

Original Article

The Evolution of Palestine-Israel Conflict: Key Milestones and Their Significance

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Abstract: The Israel-Palestine conflict is one of the longest and most complicated geopolitical conflicts in recent history. The conflict between Israel and Palestine is an old geopolitical battle based on land claims, past grievances, and unsuccessful peace negotiations. The paper reviews the historical background of the ongoing conflict of Palestine and Israel. The key milestones from providing information of the Ottoman and British mandate periods, the Balfour declaration, the state of Israel 1948, and the Six Day war 1967 are analyzed. This research paper raises an awareness of the conflicts of nationalism with geography and geopolitics; of imperialism based on ethnic and racial differences. This research applied qualitative research that incorporates secondary data that includes articles, history, and articles, to unearth issues that have no resolutions such as the question of Jerusalem, refugees, and settlements. Further this research asserts the importance of human rights and the question of how to establish peace in geographically divided nations. This work demonstrates the importance of recognizing the conflict's causes, repercussions for regional stability in the Middle East and the entire world, as well as innovative approaches to achieving sustainable outcomes. This study recommends an immediate peaceful solution of the dispute to foster peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

Keywords: Ottoman period, British mandate, Balfour Declaration, Nationalism, Geopolitics, Imperialism, Refugees

Introduction:

Century – long Palestine – Israel conflict has deep historical roots arising in nationalist movements among both Jews and Arabs in the late 19th century that have endured to this complex modern era. Zionism emerged seeking to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine as Arab nationalism simultaneously resisted growing Jewish immigration, laying the groundwork for one of the most protracted international disputes. Further

strain developed from consequential events like the 1917 Balfour Declaration and subsequent British mandate over Palestine. The eruption of war immediately following Israel's 1948 establishment as an independent state and the first Arab-Israeli war displaced hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in its wake.

The unilateral establishment of Israel as an independent Jewish state in 1948 following the British withdrawal touched off a series of wars that deepened the seemingly unbridgeable chasm between the two peoples (Morris 2008). Though the Oslo Accords initiated in the 1990s represented a significant diplomatic initiative by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization to negotiate a resolution based on territorial compromise, lingering disagreements and sporadic violence proved these agreements failed to achieve a final and lasting peace (Rabinovich and Reinhartz 2017).

Background:

The declaration led directly to increased Arab opposition and violence. In 1948, in the wake of the 1947 United Nations partition plan, the State of Israel declared independence, prompting the first Arab-Israeli war as neighboring Arab nations rejected the division. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were displaced in what they refer to as the Nakba, or catastrophe, deepening animosities. Subsequent conflicts, like the lightning Six-Day War of 1967, further reconfigured borders as Israel took control of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem – domains still crucial to negotiations. The conflict is unresolved, though Israel has made agreements known as the Oslo Accords with some of those involved in Palestinian leadership, where it agreed to more limited self-governance for an area within Palestine and relinquish yet set conditions on other topics such as building or not taking immediate military action while Palestinians stopped attacks.

These seminal historical events, along with the refugee crisis spawned by the ongoing conflict today still color political realities from one end of Middle East to another. For a comprehensive perspective on the background and essential events of this enduring conflict, see *The Israel-Palestine Conflict explained*

Objective:

1. To analyze the military and political milestone of Palestine – Israel conflict
2. To examine the historical background of the Palestine conflict
3. To evaluate the trajectory of Palestine – Israel conflicts
4. To assess the political intervention in the Palestine – Israel conflict

Research question:

1. What is the military and political milestone of Palestine – Israel conflicts?
2. What is the historical background which triggers the Palestine conflict?
3. What is the trajectory of Palestine – Israel conflict?
4. What are the political interventions which have shaped the Palestine– Israel conflict?

Significance of study:

The significance of evolution of Israel – Palestine conflicts is vast. It provides us with an understanding of the historical backgrounds, including the six-day war in 1967, the formation of Israel as a state in 1948, the declaration of Balfour, and the OSLO accords.

The significance of this study also helps us to examine the issues of geopolitics and the changes in global politics. It also includes the disputes of territory, supremacy, and nationalism. This study helps us to understand how these tensions have become part of the ongoing genocide and struggles that affect regional and international relations. The significance of this study also focuses on the role of the United Nations (UN)

and other Middle Eastern countries, which play a part in resolving the conflicts. This study also analyzes the major issues such as human rights violations, colonialism, the occupied territories, decolonization, and state building. It also provides understanding of the significance of peace building, justice and equality, resolution of conflicts, and regional stability.

