

Palestine Timeline



1800's-2001

“So be not weak and ask not for peace (from the enemies of Islam) and you should have the upper hand; for Allah is with you, and He will never put you in loss for your good deeds.”

[TMQ Muhammad: 35]

1800s

Zionists begin emigrating to Palestine. Jewish population rises from 25,000 to about 90,000 in 1914. At the outbreak of the First World War there are an estimated 450,000 Arabs in Palestine.

1891

Arabs in Jerusalem appeal to the Uthmani Khilafah to restrict Jewish immigration.

1896

Zionist Theodor Herzl writes about the revival of a Jewish state in Palestine in his pamphlet Der Judenstaat.

1901

The Zionist banker Mizray Qrascow headed a delegation offering the Khaleefah funds to pay off all the debts of the Khilafah, to build a navy and thirty five million golden liras on top. The Khaleefah Abdul Hamid II replied sternly:

“Tell those impolite Jews that the debts of the Ottoman state are not a shame, France has debts and that doesn’t affect it. Jerusalem became part of the Islamic Land when Omar bin Al-Khattab took the city and I am not going to carry the historical shame of selling the holy lands to the Jews and betraying the responsibility and trust of my people. May the Jews keep their money, the Ottoman’s will not hide in castles built with the money of the enemies of Islam.”

1916

Sykes-Picot Agreement concluded, whereby these two countries carved up the Middle-East in terms of spheres of influence. The French would be given control over modern Syria and Lebanon. Most of Palestine was to have been under international control. This was despite assurances given in writing by British foreign office official, McMahon to Sherrif Hussein of Makkah in exchange for rebellion against the Islamic Khilafah.

Sykes-Picot indicated that Palestine was now to be treated as a ‘colonial’ spoil, to be allocated as though its owners were the English and the French.

1917

A letter from Arthur James Balfour of the British Foreign Office to Lord Rothschild, a leading British Zionist, on November 2nd, 1917, infamously referred to as the “Balfour Declaration”. The text, published a week later in the Times read as follows,

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.

Yours,
Arthur James Balfour

1919

3 January, 1919

Faisal Hussein, son of Sherrif Hussein met in Aqaba with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the head of the Zionist Commission to Palestine. Later, at the Paris Peace Conference, the two negotiated and signed a treacherous agreement, which spoke of full cooperation in the development of the independent Arab state in present-day Syria and Iraq (as promised by the British to Faisal) and the Jewish home in Palestine (from the Balfour Declaration), and encouraging "the immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale".

The agreement was not carried out, mostly due to the change in Anglo-French policy regarding the Arab State which Faisal had planned to establish.

1920

At the Conference of San Remo, Britain and France set up mandates over former Khilafah Wilayahs. Syria and Lebanon were mandated to France; Palestine to Britain.

3rd March 1924

Destruction of the Khilafah announced by Mustafa Kemal.

1936

The Muslims of Palestine held a six months General Strike to protest against the confiscation of land and Jewish immigration. It was the longest strike of its kind ever! The strike paralyzed the transportation,

economy and production. The British negotiated with the Arab leaders and they complied, calling upon the Palestinians to stop their strike. [See Peel commission entry-1937 and white paper on Palestine-1939].

1937

The British Royal Commission headed by Lord Robert Peel recommended partition of Palestine into an Arab state, a Jewish state and an international protectorate over the holy sites in Jerusalem.

1939

Another strike led by the Muslims in Palestine forced the British to re-think their view on Immigration in Palestine. After decades of illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine, the British were forced to curtail it, the 1939 white paper aimed to control Jewish immigration. This failed to change events on the ground, Jewish immigration continued.

1944-1947



Britain faced attacks from Jewish Terrorist groups in Palestine. One faction, called Irgun, was led by Menachem Begin (later prime minister of Israel, see 1978/9 Camp David agreement) also the Stern gang whose operations commander was Yitzhak Shamir (Prime Minister of Israel). Ariel Sharon was also involved in such terrorist organisations, he also became Prime Minister of Israel, know we know one of the criterion for leading Israel. The Irgun aiming to pressurise Britain to leave Palestine blew up part of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in July 1946, at the cost of 91 lives, both soldiers

and civilians.

Avraham Stern, leader of the Stern gang even wrote to the Nazis he said his movement was "well-acquainted with the goodwill of the German Reich government and its authorities towards Zionist activity inside Germany and towards Zionist emigration plans", and added: **“Common interests could exist between the establishment of a New Order in Europe in conformity with the German**

concept, and the true national aspirations of the Jewish people.”


In 1944 the Stern gang assassinated **Lord Moyne**, the British Minister representative in the Middle East.

1947

Britain, perceiving the cost of its presence in Palestine, refers the issue of Palestine to the United Nations. The UN Special Committee on Palestine formulates a plan to resolve the conflict by creating two nation states west of the Jordan river. The UN General Assembly adopts this on November 29. The plan is rejected by the Arabs and the conflict intensifies.

May 14 1948

British mandate over Palestine expires and the Jewish National Council declares the establishment of Israel. The armies of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq immediately invade the new country.



During the 1948 war (sic) King Abdullah rallied the Arab legion troops to fight for Palestine, he claimed that they would be in Jerusalem within a week. He called on a blind Palestinian Sheikh to make Du'a for the soldiers easy victory. As the blind Sheikh walked to the podium, Abdullah began to talk to his advisors. The Sheikh looked towards the troops and then started:

“Oh Army” followed by a long pause, “I wish you were ours”.

