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Palestine-Israel Conflict Resolution Analysis Study in the Perspective of Islamic History

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Abstract - The Palestinian-Israeli conflict lasted over half a century and has widely influenced international political currents. This article aims to unravel the roots of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, explain alleged Israeli-American and American-Arab conspiracies, and solve the peace process in the match, which all failed. This research uses qualitative research methods by utilizing a narrative approach. The data collection technique used is library research with much secondary data, including scientific articles and textbooks related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. These data are collected, validated, arranged in similar groups, and processed data analysis using content analysis methods. The results show that Palestine is getting worse in the face of Israel, while Israel is getting stronger in armaments, economy and gaining support from major powers such as the United States, Britain, and France. The research also found that the Jewish bill submitted by Benjamin Netanyahu to the Israeli Parliament can potentially increase the number of Jews and reduce the rights of Arab Muslims as a minority community. In addition, the number of groups in Palestine hindered the country's unity and resulted in the exodus and deportation of Muslims with former Israeli citizenship.

Abstrak - Konflik Palestina-Israel, telah berlangsung lebih dari setengah abad, hingga menimbulkan pengaruh luas dalam arus politik internasional. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengurai akar konflik Palestina-Israel, menjelaskan dugaan konspirasi antara Israel-Amerika dan Amerika-Arab, serta mengurai proses damai dalam konflik tersebut, namun semua berakhir dengan kegagalan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan memanfaatkan pendekatan naratif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah library research dengan banyak mengandalkan data sekunder, meliputi artikel ilmiah dan buku teks terkait konflik Palestina-Israel. Data-data tersebut dikumpulkan, divalidasi, disusun dalam kelompok-kelompok sejenis dan dilakukan pengolahan analisis data dengan menggunakan metode analisis konten. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Palestina semakin terpuruk dalam menghadapi Israel, sedangkan Israel semakin kuat dalam persenjataan, perekonomian, dan mendapatkan dukungan dari negara-negara besar seperti Amerika Serikat, Inggris, dan Prancis. Penelitian juga menemukan bahwa RUU Yahudi yang diajukan oleh Benyamin Netanyahu ke Parlemen Israel berpotensi meningkatkan jumlah Yahudi dan mengurangi hak-hak Muslim Arab sebagai komunitas minoritas. Selain itu, banyaknya kelompok di Palestina menghambat persatuan negara ini dan mengakibatkan eksodus dan deportasi Muslim bekas kewarganegaraan Israel.

Keywords – Analysis Study, Conflict, Islamic History, Palestine-Israel.

INTRODUCTION

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a prolonged conflict that has never found common ground today (Mamad, Putra, Saaulia, & Adnis, 2020). Many voiced that this conflict was not just an

ordinary conflict but a form of colonization and looting, so this problem could not be resolved through conflict resolution (Widagdo & Kurniaty, 2021). This conflict originates from an assumption by the Jews (Israel) that they are a people who are the source of all civilizations and cultures

throughout the world; this is what makes them feel the noblest and most entitled to the ownership of the "promised land" (Saude, 2006).

The Jews consider the ownership of the "promised land" in the Palestinian area, so they want to make the Palestinian territory their homecoming (Syari'ah, Nabilah, & Wijayanti, 2022). Because the land of Palestine is an area that the Jews in Europe dreamed of and hoped for (Yusuf, 2020). However, the struggle for this area has now become a political interest so that Palestinian land can be legally acquired to become a home for Israel (Zuhro & Ubaidillah, 2021). Therefore, from this point of view, we can observe that the conflict between the two Palestine-Israel was not just a religious conflict. However, there was a struggle for the territorial rights of the state politically (Nurjannah & Fakhrudin, 2019).

The Palestine–Israel War started in 1948 (Adhim & Yuliati, 2021). Triggered by the proposal that Palestine would be made into two states, namely the Jewish state (Israel) and Arab (Palestine), with the establishment of the city of Jerusalem and Haifa as the capital under the supervision of the British government in 1937. However, this was opposed by the two countries because Palestine and Israel wanted the establishment of an independent state. This state is free from intervention by other nations (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021). Then in the Sufar conference, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) issued resolution number 181 of 1947, which divided the Palestinian territory into two states, namely an Arab state and a Jewish. This resolution provides an opportunity and legitimacy for both parties to establish an independent state in the Palestinian territories (Nurjaman, 2021).

As a form of implementation of this resolution, finally, David Ben Gurion declared the establishment of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948 (Gama, 2023). This sparked the Palestinian people's rejection of the declaration, which was considered unilaterally detrimental. Initiated by the Hamas group, the Palestinian army launched a protest in Israel's strategic areas in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Ashkelon in February-March 1996. These events claimed up to 60 people (Rahman, 2002).

