

Forum: *Security Council*

Issue: *The Situation of Palestine*

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Introduction

Located at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, the regions that Palestine and Israel encompass have been in conflict long before the 21st century. In around 500 BC, Islam was introduced to the region around Palestine when Caliph Umar defeated Sophronius of Jerusalem, the former patriarch of Jerusalem. Ever since then, the region has continuously been in conflict as a result of the Jews, Christians, and Muslims fighting over the Holy Land, Jerusalem. All three religions believe that their god is affiliated with Jerusalem; therefore, each religious group made their own cases for control over the region. Although Arabs have inhabited the region for more than a thousand year, Britain decided that it was of the country's best interest to move the majority of the Jewish population into Jerusalem without the Arabs' consent. Despite the Arabs showing their strong disapproval of Jewish settlement, the State of Israel proclaimed its independence in 1948; as a result, this led to the creation of Israel and Palestine. Unsurprisingly, this caused an uproar which led to a series of war between the Arabs and Jews. Although numerous peace treaties have been signed then, violence continues to break out between Palestine and Israel. This may be largely due to Israel's violation of the regulations set in the treaties; in addition, Palestine's territory has been shrinking over the past few decades. Recently, Donald Trump, the president of the United States of America, has ignored overwhelming global opposition by recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This heavily increased the tension between these two states; as a result, violence erupted on the streets of Jerusalem. The tense situation in Palestine is complex, and with increasing social unrests and pressure from the international community, it is worth discussing, analyzing, and solving the situation in Palestine.



Caption #1: Israel Wall Map

Definition of Key Terms

East Jerusalem

East Jerusalem is the sector of Jerusalem that saw a shift in authority from Israel to Jordan in 1949 and 1957. Despite the fact that this territory is claimed by the Israeli government to be under their rule, tens of thousands of Palestinians continue to reside there; as a result, Israel has implemented a series of measures to rapidly construct Jewish settlements. Today, around 200,000 Jewish settlers live in settlements that are built either partially or entirely on Palestinian property. Construction of the separation wall was initiated in 2002, and has since divided Palestinian Jerusalemites from the people that live in West Bank. With the Israeli army taking control over Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, Arab states are currently taking initiatives to seek recognition of East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine.

Palestine

Palestine, officially the State of Palestine, is a territory situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Although Palestine was officially recognized as a sovereign state with 136 UN members voting for this, there are a few countries that voted against the "de facto recognition of the sovereign state of Palestine." Since its recognition, Palestine has constantly conflicted with Israel, a country that was vehemently against the declaration of Palestine as a sovereign state due to territorial issues. Geographically, it is surrounded by Israel which is the result of regular Israeli settlements.

Gaza Strip

Adjacent to Egypt and the Mediterranean sea, Gaza Strip is a small-self governing Palestinian territory. It is located in the Middle East and covers just 365 km. The majority of governments continue to recognize the Gaza Strip as a territory of Israel despite the 2005 Israeli disengagement from Gaza plan.

West Bank

Located near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, West Bank is a landlocked territory that is currently under Israeli-Palestinian authority. As of July 2015, approximately 2,785,366 reside here with 371,000 being Israeli settlers and 212,000 being Jewish settlers.

Israel

Israel, officially the State of Israel, is a country situated in the Middle East that surrounds the state of Palestine. Although the region that Israel now occupies has long been inhabited by Arabs, the Zionist movement was one of the strongest motivation behind the Jews reconquest of Jerusalem. Its creation came on May 14, 1948, when David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel. Since its establishment, Israel has constantly conflicted with Palestine over territorial issues and regulations.

Israeli-occupied territories

The Israeli-occupied territories are territories occupied by Israel during the Six-Day War in 1967. This includes the Syrian Golan Heights, the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip, and Jordanian-annexed West Bank. However, the Syrian Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula have been handed back to their respective countries. Despite Palestine claiming that West Bank and East Jerusalem are Palestinian territories, Israel has continued to assert that these two regions are considered its territory; as a result, they are considered as Israeli-occupied territories.

