

Abstract

This study investigates Saudi Arabia's attitude towards the Palestinian cause during nearly two decades (1964-1982). It aims to shed light on the Saudi Arabia's role in many of the Palestinian crises and issues and its contributions in solving those crises and issues, either through dual and group dialogue, or through the financial aid offered. The study also analyses the contradictory stands of Saudi Arabia's in some cases.

Moreover the study tries to present a whole image of the Saudi Arabia's behavior and attitude toward the Palestinian case even though this attitude was subjected to varied evaluations at a time when the Arab Israeli Conflict has increased, and many conspiracies on the Palestinian issue has been raised since then the leading role of Saudi Arabia clearly appeared in various issues, especially its efforts to activate the joint Arab Action , and ongoing search to establish effective Arabic and Islamic Organizations to encounter the challenges that face the whole Arab area not only Palestine. This clearly appeared in its policy towards holding Arabic and Islamic summits. and this efforts to push the Islamic countries to get involved in the Arab Israeli Conflict.

Therefore, this study briefly presents Saudi Arabia's most prominent attitudes toward the Palestinian issue during the period of 1935-1963. It also tackles their attitude in the Arabic summits and the emergence of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in 1967 and the role of Fateh Movement in the war of June 1967, and in Khartoum Summit. It also presents its attitude towards resolution 242, Gunnar Jarring mission, Al-Karama Battle, the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the events in Jordan between the year 1970-1971, and its role in supporting the Palestinian struggle and the way it views the peaceful settlement projects.

The study also reviews Saudi Arabias attitude toward the events that happened between the years 1973-1976, represented with their participation