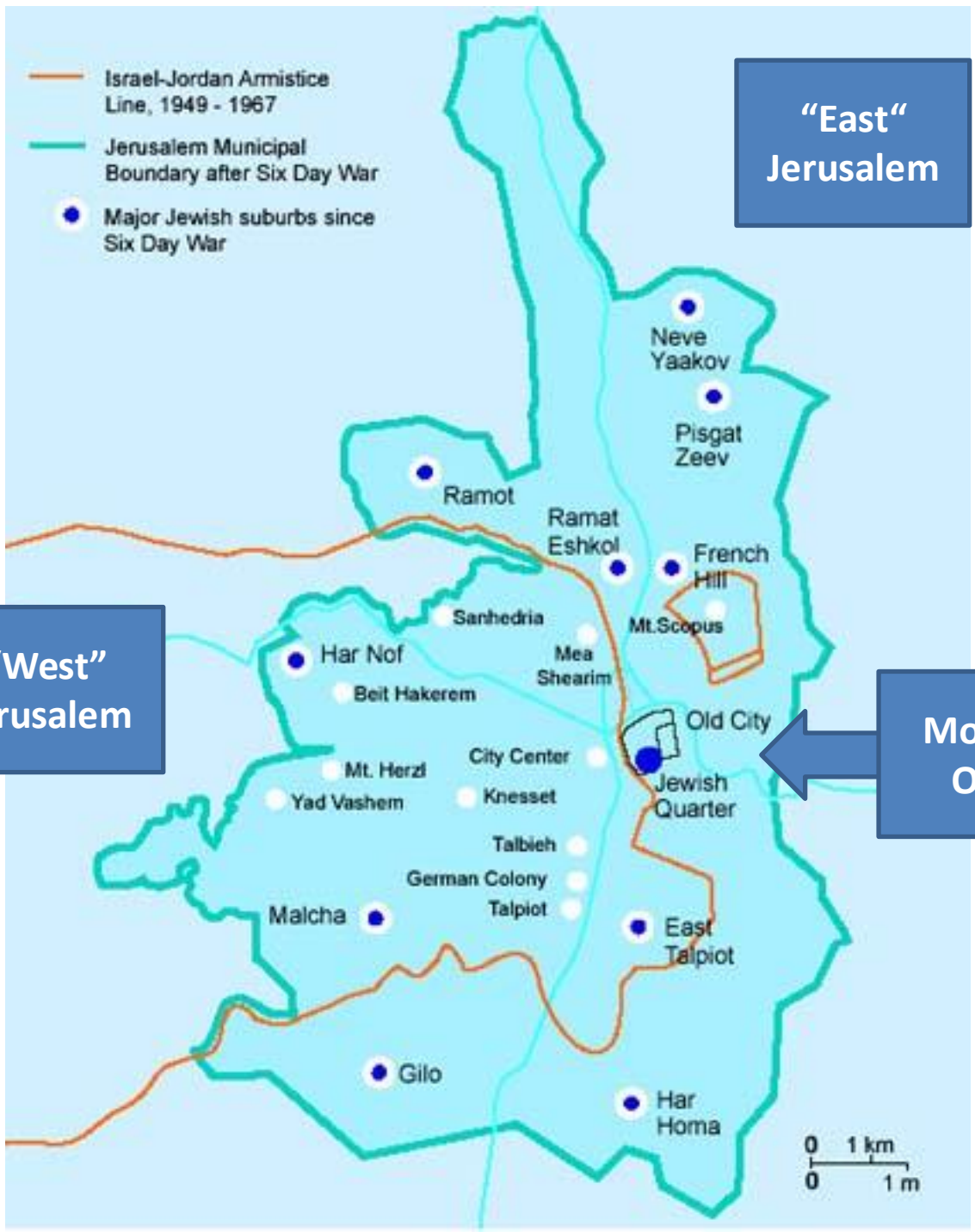
11 juni
1967:
Israel krijgt
controle
over Sinai,
West Bank,
Gaza en
Golan
Heights