David Ben-Gurion signs the document

Proclaiming the State of Israel as Foreign

Minister Moshe Shertok witnesses the dirty deed.

He was quickly rushed off the podium, yet the blind man perceived more than those who stood before him and who were blessed with clear eyesight.

He realised that the leader of the troops, John Glubb, a British officer was to lead the four regiments into the areas which were already allocated to the Muslims under the UN Mandate. John Glubb later wrote he had been giving clear instructions to this effect. This shows very clearly that the Arab rulers were accomplices in the establishment of Israel.

In 1947 and early 1948, in clandestine meetings with Golda Meir, King Abdullah had offered to accept the establishment of Israel in return for Jordanian control of the Arab populated parts of Palestine. Subsequent leakage of this meeting thwarted the plan. Abdullah's long association with the British was well known to all the people.

Israel starts with actions which she has consistently upheld.

The massacre of Deir-Yasin

The massacre of Ain-Karin

1949

After more than a year of fighting there is an armistice. Israel controls the Negev and coastal plain while Jordan rules the West Bank and Egypt controls the Gaza Strip. Jerusalem is divided between Israel and Jordan. Following elections David Ben-Gurion becomes Israel's first prime minister. Large numbers of displaced Arabs settle in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Due to the treachery of the rulers in deceiving the Ummah into believing they had attempted unsuccessfully to destroy Israel, this cancerous gland was placed upon the map of the Islamic lands.

1950

King Abdullah incorporates the West Bank and East Jerusalem into Jordan. The annexation is only recognized by Britain and Pakistan.

July 1952

Egyptian military leaders launch a coup and overthrow King Farouk. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser becomes President of Egypt.

July 1956

Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal zone in order to finance the Aswan dam.

October/November 1956

Israel, in collusion with England and France, invades Egypt taking the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula. Anglo-French forces bomb Egypt and the Anglo-French alliance seizes the Suez Canal zone. The US forces an embarrassing retreat by Britain.

The 1956 Suez conflict was a struggle between America and Britain for control of the strategically important Suez canal.

The 1956 war was never a war for the liberation of Palestine. Nasser never wanted to eliminate Israel. His focus lay primarily in removing British hegemony over the Suez canal. The US saw Egypt as a critical ally if America was to gain influence in the Middle East. Through the CIA, she moved to depose the Pro British King Farook in a coup de. tat in 1952, bringing into power the Free Officers who were soon afterwards led by Nasser. America subsequently made deliberate public statements in support of Nasser's claims on the Suez Canal. US Secretary of State Dulles visited Nasser in 1953 with a letter from Eisenhower: **"This government and the American people understand and appreciate the natural aspirations of Egypt for full sovereignty over its own territory. Similar aspirations have deep roots in the tradition of America."**

February 1958

Egypt and Syria combine to form the United Arab Republic. This dissolves in bitterness in September 1961.

March 1963

Military coup in Syria.

June 1964

During the Cairo conference of 1964, the Arab League instructed its Palestinian representative Ahmed Shukeiri to form a Palestinian political body. Shukeiri then organised a meeting of the first Palestinian

National Council, attended by 350 delegates who met in East Jerusalem. At this meeting, the delegates formed the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (agency), which was comprised of various groups including FATH (led by Yasser Arafat). Ahmed Shukeiri became the chairman of the PLO but stepped down in favour of Yasser Arafat in 1969. It was set up under the guise of liberating Palestine, when in fact its raison d'être was and still is to fulfil the US foreign policy objective of recognising Israel, thus ensuring that the Muslims lose any right over Palestine occupied by Israel.



Arafat calls for the destruction of Israel and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Is there any of the original statement which has any truth today?

1967

Six day War

The war of 1967 was an episode in the Anglo-American conflict for control of the region. Britain had been surpassed as the region's dominant force 11 years earlier, but still retained some influence through

its agents in Jordan, Syria and Israel. In an attempt to weaken Nasser, Britain sought to lure Israel to drag Egypt into a war whereby Israel would seize territory and use it as a bargaining tool in a land for peace settlement, a means through which to achieve the security which the Israelis so desperately sought.

On **5 June 1967** Israel launched a pre-emptive strike destroying 3/5ths of Egypt's grounded airforce and 2/3rds of Syrian and Jordanian combat aircraft.

From Jordan the Israelis seized the West Bank and east Jerusalem. King Hussein, prior to the battle, had positioned his troops in different areas from where the main battle was taking place. After being re-assured by Ben Gurion's ministers that Israel did not seek confrontation with Jordan, the Jordanians began shelling Israel from the West bank of the Jordan River, creating a pretext for the Jews to march on Jerusalem and continue their advance until the Jordan River. In a matter of 48 hours the Israelis seized the major West Bank towns and most of those who were shot dead of the Jordanian forces were in retreat. In a similar manner the Israelis seized the Golan Heights on the 6th day of the war. The Syrian troops occupying the Golan Heights heard news of Israel's capture of the strategically important heights through their own State radio announcing the Israeli capture of the heights while the Syrian troops were still clearly occupying them. Israel also dealt America's Nasser a blow by capturing Sharm al Sheikh and securing the waterway of the Straits of Tiran.