Scope of study:

The study designs a detailed evolution of the Israel – Palestine conflict including its historical manifestation; significant political pepping and all-important social dynamism that has sway it according to time period. This will take in the Ottoman era, with its mix of religious and ethnic communities living as a cohesive social order is threatened by two movements that crystallized here for the first time: Arab nationalism (a way to bridge geographic rivalries) and Zionism.

The investigation should examine the effect of events subsequent to the 1917 Balfour declaration, which was a seminal moment in British policy towards Palestine and set off decades long rivalries between Jews and Arabs.

A significant emphasis will be placed on the British Mandate period (1920–1948) when Jewish immigration and conflicts over land and political control escalated.

Research methodology:

This study adopts qualitative research design through secondary data analysis to examine the relevant sources. Relevant data were collected from books, reports, policy briefs, journals, and other credible sources for the purpose of gaining a deeper understanding of the topic. The sources were selected on the grounds of relevance, credibility, and publication date with preference to peer-reviewed and official sources. Information were examined using systematic review, comparing information from various sources in order to determine the most important views and trends. Ethical standards were upheld using proper citations of all the sources and abiding by the standards of academic integrity.

Literature review:

In the article “Historical and Political Background of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict,” author (Seada Hussein Adem 2019) seeks to understand the roots and evolution of the conflict. It traces the roots to when Jewish nationalism (Zionism) and Arab nationalism emerged in the late 19th and the early 20th century. During both the Ottoman and the British Mandate periods, tensions increased as more Jews settled in Palestine resulting in disputes of land and identity. Stronger conflicts between Jews and Arabs were created following the issuance of the Balfour Declaration by Britain in 1917 in which Britain pledged to assist in setting up a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.

The Bnai B'rith persuaded the United Nations to divide Palestine in 1947 and allow separate Jewish and Arab states. It approved the new state of Israel that was established by Zionist leaders, but it rejected the terms of the agreement. A war broke out in 1948 when Israel announced its independence which forced the neighboring Arab countries to attack it, this was the start of the First Arab-Israeli War. This war witnessed the displacement of more than three hundred thousand Palestine in what has come to be known as the Nakba – a word that symbolizes the totality of events that occurred during and after the establishment of the state of Israel.

The article (Brake, Israel and the Palestinians 2022) reveals the perspective of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict while recounting the historical and political context of the conflict. It's concerning Israel's policies in general and particularly the policy of establishing settlements and controlling territories and its impact on the

Palestinian society. According to Brake, the relationship between the two sides is such that Israel's control over the region has been detrimental to the rights and aspirations of the Palestinians for statehood.

The article also looks at other instances of diplomatic attempts being broken such as the Oslo Accords where most of the pertinent issues were not resolved including the questions of sovereignty over Jerusalem, refugees, frontiers and settlements. With no resolution of these outstanding issues, mistrust was fostered and divisions were embedded even further. According to Brake however, these fundamental issues have to be addressed as well as a structure for equality and coexistence providing for solutions if lasting peace is to be attained.

In the book (Bunton 2013) gives a brief yet penetrating insight into the numerous historical, political and territorial factors that created the situation. The author here examines the present day Palestinian/Israeli situation and argues about it as a competition between the Jewish and Palestinian people's nationalisms over the same territory, starting from the end of the Ottoman Empire through the British Mandate. Some of the things that (Bunton 2013) notes are: the growth of Zionism, the Palestinian dispossession in the Nakba of 1948 and Israel's Territorial address relocation following this, including the war in 1967.

One of the themes of the book is the failures of peace processes — in their view, the Oslo Accords — citing that irresolvable issues — boundaries, Jerusalem, refugees and settlements — have been the cause of contention. They submit that despite the existing balance of power, the primary cause of the conflict is a land dispute and a two-state solution with realistic parameters should be accepted. In his analysis, (Bunton 2013) tries to provide a balanced view between the critiques of both sides, some though claim that the book tries to ignore the persistent power asymmetries and colonial tensions within the conflict.

In the article (Peri 2005) analyzes the strengthening dependence of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) on Israeli policy towards the Palestinians, particularly since the onset of the Intifada. The research points out that the long-standing war with the Palestinians and the Arab states has made Israel practice a model of "political-military cooperation" instead of the civilian control over militaries as democratic models.

The actor argues that the IDF approximates to participate in most of Israeli strategies and policies especially when there is conflict. In the 1990s, the military was more moderate, but these changed to hard-line and hawkish more so during and post the outbreak of the second Intifada in the year 2000. The military's scope of belief extends beyond execution alone to strategic issues contributing to a distinct civil-military interface that characterizes the nature of low intensity conflicts and their effects on democratization.