The State of Israel was formed immediately by Reims's long struggle and struggles for decades and not infrequently accompanied by narrow measures. The experience of wandering the Jews to every corner of the world has instinctively ripened their

enthusiasm for a permanent home. In at least 2,000 years, the Jews experienced a diaspora, exiled from their homeland. The diaspora first occurred when Ibrahim and his followers became a traveling caravan after being expelled by the Babylonian rulers to Canaan, which is now called Palestine (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

In Joseph's generation, the Jews moved from Canaan to Egypt at the invitation of the King of Egypt, Ramses I, who asked for Joseph's help to save Egypt from the threat of famine. However, after Joseph managed to overcome the danger of starvation, the rulers of Egypt were not grateful to the Jews. On the other hand, Ramses II - who continued the reign of his predecessor - gave cruel treatment. The male Jews were slaughtered, while the women and children were left alive and treated as enslaved people. This slavery ended after Moses, raised in a royal family environment, led the Jews to carry out acts of defiance and resistance against Ramses II. Musa asked Ramses II to free the Jews from slavery. Furthermore, Musa led the Jews back to Palestine, controlled by the mighty and cruel Canaan, so the Jews had to fight again (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

The diaspora of the Jews for centuries has continued to occur from generation to generation, from Abraham, Joseph, Moses, and Solomon to the descendants of the Jews, forming an organization that moves to realize the ideals of having a Jewish state on earth. Along with the boom of the movement, the organization covering various comprehensive aspects, both from a political, economic, and socio-cultural point of view, is gaining more comprehensive support and sympathy. Thus, the movement developed in a direction since the emergence of Jewish figures named Theodore Herzl and Meyer Amschel Rothschild, respectively, as political movers and economic supporters for international Zionist organizations. Then, this movement found significant momentum withholding the International Zionist Conference in Basle, Switzerland (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

The momentum continued with the emergence of some Jewish figures who held important positions in state government - especially in Europe - where they stood. The struggle in the political sector increasingly showed results when they received guaranteed political support from Britain and France as the two countries entered the Sykes-Picot agreement, which agreed on plans to establish a

Jewish state on the promised land above the mandate area, Palestine. As formulated by Herzl, the concept of a Jewish state was introduced through diplomacy to various parties to ensure "good intentions." The parties who positively welcomed the idea of a Jewish state were Britain and France, which were the spearheads of the era of colonization and Western imperialism. The two countries were indeed the targets of the Jews because, through both of them, they could complement their steps of struggle by employing anti-Islamic Christian sentiments. In post-World War II, the Jews received full support from the superpower, the United States (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

The support of Britain, France, and the United States made the way for Israel's independence possible. With the establishment of Israel, Jews who are diaspora in foreign lands can return to Palestine. In France's view, supporting the establishment of an Israeli state in Palestine could help perpetuate its imperialist agenda in the Middle East. Likewise, the British, who instead facilitated all the necessities for the exodus of the Jews to Palestine and even helped urge the Palestinian Arabs to accept Jewish immigration. The alignment of the United States is reflected in its foreign policy, which supports establishing the state of Israel. Even though, at first, the Arabs were forced to accept the exodus of the Jews, the swelling of Jewish emigrants in Palestine turned out to have led to the emergence of various new problems that were increasingly painful for the Arabs. Moreover, after Israel's independence, state power with civilian militias and Jewish gangster groups intensified acts of terror and expulsion of Arab citizens, which could not prevent the outbreak of open conflict between Arabs and Jews, not only at the citizen level but even at the state level (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

The conflict then led to the outbreak of six significant wars between Israel and Arab countries from 1948 to 1982, which claimed thousands of lives and property. These countries' broad and full support is not limited to economic and political assistance but also for military aid. Even on the battlefield, the Western countries - especially the United States - also sent their troops. This happened, for example, in the Egypt - Israel war 1967, so the Arabs always suffered defeat. The desire to get rid of Arabs from Palestine is fulfilled by Israel not only on the battlefield but also in a peaceful atmosphere. Israel continues ethnic

cleansing against Palestinian Arabs, such as the tragedies of Sabra and Shatila. The peace process was pursued, starting from Camp David I in 1979, Ice Oslo in 1993 and 1995, Wye River in 1997, and Camp David II in 2000. However, the peace process did not produce significant results for lasting peace until now (Badjodah, Husen, & Ahmad, 2021).

Before discussing further, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, this study begins with a formulation of assumptions and a theoretical framework to answer building assumptions about the most protracted conflict in this global conflict arena. It is assumed that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is not by accident but is intentional and systematically planned as a strategic package to achieve the goals of Israel's national interests so that the peace process is not used as the goal of resolving the conflict but rather to strengthen and legitimize the achievements of Israel's interests as well as those of the West. Dominated by the United States, Israel conspired with the West (Christians) to expel Palestinian Arab (Islamic) citizens.

