

Eretz Israel



Palestine

Palestine, under Ottoman rule, from 1516-1917, was a period marked by peace, harmonious coexistence and a flourishing local culture among Jews, Christians and Muslims. For the Ottoman dynasty, which already held the Islamic Caliphate, the stewardship of these lands was viewed as a sacred duty. Given Jerusalem's position as sacred to the two other Abrahamic religions, the Ottomans never tried to disturb the harmony that existed between diverse believers living in the Holy Lands. They did not to pursue colonization in the region.¹

At the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire following World War I, the victorious European states divided many of its component regions into newly created states under League of Nations mandates. In the Middle East, Syria (including Lebanon) came under French control, while Mesopotamia and Palestine were allotted to the British.

The declared aim of the mandate system was to allow the winners of the war to administer the newly emerging states until they could become independent. While Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan declared independence from their European rulers, Palestine festered in the developing Arab-Jewish conflict.²

British Mandate Palestine



3

Political Zionism

Political Zionism was an international movement that began in the late 1800s with the goal of creating a Jewish state somewhere in the world. While Zionists considered such places as Argentina, Uganda, the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, and Texas, they eventually settled on Palestine, even though Palestine was already inhabited by a population that was 93 to 96% non-Jewish.⁴

As early Zionists in the US and elsewhere pushed for the creation of a Jewish State, Zionists in Palestine simultaneously tried to clear the land of Muslim and Christian inhabitants and replace them with Jewish immigrants. This was a tall order, as Muslims and Christians accounted for more than 95% of the population of Palestine.

Zionists planned to try first to buy up the land until the previous inhabitants had emigrated. failing this they would use violence to force them out. This dual strategy was discussed in documents cited by numerous Palestinian and Israeli historians.⁵

This caused friction among the non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine. In October of 1915, an alliance of sorts came about between the British and Arabs, by way of a letter from the British High Commissioner in Egypt, Henry McMahon. Britain would recognize the independence of the Arabs, both in the Levant ("Palestine") and the Hejaz, with certain exceptions, in exchange for the support of the Arabs in World War I. Arabs came to regard this correspondence as their "Declaration of Independence".⁶

Meanwhile, the UK and France were negotiating a secret deal which became known as the 1916 Sykes–Picot Agreement. This secret agreement was the basis of 1917 Balfour Declaration, which reneged upon McMahon's earlier promises of an alliance with Arabs.⁷

From the very beginning of their movement, Zionists realized that if they were to succeed in their goal of creating a Jewish state on land that was already inhabited by non-Jews, they needed backing from one of the "great powers."⁸ In 1917, Chaim Weizmann, noted academic and organic chemist, persuaded the British government to issue a statement supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.⁹ As a result, in November 1917, British Foreign Minister Lord Balfour issued a letter to Zionist leader Lord Rothschild, later to become known as the Balfour Declaration.

The original letter stated that it should be "clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine",¹⁰

The final official letter however, while officially signed by British Foreign Minister Lord Balfour, had been edited a number of times by British and American Zionists and British officials.¹¹

The final official Balfour letter read as follows: "The four Great Powers are committed to Zionism, and Zionism, be it right or wrong, good or bad, is rooted in age long traditions, in present needs, in future hopes, of far profounder import than the desires and prejudices of the 700,000 Arabs who now inhabit that ancient land."¹²

Paris Peace Conference of 1919

After the war, the victors met in a peace conference and agreed to a set of peace accords, that addressed among other things the fate of the Ottoman Empire's Middle East territories, which included Palestine. Many Zionists, including Louis Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, world Zionist Organization officials and a Zionist American delegation went to the peace conference to lobby for a Jewish home in Palestine and to push for a Balfour wording to be incorporated in the Peace Accords.

Distinguished American Christians posted in the middle East who consistently supported Arab self-determination went to Paris to oppose the Zionists. However, as a pro-Israel author notes they were simply outgunned by Zionists. After spending two months in Palestine interviewing all sections of the population, the King-Crane Commission, sent by President Woodrow Wilson, recommended against the position of unlimited immigration of Jews to make Palestine a distinctly Jewish state.

Their report stated that meetings with Jewish representatives made it clear that " Zionists looked forward to a practically complete disposition of the present non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine", concluded that armed force would be required to accomplish this, and urged the peace conference to dismiss the Zionist proposals.

