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# Colonizing Palestine :

## Urban and landscape changes since Ottoman Empire





## **Architectural Department**

### **Colonizing Palestine:**

**Urban and landscape changes since Ottoman Empire.**

**Supervisor:**

**Dr. Salem Thawaba**

**Team work:**

**Ahmed Ajrab**

**Hala Thalji**

**Munther Sbeih**

**Nermeen Dasouqi**

**Safaa Yaqbah**

**Sanaa Injas**

**Yasmeen Yahia**

**Yasmina Dramneh**

**August, 2016**

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## **Introduction:**

This research is mainly trying to clarify the changing in the physical situation in Palestine on land since the Ottomans period. And also trying to find the effects of the Zionist political strategies on land classifications, borders and ownership then to represent the results visually as maps. It's important to say that these political events which is mainly came as a form of agreements, conferences or even as a military action, and all of these events are basically were organized against the Palestinian people, to transform the land ownership from them to the Israeli settlers. A special chapter was included for Jerusalem due to its significant religious value for each of the Palestinians (occupied people) and the Israelis (occupiers).

This is what Theodore Herzl, Zionism's founder, wrote in his diary in 1895:

“We must expropriate gently the private property on the state assigned to us. We shall try to spirit the penniless population across the border by procuring employment for it in the transit countries, while denying employment in our country...the process of expropriation and the removal of the poor must be carried out discretely and circumspectly”.

## **Palestine between the Ottomans & British mandate(1880-1918):**

### **The ottoman era (1515- 1917):**

Jewish habitation in Palestine during the ottomans rule did not objected or even in any other territories in the ottoman stat, but they objected to their migration from other countries to their regions, specifically to Palestine. The “Sublime Porte” forced a tough instruction to its consuls to reduce the number of the Jews who want to migrate to Palestine, that they were not allowed to settle in Palestine as foreigners, and that they should acquire the Ottoman nationality, and abide by the enforced regulations in the provinces, where they wanted to reside. But despite the official stance of the Ottoman government, there was a clear increasing in the Zionist settlement in Palestine and other settling activities, and that's refers to the support of the foreign consuls to them, and by giving bribes to the Ottoman government employees, who is in some cases went under a continuous pressure and insistence. moreover, the Jews' endeavors in buying lands, and establishing settlements, did not wane for a day. History mentions that with the increase of the Zionist settlement

movement, and the attempts to take over lands by all means, whether legitimate or not, the Arabic resistance movement started to grow, especially among the peasant and Bedouin, who fought against such settlements arising over their land, and forcing them out of it. Such resistance intensified till it pervaded most of the villages and cities, and the objection of people to this activity was conveyed to the Turkish Parliament through the Palestinian leaders, moreover, there was an intense attack on part of the opposition party for not putting an end to such practices. Nevertheless, the Zionist political power continued to augment, and the Zionist settling was further reinforced during the "Second Migration" in 1904-1914. All this can be traced to the corruption of the Ottoman administration during that time, and the connivance of some of the Masonic Ottomans and the Jews of Donma with the Zionist targets, in addition to the support of the consuls of the foreign countries to such (Al-Yas Shofany – 1998).

The most critical period in the (land property racing) was after 1880, however, at the beginning of the 18th century, and before Jewish land purchases and massive Jewish immigration started to Palestine, the position of the Palestinian farmer had begun to be critical. The heavy taxation, coming on top of chronic indebtedness to money-lenders, drove a growing number of farmers to place themselves under the protection of men of wealth or of the Moslem religious endowment fund (Waqf), with the result that they were eventually compelled to give up their title to the land, if not their real residence upon and cultivation of it.

The Palestinian farmers was being horrified, AL-Sheikh who is the village elders, the Government tax-collector, the merchants and money-lenders; and, when he was a tenant-farmer just as usual, by the absentee-owner. By the time the crops had been distributed among all these, little if anything remained for him, and new debts generally had to be incurred to pay off the old. Then the Bedouin came along and took their "cut", or drove the hapless fellah off the land altogether.

It was disrupted by the advent of the Jewish pioneering enterprise, which sounded the death-knell of this medieval feudal system. In this way the Jews played an objective revolutionary role. Small wonder that it aroused the ire and active opposition of the Arab sheikhs, absentee landowners, money-lenders and Bedouin bandits. andIt is important to note that the first enduring Jewish agricultural settlement

in modern Palestine was founded not by European refugees, but by a group of old-time families, leaving the overcrowded Jewish Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem.

In 1878 they founded the village of (Petah Tikva) in the Sharon Plain—a village that was to become known as the "Mother of Jewish Settlements" in Palestine. Four years later a group of pioneering immigrants from Russia settled in Rishon le-Zion. Other farming villages followed in rapid succession. However, we can represent the main physical changes on lands by figures (1,2,3).

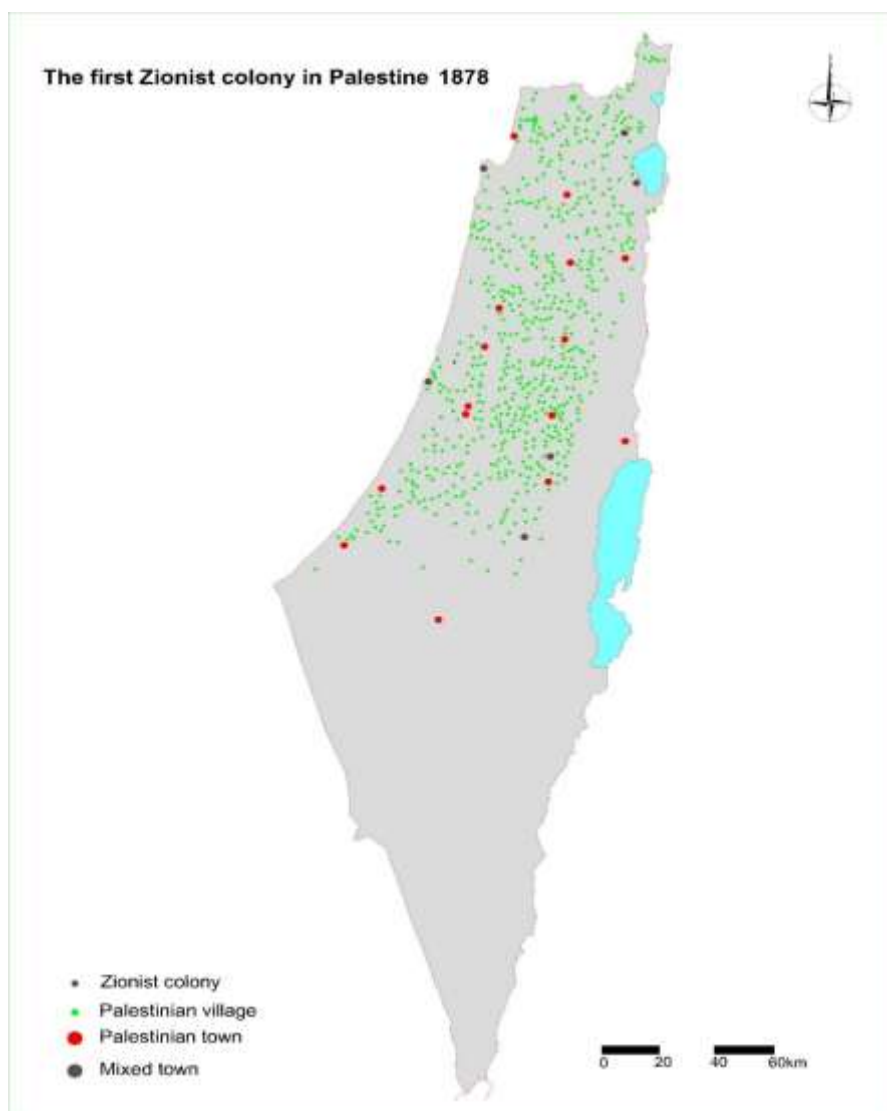


Figure (1): the first Zionist colony in Palestine 1878.

Source: Passia,2007.



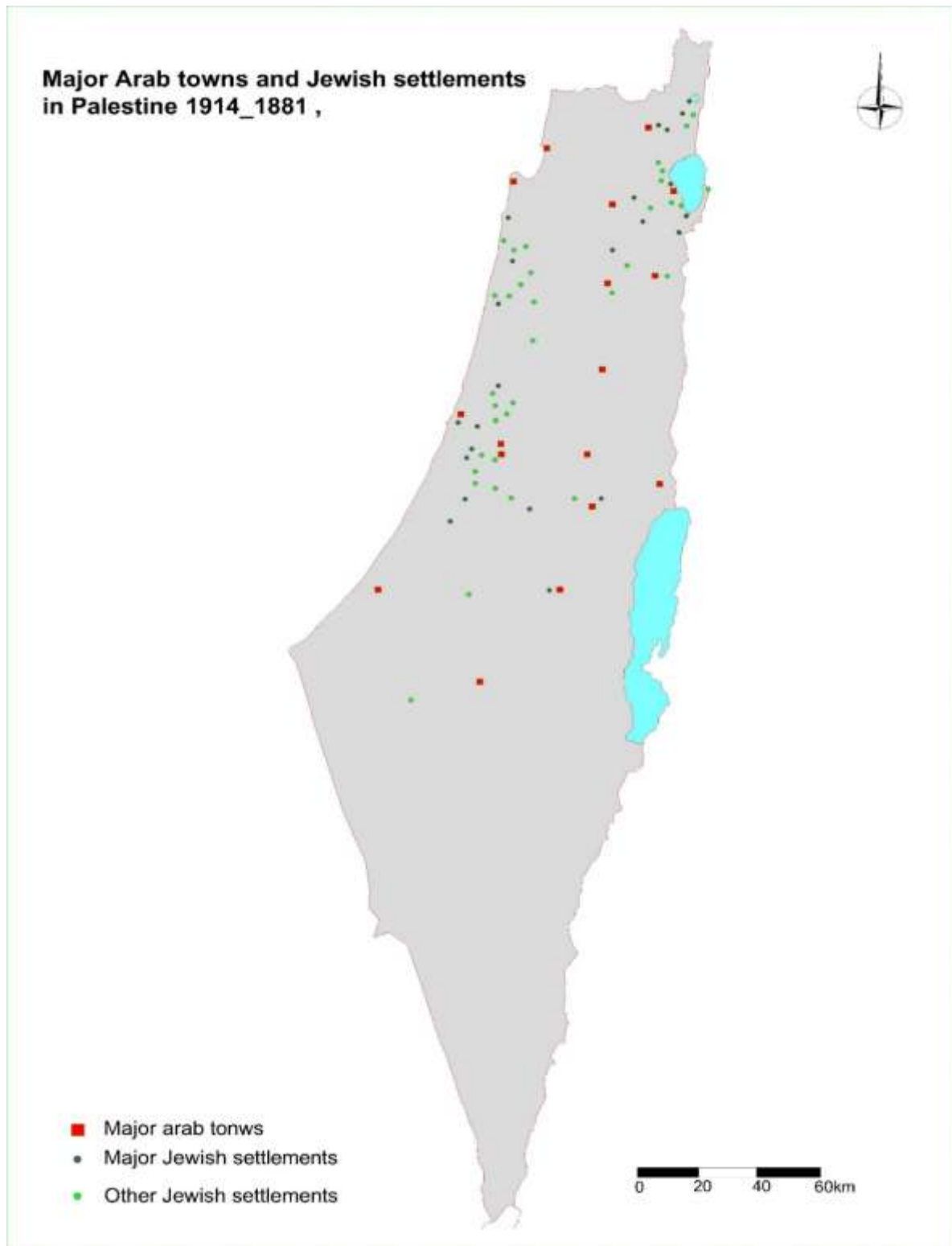


Figure (2): major Arab towns and Jewish settlements 1881-1914.

Source: Passia,2007.

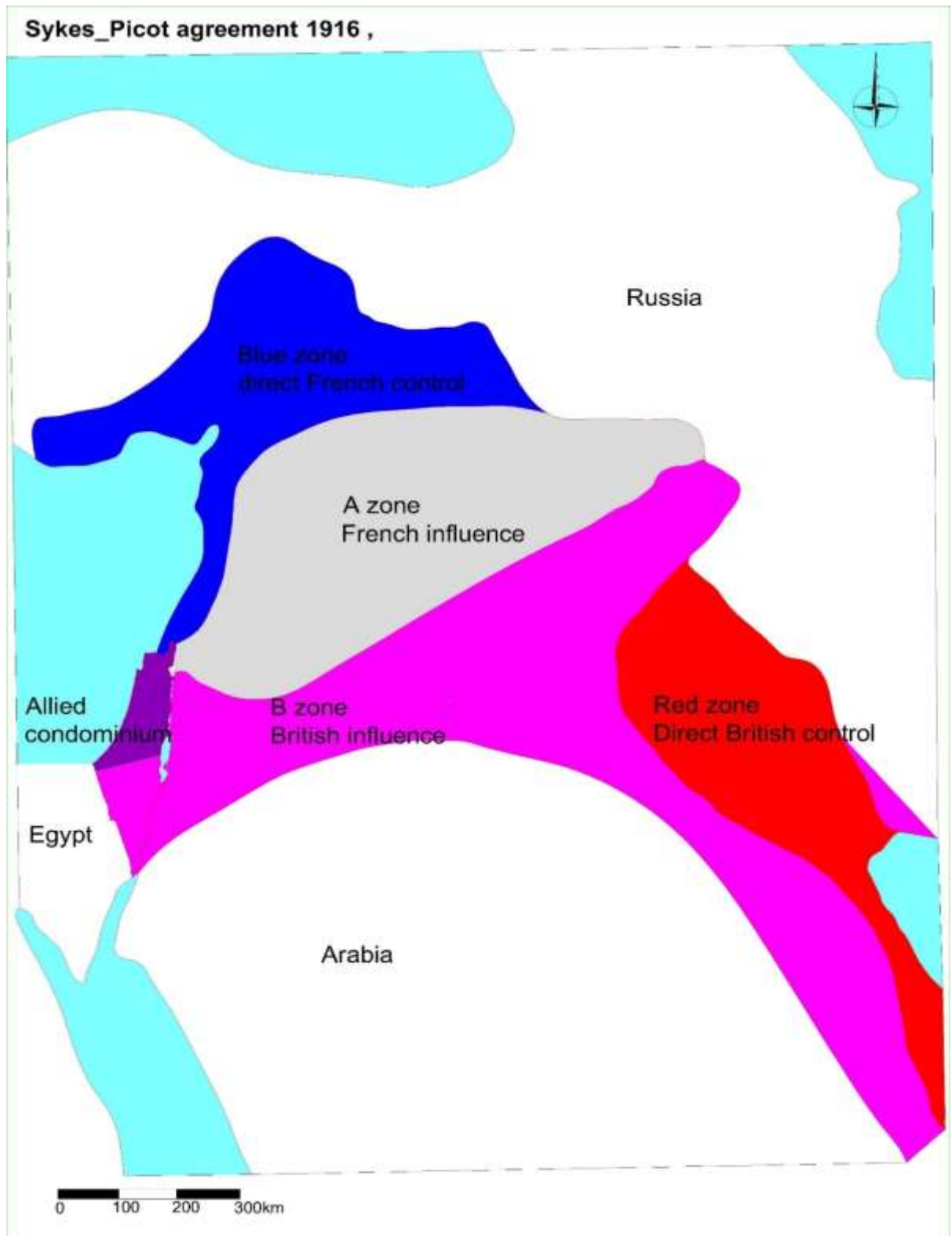


Figure (3): Sykes- picot agreement 1916.

Source: Passia,2007.

### **British Mandate period (1923-1948):**

In the year 1924, the High Commissioner Herbert Samuel drafted a new Palestinian economic project, and in 1927 an act of the Palestinian money allotted, But the people accused the government that it could not coin whatever it wanted without control because that would harm the Arab economy. In addition to this, the High Commissioner made a fruitful effort in issuing the Palestinian nationality act, because of it the settled Jews were fixed to the arab Palestinian nationality. During two consecutive rounds of the session of the League of Nations (1924-1925), the British government stated naturally that it did not agree to the building of a judicial council in Palestine that would be depend on relative illustration, where the Palestinian Arab could have in it the comprehensive majority, which might block the task that the government had accepted in fortifying a national home for jewish. After the end of the service of the High Commissioner Herbert Samuel, Lord Hebert Charles Blumer was appointed as High Commissioner on Palestine in 1925, where he stayed in this post for three years. (Al-Yas Shofany, 1998).

In 1925, Balfour visited Jerusalem to contribute in the setting up the Hebrew University, which was founded over Al-Zytoun Mount that the British governments had took from its owners by force, to give it to the Zionists in 1918. a huge demonstration was staged and Palestine stated a strike against Balfour's visit and huge protesting events were derived, that's let the British authorities to make Balfour depart to Beirut, where he boarded on a ship bound directly for his country. Its noted that within the first ten years of the British Mandate, around 76400 Jewish immigrants came to Palestine, from eastern Europe. By the increase of the emigration activity, the Arabs found themselves in a situation that they have to resist Zionist acts, and the bias of the authorities to it. Thus revolution exploded, which was caused by Al-Buraq accident in 1928, where the Jews tried to lay hands on the western wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which belongs to the Muslims, this resulted in uniting Arabic support to the Palestinian, and was the start of what came to be known as the Buraq revolution that observed terrible events. the Arabs attacked the Jewish districts in Al-Khalil (Hebron), Nablus, Bysan, and Safad. Thereupon, the British troops rose to the defense of the Jews, using their air force, infantry forces, and armored-clad warships, inflicting the severest means of repression against the Arabic protesters, who turned to the Egyptian forces for help. They destroyed villages, like Deir Yassin, Lifta, and others. More than thousand persons were put on trial, most of whom were from the

Arab, 26 persons were sentenced to death, among whom 25 Arab and only one Jew (Publications of the Palestinian studies institute, 1973).

In 1931, a formal statement was issued, appointing General Arthur Grenfell Wauchope as High Commissioner in Palestine. In August 1932, a declaration of establishing the Independence Party was issued, which promised to attempt against colonization, fight the Jewish emigration, and trying to inauguration make Arab unity. At the end of 1935 the number of Jewish immigrants reached 61854, who came to Palestine from all over Europe. Moreover, the official statistics indicated that by the advent of the year 1935, the number of Jews in Palestine became twice as much as it was in 1929 (Al-Yas Shofany, 1998).

In Beisan Lands by the Ghor-Mudawwarra Agreement in 1921, a 225,000 dunoms of fertile wasteland in the Besian area were gived to palestinian farmers on terms severely condemned only by Jews and British experts as Lewis French and Sir John Hope-Simpson. about half of the land was irrigable, and, according to the British experts, eight dunoms of irrigated land per capita were sufficient to allow a family to maintain itself on the land. Yet many farmers received a combined area which is about 7,000 dunams; four families (some living in Egypt) received a combined area of 3,496 dunams, another received 3,450 and additional 1350 later(Palestinian problem and Zionist danger – Beirut studies series, 1973).

Here, the Ghor-Mudawwarra Agreement was important in forming a new group of landowners. having huge parcels, most of which they were unable to till, these owners began to sell the surplus lands at speculative prices. Sir Hope-Simpson wrote of the Agreement that it had deprived the Government of "the control of a large area of fertile land eminently suited for development and for which there is plenty water for irrigation," and that "the grant of the land has led to speculation on a considerable scale." (Palestinian problem and Zionist danger – Beirut studies series, 1973).

From 1914 to 1934 the Huleh Concession some 57,000 dunoms of partly wetland infested but, fertile land in north eastern Palestine was in Arab hands. The Arab concessionaires were to develop the districts to make more tracts for farming, a very effectives terms allowed by the Government (first Turkish, then British). Anyway, in 1934 the concession was traded to a Jewish anxiety, the Palestine Land Development Company, at a large revenue. The Government added many heavy conditions regarding the amount of land that had to be handed over without

repayment for drainage and irrigation costs to Arab farmers. millions of dollars were paid by Jewish to Arab landowners. (Palestinian problem and Zionist danger – Beirut studies series, 1973).

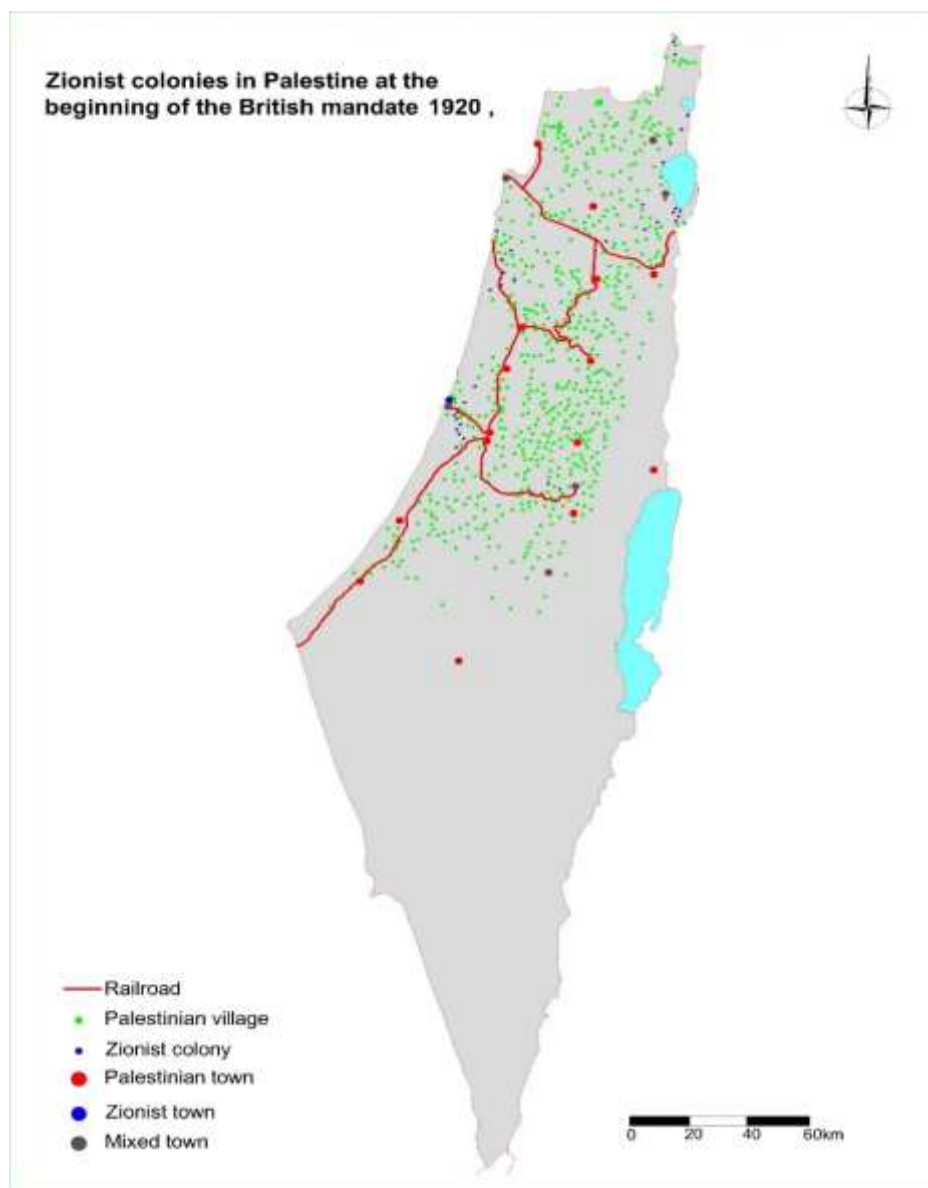


Figure (4): the Zionist colonies in Palestine at the beginning of British mandate 1920.

Source: Passia,2007.

Then and later on the British Mandate realized how critical the situation was in Palestine after Sheikh Eiz Al-Din Al-Qasam Revolution, when the country perceived the revolution of Sheikh Eiz Al-Din Al-Qasam, who devoted himself together with a group of mujahideen to save the land of Palestine. He won in Jenin, after a military fight with the British army. Directly after this incident, Britain commanded its High Commissioner Wauchope, after one month following the death of Al-Qasam, to put forward the project of the Statutory Council before the Arabs and the Jews, in response to the requests presented by the Palestinian political parties board in November (Al-Yas Shofany, 1998).

1936 is the year of Revolution and the Division Project. The Revolution employed many ways of struggling like destroying bridges, exploding railways and oil pipes, in addition to attacking the military barracks, and bombarding locations for the British army. On the other side, the British troops used in many cases warplanes, armor, and artillery to quell and subdue this revolution, which only intensified people's however, there were endeavors on the part of Arabic countries to mediate between the Supreme Arab Committee and the British government, where a joint call was issued on the part of king Bin Sa'aud, king Ghazi, and prince Abdullah on 10th of October to the head of the Arab Committee and to the Arabs of Palestine (Publications of the Palestinian studies institute, 1973).

### **The Division Project 1937:**

The division project were as follows:

1. Establishing a Jewish state that divides the northern and western part of Palestine, the state extends along the coast from Lebanon boundaries till the south of Jaffa, it includes Acre, Haifa, safad, Typerias, Nazarete and Tel Aviv. The state would will be linked with Britain by a friendship treaty and alliance.
2. The Sacred places are to be under the British Mandate including (Jerusalem and Bethlehem), they will be linked with Jaffa through a passage including Allud, Al Ramla and Nazarete too, and the Mandate will be in charge of protecting such places.

3. The Palestinian lands will include (the southern and eastern parts of Palestine), including the city of Jaffa till east of Jordan, it will be linked with Britain by a friendship treaty and alliance.
4. The Jewish state is to pay a financial aid to the Arabic state, while Britain is to donate one million sterling to the Arab state.
5. A so-called exchange of people between the Arabic and Jewish states is to take place, where the Arabs who were 325 thousand are to be transmitted from the Jewish state to the Arabic state gradually, and a land is to be prepared for them in Beersheba after accomplishing the irrigation projects.
6. A Custom treaty is to be signed between the two states to unify taxes between them over most of the imported goods as much as possible.

As for the Jewish settlement, the areas of lands that the Zionist institutions and individuals had obtained by the year 1936 amounted to 1.200.000 sq.m., and the number of settlements multiplied, its number was estimated to be 203 settlements, thus the number of settlers increased from 30 thousand in 1927 to reach 98 thousand in 1936 (Al-Yas Shofany, 1998).



Figure (5): peel commission partition plan 1937.

Source: Passia,2007.





Figure (6): major Arab towns and Jewish settlements.

Source: Passia,2007.

Organization	Total land acquired	Government concession	From private owners	Donoms	Percent
PICA(Palestine Jewish colonization Assoc)	469407	39520	429887	293595	70
Palestine land development co.	579492	66513	512979	455169	90
Jewish national fund	836396	-	-	-	
- Until 1930.	-	-	270084	239170	90
- 1931-1947.	-	-	566312	-	50
Individual Jews	432100	-	432100		50

Figure (7): JEWISH LAND PURCHASES.

Source: Al-Yas Shofany ,1998.

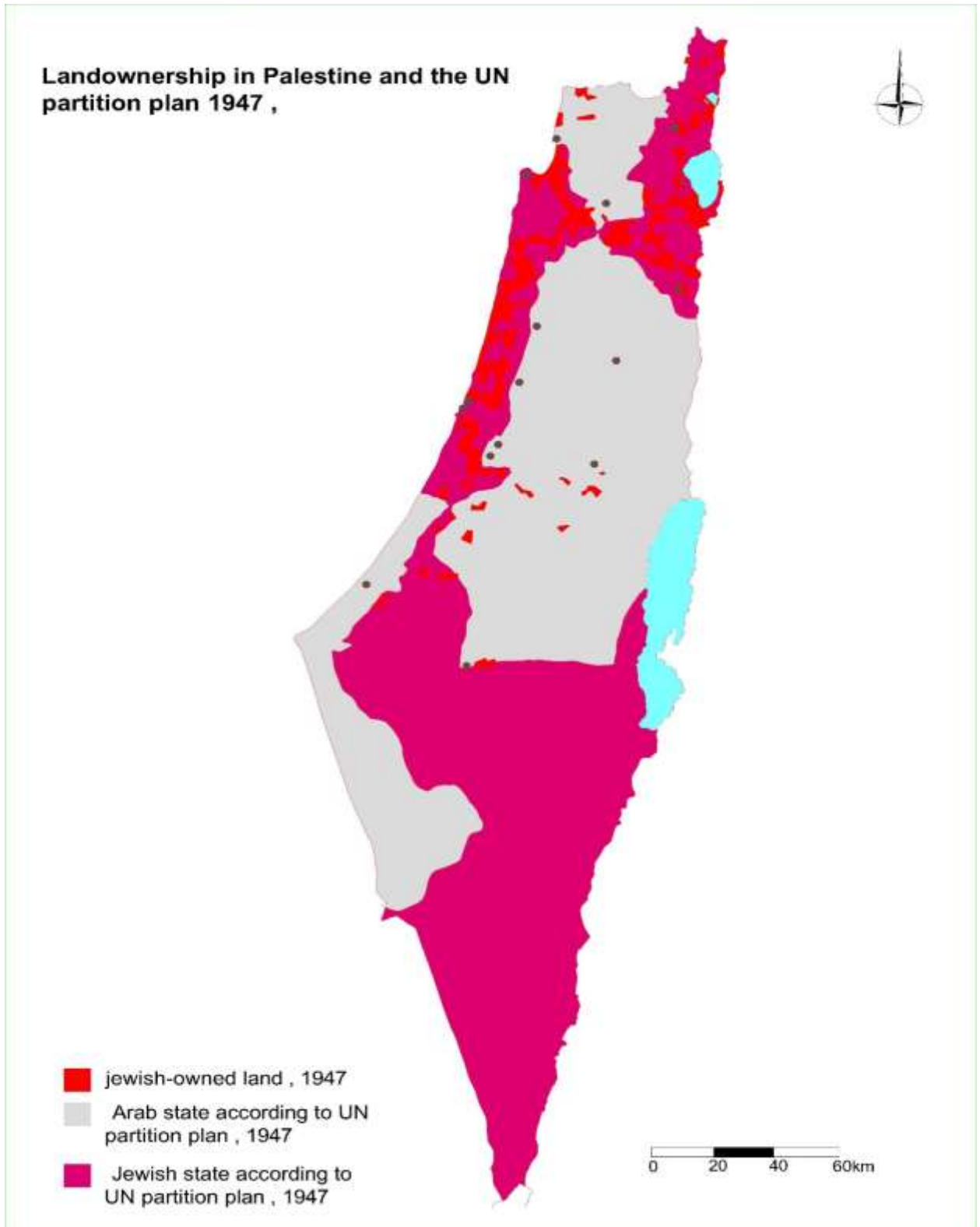


Figure (8): land ownership in Palestine and UN partition plan.

Source: Passia,2007.



Figure (9): Zionist military operation outside the UN outside the proposed Jewish.

Source: Passia,2007.

### Immigration after the Creation of Israel 1948-1967:

Year	Immigrants number
1948	101828
1949	239576
1950	170249
1951	175059
1952	24369
1953	11326
1954	18370
1955	37478
1956	56234
1957	71224
1958	27082
1959	23895
1960	24510
1961	47638
1962	61328
1963	64364
1964	54716
1965	30736
1966	15730
1967	14327

Figure (10): The Jewish immigration Palestine during the years 1948-1967.

Source: Al-Yas Shofany, 1998.

## **Palestine (1948-1967):**

### **The Partition Plan 1947:**

In April 1947, 11-member Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) was formed at the first special session of the Assembly, the committee members recommended to partitioned Palestine into an Arab state and Jewish state, and keep Jerusalem under the administrative authority of the United Nations with a special international status. At the second session of the General Assembly on 29 November 1947 the partition plan "adopted resolution 181" was approving (figure 11) with minor changes on the Plan of Partition which proposed by the Special Committee on Palestine with Economic Union. The partition plan attached with three-part document provided for the: termination of the Mandate, the progressive withdrawal of British armed forces and the delineation of boundaries between the two States and Jerusalem (Hertz, E, 2009).

The partition plan was accepted by the Jewish Agency despite the dissatisfaction on some matters such as the emigration from Europe and the limits of the proposed Jewish State. But the plan was not accepted by Palestinian Arabs and Arab States, because they would oppose any scheme that provided segregation or partition of their country (Hertz, E, 2009).

### **End of the British Mandate:**

End of the British Mandate was followed by outbreaks of violence in Palestine and the situation was deteriorated, so the Security Council called for a special session of the General Assembly and they met from 16 April to 14 May 1948. On 17 April, all the military and paramilitary activities in Palestine was cessation by the Security Council, and on 23 April it established the Truce Commission to help bring about a ceasefire. On 20 May, the President of the Swedish Red Cross, Count Folke Bernadotte, was chosen as United Nations Mediator (United Nation,2008).

On 14 May 1948, the British mandate relinquished of Palestine and withdrawal its forces, on the same day the State of Israel was proclaimed by the Jewish Agency on the territory allotted to it by the partition plan and the hostilities broke between the Arab and Jewish communities. On the next day, the neighboring Arab States entered the territory with regular troops to assist Palestinian (United Nation,2008).

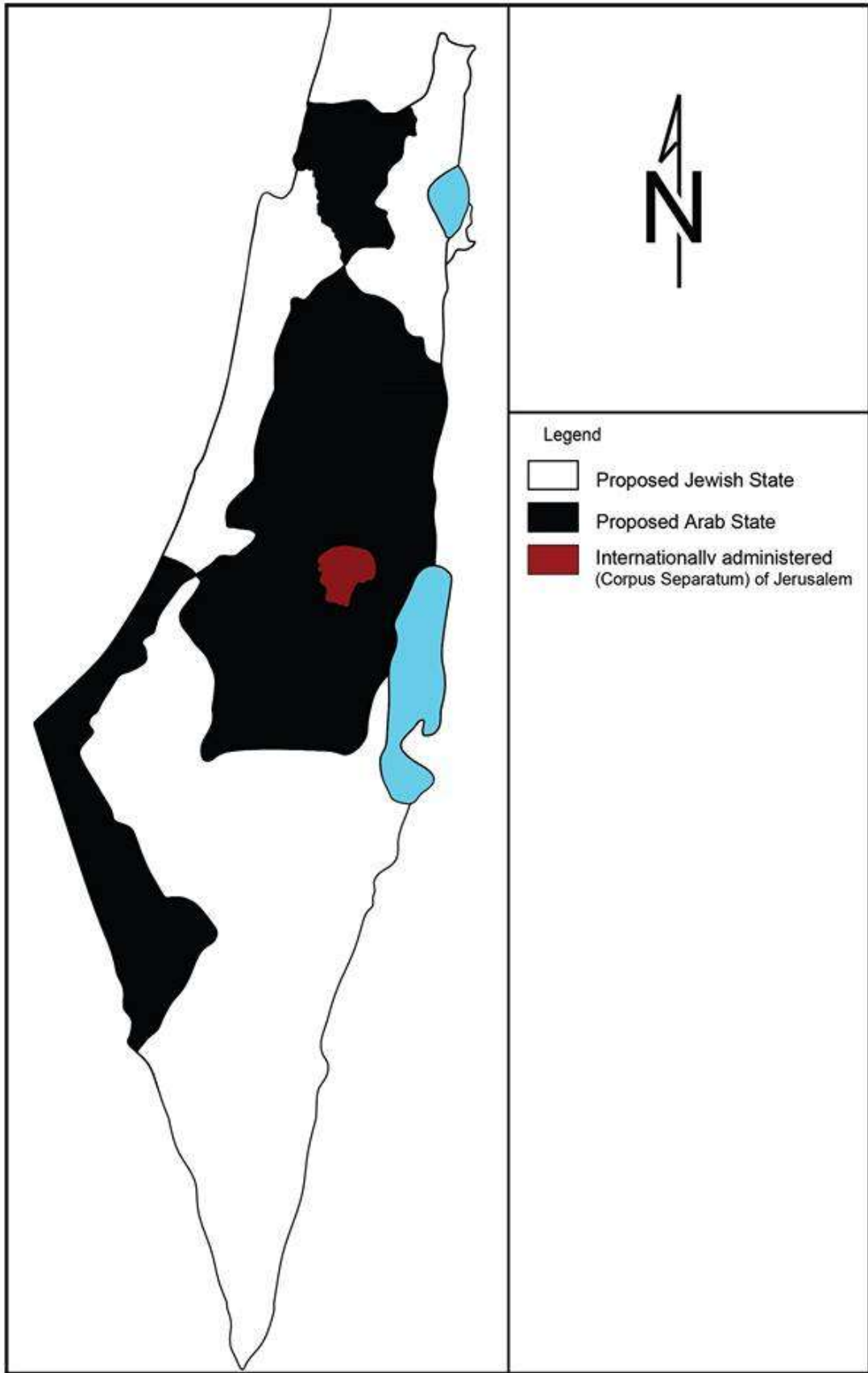


Figure (11): United Nation Partition Plan181.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

### **The Security Council truce:**

On 29 May the Security Council called for a four-week truce, and the fighting was stopped after several weeks, the truce was supervised by the United Nations Mediator with the assistance of a group of international military observers, which came to be known as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The fighting broke out again on 8 July despite the efforts of the Mediator to implement the truce (United Nations, 2008).