Based on these assumptions, the problem is then clarified with theories which, in this case, make more use of the discipline of sociology with its conflict theory, as a statement that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict originated from the International Zionism movement (Davis, 1968). This movement takes the initiative to realize a place of return for the Jewish diaspora, leading to armed political movements and creating prolonged conflict. From this theoretical point of view, academics map the Palestinian-Israeli conflict into three things, namely the upheaval over an inch of land, Jerusalem, the second is related to religious issues, namely the status of the holy city of Jerusalem, which is contested by three major religions - Islam, Christianity, and Judaism; the third is related to the clash of strategic interests which are more dominated by the West which the United States often represents.

Hopefully, this research can be a complementary alternative to understanding Middle East issues, especially the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Indeed, there have been quite some books that have reviewed the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, but often their descriptions get stuck in the emotional arena between partiality and condemnation. Therefore, this study focuses on objective reality based on scientific procedures and empirical facts to understand the Palestinian-Israeli conflict

proportionally based on an Islamic historical perspective. This research is expected to add to the treasury of theoretical formulations regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the interplay in the peace process that must be known to the public, especially academics and practitioners of Indonesian international relations.

Based on the background of the problem, this research begins by formulating the problem, which includes variants of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict along with Israel's strong reasons for wanting to conquer Palestine, and the conspiracy behind the conflict between Israel and the US, as well as the peace process that has been taken to mitigate the conflict. Then, the research objectives were formulated, namely, that this research aims to reveal the roots of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and reveal the actors behind the conflict and what their interests are—second, explaining the alleged conspiracy between Israel and America and between the United States and Arab elements designed to paralyze Palestinian Arab power. Third, unraveling the peace process initiated from Camp David I to Camp David II failed.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method based on Post-positivistic, Naturalistic-interpretive, and Postmodernism studies used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the critical instrument who is also involved in the research (Sugiyono, 2001). The narrative approach is used in research to understand and analyze phenomena through stories or narratives contained in data (Faizin, 2020) (Waruwu, 2023).

The data collection technique used was library research, relying heavily on secondary data due to limitations in reaching research locations. However, it is hoped that this will maintain the comprehensive meaning and breadth of the study review. In addition to the inaccessibility of research locations, another reason is that secondary sources on Palestine-Israel and the Middle East have been widely published and can be obtained easily. The sources include articles, textbooks, and scientific journals about the Palestinian-Israel conflict.

Furthermore, the data that has been collected is tested for data validity, which includes several ways, namely by holding discussions with other researchers who are interested in the same field of

concern and conducting triangulation, namely checking the correctness of information with some experts and observers. The next process is to reconstruct the raw data from its initial form to a form that can show the relationships between the observed phenomena. This phase includes checking raw data and creating tables manually and on the computer. After the data is arranged into groups and the relationships that can be broken down, data processing is done with analysis, interpretation, and comparisons between relationships with other related phenomena to answer the problems studied.

The data analysis method used is content analysis, a systematic research method for analyzing the contents of documents and looking for patterns, themes, or meanings contained therein (Zuchdi & Afifah, 2019). The main objective is to identify the relevant themes, ideas, and arguments in the document under study. The analysis process begins with collecting relevant documents and then reading and understanding the contents of the documents thoroughly. Next, relevant units of analysis, such as keywords, phrases, or paragraphs, are identified and categorized. The data are then analyzed and interpreted by organizing the information in the documents. The validity and reliability of content analysis are guaranteed through triangulation, namely by involving discussions with other researchers who have an interest in the same field and soliciting the opinions of experts and observers regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Israel in the Frame of History

Historically, the name Israel or the Children of Israel is also known as Hebrew and Jewish. In history, the term Israel, people or Bani Israel (Israiliyin) is a title attributed to the name of their father, namely Ya'qûb ibn Ishâq ibn Ibrâhîm. Israel is a sentence consisting of two words, Isra, which means servant or close friend, and el means God. Thus Israel means God's servant or God's close friend. Then they were called Hebrews because it was attributed to the name Ibrâhîm. This is found in the Book of Genesis, Ibrâhîm as is called by the name "Ibrahim the Hebrew," meaning Ibrâhîm the Crosser, because he crossed ('bara) the Euphrates and other rivers. Alternatively, another history is called the Hebrews because they are attributed to Ibr, Ibrâhîm's fifth grandfather. However, historians agree that the naming of the Children of Israel with

the Hebrews was due to the crossing of Ibrâhîm crossing the Euphrates River, which is reinforced by the expression in the book of Joshua (Agha, Damas, & Indrayadi, 2011).