Jerusalem Demographic Map



**De
situatie
sinds
1967**







Israel:

Jews
AND
Arabs

“Palestine”:

Only Arabs
NO JEWS





WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

U N I T E D N A T I O N S

PREAMBLE TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ISSUED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Jeruzalem is niet van Israël! VN 2017

Voting Ended		12/21/2017		12:13:54 PM	
Item 5 Draft Resolution A/ES-10/L.22					
Status of Jerusalem					
AFGHANISTAN	CAMEROON	FRANCE	KYRGYZSTAN	NETHERLANDS	SERBIA
ALBANIA	CANADA	GABON	LAO PDR	NEW ZEALAND	SEYCHELLES
ALGERIA	CENTRAL AFR REP....	GAMBIA	LATVIA	NICARAGUA	SIERRA LEONE
ANDORRA	CHAD	GEORGIA	LEBANON	NIGER	SINGAPORE
ANGOLA	CHILE	GERMANY	LESOTHO	NIGERIA	SLOVAKIA
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	CHINA	GHANA	LIBERIA	NORWAY	SLOVENIA
ARGENTINA	COLOMBIA	GREECE	LIBYA	OMAN	SOLOMON ISLANDS
ARMENIA	COMOROS	GRENADA	LIECHTENSTEIN	PAKISTAN	SOMALIA
AUSTRALIA	CONGO	GUATEMALA	LITHUANIA	PALAU	SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA	COSTA RICA	GUINEA	LUXEMBOURG	PANAMA	SOUTH SUDAN
AZERBAIJAN	COTE D'IVOIRE	GUINEA-BISSAU	MADAGASCAR	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SPAIN
BAHAMAS	CROATIA	GUYANA	MALAWI	PARAGUAY	SRI LANKA
BAHRAIN	CUBA	HAITI	MALAYSIA	PERU	SUDAN
BANGLADESH	CYPRUS	HONDURAS	MALDIVES	PHILIPPINES	SURINAME
BARBADOS	CZECH REPUBLIC	HUNGARY	MALI	POLAND	SWAZILAND
BELARUS	DEM PR OF KOREA	ICELAND	MALTA	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	DEM REP OF CONGO	INDIA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	QATAR	SWITZERLAND
BELIZE	DENMARK	INDONESIA	MAURITANIA	REP OF KOREA	SYRIAN ARAB REP...
BENIN	DJIBOUTI	IRAN (ISLAMIC REP...)	MAURITIUS	REP OF MOLDOVA	TAJIKISTAN
BHUTAN	DOMINICA	IRAQ	MEXICO	ROMANIA	THAILAND
BOLIVIA (PLURINAT...)	DOMINICAN REP...	IRELAND	MICRONESIA (FS)	RUSSIAN FED...	THE FYR MACEDONIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVI...	ECUADOR	ISRAEL	MONACO	RWANDA	TIMOR-LESTE
BOTSWANA	EGYPT	ITALY	MONGOLIA	SAINT KITTS-NEVIS	TOGO
BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	JAMAICA	MONTENEGRO	SAINT LUCIA	TONGA
BRUNEI DARUSSAL...	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	JAPAN	MOROCCO	SAINT VINCENT-GR...	TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
BULGARIA	ERITREA	JORDAN	MOZAMBIQUE	SAMOA	TUNISIA
BURKINA FASO	ESTONIA	KAZAKHSTAN	MYANMAR	SAN MARINO	TURKEY
BURUNDI	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	NAMIBIA	SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	TURKMENISTAN
CABO VERDE	FIJI	KIRIBATI	NAURU	SAUDI ARABIA	TUVALU
CAMBODIA	FINLAND	KUWAIT	NEPAL	SENEGAL	UGANDA
IN FAVOUR: 128	AGAINST: 9	ABSTENTION: 35			



Meer informatie?

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THE HAGUE INITIATIVE
for INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

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