The second truce came into force on 15 July 1948 by the Security Council. By that time the territory allotted by Israel increased from those allocated by the partition resolution, including the western part of Jerusalem. The remaining portions of Gaza and the West Bank of the Jordan River which included East Jerusalem were administered respectively by Egypt and Jordan. On October 1948 and March 1949, the fighting between Israel and Palestine was increased and Israel took over other areas which were allotted to the Arab State. In 1950 the West Bank and East Jerusalem were formally under the jurisdiction of Jordan (United Nations, 2008).

### **The armistice agreement:**

Under United Nations auspices, between February and July 1949, armistice agreements were signed between Israel, on the one hand, and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria on the other (figure 12). The acceptance of the establishment of the armistice was a step towards the restoration of peace in Palestine. The Security Council called for UNTSO observers to supervise the armistice in August of 1949 (Beinin, J and Hajjar, L, 2014).

On 11 December 1948 in the third regular session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 194, which delineated ways to resolve the Palestine problem. Count Bernadotte prepared a report containing suggestions for a solution to the situation in Palestine, which are: Refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date and compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return (Beinin, J and Hajjar, L, 2014).



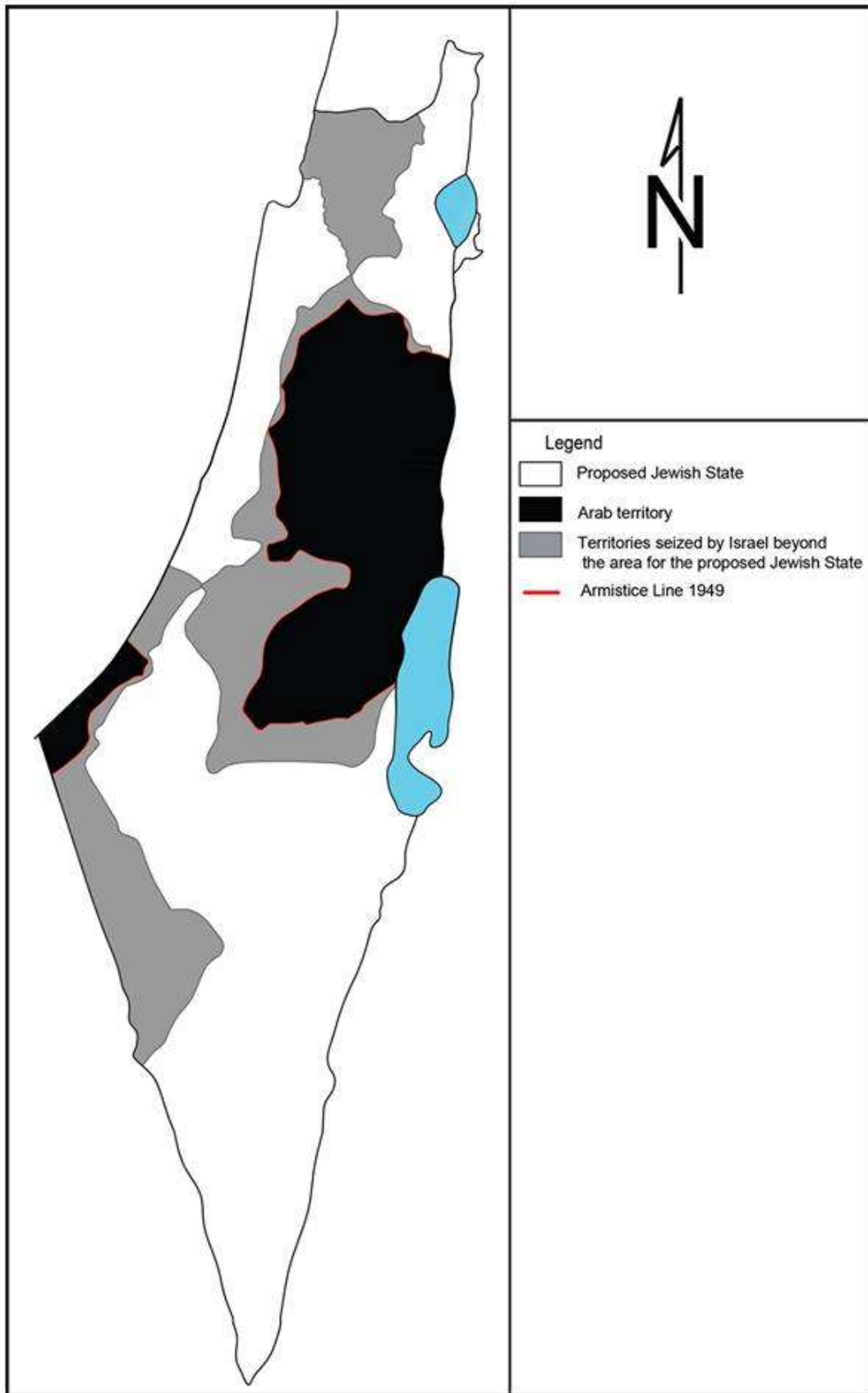


Figure (12): Rhods Armistice Line.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

### **Recognition of the State of Israel:**

On 11 May 1949, Israel became a Member of the United Nations. Beside in admitting Israel, the General Assembly specifically took note of Israel's declarations and explanations made to the Assembly's Political Committee regarding the implementation of resolutions 181 and 194 and other things such as the international regime for Jerusalem, the problem of Arab refugees and boundary questions (Englander, O, 2009).

From 1950 until 1967 act of force, violence and insecure was maintained in the region. On 29 October 1956 Israel began military operations against Egypt and armed conflict erupted anew in the Middle East. The General Assembly called an emergency special session for a ceasefire, then the invading forces withdrawal, the crisis ended and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I) - the first United Nations peacekeeping force - was deployment in the region. UNEF I was withdrawn in May 1967 at the request of Egypt, which had informed the Secretary-General that it would no longer consent to the stationing of the force on Egyptian territory and in the Gaza Strip (Englander, O, 2009).

### **Jewish migration:**

During the first three years of statehood of Israel (1948-1950) the average annual growth rate of the Jewish population was about 24 percent, and between 1948-1952, mass immigration of 711,000 supplemented a population of 630,000. Recently, Israel witnessed a massive influx of Soviet immigrants. Many of the major international migration movements were largely economic in nature (the poverty or the expected enhanced standards of living) or have been in response to persecution. The Israeli case its origins are essentially ideological, triggered by the emergence of the Zionist Movement in Eastern and Central Europe in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The early immigrants were motivated by a commitment to resettle and rebuild the Land of Israel, neglected by centuries of Jewish dispersal around the world, this was paralleled by the intention to create a new socio-economic order which would reverse the narrow occupational base allowed to Jews in the Diaspora (Neuman, S, 1999).

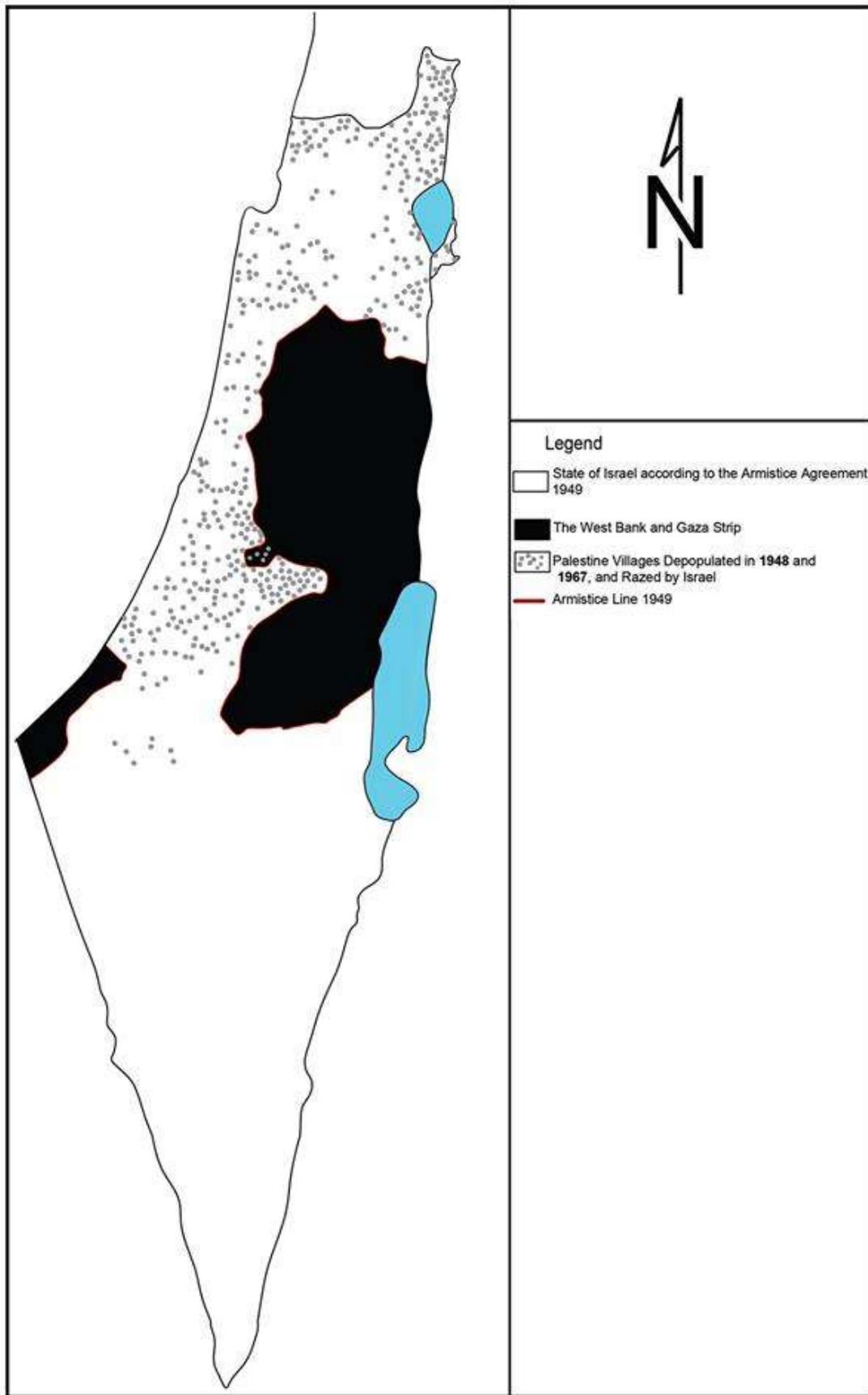


Figure (13): The Classification of all Palestinian Village and Jewish Colonies in 1948.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

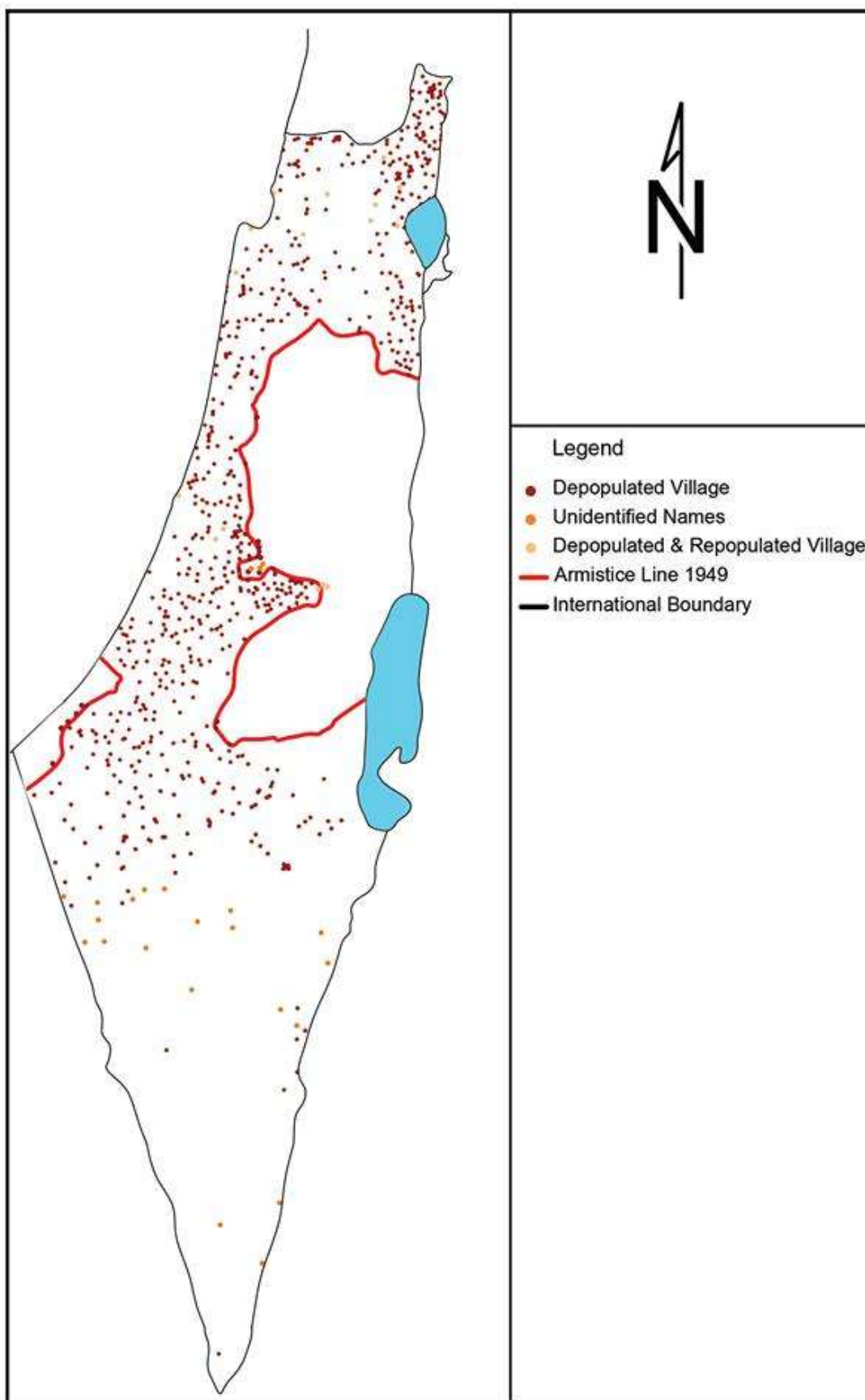


Figure (14):The Classification of all Palestinian Village and Jewish Colonies in 1948.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

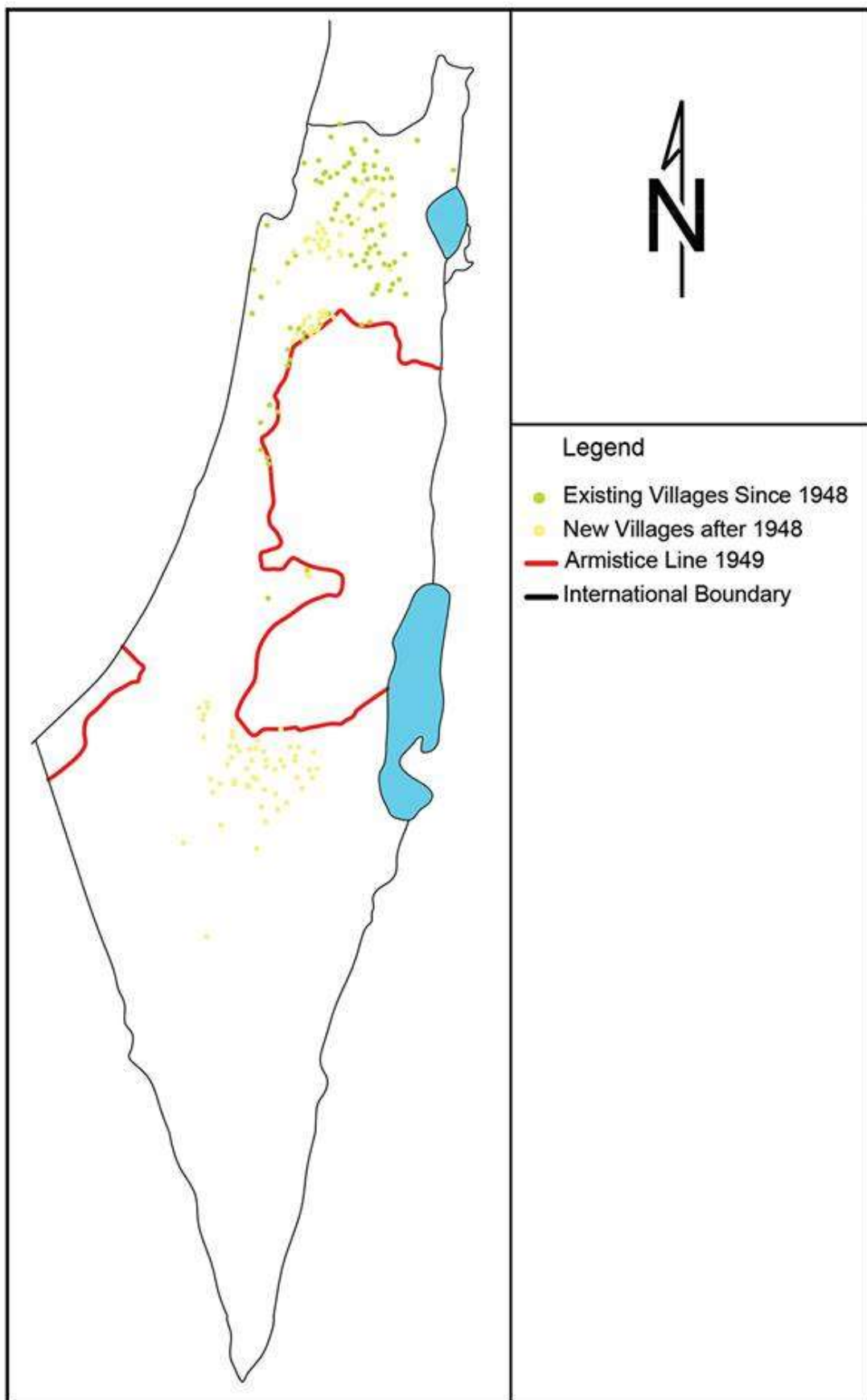


Figure (15): The Classification of all Palestinian Village and Jewish Colonies in 1948.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

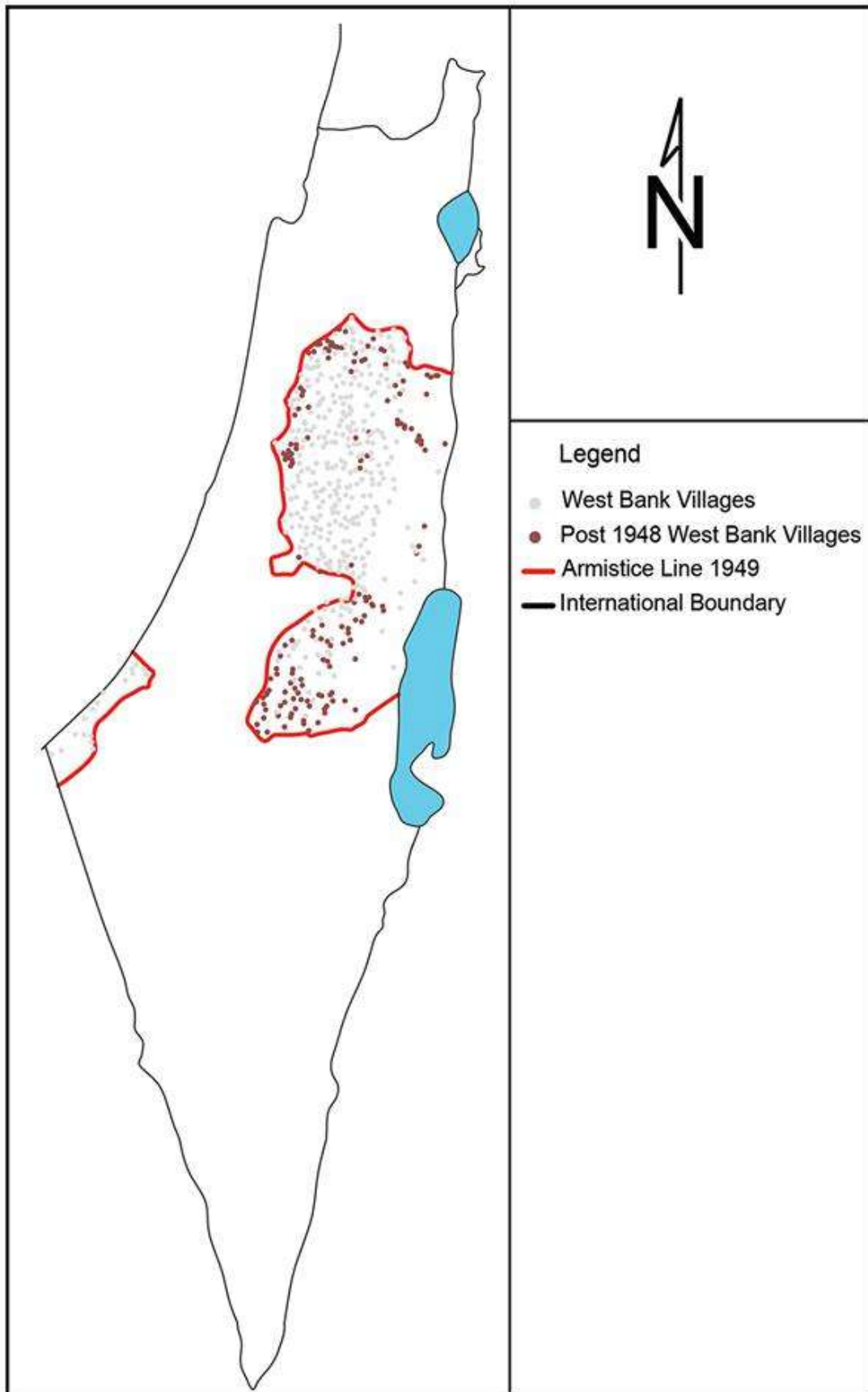


Figure (16): The Classification of all Palestinian Village and Jewish Colonies in 1948.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

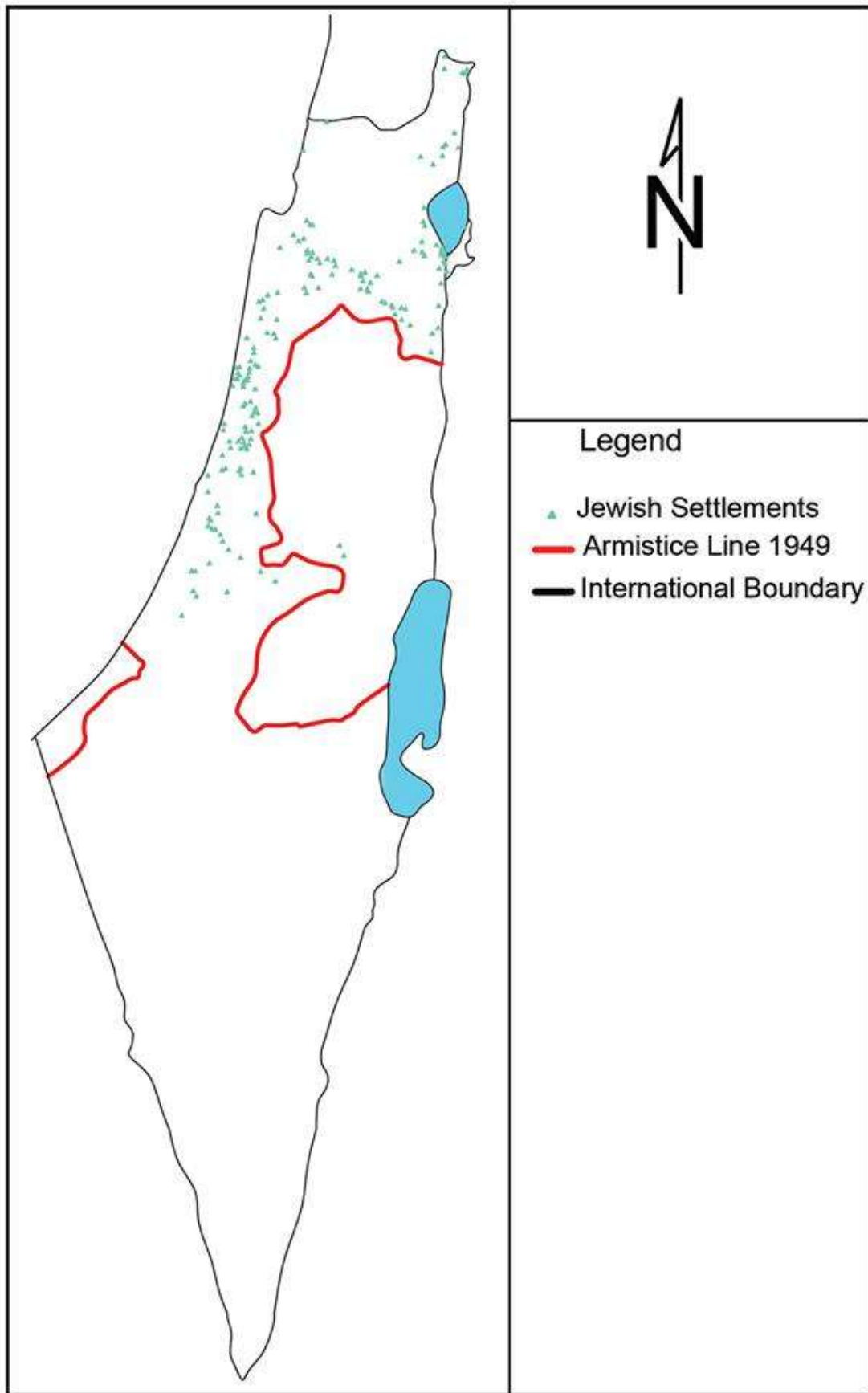


Figure (17): The Classification of all Palestinian Village and Jewish Colonies in 1948.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

## **New Cities:**

### **Jaffa (1948 – 1967):**

95% of Jaffa's indigenous Arab Palestinian population was displaced cause of the Zionist military forces in the period between the Partition resolution 181 of 1947 and the declaration of the State of Israel. (Abu Shehadeh, S, & Shbaytah, F, 2009).

On 14 May 1948, Jaffa fell to the Zionist military forces. It was under the Israeli military regime until 1966. The Palestinians who remained in Jaffa had lost everything and the Israeli military forced them into al-Ajami neighborhood (Abu Shehadeh, S, & Shbaytah, F, 2009).

In the early 1950s, Jaffa was administratively engulfed by the Tel Aviv municipality that became known as Tel Aviv-Yafo. The municipality immediately began drawing up plans for what they called the “Judaization” of the city, renaming the Arabic streets of the city after Zionist leaders, demolishing much of the old Arab architecture, and completely destroying the buildings in the surrounding neighborhoods and village (Abu Shehadeh, S, & Shbaytah, F, 2009).

After expelling most of Jaffa's residents, Israeli authorities passed the Absentee Property Law (1950) through which it seized the property of all Palestinians who were not in possession of their immovable properties after the Nakba. Title to these lands, buildings, homes, factories, farms and religious sites were then transferred to the state's “Custodian of Absentee Property.” This is how the Palestinians of Jaffa, the refugees and the ghettoized, had their properties “legally” stolen by the State of Israel (Abu Shehadeh, S, & Shbaytah, F, 2009).



Figure (18): Between 1948 and 1967.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.



## Haifa (1948 – 1967):

Haifa is one out of ‘mixed’ cities in Israel with a total population of around 270,000, of whom officially 24,100 (9%) are Palestinians (13,500 Christians and 10,600 Muslims). Haifa has attracted many Palestinians from the North, in addition to the residents that remained in Haifa after 1948. But, a considerable number of Haifa’s Palestinian residents had lived in Haifa for decades without having been defined as legal residents of Haifa in the population registry. In 1948, the British mandate ended and Israel unilaterally declared its independence, which sparked a war with neighbouring Arab countries and against the indigenous Palestinian population and widespread dispossession of Palestinian land and properties. At the time, Haifa offered a home for about 128,000 people, of whom 66,000 were Jews. Up until 1967, Haifa had the largest Palestinian population in Israel (Nieuwhof, A, and Handmaker, J, 2005).



Haifa 1948



Haifa after 1967

Figure (19): Haifa between 1948 and 1967.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

## The main Israeli city founded between 1948 and 1967:

### Beit Shemesh

Is a city located approximately 30 kilometres west of Jerusalem in Israel's Jerusalem District (figure 20), with a population of 98,084 in 2014. The modern city of Beit Shemesh was founded in **1950** (Zanotti, J, 2015).

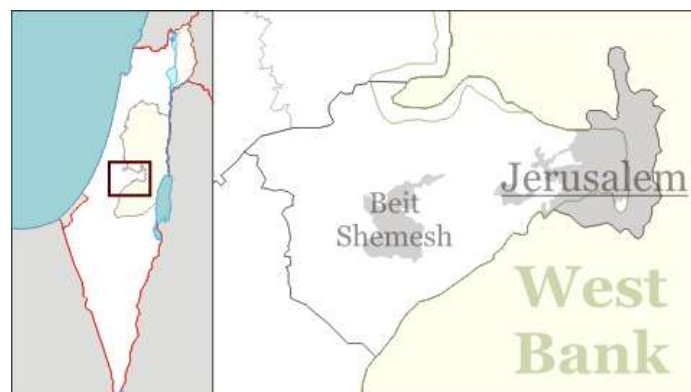


Figure (20): Beit Shemesh city.

Source: Tide Forecast,2016.

### Eilat

Is Israel's southernmost city, at the northern tip of the Red Sea, on the Gulf of Aqaba. Eilat is part of the Southern Negev Desert, at the southern end of the Arava, adjacent to the Egyptian village of Taba to the south, the Jordanian port city of Aqaba to the east, and within sight of Saudi Arabia to the south-east, across the gulf (figure 21).The modern city of Eilat was founded in **1951** (Zanotti, J, 2015).



Figure 21: Eilat city.

Source: Tide Forecast,2016.

## Or Akiva

Is a city located in the Haifa District of Israel, on the country's Coastal Plain. It is located just inland from the ancient port city of Caesarea and the Mediterranean Sea, and to the north of the city of Hadera. It is 48 kilometres south of Haifa and 39 km north of Tel Aviv (figure 22). The modern city of Or Akiva was founded in **1951** (Zanotti, J, 2015).



Figure (22): Or Akiva city.

Source: Tide Forecast,2016.

## Dimona

Is an Israeli city in the Negev desert, 36 kilometers to the south of Beersheba and 35 kilometers west of the Dead Sea above the Arava valley in the Southern District of Israel (figure 23).The modern city of Dimona was founded in **1950s**(Zanotti, J, 2015).

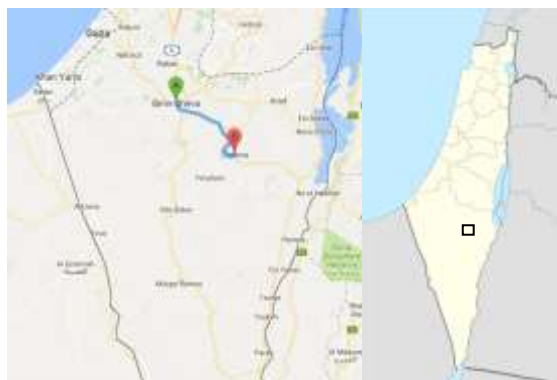


Figure (23): Dimona city.

Source: Tide Forecast,2016.

