

# Israel and the Middle East

The Last Six Thousand Years

# Two Parts

1. From 3800 B.C. to the birth of Jesus Christ
2. From the birth of Jesus Christ to the present

# Israel and Its Neighbors Today



# Modern Day Israel



# Historical Survey of the Middle East

## Part 2

(The birth of Jesus Christ-the Present)  
From the Romans To the Israelis

# General Flow of Slides Within Each Division of History

- First Section
  - Areas of Outside Influence on Palestine/Israel
- Second Section
  - Palestine/Israel

# Summary of Part 2

- The Romans expelled the Jews from Israel in A.D. 135
- The Muslim Arabs (and then Turks) conquered, populated, and ruled over the area from 630-1917
- The European Christian Crusaders somewhat controlled Israel for an interval of less than 200 years from 1099 to 1291
- Jews began large scale immigrations to Israel in the late 1800' s with the rise of political Zionism
- The British ruled over the area for 30 years from 1918 to 1948
- The Israelis have ruled over the State of Israel since 1948 with often great opposition from the surrounding Arab countries





Palestine/Israel  
during the  
Roman Period (Birth of Jesus Christ-A.D. 313)

- Beginning of Christianity through Jesus of Nazareth and its spread by his apostles and subsequent believers

# Jesus the Messiah

## Christianity's Messianic Expectations

Revelation 19:11-16

- 11 And I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse, and He who sat on it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and wages war.
- 12 His eyes are a flame of fire, and on His head are many diadems; and He has a name written on Him which no one knows except Himself.
- 13 He is clothed with a robe dipped in blood, and His name is called The Word of God.
- 14 And the armies which are in heaven, clothed in fine linen, white and clean, were following Him on white horses.
- 15 From His mouth comes a sharp sword, so that with it He may strike down the nations, and He will rule them with a rod of iron; and He treads the wine press of the fierce wrath of God, the Almighty.
- 16 And on His robe and on His thigh He has a name written, "KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

# Important Aspects of Christian Messianic Expectations

- Jesus of Nazareth will return as:
  - Messiah (Christ, Anointed One)
  - Conqueror of his enemies
  - Ruler over his people (both believing Jews and believing Gentiles) and the “earth”
    - New heavens and a new earth
  - King of the eternal kingdom of God where his people will dwell

# Christian Expansion Up To A.D. 300

132



# Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (Birth of Jesus Christ-A.D. 313)

- Beginning of Christianity through Jesus of Nazareth and its spread by his apostles and subsequent believers
- Two revolts in Israel by the Jews against the Romans
  - A.D. 70
    - Destruction of Jerusalem and the Second Temple by the Roman general Titus during the reign of Vespasian
  - A.D. 132
    - Effects lasted for 1700 years