Jewish diaspora

Jewish diaspora is the is the dispersion of an aggregate of Jews or Jewish communities; therefore, they are scattered "in exile" outside Palestine. There are many instances of Jewish diaspora with the most significant one being the Babylonian Exile. This phenomenon still exists today as there are Jewish populations that reside in all parts of the world.

Zionism

Zionism is a movement by the Jewish population that sought to re-establish a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land, Jerusalem. An Austrian-Jewish journalist, Theodor Herzl, was the first to this Jewish ideology into an international movement around 1896. After witnessing the horrendous treatment of Jews

in Europe, Herzl began to believe that the Jewish people were not capable of surviving outside a country that's not their own. He wrote essays and organized meetings that instigated a large number of Jewish emigration from Europe to present-day Israel.

Background Information

The Establishment of the State of Israel

An official declaration of a plan to create a Jewish state was made in 1917 by the British government. This was also known as the Balfour Declaration which resulted in Britain facilitating and encouraging Jewish settlement in Palestine after World War I. However, after World War II, Britain found itself troubled by the soaring number of Jewish immigrants and the Arab community; as a result, it turned to the United Nations (UN) for a plausible solution. The United Nations recommended the splitting of Palestine into two states, one for the Jews and the other for the Arabs. Although the Jews accepted the recommendation, the Arabs vehemently rejected such idea. David Ben-Gurion, a Zionist that served as the pre-state government, proclaimed the State of Israel in the May of 1948 despite the Arabs' dissension.



Caption #2: David Ben-Gurion declaring the independence of the State of Israel

Arab-Israeli Conflicts

Since David Ben-Gurion's proclamation of the State of Israel in 1948, the country has constantly been in a state of actual or threatened war. The most significant war that resulted as a response to the proclamation of Israel as an independent state was the First Arab-Israeli war. During this war, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and contingents from Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Yemen joint forces and

entered Palestine in hopes of retaking Jerusalem from Israel. After ten months of intense battles, it was Israel who came out as the victors. As a result of its victory, more than half of the land the UN had proposed for a Palestinian state was seized by the Israelis. In 1967, Abdel Nasser, former president of Egypt, decided to close the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping and ordered UN peacekeepers leave the Sinai buffer zone, the region between Israel and Egypt. When Nasser announced his decision, Israel thought that he was about to launch an attack; as a result, it launched pre-emptive strikes on June 5, 1967. After six days, Israel decimated the Egyptian armed forces along with those of Jordan and Syria. This is often known as the Six-Day wars which served as a total humiliation for the Arabs. Syria and Egypt later joint forces to wage war against Israel. The United States of America provided military support for Israel which led to the defeat of Arab forces. This was also known as the Yom Kippur War. Through these wars, Arab states came to the realization that the Israeli army has already well surpassed the power of all the Arab armies totaled.

Reaction of the Arabs' war against Israel

While all these wars were occurring, Palestinians suffered greatly as their properties and public infrastructure were demolished. These sufferings led organizations like the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) who were part Palestinian guerrilla movements. These organizations wreaked terror on the world as they conducted airliner hijacking and the slaughtering of Israelis. However, the most infamous of all came in the 1972 Munich Olympics when Israeli athletes were massacred. Despite the controversies that the PLO received, it was recognized by the Arab League Summit as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people in 1975. Just when Palestinians thought that stability would finally be restored, the PLO found itself enmeshed in the Lebanese civil war. Israel intervened in this war and mounted a full-scale invasion of Lebanon in 1982 when it was discovered that an attempted assassination of Israel's ambassador was made. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) allied with its Lebanese Christian allies and slaughtered thousands of innocent Palestinians in the Beirut refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. From this point on, unrest in Palestine continued with the most significant one being the Palestinian youths stone-throwing uprising known as the first intifada.