## **Israeli occupation (1967-1993):**

In June 1967, Israel launched a preemptive attack on Egypt, Syria and Jordan, that led to Israel's occupation of Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, the West Bank and the Golan Heights. This brought the reunification of Jerusalem under one authority, the Israeli government and municipality. The City Line's barriers were removed and a rapid growth of population, economy and size of the whole city took place in the months and years following the 1967 war (Yukse, 2010). See figure (24)

After 1967, (93% of the nearly 100,000 people) left the fertile lands of the Golan, with only a small minority of Druze remaining. The first settlement initiated in Golan with the agricultural settlements prepared the justification for later annexation which was set in December 1981 by the "Golan Law", See figure (25). In Sinai Peninsula, settlements were established along the Gulf of Aqaba and in the northeast, just below the Gaza Strip (Yukse, 2010). See figure (26)

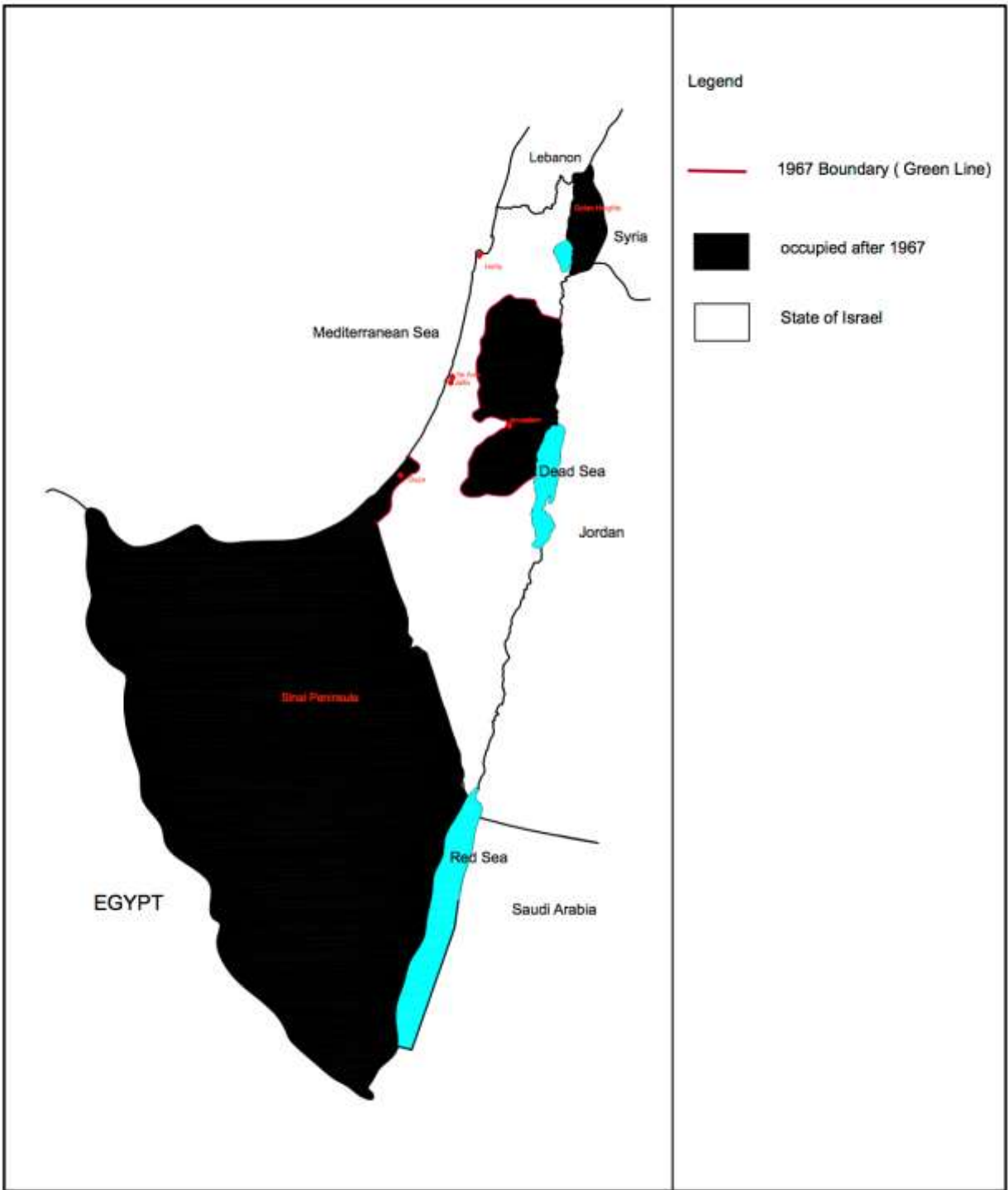
The trend of Occupation and confiscation of land and the establishment of colonies can divide into four phases:

### **First phase (1967-1976):**

As early as 1967, Israeli settlement policy was started by the Labor government<sup>1</sup> of Levi Eshkol. The basis for Israeli settlement in the West Bank became the Allon Plan. The plan was based on a united Jerusalem with the reduction of Jordanian areas in the valley constituting a barrier between Israel and Jordan, which was linked by corridor routes to the West Bank. The plan mentioned the "historical right" to settle on the land and stressed maintaining the Jewish character of the state. Both urban and rural Jewish settlements were designed to interrupt the territorial continuity with the concentration of Arab population mainly around Jerusalem and its hinterland, between Gaza and Egypt so that the geo-strategic concentration of Israel would be secured (Yukse, 2010). See figure (27)

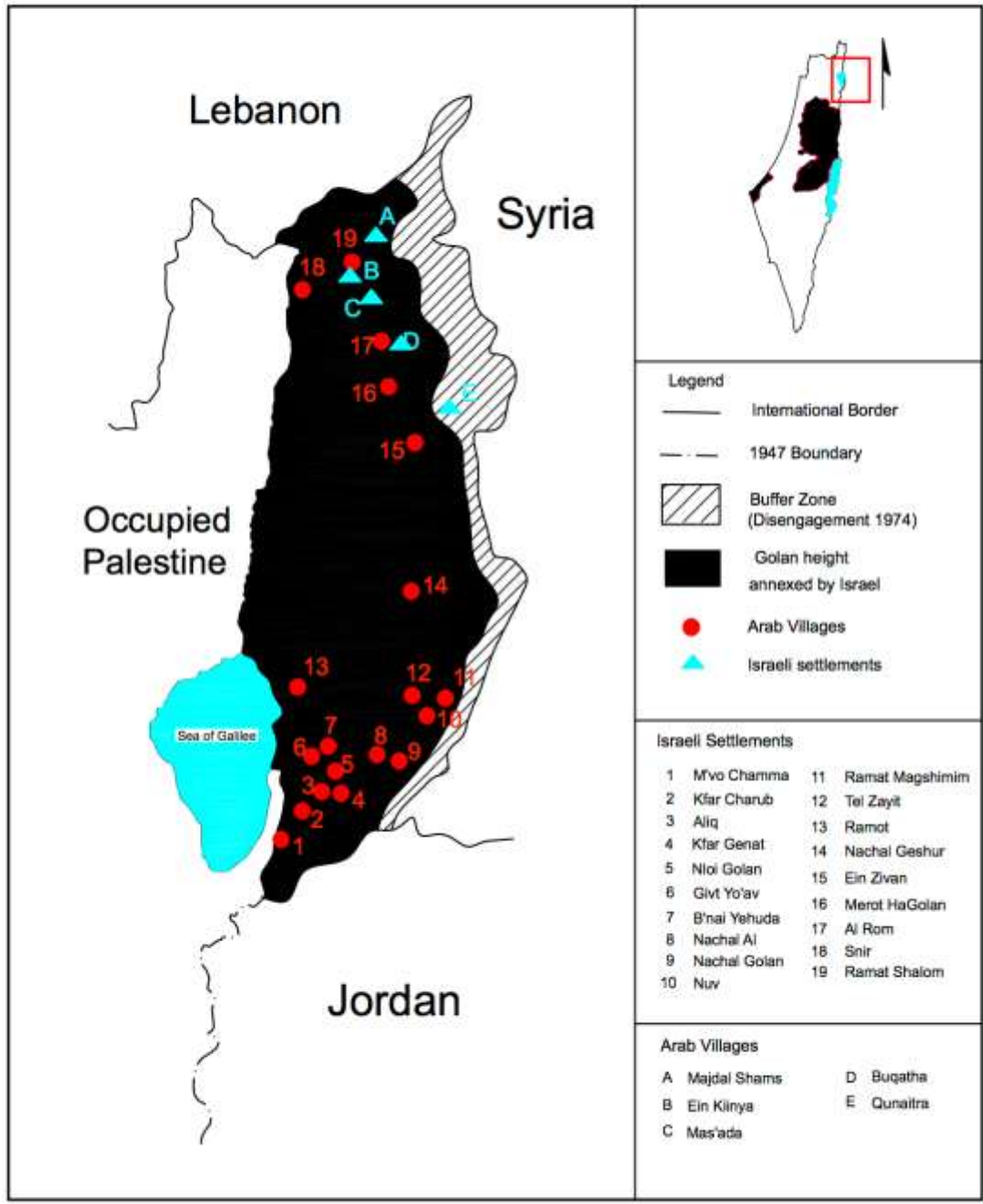
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<sup>1</sup>Labor government: commonly known as Ha'voda, is a social democratic and Zionist political party in Israel. The Israeli Labor Party was established in 1968.



Figure(24): Geopolitical changes after 1967.

Source: Passia.



Figure(25): Golan Heights 1967-1973.

Source: Passia.

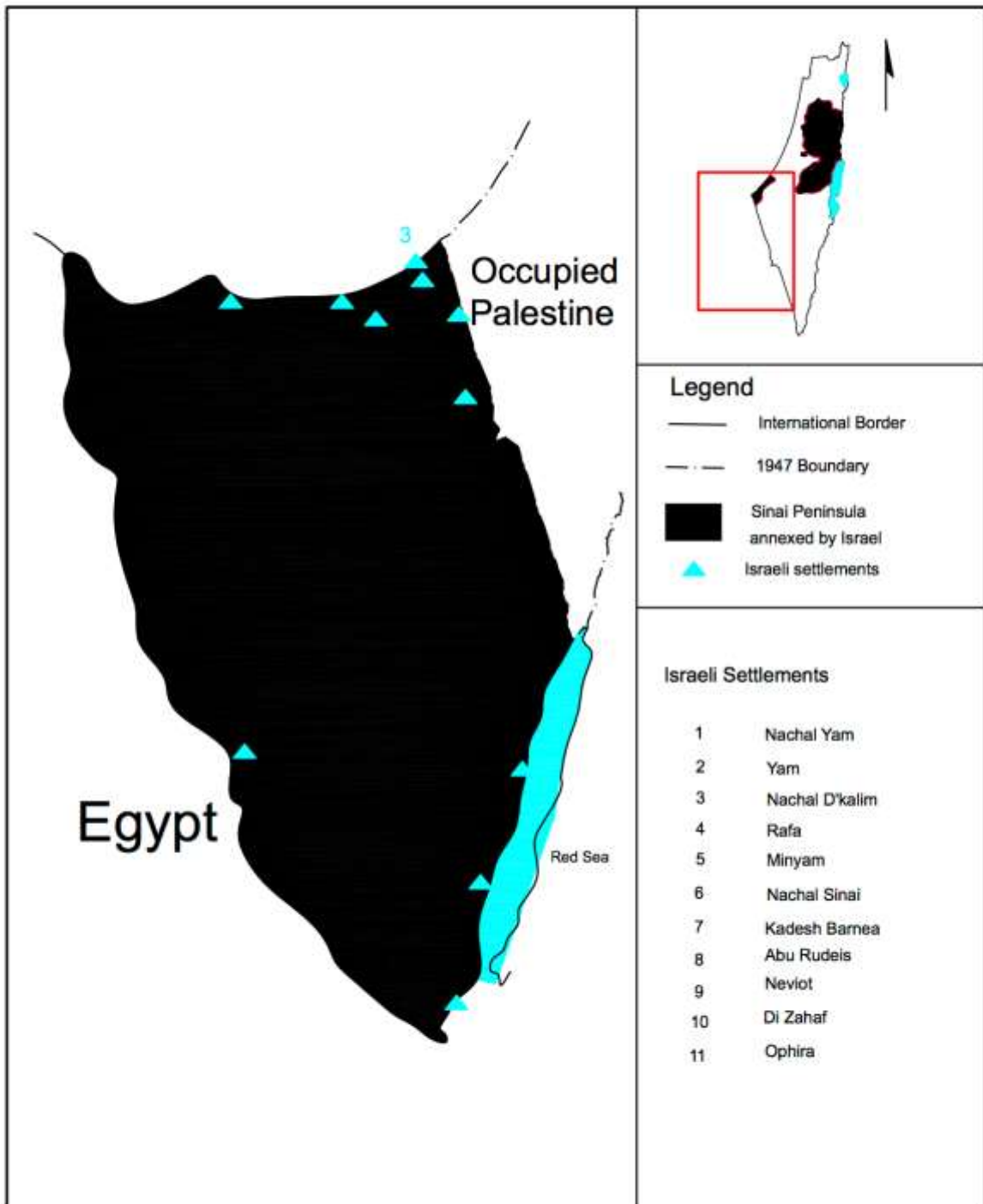


Figure (26): Sinai Peninsula.

Source: Passia.

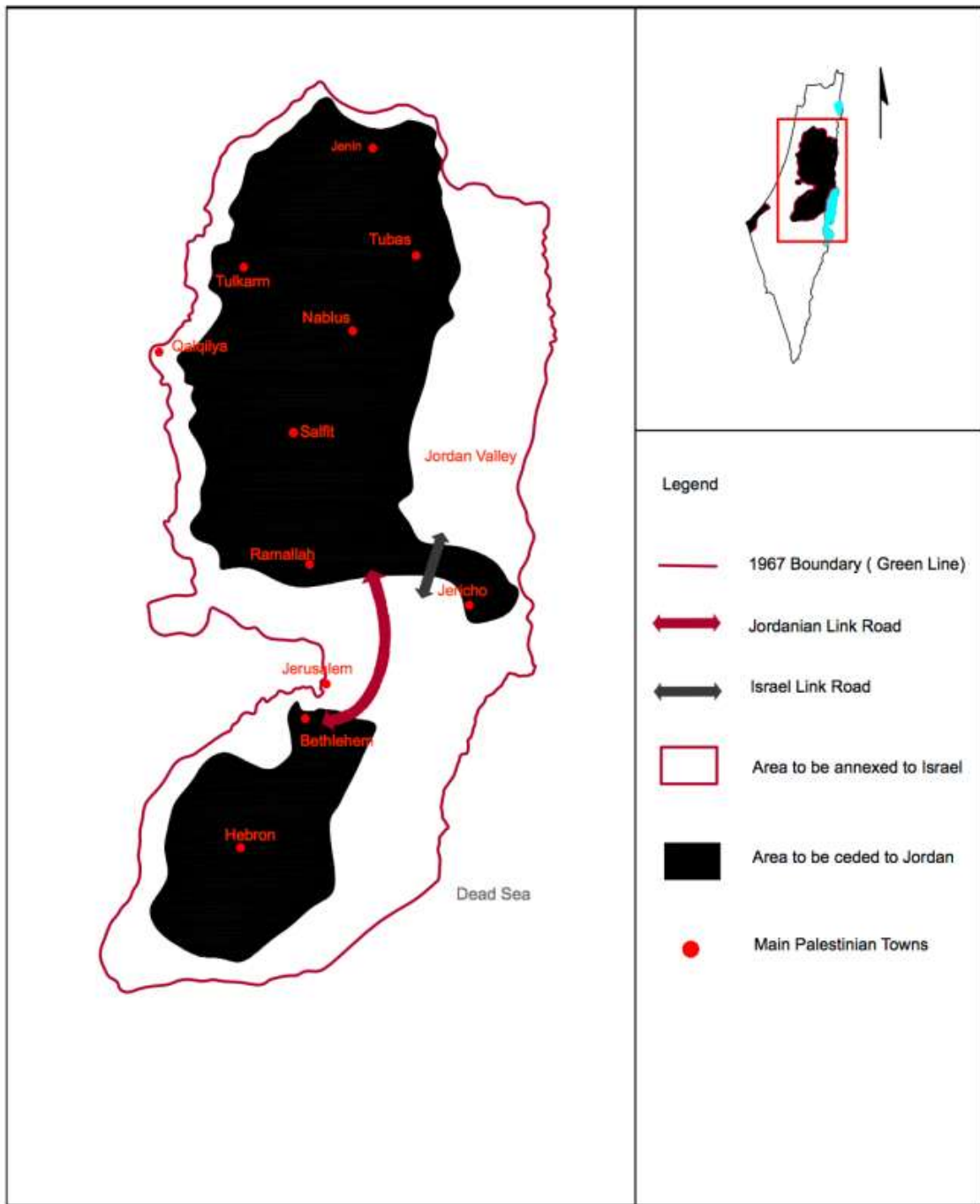


Figure (27): Allon Plan-1967.

Source: Passia.



The first settlements in the West Bank included the previously evacuated settlements of Gush Etzion <sup>2</sup> near Bethlehem and Beit Ha'arava<sup>3</sup> in the Dead Sea. In the present, there are 12 settlements in the bloc: Har Gilo, Neve Daniel, Keidar, Rosh Tzurim, El'azar, Migdal Oz, Alon Shvut, Kfar Etzion, Bat Ayin, Gva'ot, Beitar Illit, and Efrata (Etkes 2005). Beit Ha'arava was re-established after 1967 as a Nahal outpost. It became a civilian community in 1986. By early 1968, the first two settlements were established in the Jordan valley: Mehola, built south of the Palestinian village Bardala, in the northern Jordan Valley, and Qalya, in the northern Dead Sea area. The main settlement that established in this phase in the West Bank are Kiryat Arba in 1972 and Ma'ale Adummim in 1975 (B'Tselem, 2010). See figure (28)

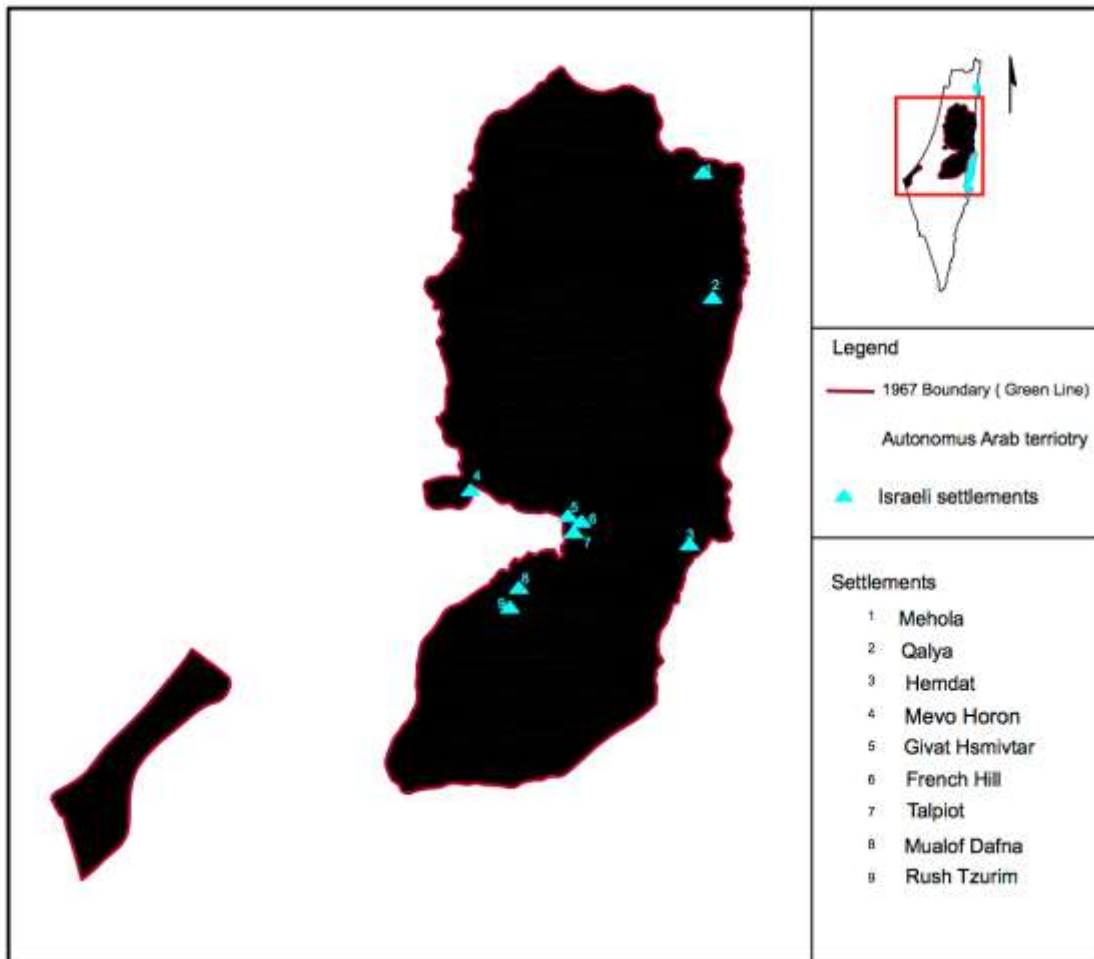
### **October War (1973)**

In October 1973, Egypt and Syria attacked Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, as a result of ignoring Israel and the US the President Anwar al-Sadat overture sign a peace agreement with Israel in exchange for the return of Egyptian territory lost in 1967 (the Sinai Peninsula). The surprise attack caught Israel off guard, and the Arabs achieved some early military victories (Beinin, 2014). October war results in Camp-David Accords, recover full sovereignty over the Suez Canal, the Return of navigation in the Suez Canal in 1975, the recovery of all land in the Sinai Peninsula and recover a part of the Syrian Golan Heights, including the city of (Kenitra) and return to Syrian sovereignty (Yukse, 2010).

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<sup>2</sup> "Gush Etzion" refers to the group of settlements located south of Jerusalem and in the north west of Bethlehem. It includes two large settlements: the large ultra-Orthodox settlement of Beitar Illit and Efrata.

<sup>3</sup> Beit Ha'rava was a Kibbutz settlement founded in 1940 in the Jordan valley area. Following the fall of the Etzion Bloc in 1948, the Jewish command ordered other isolated settlements to be abandoned and it was re-established after 1967.



Figure(28): Settlements Established During 1960s.

Source: Passia.

## **Second phase (1977-1984):**

The Likud government<sup>4</sup> of Menachem Begin, from 1977, was more supportive to settlement in other parts of the West Bank, by organizations like Gush Emunim<sup>5</sup> and the World Zionist Organization, and intensified the settlement activities. In 1977, Matityahu Drobles, head of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division, prepared a comprehensive plan for the establishment of colonies throughout the West Bank. the "Drobles Plan" was a plan for large-scale settlement in the West Bank meant to prevent a Palestinian state under the pretext of security became the framework for its policy. Most of the colonies that were established as part of the Drobles plan were constructed on the central mountain ridge around Palestinian population centers. The Drobles Plan embraced the aims of Gush Emunim and signaled a governmental shift away from the Allon Plan. (Yukse, 2010). See figure (29)

Israeli Agriculture Minister and former general Ariel Sharon, put a plan that approved by the Government of Israel on 2 October 1977, for a major extension of Jewish settlement in the West Bank and known as Sharon Plan. It was partially based on the Allon Plan. The plan was made up of four components. The first was establishment of urban settlements on the western reaches of the "Samaria Mountains<sup>6</sup>". The second was an extension of Jewish settlement in the Jordan Valley (Eastern Seam Zone), which began under the Allon Plan. The third was encircling East Jerusalem with a "belt" of Jewish settlements. The fourth was the building of roads linking the Western and Eastern Seam Zones, along with settlements to help secure them (Yukse, 2010). See figure (30)

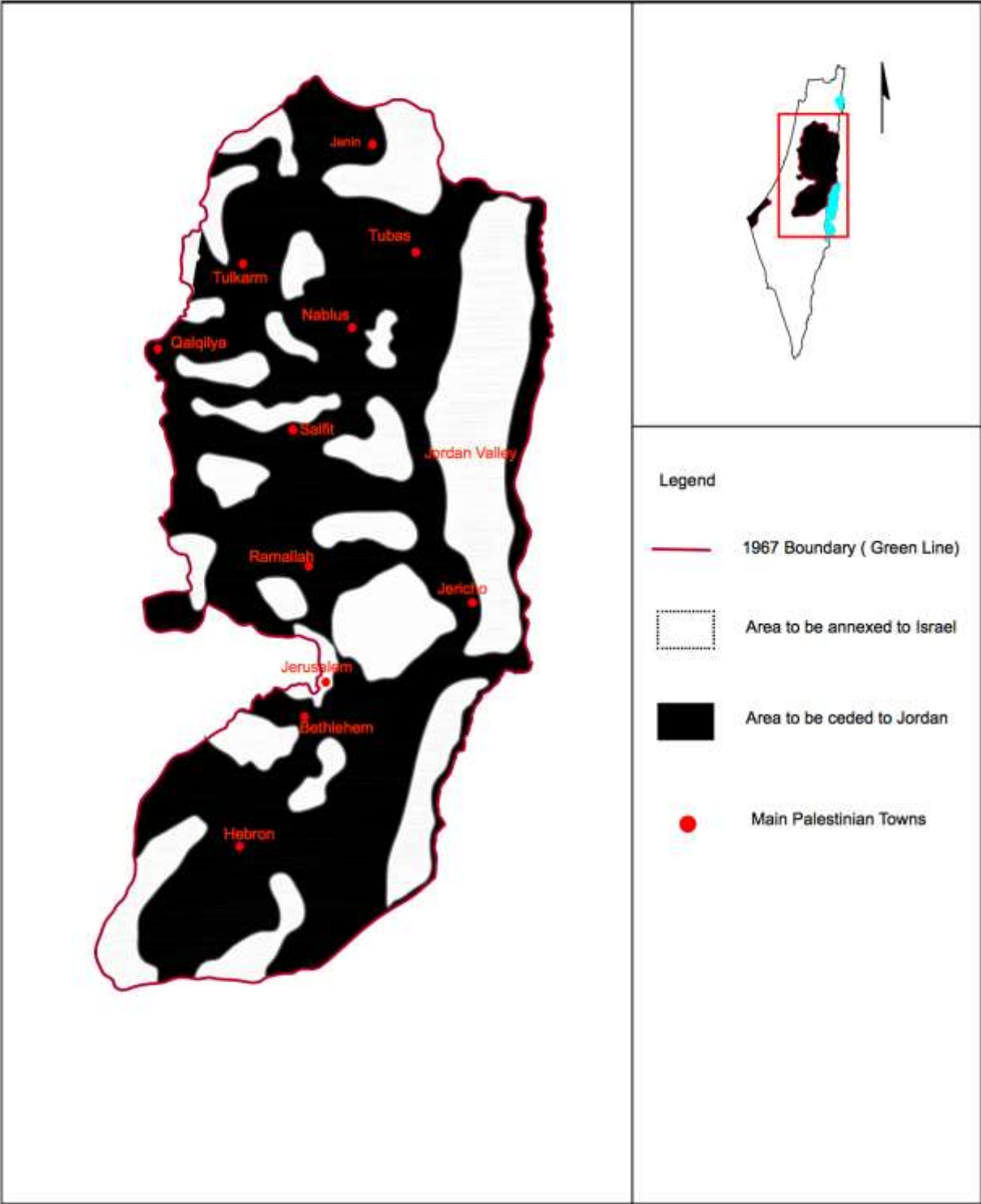
In September 1978, the Camp David Accords signed in Maryland. The accords worked out two agreements: a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel, and a general frame work the Palestinian question. In any case, Israel sabotaged negotiations by continuing to confiscate Palestinian lands and build new settlements in violation of the commitments Begin made to Carter at Camp David (Beinin, 2014). See figure (31)

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<sup>4</sup> The Likud government: a major center-right to right-wing political party in Israel. A secular party, it was founded in 1973 by Menachem Begi

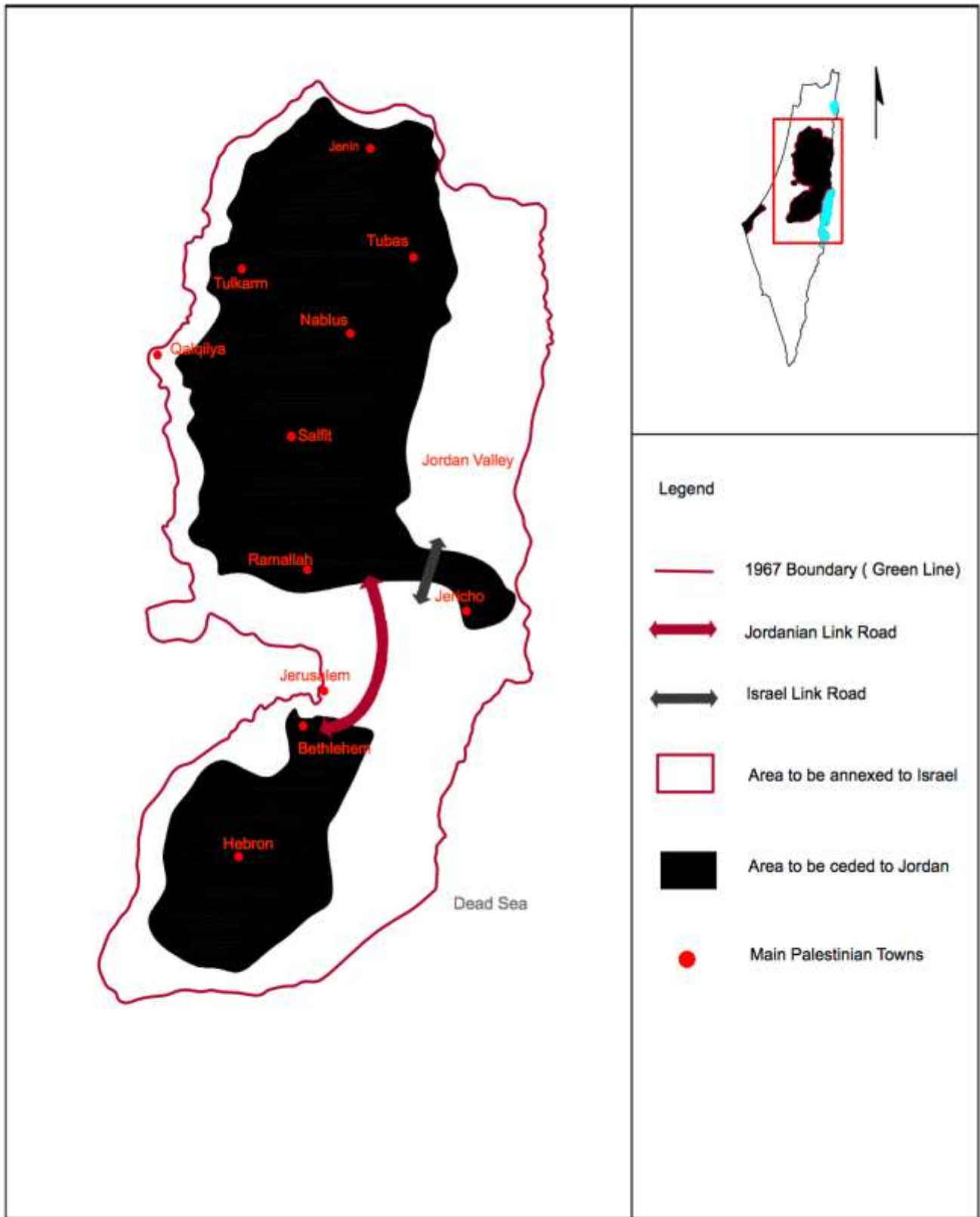
<sup>5</sup> Gush Emunim :an Israeli messianic, right-wing activist movement committed to establishing Jewish settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

<sup>6</sup> Since 1967, Samaria has been used by Israeli officials to refer to the north of the West Bank, as the administrative Judea and Samaria Area.



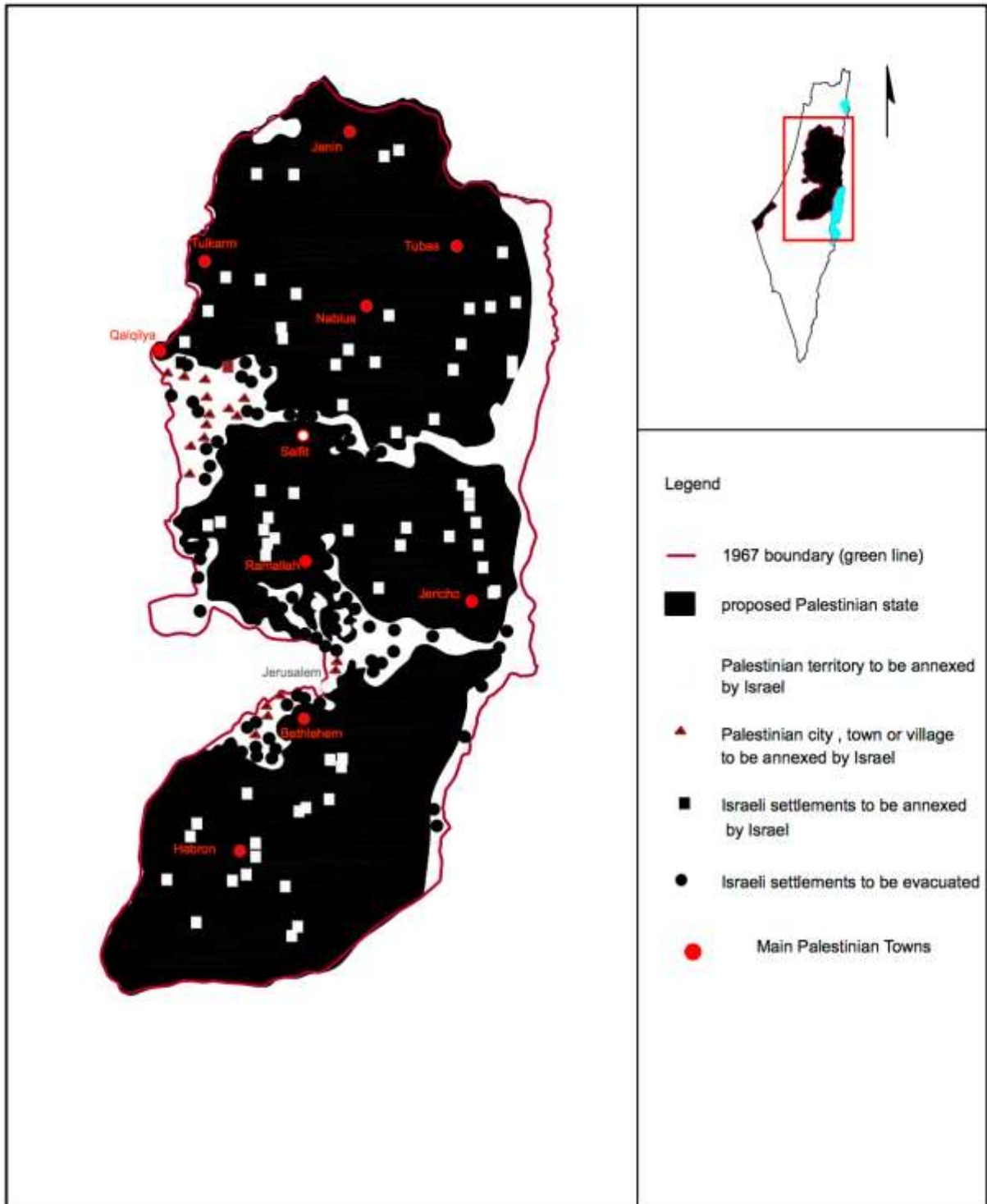
Figure(29): Drobles Plan -1978.

Source: Passia.



Figure(30): Sharon Plan -1982.

Source: B'tselem.



Figure(31): Camp David Proposal for West Bank – 1978.

Source: Passia.

The main settlement that established in this phase in the West Bank are: Elkana, Beit El, Karnei, Shomron, Ariel, and Giv'at Ze'ev. By 1982, Israel had been controlling between 30% - 40% of the land in the West Bank and almost a 33% of the land in the Gaza Strip with 64 civilian sites and the population of 12,500 excluding the military posts (B'Tselem, 2010). See figure (32)

### **Third phase (1985-1990):**

the pace of colonialism at this stage returned to what look like the first phase in the term of "quantum" due to the absence of suitable areas for colonization. In addition to the conflict in the colonial vision between the Labor and the Likud. The main settlement that established in this phase are Betar Illit, Oranit, Bat Ayin, Har Adar, and Ofarim (Yukse, 2010). See figure (33)

### **First Intifada (1987)**

In December 1987, the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza began a mass uprising against the Israeli occupation. The intifada involved hundreds of thousands of people, many with no previous resistance experience, including children and teenagers. It also involved many forms of civil disobedience, including general strikes, massive demonstrations, boycotts of Israeli products, refusal to pay taxes and political graffiti. It also included stone throwing and the erection of barricades to impede the movement of Israeli military forces. Israel tried to smash the intifada under the leadership of Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, army commanders instructed troops to break the bones of demonstrators. From 1987 to 1991, Israeli forces killed over 1,000 Palestinians, including over 200 under the age of 16 (Beinin, 2014).

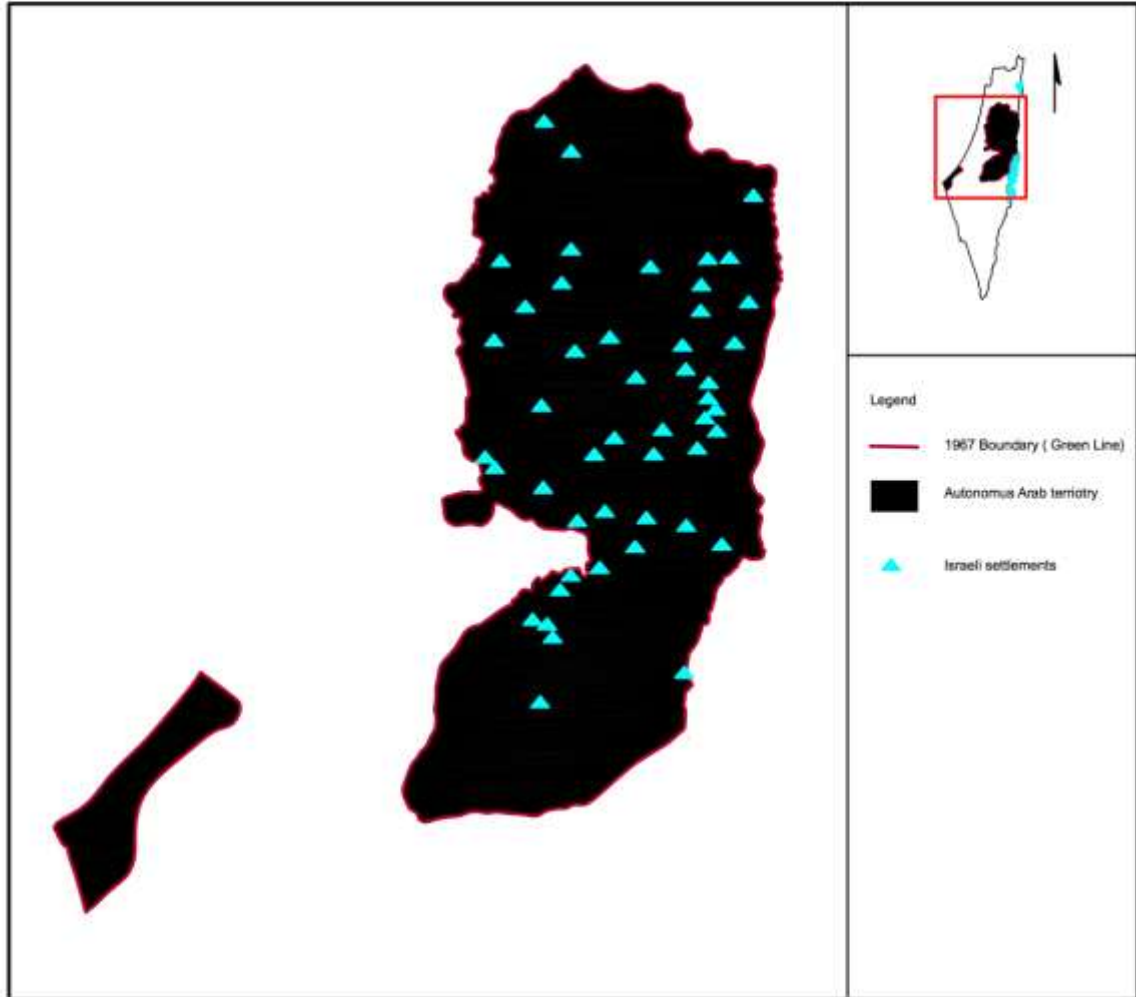


Figure (32): Settlements Established during 1970s.