As for their being called Jews, it appeared when they repented from worshipping calves. They said, which was enshrined by Allah in Q.S. al-A'râf 7: 156, "Indeed we return (repentance) to You." In another history, they are called Jews because they move (*Yatahawwad*) when they read the Torah. Another history states that they are called Jews because they are attributed to Judah, the fourth child of Ya'qûb., whose real or primary name is Yehuza, the leader of eleven of Ya'qûb's others (Agha, Damas, & Indrayadi, 2011).

Long before the modern state of Israel, there had been the state of Israel in classical times, namely when the state of Israel was initiated and developed by Syaul, or the Qur'an called it Thalut, in 1025 BC. He became the leader for all the Children of Israel, who were all these tribes. In his time, there were many wars, such as the war to conquer the Amun people in the eastern region of Jordan and the war against the Palestinians, who at that time was led by Goliath (the Koran calls him the king of Jalut). Daud was said to be involved in Syaul's or Thalut's army. He was still very young then and succeeded in killing Jalut in the war. At that time, a small part of Palestine was controlled by Syaul/Thalut troops (Muhammad, 1970).

After Thalut, Daud became the leader of the Children of Israel. Palestine was thus already under Daud's leadership. He is also considered the true founder of the Israelite kingdom in Palestine. During his reign, the preaching of Tawhid spread throughout Palestine, nicknamed the "Blessed Land." Justice, peace, and honesty are upheld, and as Nabiullah, Daud with the Psalms, God also gave knowledge and wisdom. Mountains and birds sing along when he recites the Zabur in a melodious and solemn voice (QS. Shad/18: 20). Daud was also blessed with an astonishing miracle, that is, besides the birds singing with him and being able to soften iron with it (Q.S. Sabâ'/34: 10). Daud died in 963 BC, and according to one history, his grave is located on Mount Zion, in what is now called "al-Nabi Daud" (Agha, Damas, & Indrayadi, 2011).

After Daud died, the leadership of the Children of Israel was continued by his son/son, Sulaiman, who succeeded in marrying Pharaoh's daughter. During

the time of Solomon, the Children of Israel reached the peak of their period of peace and prosperity. This was because the kingdom had been developed previously by David to the maximum so that there were no longer any political obstacles. (Q.S. al-Nahl/16: 112; Q.S. al-Anbiyâ'/21: 78-82). Solomon built the Temple, which employed many builders and sculptors. He sent ships across the ocean to the South of Spain. Solomon's reign lasted 40 years; the Israelites experienced prosperity and happiness. The period of Solomon's leadership, which was centered throughout the land of Palestine, is considered the heyday of industrial and advanced technology of its era, during which it succeeded in building beautiful buildings, magnificent palaces, many magnificent cities, and strong fortresses, and an army consisting of an army of jinns, humans and birds. Regarding the success and glory of the Children of Israel in Palestine under the leadership of Sulaiman, Allah enshrined in Q.S. al-Naml/27: 17 and 37; and Q.S. al-A'râf/7: 27.

After the leadership of Daud and Sulaiman, who ruled Palestine for about 80 years since 923 BC, the kingdom of Solomon was split into two countries, and they fought each other between them. First is the Kingdom of Yehuza (Judah) in the South, with its capital, Jerusalem (al-Quds). Rehoboam ibn Sulaiman led this state/kingdom. He took an oath and was supported by the two tribes of the Children of Israel, namely Jehuza and Benjamin, who lived in the southern region and around Jerusalem. However, in other areas, Shakim or Shakim did not want to pay his allegiance as the king of the Children of Israel because of his rudeness and because he threatened the people there if they did not agree to pay their allegiance. The 10 tribes of the Children of Israel who were there refused to pledge allegiance, and instead, they made allegiance to Rehoboam from the tribe of Ephraim (one of the tribes of the Children of Israel), and this was the second kingdom of the Children of Israel in the north. They named their kingdom "Israel" and made the capital of their kingdom successively in Shakim, Terzah, and Samirah. This kingdom is estimated to have developed between 923-722 BC and occupied 72% of the territory of the Children of Israel. This kingdom collapsed and disappeared after being invaded by Sargon II, king of Assyria, with the last king being Hosea ibn Elah. Thus ended all the kingdoms of the Children of Israel, and King Sargon II made a policy so that all the tribes of the Children of Israel were exiled and placed in the Euphrates River valley by appointing an Assyrian governor for them.

Likewise, the fate of the Israelite kingdom in the South, namely Yehuza, with the capital city of Jerusalem (al-Quds), in 606 BC, was also invaded by Nebuchadnezzar. Many residents were killed in the attack, and the last king there, Yahwakim ibn Bawakim and his family were also exiled to Babylon, Iraq. However, in this place of exile, the former leaders of Jehuza's kingdom also rebelled, causing Sargon II, king of Assyria, to be invaded Babylon again so that in 586 BC, all the kingdoms of the Israelites ended.