# Jewish Revolt Against the Romans

## A.D. 132

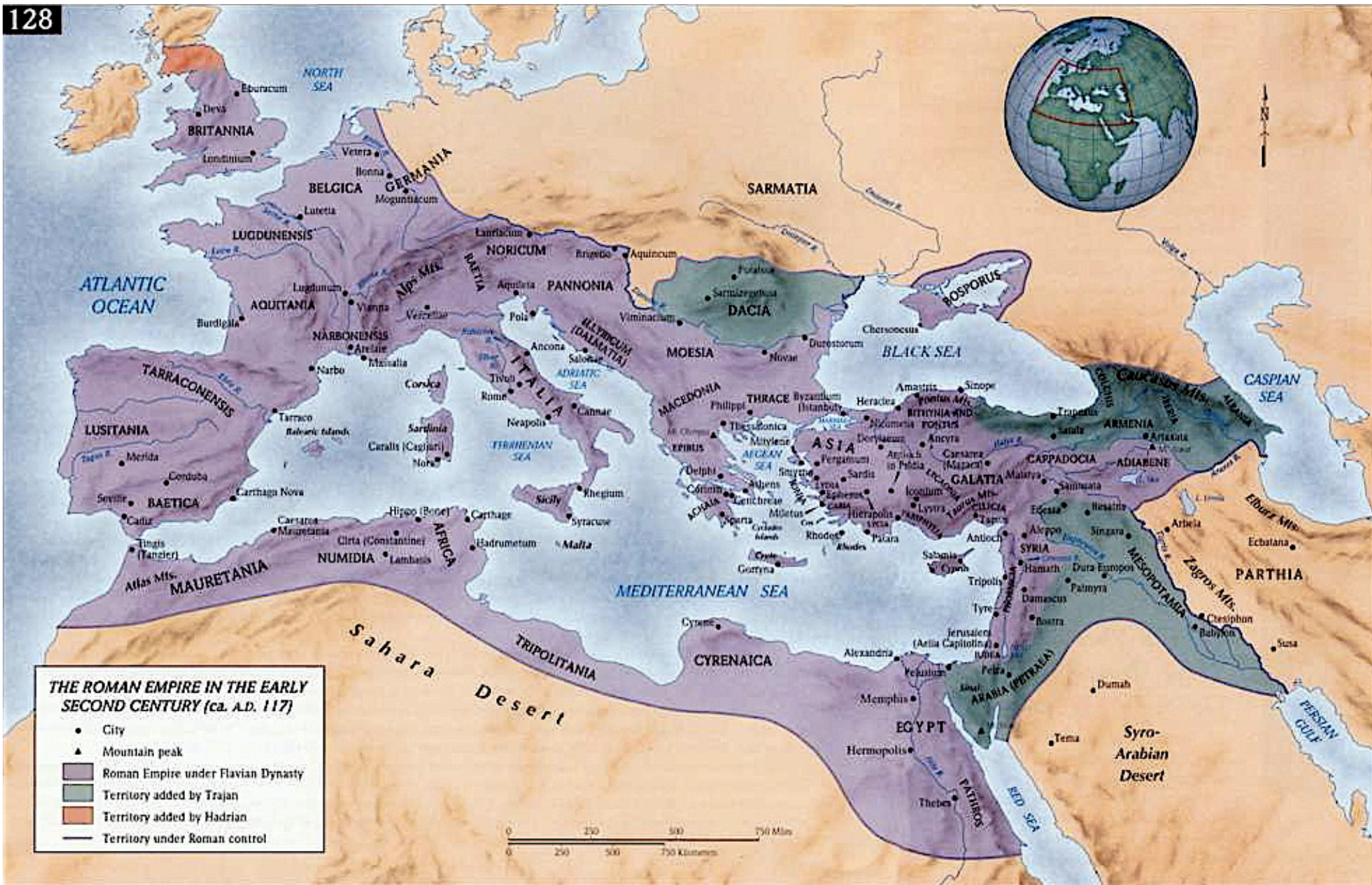
- Bar Kokhba Revolt (led by Simon bar Kokhba)
- Emperor Hadrian summoned his general Sextus Severus from Britain, and troops were brought from as far away as the Danube River in Germany
- 580,000 Jews were killed
- Remaining Jews were either exiled or sold into slavery
- 50 fortified towns and 985 villages were razed
- Hadrian renamed the area Palaestina as an insulting reminder of the Jews' ancient enemies, the Philistines

# Long Term Consequences of The Jewish Revolt after Their Destruction and Expulsion in A.D. 135

- Jewish communities continued to exist in Galilee
  - Priests were replaced by rabbis as leaders
  - The temple was replaced by synagogues as the focus of Jewish worship
- Formation of the Talmud
  - Record of rabbinic discussions of Jewish law, ethics, customs, and history (Oral Law) that expands upon the Written Law of the Hebrew scriptures
- Jewish religious center shifted to Babylon for a long time
  - And to those who were descendants of the Babylonian exile in 586 B.C.
- Messianic hopes became mostly abstract and spiritualized
  - Jewish connection with the land of Israel remained mostly abstract for the next 1700 years until the rise of the Zionist Movement (1800' s)
  - Small groups of Jews did intermittently return to Palestine over the next 1700 years

# Roman Empire Around A.D. 117

128





# Byzantine Empire

## A.D. 313-630

- Roman emperor Constantine converted to Christianity around 313
- He moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium in 330 and renamed it Constantinople (modern day Istanbul)
- Rome was sacked in 410 by the Visigoths, weakening the empire in the west

# Byzantine Empire

A.D. 500



# Palestine/Israel during the Roman Period (A.D. 313-630)

- Became mainly a Christian area
- Churches built in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Galilee
- Monasteries established throughout the land
- Jewish rights were heavily restricted
- The Sassanids (Persians) invaded the land and restored Jewish rights in 614
  - The Sassanids' religion was Zoroastrianism
- Byzantine army recaptured Jerusalem and expelled all the Jews in 629

# Eighth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)

# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) and surrounding Muslim lands
- Asia (Turks and Mongols)
- Europe
- Egypt

# Rule Over Palestine/Israel during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arab/Turkish Rule (636-1099) - Muslim
- Crusader Ruler (1099-1291) - Christian
- Egyptian Mamluk Rule (1291-1516) - Muslim
- Turkish Ottoman Rule (1517-1917) - Muslim

# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) and surrounding Muslim lands
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- Egypt



# Arabian Peninsula

- Saudi Arabia
  - Arabia was sparsely populated by various Arabic speaking people who were mostly polytheistic
- Rise and spread of Islam