The objective of weakening the regime of Nasser was achieved, thus indirectly aiding British interests within the region. Israel was able to seize more land and use it as a bargaining asset in any land for peace negotiations. Again the objective of seriously threatening Israel was never an aim, despite the unquestionable strength of the combined Arab armies.

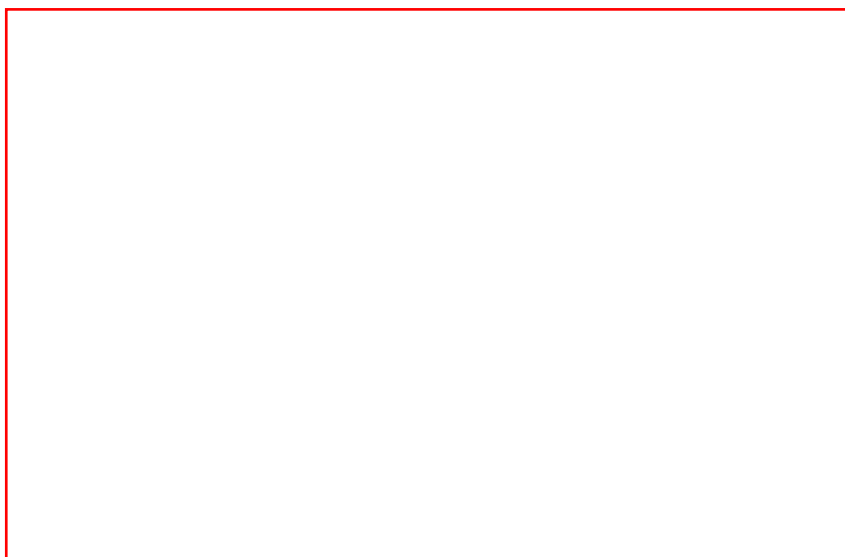
1973

The 1973 October war (Yom Kippur) was designed to solidify the positions of Sadat and Assad in the prelude to peace.

Examination of the October 1973 war launched by Egypt and Syria against Israel shows that the aims were limited and never included the liberation of Palestine. The aims never even included the liberation of the Golan heights which were designed to be restored as part of a peace treaty between Syria and Israel. The aims were to solidify the positions of Anwar Sadat and Hafez al Assad who were relatively new leaders in countries prone to military coups. Sadat in particular was vulnerable given the fact that he had succeeded the charismatic Nasser.

The extent of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's underlying motives can be ascertained from Mohammed Heikal's book '**The Road to Ramadhan**' where he cites Sadat's mood in the run up to the war. Heikal quotes one of Sadat's generals, Mohammed Fouwzi who gave the analogy of a samurai drawing two swords - a long one and short one in preparation for battle. Fouwzi said that this battle would be a case of the short sword, signifying a limited battle for certain motives.

Anwar Sadat had no intention of having a protracted war with Israel. This is proven by the fact that he sought peace with Israel whilst commanding a winning position in the war. In the first 24 hours of the war from October 6, Egypt smashed through the Israeli's much heralded Bar-Lev fortifications east of the Suez canal with only 68 casualties. Meanwhile 2 Syrian divisions and 500 tanks swept into the Golan Heights and retook some of the land captured in 1967. In two days of fighting Israel had lost 49 aircraft and 500 tanks. In the midst of this Sadat sent a message to US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in which he said that the objective of the war was "the achievement of peace in the Middle East and not...partial settlements." The message went on to state that if Israel withdrew from all occupied territories Egypt would be prepared to participate in a Peace conference under UN or neutral auspices. Kissinger in close contact with the Israelis as well no doubt communicated Sadat's intentions. Thus despite having an immense strategic advantage from which Egyptian forces could seize the Mitla and Giddi passes - the strategic keys to the Sinai and hence launch an attack on Israel itself, Sadat was in the mood for negotiation in this early stage. Sadat's refusal to press home his initial advantage and his delay in launching the second Sinai offensive allowed Israel to mobilise with aid from the US and she began to seize back lost territory. Hostilities formally came to an end on 25 October after Israel had violated previous cease-fire agreements. But the evidence from this war best illustrates how the Muslim rulers have never seriously fought Israel with the intention of liberating Palestine, which in this war was never even a matter of discussion.



A Muslim girl in the West bank bears the brunt of a

Treacherous plan to recognise Israel

1974

The attempt to legitimise the PLO by the US culminated in the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat where it was officially announced that the PLO was to be the sole legal representative of the Palestinians.

In the same year the next stage in the conspiracy was marked by Arafat's address to the UN.



Arafat addressing the UN

November

1977

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat addresses Israel's parliament, the Knesset, during his treacherous visit to Israel, a prelude to recognising it through a peace Treaty.

September 1978

Camp David (1) talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

26 March 1979

Formal Egypt/Israeli peace treaty signed and Israel begins withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

When Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem to conclude the Peace agreement, the Imam of Al Aqsa Mosque questioned the purpose of his visit, saying "**This Holy place was opened by Khaleefah Omar, liberated by Salahudeen, in which way have you come Sadat?**"

Sadat, Carter and Begin rejoice in 'peace'?

1981 - President Sadat assassinated

October 1981

Egyptian President Mohamed Anwar Sadat is assassinated whilst reviewing a military parade. He is succeeded by his vice president, Hosni Mubarak, who commanded the Egyptian air force in the failed 1973 war.

Anwar Sadat assassinated.