It is stated that 586 BC was the year of the first destruction and disappearance of the Israelite kingdoms in Palestine at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar. Then after Nebuchadnezzar, Palestine was ruled by several kingdoms from outside, namely the Babylonian kingdom between 586-538 BC, the Persian kingdom between 538-330 BC, the Greek kingdom between 330-200 BC, the Seleucid dynasty between 200-167 BC, the Seleucid dynasty and Maccabee between 167-63 BC, and the Roman Empire between 63 BC and 638 AD.

During the reign of the Roman Empire, especially during the Roman Emperor Constantine, who had embraced Christianity in 325 AD, Palestine was generally sanctified. In al-Quds Jerusalem, the church of the Holy Sepulcher was built as the most incredible church. The church of Heaven was also built at the top of the Mount of Olives, and in the city of Bethlehem, the church of the Apocalypse was also built. As for the Jews at that time, especially the traders, they had spread to European countries. As for Palestine itself, the Jews were pressured by the development of Christianity, which was also directly supported by its Christian rulers. Therefore, Jews, wherever they are, including in Europe, still hinder Christians. This is because Christians are followers of Prophet Isa. brought the religion of monotheism and pushed the existence of Jewish teachings that had worshipped statues. The Jews or the Children of Israel belied their last Prophet by accusing him of witchcraft and trying to kill Prophet Isa AS. The Israelites did this because it was assumed that Christianity had destroyed the divine principles and the Talmudic law regarding the greatness of the Jews as God's chosen nation.

The conflict between Jews and Christians is no longer around Palestine, Iraq, and the Middle East in general but has spread throughout Europe and even to the American continent because

Christianity has also begun to spread widely there. It is just that Jewish nature wants to monopolize, especially trade, so it controls some commodities, such as wheat, wool, gold, and silver. That way, they can dominate the market and even control the world economy. They act as loan sharks; that is, they lend money to Christians at high-interest rates. This desire to monopolize later also caused Europeans (mainly Christians) to hate Jews wherever they were. The climax is the actions of the Nazis in the early 20th century AD.

The Judeo-Christian conflict increased from time to time. One thing is interesting, despite the efforts of the Jews to hinder the movement of Christianity, the name of the religion, which is more popularly known as Christianity, continues to show its development in Europe, which was generally still Pagan or Pelbegu at that time. This caused the Jews to grow increasingly annoyed because they were not willing that Christianity, which calls for compassion, equality, love, and brotherhood, had the momentum of its easy and rapid development among European nations. Because of this, the Jews did not remain silent unless they were looking for cunning moves, such as influencing the European pagan ruler, Markus Urulius, the Roman emperor who replaced his uncle (Antonius the Great), who was very famous. A Jewish Rabbi managed to whisper and frighten the pagan and ignorant Mark Urulius by saying that Christians had a contagious disease that endangered the people. Because of this, Markus Urulius, the ruler of Rome who was successfully deceived by these slanderous whispers, issued an order to kill all the inhabitants of Rome who were Christians.

It can be understood that the suffering experienced by Christians or Christians in the early period was very heavy due to the policies of the rulers who were consumed by the issue of slander from the Jews. This unfavorable situation for Christianity lasted until the fourth century AD. However, with the Christian Emperor Constantine's entry, the Christians' fate and condition immediately changed, and they got a breath of fresh air. It is just that the Jews did not stop in their provocations; through the trade they controlled, especially some commodities, such as wool, silk, wheat, gold, and silver, they wanted to control the economic life of the country in a way that focused on where they were domiciled. Not infrequently, they create crises in the country to create dependence on the country and its people on those monopolizing one country's trade and economic life. They hoarded gold and

silver currency, then monopolized it, and lent money to Christians with exorbitant interest so that the nickname moneylenders is very popular with Jews wherever they are.

Struggle for Palestinian Land

It must be admitted that the Ottoman Turks controlled the Land of Palestine long since this region and the Middle East generally were under its rule for no less than three centuries. Palestine only changed hands from the Ottomans to British Imperialism in 1917 due to the Ottoman defeat in the war. It is just as if Palestine had just changed hands from Arab-Islamic people to Jews after they declared Israel as an independent state on May 15, 1948. From 1948 to 1968, Israel existed and was strong enough in Palestine and around the East Middle generally. The proof is that in the war in 1967, several Islamic countries were involved, such as Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Beirut, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Palestine themselves, faced Israel. However, the Muslims and their respective countries could not do much, except that Israel became legally established as an independent country by annexing several Islamic countries mentioned above.