# Rise and Spread of Islam

1. Muhammad
2. Islam's beliefs
3. Muhammad's successors
4. Two sects of Islam
  - a. Sunni
  - b. Shia
5. Spread of Islam

# 1. Muhammad

- Lived approximately 570-632
- Born in Mecca on the Arabian Peninsula
- Founded the religion of Islam about 610
- Moved to Medina around 622
- Eventually united the entire Arabian Peninsula under Islam and started expansion into Egypt, Syria, and Iraq

# Arabian Peninsula



## 2. Islam's Beliefs

- “Islam”
  - From Arabic root meaning safety, peace (cf. Shalom)
  - As a noun it means submission, surrender (Muslim)
- Muhammad was God's final prophet
- Qur'an as scripture was revealed to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel
- Five Pillars of Islam as the most fundamental aspects of the Qur'an
- Day of Judgment where everyone's deeds will be judged and forgiveness provided if merited
- Sharia (“well-trodden path”) as the body of Islamic law governing public and some private aspects of life
- Jihad

# Five Pillars of Islam

## 1. **Testimony of Faith**

The statement that “there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His last messenger”

## 2. **Ritual Prayer**

Five daily prayers - daybreak, noon, mid-afternoon, after sunset, in the early part of the night

## 3. **Obligatory Almsgiving**

That is distributed to the poor

## 4. **Fasting**

During the month of Ramadan, the 9th month in the Islamic lunar calendar

## 5. **Pilgrimage to Mecca**

Compulsory once in a lifetime during the month of Zul Hijjah

# Jihad

- Means “striving, struggle” in which all Muslims must take place that will eventually result in the reappearance of the twelfth imam, Muhammad al-Mahdi, who will change the entire world into a perfect Islamic society alongside the prophet Jesus before the Day of Judgment
  - **Islam’s Messianic Expectations**
- Five kinds of jihad
  1. Of the heart - inner struggle against evil
  2. By the tongue - against evil through writing and speech
  3. By the pen and knowledge - against evil through scholarly study of Islam
  4. By the hand - against evil through moral actions and political activity
  5. By the sword - holy war against those opposed to Islam



# Other Definitions

- Caliph
  - Successor to Muhammad, representative
- Caliphate\*
  - Government ruled by a Caliph over the Islamic world under Islamic law—sharia
- Iman
  - Leader
- Sheikh
  - Elder of a tribe, lord, revered elder man, Islamic scholar
- Mufti
  - Islamic scholar who is an interpreter or expounder of sharia

# 3. Muhammad' s Successors/Caliphs

## 1. Abu Bakr (632-634)

- Muhammad' s father-in-law

## 2. Umar (634-644)

- Friend of Muhammad

## 3. Uthman (644-656)

- Friend of Muhammad

## 4. Ali (656-661)

- Muhammad' s cousin and son-in-law
- Considered the first Imam and the first legitimate Caliph/Successor to Muhammad by the Shiites

## 4. Two Sects of Islam

- Sunni
- Shia

# Sunni

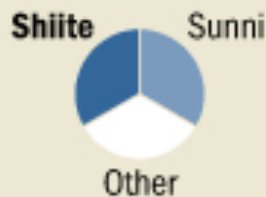
- From Arabic word meaning “tradition”
- The Sunnis believe that the primary sources of Islamic law are the Qur’an and the Sunnah (tradition) of the prophet Muhammad
- Largest sect - 85-90% of Muslims
- Believe that all the first four successors to Muhammad were legitimate

# Shia

- Short for *Shi'at Ali*, meaning followers of Ali, the fourth successor to Muhammad and therefore for them the first real Imam
  - Believe the first three successors were usurpers
- Believe that only specific persons from Muhammad's family were the best source of knowledge about Islam
- 10-15% of Muslims
- Believe there were twelve Imams from Ali (656-661) to Muhammad al-Mahdi (868-present—in the sense that he was hidden by God and will reveal himself as their “Messiah” on the day of resurrection and judgment)
  - Consider the Imams to have been infallible

# Clash of the Sects

The rise of Shiites in Iraq and Lebanon—backed by Iran—is challenging the traditional Sunni powers of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

