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HISTORY OF ZIONISM & THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Shoshanah Messianic Study Program 2010
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DEFINITIONS OF ZIONISM:

“The Jewish nationalist movement that has had as its’ goal the creation and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine, the ancient homeland of the Jews” **Encyclopedia Britannica**

“Zionism is a broad movement that supports the restoration & progress of a Jewish State in the ancient homeland of the Jewish people as an outgrowth of natural right and historic fact. Zionism is a positive movement and is not intrinsically anti-Arab. Biblical Zionism additionally recognizes the hand of God in fulfilling His covenant promises to His covenant people” **Mottel Baleston**

I. REASONS FOR STUDYING JEWISH HISTORY & ZIONISM:

- A. To see how history affirms the reliability of scripture
- B. To correct misconceptions and prejudice regarding the Jewish people
- C. To explain and understand Jewish opposition toward Christendom
- D. To better understand the God of History and His unique relationship to His covenant people
- E. To develop a Biblical filter when viewing the Middle-East Conflict
- F. To understand the difference between the current State of Israel and Israel of The Messianic Kingdom

II. THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT, GUIDING PRINCIPAL OF JEWISH HISTORY

God has entered into an eternal, unconditional covenant with the Jewish people. This Abrahamic Covenant forms the basis for Gods’ dealing with His Jewish people (the Abrahamic Covenant continues in spite of the Mosaic Covenant 'ending' at the death of Messiah Gal. 3:17) The following Scriptures highlight this:

Gen. 12:1-3	Gen 15:4-21	Isa. 49:14-16
Jer. 31:31-37	Rom. 11:1-36	Gal. 3:17

III. BIBLICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ZIONISM

- A. The call of Abraham and the institution of the Covenant
 - 1. Abraham and his call 2090 BCE

2. The Abrahamic Covenant & its provisions – Gen. 12:1-3

a. Nation

b. Land

c. A Descendant who will bless all the families of the earth

B. The Provisions of the Covenant extend through the Patriarchs

1. Isaac b. 2065 BCE

2. Jacob and his 12 sons b. 2005 BCE

C. The outworking of the Covenant through early Biblical Jewish history

1. The Egyptian bondage and Exodus c. 1847 BCE thru 1407 BCE

2 The conquest and the period of the Judges 1407 BCE thru 1015 BCE

D. The United Monarchy of Saul, David & Solomon 1015 BCE thru 933 BCE

1. The high point of the Jewish Kingdom and "Old Testament" Zionism

2. The touchstone which Zionism will recall and rally around

E. The Divided Kingdom

1. Israel - 10 Northern tribes - 933 thru 722 BCE

2. Judah - 2 Southern tribes - 933 thru 586 BCE

F. The Exile in Babylon and the Return from Exile

G. The Hellenistic/Greek period 332 thru 63 BCE

IV. THREE ATTEMPTS TO REESTABLISH A JEWISH KINGDOM 168 BC thru 135 AD

A. The Maccabees and their Hasmonean descendants

1. The Maccabean Revolt against Selucid rule 168 thru 135 BCE

2. The Hasmonean Kingdom 135 thru 63 BCE

B. Under occupation by Rome 63 BCE

1. Rome appoints the Antipater Family to govern as kings 63 BCE

2. The Jewish Community attempts to maintain autonomy

C. The revolt against Rome and the destruction of Jerusalem 66 - 73 CE

1. Religious persecution & harsh rule by Rome

2. Dreams of independence

3. Some Diaspora communities pledge loyalty to Rome

4. Jerusalem falls - 70 CE

a. Temple destroyed on the Ninth day Of Av, one million slaughtered, 100,000 enslaved