If we were to compare what Sadat had conceded in the Camp David agreement - which at the time was considered by all the rulers and the people in the Arab countries a high treason - with what Arafat had signed, the Camp David agreement would be less of a treason than that of Arafat. Sadat has already reaped as a punishment the curses of the Earth and the Heavens and he got what he deserved in this life before the severe punishment awaiting him in the Hereafter. Yassir Arafat will only reap as a reward for his high treason humiliation, loneliness, and shame. The curses will forever follow him wherever he may go, he will remain forever the symbol of treason just like Abu-Rughal and Ibnu-Al-Alqami, the Ummah shall never forgive him for this horrific act of treason and he shall never escape her punishment. His fate would be just like that of Sadat and he shall serve as an example to whoever may perpetrate such treason. This also shall be the fate of any ruler in the Muslim countries and especially the Arab countries, who dares to hold a peace treaty with the Jews.

June-August 1982

Israel invades Lebanon in an attempt to destroy the PLO's infrastructure.

Israel bombs PLO positions in Beirut and then takes west Beirut. PLO leaves the city and sets up its headquarters in Tunis.

Israel invades Lebanon

September 1982

Phalangist forces, in coordination with the Israeli army, enter the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut. The Phalangists massacre more than 2,000 Palestinians. An Israeli judicial commission finds that Israel has "indirect responsibility" for the massacre and its defence minister, Ariel Sharon, the architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, is forced to resign.

December 1987

Palestinians start the Intifada (1) ("Uprising") - violence in Israeli-administered areas. Israel responds with curfews and mass arrests. During the Intifada's first year, more than 300 Palestinians were killed in clashes with Israeli troops. Muslim blood will be utilised to force a peace process upon her.

First Intifadha would be used to sell the 'need for peace'. [see October 30th 1991]

July 1988

King Hussein of Jordan declares that the West Bank is no longer considered part of the Jordanian nation.

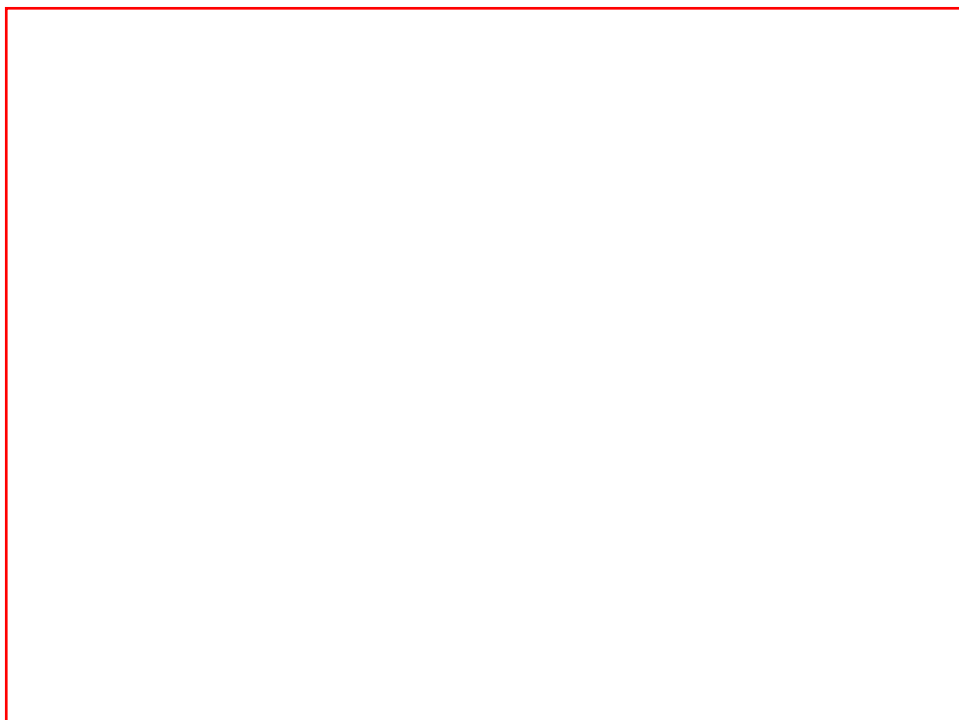
November/December 1988

The Palestinian National Council, meeting in Tunis, issues a declaration of independence for a state of Palestine in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Yasser Arafat announces that the PNC recognises Israel as a state in the region and accepts UN resolutions 242 and 338 concerning an end to the Middle East conflict. The US says it will open a dialogue with the PLO. The US plan for peace in the Middle-East according to its strategic interests is finally taking shape.

October 30th 1991

The Madrid Conference. The opening conference inaugurated two parallel but separate tracks of negotiation, the bilateral-lateral and multilateral-lateral negotiations. The former consisted of a series of talks on a bilateral basis between Israel and Jordan, the Palestinians, Syria, and Lebanon. The multilateral-lateral talks sought to construct a new regional order addressing a wide variety of issues such as water rights, economic co-operation and arms control frameworks. Numerous European and Asian countries participated in addition to the co-sponsors, the US and the then existent USSR.