Territorial disputes

As a result of the Six-Day War in 1967, Israel expanded its territory by occupying the Syrian Golan Heights, the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip, and Jordanian-annexed West Bank. Although the Syrian Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula have been handed back to their respective countries, East Jerusalem and West Bank have continued to be a topic of debate. With the majority of countries around the world recognizing Palestine as an independent state, it should be a given that it has control over its own territories. However, Israel has continuously denied

such right by considering West Bank as their territory. With Palestine and other Muslim leaders attempting to establish East Jerusalem as its capital, Israel has tried to get the international community to recognize Jerusalem as its capital. Apart from gaining foreign support, measures to increase Jewish settlements have also helped Israel justify that Jerusalem is, indeed, its capital. Overall, the territorial disputes between these two parties is complex with Israel trying to increase Jewish Settlements in Palestinian territories.

Foreign involvement

Although the United States of America did keep itself close with Israel during the Obama administration, the President at that time, Barack Obama, did give his criticism for Israeli settlements. Along with disagreement on key issues regarding Palestine, relationship between Obama and Netanyahu worsened as time went on. With Obama attempting to continue the peace talks between Palestine and Israel, he found himself at the brink of breaking the unbreakable bond between Israel and the USA. With President Trump recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the relationship between these two states was restored. However, this caused an upheaval in East Jerusalem as Palestinians demonstrated on the street, hoping that their voices can be heard by the international community. Indeed, the voting that took place in the UN on December 21, 2017, reflected on the concern that countries have for Trump's comment as most voted for the rejection of President Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. With the United States of America taking a clear side, China has taken this opportunity to play a bigger role in this issue by serving as the facilitator of the peace talks between Israel and Palestine.

Key Issues

Dependence on Israel

As a result of the volatile protests that the Israeli government fear would occur, a large number of armed soldiers have been ordered to patrol East Jerusalem and West Bank. Therefore, the safety of the Palestinian Arabs is technically "protected" by Israel. However, these soldiers have only made the situation in East Jerusalem more chaotic as just recently, two teenagers were killed by Israeli soldiers during a protest. Israel has control over two main aspects of the State of Palestine: access to water and trade. As a result of their control, Palestine often has no choice but to submit to Israeli rule.

Flow of Goods and Supplies

The flow of goods and supplies must pass through Israeli control before entering Palestine under current procedures. However, there is an exception to such regulation that was created on

November 15, 2005. Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) agreed that humanitarian goods from Egypt will be allowed to enter Palestine by passing through Kerem Shalom, a border crossing. Limits and strict procedures have to be followed in order for goods to enter Palestine; as a result, goods are only allowed to pass from Palestine to Egypt and not vice versa. This allows the Israeli government to ensure that military arsenals are not entering Palestine. With these strict regulations, only a limited amount of food and goods are allowed to enter and leave the country respectively. In 2012, government documents were discovered and revealed that the Israeli military calculated the number of calories that residents of Palestine needed to avoid malnutrition from 2007-2010. These calculations ended up revealing that they only intended to import 2,279 calories worth of food into Palestine which is approximately the minimal number that each person needs. The limited food supply in Palestine has caused the price of food to inflate. Food is not the only humanitarian good that is strictly regulated and limited by the Israeli government. Imports of materials that are necessary for the reconstruction of schools and hospitals that were leveled by past wars are also heavily limited by the Israeli government. As a result of the issue, a U.N. panel ruled that these regulations are a clear violation of international law in 2011