Source: Foundation for Middle East Peace.



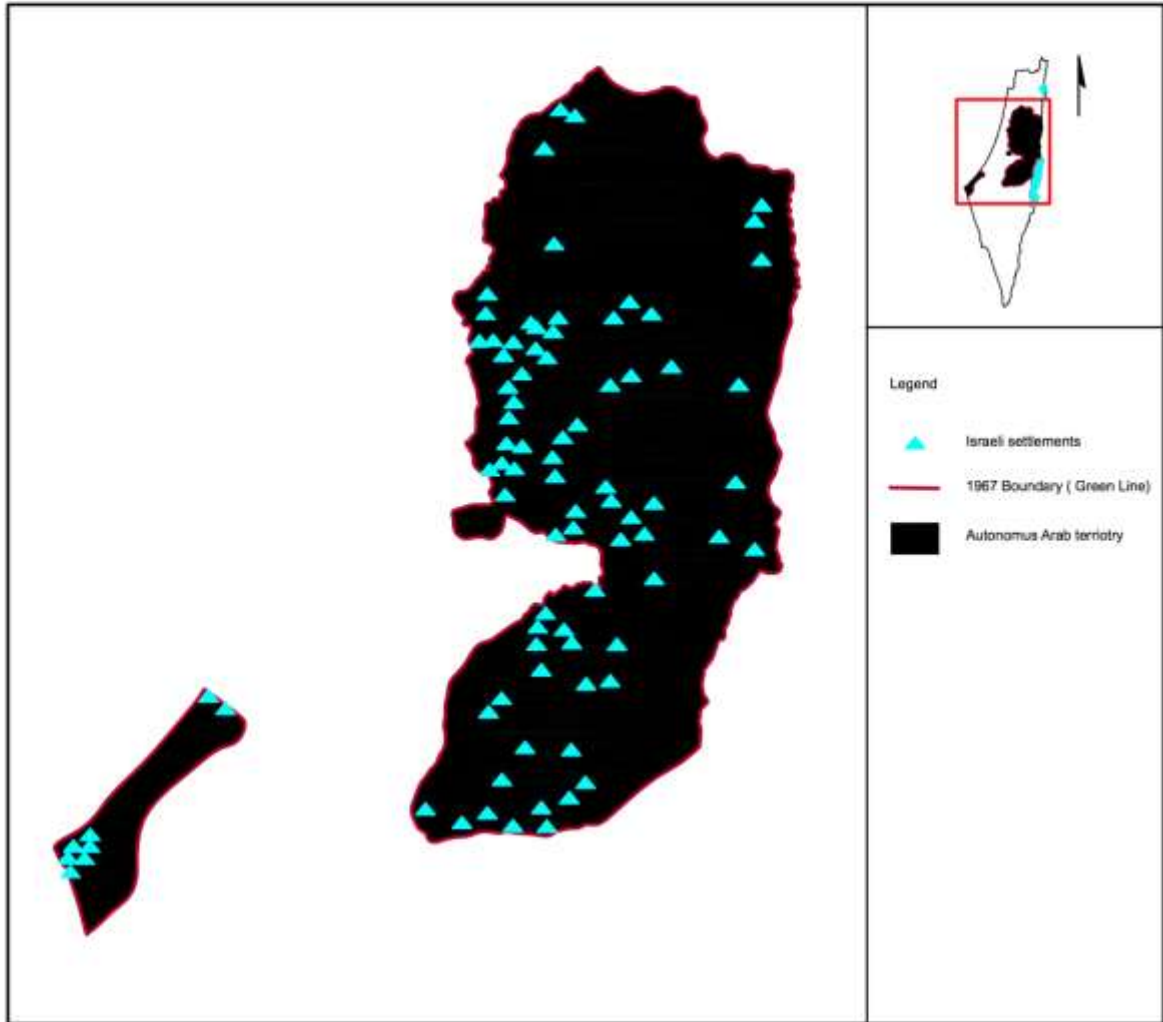
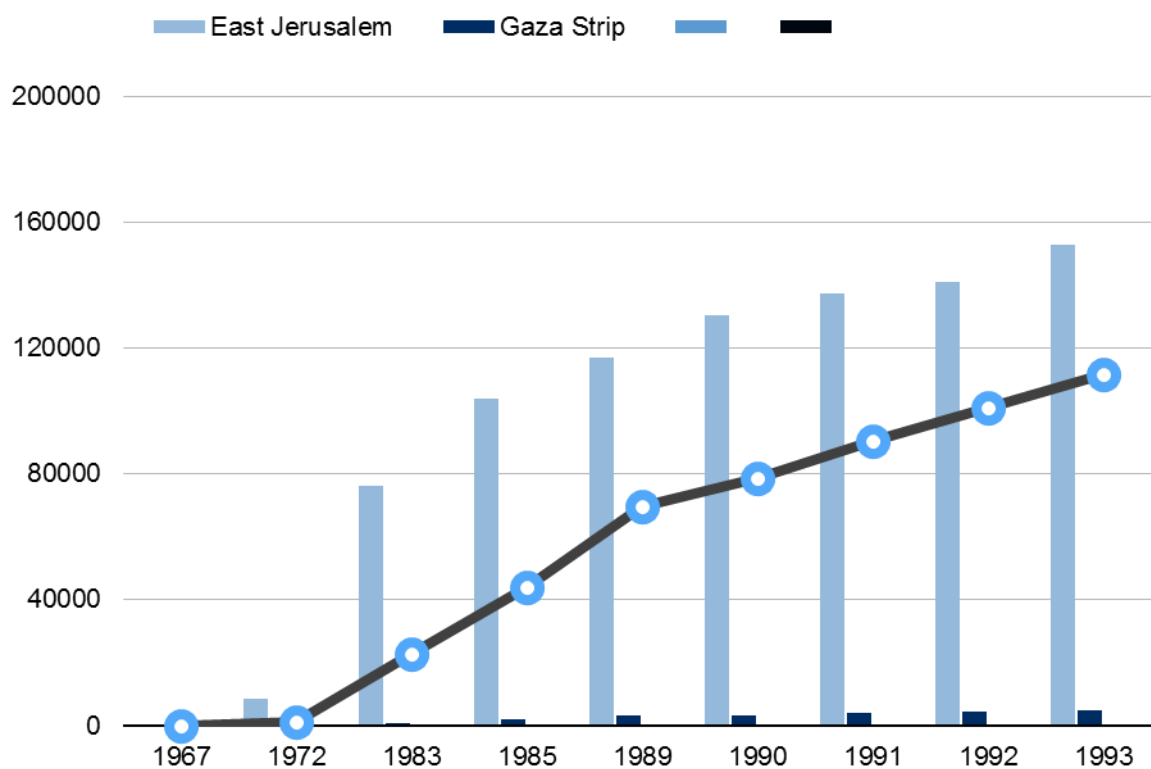


Figure (33): Settlements Established during 1980s.

Source: Foundation for Middle East Peace.

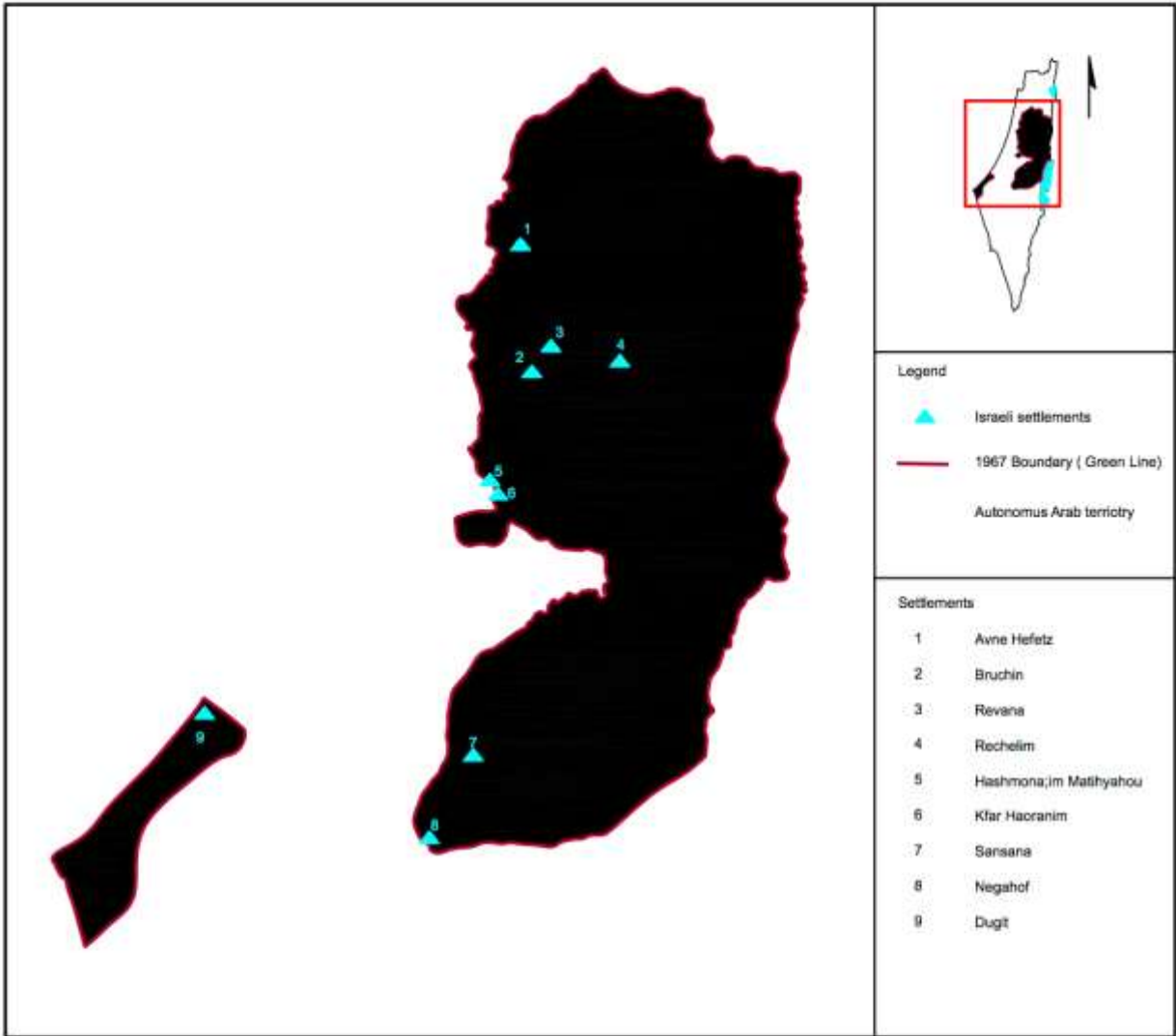
### Fourth phase (1991-1993):

The expansion of the colonies dropped. This is due to the peace process and what followed from international pressure on Israel to freeze colonization, and the lack of political stability in Israel during this stage (Yukse, 2010). The main settlement that established in this phase are: Avne Hefetz, Bruchin, Revana, Kfar Haoranim, and Negahof (B'Tselem,2010). See figure (34,35)



Figure(34): Israeli settler population(1967-1993).

Source: (B'Tselem, 2010).



Figure(35): Israeli settler population(1967-1993).

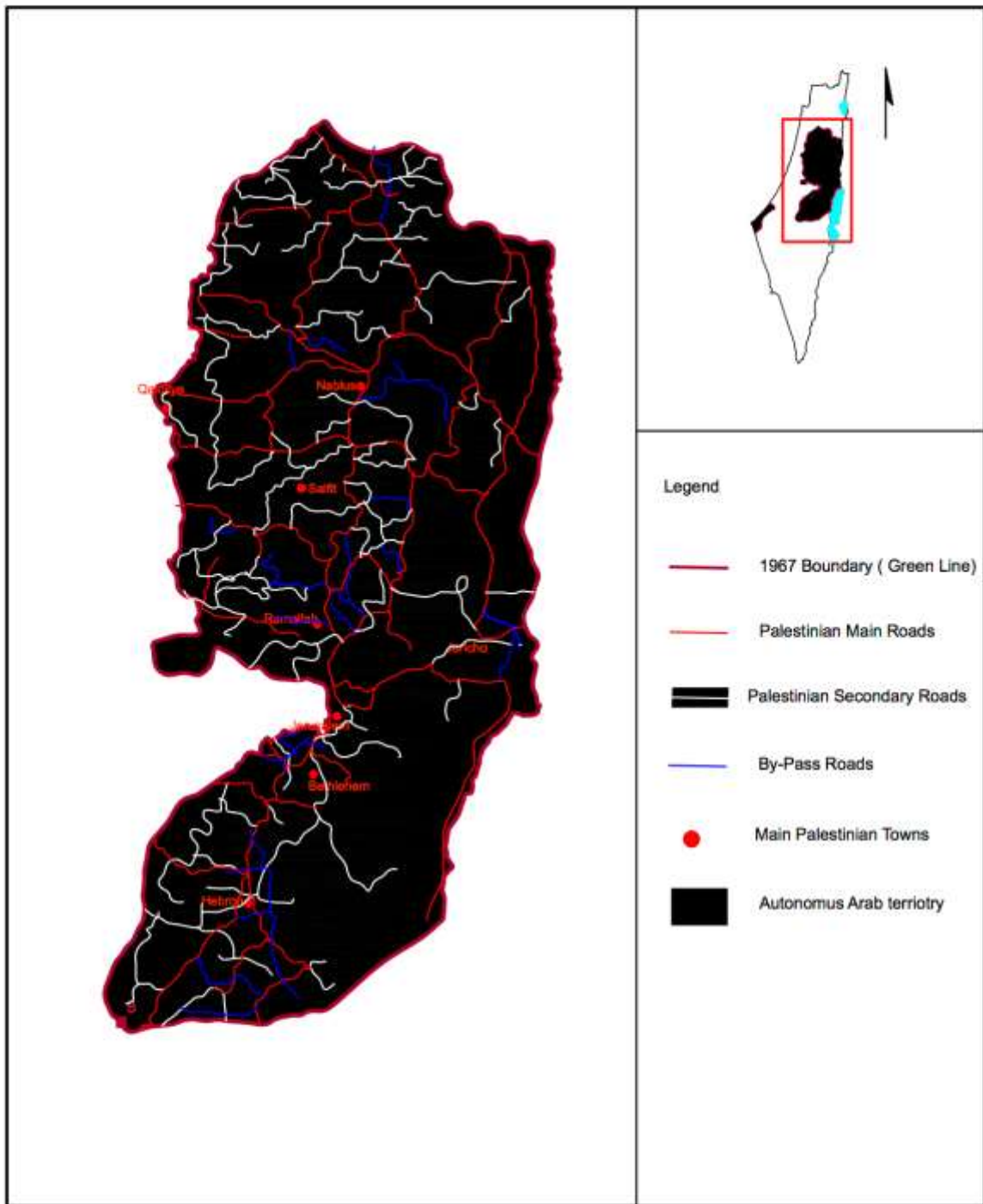
Source: (B'Tselem, 2010).

### **By-Pass Roads:**

Its construction began in 1970s; Israel has gradually created a new transportation grid in the West Bank. The purpose of much of the new road system is to "bypass" Palestinian towns and villages, connecting Israeli settlements to each other and to the Israeli transportation grid inside the Green Line. Many of these roads are thus referred to as "Bypass roads"(Etkes,2005).

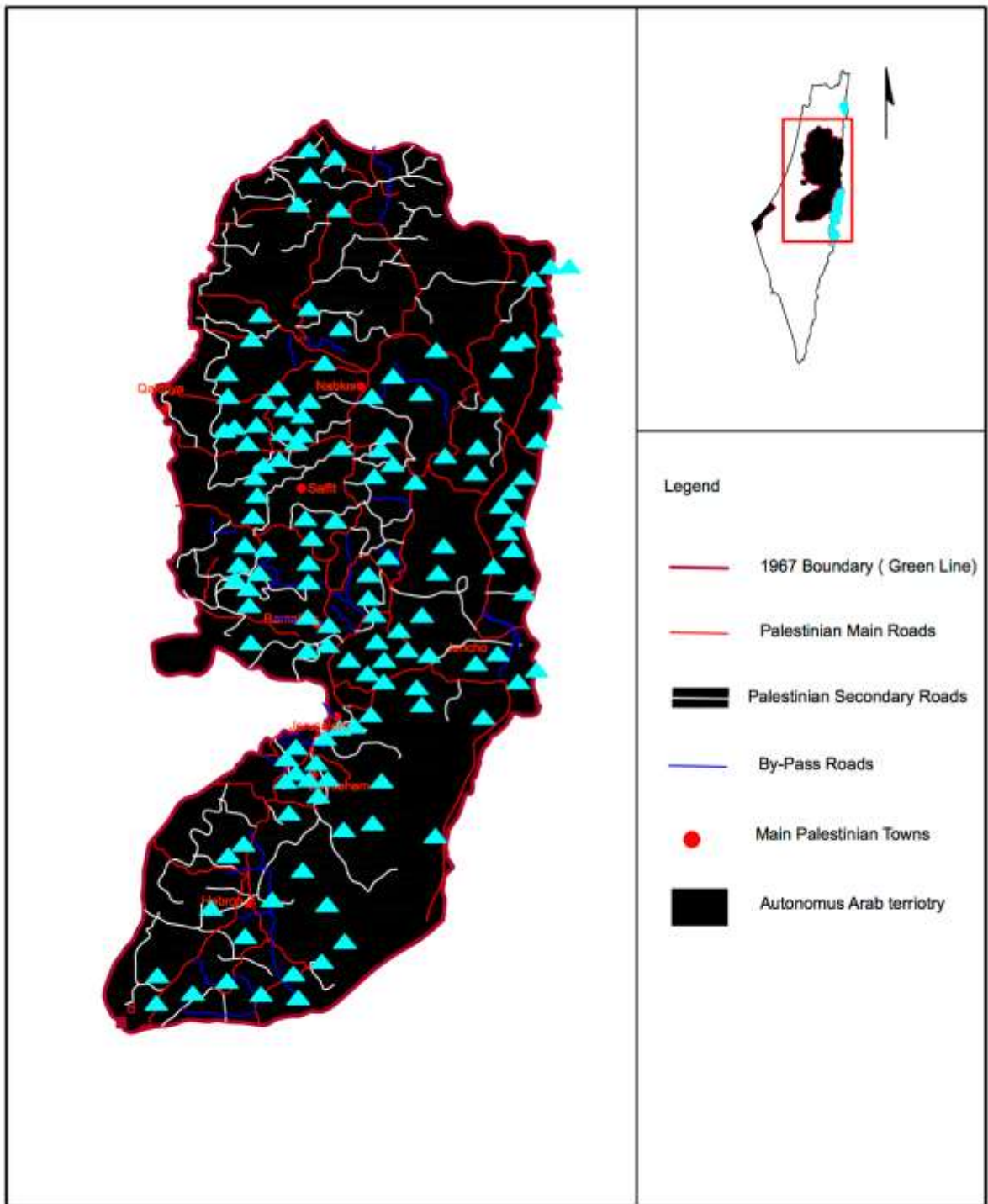
The idea of the bypass roads system, which enables access to settlements and travel between settlements without having to pass through Palestinian villages, was first raised during the settlement push in the late 1970s. The roads are the factor that motivate settlement in areas where settlement is important, and its [roads] advancement will lead to development and demand. One of the primary objectives determining the routes of the roads was to 'bypass the Arab population centers.' It was according to this conception that Israel built dozens of new roads in the West (Etkes,2005).See figure (36,37)

In many instances, the location of the settlements required new routes over difficult topographic terrain. Frequently, these roads served a small number of settlers, no more than a few dozen. The Israeli policy led, among other things, to extensive damage to the landscape of the West Bank. The construction far exceeded the changes needed to meet the transportation needs resulting from the increase in population and economy of the area (B'tselem, 2004).



Figure(36): By-Pass Roads 1993.

Source: B'tselem.



Figure(37): By-Pass Roads and Nearby Settlements 1993.

Source: B'tselem.

## **Palestine (1994-present):**

### **Gaza – Jericho (Oslo I), 1994**

In 1994, The Palestinian Authority was created and the Treaty of Gaza – Jericho provided for limited Palestinian self-rule in West Bank and Gaza Strip within five years (PASSIA, 2014).

As a first stage, the Gaza- Jericho deal offered little promise of eventual and drew criticism from across the Palestinian political spectrum (PASSIA, 2014).

The Israelis had severely limited their withdrawal from Gaza - retaining all settlements - connecting roads and a board –security- strip while redeploying from the populated areas, within three weeks from the date of the signing (PASSIA, 2014).

In all, the withdrawal from Gaza saw the Israelis retain and by virtue of the accord, partially legitimize their presence in some 40 % of the strip, see Figure (38) (PASSIA , 2014).

At Jericho, Israelis began work on a bypass road to link the surrounding settlements into a retaining perimeter ensuring the small pocket under Palestine authority control would remain isolated from the other Palestinian sites and with no access to the border crossing with Jordan. The two redeployments placed the Palestinians in control of desperately underdeveloped populated areas while denying them access to essential resource. see Figure (38) (PASSIA , 2014).

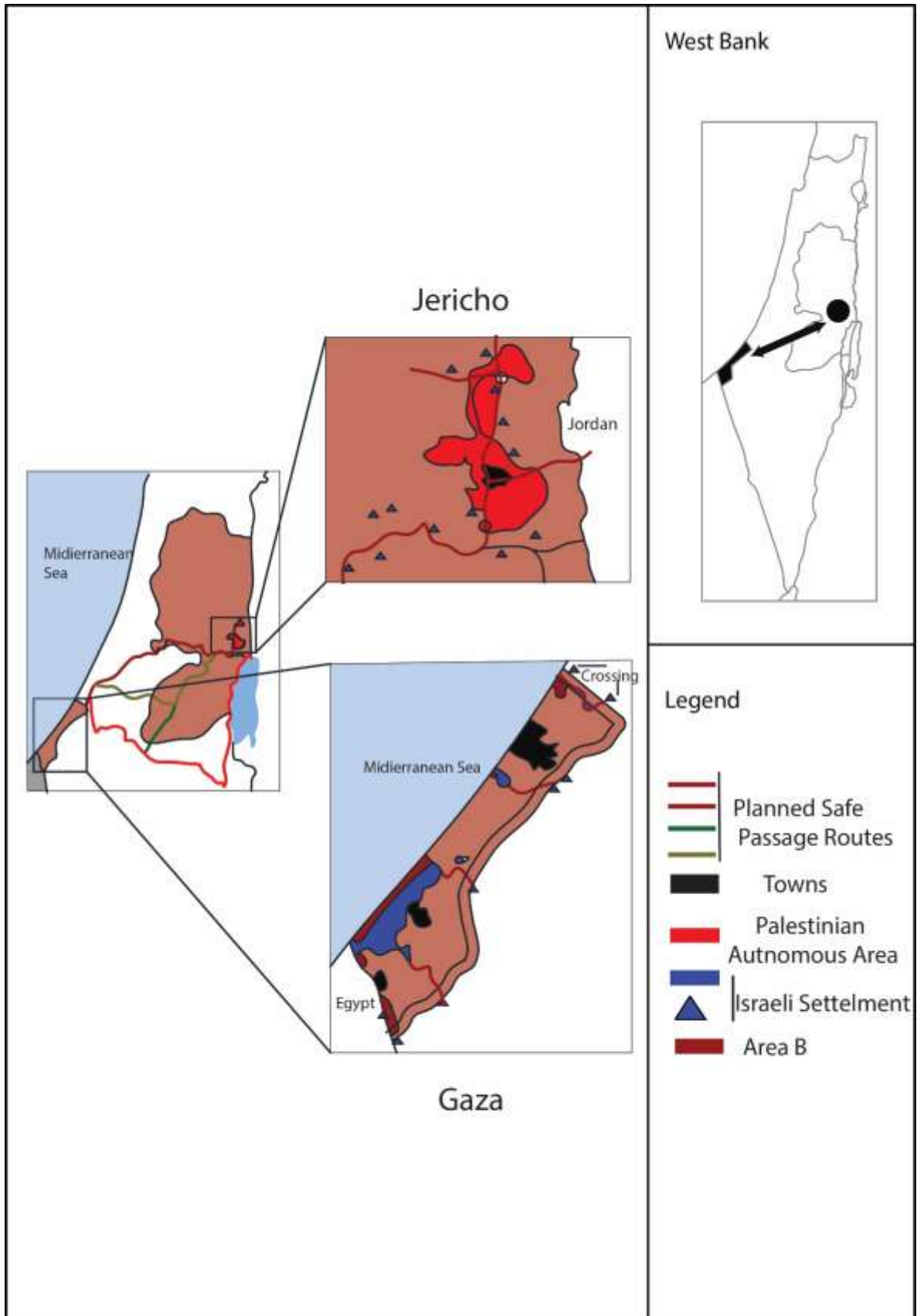


Figure (38): Gaza –Jericho Agreement 1994.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.



## **Interim Oslo II, 1995:**

This Agreement, also known as the Taba Agreement, was signed in September 24, 1995 in Taba in Egypt, and countersigned four days later in Washington. (Council on Foreign Relations, 1995). Among its major provisions, it calls for further Israeli troop redeployments beyond the Gaza and Jericho areas. Under the accord, Israel was first scheduled to redeploy from the major Palestinian population centers in the West Bank (the second redeployment) and later from all rural areas (the third redeployment), with the exception of Israeli settlements and the Israeli-designated military areas (PASSIA, 2014).

In detailing, the agreement divided the West Bank and Gaza into three areas, each with distinctive borders and rules for administration and security controls. Area A, it includes all the areas from which Israeli military control has been transferred to the administration of the Palestinian Authority, including the areas of Gaza and Jericho, and the seven major Palestinian population centers in the West Bank (Nablus, Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Jenin and Hebron) as shown in figure (39). The Palestinian Authority now has full responsibility for internal security and public order, as well as full responsibility for civil affairs (PASSIA, 2014).

As for Area B, it includes 450 Palestinian towns and villages in the West Bank. In these areas, as in Area A, the Palestinian Authority controls all civil authority. However, it differs from Area A in that Israel maintains overriding security authority in order to safeguard its citizens and to combat terrorism. While Area C, comprised of the unpopulated areas of the West Bank, including areas of strategic importance to Israel and the settlements, where Israel retains full responsibility for security (PASSIA, 2014).

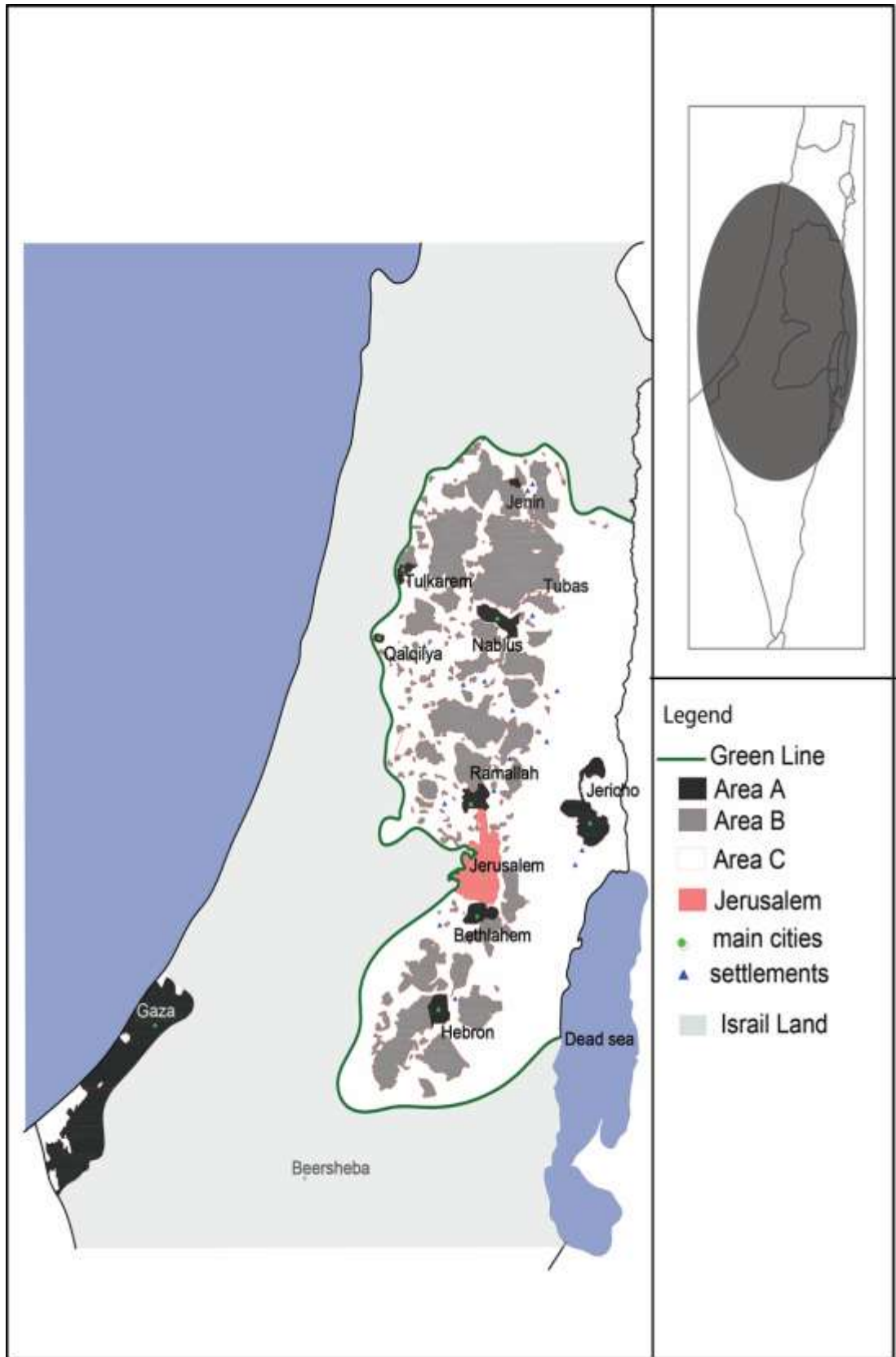


Figure (39): Interim Oslo II, 1995.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

According to the Oslo II interim, Areas A and B, consisting of approximately 3 percent and 24 percent respectively of the West Bank, contained the majority of the Palestinian Population as shown in figure(40) Area C consisted of sparsely or unpopulated areas, Israeli military installations and Jewish settlements (PASSIA, 2014).

So less than 30% of the West Bank has been conceded by Israel to be Palestinian areas, while 70% of the West Bank will remain in Israeli hands—at least in the initial stage of the redeployment. As shown on the figure (39), the Palestinian areas are broken up into more than 100 enclaves totally enclosed within the Israeli area and nowhere contiguous with the 1948 Green Line or with the Jordanian border. Bearing in mind the relatively small area of the West Bank, all of the Palestinian enclaves are very small. (Collins, 1995).

Though in the Oslo II agreement a map was employed and initial redeployments agreed in advance, it's three further redeployments, negotiated in the subsequent Wye River and Sharm Esh-Sheikh Agreements were signed in the absence of a map and were based on percentages alone. See figure (41). (PASSIA, 2014).

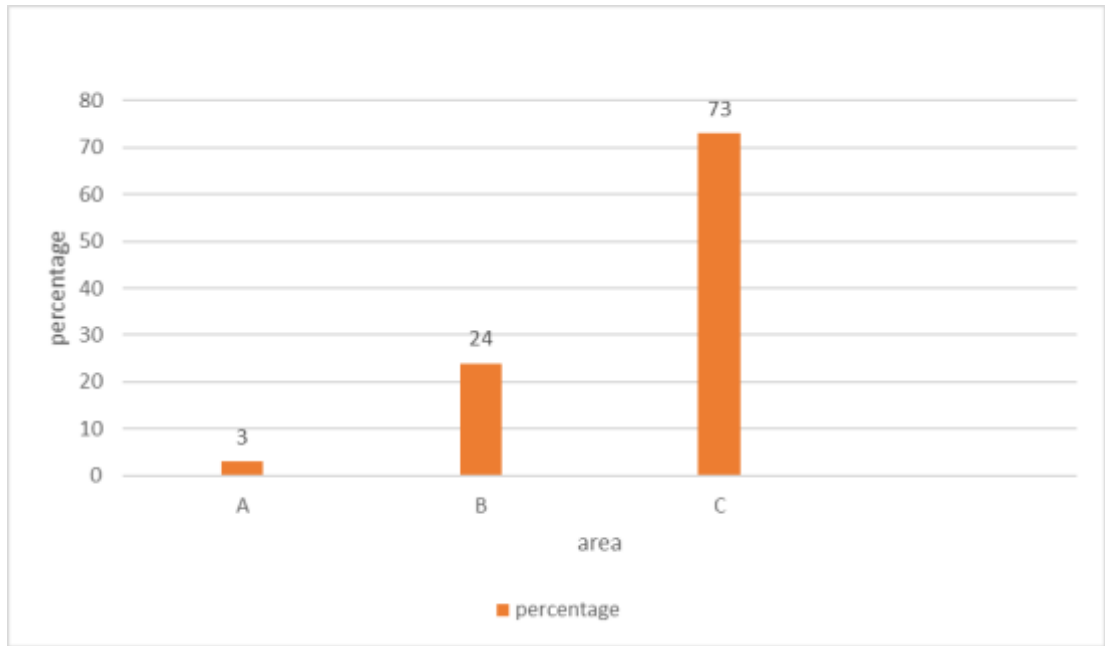


Figure (40): Interim Oslo II area classification percentage.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.

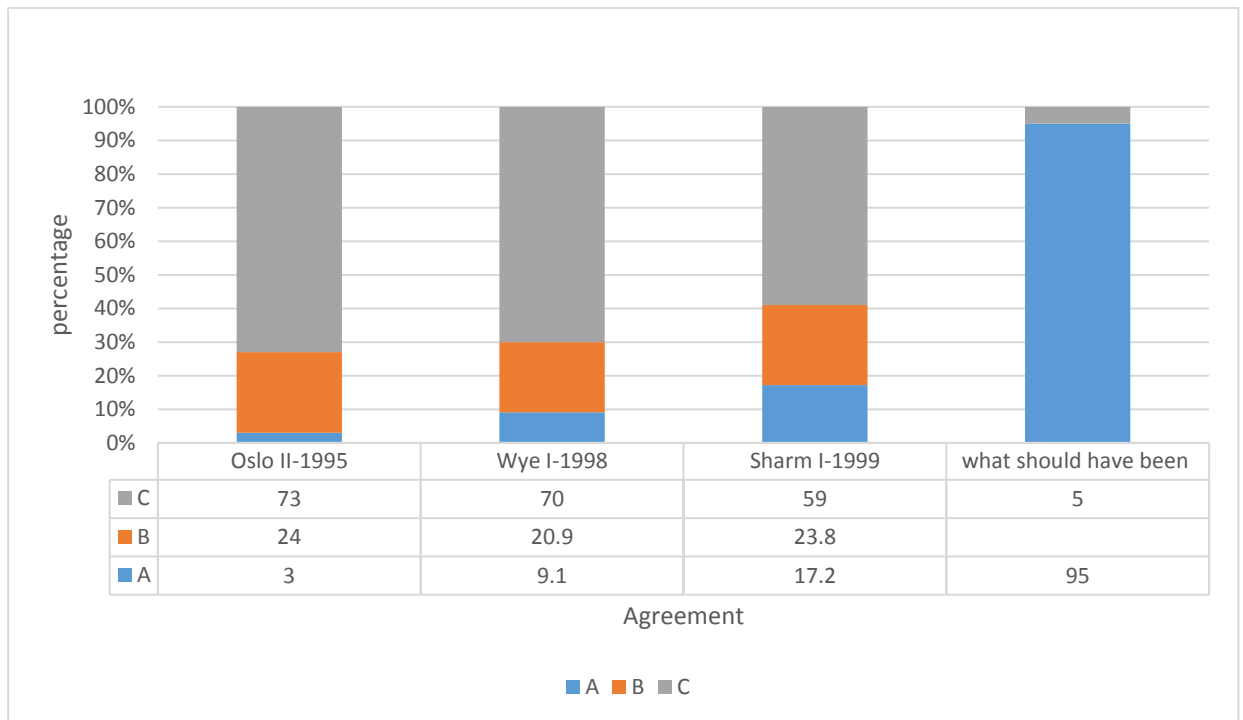


Figure (41): area classification percentage according to agreements.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.