September 13 1993



The Oslo Accords: The Declaration of Principles signed by Israeli and PLO leaders includes the following main provisions: A five-year period of Israeli troop withdrawals, initially from the Gaza strip and Jericho, culminating in the transfer of authority in most of the rest of the West Bank "in all matters except for foreign relations, defence and other mutually agreed matters" to the Palestinian authority; the creation of a Palestinian police force; the organisation of elections to be held for the Palestinian authority; the continued Israeli withdrawal from villages in the

West Bank; a lasting and comprehensive peace settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 - based on 'land for peace' Direct bilateral negotiations conducted on four separate negotiating tracks: Israel-Syria, Israel-Lebanon, Israel-Jordan, and Israel-Palestinian. In addition to all of this multilateral negotiations were also undertaken on region-wide issues, such as arms control and regional security, water, refugees, environment, and economic development. It was agreed that the final status of the Palestinian entity and Jerusalem would be negotiated later.

January 16, 1994

President Clinton met with President Asad of Syria in Geneva. Asad stated his country's commitment to work together to "put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict". He called for, ". . . a new era of security and stability in which normal, peaceful relations among all shall dawn anew". Clinton included a stop in Damascus on his October 1994 trip to the Middle East. After meeting with Asad, Clinton stated that "Syria has made a strategic choice for peace with Israel" and was ready to "commit itself to the requirements of peace through the establishment of normal peaceful relations with Israel".

At about 5:30 A.M., Friday February 25, 1994, after completing Suhoor and about to make sujud for Salat-ul-Fajr, the Muslims of Masjid Ibrahim in Hebron, were massacred by the Jewish extremist Baruch Goldstein. He killed over a hundred in what was an action aided by the Israeli Army.

May 4, 1994

The Gaza-Jericho Agreement was signed in Cairo and applies to the Gaza strip and to a defined area of approximately 65 square kilometres in the West Bank including Jericho. Four of the major issues which the agreement addresses include: security arrangements, civil affairs, legal matters, and economic relations. The document includes agreement on the following; a withdrawal of Israeli military forces from Gaza and Jericho; a transfer of authority from the Israeli Civil Administration to the Palestinian Authority; the structure and composition of the Palestinian Authority - its jurisdiction and legislative powers; a Palestinian police force.


July 25, 1994

President Clinton hosted a meeting between King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin at the White House. This meeting culminated in the signing of the Washington Declaration, which marked the end of the state of war between Israel and Jordan. On October 17, 1994, Prime Minister Rabin and Prime Minister Majali initialled the text of a peace treaty. Jordan and Israel signed the full peace treaty in an October 26 ceremony in the Arava. [See 4th November 1995]

August 29, 1994

The Agreement on Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities was signed by Israel and the Palestinians. The Agreement puts into effect the next phase (early empowerment) of the Declaration of Principles. The Agreement provides for the transfer of powers to the Palestinian Authority within five specified spheres: Education & Culture, Social Welfare, Tourism, Health and Taxation.

November 1994



PLO police fire at Hamas members in the Gaza Strip, killing 12, the first major example of the Palestinian Authority acting as an extension of the Israeli Security Services.

This scene similar to what has been mentioned is taken from the current 'Intifada'.

February 2, 1995

President Mubarak hosted a meeting in Cairo bringing together for the first time those parties who had concluded peace agreements. The summit represented the determination of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the PLO to work together to advance the negotiations and counter the efforts of those who oppose peace in the Middle East.

February 6, 1995

The Peace Process began to falter as the expansion of Jewish settlements in the West Bank continued. Though Rabin's Labour-led coalition pledged to "freeze" settlements upon taking office in 1992, the government actually planned to complete 30,000 additional housing units, prompting widespread Arab demonstrations and threats by Palestinian officials to quit the peace talks. Two weeks earlier, the Israelis had promised Arafat what Environment Minister Yossi Sarid called "a very deep freeze, one with no nonsense". But after the Beit Lid massacre, the government approved the construction and sale of 4,000 units in occupied land around Jerusalem.

September 28, 1995

The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was signed in Washington. The agreement incorporated and superseded the Gaza-Jericho and Early Empowerment agreements. The main object of the Interim Agreement is to broaden Palestinian self-government in the West Bank by means of an elected self-governing authority; the Palestinian Council, for an interim period not to exceed five years from the signing of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement (i.e. no later than May 1999). This will allow the Palestinians to conduct their own internal affairs and open a new era of co-operation and coexistence based on common interest. At the same time it protects Israel's vital interests, and in particular its security interests, both with regard to external security as well as the personal security of its citizens in the West Bank.

September 29, 1995

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Foreign Minister Peres, and Chairman Arafat convened the first meeting of the US-Israel-Palestinian Trilateral Committee. The parties agreed: to promote co-operative efforts to foster economic development in the West Bank and Gaza; to explore the means to increase the availability and more efficient use of water resources; to consult on matters of mutual interest; and to promote co-operation on regional issues.

October 31, 1995

Under the US-Jordan-Israel Trilateral Economic Committee, Israel and Jordan have outlined a number of projects dealing with the environment, water, energy, transportation, and tourism. Among the projects is the establishment of a free-trade zone in Aqaba-Eilat, with a view to making it an economic hub for the northern peninsula of the Red Sea.

4 November 1995

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated by Yigal Amir, a Jew. King Hussein of Jordan was distraught at the death of 'his brother'. Rulers like him have tears to shed for people like Rabin, whilst the death of Muslims, at the hands of the Kuffar, fail to reach such a level of sorrow.

“ I grieve the loss of the brother, a colleague and a friend; a soldier who we respect as he respected us. Rabin lived as a soldier and died as a soldier for peace. God will bless you. We are not ashamed, nor are we afraid, nor are we anything but determined to conclude the legacy for which my friend fell, as did my grandfather. He was a man of courage, a man of vision and he was endowed with one of the greatest virtues that any man can have. He had courage, he had vision and he had commitment to peace. I commit before you, before my people and before the world, myself to continue to do that utmost to ensure that we have similar legacy.”

