AIM#3: WHAT WERE SOME JEWISH RESPONSES TO TREATMENT BY EUROPEANS DURING THE 19TH CENTURY (1800’S)?

Aim: what were some Jewish responses to treatment by Europeans during the 19th century (1800’s)?
I. Treatment by Europeans
   A. Western Europeans
      1. Early Emancipation
      2. Decline in second class status
      3. Hope of integration
      4. Reform movement
         a) Dual Allegiances
            (1) “Where is that second homeland which calls us for its defense? To claim that our forefathers came here thousands or hundreds of years ago in inhuman and tasteless charge. We did not come; we were born here and we have to claim to any other homeland. If we are not Germans then we have to homeland”
               --Gabriel Reisser
      5. Rise of Anti-Semitism
Then Haman said to King Ahashvairosh:
There is a certain people scattered and dispersed among the people in the states of your realm. There laws are different from every other people’s. They do not observe the kings laws; for the king it is not benefiting to tolerate them.

B. Eastern Europe
1. Late emancipation
2. Poverty
3. No hope of integration
4. Pogroms
   a) Pogroms 1871-1921

II. Responses by Eastern Europeans
A. Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Kalischer (east Prussia) 1795-1874
   1. Salvation of the Jews could take place by natural means not through miracles
   2. Colonization of Palestine should be launched without delay
   3. Only when pious & learned Jews volunteered to live in Jerusalem would god listen to their prayers and speed up the redemption
      a) [practical messianism]
   4. Jews should be trained in agriculture (1870- Alliances Israelite Universelle)

5. Jewish emigration should be encouraged at all costs -- no future for Jews in Russia
6. formation of a society of rich Jews to support the colonization of “zion”
   a) Rabbi Alkalai (1798-1878) born in Sarajevo Bosnia
      (1) Damascus blood libel
         a) Shows continuing anti-semetism
         b) shows ability of Jews to work with gov. officials
      (2) writes pleasant path
         a) need to establish Jewish colonies in the “holy land” as a necessary prelude to the redemption
         b) Nationalism/ french revolution was sign from god
         c) called for a “tithing” of the Jewish people
SECTION 2

Aim#4: what prompted those of the first Aliyah to settle in the land of Israel? how did they go about it?

I. Jewish Reaction in Eastern Europe
   1. The 1881 pogroms were a wakeup call for many Eastern European and some Western European Jews
   2. Jewish emigration from Russia increased many going to the United states
   3. Zionist organizations become more popular especially those that champion the idea of emigration to Israel
   4. From here the first aliyah is born

A. Who were they?
   1. Eastern European
   2. Yemenites

B. The Russian Jews
   1. escape pogroms and oppression which became worse after the assassination of Czar Alexander II
   2. mostly middle class

C. Yemenite Jews
   1. primarily motivated by messianic expectations
   2. religious
   3. mostly moved to Jerusalem

D. Baron Edmond de Rothschild
   1. leading proponent of the Zionist movement
   2. Financed the first site at Rishon LeZion
   3. Promoted industrialization and economic development
   4. opened two major wineries in Rishon Lezion and Zichron Yaakov
   5. In 1924 he established the Palestine

E. Yehuda leib Pinsker (1821-1891)
1. born in Odessa
2. wanted to be a lawyer but switched to a physician
   because of govt. limit on jews
3. wanted to assimilate
4. Russian Pogroms of the 1870’s and 1880’s
   changed his mind
Theodor Herzl

1. Born in Budapest in 1860
2. 1884 received a doctorate of law from the university of Vienna
3. worked as a writer and Journalist
4. The *ghetto* (1894) assimilation and conversion are rejected as solutions
5. *Altneuland* (old new land 1902) Palestine as a Jewish social utopia
6. Organized the first Zionist congress in Basle Switzerland 1897

The Basle Declaration-1897

1. The promotion on suitable lines of the colonization of Palestine by Jewish agricultural and industrial workers
2. 

SECTION 3

Aim#5: How does theodore herzl become known as the father of political zionism?
How does the second aliyah lay the groundwork for the state of Israel?

Accomplishments
- First political parties
- Jewish national fund
- Training farm at the Kenneret
- Tel Aviv founded
- Hebrew teachers federation/culture
- Jewish defense organization

SECOND ALIYAH
- Mostly Russian
- 40,000
- Worked as farmers
How did WWI change everything?