(Bregman 2016) Captures, in a simple and precise manner the recurring conflicts and hostilities that have existed between Israel and its Arab neighbors. It starts from the time of the establishment of Israel and the 1947 - 1949 war, while touching on the later wars such as 1967 and 1973 Yom Kippur War and the more recent fights in Gaza and Lebanon. The author examines the politics of the region, the warfare's that were exercised, and the involvement of external players. The central argument of the book is the negative influence of these wars on the prospects of peace and further development of the region.

(Smit 1988) Work "Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict" deals with and analyses the roots of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and examines the history of its development starting from the Ottoman Empire to the present day. The book analyses the interrelation of broader colonialism, nationalist movements' emergence - Zionist and Palestinian Arab national movements - and the course of the Region itself. Wars and conflicts over land, the British Mandate, the creation of Israel in 1948, and wars that have followed are the quests of Smith.

This includes aspects such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its accentuations such as signing of the Accords, other universally respected political organizations, or Israel's self-declared peace accords and declarations.

They include the opinion of the United Nations, the USA, and other interveners responsible for one of the sides of the conflict. They argue about how this material gives people the context about that particular conflict's policies and aims over time.

Maps even the timelines reinforce comprehension and significance and (Smit 1988) lets the reader understand how history shapes perceptions of the present day and all these topics are part of one ongoing conflict presented as regional and global at the same time.

In (Berry and Philo 2006) focus on the controversies and the stories that underlie the Israeli Palestinian conflict. The book analyzes the strategies used by both Arabs and Jews and how each group interprets the definition of such events in the history of Israel and Palestine and their consequences for the parties and the conflict. It includes the opinions of all important historical figures, starting from Edward Said to Binyamin Netanyahu, presenting societies understanding of the dimensions of the conflict. The authors go on to identify the Shifts in the media, which helps to explain the dynamics of these Histories.

The book is structured in a way that is logical, it examines how Zionism came about and the events leading up to the establishment of the state, right through the building of the separation wall, the murders of Arafat and Rabin, and the battles of land and territorial disputes about sovereignty. It seeks to understand how both sides have evolved historically and the reasons as to why both sides of the conflict claim and hold such different opinions which in turn make such resolution to the conflict very un- straightforward.

In his book (Rubin, *The Israel-Arab Reader: A Documentary History of the Middle East Conflict* 2018) gives a breathless account of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its different historical and contemporary reasons. The essay goes further back in time and analyses the question of what the influence of previous peacemaking efforts, for example, the Oslo Accords, was, and what complications appeared after the election of Hamas. Challenging Rubin considers problems of security with parts and their collocation of power and the surrounding world and relations where socialism in general has its own concepts. He disapproves of the deadlock in talks and rather stresses the impact of determinants of ideology and political chiefs on the perpetuation of the strife.

The article (Gazit 1998) discusses the scope of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from 1948's major events to the more recent late 90s. (Gazit 1998) Considers, the internecine strife, the political order, and the realignment of forces that characterized the dispute and mentions the prominent decisive events like the Six Day war of 1967 and the Oslo peace process in the 1990s. The piece emphasizes the changing nature of both Israel and Palestine, especially focusing on politics and the military and the concept of winning a war which does not guarantee peaceful coexistence. (Gazit 1998) Emphasizes that Israel had to fight for its existence and this strategy nearly resolves political issues, is self-defeating in nature.

The article adds a new perspective on the processes that influenced the Israeli approach toward Palestinians and the Arab countries in the region in particular, pointing out that the various attempts at mid-east peace have failed and the conflict persisted and is characterized with political intricacies both from outside and within Israel.

The violent and bitter struggle between Israel and the Palestinians is personally scratched and branded on the spirit of each nation involved in "The War for Palestine: Rewriting the History of 1948". Perceptions may often overtake history, but the root of the problem can always be found in the beginning. Through gaining

insight into the various aspects of the war, especially its beginning, conflict's central and core essay, it becomes appropriate to mention the crucial role of Arab states, the axial of Palestinians, and the numerous military and political strategies that were utilized by all actors at their disposal. Francesca S. de Châtel also states how the Arab-Israel conflict has transformed the region in regards to the conflicts' images. This is to say that the war was not simple, nor straightforward, but composed of various political, regional, and ideological motives that created a multifaceted war and shapes the viewpoint of the Middle East today.

Following globe events such as the Arab Spring and the development of Saudi Arabia, the conflict was deepened and metamorphosed; even new players joined the game. This edition provides explanations for the situations in regions of deep-seated contention for the two sides who may ultimately provide insights for resolving this enduring conflict. Understanding the events must be carried out considering new society dynamics and strategies which could offer new realities and unprecedented opportunities for defining peace for Arabs and Israelis.