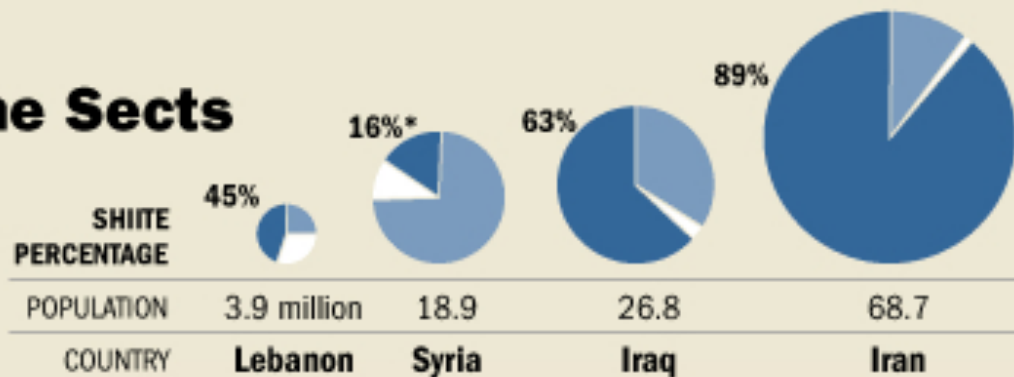


Circles are sized relative to population. Shades on map show predominant religious group

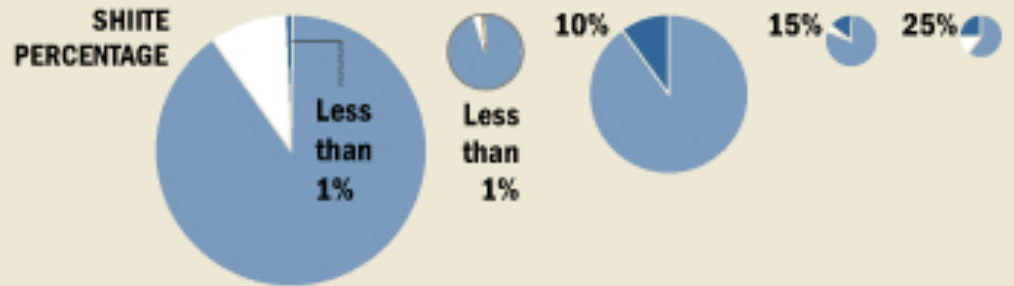
Note: Figures are estimates.

\*Syria figure includes Shiite and other non-Sunni Muslims.

Sources: U.S. State Department, Vali Nasr (Lebanon); CIA World Factbook; Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection



COUNTRY	Egypt	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Kuwait
POPULATION	78.9 million	5.9	27.0	2.6	2.4



# Modern Middle East Disputes

Wall Street Journal

Between countries:

**Major conflicts**

Secondary conflicts

Ethnic groups in each country; circle sizes represent population of each:



Thick outlines indicate governing groups

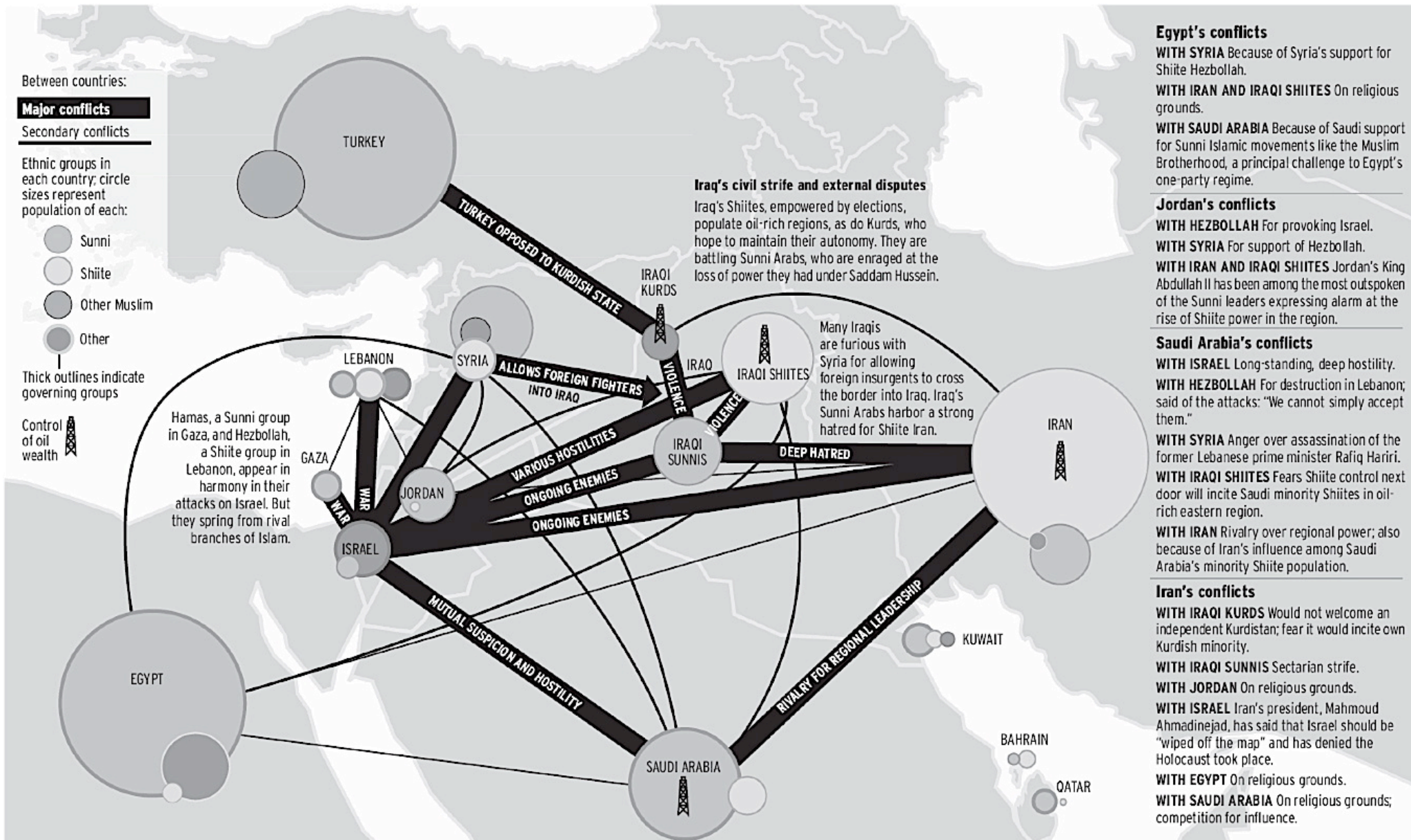
Control of oil wealth

Hamas, a Sunni group in Gaza, and Hezbollah, a Shiite group in Lebanon, appear in harmony in their attacks on Israel. But they spring from rival branches of Islam.

## Iraq's civil strife and external disputes

Iraq's Shiites, empowered by elections, populate oil-rich regions, as do Kurds, who hope to maintain their autonomy. They are battling Sunni Arabs, who are enraged at the loss of power they had under Saddam Hussein.

Many Iraqis are furious with Syria for allowing foreign insurgents to cross the border into Iraq. Iraq's Sunni Arabs harbor a strong hatred for Shiite Iran.



## Egypt's conflicts

**WITH SYRIA** Because of Syria's support for Shiite Hezbollah.

**WITH IRAN AND IRAQI SHIITES** On religious grounds.

**WITH SAUDI ARABIA** Because of Saudi support for Sunni Islamic movements like the Muslim Brotherhood, a principal challenge to Egypt's one-party regime.

## Jordan's conflicts

**WITH HEZBOLLAH** For provoking Israel.

**WITH SYRIA** For support of Hezbollah.

**WITH IRAN AND IRAQI SHIITES** Jordan's King Abdullah II has been among the most outspoken of the Sunni leaders expressing alarm at the rise of Shiite power in the region.

## Saudi Arabia's conflicts

**WITH ISRAEL** Long-standing, deep hostility.

**WITH HEZBOLLAH** For destruction in Lebanon; said of the attacks: "We cannot simply accept them."

**WITH SYRIA** Anger over assassination of the former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri.

**WITH IRAQI SHIITES** Fears Shiite control next door will incite Saudi minority Shiites in oil-rich eastern region.

**WITH IRAN** Rivalry over regional power; also because of Iran's influence among Saudi Arabia's minority Shiite population.

## Iran's conflicts

**WITH IRAQI KURDS** Would not welcome an independent Kurdistan; fear it would incite own Kurdish minority.

**WITH IRAQI SUNNIS** Sectarian strife.

**WITH JORDAN** On religious grounds.

**WITH ISRAEL** Iran's president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, has said that Israel should be "wiped off the map" and has denied the Holocaust took place.