Caption #3: Satellite view of Kerem Shalom

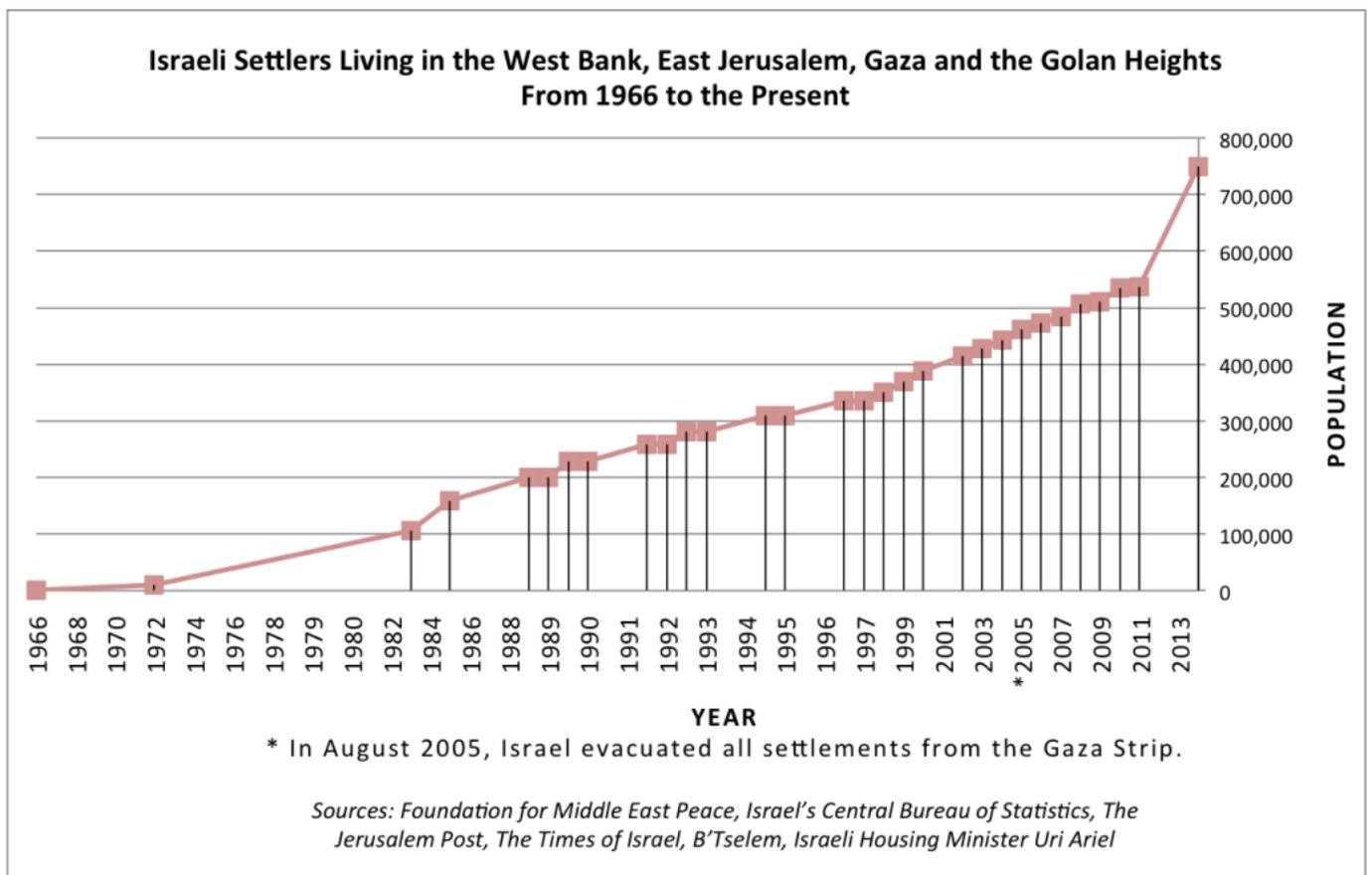
Access to Water

When Israel's military occupied Palestine in 1967, they gained control of the access to water in Palestinian territories. With the control that they have, the two major sources that Palestine originally got its water from were directed to Israeli areas instead. As a result, frequent water shortages and poor water quality in Palestinian territories are issues that the people have to tackle on a regular basis. This especially prominent in summer months when the torrid heat

increases the demand for water. In a research, Amnesty International found that the Palestinian Arabs regularly experience water shortages during summer. As a result, Palestinians began storing water, thereby raising sanitation issues.

Unequal Rights

The unequal rights between Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli citizens have long been a topic of debate. Throughout the years, neighboring countries and humanitarian organizations have condemned and pointed out the minimal rights that Palestinians are granted by the Israeli government. From the lack of equal health care to the lack of civil rights, Palestinians have suffered under Israeli rule, to say the least. The two main aspects of this issues that will be explored are the lack of civil rights and permission to reside in Israel.