In his book (Epstein 2006) readily understands focusing on the conflict from the ancient times cathedral times through chronological developments that have taken place in the region. Further investigations are made into the history of the Jewish and Arab peoples of Palestine, into the origins of Zionism, into the events of the First and Second World Wars, and into the lasting antagonism. Epstein rejects the idea that the roots of conflict go back to the distant antiquity by emphasizing that it received its real form only in the 20th century.

(Falah 2005) Formulates the processes, within his article "The Geopolitics of 'Enclavisation' and the Demise of a Two-State Solution", which crisis the possibility of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He argues that the enclavization of Palestinians territories started off by Israel especially after the Oslo Accords has splintered Palestinian territories, pushing the prospects of a united Palestinian state further into the future. This "enclavisation" describes the fragmentation of the Palestinian territories into smaller politically and/or physically non-contiguous regions. Most of the restrictions placed on the movement of Palestinians, especially the walls and fence barriers and checkpoints, inevitably further constrict the possibility of the emergence of a Palestinian sovereign state. In essence, the balkanization of the West Bank and Gaza in particular, has gone further to make the vision of a Palestinian state and two-state solution in the near future unrealistic, as the Palestinians are left within the perimeters of the so-called Intermediate zones with no hope of self-governance and sovereignty.

The article illustrates the character of such policies including settlement, expansion arterialism and the control over Palestinian territories in this case Israel's policies brought this about and cemented this divide. Similarly, it also criticizes the international community for its lack of ability to effectively deal with the shifts allowing for further entrenchment of Israel's land policies which negates the possibility of ever achieving peace on a two-state solution.

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a persistent international problem that harks back to the national and religious ambitions and goals that representatives of both groups held for their respective control areas before 1948. At the time the Second World War unleashed its full horrors on the world; Palestine was the focus of such ambitions, particularly from both Zionists and Arab Palestinians. This resulted in violence and turmoil even in displaced person's camps after the war and countless more after the war in 1948 and the occupation of the land and people of Palestine by Israel. The war has created displacement.

As with Israel and Palestine, and other groups affected by an ongoing struggle in the Middle East for dominance, the fallout from the battle spreads across, creating debilitated and unhealthy living situations for the most affected. These fights also stem from ongoing tension from Gaza, and the rockets that target civilians in Israel today. The Palestinian territories are beset by high unemployment, poverty, and hunger, alongside

the Israeli military, which is able but for all the wrong reasons. Such a pattern of speedy military expansion neglects development in other verticals or minimizes its potential in the capitalist economy.

The struggle is also a source of regional insecurity which impacts other Arab nations like Jordan and Lebanon, and intensifies extremism and geopolitical competition within the greater Middle East. The emotional and psychological aspects of the conflict, in particular the suffering of the civilian population, perpetuate violence and suspicion, making it virtually impossible for genuine progress in the peace negotiations.

In her article (Farsakh 2018) provides an analysis of Israel's colonial domination over the Palestinian territories it conquered after the 1967 war. Farsakh looks into the history and the politics of the occupation in depth – she considers 2017 important due to two anniversaries: the hundred years since the Balfour declaration and the fifty years since the six day war which changed the political dynamics by facilitating Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and other territories. Even though Israel abandoned parts of the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, the control of Palestinian lands has not ceased.

There are no clear reasons as to why such occupation is still exercised, and why this domination of territories, particularly those of the West Bank and Gaza, is not a central aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. The article also questions why these peace attempts have been unsuccessful in the past, especially in view of the so-called 'international consensus on the illegal status of the occupation, noting how those issues have remained unresolved and have kept the region in conflict.

The (Smootha 2015), contains important aspects of mistrust, historical grievances and identity issues, which characterize both Israeli Jews and Arabs. The Arabs have a tendency to regard Zionism as a settler colonialism and deny Jewish national entitlements, viewing themselves as natives. On the contrary, Jews believe in a Zionist narrative that justifies their ownership of the land. Distrust and conflicting histories only serve to exacerbate the conflict, rendering any possibility for collaboration as near impossible and deepening the rift that exists between the two communities.

In *A Half Century of Occupation* Gershon Shafir takes the highly topical theme of how the Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands has lasted so long, yet he remains focused on asking three main questions – What IS this occupation? Why does it WORCE even after nearly 50 years? And how did the conflict CHANGE because of its persistence. He outlines the political, theological and diplomatic reasons why the occupation is maintained (and likely to be maintained) including religious Zionism, American backing, and international law. Shafir further examines the viability of a two-state solution, dismissing the idea of an irreversible occupation on the ground that it is political will – not geography – that impedes peace.

