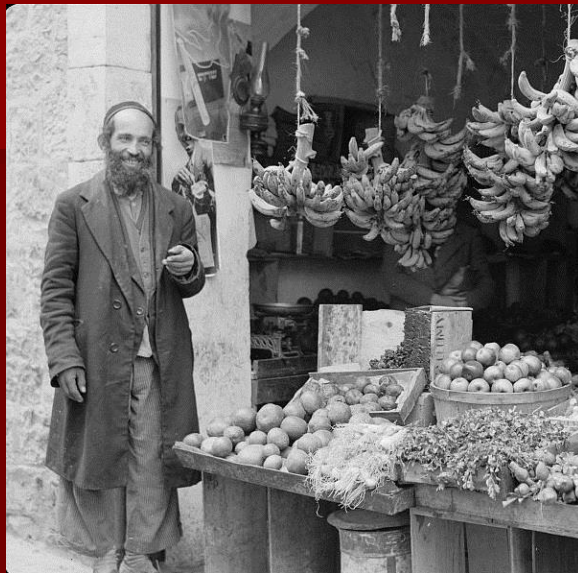


# Život v mandátní Palestině





# Život v mandátní Palestině



# ZÁKLADNÍ POLITICKÉ PROUDY V MANDÁTNÍ PALESTINĚ

- ŽIDOVSKÉ SIONISTICKÉ
  - Labouristický sionismus (Ben Gurion)
  - Revizionistický sionismus (Žabotinský, Begin)
- ŽIDOVSKÉ NESIONISTICKÉ
  - Religiózní Židé „starého jišuvu“ (organizace Agudat Jisrael, Neturej Karta)
- PALESTINSKO-ARABSKÉ
  - Vyhraněný palestinsko-arabský nacionalismus (rodina Husajní)
  - Kooperace s Brity (rodina Naššašíbí)

# DĚLNICKÝ (LABOURISTICKÝ) SIONISMUS

- Nejvýraznější politický proud v židovské Palestině
- Vybudování samostatné židovské dělnicko–rolnické společnosti
- Podpora masového přistěhovalectví do Palestiny
- Kolektivismus, pokrokářství, antiklerikalismus – zvláště proti ultraortodoxnímu judaismu (charedim)
- Důraz na spolupráci s Brity při budování židovské domoviny
- Liberální a pravicoví sionisté vnímaní jako třídní nepřátelé
- Důležité organizace spojené s labouristy: **Histadrut, Hagana, Palmach**
- Teoretici: **Syrkin, Borocho**, Politický vůdce: **Ben–Gurion**

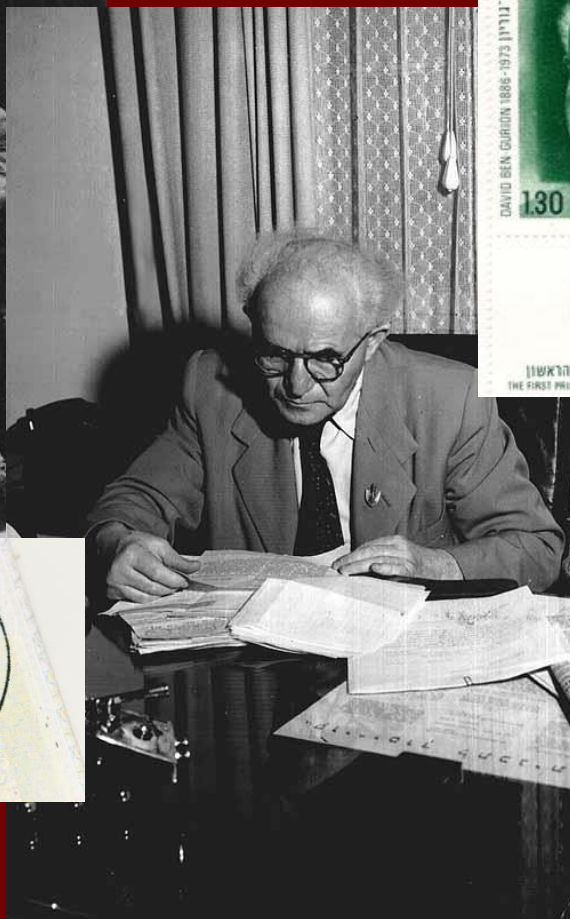


# Izrael dnes podporuje hlavně politická pravice, ve skutečnosti jsou jeho kořeny, zrod a historie až do 70. let výrazně levicové