Caption #4: Increase of Israeli settlements in Palestine (1966-2013)

Denial of Palestinian settlements in Israel

The only way in which Palestinians will be allowed to reside in Israel is if they obtain Israeli citizenship. Without Israeli citizenship, access to reside or visit the settlements will be denied by Israeli authorities. On the other hand, Israeli settlements in Palestine have been increasing substantially; as a result, the settler population has reached 600,000 which is a 21

percent increase from 2009. Not only is an influx of Israeli settlers entering Palestine, the roads adjacent to their settlements are exclusive to Israelis. Another result of Israeli settlements is the demolition of thousands of Palestinians' homes.

Civil Rights

With the Israeli government and military overpowering Palestine, Israeli citizens and Palestinian Arabs do not share equal civil rights. First, the Israeli government has the right to incarcerate any Palestinians without any legitimate charge for up to six months. When the six months are up, the government has the right to renew the imprisonment which is clearly a violation of international law. Human rights groups have posed the issue of free speech many Palestinians that Israel detain are politicians, protesters, and political activists. According to the Amnesty International, these people that are detained are often subjected to torture. Another instance of the unequal rights between Israelis and Palestinians is the fact that it is required for Israelis to be brought before a judge within 48 hours of being arrested. In contrast, it is normal for Palestinians to wait up to eight days. The court that these people use are also separated; Palestinians are tried in military courts and Israeli settlers are tried in civil Israeli courts. An Israel Defense Forces (IDF) document in 2011 revealed that the conviction rate of Palestinians was estimated to be around 100 percent.

Ongoing violence

Throughout the years, suicide bombings and frequent shootings have repeatedly been a common threat to the peace of both Israel and Palestine. Recently, after President Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, violence erupted in West Bank and East Jerusalem as Palestinians took to the streets to express their dissatisfaction. With hundreds and thousands of Palestinians demonstrating on the streets, the Israeli government deployed hundreds of troops to try and ease the situation. Not only did this not ease the tense situation, violence broke out as multiple teenagers were claimed to be shot by the Israeli troops. The chaotic situation was intensified by the water cannons and tear gas that the Israeli troops shot at the Palestinian territories. In retaliation, hurled stones and firebombs were thrown at the Israeli troops. All in all, the ongoing violence between these two parties should be an issue that is in need of being solved in the near future.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Israel

After the Holocaust, genocide against the Jews during World War II, the West felt obligated to facilitate the creation of a Jewish-ran state. More specifically, Britain brought this issue to the United Nation who requested a two-state solution in Palestine. Since the State of Israel's establishment in 1948, the country has constantly been in a state of actual or threatened war. The Arab-Israeli War, Six-Day War, and Yom Kippur War further intensified the already poor diplomatic between Israel and the Arab states. Although multiple peace treaties have been signed, the recent deaths of two Palestinian teenagers during a protest have caused an uproar. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, has further increased tensions between the two parties by praising President Trump for recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Rejection of the declaration of East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine by Muslim leaders has also made Netanyahu a common enemy for the Arabs. All in all, Israel stands firmly on the recognition of Jerusalem as its capital.

Palestine

From the 500s BCE to 1948, the region where present-day Israel is located was inhabited by Arabs. However, the region became inhabited and governed by a Jewish majority after the proclamation of the State of Israel in 1948. Palestine was split into two states: the State of Israel and the State of Palestine. The State of Israel has benefited tremendously by gathering foreign supports from countries including the United States of America, Guatemala, Canada, Mexico, India, China, and Germany. As a result of the Israeli army and government becoming more powerful, the territory that Palestine holds has diminished throughout the years. This spurred social unrest which includes frequent protests, suicide bombing, and unwanted violence. In recent days, Donald Trump's, the president of the United States of America, remark on Jerusalem being the capital of Israel has led to protests and violence on the streets of East Jerusalem. All in all, Palestine wishes to establish East Jerusalem as its capital and be independent of Israeli rule both politically and economically.