### **Wye River memorandum, 1998:**

During the mid of October 1998, US President Bill Clinton held a Middle East summit conference at the Wye River Plantation, in Maryland during mid-October 1998. The Israeli delegation was headed by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat headed the Palestinian group. As a result of the negotiations, the Wye River Memorandum was signed by Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat on October 23, 1998 in a ceremony that was also attended by King Hussein of Jordan (PASSIA, 2014).

Foreign Minister Sharon described it as, “the best agreement possible”. Israel agreed to withdraw from an unspecified further 13% of the west bank, transferring 12% from Area C to Area B and 1% from Area C to Area A .In addition, Israel was to transfer 14.2% from Area B to Area A ,as shown in figure (42).The third redeployment was then to be discussed by a committee, but the US assured Israel it could decide that solutions will be satisfactory .Netanyahu announced that the third redeployment would not exceed 1%. The first two transfers-to be made in three stages-would leave the PA with 17.2% of the west bank, along with civil responsibility in 23.8% (Area B), while Israel would retain total control in 59 % ( PASSIA, 2014).

The Wye memorandum was signed in the absence of a map, leaving Israel free to impose its territorial strategy upon the redeployments. Foreign minister Sharon addressed the settlers after Wye as follows: 17 new outposts were erected and work had begun 15 new bypass roads. Israel transferred 2% of the West Bank from Area C to Area B and 7.1% from B to A on 20 November 1998.The new Area A portions were around Jenin. Four days later the Gaza airport was allowed to open. Then, in a final effort to regain the extreme-right support, Netanyahu suspended the process and, despite US State Department assurance of PA compliance, issued five new conditions to the PA. This blocked the redeployments after only one phase to the Oslo II framework. But the Likud’s disservice to the peace process was matched by a disastrous economy and clumsy coalition brokering, and on 23 December 1998, the Knesset voted to dissolve itself bringing the Netanyahu term to an end and halting Wye redeployments. As shown in figure (41), the PA was left with 9.1% of the West Bank, with 20.9% in Area B and the remaining 70% under exclusive Israeli control (PASSIA, 2014).

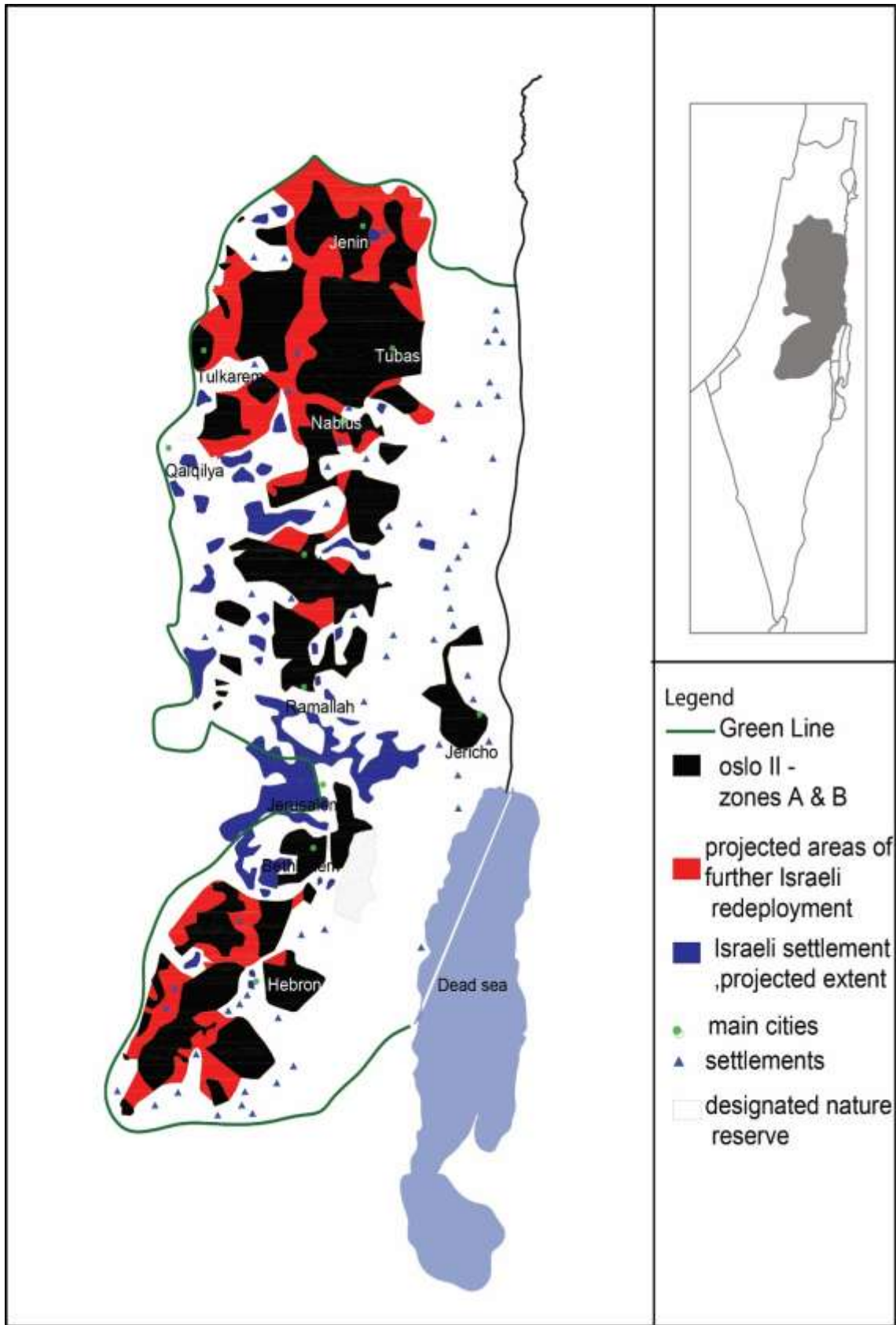


Figure (42): Wye River memorandum, 1998.

Source: PASSIA,2014.

## **Sharm Esh-sheikh agreement 1999:**

The Wye River Memorandum transformed the first and second further redeployments of Oslo II into three phases, while placing the third at Israeli discretion. When Israel froze the Wye process, only one part of the three-phased two redeployments had been implemented. No discussion on the size or location of the third had begun (PASSIA, 2014).

On 4 September 1999, the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum was signed in Egypt by Ehud Barak and Yasser Arafat, this agreement was needed because the timetable of the Oslo Peace Process, most recently in the form of the Wye River agreement of 1998 had seriously slipped due to Palestinian non-compliance with the security requirements and the consequent Israeli refusal to continue with scheduled redeployments. The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum restated the commitment of the two sides to full implementation of all agreements reached since the first Oslo Agreement of September 1993, and attempted to resolve the outstanding issues of the interim status, in particular those set out in the Wye Memorandum, in order to form a bridge between the completion of the interim period and the initiation of the permanent status negotiations on an accelerated basis (PASSIA, 2014).

Continuously with the Wye percentages, the new schedule required Israel to transfer 11% of the West Bank from Area C to Area B and 7.1% from B to A. The plan called for final status talks to commence on 13 September 1999 and conclude by 13 September 2000 (PASSIA, 2014).

On 10 September, Israel transferred 7% from Area C to Area B. On 6 January 2000, the second transfer, of 2% from Area B to A and 3 % from C to B, was made. Then, on 21 March 2000, Israel transferred the third installment, 6.1% from Area B to A and 1% from C to B. No progress was made with the third deployment, by then nearly three years late (PASSIA, 2014).

With the transfers, the PA came to control 17.2% of the West Bank (Area A) and hold civil responsibility in 23.8% (Area B), while Israel retained exclusive control over 59% (Area C) see Figure(41,43) (PASSIA, 2014) .

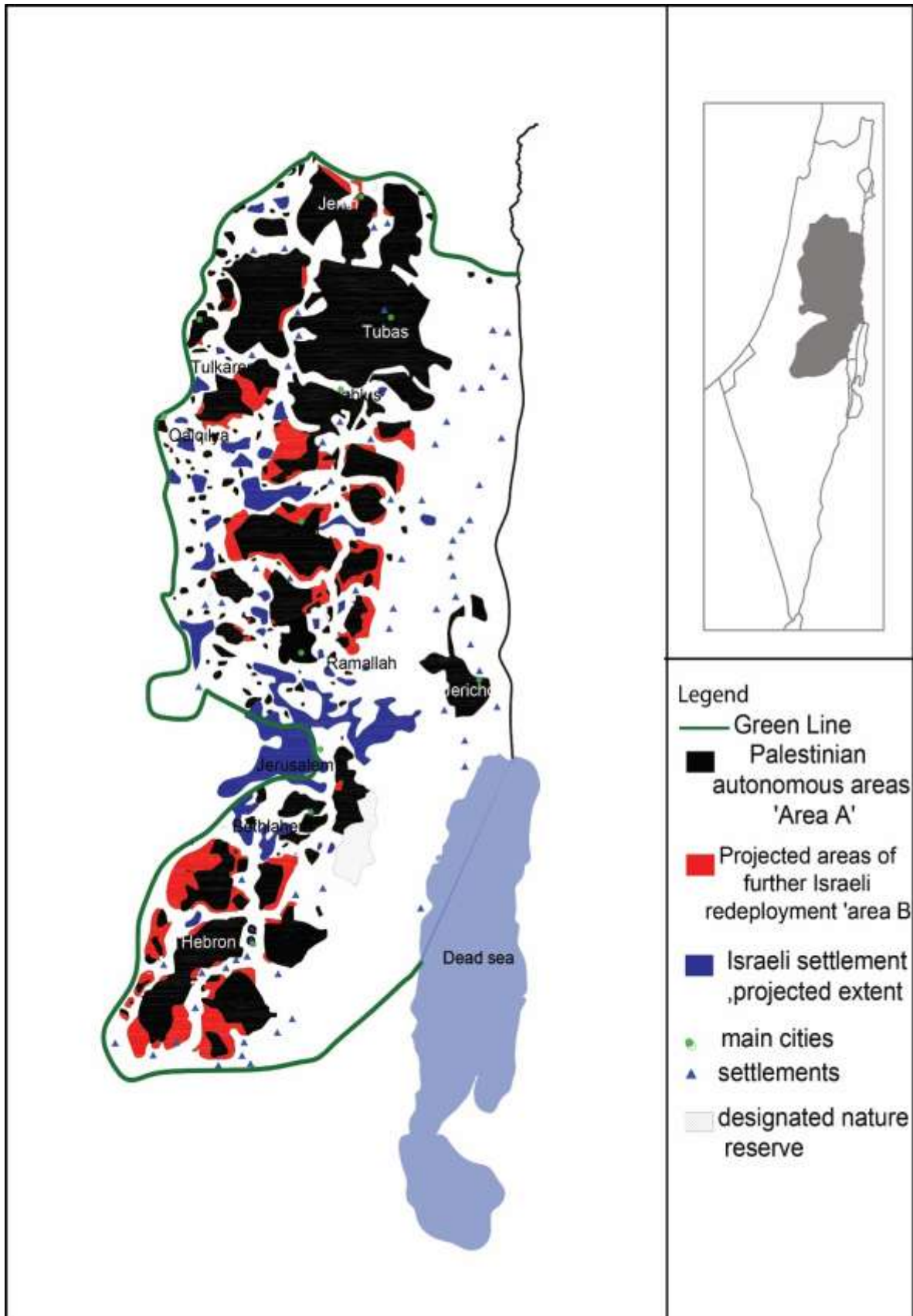


Figure (43): Sharm Esh-sheikh agreement, 1999.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.



## **Camp David Agreement, 2000:**

The summit of Camp David took place between 11 and 25 July 2000 and was an aim to end the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, so in July 2000, Camp David negotiations on the long-overdue agreement took place (PASSIA, 2014).

The Barak proclaimed his “red lines” must don’t talk with these: Israel would not return to its pre-1967 borders, East Jerusalem with its 175,000 Jewish settlers would remain under Israeli sovereignty; Israel would annex settlement blocs in the West Bank containing some 80 percent of the 180,000 Jewish settlers; and Israel would accept no legal or moral responsibility for the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem so no deal with this (PASSIA, 2014).

The Palestinians claim of the spirit of the Oslo Declaration of Principles that sought Israeli withdrawal from the vast majority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including East Jerusalem, and recognition of an independent state in those territories (PASSIA, 2014).

So in the plan of Camp David to change the lands that initial Israel (Designated security zone) to be transferred to Palestinian sovereignty as shown in figure (44) (PASSIA, 2014).

But Camp David agreement was impossible to achieve under the wide gap between the two parties, especially on the issues of Jerusalem and the refugees so the summit ended without an agreement (PASSIA, 2014).

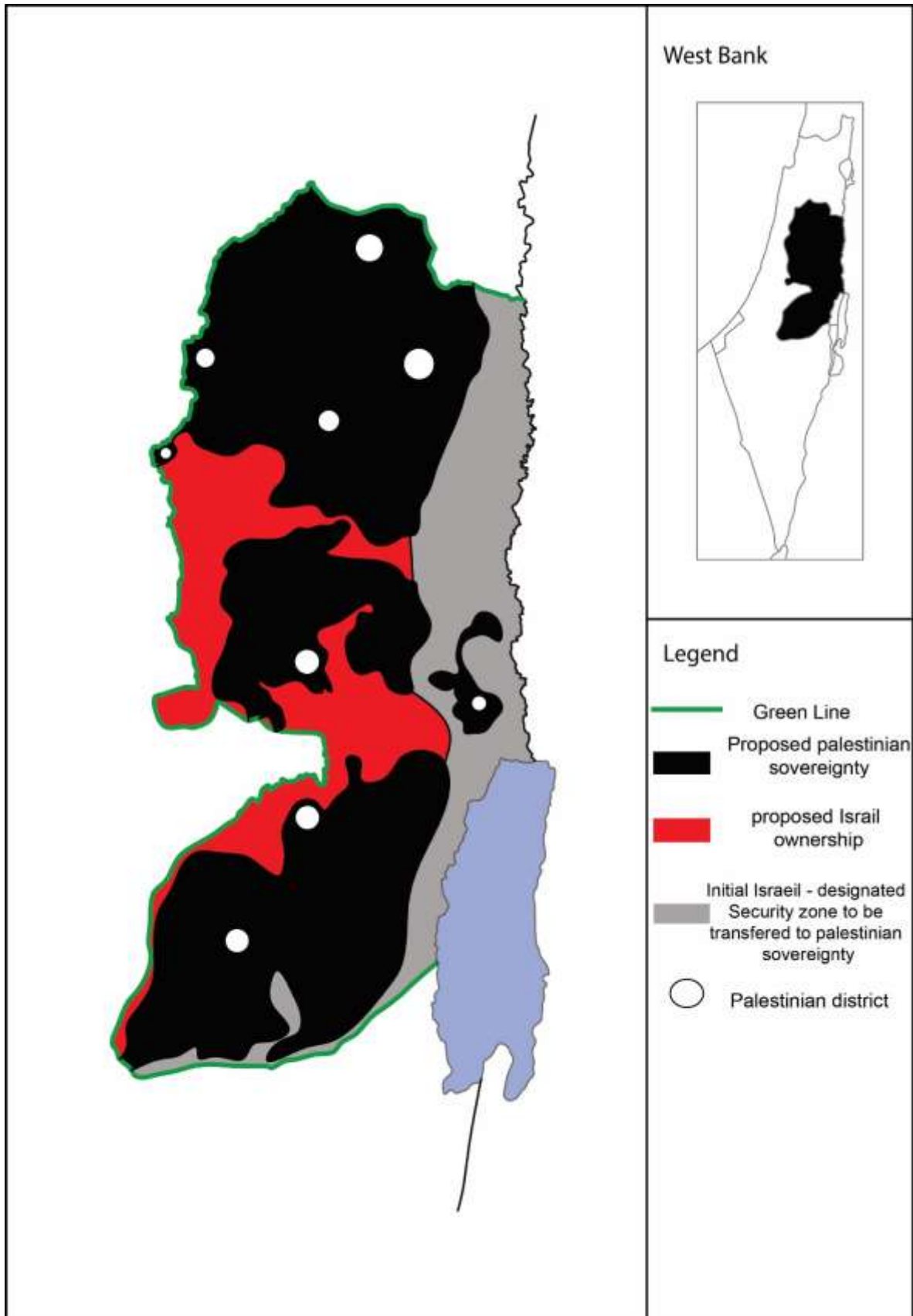


Figure (44): Camp David Proposal 2000.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.

## **Second intifada:**

Starting from the end of 1999 there was a general feeling of frustration among the Palestinians of the end of the prescribed period for the application of the final solution, according to the Oslo agreements and the sense of frustration because of the stall between the Palestinian and Israeli sides after the Camp David Summit, in addition to Israel's failure to apply for many of the aspects that were agreed upon in Oslo or agreements and subsequent negotiations as a result of these problems the second intifada began combined with daily violations upon Palestinian in the occupied territories, as well as the corruption in the Palestinian Authority (Beinin and Hajjar , 2014).

The second intifada was much bloodier than the first. Officials justified waging full-scale war on Palestinians in the Occupied Territories by arguing that the law enforcement model (policing and riot control, while denying that those stateless enemies had any right to use force, even in self-defense so as a result of second intifada is Apartheid wall (Beinin and Hajjar, 2014).

## **Apartheid wall:**

In 2002, Sharon authorized the construction of the apartheid wall to separate Israel and the West Bank (PASSIA, 2014).

Sharon embraced the concept of a separation barrier only when he understood that it was impossible demographically impossible for Israel to annex all of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and remain a majority Jewish state (PASSIA, 2014).

The apartheid wall runs mostly to the east of the green line, marking the border between Israel and the West Bank. It cuts the two communities, blocks travelling even within towns and villages, and has totally reconfigured the geography of the West Bank (PASSIA, 2014).

The area between the Green Line and the barrier -about 9.5 percent of the West Bank- has been a closed military area since 2003 as shown in figure (45), functionally detaching it from the West Bank and annexing it to Israel (PASSIA, 2014).

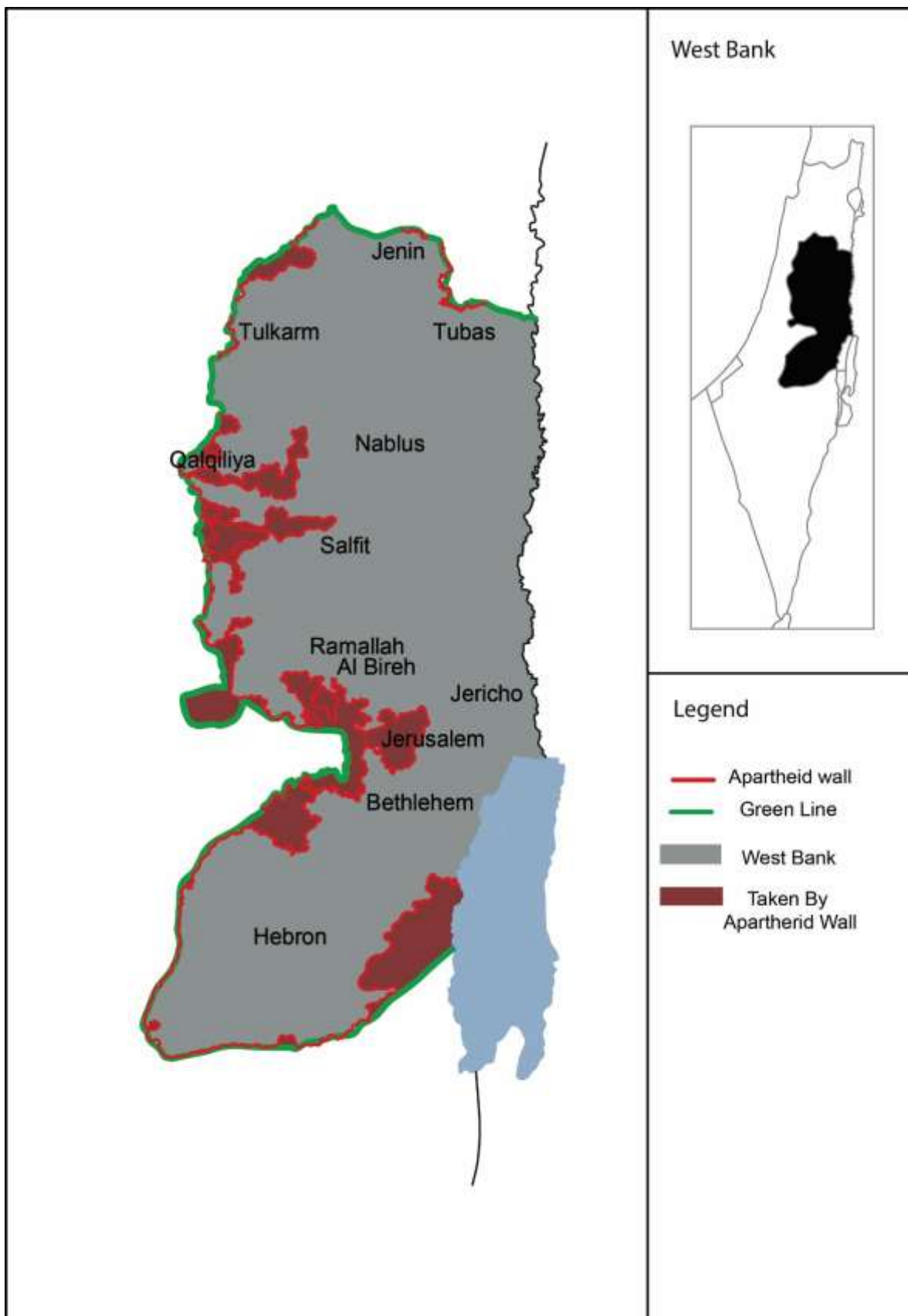


Figure (45): Apartheid wall 2003.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.

## **Movement:**

### **Bypass roads in West Bank, 1994:**

Since 1993, the State of Israel has invested over 3 billion dollars in the construction of a grid of new roads for settlers in the West Bank (ARIJ, 2015).

The new road network's aim is to create infrastructure that facilitates the expansion of settlements, reduces the military presence to these highways only, and leaves partly-autonomous Palestinian enclaves in the entire West Bank which are under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority, divided up by the grid of settler roads with each enclave separated each from the other and the single exit road from each ghetto easily monitored by Israeli military checkpoints or other control mechanisms (gates, earth mounds, flying checkpoints) (ARIJ, 2015).

At the end of 1994, the Rabin government launched a program of construction of 400 kms of new roads, linking the settlements directly to the Israeli state or connecting them to each other. The project required the confiscation of 1600 hectares of land, since the al-Aqsa Intifada, large stretches of roads have been closed to Palestinians, who have been forced to take many time-consuming detours, sometimes using dirt roads, and to wait hours at the military checkpoints, whether fixed or temporary, which regularly punctuate the roads. And the major of road No. 60, 90 as shown in figure (46) (ARIJ, 2015).

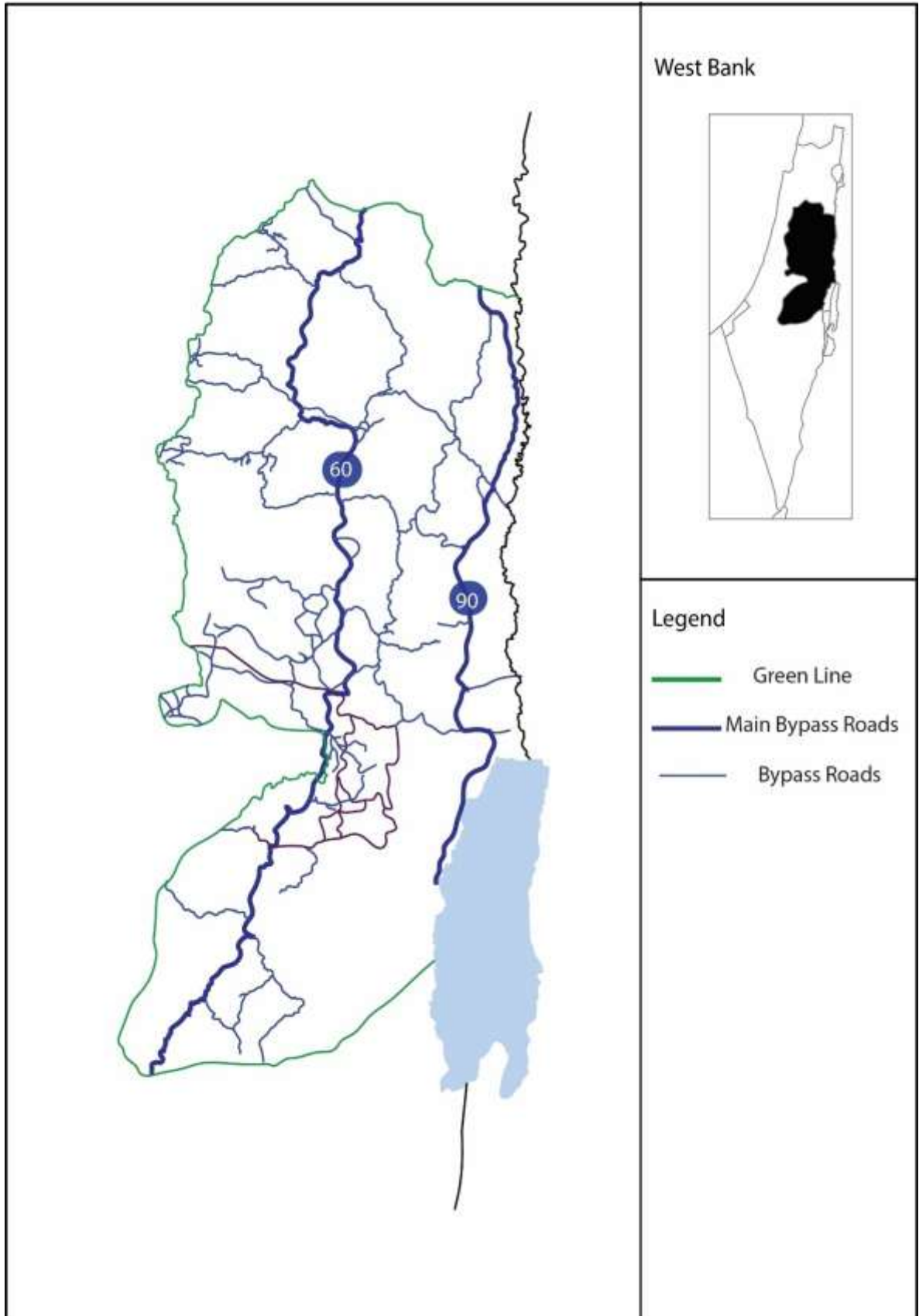


Figure (46): Bypass Road in West Bank 1994.

Source: ARIJ, 2015.

## **Protocol Concerning Safe Passage between West Bank and the Gaza strip, 1999:**

The need for a (safe passage for persons and transportation between Gaza Strip and Jericho area) was laid down as early as the 1993 Declaration of Principles (PASSIA, 2014).

It was meant to provide and guarantee the (territorial continuity) stipulated in all the Oslo Accords. The route of the (safe passage) and its operational modalities was negotiated and agreed upon in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement of 1994 to get freedom for Palestinian of movement between the west bank and the Gaza strip. Prior to the consent of the Israel side on safe passage, near total restriction of movement of Palestinian residents between the two Palestinian-ruled areas formed a considerable barrier to the development of the Palestinian economy (PASSIA, 2014)

Designed crossing points in Gaza were Eraz (for persons and vehicles) and Karni (goods only) and in the west bank Tarkumiya and Mevo Horon, safe passage road (Gaza – Ramallah) and safe Passage Road (Gaza – Hebron) as shown in figure (47) (PASSIA, 2014).

However, disagreements over how to operate the land link and where in the Gaza strip to locate a joint office further delayed its opening until 18 October, when the passage from Erez checkpoint to Tarkumiya near Hebron finally opened. The northern route was supposed to become operational by January 2000 pending agreement of both sides on its exit point in the west bank. However, the protocol was never implemented in full and the –safe passage- between Gaza and Hebron operated for less than a year until it was closed on 8 October 2000 (PASSIA, 2014).



Figure (47): Protocol concerning Safe Passage between the West Bank and the Gaza, 1999.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.



## **Agreed Documents On movement and access from and to Gaza, 2005:**

On November 15, 2005, negotiators from Israel and the Palestinian Authority achieved an agreement on movement and access from and to Gaza (PASSIA, 2014).

The details of the agreement are contained in two documents – Agreement on Movement and Access, and Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing and its effects on Palestinian movement of the closure and permit regimen the West Bank as shown in figure (48) (PASSIA, 2014).

Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) outlined the six main provisions on which agreement had been reached:

1. The PA would gain control over the movement and access from and to Gaza through the international Rafah crossing on the Gaza –Egypt border
2. Israel would gradually increase the operating capacity of other crossing for goods and persons between Israel, Gaza and the West Bank(Karni crossing)
3. Israel would allow the movement of people and goods between Gaza and the West Bank by means of bus and trucks conveys
4. The US and Israel would cooperate to make sure that the obstacles to the movement of persons and goods within the West Bank would be minimized by the end of 2005
5. The Palestinian were allowed to start the construction of a seaport at Gaza
6. The Parties would continue discussion considering the (security arrangement, construction and operation) of a future Palestinian airport (PASSIA, 2014).

After Hamas electoral victory 2006, Gaza becomes blockade politically -by Israeli.

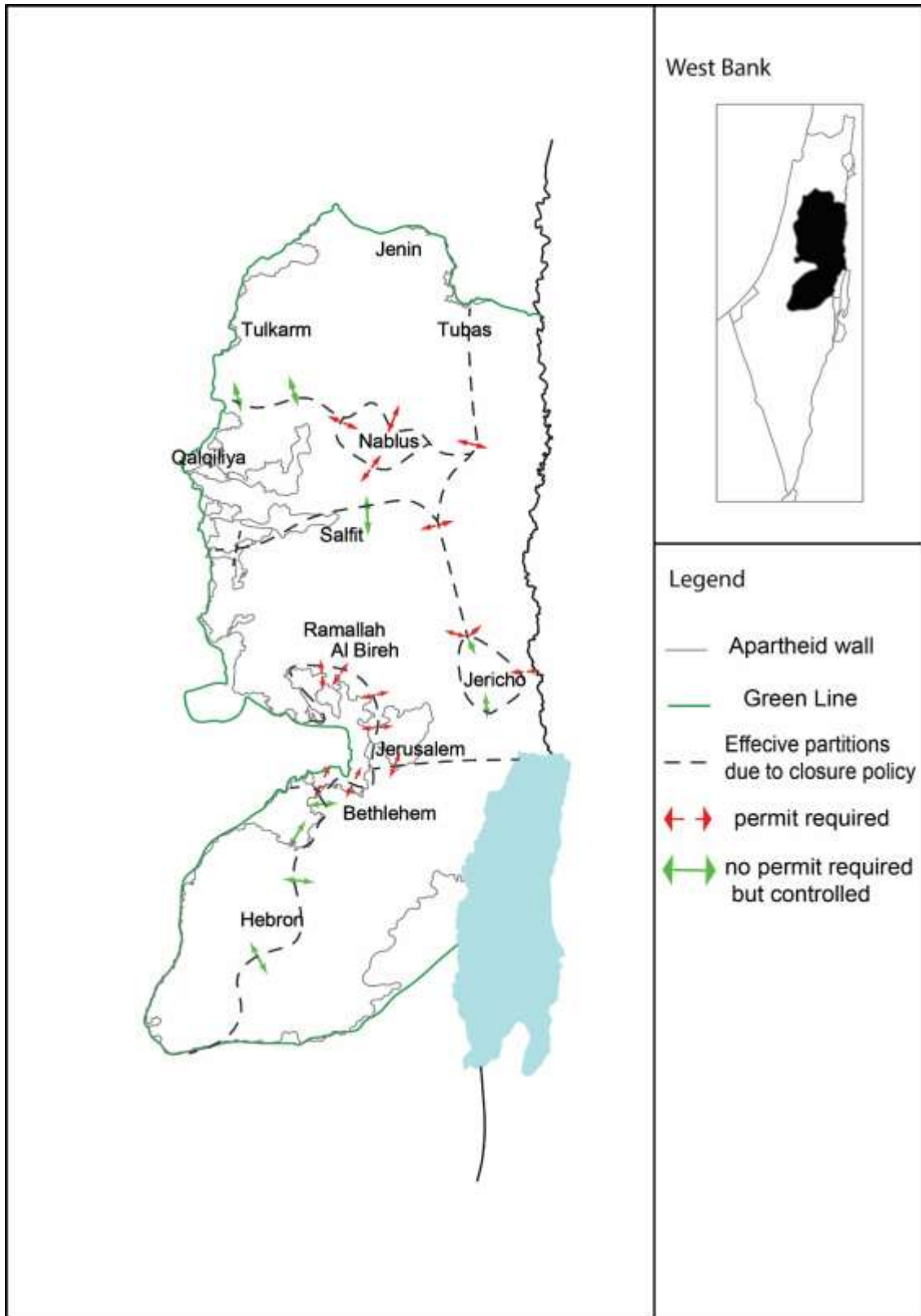


Figure (48): The effect on Palestinian movement of the closure and permit regimen the West Bank, 2005.

Source: PASSIA, 2014.

### **Bypass road network, present:**

The West Bank road networks that the blue lines are bypass roads so Israelis can avoid Palestinian towns and cities. Settlers now want a complete separation of Israeli and Palestinian roads, including building new ones for Israeli settlers only, see figure (49) (POICA, 2014).

Israel's labyrinth of illegal settlements, walls and fences, are complemented by a network of 'Jewish only' and military roads - used by settlers and the IOF. Israel has spent upwards of \$2 billion constructing these roads for the purpose of connecting settlements to one another, as well as Israel 'proper.' The roads in total are 870 km in length, with 150 meters of buffer zone separating them from neighboring Palestinian areas. At the moment, the roads take up 2.3% of the West Bank's space (POICA, 2014).

Many of the major roads that traditionally connected Palestinian urban centers are now reserved for Israeli use. Other sections of roads were specifically built to by-pass Palestinian localities (POICA, 2014).

For example, segments of Road 60, the main north-south road that runs the length of the West Bank, were diverted after 1993 around the major Palestinian urban centers. The old Road 60 passed through the Palestinian cities of Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah and Nablus. The new Road 60 diverts traffic around all these centers (POICA, 2014).

Palestinians are generally restricted from travelling on the main routes taken over or purpose-built for Israelis by a range of physical obstacle (POICA, 2014).

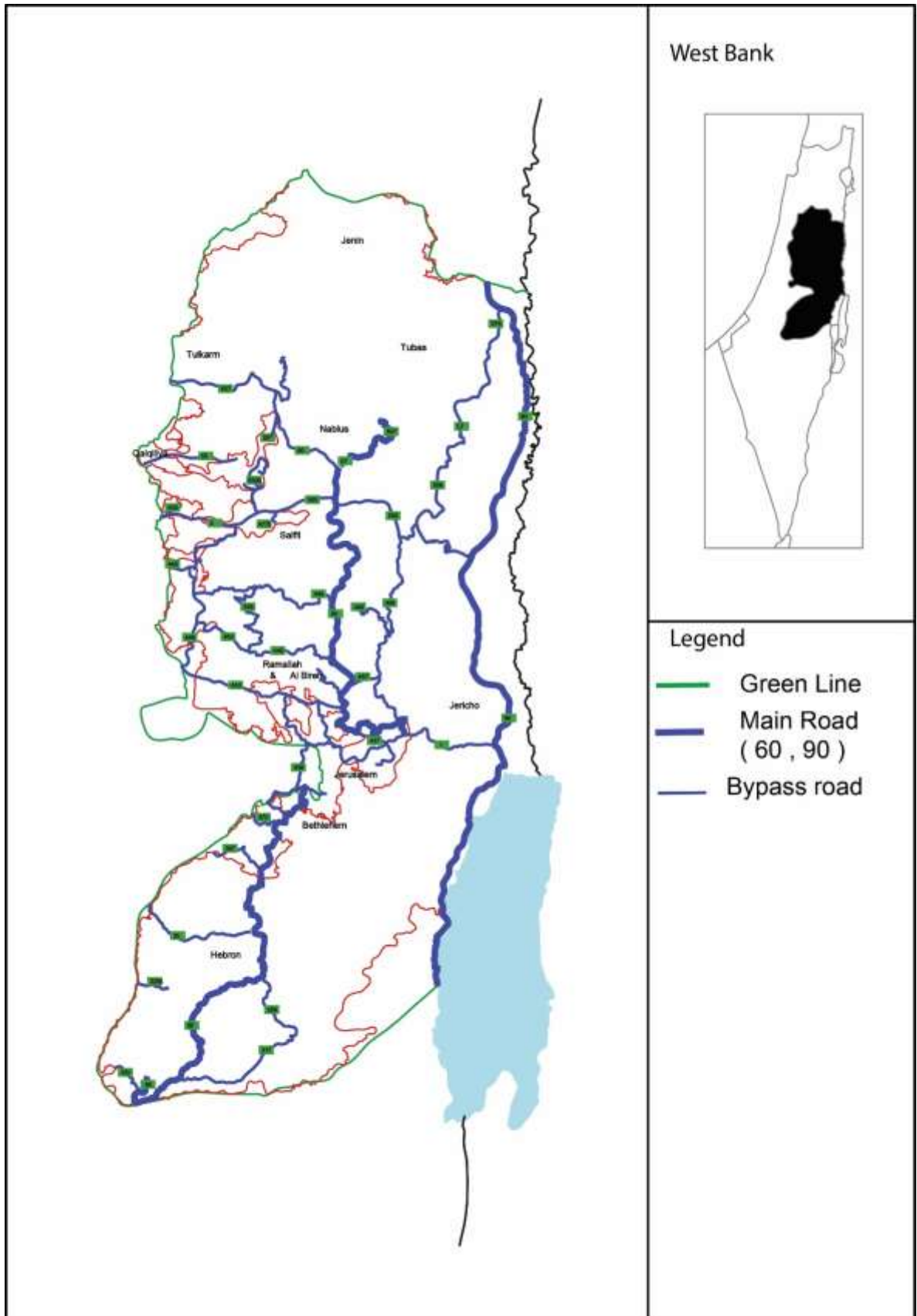


Figure (49): Bypass Roads in West Bank, 2015.