b. Other Jewish tragedies occur on the Ninth Of Av

5. Massada, the last resistance 73 CE

D. The Bar Kochba Revolt 132 - 135 CE

1. Jerusalem renamed Aelia Capitolina

2. Shimon Bar Kosiba/Simon Bar Kochba Num. 24:17

3. The Romans suffer heavy losses but Rebel stronghold Betar falls on the 9th of Av 135 CE

4. Jews barred from Jerusalem, Romans use "Palestine" to designate Israel

V. THE DIASPORA

A. The Byzantine period and Babylonian Diaspora

1. The Babylonian Center and birth of the Talmud

2. The Talmud solidifies Jewish life outside of the Land of Zion

B. The Mohammedan period

1. The Jews of Europe face increased persecution by the church and migrate East

2. Jews resist Islam and become tolerated second class citizens

C. The Jews of Europe to 1492

1. The Crusades

2. The Inquisition

D. The Ottoman Turkish Empire & Palestine

E. Eastern Europe and the development of the Ghetto

F. The Renaissance and the Reformation

G. Mysticism and Messianism

1. False messiahs: David Reubeni, Solomon Molocho, Shabbetai Tzvi 1526 - 1576 CE, Jacob Frank
2. The Hassidic Movement: Cabalah, Safed/Tzfat

H. The Enlightenment and the Emancipation

VI. THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN ZIONISM 1870 -1914

A. The rise of European Nationalism and the new Anti Semitism

1. The Protocols of the Elders of Zion
2. The Dreyfus affair

B. The Jewish migrations

C. Zionism

1. The early pioneers and Jewish Palestinians
2. The rebirth of Hebrew – Eliezer Ben Yehudah
3. Theodore Herzl and the Zionist Movement

D. The Zionist Congress

1. The First Congress, 1897 Basle
Theodore Herzl: "If you will it, it is no dream"
"We are here to lay the foundation stone of the house which is to shelter the Jewish nation."
2. The Sixth Congress (1903 Basle) and the Uganda Plan

E. Religious Zionism – Rabbi Avraham Kook

VII. WORLD WAR I AND ITS EFFECT ON ZIONISM

A. The British Mandate of Palestine

1. The Chaim Weizman connection

2. The Balfour Declaration
3. The myth of British neutrality between Jews and Arabs

C. The European scene

D. America

E. Palestine

1. The Yishuv
 - a. The development of a Jewish national infrastructure
 - b. The growth of Tel-Aviv
2. The rise of Arab nationalism
 - a. Local Arab rulers seek to enlarge power
 - b. Violent attacks on Jewish civilians 1920-1929

F. World Jewish reaction to emerging Zionism

1. Orthodox
2. Hassidic
3. Reform
4. Secular

VIII. THE HOLOCAUST AND IT'S EFFECT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAEL

A. The beginnings

B. The first period: anti Jewish laws

1. "The Aryan race" and the Nuremberg laws
2. Kristalnaacht - November 9-10, 1938
3. Jewish emigration out of Europe

C. The second period: Nazi conquests and deportations

1. Western nations refuse Jewish immigrants

2. Increased "illegal" Jewish immigration into Palestine

D. The third stage: "The Final Solution"

E. Jewish resistance

F. Jews in Allied armies

G. The Jewish Brigade

H. British - Jewish relations

I. The aftermath of World War II

IX. MEDINAT YISRAEL - THE STATE OF ISRAEL

A. British attempts at a compromise

1. British blockade Palestine, demand Jewish disarmament

2. British continue supplying arms to Arabs

3. Jewish guerrilla resistance

4. United Nations intervention

5. The Arab league nations prepare to destroy the Jews

6. The Yishuv prepares for war

a. The Haganah and Palmach

b. The Irgun

c. The Stern Gang

B. The Birth of Israel - May 14, 1948

1. The British Mandate ends

2. David Ben Gurion proclaims the establishment of Medinat Yisrael

3. Five Arab armies invade Israel

C. The War of Independence

1. Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem captured by Jordanian army - May 18, 1948