(Klei 2010) *Tracing the development of the conflict – politically and humanly.* (Klei 2010) *Maps the history of that story, with organizational methods, ideas and figures.* His analysis underscores the changing nature of contention, especially transitioning between territorial conflicts to emotionalized sectarian-ethnic struggle. (Klei 2010) *Points to obstacles to peace and the possible ways around them along with the complexities of Israeli-Palestinian relations through her experiences: You have what settles into one answer for five years, then some-but not all-point breaks.*

(Milton-Edwards 2008) *A People's War* gives a long, in-depth look at one of the more persistent conflicts in modern history. Zionism, Palestinian nationalism the latter half of the 20th century with Middle and Near East foreign policy leading to our present high-tech cold war status quo, through local events and international developments covering over a hundred years; quite a long period recently regarded by such works as the history of Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They cover major milestones – the Holocaust, which

created an urgency for a Jewish state; Israel's establishment and the resulting Palestinian refugee crisis; decades of conflict over land, power and identity.

As well as draping the conflict in the wider themes of state-building and democracy, religious opposition, and international peaceful efforts. Milton-Edwards combines testimonies and views of Israelis and Palestinians to present readers with an evenhanded account of their conflicting narratives and grievances.

(Abuelaish and Arya 2017), go to source the authors claim it is to be understood as a societal "disease", one in which new layers of violence and hatred are washed over previous generations, continuing this cycle trauma that leads many to despair. They stress dealing with underlying factors like displacement, occupation and systemic injustices.

A Role for Health Professionals In Peace-Jumping and Reconciliation: An Anti-Fragility Perspective It emphasizes that structural and cultural violence must be addressed, as well as the need for essential rights and justice for all sides in a solution.

(Makarim 2024): Examining the Roots of The-Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, we may come to conclude once again even after all this, that there is no end to this conflict and suffering based on our reflection on history identity and land over time between two peoples who have both faced expulsion from their own land where they grew up because of these conceptions which drives both present day people into war each other every now and then through their acts - history and compassion do not rest easily yet it must considered as an element towards resolution to arrive someday as disciplines perhaps particularly associated far outside polarized state boundaries. He explains the origins of the conflict, referencing events such as the Balfour Declaration, Israel's founding in 1948 and subsequent conflicts which further stoked an already existent resentment. The piece goes on to discuss the Oslo Accords, but their shortcomings in relation to the 1948 refuge dilemma, an issue that continues to be a key grievance of Palestinians. The review shows Herzog's intention, integrates his background as a general and historian, in presenting a coherent view of the turbulent history.

In essence, the book narrates the genesis and chronology of the Arab-Israeli conflict, with special reference to such notable wars as the War of Independence (1948), the Suez Crisis (1956), the Six-Day War (1967), the Yom Kippur War (1973), and the 1982 Lebanon War. Herzog covers the strategies & outcomes of these fray, as well as further implications that played out in military, political, and social arenas.

This review gives recognition to Herzog's skill of detailing the military operations but also to set them within the broad context of the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East. The reviewers remark that although Herzog presents an informative and compelling narrative, this tells only one side of the coin, the Israeli viewpoint, which could affect. The neutrality of the book is, however, considered debatable; it praises its profundity and utility as a resource for understanding the tangled history of Arab-Israeli relations.

(Rubin, *The Israel-Arab Reader: A Documentary History of the Middle East Conflict* 2018) Gives, a breathless account of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its different historical and contemporary reasons. The essay goes further back in time and analyses the question of what the influence of previous peacemaking efforts, for example, the Oslo Accords, was, and what complications appeared after the election of Hamas. Challenging Rubin considers problems of security with parts and their collocation of power and the surrounding world and relations where socialism in general has its own concepts. He disapproves of the deadlock in talks and rather stresses the impact of determinants of ideology and political chiefs on the perpetuation of the strife.

(Olmert, *A Half Century of Occupation: Israel, Palestine, and the World's Most Intractable Conflict* 2018) takes the highly topical theme of how the Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands has lasted so long, yet he remains focused on asking three main questions — What IS this occupation? Why does it WORCE even after nearly 50 years? And how did the conflict CHANGE because of its persistence. He outlines the political, theological and diplomatic reasons why the occupation is maintained (and likely to be maintained) including religious Zionism, American backing, and international law. Shafir further examines the viability of a two-state solution, dismissing the idea of an irreversible occupation on the ground that it is political will — not geography — that impedes peace.