Source: POICA, 2014.

## **Settlements:**

### **Settlement outposts:**

Following the 1993 Oslo Accord, settlement outposts appeared see figure (50). In which the Israeli government committed itself to freeze the building of new settlements. Although outposts were not officially supported by the government, Israeli public authorities and other government bodies played a major role in establishing and developing them (ARIJ,2014).

By the late 2013, 125 Israeli settlements were established in the West Bank that were recognized by the Ministry of the Interior as communities, and about 232 outposts were established. Moreover, 12 neighborhoods in areas of the West Bank annexed by Israel in 1967 and assigned to Jerusalem's jurisdiction. The government has also funded and assisted in the establishment of several settler enclaves in the heart of Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem. However ,16 settlements in the Gaza Strip and four in the northern West Bank that were dismantled in 2005 in the course of the Disengagement Plan (B'Tselem,2015).

The population of outposts generally numbers between a few and some 400 people and they are usually composed of modular homes, such as caravans. However, they can also be further developed, having more permanent housing as well as paved roads, bus stops, synagogues and playgrounds (Tovah,2009).

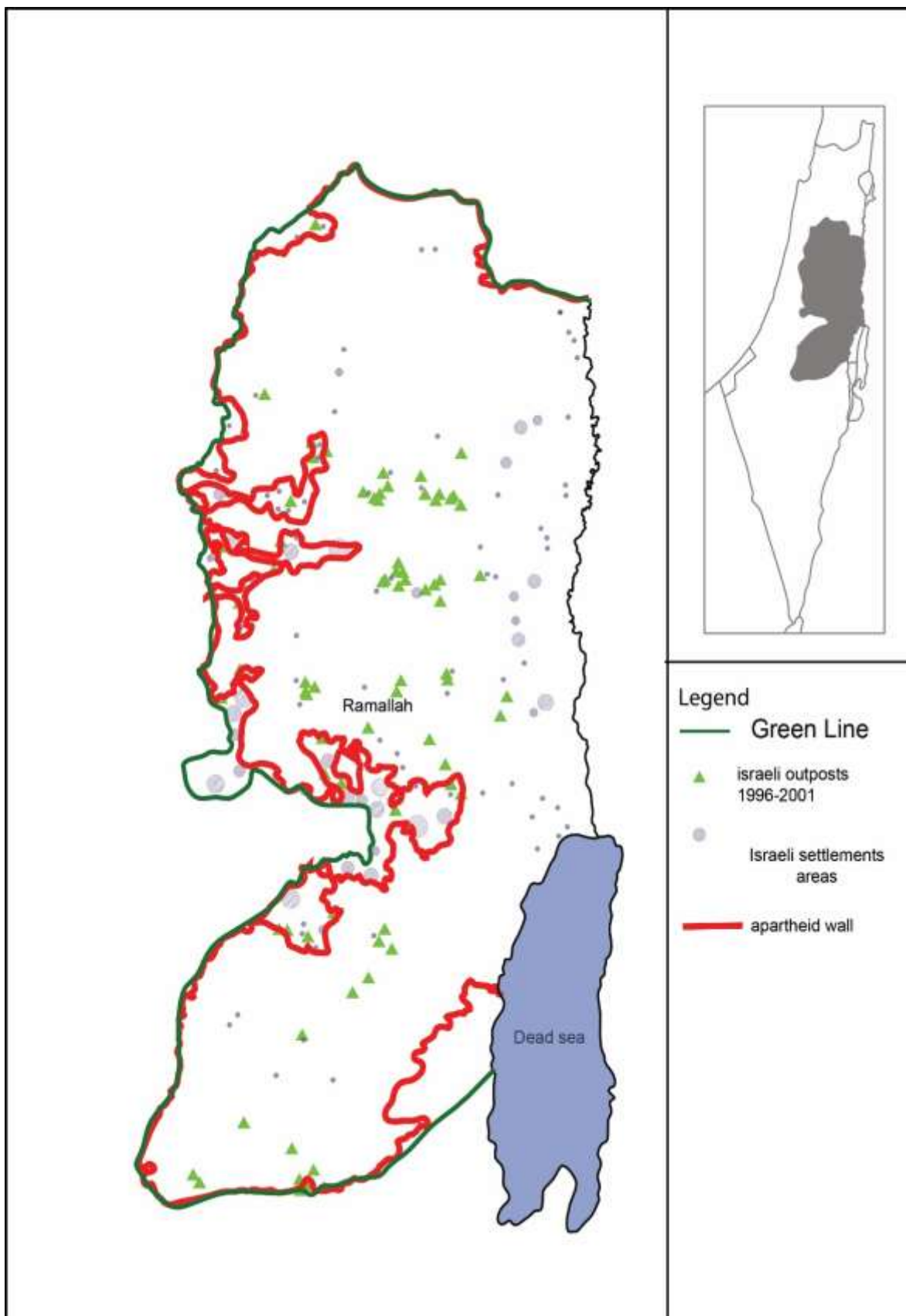


Figure (50): Israeli outposts in the West Bank in 1996.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

Sasson Report, which is an official Israeli government report published on March 8, 2005, defines an outpost as a unauthorized settlement not attached to an existing settlement. If attached, it is regarded as an unauthorized neighborhood. Moreover, outposts can be built either within or beyond the officially determined municipal boundaries. Although the Israeli government acknowledges that settlements built on land privately owned by Palestinians are illegal, it usually provides them with military defense, access to public utilities, and other infrastructure (ARIJ,2014).

Although ,the Israeli government was obligated by the Oslo Peace accords, in which Israel and the Palestinian signed and affirmed not to change the status of the occupied territories awaiting final status agreement, Israel and under the pretext of ‘natural growth’ continued and manipulated the international community in it’s none stop expansions of settlements (ARIJ,2014).

Sasson Report states that the settlement expansion initiative was backed by Ariel Sharon, In 1998 he publicly urged settlers to seize hilltops in order to break up the contiguity of Palestinian areas and prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state (ARIJ,2014).

The Mitchell Report that was issued in May 2001 noted to one of the most important steps towards easing the current situation and leading to a peaceful solution in the long-term is for the Israeli government to freeze all settlement activity, including the ‘natural growth’ of existing settlements (ARIJ,2014).

Most Importunately to note that previous studies on the illegal settlement and outpost enterprise, indicated that such illegal building have passed a booming phase over the last two decades, an increase of 173% of space occupied by Israeli illegal settlements and outposts, a massive growth in the number of outposts totaling ‘232’ by the end of the year 2009. (ARIJ,2014). See figure (51) shows how the ‘wildcat’ outposts increasing between 1996-2009.

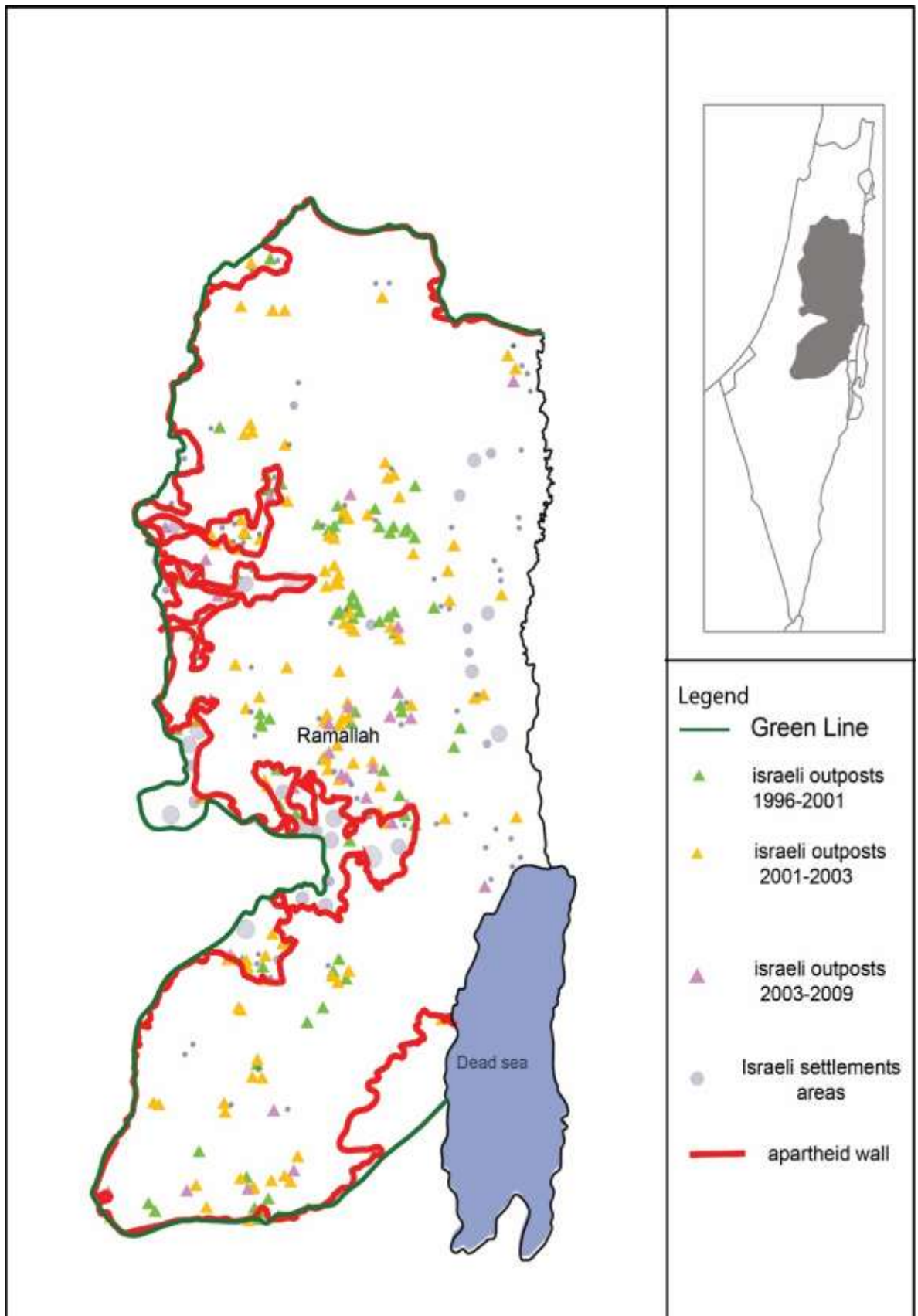


Figure (51): Israeli outposts in the West Bank between 1996-2009.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.



## Settlement blocs:

Settlement bloc is an informal term, referring to areas in the West Bank, where clusters of settlements have been established in relatively close proximity to one another. These blocs have no legal definition or standing, either under Israeli or international law. Israel has always left the size and borders of the blocs undefined, allowing their informal borders to grow year after year, as construction has systematically thickened the blocs and expanded them to include settlements and land located at a greater distance from their centers. At present, the best indication of Israel's definition of the blocs is the route of the security barrier, with the barrier in effect defining the blocs (Ofra, 2008).

Assuming, that the route of the barrier is a good indication of Israel's intentions with respect to which settlements it hopes to keep in any peace agreement, then the following settlement "blocs" emerge (Ofra, 2008). See figure (52):

1. The Ma 'ale Adumim bloc, located east of Jerusalem and anchored by the settlement-city of Ma 'ale Adumim, the bloc comprises 5 settlements with a total population of around 36,000 settlers and stretches across 15,034 acres of land. (Ofra, 2008).
2. The Etzion bloc, located southwest of Jerusalem and west of Bethlehem, this bloc includes the huge ultra-Orthodox city of Beitar Illit and another 9 settlements, with a total population of approximately 46,000 settlers. It stretches across a little over 18,000 acres of land. (Ofra, 2008).
3. The Modi'in Illit bloc, located northwest of Jerusalem, near the Green line, this bloc comprises about 2,800 acres of land, home to 4 settlements with a total population of approximately 41,000 settlers, anchored by the large ultra-Orthodox settlement of Modi'in Illit. (Ofra, 2008).
4. The Ariel bloc, this bloc is actually a settlement finger, extending from the Green Line, and south of the Palestinian city of Qalqilya, deep into the West Bank, delimited to the east by the settlement city of Ariel. The bloc, which extends across a little more than 20,000 acres, includes 13 settlements with a total population of approximately 44,000 settlers, and includes numerous illegal outposts established mainly in the past few years. (Ofra, 2008).

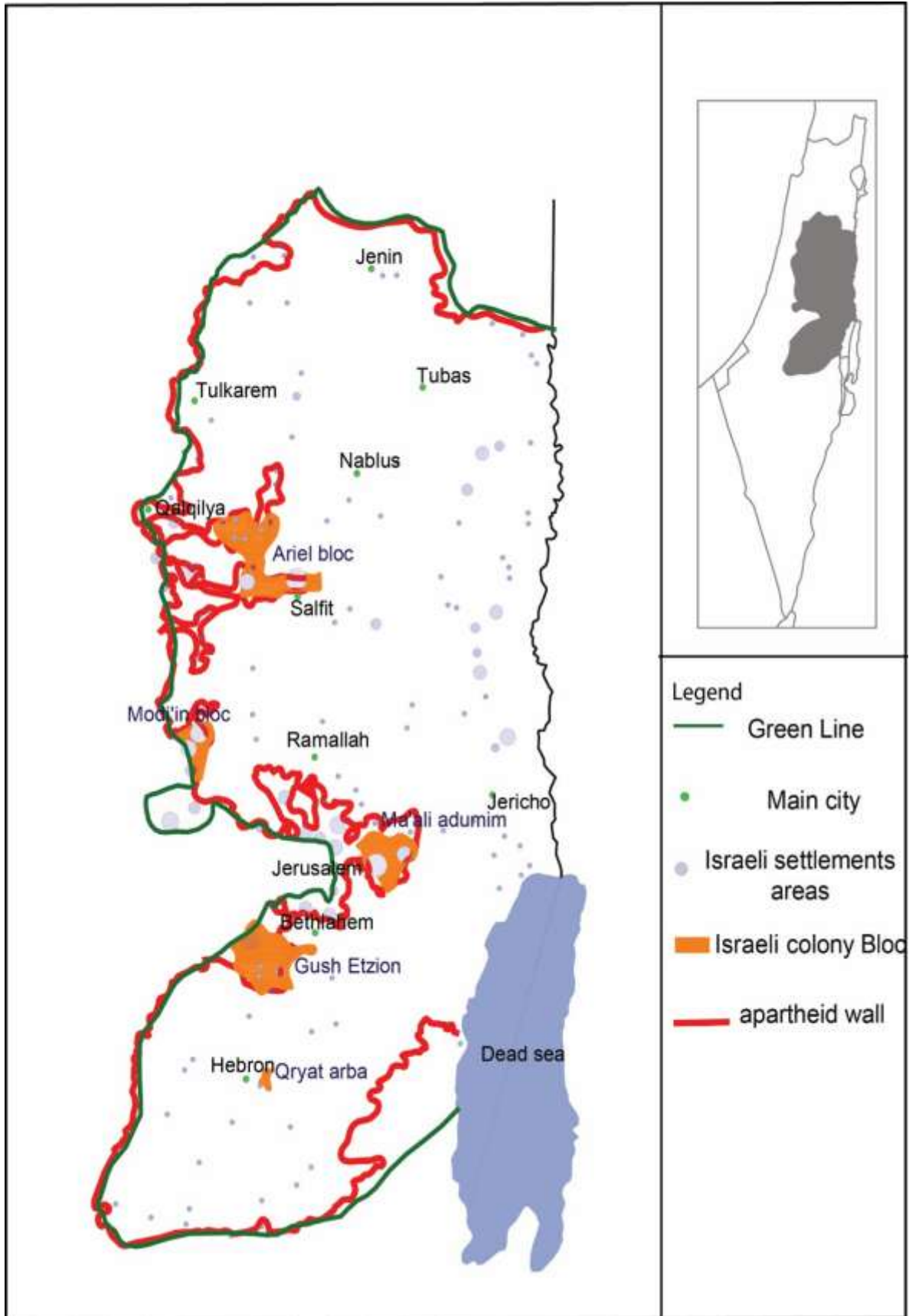


Figure (52): Settlement blocs.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

## **The Etzion bloc:**

One of the earliest established Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank territory was Kfar Etzion (1967) which is located some 20 kilometers from Jerusalem and 10 kilometers southwest of Bethlehem district. The settlement became the center of Israeli settlements known today as the Etzion Bloc. This bloc as shown in figure (53), consists of 12 settlements built on confiscated Palestinian lands and spreads nearly over the entire western rural area of Bethlehem district (ARIJ, 2014).

The 12 Israeli settlement communities located within the Gush Etzion settlements bloc are growing towards each other by expanding their built-up area and constructing a network of bypass roads among these 12 settlement communities. Expansions in some of the Israeli settlements in Gush Etzion bloc were more explicit than other settlements, see figure (54, 55) (ARIJ, 2014).

The correlation of the Gush Etzion settlements will cut off the five Palestinian rural communities in that area (Battier, Husan, Nahhalin, Wad Fukin & Al-Jab'a) from each other and from the main centers of Bethlehem district (ARIJ, 2014).

Betar Illit settlement, is one of the Etzion Bloc settlements, among which carry out constant expansion to their built-up area, and it is one of Israel's largest and most rapidly growing settlements, and in 2014 had a population of 46, 900, see Figure (56) (ARIJ, 2014).

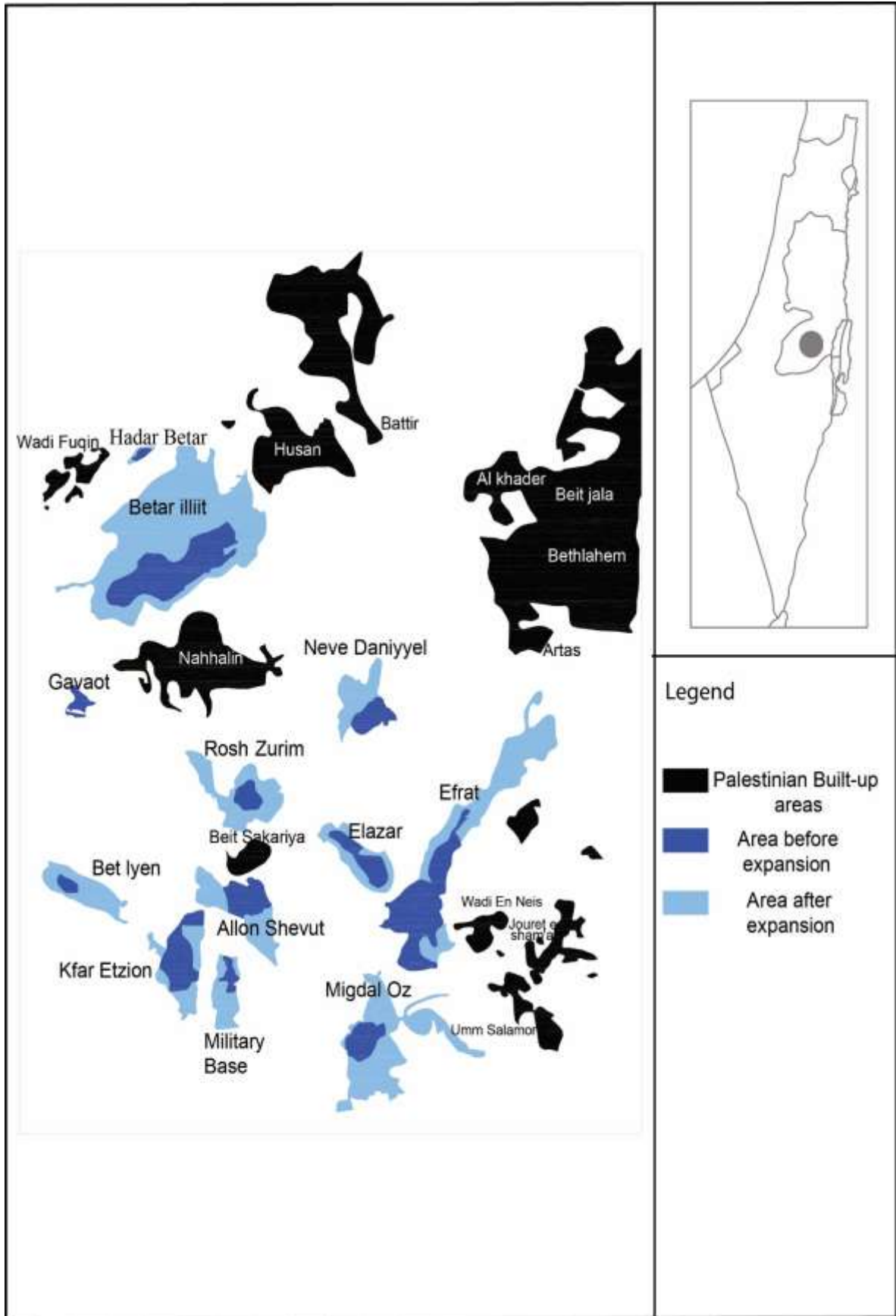


Figure (53): Gush Etzion bloc expansion between 1996-2004.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

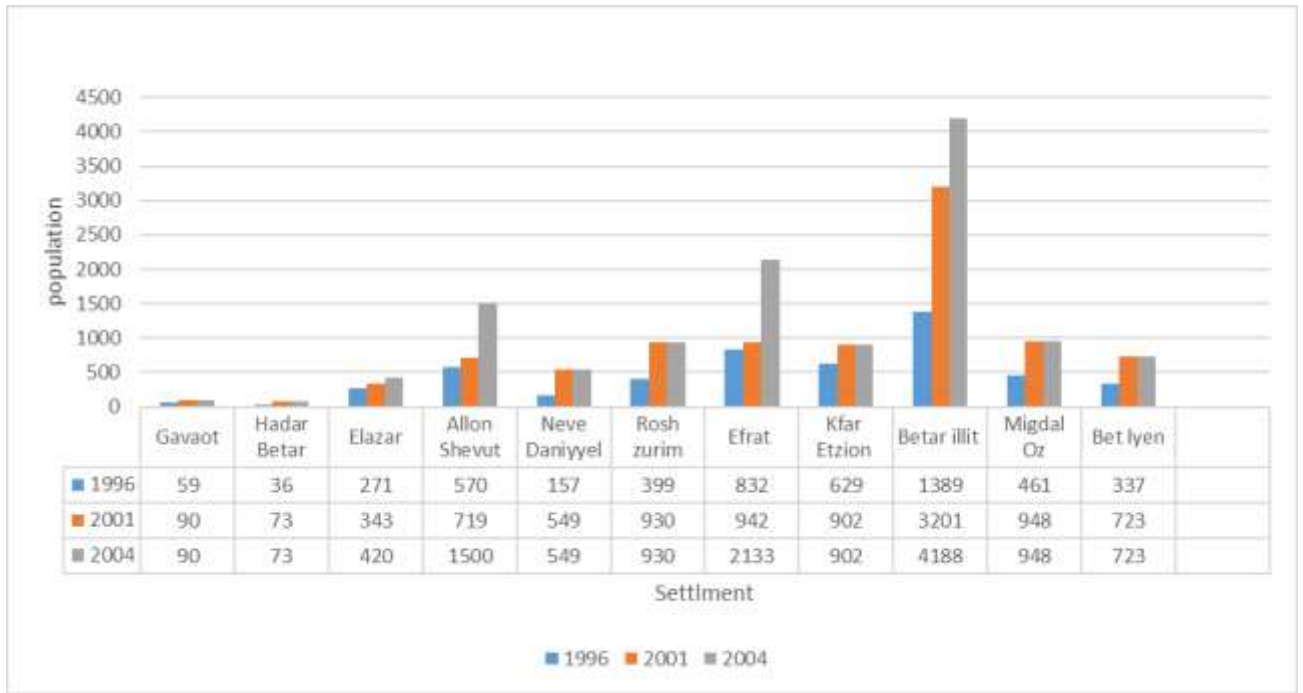


Figure (54): Gush Etzion bloc settlements expansion between 1996-2004.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

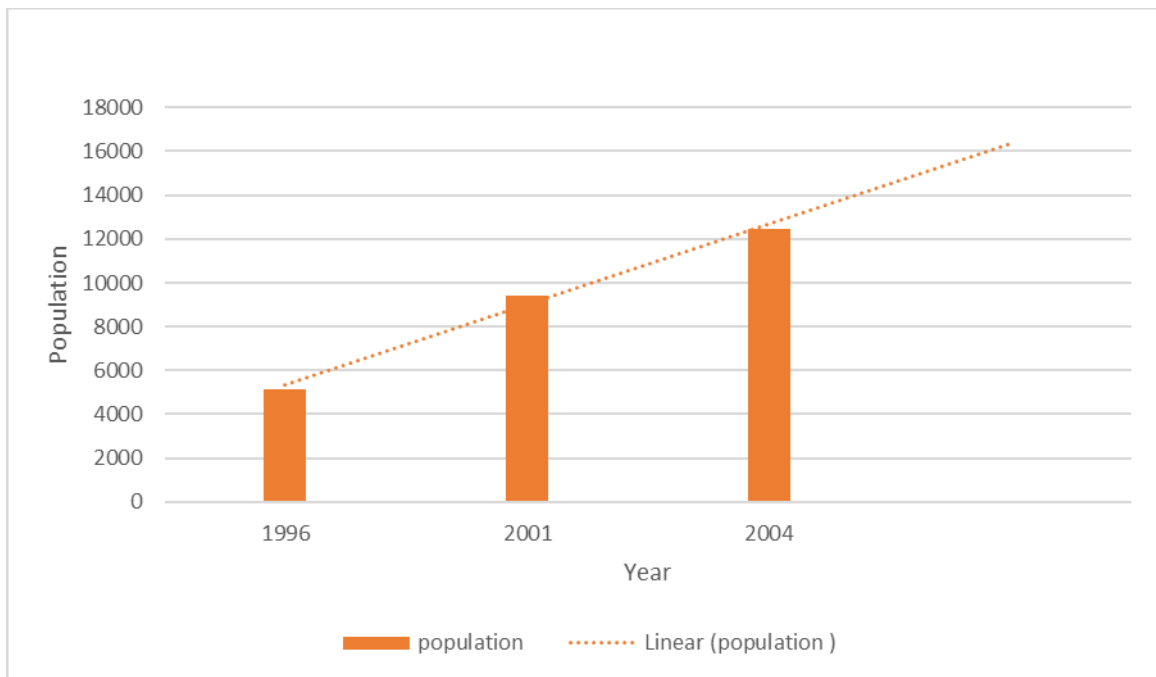


Figure (55): The total expansion rate of Israeli settlements in the Etzion Bloc.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

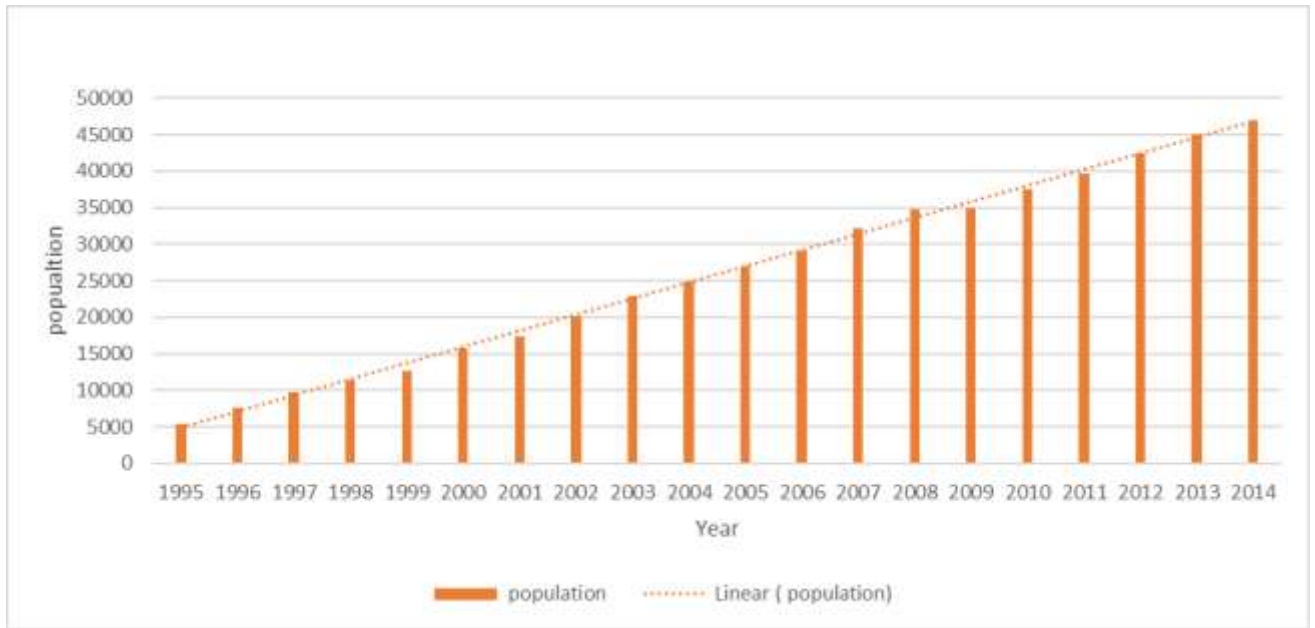


Figure (56): Beitar Illit settlement population growth between 1995-2004.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.

## Number of settlers in the West Bank:

As for the total number of settlers in the West Bank and Jerusalem, it was increasingly grow, there are an estimated 547,000 settlers in the West Bank (B'Tselem, 2015). According to data provided by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), at the end of 2013, 350,010 people were living in the settlements of the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem. According to data provided by the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, the population of the Israeli neighborhoods in East Jerusalem numbered 196,890 people at the end of 2012, see figure (57,58,59) ( B'Tselem, 2015).

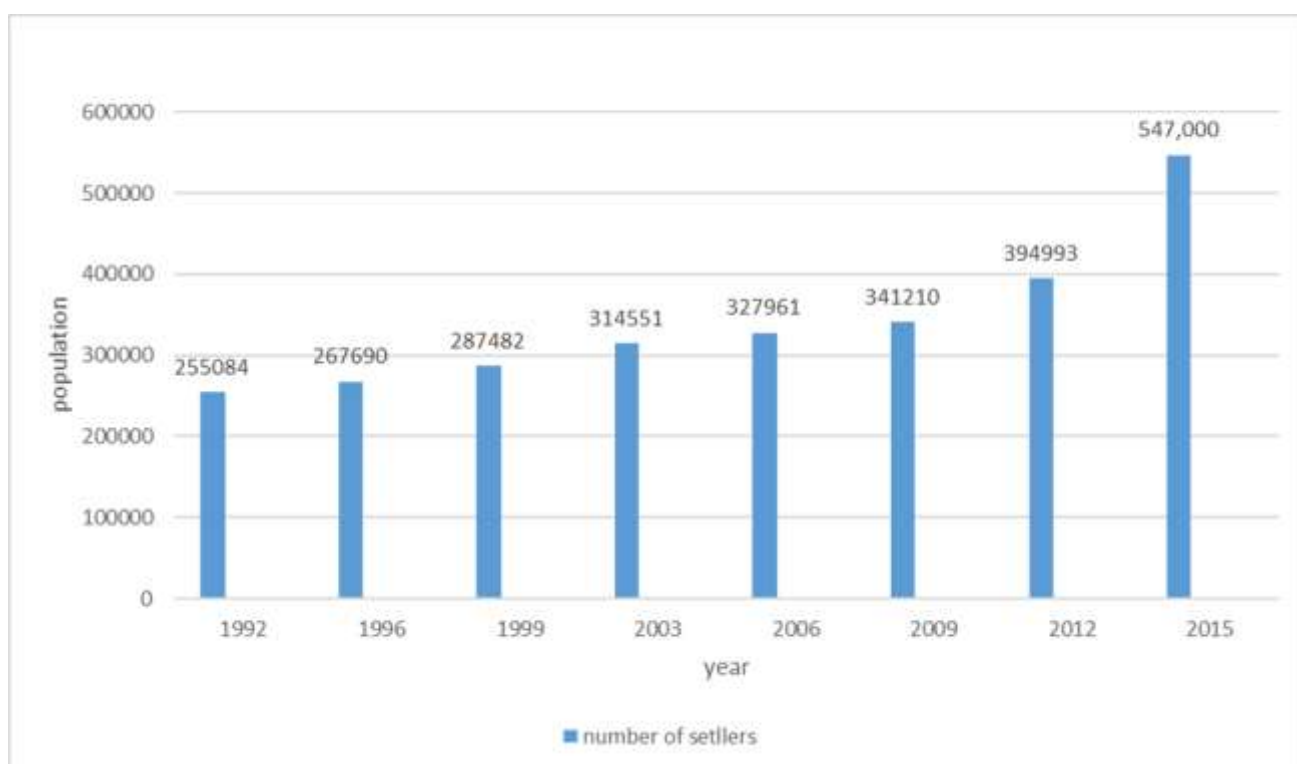


Figure (57): Israeli settler's population growth in the West Bank.

Source: B'Tselem, 2015

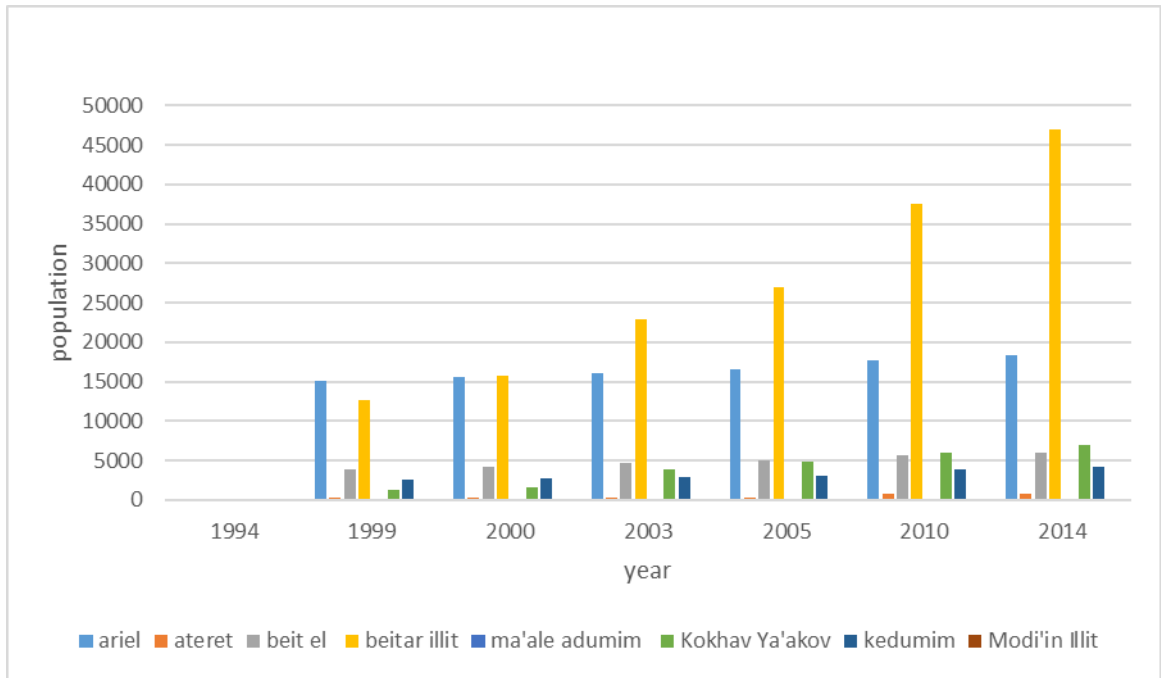


Figure (58): Israeli population growth in the largest settlement.