The Jewish occupation of Palestine and ending with the establishment of an independent Israeli state started with the establishment of the World Zionist Organization in 1897 AD. This organization's main agenda was establishing a state for the Jewish people in Palestinian land. This Zionist strategic plan was initiated by the top Zionist lobbyist, Dr. C. Wheizmann, and received support from British or British Zionists. Under his command, the Zionists wanted to achieve their primary goal: establishing a Jewish state in the Land of Palestine. To achieve its main agenda, according to Mohd. Roslan Mohd. Nor are there four things programmed. It first promoted, according to suitability, the occupation of Palestine through the Jewish agricultural system and industrial workers. It was second, realizing organization and cooperation with all Jewish soldiers by controlling institutions, locally or between nations, by following the laws of each country, and third, strengthening and increasing the awareness and sentiments of the Jewish nationality. Fourth, make preparations to obtain royal recognition, if necessary, to carry out the goals and agenda of the Zionists (Nor, 2010).

These four programs became the foundation of the Jewish struggle in Palestine. Then with these four programmed things, they also get sympathy and empathy from the world's Jews in general and

support from England or Great Britain. The last thing mentioned was support from Britain, as seen in the Balfour Declaration issued on November 2, 1917. The British agreement in the form of its declaration was a significant capital for the Jews to realize for them an independent state in the land of Palestine. Jews with the Balfour Declaration encouraged Jews worldwide, especially in Eastern Europe, to support efforts to realize the Jews in Palestine to have an independent state, later named the state of Israel.

In modern Palestinian history, Muslim Arabs generally fell into British hands in 1917, under the defeat of the Ottoman Turks in this country and the League of Nations before the UN or United Nations gave a mandate to Britain to take care of Palestine. The Islamic ummah, with its ulema figures such as Haji Husaini (Mufti of Palestine), has always struggled to break away from the privileged clutches of British colonialism and the Zionist institution in Europe called Judenstat or later, more popularly, the State of Israel. This fact spurred Jews to come and go to Palestine when they were very depressed and oppressed in general in Europe, in Eastern Europe. This was the beginning of disaster and the source of the Jewish-Islamic conflict in Palestine. Especially after the State of Israel, chaired by Theodor Herzl, was made the main ingredient in the plan to establish the state of Israel.

Some experts say that idealizing and realizing a state for the Jews in Palestinian land on the pretext that the Jews have a long historical relationship with the terms used, the historic right or historic title, there is no principle in the legislation, nor is there an objective legal basis. The note states that international laws do not justify this, and linking it to old history (historic title or historic right) is incorrect. These two terms are more for obtaining territorial rights of one country related to waters (maritime).

It is clear that based on the law between nations, it is not permissible to build one country based on having ties with history alone. The Jews who built the state of Israel in Palestine have no legal basis or argument. Therefore, the Jews, in and after creating the state of Israel, immediately seized, occupied, and expelled the Palestinians, who were Muslims, from their land. Israel is indiscriminately killing the innocent Muslim Palestinian population, as happened in the Deir Yasin incident 1948. The Israeli-Jewish army or Irgun have killed and tortured adult men and women, teenagers, and

babies, even in an offensive manner. All of this is to create the impression of their cruelty and ferocity so that it is hoped that Palestinian Muslims will feel afraid and leave their homeland, thereby paving the way for the Jewish-Israeli occupation of the Land of Palestine, Jerusalem in particular.

Entering 1980, Palestinian Muslims rose united to liberate and defend themselves from Israel's grip. Their movement was known as the First Intifada, which lasted until 1993. This Muslim liberation movement died after the Oslo Agreement demanded peace and allowed the Israeli people to live freely in Palestine. However, even though there was the Oslo Agreement, Israel continues to oppress the Palestinian Muslim people. At the end of 2008-22 January 2009, their attacks were so intense that they launched bombs, destroying schools, houses of worship, public facilities, and residential homes. They attacked with the pretext of fighting Hamas, which has ruled Gaza since March 2006. Israel considers Hamas a terrorist group that must be fought and lobbied Western countries not to provide financial assistance to Hamas.

Before the state of Israel was established in the Middle East, the Jews had always had a strong desire to occupy Palestinian land. Various efforts have been programmed, for example, the Balfour agreement in England, trying hard to buy land in Palestine and other businesses as a provocation. The Islamic community from various circles has always held the basis that must be carried out in Palestine. They idealize and instead always demand the abolition of Balfour's promise, which was full of tyranny, and injustice towards the rights of the Palestinian people; stopping Jewish immigration, termination of land sales to Jews; the establishment of a Palestinian national government elected by the parliament (*majlis Tasyri'i*) which becomes the embodiment of the people's true desires; and entered into negotiations with the British for a deal that would eventually emancipate Palestine.

On the one hand, the downfall of the Muslim community in Palestine and the success of the Jews in achieving their independent state, Israel, which was built on the suffering of the Muslim community in Palestine and its surroundings, are not absolute because of the greatness and success of the Jews in garnering their strength, support, and lobbying, but because of the weakness of the people's defense. Islam in Palestine under the command of the 'Otsmâni Turks at the beginning of the 20th century was real. The 'Otsmâni Turkish

troops could not do much in the face of the aggression of European countries, which in turn were Jews. Another factor is that Muslims do not seek to maintain unity (Pan-Islamism) for all Muslims. However, on the contrary, Muslims have been consumed by the concept of a nation-state, popularised by the West, especially from France, as the impact of its revolution, which is famous for changing the order of things. And political maps of countries of the world.