February-March 1996

Hamas carries out four suicide bombings in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Ashkelon; 63 people die.

13 March 1996

An emergency "Summit of the Peacemakers" meets at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Led by US President Clinton and including other western and Arab leaders, the gathering announces its solidarity with Israel and determination to fight terrorism.

April 1996

Shimon Peres as acting Prime Minister and candidate in the upcoming elections launches "Operation Grapes of Wrath" in south Lebanon, in retaliation for Hizbollah rocket attacks. Israeli shelling kills 94 refugees at a UN shelter at Cana. The US arranges an Israeli-Hizbollah ceasefire, known as the Grapes of Wrath Understanding.

29 May 1996

Benjamin Netanyahu narrowly beats Shimon Peres in the general election to form a right-wing coalition government.

September 30, 1996

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat agreed to come to Washington to

mend the latest tear in the fragile fabric of peace, after fighting which began during a protest over a tunnel in Jerusalem.

Netanyahu throws a spanner in the works to US plans

January 15, 1997

After months of negotiations a final agreement on the Israeli withdrawal from Hebron emerged. It required immediate Israeli withdrawal from most of Hebron and incremental withdrawal from West Bank villages already under Palestinian authority and some rural areas by mid-1998.

March 4, 1997

Netanyahu approved the construction of a new Jewish settlement, Har Homa, in East Jerusalem. Yasser Arafat and President Clinton both criticised the proposed settlement as detrimental to the peace process.

September 12, 1997

US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, admits failure to mediate peace in the Middle East.

February 24, 1998

Yasser Arafat rejected Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's proposal for US-brokered summit talks at Camp David as a ploy to divert attention from real issues of peace. "The most important thing is redeployment of Israeli forces and implementation of the tenor and content of existing accords", said Arafat.

March 18, 1998

A high-level Lebanese-Syrian summit was held in the Syrian capital Damascus to discuss recent Israeli offers to withdraw from southern Lebanon in exchange for security guarantees, in addition to local and regional developments. Lebanon and Syria both rejected the offer, saying that Israel must withdraw from

the border enclave in south Lebanon unconditionally, in accordance with UN resolution 425.

March 24, 1998

While Arafat delivered his speech to a session of foreign ministers in Cairo explaining the latest developments in the peace process, Israel dug in its heels in a row with Washington over a West Bank pullout, denying that its rejection of a US Middle East peace bid would spark an Israeli-American confrontation. An unpublished American plan to revive Palestinian-Israeli peace talks, calls on Israel to hand over a further 13 percent of the West Bank in return for steps by the Palestinian Authority to stop violence. But a top aide to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, David Bar-Illan, said the security needs of Israel must be determined by Israel alone, adding the plan failed to require adequate Palestinian compliance with Israeli security demands. As Israel's cabinet declared that reports about a 13 percent withdrawal were unacceptable, the Ha'aretz newspaper reported that Netanyahu was prepared only to hand over 9 percent.

23 October 1998:

Wye River Memorandum is signed, consisting of steps to implement the 1995 Interim Agreement. In December, the Palestinian National Council meets in Gaza in the presence of President Clinton and cancels those clauses of its charter that call for Israel's destruction.

7 February 1999:

King Hussein dies. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Abdullah, who becomes King Abdullah II.

17 May 1999:

Ehud Barak beats Benjamin Netanyahu in the general election, called after Netanyahu's coalition collapsed over internal opposition to the implementation of the Wye accord.

Arafat and Barak 'comrade in arms'

4 September 1999:

The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum restores the commitment of both Israel and the Palestinian Authority to full implementation of all agreements reached since September 1993.



24 May 2000:

Israel, in a hasty retreat following the collapse of its ally, the South Lebanese Army, ends its 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon, and withdraws from its self-declared security zone to the international border.

Israel pull out of Lebanon

Arafat and his co-conspirators plot at the camp

25 July 2000:

The Camp David summit:

Some observers imagined that the Camp David summit was a failure. This is wrong. What

actually happened is that certain obstacles emerged which required overcoming. Hence, since the summit was closed on 25/7/2000 there have been extensive movements to promote what had been agreed upon. The American government continued and even widened its active contacts to include the rulers of the Islamic world, including the Arabs, and many rulers of other countries in the world, especially France, which has participated with Mubarak - the ruler of Egypt - to refine the plan of 'internationalising the holy sites', because France holds the current rotating presidency of the European Union. In this manner, America familiarised herself with all the positions of those who have some link with the issue and she has handed out roles to be played by quarters subservient to her, which include the organisations under her control. She mobilised her agents, at the forefront of which is the great broker of Egypt, Husni Mubarak. At the same time Arafat and his cronies have taken up their roles.

The broad lines of the agreement that they call 'the final status document' between the Palestinian Authority and the Zionist state were leaked. The state, which Arafat keeps ranting on and on about declaring, is only 10% of the area of Palestine. It will not have an army, no independent supervision over her borders, exits and entrances, or an independent foreign policy. Rather, her foreign affairs will take place through co-ordination with the Israelis. She will not have sovereignty over her airspace, the underground of her territory, or over water. The settlements will remain scattered over all the parts they call a state, such that they will divide it into separate cantons. Eighty percent of these settlements will be under Israeli sovereignty and 20% will be under the so-called Palestinian state.

