

1993 Oslo Accords

The Oslo Accords, signed in 1993 between 'Israel' and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), marked a **significant attempt to legitimise the occupation entity**. The PLO formally signed the Oslo Accords in the name of the people of Palestine, formally "recognising Israel's right to exist in peace".

The accords supposedly established a framework for **interim self-government** for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip - a framework which **was never fulfilled**, and only led to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which would prove to be **subservient to the Zionist occupation** in the decades to come.

2001 The Second Intifada

The Second Intifada, also known as the Al-Aqsa Intifada, erupted in 2000 following a visit by then-Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon to the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem. The Intifada was marked by **widespread revolts**, leading to heavy handed Zionist military aggressions. It exposed the failure and **rejection of the Oslo Accords** by the Palestinian people, and highlighted the deepening agitation by the Palestinian youth towards the brutal occupation of their lands and the ongoing oppression.

2007 Siege on Gaza

Since 2007, the Gaza Strip has been subjected to a **crippling blockade** imposed by the Zionist entity, severely restricting the movement of people and goods in and out of the territory. This siege has resulted in a **dire humanitarian crisis**, with Gazans facing shortages of essential goods, inadequate healthcare, and limited access to basic services. The blockade has been recognised as a **form of collective punishment** and a violation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

i The planting of the Zionist entity in the heart of the Muslim world continues to be a colonial tool to keep the region weak, divided, and exploited.

As the Zionists continue to occupy more land and wage more aggressions sponsored by Western powers, we must realise that the only solution to the conflict is to **address the root-cause of the problem** - the illegitimate occupation of Palestine.

Pamphlet 3: 'The Two State Solution' explores some of the solutions proposed to this problem.

The Struggle for a Sacred Land

A brief history of the occupation of Palestine

The occupation of Palestine did not start in 1967, not even in 1948, but it can be traced back all the way to 1917.

On December 11, 1917, British General Edmund Allenby entered Jerusalem triumphantly through the Jaffa gate, and the city became an occupied territory. On this occasion, Allenby reportedly declared that "the wars of the Crusades are now complete". Allenby's statement is a powerful reminder that the British entry into Jerusalem was a continuation of and a "successful" conclusion to the Crusades.

Allenby's words demonstrate that this is more than just a struggle between the Palestinians and the "Israelis", as we are led to believe, but rather a struggle between two civilisations - the Islamic Civilisation and the Western Civilisation.



► Palestine is the **thermometer of the Ummah**, indicative of the health of its overall body. Whenever Palestine was invaded and occupied, it was a symbol of an ailing Ummah. Whenever it resisted, the Ummah was in a state of revival. And whenever Palestine was liberated, the resurgence of the Ummah was broadcast to the world.

1917 Balfour Declaration

In November 1917, amidst the backdrop of World War I, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, a statement expressing support for the **establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people"** in Palestine. This declaration, addressed to Lord Rothschild, a prominent leader of the British Jewish community, marked a pivotal moment in the history of the region. It laid the groundwork for the Zionist movement's aspirations for a **Jewish homeland in Palestine**. It was to become known as 'the promise from those who do not own to those who do not deserve'.

1920-1948 British Mandate

Following the collapse of the Ottoman Khilafah, the League of Nations **granted Britain a mandate over Palestine** in 1920. During this period, Jewish immigration to Palestine increased significantly, driven by the Zionist vision of establishing a Jewish state. Tensions between the Jewish and Arab communities escalated. Meanwhile, the **Muslims erupted in revolts** against the British occupation who were paving the way for the Jewish takeover of the lands of Palestine.

Multiple revolts occurred between the years 1920 and 1939, with the Great Revolt being the most significant (1936-1939), triggered by the killing of one of the most prominent resistance figures, **Izz ad-Din al-Qassam, who led the Jihad against both the British and Jewish forces**, and was killed by British forces in 1935.

1948 Nakba, War, and Dispossession

The year 1948 witnessed a devastating turning point in Palestinian history, known as the Nakba, or "catastrophe". It marked the culmination of decades of Zionist immigration and territorial expansion. Following the UN Partition Plan of 1947, which proposed the division of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, violence erupted as Jewish militias seized

control of key Palestinian territories. **700,000 Palestinians were forcibly expelled from their homes**, becoming refugees in neighbouring countries or displaced within their own land. The Nakba **remains a defining moment** in Palestinian memory, symbolising the loss of homeland and the enduring struggle for liberation.

The Arab-Israeli War of 1948 resulted in the further fragmentation of Palestinian society, and the **consolidation of Zionist control** over significant portions of historic Palestine. In the context, it must be noted that the **Arab regimes** - who were propped up by the same Colonialists who propped up the Zionist entity - **played a key role in facilitating the occupation of Palestine** and in conspiring to surrender Palestine to the Zionists through political plots and staged wars, such as the 1948 and 1967 wars.

UN Resolutions: Legitimising the Occupation

The United Nations has played a central role in **providing false legitimacy to the brutal occupation** of Palestine and recognising the establishment of an illegitimate entity.

The UN and its Security Council are nothing more than a colonial tool, created by the very members that openly flaunt their dismissal of its resolutions, as the Zionist entity has done at least 28 times in order to further its expansion of settlements throughout Palestine. It was designed by the European colonialists in 1945 with the aim of "preventing future World Wars", but in fact has **been used to facilitate their ongoing colonial projects** and aims under the guise of making peace.

1987 The First Intifada

The First Intifada, or uprising, erupted in 1987 as a grassroots Palestinian revolt against Zionist occupation and oppression. Characterised by mass protests, civil disobedience, and acts of resistance, the Intifada represented a **spontaneous expression of Palestinian aspirations for freedom and liberation**. Despite facing brutal repression from Zionist forces, the Intifada **highlighted the resilience** of the Palestinian people in their quest for liberation.