They say that the conflict is based on deep issues like ideology, land disputes, and religion, which makes it hard to solve. The authors assess the actions of both local leaders and global players, like international groups and powerful countries, in dealing with the conflict. They compare this to the dangers of ongoing violence, noting that stubbornness and revenge could bring more harm to both Israelis and Palestinians, along with wider regional chaos. In the end, the article highlights the fragile balance between seeking peace through conversation and the perilous trend toward mutual destruction, leaving what happens next in the conflict unclear.

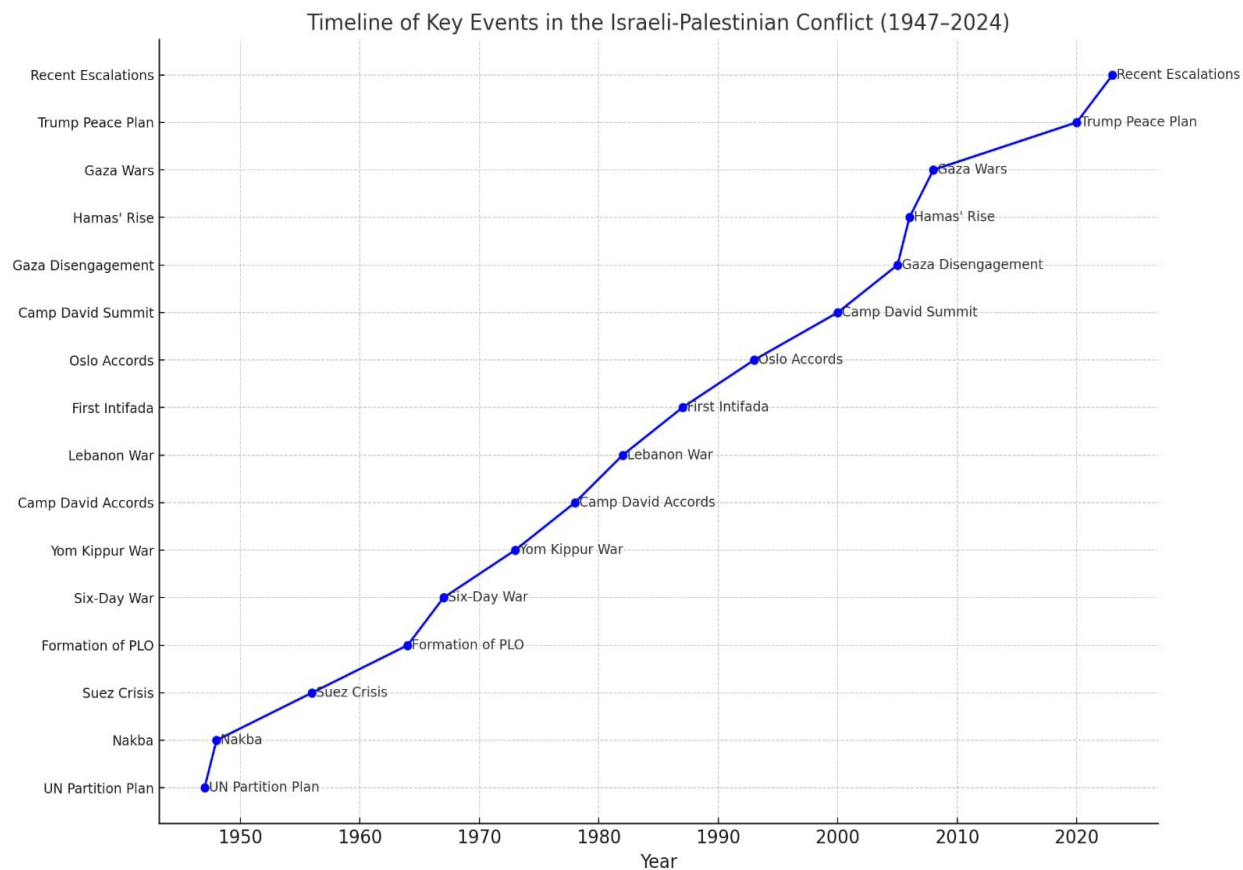
(Smootha 2015) Highlights the complex interplay of mistrust, historical grievances, and identity issues that fuel the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Arabs often view Zionism as a form of settler colonialism, denying Jewish national rights and asserting their own indigenous claims to the land. Conversely, Jews uphold a Zionist narrative that justifies their ownership of the land. This mutual distrust, coupled with conflicting historical narratives, exacerbates the conflict, hindering collaboration and deepening the divide between the two communities.