Source: B'Tselem, 2015.

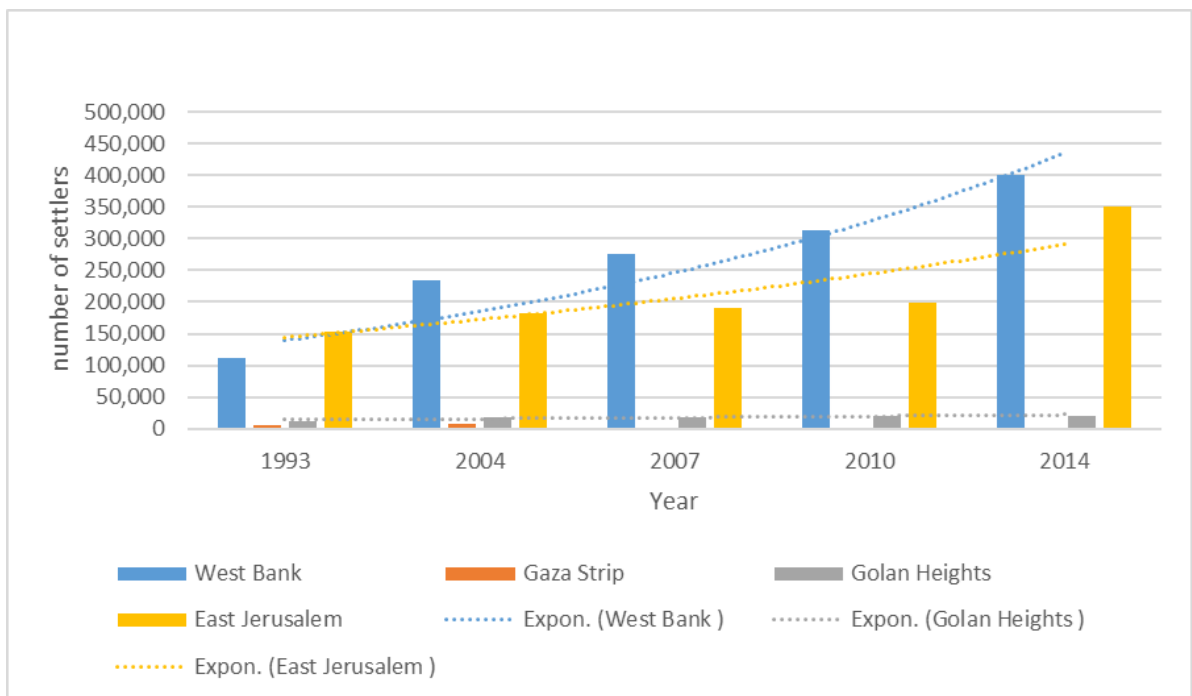


Figure (59): Israeli settler's population growth in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and Golan heights.

Source: B'Tselem, 2015.



### **Jerusalem before 1948:**

Jerusalem witness more changes in the Ottoman period, in transportation has been the introduction of horse carriages and the creation of the road leading from Jaffa to Jerusalem. In 1892 the Ottoman authorities to extend the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. In this period also it was set up some neighborhoods outside the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, also introduced Western-style architecture to modern by influence of European missions which began flocking to the city's buildings. As a result, the movement of religious pilgrims from Europe to Palestine increased residential buildings and service outside the fence (Gilbar,1990).

The new Jewish migrations and the arrival of foreign missionaries to Palestine in general, and to Jerusalem in particular led to make a new and strange urban fabric of the city of Jerusalem. the urban fabric of the city of Jerusalem before 1914 AD just before the beginning of World war I and the clear Arab neighborhoods of both Muslims and Christians, and different religions neighborhoods. also show the new Jewish colony that had been Established on the west side of Jerusalem has been later called " West Jerusalem " and In the south of the city also shows the German colony was the colony one of nine colonies created on the land of Palestine that created by German religious group came to Palestine in 1870 and on the other hand, created a new Arab neighborhoods outside the walls of the city of Jerusalem, including theHerod's gate and the Wadi Joz and Sheikh Jarrah and Saad and Saeed and Almasserarh and Al\_thawry and Talibiya and Katamon. and established other foreign ones colonic Greek and US as shown in figure (60), (Salhiy, 2009).



Figure (60): Jerusalem before 1914.

Source: Rimawi and other, 2013.

In the period of the British Mandate, Jerusalem has entered a new phase in the planning stage in accordance the modern planning concepts ,Jerusalem area jumped from 12 donum to 40 donum in the end of the British Mandate period in 1948, in 1918 and after a year of occupation of Britain for Palestine before receiving the instrument of the League of Nations as a state mandated Palestine entrusted the task to the planner "William McLean," who was working as an engineer for planning in the city of Alexandria. McLean took upon himself the task of preparing the first outline of the Holy City. His goal was to put an outline of the development and growth of the city, as well as determine the shape of this architectural evolution in the future. was the focus of McLean focused on the development of the western region of the city, where concentrated gatherings modern Jewish. On the other hand, it was Mclean aims to put an end to the evolution of the physical on the eastern side of the city, where the main Arab population. and Mclean focused his interest on the development of the western region by proposing the establishment of two major roads across the region. and put the insulation around the old town area claiming preserved unique architectural style. he wanted to leave the buffer zone in order to conduct archaeological excavations in the future, hoping to find an ancient biblical connotations as shown in figure (61), (Rimawi and other, 2013).

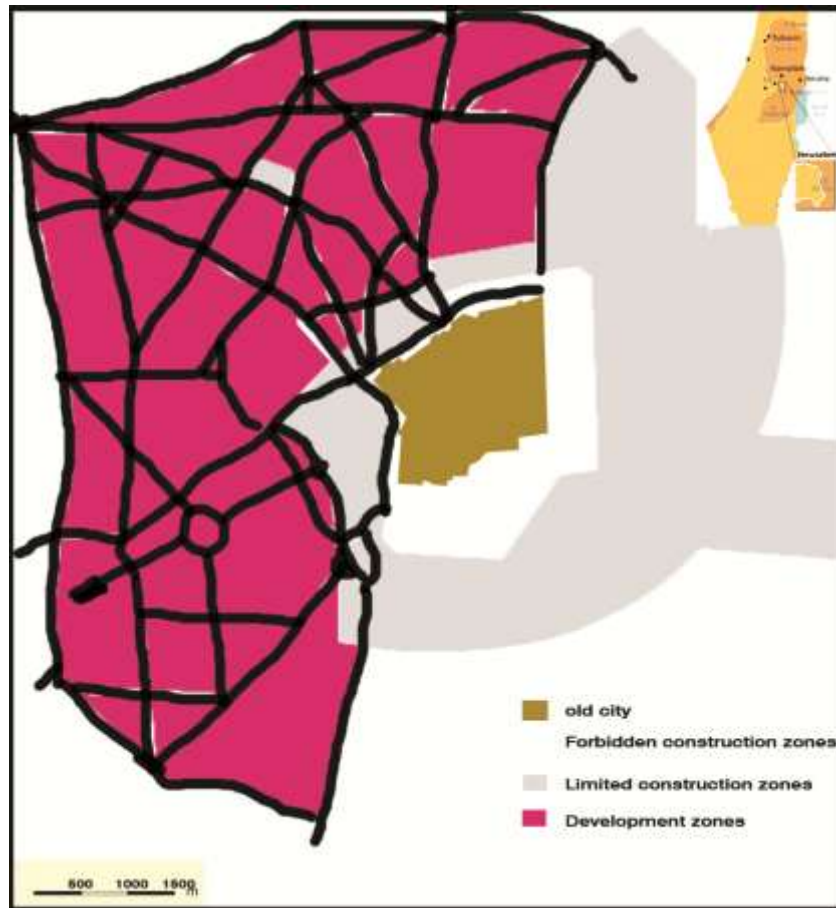


Figure (61): William Mclean plan for Jerusalem in 1918.

Source: Rimawi and other, 2013.

Then Britain has referred the matter of completing the Jerusalem city planning in 1919 to the famous British planner "Patrick Agdis", which took it upon himself to set up another plan of the city as shown in figure (62). And in turn select Agdis most of the eastern part of Jerusalem to be an open area and not intended for the development of urban order to maintain the character of the distinctive traditional Jerusalem architectural. Western region has proposed build a civilian compound in order to gatherings serve the new Jewish settlement. In addition, also suggested the development of the north-east area of the city to be the nucleus of the Hebrew University on Scopus Mount. it is well known that Westerners called him Scopus Mount relative to the ancient Roman leader (Rimawi and other, 2013).

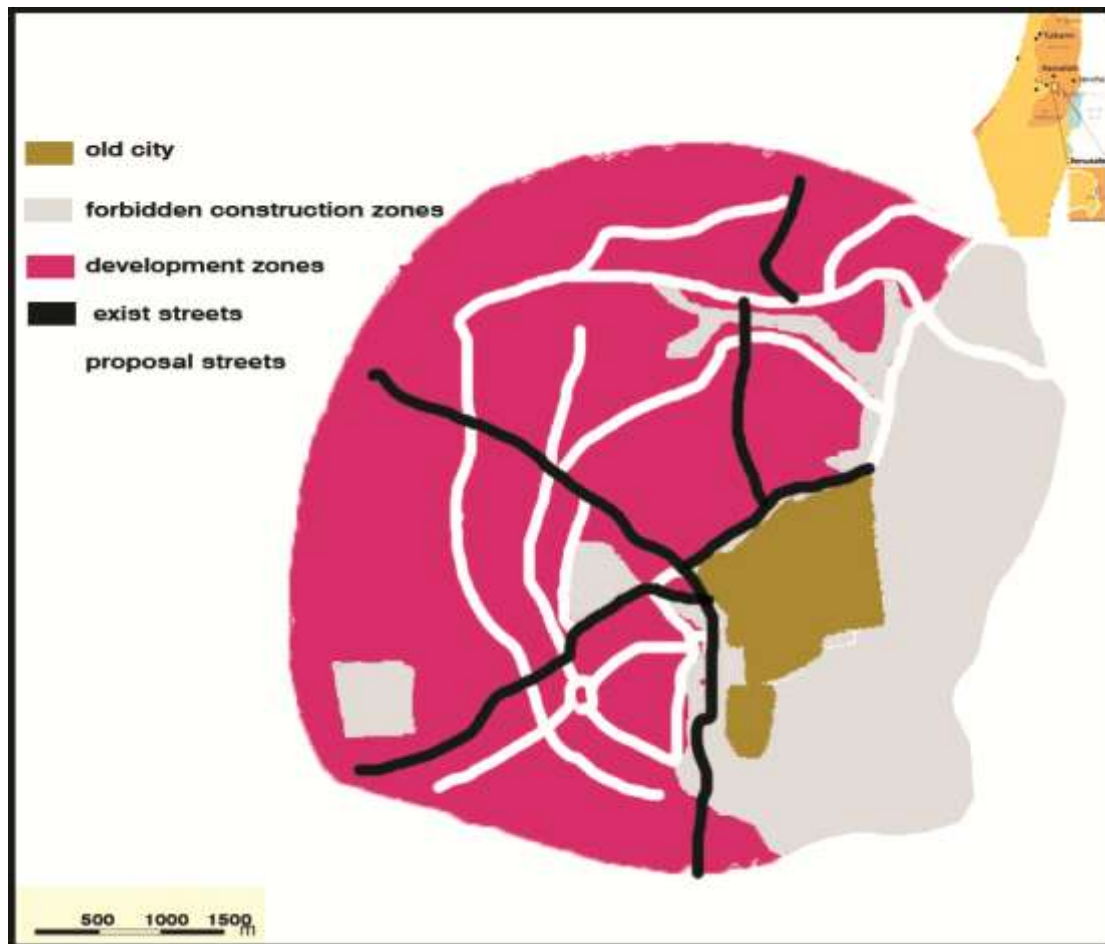


Figure (62): Patrick Agdis plan for Jerusalem in 1919.

Source: Rimawi and other, 2013.

Immediately after receiving the instrument Palestine Mandate from the League of Nations in 1922, Britain formed a committee to prepare a new plan for Jerusalem and an update of what has been in the past in plan 1919. Due to its importance Englishmen he has launched the "1919 plan". It focused the Committee's efforts to preserve the old city of Jerusalem, and focus on making the eastern region of the Jerusalem area, open spaces and gardens. The Commission has allocated the western region of the city to be customized real planning is required in order to conduct the direct development. Because of the tremendous support from Britain that took the freedom to complete the planning process, including, for example, the allocation of Palestinian land ownership to be an industrial zone as shown in figure (63). And this convinced the British that they could launch a new name for the western part of the city shot him a new name a "New Jerusalem".

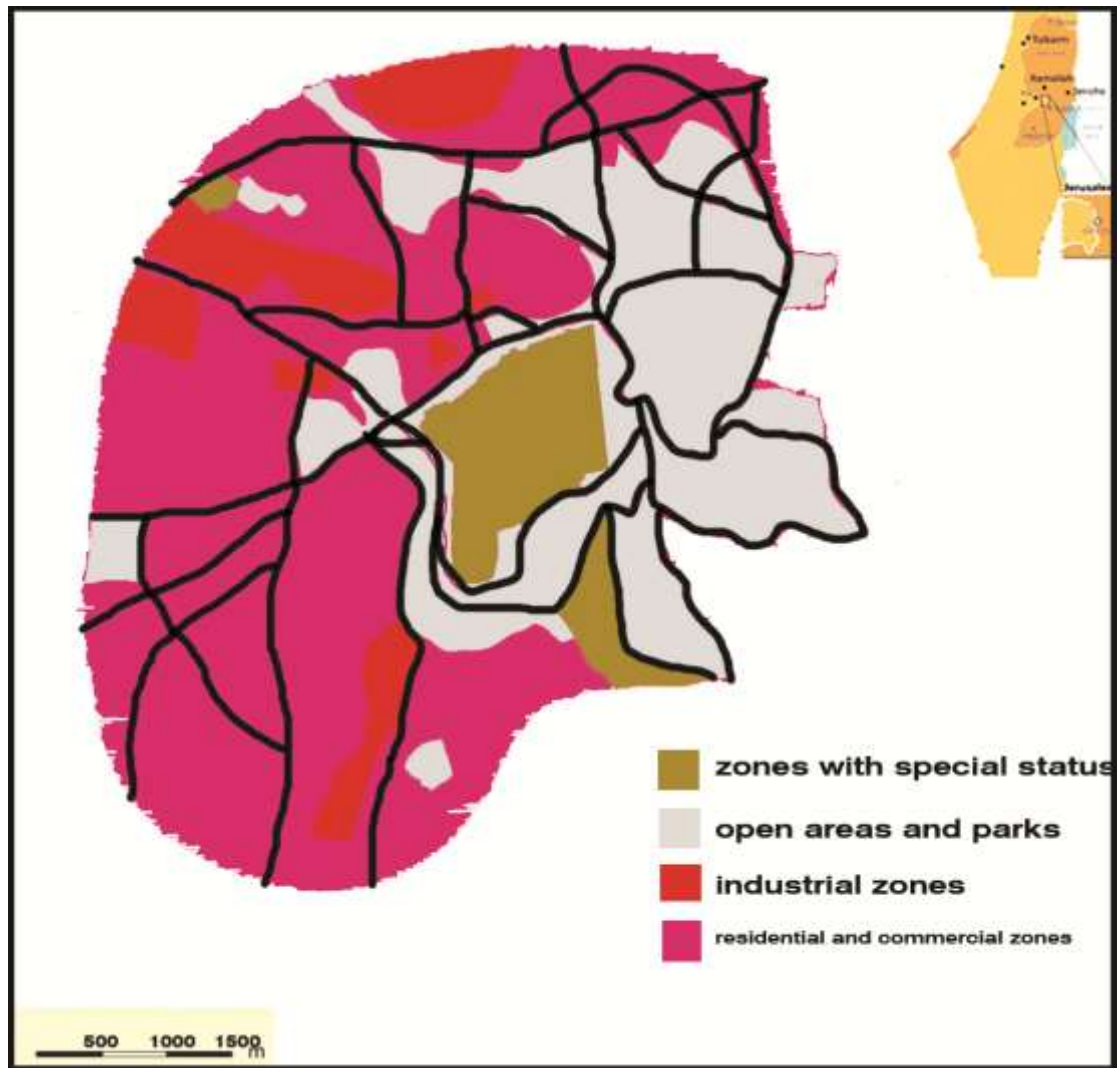


Figure (63): plan 1922 for Jerusalem.

Source: Rimawi and other, 2013.

After about ten years of the consecration of the British Mandate over Palestine, specifically in 1930, the time is appropriate to put a new plan for the Jerusalem. Promising this plan which show in Figure (64) in order to cover the largest area in West Jerusalem where he became an area equivalent to 16 times compared to the area of Jerusalem's Old City. The objective of the authority of the British Mandate of preparing such a plan set the rapid urban growth in the city where it was set up many of the residential and industrial projects and areas of development. During the twenties of the twentieth century it has been the establishment of buildings Hebrew

University and the Hadassah Medical Center on Mount Scopus in order to provide education and health services to newcomers from Europe and for migrants. The infrastructure, education and health services and other achievement in the city of Jerusalem, one of the colonial plan in Palestine requirements and configured the Jewish state in the future implementation of the Balfour Declaration (Assali, 1992).

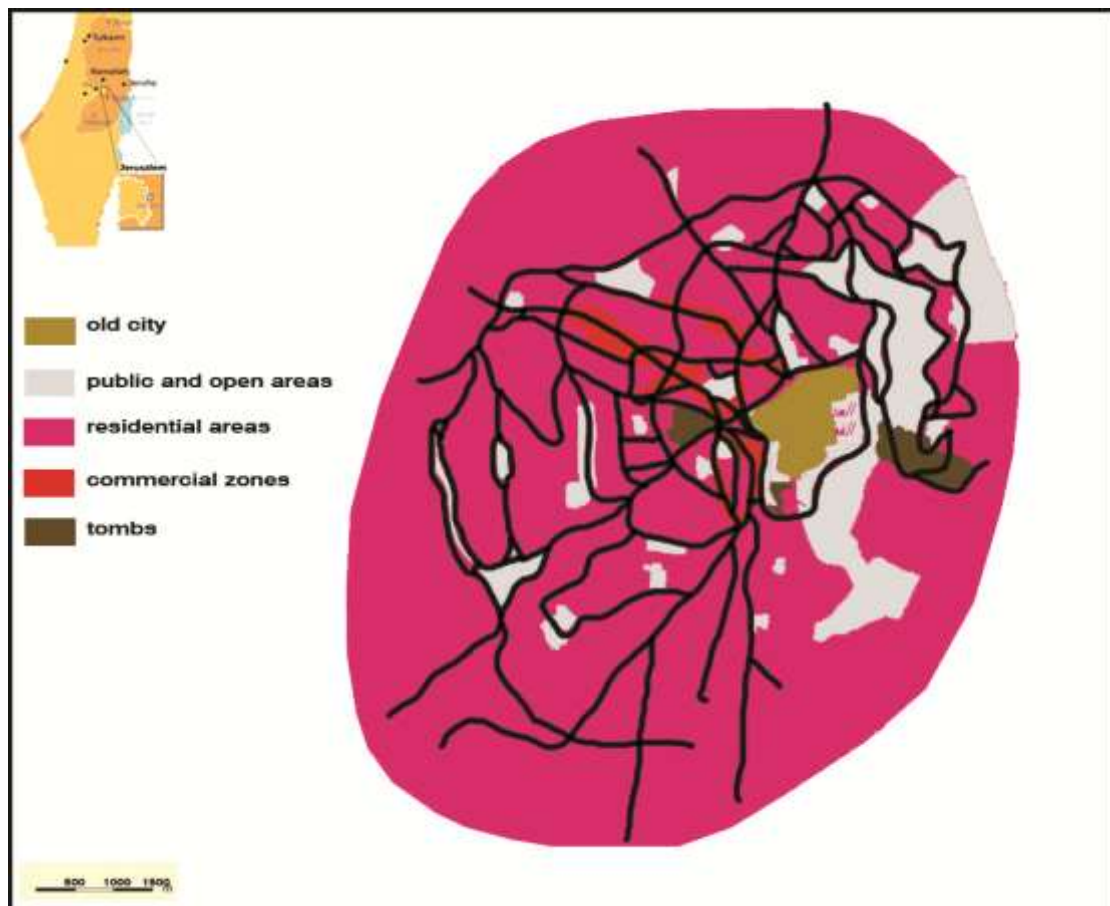


Figure (64): plan 1930 for Jerusalem.

Source: Rimawi and other, 2013.

### **Jerusalem (1948 – 1967):**

After the withdrawal of the British Mandate regime, the United Nations it recommends partition of the country into a Jewish and an Arab state, and Jerusalem remain undivided and come under international control at 1947 (Figure 65), all the indigenous Palestinians reject and protest the division and the Resolution 181, it turn later at May 1948 to war, where five Arab states intervene in response to the declaration of the establishment of the state of Israel.

Through Dec,1947 and July 1948 almost the Palestinian residences were expelled from their homes from the western neighborhoods and villages of the city, Israel took over the western part of the city, and Jordan took over the eastern part, and almost 2500 Jews was expelled from the old city, and the houses of the Jewish were given to Palestinian people Conversely Palestinian people will pay rent to the Jordanians Custodian.

Israel adopt many instruction and rules to expel the Palestinian people from land: strip Palestinian refugees of their citizenship, and they become stateless with no rights, grant official status and functions to private Zionist organizations, and also grant superior civil status to Israel's Jewish citizens etc.

Planning of Jerusalem since 1948 has usually been discussed in terms of a threefold division: the Old City, East Jerusalem, and West Jerusalem, The influx of Jewish people during the mandate period forced further extension of the boundaries, and the city planning area reached 10,000 acres by 1948, Between 1948 and 1967 the city was partitioned and its settled area was reduced in size because of political uncertainties, Eastward development since 1967was limited, although there has been expansion onto surrounding heights for strategic reasons (Efrat, E., Noble, A.G. 1988).

In 1944 a British planner, **Henry Kendall** prepared concepts of the proposals received full expression and fruition in the first comprehensive city plan, Kendall emphasized the developing areas and the necessity of integrating them and the old sections From 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a politically and a religiously divided city (Figure 66), the armistice line in 1949 confirmed the division of the city and created a neutral zone to be administered by the United Nations between the Jordanian and Israeli military positions, Jerusalem has functioned as the de facto capital of Israel since 1950, and the master plan approved by 1951 (Efrat, E., Noble, A.G. 1988).



Figure (65): Partitioned Jerusalem 1948-1967.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.



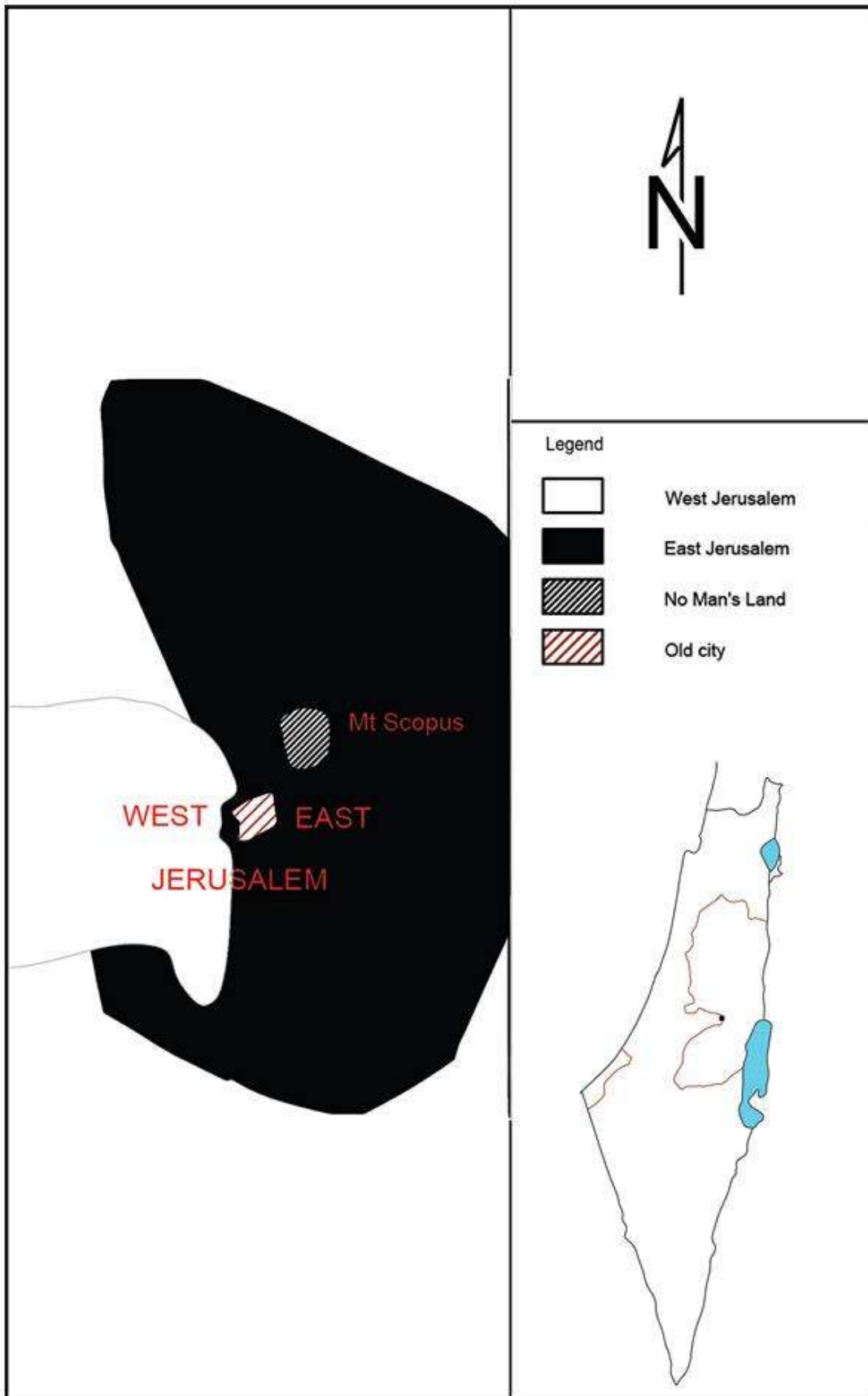


Figure (66): Kendall Town Scheme 1966.

Source: Abu Sitta, S, 2010.

## Rau Plan (1948-1949)

Israel continued to use Mandatory plans as an effective tool for controlling Palestinians land use. Two master plans were created for West Jerusalem by Israel. The first was the Rau Plan formulated by architect Heinz Rau, which was a conceptual plan (Figure, 67). The Rau Plan was an outcome of the new situation to establish a new strategy for the planning of the city. The plan proposed the valley as parks to the older areas of the city and the park of the old city as proposed in the mandatory plans. Also, it has more detailed zones for public and private needs and created an efficient inner road network (Najjar, R, 2012).

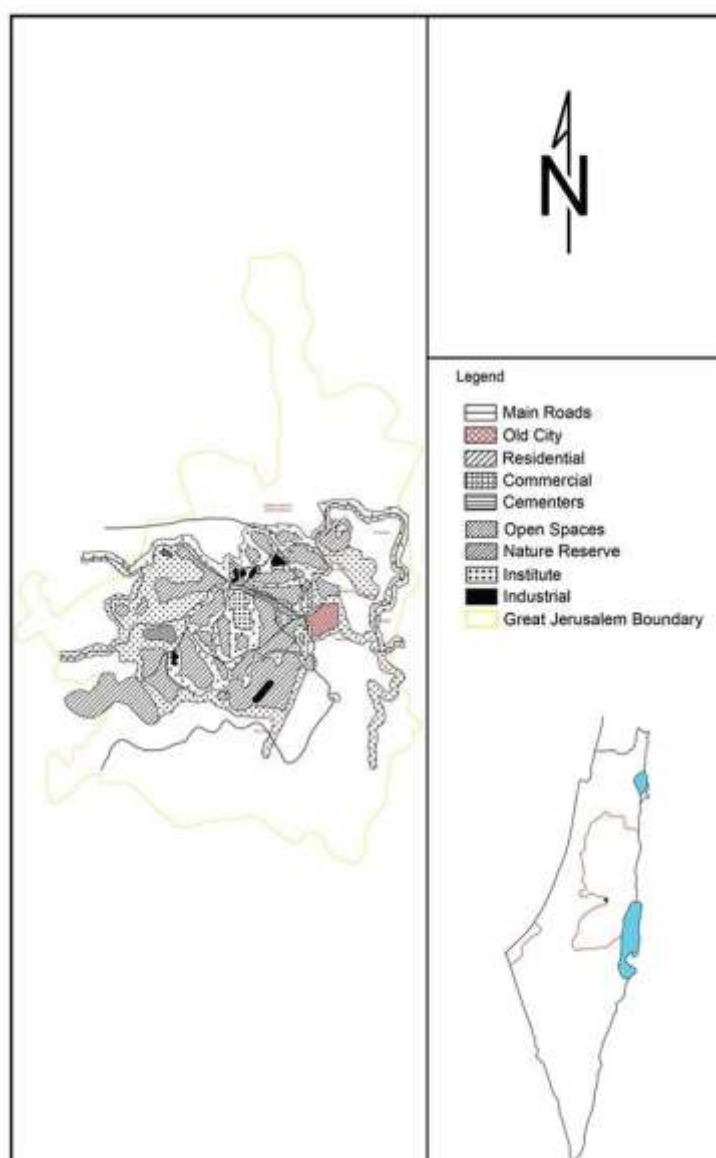


Figure (67): Rau Plan.

Source: Najjar, R, 2012.

## Shaviv Plan (1955-1959)

The second was Shaviv Plan. In 1955, Israel decided to prepare a legally binding plan of the city, which accomplished by the architect Michael Shaviv (Figure 68). In this plan there was much emphasis on the road network to cope with the existing infrastructure and shaped the major physical benchmarks of the new western city up to today. The main aim of the plan was to expand the Jewish population westwards and to strengthen structure of existing neighborhoods. Also, to allow for population growth based on existing infrastructure of roads and public buildings, without any large investments in new areas. In the plan, the new quarters in the western part of the new city were planned down to the last detail (Najjar, R, 2012).

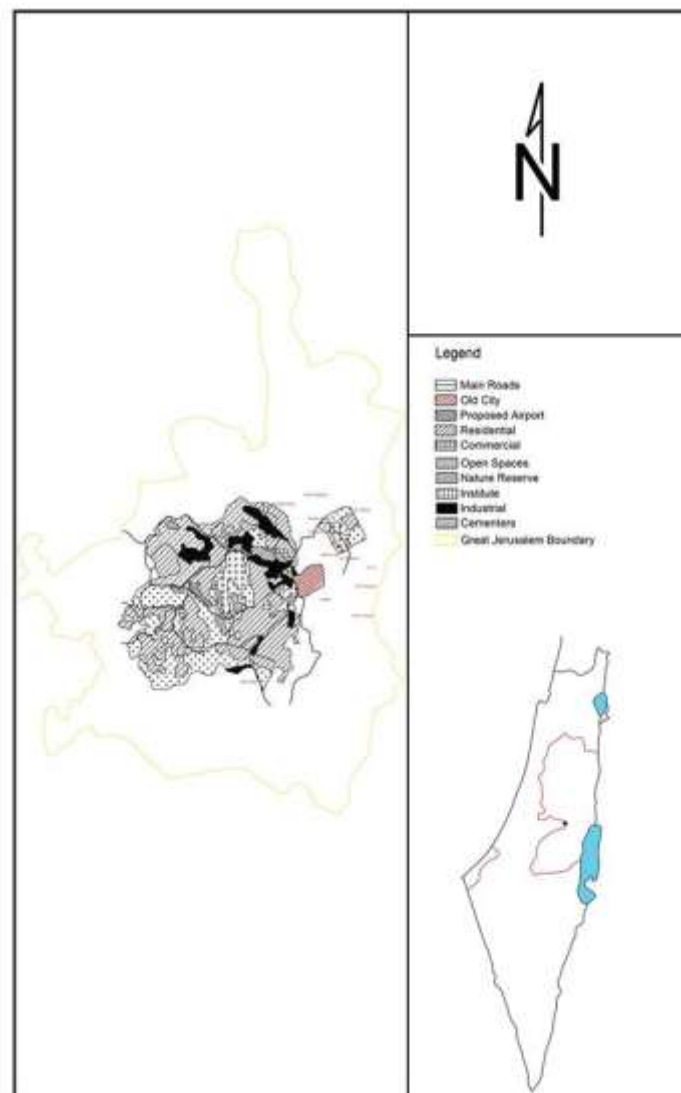


Figure (68): Shaviv Plan 1955-1959.

Source: Najjar, R, 2012.

## **Jerusalem (1967-1993):**

Before 1967, Jerusalem was divided into two parts: West Jerusalem, which covers an area of about 38 sq. km, and it's under Israeli Rule, and East Jerusalem which is 6.5sq. km, under Jordanian administration. After that, the Arab East Jerusalem municipal boundaries were expanded through the annexation of an additional 70 sq. km and some 28 surrounding villages (added to the 38 sq. km of West Jerusalem at the time). The new municipal boundary in the present embracing 108 sq. km (East and West Jerusalem), were designed to secure geographic integrity and a demographic Jewish majority in both parts of the city. On 30 July 1980, the Israeli government reaffirmed the 1967 de facto annexation and declared Jerusalem as "The Capital of Israel" (Jerusalem, 2014).

Following the annexation of East Jerusalem, the Israeli occupation demolished the Moroccan Quarter in the Old City in the days immediately after it conquered East Jerusalem in 1967. Nearly 6,000 Palestinians were evicted from the area and the state instituted new restrictions for the neighbourhood, barring non-Jews from buying or owning land there. Jewish 'quarter' was built on the razed lands and dispossessed buildings of the Moroccan neighborhood. The Jewish quarter was initially located near the Gate of the Moors and Chain Gate, in the south-western part of Al Aqsa mosque. In 1969, the Jewish Quarter Development Company was established under the auspices of the occupation's Construction and Housing Ministry to expand and build the Quarter on the site of the Moroccan neighborhood. The comprised area became the "Western Wall Plaza" in the dominant Zionist lexicon (Abowd, 2007). See figure (69)

On 4 July 1967, UN General Assembly Resolution 2253<sup>7</sup>, prevent Israel from taking any action that would change the status of Jerusalem. In order to justify expropriation Palestinian-owned land was referred to as vacant or unused, this resulted in blocking the Palestinian development and housing and force them to leave the city. Between 1967 and 1994, 35% from the territory of East Jerusalem (8.24 sq. km) has been expropriated and established settlements such as: Ramot Eshkol, Givat Hamivta, Ramot Allon, Neve Ya'acov and others were built on (Jerusalem, 2014). See figure (70,71)

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<sup>7</sup> Resolution 2253: one of the United Nations resolutions that concern both Israel and Palestine, it Condemns Israel's measures to change the status of Jerusalem as invalid

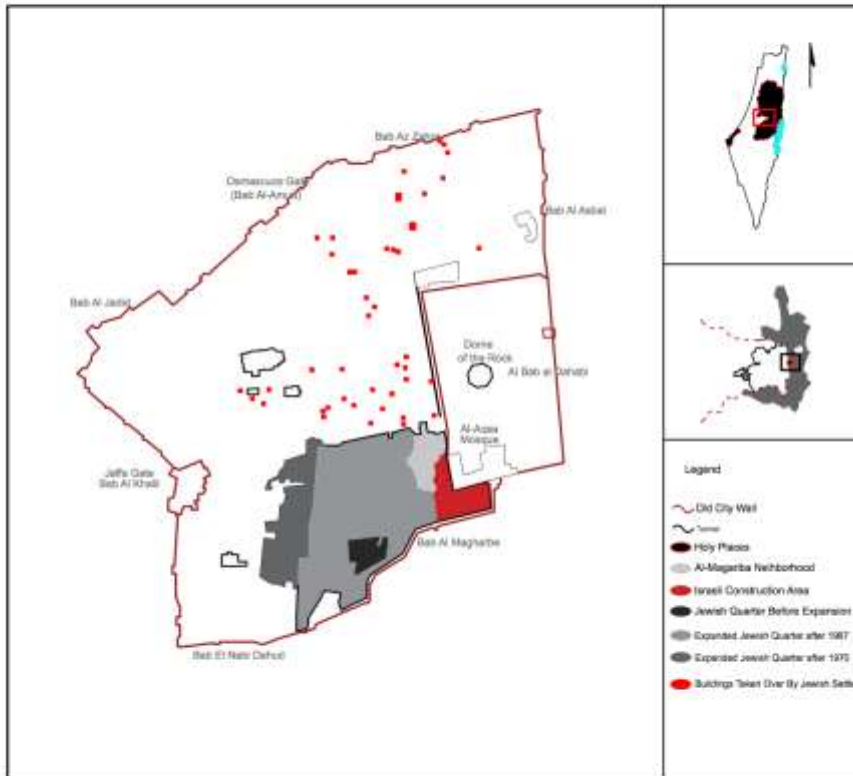


Figure (69):The Old City.

