West Bank and East Jerusalem, the → Six-Day War

day, the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem, the West Bank

according to international law. With few exceptions,

he Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights and Eas

and continued Israeli control over land and sea b

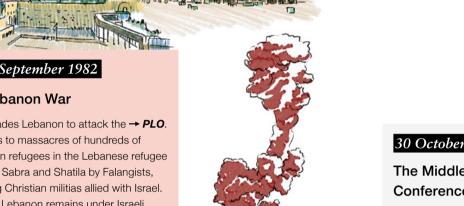
as well as airspace, the Gaza Strip is still considered

In July 2024, the International Court of Justice (ICJ

declares that not only the construction of settlement

and the Gaza Strip remain under Israeli occupation





Islamic state. It rejects the → Oslo Accords

in 2007 it seizes power in the Gaza Strip in

→ 7<sup>th</sup> October terrorist attack on Israel in



security matters in Area A, which comprises the

urban centres of the West Bank. In the more

60 percent of the West Bank. The Israeli

Palestinian control was to be gradually extender

over a five-year transition period. During this

settlements are situated in Area C, but according

to the United Nations, up to 300,000 Palestinians

phase, the → *final status issues* were also due to be resolved. In 1996, parliamentary and

presidential elections are held in the occupied

he Jordanian occupation, and their children

during the Israeli occupation. There is always

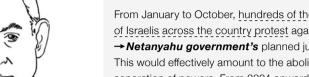
someone who wants this land, but never anyone

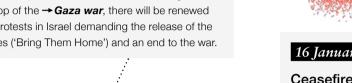
who wants us. Isn't that a tragedy?"

Amelie Dschaqaman, Palestinian<sup>2</sup>

which Hamas uses as an opportunity to fire







the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their violently suppress the uprising with the best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish

this as a promise of state independence, while the British side deliberately formulates its concessions vaguely authorities and is not allowed to return to the town. (Hussein-McMahon correspondence). At the same time, and contrary to this, Great Britain and

France secretly agree to divide the eastern Mediterrane an region between themselves (Sykes-Picot Agreement). In 1917, the British government publicly declares itself in favour of the establishment of a 'national Jewish homeland' in Palestine, without making any such assurances to the Arab population (Balfour Declaration).

"His Majesty's Government view with favour

is evacuated from Hebron by the → British Mandate

Tel Aviv, David Ben-Gurion proclaims the independence of the new state of Israel. The world powers USA and Soviet Union recognise the new bered positively on the Israeli side due to the independence it defended, while the Arab or

Mandatory Palestine rise up violently against the → British Mandate. There are also attacks on the Jewish population, as political → *Zionism* is seen as a threat to the Palestinian national movement. The British

near our village, panic broke out. We were so afraid that we fled without any belongings, money or clothes. I thought we were only leaving our

bic for 'catastrophe') due to defeat, flight

'opening, victory, conquest') is founded in Kuwait by Palestinian

exiles, including Yasser Arafat. Initially, its goal is the complete

ilitary 'liberation of Palestine', and consequently the destruction

ael, also through terrorist attacks. Under Yasser Arafat's

nip, there is a gradual shift towards diplomacy

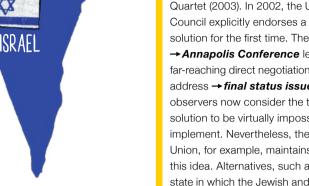
support for a → two-state solution

Organization (PLO)

ed under the leadership of the Arab League. After

Egypt's defeat in the → Six-Day War, the

e Al-Aqsa Mosque, is the most Israel controls access, which is open to everyone



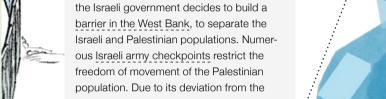
→ final status issues omitted from the → Oslo Accords.

Haram al-Sharif/Temple Mount in → **Jerusalem**. This is seen

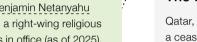
alestinian side and 1,000 on the Israeli side.

s a provocation and leads to the outbreak of the Second

a ('Al-Aqsa Intifada') with around 3,200 deaths on the







the Arab Peace Initiative in March 2002,

offering Israel the prospect of normalised

relations with all Arab states. In return,

→ two-state solution based on the

→ Green Line. In November 2002, the

Middle East Quartet, consisting of the

European Union, the United Nations,

the United States and Russia, presents

ne 'Roadmap for Peace', a step-by-step

solution. In October 2003, the Geneva

Initiative – founded by high-ranking

presents a detailed draft peace plan,

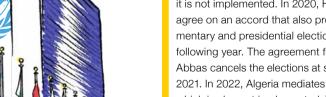
former Palestinian and Israeli politicians –

# seizes power in the Gaza Strip.

Strip is still considered or pied under international law. intervention in Lebanon. Israel carries out



→ Fatah and → Hamas, the latter



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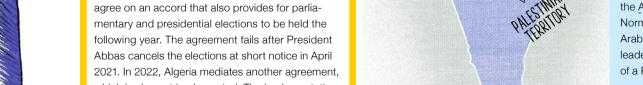
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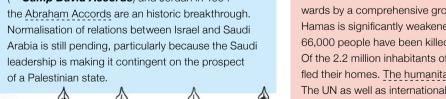
Note: This timeline does not claim to be comprehensive. It is the result of careful research and represents a selection of important events

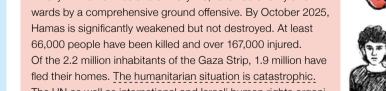
related to the Middle East Conflict. For educational purposes, the timeline can be complemented with further details and extended as needed.



a reconciliation agreement brokered by China in







h rockets. In September 2024, tensions escalate in Lebar Israel kills Hezbollah leader Nasrallah, carries out massive air

trikes and invades Lebanon in a ground offensive. At the end of November 2024, Israel and Hezbollah agree to a ceasefire initially

Confrontation between Hezbollah and Israel

peace initiatives