Key milestones:

1. **1947 UN Partition Plan:** Jews accept, Arabs reject; plan calls for Jewish, Arab states
2. **1948-1967:** State-Building and Regional Wars
3. **1948 War (Nakba):** Israel's Declaration of Independence, followed by an invasion by Arab armies. Israel takes land, and 700,000 Palestinians are made refugees.
4. **1956 Suez Crisis:** Israel, Britain, and France invade Egypt in attempt to seize control of Suez Canal; Israel gains strategic advantages.
5. **1967 — Six-Day War:** Israel captures Gaza, West Bank, East Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights, firming up occupation.
6. **1968-1990:** Palestinian Resistance and Partial Peace Initiatives
7. **Formation of PLO (1964):** PLO arises as primary resistance organization.
8. **Yom Kippur War (1973):** Arab states briefly make gains, prompting fresh diplomacy.
9. **Camp David Accords (1978):** Israel gives back Sinai to Egypt for peace.
10. **1990-Present:** Ladders and Attempts at Resolution
11. **Oslo Accords (1993-1995):** Grants Palestinian limited self-government in areas of West Bank and Gaza; hopes dim amid ongoing fighting.
12. **Camp David Summit (2000):** Peace Talks Fail, and Second Intifada Begins (2000-2005)
13. **Israeli Gaza Disengagement (2005):** Israel evacuates from Gaza, but tensions continue.
14. **Hamas' Rise (2006):** Hamas gains power in elections, divisive among Palestinians and at war with Israel.
15. **Lebanon War (1982):** Israel invades Lebanon to attack PLO; occupation continues until 2000
16. **First Intifada (1987-1993):** Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule in Gaza and the West Bank.
17. **Gaza Wars (2008-2021):** Series of military confrontations between Hamas and Israel, with high human costs and damage.

18. **Trump Peace Plan (2020):** Proposed parts of the West Bank would be annexed; rejected by Palestinians.
19. **Abraham Accords (2020):** Israel establishes relations with the UAE, Bahrain, and other Arab Nations while the Palestinian question remains unaddressed.
20. **2023-2025 Escalation:** Ongoing settler violence, tensions within the West Bank, & fragile political negotiations.

These milestones reflect the complexity of the conflict, fueled by territorial disputes, refugee crises, military confrontations and sporadic attempts at peace.



Explanation:

1. 1947: UN Partition Plan

The United Nations has sought to partition Palestine under the control of Britain into two separate states, one that will belong to Jews and the other Arab state.

Approved by Jewish authorities but despised by the Arab authorities as it was perceived to be partial.

2. 1948: War (Nakba)

After the declaration of independence, Arab nations brigades attacked by force.

The territory controlled by Israel goes beyond the UNSC 194 plan; 700 thousand Palestinians became refugees, which is the Nakba.

3. 1956: Suez Crisis

Cold war era started with Israel, Britain and France attacking Egypt to reclaim the Suez Canal and in an effort check Egyptian support to Palestinian groups.

It is now over with international pressure but grantees strategic benefits to Israel.

4. 1967: Six-Day War

Current territorial issues include Gaza, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights all of which were captured by Israel.

It issued in prolonged Israeli occupation and redrawn the character of Middle Eastern conflict.

5. 1964: Formation of PLO

PLO further developed as the major organization for the Palestinians promoting political violence, armed uprising against Israel.

6. 1973: Yom Kippur War

Egypt and Syria have therefore attacked first to take back control for some time.

The war prompted resumed negotiations for peace as well as Americanization of the conflict in the region.

7. 1978: Camp David Accords

Egypt made peace with Israel and agreed to recognize Israel in return for the Israeli's handing over of the Sinai desert back to Egypt.

8. 1982: Lebanon War

Israel went to Lebanon to attack PLO personnel.

Hence the conflict led to kill many civilians and Israel left its occupation of southern Lebanon only in 2000.

9. 1987–1993: First Intifada

A popular movement for the Palestinians against the Israel occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It focused on victims and took the issue to the global level.

10. 1993–1995: Oslo Accords

A historical status, accord which allowed Palestinians in Gaza and portions of the West Bank some measure of autonomy.

Expectations for the end of war were sustainably lower because of trust between the parties and actual warfare.

11. 2000: Camp David Summit

The negotiation and conferences did not address critical question such as refugees and the status of Jerusalem.

The second intifada emerged shortly after triggering much turmoil.

12. 2005: Gaza Disengagement

Israel left Gaza strip unilaterally but retains control over the border and airspace of strip.

There was no respite to violence by this time as Hamas began to gain a foothold.

13. 2006: Hamas' Rise

Hamas for instance, seized power in Palestinian legislative elections thus opening factions with Fatah. There were conflicts between the people of Hamas and the Israelis.

14. 2008–2021: Gaza Wars

A number of clashes with the occupied Palestinians led to huge devastation and numerous non-combatant deaths in Gaza.