- Who would the Jewish people living in Palestine join and why?
  - Valeyter Syria
    - lived under the Ottomans
    - maybe they will get land from the Ottomans
    - hated the Russians
  - Why did they not join the Ottoman empire?
    - Jamal Pasha
      - led the Ottoman troops during WWI
      - Anti-Nationalist
    - Forced 18,000 Jews out of Palestine
    - Stopped food and medical supplies from entering Palestine
  - Who did they join?
    - the British
  - How did they help?
    - Gallipoli campaign/Zion Mule corps
    - Jewish soldiers during WWI
    - Jewish Legion
    - Ze’ev Jabotinsky
• Joseph Trumpeldor

• Chaim Weizmann
  • Born in Russia
  • Studies chemistry in Germany and Switzerland
  • Became involved in the Zionist movement in the late 1890’s
  • 1904- Emigrated to Britain where he becomes a professor of chemistry
  • Discovered a way to make acetone which was needed by the British army
  • Gained the attention of prominent British politicians

• Sykes/Picot Agreement

• Who else helped the British?
  • WWI and the Zionist cause
  • What did the British promise in return for help?
Chapter 2

TEST 2

Aim: How do the british rule the Palestine mandate?
SECTION 6

Aim: HOW DO THE BRITISH RULE THE PALESTINE MANDATE?

I. 1920’s
   A. Haj Amin starts to organize groups to attack the Yishuvs
   B. Passover 1920- Arabs attack the jews during the intermediate days of Passover
   C. I response david ben-Gurion president of the labor organization of the Histadrut decided to form a defense group
   D. Jabotinsky was put in charge of defending the jewish settlements and began to form the Haganah
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E. the British response to 1929

1. the British create the Shaw commission to investigate the causes of the rioting
2. “racial animosity on the part of Arabs, consequent upon the disappointment of their political and national aspirations and fear for their economic future”
3. Repeat of the Haycraft Commission
4. as a result the British send Sir John Hope-simpson to investigate the situation in Palestine
5. Hope-Simpson comes to the conclusion that the problem in Palestine arise from a lack of land
6. since there isn’t enough land to go around population growth had to be stopped
7. In order to stop population growth Jewish emigration must be limited

F. The Passfield White paper

1. Along with the Hope-Simpson report, The Passfield white paper is issued in 1930 in response to the Arab riots
2. This white paper stated that the creation of a Jewish National home was not necessary part of the Palestine mandate
3. Jewish emigration into Palestine is curtailed again
4. The Jewish Agency and the Histadrut are strongly criticized for being too pro-Jewish in their labor policies
5. Jews would need to get permission from the British to buy more land
The War against the British

1) the goal became removing the British from Palestine
2) Attempted to make life hard on the British (terrorizing)
3) Thousands of “illegal” immigrants arrived by boat and transferred forcefully to Cyprus
4) Both the Irgun and the Lehi organize attacks against the British military installations and targets
David Ben-Gurion deemed Irgun “the enemy of the Jewish people” after the attack. *Hatsofēh*, a Jewish newspaper in Palestine went as far as to label the Irgun perpetrators “fascists”
Reaction to the Partition Plan

1) The Jews accept the partition plan
2) At least as a stepping stone to something more
3) The Arabs outright reject the plan
4) Riots and boycotts breakout
Phase one of the war

1) Phase one of the war was mostly defensive on the part of the zionists

2) Trained groups of Arab fighters attacked the Yishuvs and Jewish cities in Palestine

3) This phase of the war was more like a civil war--> an internal struggle between two rival groups
Post Independence War

**Phase two of the war**

1) On may 14th, 18948 the Jewish agency declared independence for a Jewish state to be called Israel

2) The United States and then the Soviet Union recognize Israel

3) The Arab League- Consisting of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt- declare war on Israel and launch a three-pronged invasion of the territory
Causes of the 6 day war

1) PLO - Yassir Arafat was the leader.
   It was a terrorist organization
2) Egypt closed Strait of Tiran
3) Egypt- leader was Nasser- ordered
   UN peace keepers to leave
4) Syria bombs the kibbutzim