

Abstract

Based on the hypothesis of the research, the resolution of disengagement with the West Bank taken by King Hussein in 1988 didn't originate from that hour but there were several regional and local factors and variables. Therefore, this study has focused on the decision of disengagement and its results on the two sides, Jordan and Palestine, since the beginnings of the twentieth century as well as the incidents that affected the Arab region. At the end of World War 1 and the defeat of Othman impire and the victory of France and Britain. The war resulted in dividing the defeated Othman impire between the colonizing countries Britain and France particularly. The Arab region through creating separating borders between Palestine and Jordan which led eventually to the appearance of the kingdom of Jordan as an independent entity separated from Palestine which was under the British mandate. This has led to form a new type of relations between Palestine and Jordan that are different from previous relation that prevailed before dividing the Arab region. With the succession of political incidents on Palestine under the British mandate. Jewish emigration to Palestine until the establishment of the Jewish State (Israel) in 1948 on Palestinian land, thus creating disastrous result on the Palestinians where by hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were forced to leave their land to Jordan in the nakba of 1948.

So, Jordan has annexed West Bank's land in 1950, this quick annexation to win other land state and its population as well as the aspirations of Palestinian people towards freedom and independence and the establishment of an independent state. This matter has formed an initial conflict between the Palestinians and Jordanians which started with the tragic assassination of king Abdullah of Jordan in 1951. After the establishment of Palestinian Liberation Organization there was continued

conflict on who would represent the Palestinian people. The PLO has dedicated its efforts to be the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian People.

This conflict and tensions has developed in some cases into an armed clashes and political confrontations until the beginning of the first Palestinian Intifada that reflected the Palestinians desire for freedom and independence. Eventually Jordan decided to disengage from the west bank conceding the Palestinian representation for the PLO as the sole representative to talk in place of the Palestinian people in all places of their existence. Therefore, it was necessary for Jordan to issue the decision of separating the West Bank from Jordan in 1988.

The study has also focused on the horizons resulted from the decision of disconnecting ties with Jordan on the Palestinian Jordanian areas and on the PLO, this decision has formed as an inauguration for PLO towards the political process as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people which enabled PLO to declare its acceptance of resolutions 242 and 338 and the principles announcement with Israel and the recognition of Israel that led later to the creation of the Palestinian National Authority in the west bank and Gaza strip.

In addition to that, the study has focused on the effects of this decision on the Palestinian-Jordanian relationships after the signing of the peace agreements between the PLO and Jordan from one side and Israel from the other side.