15. 2020: Trump Peace Plan

Attempt to envelope parts of the West Bank into Israel, and the Palestinians would not agree to. But it did not succeed in penetrating other countries.

16. 2020: Abraham Accords

The Arab states which Israel has normalized relations include the UAE, Bahrain and others. These agreements excluded the Palestinian's request and escalating the divide.

17. 2023–2024: Recent Escalations

More settlers' violence in the West Bank, internal dissent signify its instability. Peace talks are still on standby as the fighting goes on.

This timeline reflects the nature of the evolving conflict: wars, occupation, resistance, and underscores attempts at peace-making.

Discussion

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the longest and most intricate post-modern geopolitical conflict. The milestones in the timeline indicate how historical grievances, border conflicts, violent clashes, and diplomatic initiatives have influenced the trajectory of the conflict. The conflict originated in the 1917 Balfour Declaration and Balfour mandate period and peaked in the 1947 UN Partition Plan. The opposition to the plan among Palestinians was anchored in concerns of territorial allocation, demographic imbalance, and the uprooting of Arab citizens. The 1948 war (Nakba) amplified these apprehensions, with the forced displacement of 700,000 Palestinians and the expansion of Israeli-held lands beyond the borders set by the UN. The Six-Day War in 1967 also escalated border disputes, and Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and other key territories, which resulted in prolonged occupation and anti-occupation resistance movements like the First and Second Intifadas. Despite many peace attempts, including the Camp David Accords (1978) and the Oslo Accords (1993–1995), war persists due to unresolved issues of the future of Jerusalem, right of return of refugees, and ongoing expansion of Israeli settlements.

The Hamas victory in 2006 further divided Palestinian leadership, disempowering collective negotiations and beefing up military clashes. Gaza has also experienced recurrent wars (2008–2021) that have led to immense civilian losses and humanitarian emergencies. The Abraham Accords (2020) abrogated tensions between Israel and some Arab states but ignored Palestinian interests. The recent spates of escalation (2023–2025) indicate the precarious nature of the situation, with ongoing settler violence, Israeli military actions, and diplomatic impasse reasserting instability. Securing a sustainable solution requires redressing fundamental grievances in genuine negotiations, international support, and adherence to justice for all concerned.

Conclusion:

Modern history, political and social relations in the conflict, which developed for more than a century, today the Arab-Israel conflict is considered one of the most protracted and multifaceted. Antecedents to the Arab-Israel conflict have included the Balfour Declaration, creation of Israel in 1948 and continuous subsequent wars which include the Six Day war in 1967 which changed the geography and more closely defined territorial issues of the conflict.

Several attempts made to establish peace such as the Oslo Accords has failed due to challenges that include the borders, refugees, sovereignty and the settlements. They have dug in and sustained discrepancies and lack of trust between the two parties. The military involvement in the formulation of policies, as is seen with regard to the IDF's influence on Israel's policies, as well as the enclavisation of the Palestinians, does not augur well for holding of a final resolution.

The analysis of this conflict emphasizes its importance going beyond the geographical context by raising global issues and engaging international relations, human rights discourse, and discussion on decolonization and state recognition. As argued throughout this dissertation, it is imperative to gain grasp on the complex historical and political processes to be able to identify possibilities for constructive transitions to peaceful existence, justice, and reconciliation. As much as the two-state solution has occupied the general discourse on the Israel-Palestine conflict, attaining this solution is a far cry from healing the power imbalance, eradicating structural discriminatory features and cultivating esteem-based reciprocal respect.

Findings

1. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been fueled by past grievances, land claims, and forced displacements.
2. The Six-Day War in 1967 escalated Israeli occupation and developed territorial and political tensions that continue to this day.
3. Peace initiatives such as the Oslo Accords provided partial autonomy but failed to address root causes.
4. The rise of Hamas and internal Palestinian divisions weakened negotiating efforts.
5. The ongoing Gaza wars have contributed to heavy civilian losses and harsh humanitarian crises.
6. The Abraham Accords represented a turn in regional diplomacy but failed to address key Palestinian issues.
7. Recent escalations point to current instability, with ongoing settler violence and military clashes.

Recommendations:

1. Recommence international mediation with a balanced approach to both Israeli and Palestinian concerns.
2. Focusing on fundamental issues like the status of Jerusalem, the right of return, and settlements.
3. Empowering Palestinian leaders to consolidate power and build bargaining power.
4. Supporting economic development and humanitarian assistance to end the suffering of civilians.
5. Encouraging regional players to launch peace initiatives with Palestinian involvement.
6. Ensuring compliance with international law to end human rights violations on all sides.
7. Creating confidence-building practices to build the conditions for long-lasting peace.

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