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## **Summary of 1500 words A doctoral tagged**

### **Jerusalem in Political Settlements projects 1967-2000.**

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**1432 --2011**

The **aim** of this study was to investigate the status of Jerusalem in the draft political settlement, whether the international ones, or Arab, or Israeli, and the possibility of achieving a political settlement on the issue of Jerusalem achieved a lasting peace in the region. Through the presentation and analysis of the draft political settlement between the years 1967 - 2000, and in the peace treaties Arab - Israeli, and the consequences of these treaties on the issue of Jerusalem. The aim of this study was to show and analyze theses and alternatives to the Palestinian and Israeli, to settle the issue of Jerusalem, and to identify and clarify the reasons for the failure of the Camp David-2 in resolving the issue of Jerusalem, and the consequent by the results, and the reflection of this is to try to propose a solution acceptable to the parties to the conflict if possible so.

The researcher adopted in this study, the analytical approach of history, to determine the issue under study and its elements and components, and then follow the draft political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, noting the factors and historical circumstances, posed by these projects, also resorted to the method of the balance of power, in a statement the impact of major powers, in determining the positions of the parties to the conflict, rejection or acceptance of such projects, and on the political settlement process in general and the issue of Jerusalem in particular. Where the study was divided into four chapters, as follows:

**Chapter I:** shows the outlines of the partition of Palestine in the draft settlement before 1967, and the status of Jerusalem in these projects, and United Nations efforts to establish an international regime in Jerusalem, and how to capture the Zionist movement on the western part of the city in 1948, and how she worked the Zionist movement and Israel after a year 1948, to undermine the internationalization of Jerusalem. And actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to tighten control over the city. It is characterized by the entrance Ptodiha aspects of the process of Judaizing the city of Jerusalem before 1967.



**Chapter II:** This chapter shows the beginning of the occupation of the part east of the city of Jerusalem in 1967, and the actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to tighten control over the city and Lullaby, and the compatibility of these measures with the draft political settlement put forward by officials of the Israelis during the period 1967-1978 AD. On the other hand shows the status of Jerusalem in the settlement of the Arab political projects during that period, and in the Camp David in 1978.

**Chapter III:** sheds light on the status of Jerusalem in the political settlement of international projects in the period of 1967-1978 m, highlighting the positions of Great Britain, and its impact in the process of political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States of America takeover of the process of political settlement.

**Chapter IV:** shows the status of Jerusalem in the draft political settlement in the period of 1978-2000 m, this phase which is characterized by involvement of the Arab parties in the process of political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and on top of the Parties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, through the Madrid Conference and the signing of the Oslo agreement in 1993, and even Camp David Summit 2 in the year 2000, and is characterized by this chapter by discussing the theses, and alternatives to political solutions to the issue of Jerusalem and analysis, and the position of the Palestinian side and Israeli side of them.

#### **Terms of the study:**

Beginning, there is a set of basic terminology of the appropriate definition, in order to disperse them regarding the use of the term "Jerusalem" in the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely:

**1. Old City of Jerusalem** (the old city or walled town): The term refers to the Old City of Jerusalem, and the old walled city, which rebuilt the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in 1536. And includes within it the most important holy places for the monotheistic religions, including the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, the Wailing Wall (Wailing Wall), and the Church of the Resurrection.



**2. East Jerusalem:** The term refers to that part of the city of Jerusalem, which was subjected to the rule of Jordan after 1948, and was an area of 2.4 km<sup>2</sup>, and was expanded in April, in April 1952 to become a 6.5 km<sup>2</sup>, after the annexation of all of Silwan, Ras al-Amud and Sawwanah and the land rush, and the southern part of Shuafat village. After the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, the Israeli occupation authorities to expand the boundaries of East Jerusalem, through the annexation of land and Arab neighborhoods have become an area of approximately 72 km<sup>2</sup>.

**3. Jerusalem:** The term refers to that part of the city of Jerusalem, which was under Israeli occupation in 1948, and was an area of 16.2 km<sup>2</sup>. The occupation authorities later expand this section to the west and south-west, to become an area of 38 km<sup>2</sup>, to include Israeli settlements to become part of the neighborhoods of Jerusalem, has been expanded area again to become a 51 km<sup>2</sup>.

**4. Jerusalem Standard:** This term refers to what has been the Israeli government releasing it on the city of Jerusalem, Bdzoeha the east and west, after the issuance of a series of laws in 1967, after the occupation of the eastern part of the city, included under this Part to the State of Israel, but the Jerusalem Bdzoeha the capital of the State of Israel.

**5. Greater Jerusalem:** The term refers, and reflects the objectives of the Israeli occupation authorities, in expanding the city limits of Jerusalem to include large parts of the West Bank city of Jerusalem, extending to the north city of Ramallah, and Bethlehem in the south, and south to the Dead Sea. Which indicates that the Israeli plans to the area would amount to between AD 400-600 km<sup>2</sup>.

**6. Arab-Israeli conflict:** The term refers to the successive conflicts and wars, which took place on the land of Palestine, the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Palestine immigrants, Jews and the Zionists settlers, backed by the forces of world imperialism, the conflict was reflected in many ways.

**7. Projects of a political settlement:** The term refers to the projects of a political settlement, both international ones, or

Arab, or Israeli, which were to resolve Arab-Israeli conflict, including the projects that came in United Nations resolutions, and agreements signed between Israel and the Arab parties, such as Egypt and Jordan, and the Organization PLO.

**The time frame of study:**

The study included research the issue of Jerusalem in the draft political settlement, which were in the period of 1967-2000 m; any period since Israel's occupation of the eastern part of Jerusalem in 1967, and the issuance of the Israeli government a series of decisions and laws, which aimed in which to bring this part of town to Israel, and was followed in subsequent years of practical action of Judaizing Jerusalem, and even in 2000, the year he held a summit at Camp David-2, aimed at finding a lasting solution to the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis, and the issue of Jerusalem on the agenda of this summit, for the first time and certainly, to determine their political future.

It should be noted here, to a large number of projects of a political settlement put forward during this period, the researcher has focused his studies on projects that dealt with mentioning the status of Jerusalem. And will study the status of Jerusalem in these projects, without going into details of the legal arguments to each of the parties to the conflict, which was the subject of several books and research relating to this conflict.

The **conclusion** has been subjected to the most important findings of the study.