Who's Indigenous?

The Stone Age - 1516

See "The Archeology of the Land of Israel"

Jewish Immigration to modern day Israel:

1. First Aliyah 1882-1903
   - also known as the agriculture aliya
   - mostly from Eastern Europe and Yemen
   - 25,000 - 35,000

2. Second Aliyah 1904-1914
   - 90,000, mainly from Russia, fleeing pogroms and rising anti-Semitism
   - many influenced by socialist ideals, established 1st kibbutz

3. Third Aliyah 1919-1923
   - 40,000 mainly from Eastern Europe
   - most were young pioneers who built infrastructure

4. Fourth Aliyah 1924-1928
   - 80,000 mainly from Poland, 12,000 from Yemen and Iraq
   - rapid urban development
   - period of economic crisis, 23,000 left

5. Fifth Aliyah 1929-1939
   - rise of Nazism, 250,000 mainly Eastern Europeans migrated
   - large number of lawyers, doctors, professors and professionals
   - in 1933, the British put restrictions on immigration

6. Aliyah Bet 1933-1948
   - illegal immigration, mainly refugees from Nazi Germany & later survivors
   - 100,000+ tried to immigrate, only a few thousand were able to

7. Operation Magic Carpet 1949-1950
   - secret operation that airlifted 49,000, mainly from Yemen
   - nearly the entire Jewish community in Yemen participated

8. Operation Ezra & Nehemiah 1951-1952
   - 120,000-130,000 Iraqi Jews airlifted to Israel
   - considered to be one of the most important events of what is known as the Jewish exodus from Arab countries

Not all immigration, but the major waves
Where do Palestinians come from?

**Philistia → Syria Palaestina → Palestine**

*Philistia was the name given to the land of the Philistines who controlled the red land on the map in the 12th century BCE.*

*Under Roman rule in the 2nd Century CE “Syria Palaestina” was the name given to the land Rome conquered from Syria and the Jewish Kingdom of Judea.*

*After the Romans there was no official name for the land until the fall of the Ottoman Empire after WWI. It was then referred to as “mandatory Palestine”.*

First Palestinian Arab Congress 1919

→ 27 delegates from Muslim & Christian communities across Palestine

1. Palestine should be part of Arab Syria
2. Rejected French claims to the region
3. No foreign influence
4. All foreign treaties referring to the area are void
5. They will accept help from British and Allied powers to maintain friendly relations, as long as independence is not affected

Rise of Palestinian Nationalism

→ Realization that Palestine would not be part of Greater Syria, and the British wouldn’t help drive the Jews/Zionists out. 1920