Caption #5: President Donald Trump recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's capital

United States of America (USA)

Since the proclamation in 1948, the United States of America (USA) has established and maintained a close relationship with the State of Israel. Although the Israeli army and government benefited from this greatly, it was a terrible loss for Palestine and other Arab states. With the wars that Israel has fought with its neighbors, the Arabs have experienced the immense military power that the USA has gifted Israel with; as a result, anti-American sentiment gained popularity in the Middle East. Recently in a short speech at the White House, Donald Trump stated "I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel," The reaction to his statement in East Jerusalem was chaotic and violent, to say the least. On December 21st, 2017, the United Nation facilitated a debate in response to Donald Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Despite Israel and USA's attempt to pass this recognition, 128 member states rejected his unilateral recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by voting against.

United Nations (UN)

In 1947, the United Nations recommended the splitting of Palestine into two states upon receiving a request from Britain. From this suggestion, David Ben-Gurion was encouraged to proclaim the State of Israel. When the United Nations proposed for Palestine to split into two states, it did not expect that the middle east will get drawn into decades of violence as a result of the establishment of Israel. Despite the intricate and troublesome issues in Palestine, the United Nations was able to facilitate multiple peace negotiations between the two states. The most recent involvement of the United Nations in the issue was its facilitation of the debate that occurred as result of Donald Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The Arab League

The Arab league re-established the Arab Higher Committee as the executive body of Palestinian Arabs in November 1945. This was a result of the Palestinian Arabs being leaderless after World War II. With the establishment of the State of Israel, the Arab League declared a boycott of any Jewish-ran business in Palestine. The PLO was recognized by the Arab League Summit as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people in 1975. Throughout the later years of the 1900s, the Arab League continued to show strong opposition against Jewish settlement in Palestine. However, in 2002, Saudi Arabia's proposal of the Arab Peace Initiative has led to the reduction in tension between the Arabs and Jews. The Arab League is currently attempting to lobby the UN to recognize Palestine as an independent state. Aside from such attempts, it has also urged the international community to reject Israel's candidature for UN Security Council for 2018-2019. More specifically, the Arab League has targeted African countries in this case.

China

As of now, China stands firm on its support for East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine. With President Trump declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, China has expressed its concern over the potential regional tensions that may ensue. With the United States of America taking a side, China has taken this opportunity to play a bigger role in this issue. In fact, it has already taken substantial measures which includes hosting a symposium for Palestinian and Israeli peace advocates in Beijing. Through these instances, it is evident that China has decided to take the route of resuming peace talks between Israel and Palestine.

Russia

With Russia being deeply involved in the Syrian conflict, its presence in the Israel-Palestine conflict is less significant. However, being USA's counterpart, it still plays a role in the conflict. Unexpectedly, in April of 2017, Russia declared West Jerusalem as being the capital of Israel; as a result, it became the first country to extend such recognition to any part of the city. Although Russia does recognize West Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, it strongly disagrees with the USA's recognition of Jerusalem as being the capital of Israel. Overall, Russia takes a similar stance as China.

Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Date	Description of event
November 2nd, 1917	<p>Balfour Declaration</p> <p>The Balfour declaration is an official declaration made by the British government that sought to create a Jewish state.</p>
November 29th, 1947	<p>UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (II)</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution that called for Palestine to be separated into two states, one for Jewish inhabitants and the other for Arabs.</p>
May 14th, 1948	<p>Establishment of the State of Israel</p> <p>David Ben-Gurion, a Zionist that served as the pre-state government, proclaimed the State of Israel in the May of 1948 despite the Arabs' dissension.</p> <p>1948 Arab–Israeli War</p>