Zionists, through Brandeis, dominated the situation, and the King-Crane Commission report was suppressed until after the Peace Accords were adapted. The US delegation was forced to follow Zionist directives.¹³

The Balfour letter, enshrined by virtue of inclusion into the 1919 Paris Peace Conference Accords, became the Balfour declaration. In 1922, the League of Nations ratified the Balfour declaration and appointed Britain to rule Palestine.¹⁴ This laid waste to the previous British letter issued by Henry McMahon, which would have allowed for an independent Arab state in Palestine.

Arabs began calling for their own independent state in Palestine. The movement gained steam through the 1920s and 1930s as Jewish immigration increased. guerrilla fighting broke out between the Arabs and Jews.¹⁵

Embryo for the Plan for Greater Israel, "Eretz Israel"

The embryo of the idea for "Greater Israel" appeared in the writings of Herzl in 1904, who said before it existed, that the area of the Jewish State stretches "From the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates." ¹⁶

According to the official history of the Haganah, David Ben-Gurion, anticipating British withdrawal from Mandatory Palestine, requested In the summer of 1937, a plan be drawn up for the military conquest of the whole of Palestine. The plan involved laying siege to Palestinian Arab villages, bombing neighborhoods of cities, forced expulsion of their inhabitants, and setting fields and houses on fire and detonating TNT in the rubble to prevent any return. Zionist military units possessed detailed lists of neighborhoods and villages to be destroyed and their Arab inhabitants expelled.¹⁷

Unable to maintain peace, Britain tried to win over Arab opinion by abandoning the Balfour Declaration and issuing the 1939 white paper, which limited Jewish Immigration. This was to be followed by Arab majority independence.¹⁸ This did not sit well with the Zionist community, which led to years of insurgency retaliation on the British.

Violence culminated in the July 22, 1946, false flag bombing of the King David hotel in Jerusalem by the Zionist terrorist group Irgun, killing 91 people of various nationalities including Arabs, Britons and Jews. 46 were injured. Disguised as Arab workmen and hotel waiters, members of the Irgun planted a bomb in the basement of the main building of the hotel, whose southern wing housed the Mandate Secretariat and a few offices of the British military headquarters.¹⁹

By February 1947, Jewish terrorism in Palestine further antagonized the British, and Arab-Jewish communications collapsed. ²⁰

On April 2, 1947 Britain, burned by the fury of the Zionists, formally requested that the U.N. General Assembly set up a Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). ²¹ This committee recommended that the British mandate over Palestine be ended and that the territory be partitioned into two states, Israel and Palestine, with Jerusalem held separately under international control. While the plan was accepted by Jewish Agency for Palestine and most Zionist factions, who viewed it as a stepping-stone to territorial expansion. The plan allocated 55% of the land to the Jewish state.²² it was

rejected by the Arabs, who formed a two-thirds majority in population and owned a majority of the lands.

Of course, the U.S. was a major player in the UN. Zionist leaders felt that the U.S. was critically important to their goal. David Ben-Gurion, who had visited the United States almost every year after his election to the Zionist Executive, wrote in 1939 that he was convinced that “the main arena” for Zionist efforts outside Palestine should be America, stating that they had “no more effective tool at our disposal than the American Jewish community and Zionist Movement.”²³

US Politics in the UN Partition plan

On 25 November 1947 the UNSCOP voted on the plan. Various sources noted that the General Assembly, even with US support, was one vote short of the two-thirds majority required. On 26 November 1947, after filibustering by the Zionist delegation, the vote was postponed by three days. The delay was used by supporters of Zionism in New York to put extra pressure on countries not supporting the resolution.²⁴

Although the U.S. State Department and Military Establishment strenuously opposed this partition plan, Truman, for political reasons and under pressure from the Zionist Lobby, chose to support it. It was passed, with some controversy as Resolution 181. Regardless of the validity of Resolution 181, it triggered the violence the US State Department and Pentagon had predicted. Large-scale fighting broke out between the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine, which became known as the 1947-1948 Civil war.

It should be noted that with the enactment of the partition plan, “Palestine” vanished as a state.

UN partition plan for Palestine

■ Arab state □ Jewish state ■ Jerusalem International City



BBC

Zionist forces embark on their Plan Dalet.

Implementation of Ben-Gurion's 1937 Plan Dalet began on March 10, 1948. The plan was to take control of Mandatory Palestine, declare a Jewish state, and then take control of those areas outside the borders of the proposed Jewish state where Jews had settled. This plan was the embryo for what would become the plan for Greater Israel, "Eretz Israel."

A new state, "Israel," with no boundaries and no constitution.

On May 15th, 1948, Ben-Gurion announced the creation of a new state, to be called "Israel," with no boundaries and no constitution.²⁵ He became the first Prime Minister of Israel and was held in high regard in the new state.