# David BEN GURION (1886–1973)





# „Pokrok v Palestině“



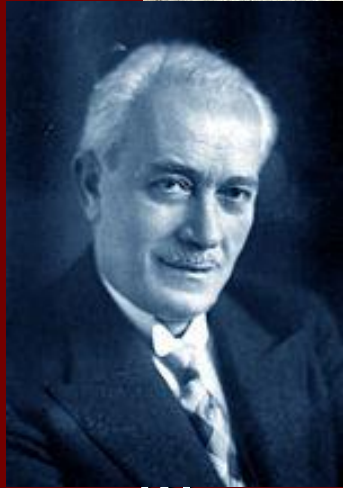
# REVIZIONISTICKÝ SIONISMUS

- Žádal „revizi“ sionismu prosazovaného Ben Gurionem a Weizmannem.
- Hlavní představitel **Vladimír Žabotinský (1880–1940)**
- co nejrychlejší vznik židovského státu, nejlépe za pomoci Velké Británie, případně i bez ní.
- Důraz na národ, sílu, soudržnost, odpor k levicovým doktrínám
- Na levicové sionisty a jejich strany a odbory pohlížel jako na „rakovinu na těle sionismu“
- Koncepce „železné zdi“ vůči Arabům





# Palestinská arabská politika v éře bristkého mandátu



- Klanová politika  
klan Al-Našašíbí  
versus Al-Husajní  
versus Al-Chalídí



Members of the Arab Higher Committee, 1936. Front row from left to right: Raghib al-Nashashibi, Amin al-Husayni, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, Gen. Manager of the Jerusalem Arab Bank, Abdul Latif Bey Es-Salah, chairman of the Arab National Party, Alfred Roke.





# Počátky radikálního islamismu v Palestině

šejch **Izz ad-Dín al-Kassám**  
ideový předchůdce Hamásu(1882–  
1935)

- Mládí prožil v době úpadku Osmanské říše a oslabování islámu na úkor Západu
- Džihád meče proti Italům (Libye) a Francouzům (Sýrie) a později proti Britům v Palestině
- Po vzniku Muslimského bratrstva má blízko k jeho idejím
- V severní Palestině zakládá militantní organizaci „Černá ruka“ a posléze umírá v boji s Brity
- Stává se předlohou Hamásu, který podle něj pojmenovává své militantní křídlo a rakety

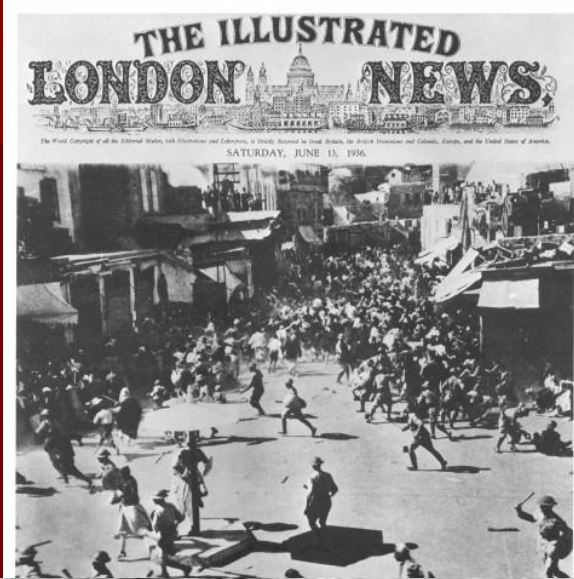


# Arabské povstání v Palestině 1936-1939





# Britské represe v Palestině



3. Exemplary punishment: The British Army destroy the homes of Palestinian villagers suspected of supporting the 1936–1939 Arab Revolt. Such collective punishments, conducted without due process, were given legal standing by a series of Emergency Regulations passed by British authorities to combat the Arab insurgency. An estimated 2,000 houses were destroyed between 1936 and 1940.



POLICE DOG USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO TRACK ONE OF THE BS WHO ATTACKED CAPTAIN SIGRIST; ONE OF TWO TRAINED ANIMALS IMPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.