The last thing mentioned as evidence is that at the end of the 19th century and until the beginning of the 20th century, Muslims were very tempted by the independence of their respective countries. This is proof of the West's success with the politics of its nation-state, which is known for its motto; for example, Egypt is for Egypt, Egypt is not for Turkey. This was the beginning of the split in the Muslim community, which no longer upheld the value of the Khilafah that the Prophet and the previous Khulaur-Rasyidin had passed down. With the success of the West's provocation with such nation-state politics, the Ottoman Turks, as holders of caliphate legitimacy, automatically came under attack from outside and from within. From the outside, it was from the West itself who wanted to plunder part of its territory. At the same time, from within, the Muslims themselves were very interested in breaking away from the leadership and caliphate of the 'Otsmâni Turks.' These two things have brought disaster to the Muslim community to defend themselves from Western attacks, including Palestine from the Jewish occupation, who "returned home" from their long-time overseas descendants in various European and American countries.

The efforts of Palestinian Muslims to defend themselves and instead want to escape from the clutches of the Jewish state of Israel are known by the emergence of movements, organizations, and figures of fighters who alternate. Fatah, Hamas, and the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) are the movements of the Palestinian people and as a forum for their struggle against accursed Israel. Besides that, to liberate Palestine from the grip of Jewish-Israeli colonialism, according to Roslan, it is necessary to make Muslims in general and the Palestinian people aware that the importance of Bait al-Maqdis in Islam is one of the three holy places that must be visited, namely beside the Grand Mosque and Nabawi Mosque (Mohd Nor 2010).

Efforts to liberate Palestine from Israel have been considered at the level of Arab countries, such as Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. These thoughts and efforts have concluded a joint struggle to liberate Palestine from Israeli occupation since 1948. All of the above countries have been preparing to strike, and Egypt has closed the coast of the Mediterranean Sea (Madhaiq Tiran) and asked the UN border supervisor to leave its territory. However, before the Arab League troops moved, on June 5, 1967, to be precise, Israel, supported by Britain and France, bombarded Egyptian, Jordanian, and Syrian warplanes, which were still parked at their respective airports. This was completely unexpected, so as a result, Israel was more free to attack all corners and these countries. 80% of Egypt's weapons were destroyed in the incident. In just six days, Israel managed to colonize the remaining Palestinian territories, namely the West Bank, 5878 km and Gaza, 363 km; Egypt's Sinai Desert, 61198 km; and the Golan Heights, 1150 km². The Jewish combat troops also succeeded in entering the al-Quds and Masjidil aqsa areas while singing: musy-musy and apples... Muhammad's religion turned away and swayed; Muhammad was dead..., leaving the women behind." They also shouted, "Let us take revenge (defeat) in Khaibar..." The historical reality above hurts the hearts of Muslims who live and have a sense of Islamic solidarity.

The Palestine Liberation Organization

This organization first appeared on the initiative of the President of the Arab League, Jamal Abdul Naser, who saw much secret activity in the liberation of Palestine. Therefore, in 1959, the Arab League trial called for a united forum for the Palestinian struggle and appointed Ahmad Hilmi Abdul Baqi as chairman of the OPP and representing the Palestinian people's government. It is just that in 1963 he died, and Ahmad al-Syaqiri was also elected as a replacement on the initiative of Abd al-Naser. He was tasked with organizing society, solving problems, and activating the Palestinian people in the struggle for the unity of their nation-state.

With the support of Egypt, OPP managed to exist and form the Palestinian National Assembly, which held its first conference in the city of al-Quds on May 28, 1964, attended by 422 delegates, representatives of the Palestinian community, under the guidance of King Husein of Jordan. At this conference, the OPP was legalized with the Palestinian National Charter, which emphasized the

armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine and not retreating an inch from its land. A Palestinian liberation army was also formed on that occasion, and mobilization and information efforts were stepped up. This fact also increased the Palestinian struggle and was seriously responded to by Israel, Britain, and France as its main allies. The PLO or OPP, when Yasser Arafat was in power since 1969, the Palestinian national personality increasingly had a place in the hearts of its people, and the Islamic community, in general, had high hopes. Then, since October 1974, the OPP/PLO received recognition from Arab countries as the only legal organization of the Palestinian people. In November of the same year, the OPP made a political achievement when Yasser Arafat got the opportunity to give a speech before the United Nations in New York, and the OPP/PLO was accepted as a member of the watchdog. Later that year, Palestine received a separate clause at the UN assembly for the first time. One of the most critical UN resolutions is Resolution 3236, which was issued on November 22, 1975, with the title resolution on the rights of the Palestinian people, namely to determine their future, the right to independence and sovereignty, the right to return to their country, the right to return their fundamental rights by all means according to the purpose UN charter.