2. Final cease fire- January 7, 1949

D. The In Gathering of the Exiles, Aliyah - 1949-1956

1. Jews pressured to flee from Arab Lands
2. Sephardic population overtakes Ashkanaz population

E. The Sinai War - October 1956

F. The Fruitful Decade 1956 - 1967

G. The Six Day War - June 5 thru 10, 1967

1. Quarreling Arab nations unite to destroy Israel
2. Surprise attack by Israel destroys 85% of Egyptian Air Force in 4 hours
3. The Sinai, The West Bank and the Golan Heights taken by Israel
4. Jerusalem officially reunited June 29, 1967
5. Disinformation regarding Israel becomes normative within Arab society and beyond
 - a. Inflammatory lies regarding Israel expand to include all the Jewish people
 - b. Double standard becomes the norm within the Islamic world, then spreads to the West

H. The Yom Kippur War - October 1973

I. The War in Lebanon – 1982

J. The War with Hezbollah in Lebanon 2006

K. Recent Peace attempts

1. The Camp David Accords 1978 (Begin & Sadat)
2. The Oslo Accords 1993 (Rabin & Arafat)

L. Jewish believers in Israel

1. The Law of Return
2. The Brother Daniel case, 1962
3. The Vanunu betrayal

4. Messianic Congregations

M. Islamic Terrorism, the Intifada and recent events

1. The First Intifada 1987 - 1991
2. The Second Intifada 2000 - 2004
3. The Gaza handover 2005
4. The rise of Hamas
5. The Gaza War 2008-09

N. The Government and Politics of Israel

1. The Labor Party (David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Sharett, Golda Meir, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin)
2. The Likud/Herut Party (Menachem Begin, Yitzhak Shamir, Benyamin Netanyahu, Ariel Sharon)

O. The Differences between the current State of Israel and Israel of the Messianic Kingdom

SOME QUOTES FROM GOLDA MEIR:

"We don't thrive on military acts. We do them because we have to, and thank God we are efficient"

"The Egyptians could run to Egypt, the Syrians into Syria. The only place we could run was into the sea, and before we did that we might as well fight.

"There were no such thing as Palestinians. When was there an independent Palestinian people with a Palestinian state? It was either southern Syria before the First World War, and then it was a Palestine including Jordan. It was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist"

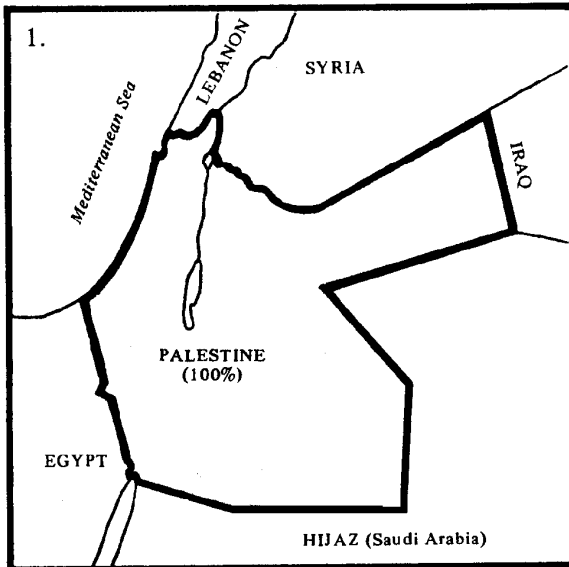
"It is true we have won all our wars, but we have paid for them. We don't want victories anymore"

"This country exists as the fulfillment of a promise made by God Himself. It would be ridiculous to ask it to account for its legitimacy"

"Above all, this country is our own. Nobody has to get up in the morning and worry what his neighbors think of him.
Being a Jew is no problem here"