**WITH EGYPT** On religious grounds.

**WITH SAUDI ARABIA** On religious grounds; competition for influence.

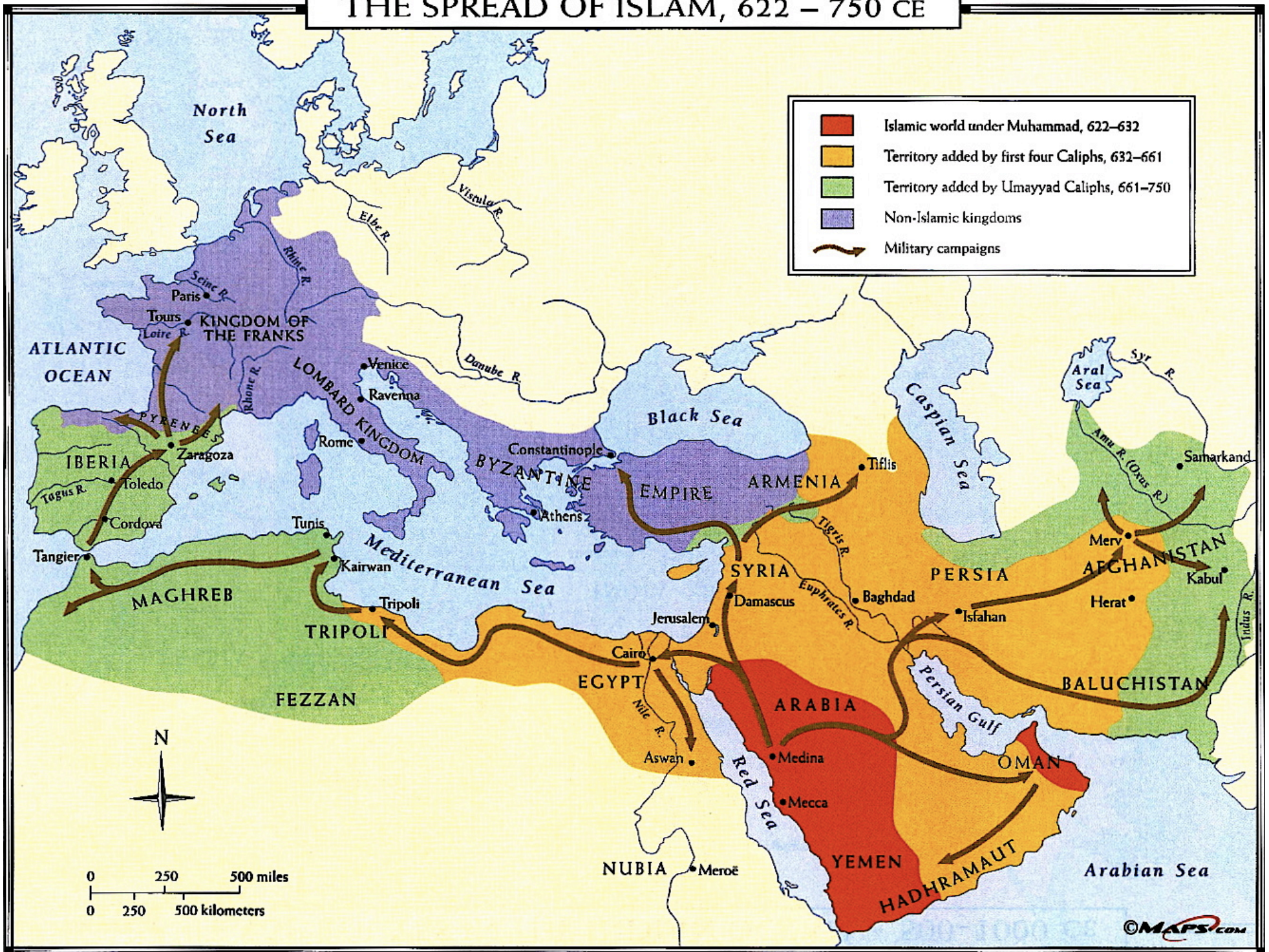
# 5. Spread of Islam

- By Muslim Arab armies who moved north from the Arabian Peninsula beginning in the 7<sup>th</sup> century
  - First into Egypt,
  - Then west along northern Africa and into Spain,
  - And into Palestine and Syria,
  - Then east into Persia/Iran as far as Afghanistan and northern India
- Constituted the migration of Arabs from Arabia to all these lands