May 15th, 1948	<p>The 1948 Arab-Israeli War erupted which resulted in the Arabs' defeat; as a result, more than half of the land the UN had proposed for a Palestinian state was seized by the Israelis.</p> <p>Six-Day War</p> <p>The Six-Day War was fought between Israeli forces and the Egyptian army which that resulted in the decimation of the Egyptian armed forces.</p> <p>Yom Kippur War</p> <p>Yom Kippur War was a war between the joint forces of Syria and Egypt against Israel. The United States of America's intervention led to the defeat of the Arabs.</p> <p>Seventh Arab League Summit Conference</p> <p>The Arab League Summit recognized the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.</p> <p>Madrid Conference of 1991</p> <p>The Madrid Conference included representatives from Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the PLO which helped the signing of the Oslo Accords.</p> <p>Signing of the Oslo I Accord</p> <p>The Oslo Accords are agreements between the PLO and the government of Israel. The Oslo I Accord was officially signed at a public ceremony in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Initiation of the construction of the Israeli West Bank barrier</p> <p>Construction of the separation wall was initiated in 2002, and has since divided Palestinian Jerusalemites from the people that live in West Bank.</p> <p>Agreement on Movement and Access</p> <p>Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) agreed that humanitarian goods from Egypt will be allowed to enter Palestine by passing through Kerem Shalom, a border crossing.</p> <p>Russia's declaration of West Jerusalem as the capital of Israel</p> <p>Russia declared West Jerusalem as being the capital of Israel; as a result, it became the first country to extend such recognition to any part of the city.</p> <p>UN voting on Trump's comment</p>
January 5th, 1967	
October 6th, 1973	
October 28th, 1974	
October 30th, 1991	
September 13th, 1993	
June, 2002	
November 15, 2005	
April, 6, 2017	

December 21th, 2017

The United Nation facilitated a debate in response to Donald Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Despite Israel and USA's attempt to pass this recognition, 128 member states rejected his unilateral recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by voting against.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Future government of Palestine, 29 November 1947 (**A/RES/181(II)**)
- Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, 10 November 1975, (**A/RES/3379**)
- Resolution 242, 22 November 1967, (**S/RES/242**)
- Resolution 338, 22 October 1973, (**S/RES/338**)
- Resolution 425, 19 March 1978, (**S/RES/425**)
- Resolution 681, 20 December 1990, (**S/RES/681**)
- The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, 7 October 2000, (**S/RES/1322**)
- Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, 22 December 2011, (**A/RES/66/225**)
- Status of Jerusalem, 19 December 2017, (**A/ES-10/L.22**)

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

The Oslo Accords are significant in the sense that they marked the first formal recognition between the PLO and the State of Israel. In the accords, it is implied that a Palestinian state should be established alongside Israel. One of the greatest success of the Oslo Accords was the agreement between the PLO and the Israeli government that allowed the transfer of control of West Bank and Gaza Strip from the Israeli military to the PLO. Despite the Oslo Accords being successful on the diplomatic level, dissidents against these signed agreements grew among both Israelis and Palestinians. Right-wing Israelis believed that the government should not have even talked to the PLO as they were considered a terrorist organization. On the other hand, Palestinian groups including Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine continued to refuse to accept Israel as an independent state; as a result, vehemently opposed the two-state solution. Although the Oslo Accords were met with success in the beginning, they steadily declined as unrest and violence broke out on a regular basis. Other factors include the imbalance of power between Palestine and Israel and the failure of the United States of America to be an impartial mediator throughout the process.

Although numerous peace talks have been held between Israel and Palestine, nothing significant has come out of it as Israel continues to construct Jewish settlements, consider West Bank and East Jerusalem as its territories, and have heavy control over Palestine economically.

Possible Solutions

Short-term solutions are necessary to establish peace between Palestine and Israel. Throughout the numerous agreements that have been signed, it's easy to see that both sides intend to solve this issue by adopting the two-state solution. However, recent clashes have temporarily halted the process. By facilitating a meeting or official agreement between the two states, the two-state solution may finally be implemented. While these agreements are taking place, a third-party can be utilized to monitor the Israeli and Palestinian government; as a result, it'll be possible to ensure that previous agreements between these states are not violated. A third-party serves an important function in this situation as it can spotlight issues that are important to members of the public but unaddressed by the two major parties. On the other hand, it can also serve as a neutral party that may give advice to the two major parties involved. These violations may include the continuous destruction of Palestinian houses and the influx of Jewish settlers in Palestinian territories.

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Appendix or Appendices

- I. Diplomatic relation between Egypt and Israel
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