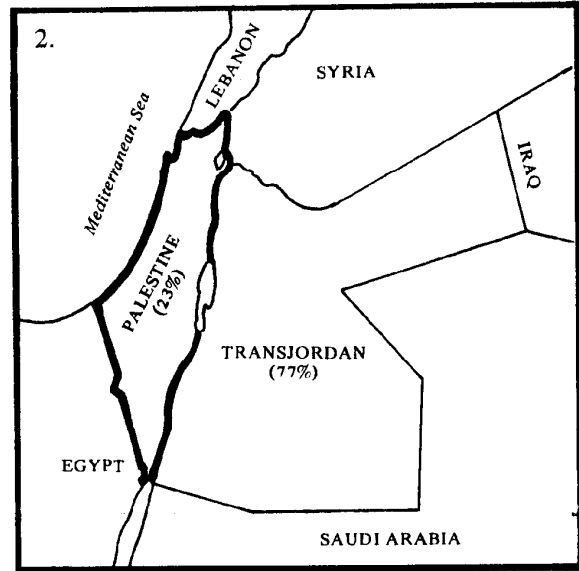
"Peace will come when the Arabs start to love their children more than they hate us"

CARVING UP THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME



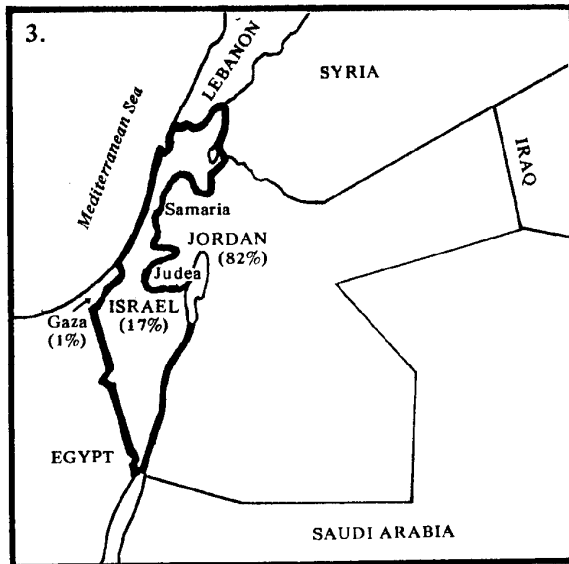
PALESTINE 1917-1922

During World War I, the British occupied the area called Palestine. They pledged support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine in the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917. In 1922, the League of Nations conferred the Mandate of Palestine upon Great Britain along with the charge to create the Jewish national home in accordance with the San Remo Conference of 1920 and the Balfour Declaration.



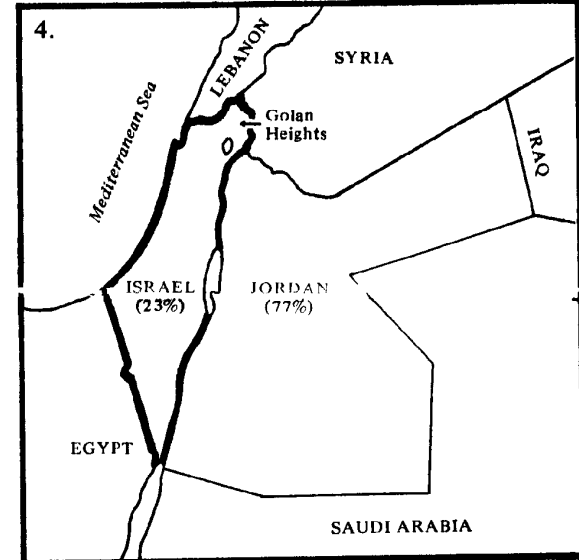
PALESTINE 1922-1948

In 1922, the British cut 77% of Palestine away, calling it Transjordan, and gave it to an invading emir, thereby creating an autonomous region for Palestinian Arabs. (In 1950, the name was changed to Jordan.) Jews were not permitted to settle within this territory. In deference to the Arabs, the British severely restricted Jewish immigration to the remaining 23% of Palestine. During World War II, while millions of Jews sought escape from Nazi persecution, Britain closed the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees.