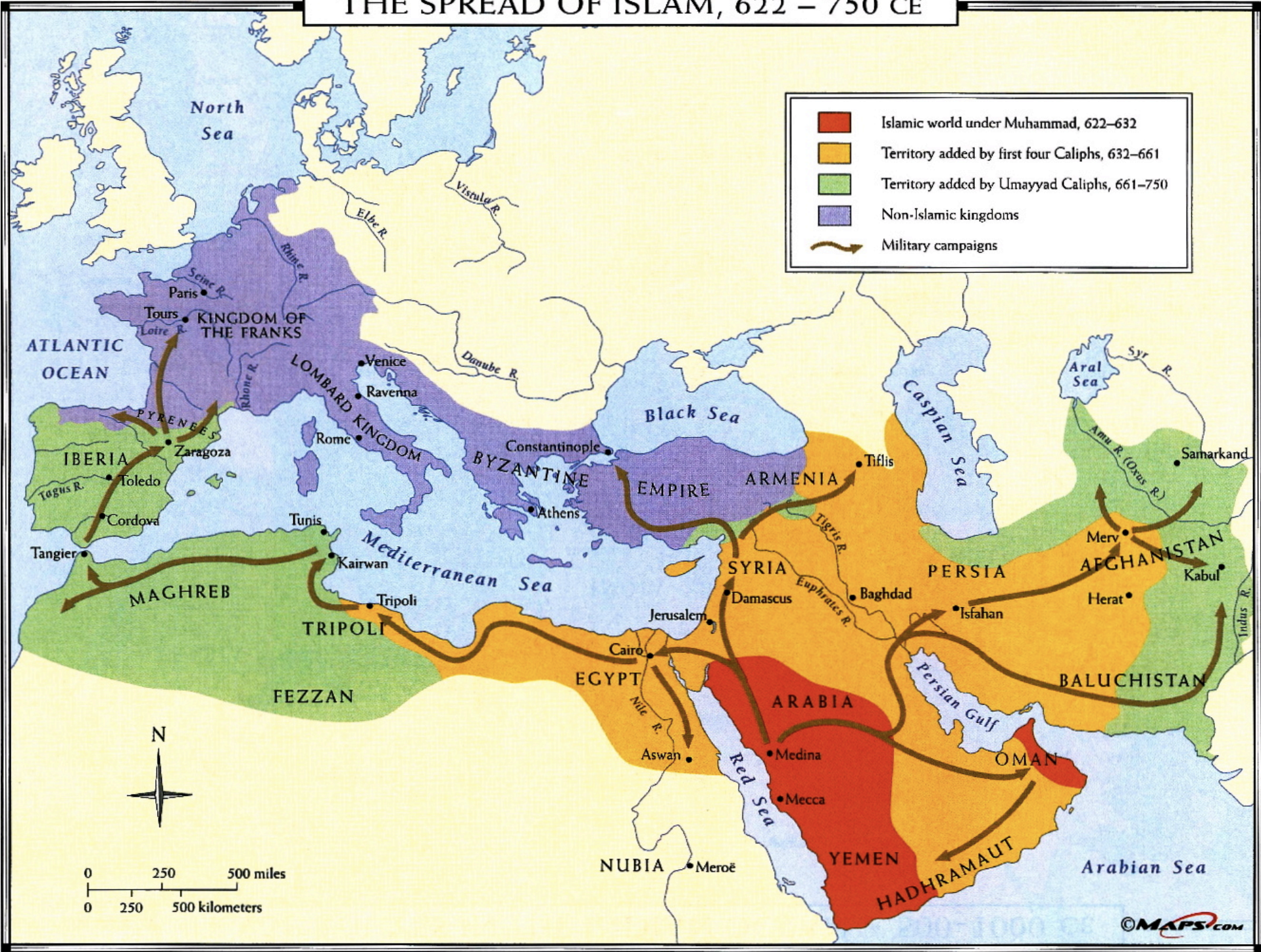
# THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



# 5. Spread of Islam

- Muhammad (622-632) - Arabian Peninsula
- First four successors (632-661) - added Egypt, Syria, Persia, Armenia
- Ummayyad Caliphate (651-758) - added north Africa, Spain, Pakistan
  - Moved the capital to Damascus in modern day Syria
- Abbasid Caliphate (758-1258)
  - Moved the capital to Baghdad in modern day Iraq
  - The Caliphate eventually lost Spain and North Africa

# THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



# Abbasid Caliphate

## Prior to Its Fall by the Mongols in 1258



# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) and surrounding Muslim lands
- Asia (Turks and Mongols)
- Europe
- Egypt

# Asia

- Seljuk Turks
- Mongols

# Seljuk Turks

- Migrated from central Asia (north of the Caspian and Aral Seas) around 1100 during the Abbasid Caliphate (758-1258)