As for the rest of the refugees, Israel says she is not responsible for them. It is for the world to solve their humanitarian problem. As for Al-Quds, it is the most intractable problem. Statements have been made from various quarters indicating that the solution could be through expanding al-Quds by joining the settlements nearby to it and certain Arab villages around it such as Abu Dees and Izariyyah. Most of al-Quds and the settlements attached to it would be "Urshaleem" the capital of the Israelis. Abu Dees, Izariyyah and other Arab districts would be (al-Quds) the capital of what they call the Palestinian state.

The administrative supervision over the holy places would be each under the "religious supervision" (Awkaf) of the sect that they follow. The sovereignty would be under the United Nations.

One of the statements which indicates this is of Barak, to the Israeli paper 'The Jerusalem Post' on 29/9/2000: "Urshaleem and al-Quds will be side by side like two capitals." And he said: "Eighty percent of Yehuda and Samaria (West Bank) settlements will be the residential settlements that are under Israeli sovereignty. There will be security arrangements, especially on the eastern borders. "Urshaleem" will then be bigger than it ever was since King David, with a solid Jewish majority for generations, united under our sovereignty and recognised internationally as the capital of Israel." He said: "No Jewish prime minister will sign a document or agreement which transfers the sovereignty over the Temple Mount (Al-Quds) to the Palestinians or any Islamic body." He was asked: Would he accept the transfer of sovereignty over the temple Mount to any international organisation such as the UN? He answered that he is open to negotiations but he prefers not to discuss the matter at the present moment.

10 September 2000:

The Palestinian Central Council postpones its deadline for the declaration of a national state. No other date is set.



Sharon pollutes the precincts of Al-Aqsa with his presence

28 September 2000:

Ariel Sharon's provocative visit to Masjid al-Aqsa

The following six days see Palestinian protests against the visit and a brutal military response by Israel in which 58 Palestinians are

killed. Gun battles erupt between Palestinian police and Israeli armed forces as the violence escalates.

17 October 2000

US President Bill Clinton presides over a summit at the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh which announces plans to bring to an end weeks of Palestinian-Israeli violence. The plan unravels soon after it is agreed.

21 October 2000

Leaders from the Arab League have begun their first emergency summit in four years in a bid to form a unified response to the violence between Israelis and Palestinians. The summit convened with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat addressing the conference as widespread anti-Israeli demonstrations throughout the Arab world placed increased pressure on the leaders to show the depth of their commitment to the Palestinian cause.



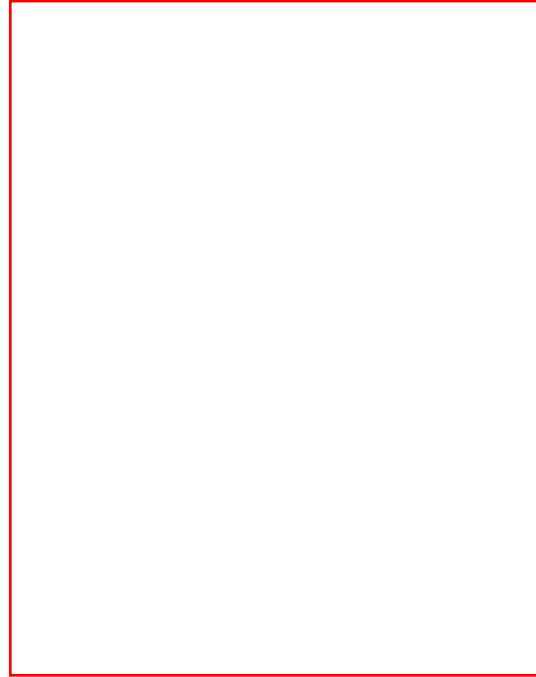
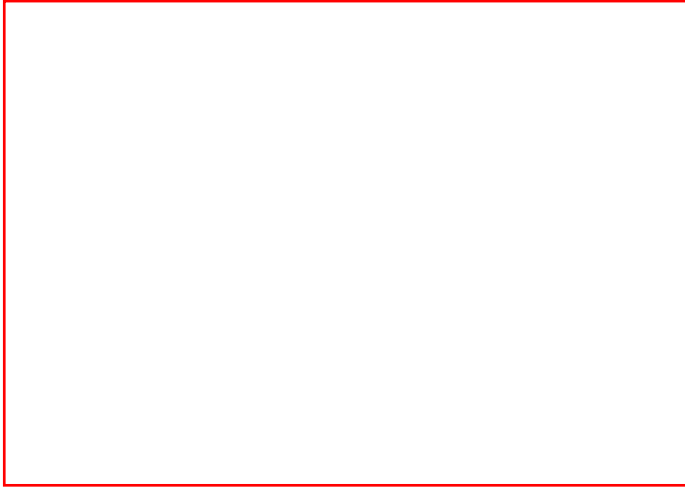
A Muslim child shows his feeling, when he discards of his garbage in a refuse bin with pictures of Barak and Sharon, candidates for the Israeli election.

10 December 2000

With his governing coalition teetering on the edge of collapse, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak gives his resignation to the country's president. Mr Barak says he wants to seek a new mandate from the Israeli people.