Source: Foundation for Middle East Peace.

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>Area (dunums)</b>
Ramot Eshkol	1968	1,357
Ramot Allom	1973	7,997
Neve Ya'acov	1972	1,786
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	5,469
East Talpiot	1973	1,200
Gilo	1971	3,008
Mount Scopus	1968	1,057
French hill	1968	941
Ramat Shlomo	1994	1,314
Givat HaMatos	1991	295
Har Homa	1991	3,650

Figure (70): Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem.

Source: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem.

### **Examples of settlements established in Jerusalem between (1967-1993):**

- **Pisgat Ze'ev:** An Israeli settlement established in 1985 in East Jerusalem, located near several Palestinian villages and the neighbourhood of Shuafat, and considered as the largest Israeli residential settlements in Jerusalem. It was established to create a continuity between the centre of Jerusalem and the outlying neighbourhood of Neve Yaakov, which was isolated at the time (Jerusalem, 2014).
- **Giv'at Ze'ev:** an Israeli settlement established in 1977 on the Jordanian military camp site and located five kilometres northwest of Jerusalem. According to the Jewish Virtual Library it is one of five large settlement "blocs" that should become part of "Israel". In order to make a connection between the settlement and Jerusalem, 15 square kilometers of prime agricultural land -on which 24,000 Palestinians who living there were expropriated by Israelis (Jerusalem, 2014).
- **French hill:** also Known as "Givat Shapira" was established in 1971 north east of Jerusalem, adjacent to "Mount Scopus" and the Hebrew University campus. It is also one of the large settlements that constructed after the 1967 war that connect northern Jerusalem to Ma'ale Adumim settlement and the Dead Sea (Jerusalem, 2014).
- **Gilo:** an Israeli settlement established in 1971 in south-western East Jerusalem, with a population of 40,000, mostly Jewish inhabitants. It was built on land in the West Bank that was occupied by and annexed to Israel following the 1967 Six-Day War. Beit Safafa and Sharafat are located north of Gilo, while Bethlehem is to the South (Jerusalem, 2014).

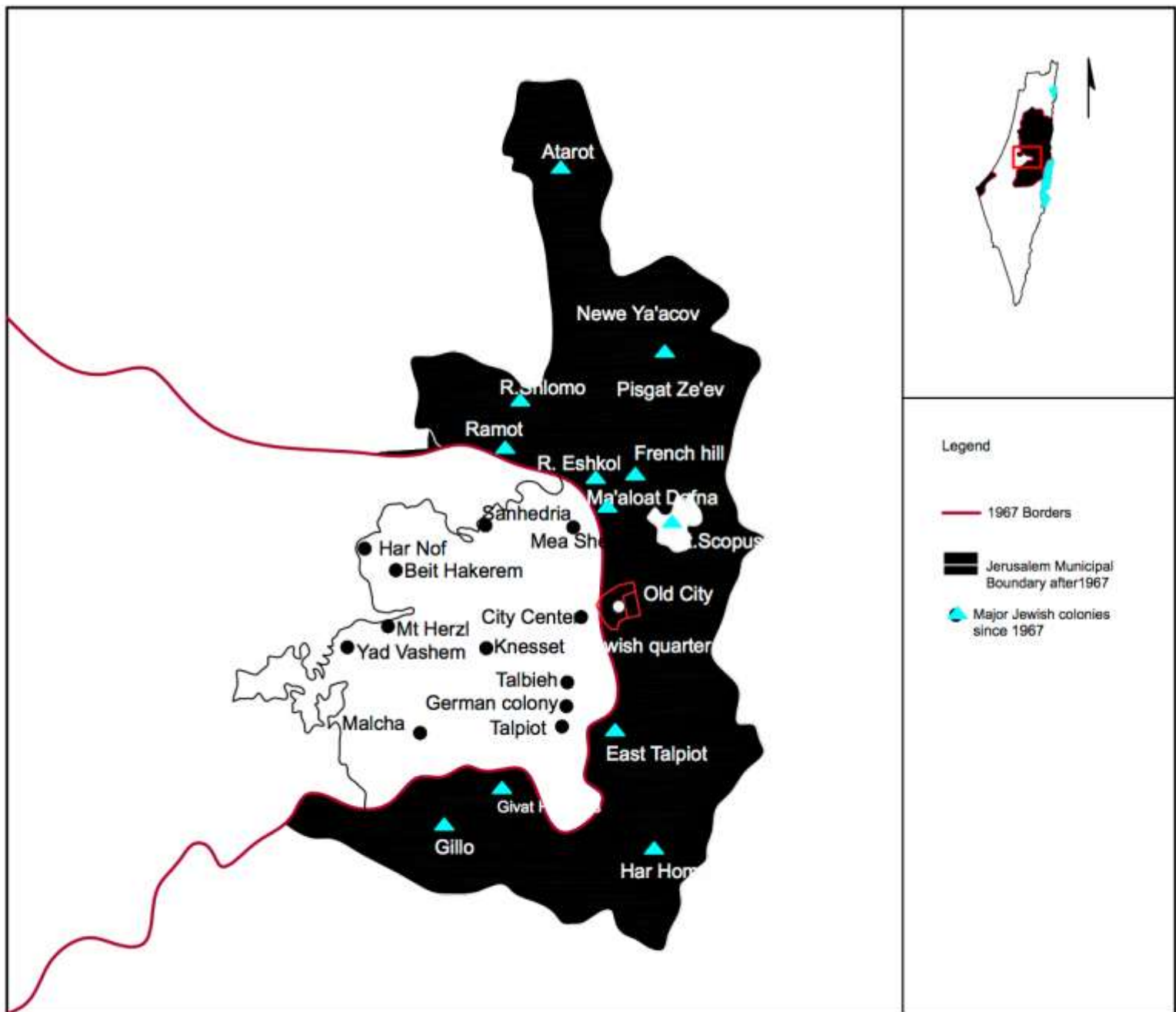


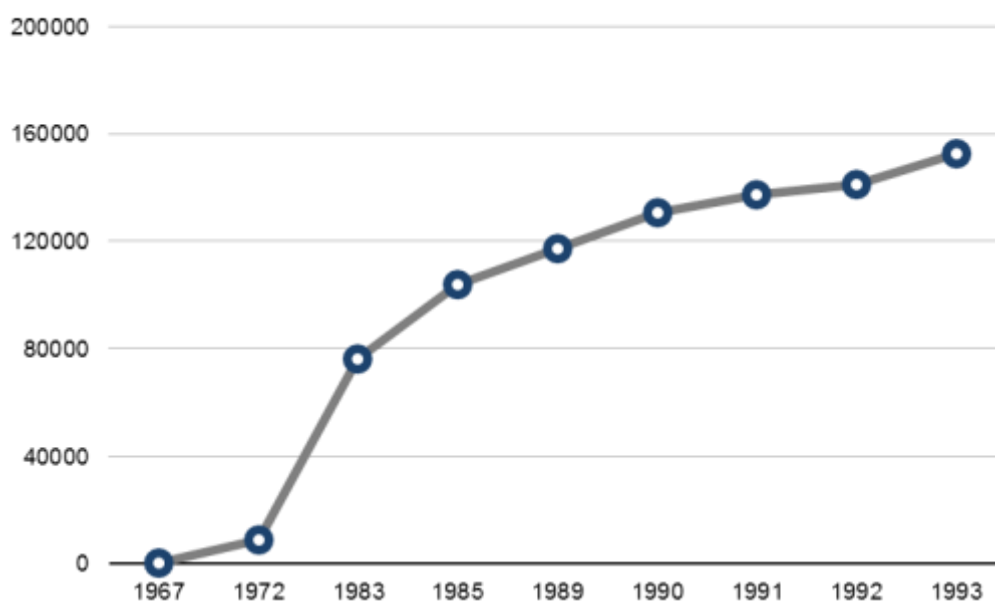
Figure (71):Settlements in Jerusalem.

Source: Foundation for Middle East Peace.



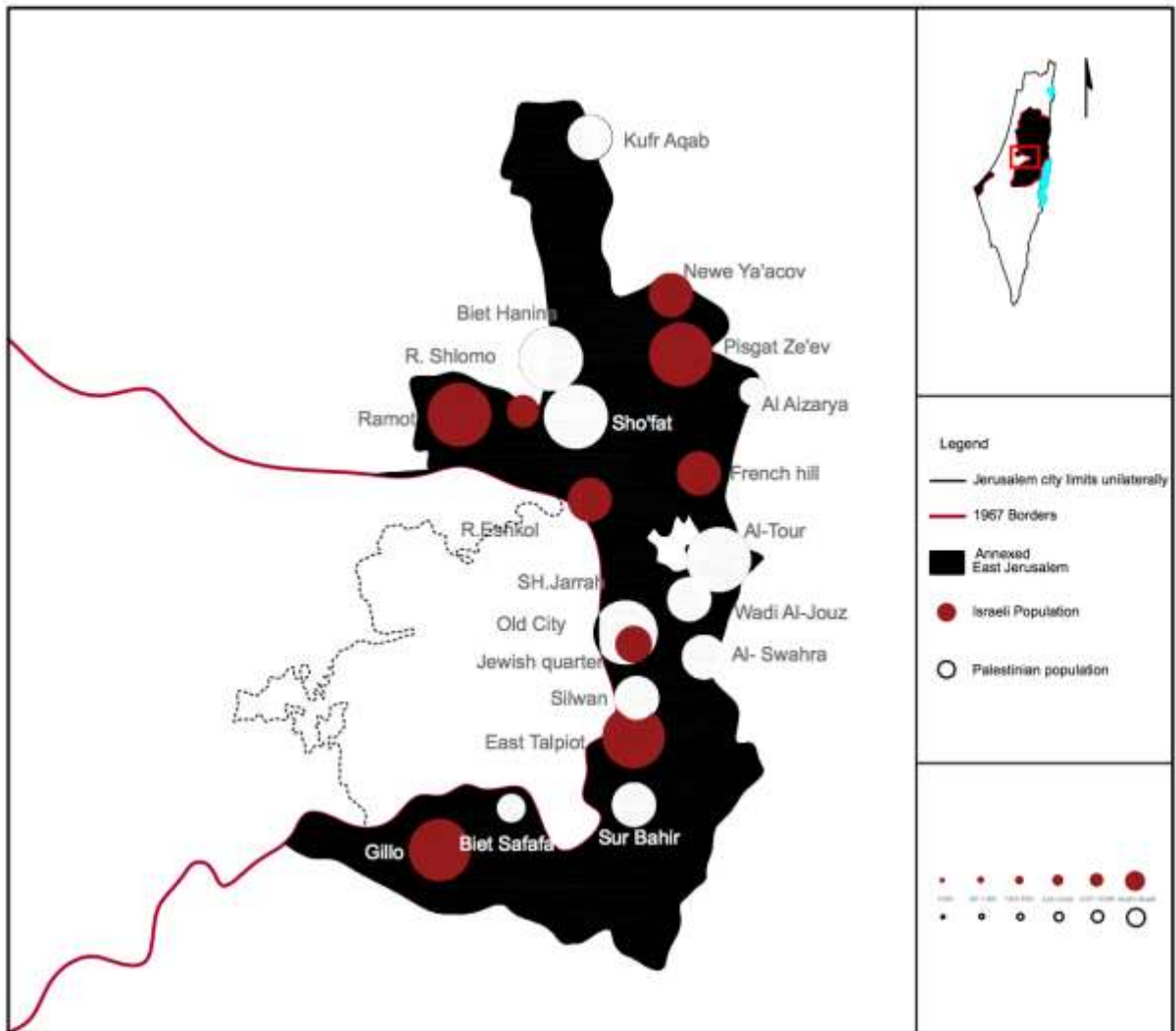
## Population

Since 1967 there has been a clear strategy employed by the Israeli government to limit the number of Palestinians living in Jerusalem. After 1967, (66,000) Palestinians who were living in East Jerusalem within the new municipal were classified as ‘permanent residents of Jerusalem, anyone who is absent had later to apply for family reunification. According to Israeli records, the city’s population ratio in 1967 was 25.8% Arabs and 74.2% Jews(JIIS, 2005). During the years 1967-2011, the Jewish population grew on average by 2.6% annually, the Arab population by 4.3%.(Choshen, 2014). See figure (72, 73)



Figure(72): Israeli settler population in East Jerusalem (1967-1993).

Source: Foundation for Middle Peace.



Figure(73): Population in Jerusalem 1993.

Source: Foundation for Middle East Peace.

## **Jerusalem 1994- present:**

The eastern part of Jerusalem City has always been a priority in the eyes of Israeli Governments that started building settlements, constructing bypass roads, demolishing Palestinian homes, and constructing the Israeli segregation wall to complete the separation of the city from the rest of the West Bank Governorates (Hadi, 2015).

So after the camp David summit 2000 failed to produce a final status agreement, Clinton proposed an open and undivided city with assured freedom of access and worship for all and that sovereignty over the Haram Ash-Sharif be treated symbolically. (Hadi, 2015)

However, in 2001 Taba talks also failed to bring about progress, and while the Clinton Parameters for Jerusalem were worked out into more detail during the 2007, on the same case a lot of negotiations occur but to no avail. (Hadi , 2015)

Following is a detailed description of the Israeli policies in the city of Jerusalem throughout the years of occupation:

### **1- Changing the Boundaries of Jerusalem city**

- Municipal boundaries of Jerusalem city as it increased its area of control from 130 km<sup>2</sup>. (1993) to the 2005, the Israeli Jerusalem Municipality disclosed Town Planning Scheme of 2000 that will serve till the year 2020. Accordingly, the boundary of the western part of the city is extended by 40% and the total area of the city is quadrille (i.e. 142 km<sup>2</sup>) that called the greater Jerusalem as shown in figure (74)(ARIJ, 2015).

- According to the new master-plan, more than half of the eastern part of Jerusalem city is zoned as built-up areas and 24.4% are zoned as open “green natural” and the most obvious example is what happened to Abu Ghneim Mountain which changed from a Nature Reserve 'Green Mountain' to a settlement, (Har Homa settlement) in 1997 ( POICA , 2010) .

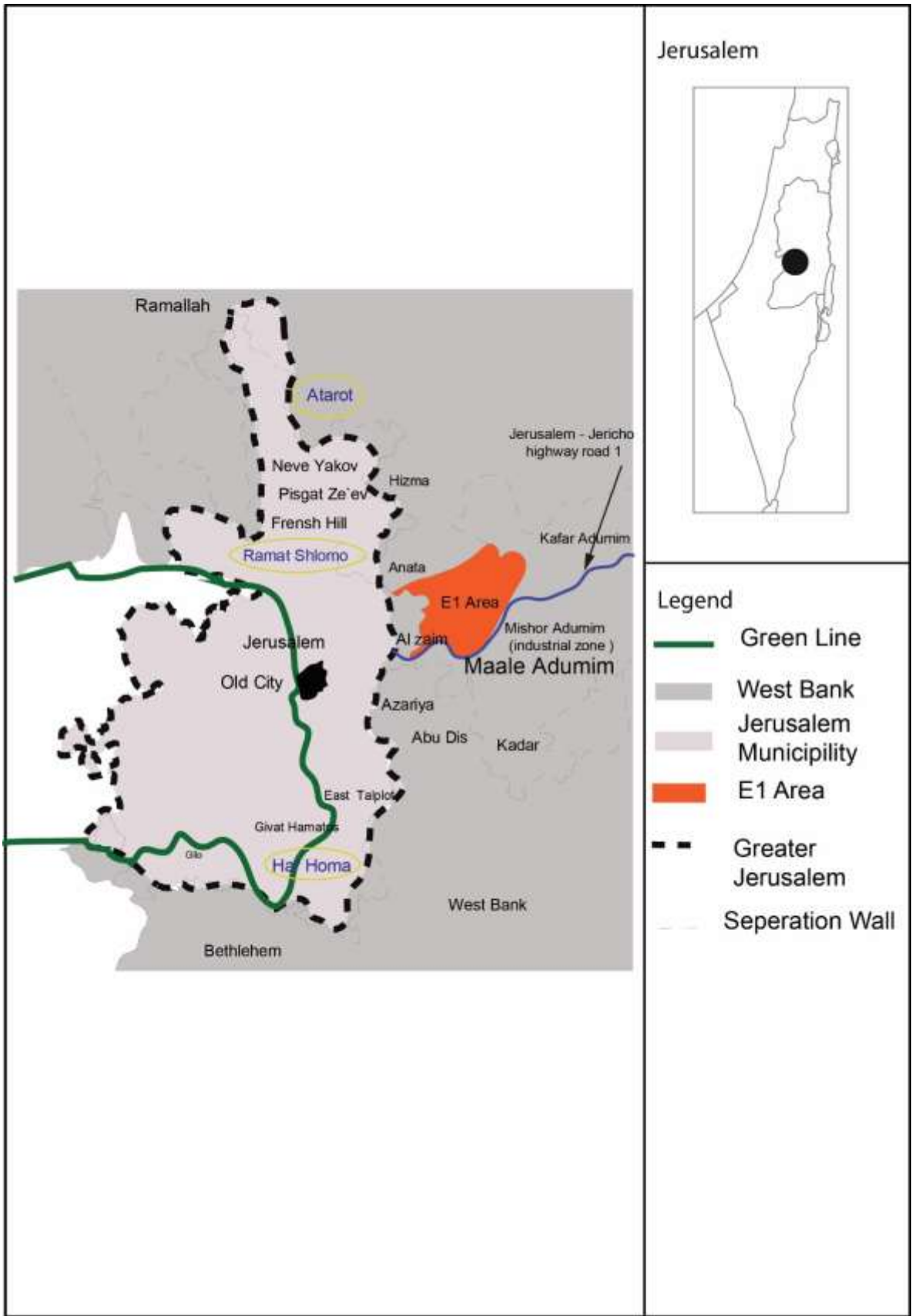


Figure (74): Greater Jerusalem 2015.

Source: ARIJ, 2015.

## **2- Imposing laws on land policies in the city of Jerusalem**

- ✓ Confiscating the Palestinian land; nearly 1/3 of the lands in east Jerusalem were confiscated to construct Israeli settlements;
- ✓ Decreasing the area zoned as residential in the Palestinian neighborhoods in the city;
- ✓ Imposing restrictions on the volume of construction and the floor area ratios;
- ✓ The Palestinian areas lacked a town planning scheme or zoning plans, were only 38% of the remaining two thirds had an approved zoning plan;
- ✓ House demolition under the pretext of lacking building permits or for security reasons. According to a study conducted by ARIJ, a total of 658 Palestinian houses have been demolished in Jerusalem during the last ten years;
- ✓ 13% of the areas were zoned as green areas where construction is prohibited. The green areas will be released to build Israeli settlements as was the case with Reches Shu'fat and Abu Ghneim ( Har Homa ) settlement
- ✓ Services and infrastructure lacked in the Palestinian neighborhoods resulting in under serviced and unhealthy living environment, the pressure on Jerusalem's land and natural resources has been devastating as well.  
(ARIJ, 2015)

## **3- Israeli settlements construction**

Israel planned to connect the Holy city with Israeli settlements and bypass roads although decrease the possibility of Palestinian development in the city and limit the prospects for East Jerusalem to be the capital of the future Palestinian state (ARIJ, 2015).

The number of Israeli settlements in the eastern part of Jerusalem city reached 18 settlements, inhabited today by approximately 195,000 settlers (ARIJ, 2015).

The Israeli government also revealed out plans to impose other realities in the city through proposals plans to build new settlements and neighborhoods to consolidate its control over the city and impose a demographic reality for the benefit of Israeli settlers.

There are many of description of the Israeli colonial plans in the city of Jerusalem for example:

1. The Giv'at Ya'el Settlement plan – 2004.
2. The Atarot Neighborhood plan.
3. Two new settlements next to Har Homa settlement.
4. A new neighborhood at Ramat Shlomo Settlement: settlement as a Green Area.
5. A new Jewish settlement in Ras Al-Amoud neighborhood in East Jerusalem.
6. E1 area in Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc.

## **The E-1 Development Plan:**

Beyond the city's municipal limits, Israel has founded a circle of large urban (city-settlements) to encapsulate the annexed East and stretch its potential boundaries. These sites, connected by pass roads and linked to industrial zones, form the outer ring of Jerusalem settlements, and provide the infrastructural support for settlements lying deeper in the West Bank – around Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jericho (PASSIA, 2014).

Among them is the Maale Adumim settlement, the borders of which were expanded in 1994 to include the E-1 area: a narrow undeveloped land corridor that runs east of Jerusalem and is part of the West Bank (Area C), the area is bordered by the settlements of French Hill (to the West, Kedar (south), Maale Adumim (east) and Almon (north), and the Palestinian town of Abu Dis to the southwest as shown in figure ( 75 ) ( ARIJ , 2014).

The E-1 Plan, a large new Israeli neighborhood involving about 12000 dunums of land, a significant part of which is privately owned by Palestinian

Israel unveiled a scheme to unite the West Bank's largest and most central settlement (Maale Adumim) with its East Jerusalem (inner ring) sites by means of a residential, industrial, and recreational development project ( ARIJ , 2014).

Israel claims that the E-1 plan is strategically important for its national security interests, especially with regard to Jerusalem and the Maale Adumim settlement, as well as for the natural growth of the latter – and if implemented, it would cut the West Bank in two, grasp the last area of open land available for Palestinian development and make the establishment of a Palestinian state with territorial contiguity as well as an agreement on permanent borders practically impossible (PASSIA, 2014).

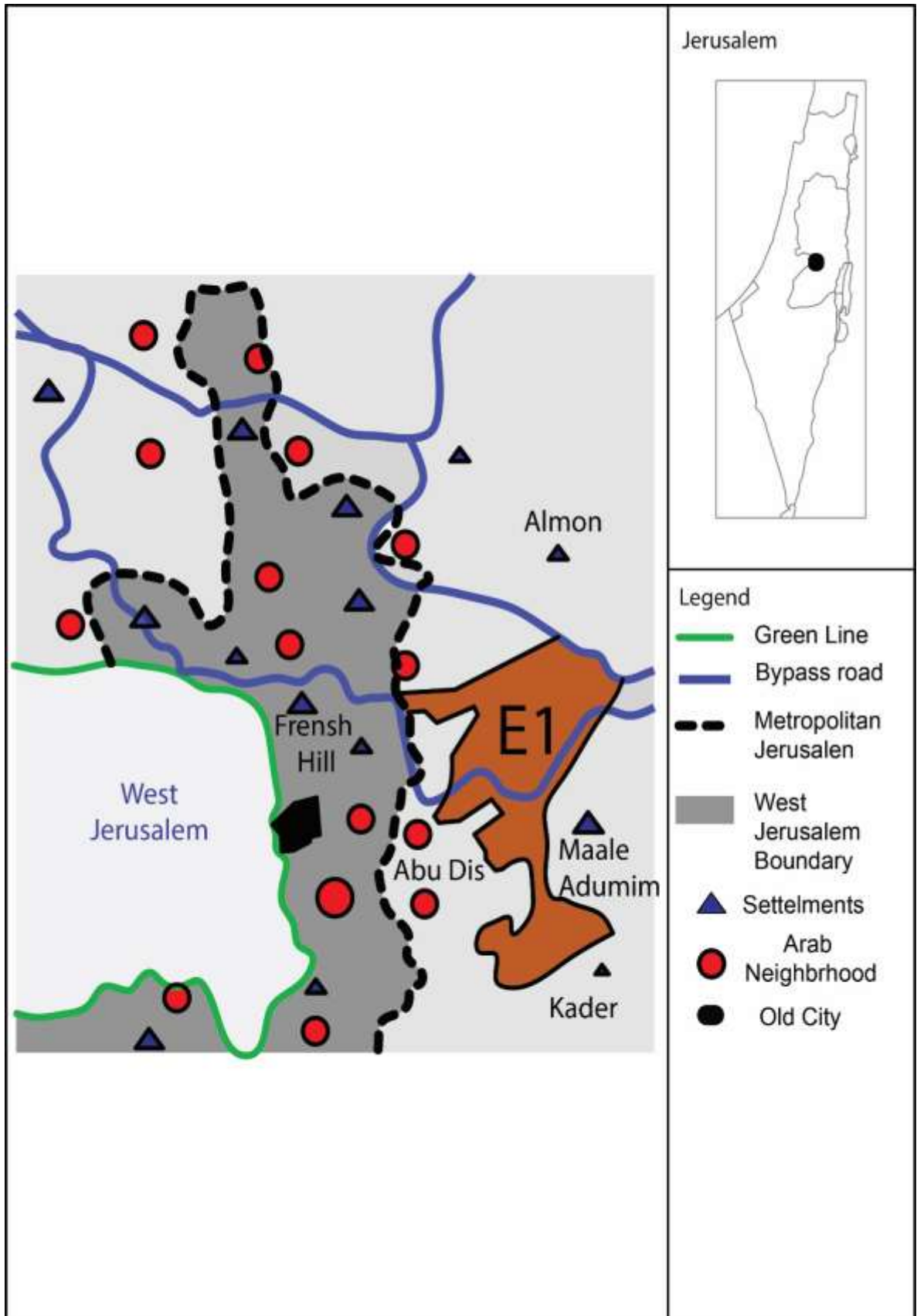


Figure (75): E1 plan 1998.

Source: ARIJ, 2014.



#### **4- The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall around Jerusalem**

The Israeli Ministry of Defense revealed the path of the segregation wall around Jerusalem city, which is known nowadays as the 'Jerusalem envelope' which is set to enfold Jerusalem governorate and separates it from the West Bank territory (ARIJ, 2015)

The Segregation Wall will extend a length of 132 km, around 17% of the total wall length that runs in the West Bank Territory (774 km) and will cause either the complete or partial exclusion of 20 Palestinian communities outside Jerusalem Municipal boundaries and more than 120 thousands Palestinian citizens will be cut-off from the main urban centers where health, educational and social services are located once the wall is completed around Jerusalem city (ARIJ, 2015).

The Palestinian communities that will be cut off by segregation wall from Jerusalem city are communities with high population densities get rid of it such as Shu'fat refugee camp, Al Ram and Al Barid outskirt and Ash Sheikh Sa'ad(PASSIA, 2015).

Construction has since then continued unabated and as of 2014, the projected route for the barrier in the Jerusalem area measures some 168 km, of which only 3% lie on the Green Line (PASSIA, 2015).

On September 2004, the master plan 2000 which treated the city as one urban unit under Israeli sovereignty. In line with the plans demographic aims and despite international condemnation, the Israelis settlement construction in East Jerusalem is ongoing, with a record high of over 2500 new tenders approved during the Kerry peace process(PASSIA, 2015).

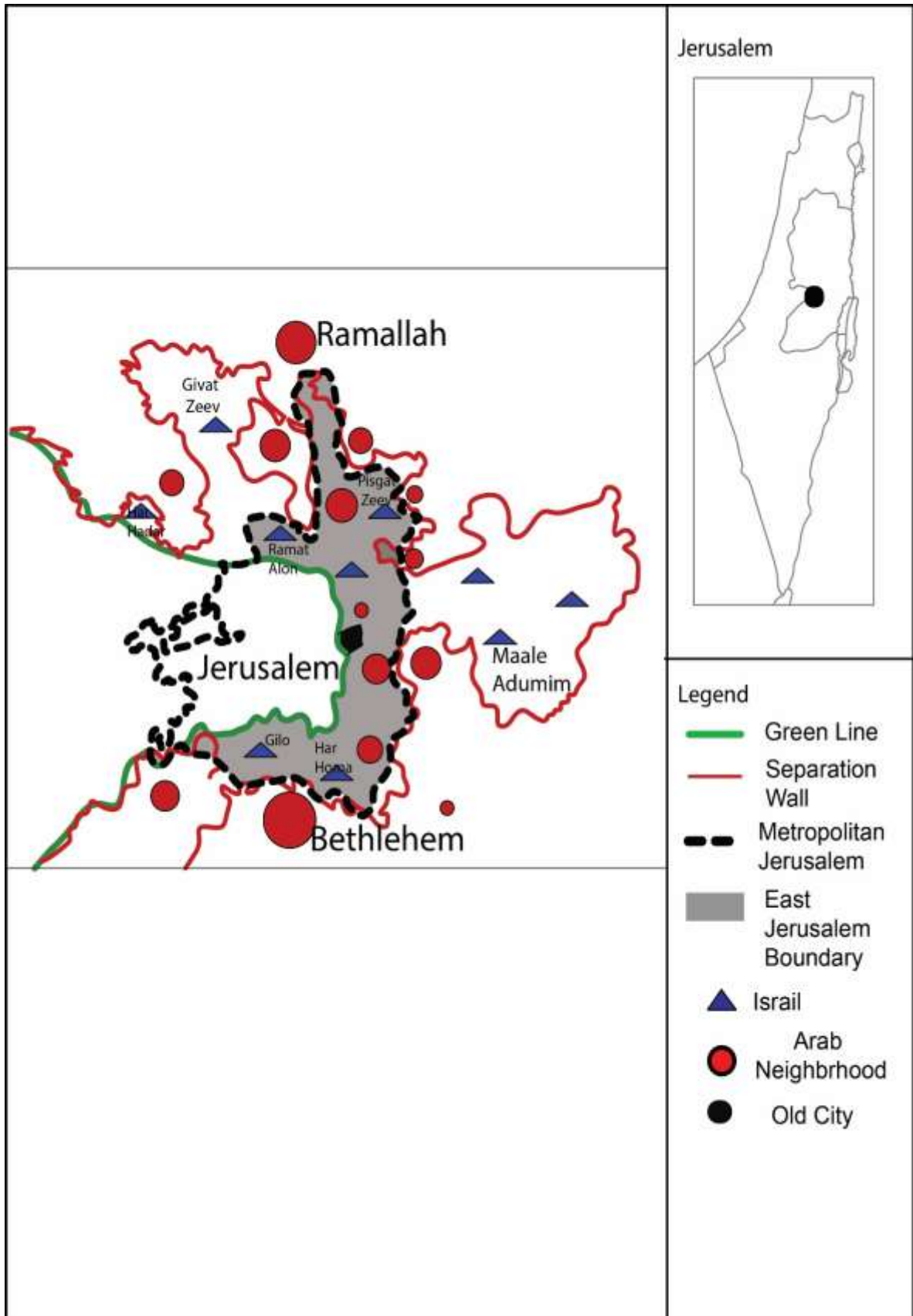


Figure (76): Separation wall in Jerusalem 2015.

Source: PASSIA, 2015.

East Jerusalem is dotted with settlement projects and the settlers population continues to grow steadily: while there were a little over 170000 settlers in 2000, by 2010, their number had increased by over 15% to almost 200000(ARIJ, 2015).

Recent estimates suggest that settlers in Jerusalem make up some 38% of the city's total Jewish population (ARIJ, 2015).

It will create a new demographic reality that would confine future development of Palestinian localities to marginal proportions, while including major settlements blocs (Ma ale Adumim settlement bloc, Giv'at Ze'ev settlement block and Gush Etzion settlement block ) within the Segregation Wall along with wide range of open space and nature reserved areas that are likely to change its status later on to become; areas reserved for future settlements' development project as shown in figure (77) (ARIJ, 2015).

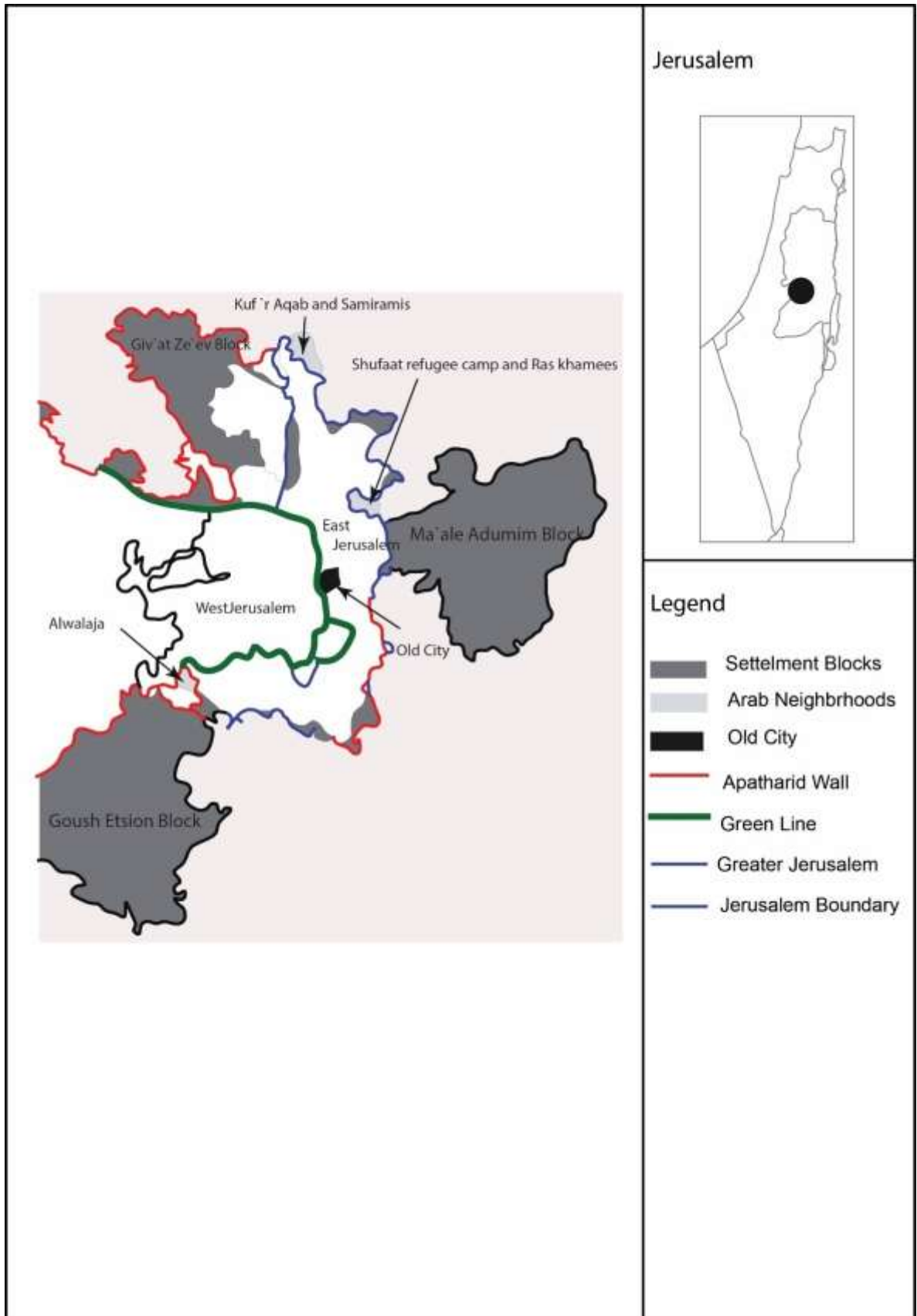


Figure (77): Jerusalem, 2015.

Source: POICA, 2015.

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