ISRAEL 1948-1967

In 1948, Britain abandoned Palestine, having failed to live up to its Mandate responsibilities. On May 14, 1948, Israel declared its independence but was immediately attacked by Arab armies from all sides. Jordan invaded and annexed Samaria and Judea (the "West Bank") and half of Jerusalem. Egypt occupied Gaza. In the nineteen years of Jordanian occupation, the Arabs destroyed 34 of the 35 synagogues in eastern Jerusalem and desecrated 38,000 of the 50,000 Jewish graves on the Mount of Olives.



ISRAEL 1967 TO PRESENT

In June 1967, Israel pre-empted an imminent attack by Egyptian and Syrian armies. Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula (later returned) and the Golan Heights, from which the Syrians had shelled civilian Jewish towns and settlements for years. Despite Israeli warnings not to join the war, Jordan attacked. Israel regained Samaria and Judea and eastern Jerusalem, thereby re-unifying the capital city that prior to Jordan's occupation had never been divided.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY – HISTORY OF ZIONISM & THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Bard, Mitchell. MYTHS AND FACTS – A GUIDE TO THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT.

Collins, Larry and Lapierre, Dominique. O JERUSALEM. A very well written and engrossing overview of the establishment of the State of Israel. Excellent photos.

Dimont, Max. JEWS, GOD AND HISTORY. A very readable Jewish history overview

Gilbert, Martin. ATLAS OF JEWISH HISTORY. Overview, Excellent maps, a must for your library.

Gilbert, Martin. ATLAS OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT. Excellent maps.

Laquer, W. and Rubin, B. THE ISRAEL-ARAB READER. Basic source documents

Maltz, Steve. THE LAND OF MANY NAMES. Good historical overview, insightful.

Rydelnik, Michael. UNDERSTANDING THE ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT. A Must Have.

Sachar, Howard, A HISTORY OF ISRAEL: FROM THE RISE OF ZIONISM TO OUR TIME. Huge.

INTERNET WEB SITES WITH JEWISH & ISRAELI HISTORY CONTENT

www.JewishVirtualLibrary.org The Jewish Virtual Library, well done & comprehensive. Among the many resources here is the online version of “Myths & Facts”, a guide to the Arab-Israel Conflict

www.JewishHistory.org.il/ Encyclopedia style. One ‘quirk’ is that some Biographies are placed into alphabetical order by the subjects first name.

www.CJH.org Center for Jewish History – ‘Features’ style, with archive access

www.Camera.org - Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America

www.BridgesforPeace.com A Christian Zionist group in Israel, they e-mail an excellent free weekly e-zine, while unfortunately, at the same time, disassociating from evangelistic outreach in Israel

www.israel-mfa.gov.il/MFA The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel. Many good historical resources

www.TempleMountGuide.com Scan of 1924 Moslem guide to Jerusalem acknowledging its Jewish history

www.MessianicAssociation.org - Features a historical timeline page of prominent Messianic Jewish believers

VIDEOS AVAILABLE ON DVD DEALING WITH ISRAELI HISTORY

SALLAH SHABATI. 1964. In Hebrew with English subtitles. A Comedic view of Israeli life in the 1950's. Moroccan Jewish refugee Sallah Shabati moves his family to Israel shortly after its establishment, survives bureaucracy, becomes a ‘player’.

CAST A GIANT SHADOW. 1966. Stars Kirk Douglas. In 1947, a top Jewish US Army officer from WWII, Mickey Marcus is recruited by the yet to exist Israel to help them form an army. Lots of living history.

RELENTLESS: THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. 2003. Powerful one-hour documentary using primary source video to examine the history of the Middle East conflict and how the peace process unraveled in a surge of violence.

THE PROMISE SERIES, 2004, Friends of Israel. A 3 DVD set of the history of Israel, filmed on location, all from an evangelical, dispensational perspective.