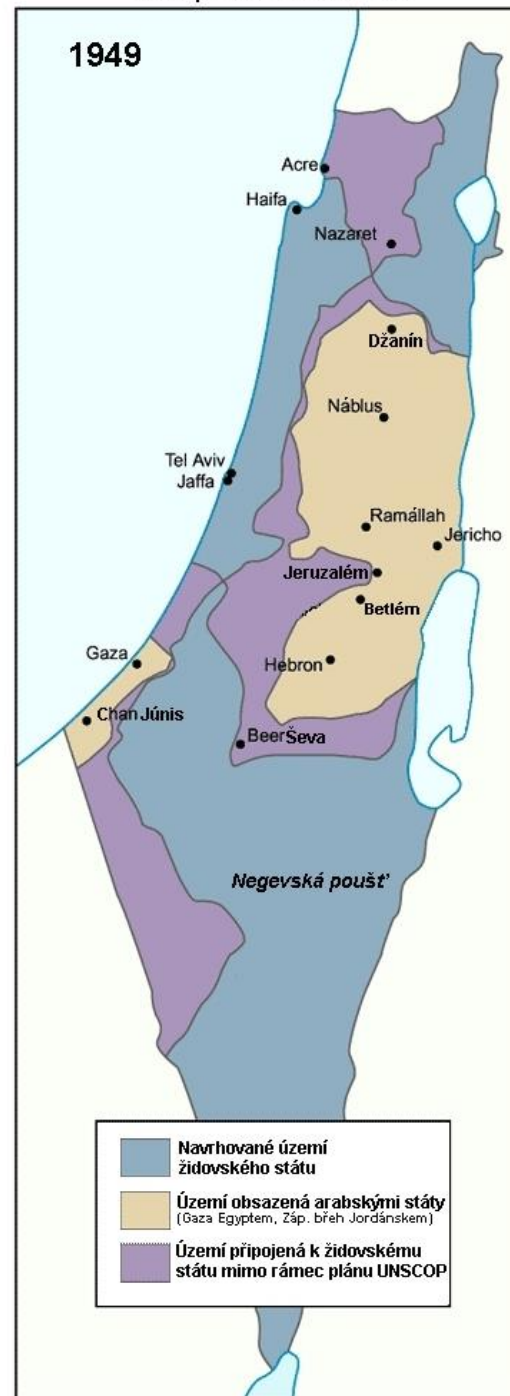




Plán UNSCOP na rozdělení Palestiny - 1947



Linie příměří z roku 1949



# Násilí a občanská válka v Palestině 1945-48

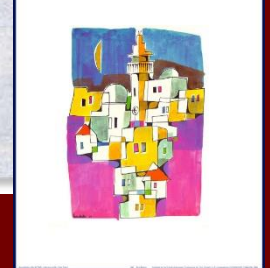
The War for Palestine, 1948.



6. This posed propaganda photo portrays a mixed group of regular and irregular soldiers defending the walls of Jerusalem from Jewish attack, under the command of a Muslim cleric distinguished by his turban.



DEIR YASSIN 1948





# 14. 5. 1948 – nezávislost Izraele



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BETHLEHEM, PENN. MAY 16, 1948

**THE PALESTINE POST**

THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT has transferred to The Palestine Post, office, Hamshai Street, JERUSALEM, TEL. 4233.

PRICE, 10 MILLS  
VOL. XXIII, No. 1214

## STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accord recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was invaded by Moslem armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator but without taking any action on the Partition Resolution of November 29.

Yesterday the battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road was still under way, and two Arab villages were taken. In the north, Acre town was captured, and the Jewish Army consolidated its positions in Western Galilee.

**Most Crowded Hours in Palestine's History**

Between Thursday night and this morning Palestine went through what by all standards must be among the most crowded hours in its history.

The Jewish population there was the largest ever to fit in the few hundred English miles and western to the Nile Delta bits of settlements near Haifa. The country is a richly equipped modern foreign force desperately in need of a victory was a foreigner's condition. They could not be known, with no communications since Thursday morning was whether and to what extent this had come and taken. Casualties would never be known, and the prisoners and wounded, and proper attention for the dead. Little or none of these anxious questions have now been resolved.

On Friday afternoon from Tel Aviv Jewish settlements in North-South Galilee.

The Security Council met in a special session to consider action on the resolution of the Palestine by member states of the United Nations.

In the afternoon, Jerusalem was subjected to shelling from the north.

Figures from throughout the country continued to show that Jewish forces claimed most of Western Galilee safe against Moslem, Arab, and Jewish forces.

**Jews Take Over Security Zones**

The battle for Jerusalem, which began when the fighting started, continued all day Friday and yesterday. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of most of the city since the evacuation of the Arab population, were still in control of the western part of the city.

Reports received on Friday morning and again on Saturday by the U.S. Press Committee in Tripoli, about the situation in Jerusalem, said that the Arab regime was still in control of the city, but that the Jewish forces had taken control of the western part of the city.

**Egyptian Air Force Spiffies Bomb Tel Aviv; One Shot Down**

Jerusalem, the Tel Aviv, and Haifa were the main targets of the Egyptian air force, which was reported to have shot down one of its bombers.

**U.S. Recognizes Jewish State**

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—The United States today announced that it would recognize the Jewish State as the State of Israel.

**Special Assembly Adjourns**

Geneva, Sunday, Friday, May 15.—The United Nations Special Assembly adjourned today after a session of 11 hours.

**2 Columns Cross Southern Border**

By WALTER COLLIER  
Cairo, Saturday, May 16.—Two columns of Egyptian troops crossed the southern border of the Sinai Peninsula today.

**Prison Settlers Taken P.O.W.**

By WALTER COLLIER  
Cairo, Saturday, May 16.—A group of Jewish settlers were taken prisoner by Egyptian forces today.