One of his first actions as Prime Minister was to found the Israeli Defense Forces, the IDF, and he soon announced:

“We should prepare to go over to the offensive. Our aim is to smash Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, and Syria. ... The Achilles heel of the Arab coalition is Lebanon. Muslim supremacy in this country is artificial and can easily be overthrown. A Christian State ought to be set up there...thus when we have broken the strength of the Arab Legion and bombed Amman, we could wipe out Transjordan; after that Syria would fall. And if Egypt still dared to make war on us, we would bomb Port Said, Alexandria and Cairo. This will be the revenge for what they (the Egyptians, the Aramis and Assyrians) did to our forefathers during biblical times.”²⁶

With the establishment of the state of Israel, the civil war ended as a war between countries began. Surrounding Arab states—Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, and Syria—invaded what had just ceased to be Mandatory Palestine and immediately attacked Israeli forces and several Jewish settlements. The conflict thus escalated and became the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. This offensive greatly accelerated the 1948 Palestinian expulsion and flight, which was effected by various violent means, including a number of massacres, perhaps the most infamous, the massacre at Deir Yassin.

On August 19, 1948, the state department wrote to Truman: “As a result of the recent fighting in Palestine, approximately 330, 000 Arab inhabitants of that country are now residing in areas under occupation by the provisional government of Israel or military forces of Israel precipitated from their homes and are now scattered either in the Arab portions of Palestine or in neighboring countries, including Syria trans student and Egypt. There are also approximately 7,000 Jewish refugees who require assistance. The plight of the Arabs however is much graver. Their average daily ration made up exclusively of bread is only 600 calories.”²⁷

This Arab Israeli war concluded in July of 1949 with a new set of agreements between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, called the 1949 Armistice Agreements, which established the new boundary between Israel and its neighbors, also known as the Green Line.²⁸ Note that there is no “Palestine,” and Israel has whittled away more territory from the Arabs.

1949 Armistice Lines

■ Jordanian occupied ■ Egyptian occupied ▤ Armistice lines



BBC

The Six Day War

On June 5, 1967, following Lynden B. Johnson's infusion of millions of dollars in offensive weapons, the "Israeli Defense Forces," IDF, launched a sudden attack on Egypt and her allies, including Jordan and Syria. On the eve of this invasion, Johnson secretly authorized an additional shipment to Israel of a variety of offensive weapons and military equipment. The war was fought on land, sea, and in the air. ²⁹

The IDF murdered hundreds of Egyptian prisoners of war, expelled between 100,000 and 260,000 Palestinians from the newly conquered West Bank, and drove 80,000 Syrians from the Golan Heights. When the victims of these ethnic cleansings tried to sneak back to their homes, often

unarmed, Israelis sometimes shot them on sight. In six days, the Arab forces were almost entirely destroyed in Israel's "overwhelming victory".³⁰

After the 1967 War

■ Land occupied by Israel in 1967



BBC

As a result of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty of 1982, Egypt won back the Sinai.

After Israel-Egypt peace treaty, 1982

■ Land occupied by Israel - - - Armistice lines



BBC

A number of maps show the erosion of “Palestinian land” over the years. It is important to note however, that the entire area of the former “Palestine” is now either Israeli or occupied by Israel. Palestine as a nation ceased to exist with the partition of Palestine into “Arab” and Israeli territories. The maps after the partition plan below show only where Palestinians live.



Map from <https://www.adda247.com/upsc-exam/israel-palestine-conflict/>

Oded Yinon: Israel's 1982 master plan to dominate the Middle East

The Yinon Plan is an article published in February 1982 in the Hebrew journal Kivunim ("Directions") entitled 'A Strategy for Israel in the 1980s'. The article was penned by Oded Yinon, reputedly a former advisor to Ariel Sharon, in an update of Ben-Gurion's original Zionist Plan Dalet to dominate the entire region, by breaking up the large Arab countries into ethnic Statelets. Thanks to Israel Shakah, a professor of chemistry, who translated it into English, we now understand the Israeli plan for the Middle East.

September 2001: Seven countries in five years

Seven Countries In Five Years

About ten days after 9/11,
I went through the Pentagon and I saw
Secretary Rumsfeld and Deputy Secretary
Wolfowitz.

One of the generals called me in. He said,
"We've made the decision we're going to
war with Iraq."

"We're going to war with Iraq?" I said,
"Why?"

"I don't know," he said.

I came back a few weeks later; by that
time we were bombing Afghanistan. I said,
"Are we still going to war with Iraq?"

He said, "Oh, it's worse than that... we're
going to take out seven countries in five
years, starting with Iraq, and then Syria,
Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and,
finishing off, Iran."

