

The Possibility of Peace Between Israel and Palestine

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Abstract: This passage basically illustrates about the origin of the conflict between Israel and Palestine. By using the historical evidence to evaluate the possibility of peace between those two countries inside middle east. Palestinians and Israelis, Arabs and Jews, have been in a state of constant dispute since 1947, when the United Nations issued a decision on the distribution of land in the Palestinian territories. It may seem that peace is a distant aspiration for this region. At the beginning of this article, we will analyze the ancient Middle East and the history of these two peoples. Quite a lot of causes come from history. We're going to delve into the history from 1947 to the present and look at what happened in the modern era that led these two countries into an ongoing war. Finally, this paper will using the data and contemporary event to discover the possibility of success negotiate of peace.

Keywords: Israel, Palestine, middle east, peace.

1. Introduction

For as long as recorded history has existed, the Middle East has been the scene of multi-party trade wars and ethnic mixing. According to the Jewish Bible and available historical data, the earliest traces of life here appeared as early as 3000 BC, when the ancient Sumerians and ancient Babylonians created a splendid civilization here. For the next 5,000 years, the nationalities that occupied the most space were Arabs and Jews.

According to the Jewish Bible, the Old Testament of the Bible. Abraham had a son named Issac and one of Issac's sons was named Jacob, and Jacob, while migrating with his family, met an angel one night, and after winning the wrestling, the angel gave Jacob the name Israel, and then, due to famine, Jacob and his family moved to "Egypt" and multiplied there as a great nation. Later, they were persecuted by Pharaoh and became slaves. In order to free themselves from slavery and freedom, they left Egypt under the leadership of "Moses" and began the process of returning to the "Promised Land", during which the Jewish national consciousness was strengthened, Jewish religious ideas based on monotheistic ideas appeared, and "Moses" received oracles at Mount Sinai and obtained the "Ten Commandments" from God. The "Twin Torah" tradition, which is a central part of Jewish culture, holds that both the Dharma-and-Oral Law of Judaism was received from God by Moses on Mount Sinai [1].

2. Historical Background

Based on contemporary excavations conducted in the Middle East, the progenitors of the "Israelites" first appeared around 2000 BC. During this period, waves of semi-nomadic people known as

"Western Semites" moved into "Mesopotamia" and "Canaan." According to popular belief, they are the shared ancestors of "Arameans" and "Israelites." The Israelites settled in the southern region of Canaan, about comparable to modern-day Israel, while the "Arameans" settled in the northern region, roughly equivalent to modern-day eastern Syria [2]. These immigrants were ethnically related to the native Canaanites, and they adopted the native Canaanite language and culture. During the time of the Judges, the main challenge to the Jews came from the intrusion of the so-called "sea peoples," of which the Philistine caused the most trouble because of their knowledge of ironmaking and chariots. Today, the word "Palestine" comes from the word "Philistine." The "Ancient Israelites" responded to the Philistine invasions by creating monarchies, which allowed them to fight in a more coordinated manner. Thus, the history of Israel entered the era of the United Kingdom [3]. There were three Kings in the United Kingdom: Saul, David, and Solomon. After that Persian came and other groups of people continuously took over control in this land at the beginning of the 7th century, the rise of Islam completely changed the historical destiny of the Arabs. Muhammad, the founder of Islam, spread Islamic teachings and planted the flag of Islam on the Arabian Peninsula. The various Arab tribes were unified under the banner of Islam and then rapidly expanded outward [4].

During the period of the Four Caliphs (632-661), Medina became the capital of Islam and was later moved to Kufa. The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750) established Damascus as its capital, while the Abbasid Dynasty (750-1055) moved its capital to Baghdad. During this period, the Arab Empire became one of the largest empires in the world, spanning Asia, Africa and Europe, and was called the "Great Food" in Chinese history books. The Arab Empire reached its cultural and scientific heyday during this period. Baghdad became a cultural and intellectual center, and Islamic culture flourished, including the study of literature, mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. This period has had a profound impact on world history and culture. Beginning in the 10th century, however, the Arab Empire began to decline and split into separate caliphates. In 1055, the Seljuk Turks captured Baghdad and the eastern caliphate fell. Subsequently, the western caliphates also fell. Nevertheless, the name of the Caliphate continued until 1258 [5]. According to the analysis proposed: Civil war has been among the most prevalent type of assault since the 1950s. Twenty-seven out of the twenty-nine conflicts that took place in 2003 had more than twenty-five combat-related fatalities.

Civil conflicts, whether domestic and foreign, devastated lives. In this study, we investigate the initial stages of civil conflict generally and in the region of the Middle East were using an amended version of the Collier and Hoeffler model of civil war. We restrict the research we conduct, like Collier and Hoeffler, to intrastate armed conflict [6]. Jerusalem is a significant sacred site for three major religions, and its status has recently become intertwined with discussions about historical ownership. This study focuses on the issues surrounding the ownership of ancient artifacts, the establishment of international cultural, scientific, and ethnic standards, and how these principles are managed by various religious and political authorities—where science intersects with ideology. A key aspect of this research involves understanding the decision-making processes regarding what archaeological sites to excavate, which elements to conserve, and how to present ruins that convey narratives. The exploration of cultural heritage examines who generates knowledge and how it is shared, displayed, and experienced in educational contexts as well as public venues like monuments, parks, and museums. The heritage in question holds significance for Jews, Christians, Muslims—and more recently Israelis and Palestinians—each group being diverse rather than uniform in their interests or identities [7].