6 February 2001

Right-wing Ariel Sharon sweeps to power in Israel's prime ministerial election. Mr Sharon uses his victory speech to call for a government of national unity in order to escalate the violence against the Muslims.



The one thing which has shone so brightly from this vile conspiracy, is the goodness of the Ummah. They have been distinguished from their rulers, the gulf between the Ummah

and the rulers has become the ever unbridgeable gap.

The Ummah are thirsty for honour and dignity and they yearn for Jihad and rush towards sacrificing their life and blood in the path of their sanctities, honour and rights and to destroy the whole of the Zionist entity. The rulers on the other hand have been exposed and their reality has appeared to those who were ignorant of them. They have appeared as agents to their masters the Kuffar, especially America. They do not represent their peoples but rather they deceive them and conspire against them. They even slaughter them when they are ordered to do so.

Indeed, the problem of al-Aqsa, al-Quds, Palestine, and the Zionist state which has been reared as a dagger and a cancerous gland in the heart of the Islamic Ummah, cannot be solved with those partial and patchwork solutions. The solution is to tear out the Jewish entity from its very roots from every hand span of the land of Palestine, and not just one hand span here and there. The problem with the Jewish State is one of existence and not one of borders. This solution is plausible, it is not fanciful as imagined by the rulers, the agents or the defeatist. Those who love life even in disgrace and humiliation. Those who call themselves the advocates of normalisation and the advocates of the culture of peace with the usurping Jewish State.

The solution is possible today and not after tens of years. It is to let the Muslim armies move to fight Israel and destroy this usurping entity. What we are witnessing today is the explosion of a part of this suppressed energy of the Muslims in every place. It is the best evidence of this. This suppressed energy

is not incited by al-Quds, al-Masjid al-Aqsa and the blessed land only. Rather the Islamic Ummah has other incentives and motivating factors which are greater and stronger. If al-Masjid al-Aqsa has sanctity and standing in the hearts of the Muslims which stirs their emotions. Does not the Noble Qur'an have a greater sanctity and unmatched standing in the hearts of the Muslims? So why do the emotions of the Muslims not rise for the sake of the Qur'an? Did not the western Kafir states destroy the state of al-Qur'an (the Khilafah) and tore up the Islamic lands and the Islamic Ummah into more than 50 States and tore the Arab lands into more than 20 States? Did they not make the Zionist State stronger than all the Arabs put together (though in reality they disallow them from coming together)? Are not the Kafir states, especially America which occupies some of the Muslim lands and imposes her hegemony upon the others from one end to another and plunders their wealth and compels their rulers to become enslaved to her? Did she not impose on us the separation of religion from the state? Has not the Law of the Qur'an and Sunnah been banned after they had imposed on us the laws of the west and its false legislation? Why do the Muslims not move for the sake of the forsaken Qur'an and the forgotten Sunnah and the banned Shari'ah? Do these things not have a greater sacredness than al-Masjid al-Aqsa? Yes indeed. It is imperative that the Muslims move now for these issues and not after decades. These issues are not separate from one another. They are all from the 'Aqeedah. The life of the Muslims is established on these things. They are from the vital issues of the Islamic Ummah. This issue which is summed up in the return of the Islamic Ummah to the position which Allah wanted for her as the "Best Ummah ever raised up for mankind." She is the Ummah that will re-establish the Khilafah and establish the deen, unite the Ummah, convey the Message and ascend to be the leading State in the world.

The work for all of these issues should be together with one action, which is that the Muslims should reject every non-Islamic system, law or legislation. They should reject any ruler who bans Jihād and prefers the laws of men to the laws of Allah (swt). He (swt) said:

“Do they then seek the judgement of (the Days of) Ignorance? And who is better in judgement than Allah for a people who have firm belief.” [5:50]



They should depose the regimes of those agent rulers who rule with other than that which Allah has revealed and give pledge (Bai'ah) to one ruler (Khaleefah) who will rule them

with the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger (saw), and will work to unite the Islamic lands and the Islamic Ummah under the banner of 'Laa Ilaaha illallah Muhammadur Rasoolullah' (there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger). This state (the Khilafah) will be the leading State in the world in a short space of time by the permission of Allah (swt). The Zionist State will have no existence and nor will there remain any influence or colonisation of America or any other Kufr state in the Muslim lands.

The positive response of the Islamic Ummah everywhere whether Arab or non-Arab, with the al-Aqsa uprising proved that the vitality has streamed back into the Islamic Ummah. This vitality emerged before, towards Chechnya, Bosnia, Kosovo and every place where injustice fell upon the Muslims. The Islamic Ummah is suppressed and when she finds an outlet she will in no time explode her latent energies and return to her Qur'an, Shari'a and Islam. The issue demands one thing only: That a leader from the people of power stands up and deposes one of the regimes and makes arrangements with other powerful leaders in other regimes to depose them and establish an Islamic regime on their ruins. Then the peoples will applaud the Khilafah and embrace it, gather round it and support it.

Today this action does not begin from nothing, rather great progress has been made in this path. We call the people of power to come to us so that we may support them and they support us to realise this matter and establish the Righteous Khilafah very soon by the help of Allah.

“O you who believe! Answer Allah and His Messenger when he (the Messenger) calls you to that which will give you life.” [TMQ Al-Anfal: 24]

“Verily, Allah will help those who help His (Cause).” [TMQ Al-Hajj: 40]

“This is a Message for mankind, in order that they may be warned.” [TMQ Ibrahim: 52]