- General Wesley Clark, March 2007



"... About ten days after 9/11, I went through the Pentagon and I saw Secretary Rumsfeld and Deputy Secretary Wolfowitz. ... one of the generals called me in. ... He says, "we've made the decision we're going to war with Iraq." ... "We're going to war with Iraq?" I said, "Why?" "He said 'I don't know,'".

"So I came back to see him a few weeks later, and by that time we were bombing in Afghanistan. I said, 'Are we still going to war with Iraq?' And he said, 'Oh, it's worse than that.' He reached over on his desk. He picked up a piece of paper. And he said, 'I just got this down from upstairs'— meaning the Secretary of Defense's office — 'today.' And he said, 'This is a memo that describes how we're going to take out seven countries in five years, starting with Iraq, and then Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and, finishing off, Iran.'"

- General Wesley Clark, March 2007

<https://truththeory.com/general-wesley-clark-in-2001-were-going-to-take-out-7-countries-in-5-years-iraq-syria-lebanon-libya-somalia-sudan-iran/>

see also <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2003/9/22/us-plans-to-attack-seven-muslim-states>

This list looks a lot like the Israeli Oded Yinon, first translated from Hebrew to English in 1982, during the Reagan administration, which looked a lot like Ben Gurion's original plan for Eretz Isreal. Note that the 2007 Pentagon plan now includes Iran, and as of early 2026, we see the US, along with Israel, has started a war with Iran.³¹

¹ <https://www.trtworld.com/turkiye/how-peace-flourished-in-ottoman-palestine-a-story-of-coexistence-15612345>

² <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2018/11/2/more-than-a-century-on-the-balfour-declaration-explained>,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Palestinian_statehood

³ The BBC images are from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-54116567> Israel's borders explained in maps

⁴ Alison Weir, *Against Our Better Judgement* p. 3

⁵ weir p 43-44

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McMahon%E2%80%93Hussein_correspondence

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes%E2%80%93Picot_Agreement

⁸ Weir p. 16

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaim_Weizmann#Political_career

¹⁰ UK foreign secretary Arthur James Balfour writing in 1917 about the UK's support for a "national home" for the Jewish people in Palestine Colonialism and Apartheid | BDS Movement

(scroll down to "The Four Great Powers")

<https://bdsmovement.net/colonialism-and-apartheid/the-origins-of-israel>

¹¹ Weir p 16-17

¹² UK foreign secretary Arthur James Balfour writing in 1917 about the UK's support for a "national home" for the Jewish people in Palestine

[Colonialism and Apartheid | BDS Movement](#) (scroll down to "The Four Great Powers")

<https://bdsmovement.net/colonialism-and-apartheid/the-origins-of-israel>..

¹³ Weir p. 23 f

¹⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Balfour-Declaration>

¹⁵ ERIC <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/us-israel>

¹⁶ <https://www.globalresearch.ca/greater-israel-the-zionist-plan-for-the-middle-east/5324815>

¹⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plan_Dalet

¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_State_of_Palestine

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_David_Hotel_bombing
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_insurgency_in_Mandatory_Palestine

²⁰ **ERIC** <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/us-israel>

²¹ **ERIC** <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/us-israel>

²² Wiki Partition Plan Ibid

See also Weir p. 44

“Zionists pushed for a General Assembly resolution to give them a disproportionate 55 percent of Palestine. While they rarely announced this publicly, their plan, stated in journal entries and letters, was to later take the rest of Palestine.”

²³ Weir p. 35

²⁴ Weir p. 54 f

²⁵ <https://the-isleague.com/why-does-israel-not-have-fixed-borders-or-a-constitution>

²⁶ <https://palcit.net/article-865-our-aim-is-to-smash-lebanon-trans-jordan-and-syria>

²⁷ Neff, Donald. *Fallen Pillars: U.S. Policy towards Palestine and Israel since 1945*. Reprint Ed. Washington D.C.: Institute for Palestine Studies, 2002.
<https://archive.org/details/fallenpillarsusp0000neff>

²⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1947%E2%80%931948_civil_war_in_Mandatory_Palestine

²⁹ [../reorganization/diou/apme.pdf](https://www.reorganization/diou/apme.pdf) " Lenkowski p 105-108

³⁰ John Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy* p 99.

³¹ From Christopher Bollyn's 2027 presentation to Nations of Islam

I have not been able to find the original on the internet. Here is a short clip:

https://www.seattle911visibilityproject.in/911VP_2024_update/BollynNOI2017.pdf

Covers similar material:

https://noirg.org/noirg_video/israel-9-11-christopher-bollyn/