The history is consisting of conflict between this area, it seems like that this land have been own fate to become the most turbulent area all over the world.

3. Current Status

According to the publication *Understanding Zionism: History and Perspectives*, Zionism first emerged in Europe in the 1880s and 1890s. Many people connect the name "Zionism" with an extensive variety of ideas, including the liberation of the oppressed, oppression itself, past indications of divine will, and transgressions of God's word. For several others, the term "Zionism" only evokes uncertainty, something you are aware is debatable but uncertain about precisely why. The term "Zionism," which was first used in the 1880s to refer to a movement to revitalize Jewish cultural, linguistic, and national identity, was coined by a secular Jewish author [8].

3.1. Israel

Zionism was started out of an upsurge of prejudice against Jews across Europe in the 19th century, and it has since developed into a movement with multiple branches that led to the creation of the nation-state of Israel in 1948. The majority of Jews eventually realized that they required a Jewish state in order to bring all Jews together. This wave formed more quickly after the Dreyfus scandal in France. Numerous Jewish settlers wielding weapons broke into Palestine in 1920. An act defining Palestine's partition following the British withdrawal was enacted by the UN in 1947. For several decades to come, the Middle East suffered instability because of this separation. The movement referred to as anti-Semitism commenced in Germany in 1873, and it quickly swept across Europe. When the French indemnity was issued in an extremely quick pace in 1873, unfounded speculations had run their typical course, and a big disintegration came [9].

3.2. Palestine

Ever since the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, the land of Jerusalem has belonged to the Ottoman Empire and the Arabs of the land. Jerusalem is the holy city of the Abrahamic religions, but it is also the holy city of the Arabs and Muslims. At the end of World War I, the Ottoman Empire was declared de jure, and the British, as victors, took over most of the former Ottoman Empire, including Jerusalem. From this time on, a large number of armed Zionist settlers began to settle in Jerusalem and nearby Palestine, and fierce struggles broke out with the local Palestinian people. In the immediate aftermath of the 1947 United Nations resolution dividing the former Palestinian territories into two states, the two peoples fought a fierce civil war, with the Palestinians protesting and rejecting the idea of statehood because of the injustice of the re-division of the land. In the aftermath, there was a gradual backlash against Israel in the Arab world. The war amply proves this. At the end of 2023, Hamas once again began a counterattack against Israel, and in this counterattack, we can see that Hamas's attitude is unusually determined compared to previous decades, and as of September 13, 2024, the war is still continuing in Gaza.

Hamas has realized that it cannot operate effectively as both a resistance movement and a governing body in an occupied area. While the United States is firmly behind Israel, it should also consider the Palestinian situation in a more holistic manner. The U.S.'s support for Israel may encourage it to cross critical lines. This could unintentionally make the United States appear complicit in Israel's reoccupation of Gaza, which would have repercussions for American policy in the Middle East [10]. For the time being, it seems likely that Hamas's war with Israel will continue and will likely develop into a major war in the Middle East, where various groups in Lebanon, Iran, Somalia, and Yemen have expressed hostility to Israel and support for the Palestinians. The anti-Israeli and anti-American embargo on the Red Sea, which began this year, is still in the process of continuing. Still, more and more people in the Arab world are beginning to express their support for Palestine. The Beijing Declaration, signed in Beijing this year, is the first time since 1948 that Hamas and Fatah have reconciled to face the Israeli threat.

Dehumanizing categorizations guarantee that biopolitical strategies in Palestine/Israel primarily focus on ensuring that Jewish citizens of Israel-encompassing both settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and Jewish Israelis residing within the 1948 borders of occupied Palestine—thrive at the expense of Palestinians [11].

As stated in the official release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, a key agreement reached during the Beijing discussions is to foster reconciliation and unity among the 14 factions. A central outcome is recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the exclusive legitimate representative for all Palestinians. The most notable aspect is reaching an agreement to form an interim national reconciliation government aimed at rebuilding Gaza after conflict [12]. Additionally, there is a strong call for establishing an independent State of Palestine in line with relevant United Nations resolutions. Essential to this Palestinian reconciliation process are building trust, adhering to a correct path, and making gradual advancements. Only through sustained efforts to create consensus and implement it can meaningfully progress and greater unity be achieved in reconciliation efforts [13]. This process remains an internal matter for Palestinian factions but requires international support to succeed. While peace may seem elusive in the Middle East, opportunities for achieving it still exist [14].

4. Conclusion

It is still possible to witness a historic reconciliation in the Middle East. This must be a two-sided reconciliation, and unilateral understandings and concessions cannot ensure true peace as the first contradiction between Palestine and Israel, the main contradiction between the two mainly started from the early land contention between the two and the unequal division of the United Nations declaration, which occupied 64% of the Palestinian people at that time, only one-third of the land. This also set the stage for later conflict between the two. For a two-state peace, the Palestinians first split into two camps, Hamas and Fatah, with Fatah relatively supportive of the UN and most other countries' efforts to mediate a two-state solution. Hamas had previously rejected it. Now, of course, after the signing of the Beijing treaty, this shows that Hamas is also willing to follow the two-state proposal. The question then arises of Israel. For most Palestinians, hostility to Israel stems from Israel's occupation of their land, which in turn leaves them with relatively few resources and health care. This will require Israel's help, such as a promise to help build a lot of Palestinian infrastructure after peace. Hopefully, after doing so, peace will be restored to the Middle East.

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