Hamas Movement

Hamas was founded on 14 December 1987 and is the most dynamic and effective faction. It is a wing and an extension of the Muslim Brotherhood movement. Its charter states that this organization "considers Islam the way, used as the basis of ideas, conceptions, and perceptions. It is to Islam that this movement judges and, from it, asks for a way out in its journey. In addition, Hamas has a target "to liberate the land of Palestine, establish an Islamic state there, and call for universal education for generations to realize the coveted goals."

Shaykh al-Intifada Ahmad Yasin is the prominent leader of Hamas. For the Gaza area, the leaders were 'Abd al-'Azîz al-Rantisi, Mahmûd al-Zahad, and 'Abd al-Fatâh Dukhân. For the West Bank region, Hamas leaders are Jamal Saîm, Hasan Yûsuf, and Jamal Natasyah. Outside Palestine, the head of the political bureau is Khalid Mish'al. With such a leader, Hamas seeks to bring about war, and the next generation, which one day will continue, will create a Palestinian state. With this target, Hamas also destabilized the Jewish Zionist entity, even though there had previously been agreements

and agreements between Israel and the OPP/PLO to establish an autonomous government for the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank since 1994. Hamas managed to kill 70 Jews and injure 340 others in February. March 1996. However, oddly, the PLO/OPP collaborated with the Zionists, including the United States, to suppress and attack Hamas. Characters like Khalid Mish'al were arrested in America, and Khâlid Mish'al received attempted murder.

One reality is that now and even in the future, Palestine is getting worse in dealing with Israeli Jews. At the same time, attention and assistance from Islamic countries are increasingly difficult to obtain because fellow Islamic countries are weak and like to divide between and within countries. For example, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and others. Meanwhile, Israeli Jews are getting more solid in the economy, weapons, and continuous support from major countries such as the United States, Britain, and France. The migration of world Jews to Israel has also increased rapidly. In 1948 when Israel was founded, the Jewish population was 650,000; in 2000, it increased to 4,947,000 people.

Suppose the Jewish bill that Benjamin Netanyahu has submitted to the Israeli Parliament is passed. In that case, there is a possibility that the addition of Jews will be more significant than before; there will be a massive migration of world Jews from various European and American countries because of the consequences of the new law of the Zionist State that only Jews may become citizens of the State of Israel. On the other hand, Muslim Arabs who have become citizens of the State of Israel so far, even with more than two million people, or a quarter of Israel's population, are predicted to be expelled from their citizenship. The name of the State of Israel will officially change to the Jewish State.

The bill is intended for Arab Muslims as a minority community; it is assumed to be nervous and on the verge of a horn because there is a possibility that the Jewish government of Israel will be kicked out if the bill changes the name of the State of Israel to the Jewish State is successfully passed. The bill was proposed by the government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and has obtained the approval of the intended cabinet, ushering in Judaism as a nation and religion, having a new spirit and solidarity in the international world. Judaism has a broader meaning than Israel and Hebrew. This is because the term Jewish is not only applied to the

Hebrews but also has a purpose and can be applied to non-Hebrews who embrace Judaism. Meanwhile, binding policies increasingly pressure people of Arab descent who are Muslims and will reduce, or there is a possibility that their rights will be lost in their own country.

Along with this fact and if the Israeli bill is enacted, the condition of Muslims will be exacerbated. The Palestinians themselves, in particular, in addition to the condition that they are not yet united, plus many groups and factions, will have to accept a new burden, namely the exodus and deportation of Muslims with former Israeli citizenship. Everything is predicted to take place soon.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research, the results that can be summarised include the conditions in the Palestine-Israel conflict describing the difficult situation in Palestine in dealing with Israeli Jews. Palestine is getting worse and worse, while Israeli Jews are getting more solid in weapons and the economy and have the support of big countries such as the United States, Britain, and France. In addition, the Jewish bill submitted by Benjamin Netanyahu to the Israeli Parliament can potentially increase the number of Jews and reduce the rights of Arab Muslims as a minority community. As a result, many groups in Palestine are not united and must accept new burdens, such as the exodus and deportation of Muslims who are former Israeli citizens.

In the researcher's view, the researcher concludes that the current Palestinian situation is very concerning in dealing with Israeli Jews. Not only has it collapsed economically and militarily, but it has also lost its rights as a minority community due to the Jewish bill implemented by Israel. In addition, this situation is further exacerbated by the unification of the groups in Palestine, which makes them weaker in the face of a strong Israel. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the situation in Palestine, both with support from international countries and by establishing cooperation and unity between groups in Palestine itself.

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