# MONGOL EMPIRES, 13th CENTURY





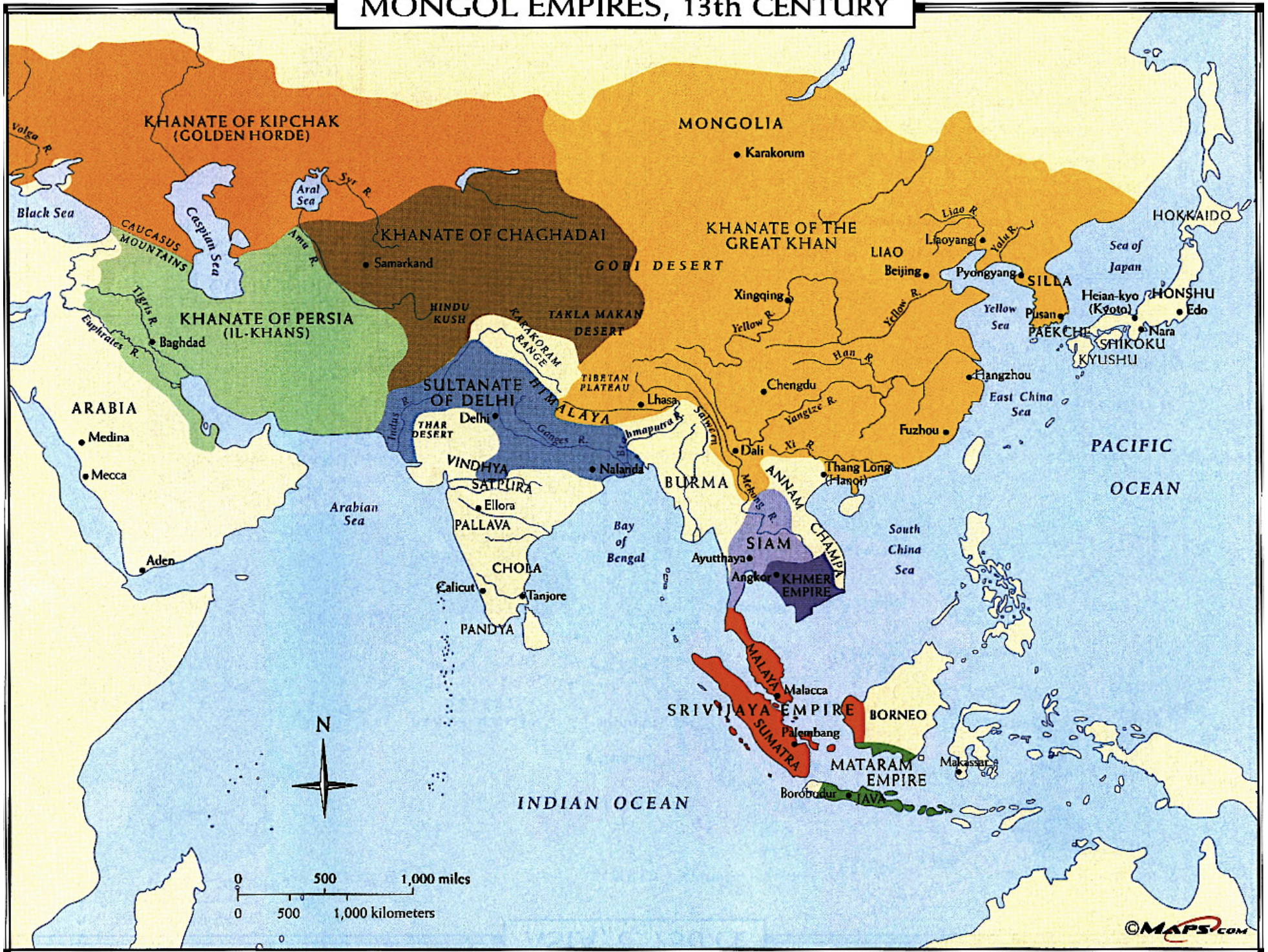
# Seljuk Turks

- Migrated from central Asia (north of the Caspian and Aral Seas) around 1100 during the Abbasid Caliphate
- Converted to Islam
- Conquered Jerusalem in 1071
- Settled in central Turkey
- Later formed the Ottoman Empire with its capital at Istanbul

# Mongols

- Migrated from northeastern Asia (north of the Gobi Desert) around 1250

# MONGOL EMPIRES, 13th CENTURY





# Mongols

- Migrated from northeastern Asia (north of the Gobi Desert) around 1250
- Converted to Islam and brought an end to the Abbasid Caliphate when they sacked Baghdad in 1258
- Defeated by the Muslim Mamluks of Egypt and had no significant influence in the Middle East afterwards

# Palestine/Israel during Arab/Turkish Rule (636-1099)

- Ruled by Muslim Caliphs from Damascus, Baghdad, and Egypt
- Dome of the Rock built on the site of the Jewish Temple (691)
  - Site includes the Al-Aqsa Mosque (709-715)
- Jerusalem conquered by Seljuk Turks (1071)
  - Lasted only 28 years until the First Crusade in 1099



# Dome of the Rock



# West Wall and the Dome of the Rock



# Inscriptions on the Dome of the Rock

- “The Anointed One, Jesus son of Mary, was only a Messenger of God, and His Word which He conveyed unto Mary, and a spirit from Him. So believe in God and His messengers, and say not 'Three' - Cease! (it is better for you!) - God is only One God. Far be it removed from His transcendent majesty that He should have a son.”
- “There is no god but God. He is One. He has no associate. Say: He is God, the One! God, the eternally Besought of all! He begetteth not, nor was begotten. And there is none comparable unto Him. Muhammad is the Messenger of God, the blessing of God be on him.”
  - So direct statements against Christianity and specifically the trinity and Jesus’ deity

# Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- Muslims believe the Qu'ran replaces the Bible because the Jews and Christians distorted the message of God and proved themselves unworthy of retaining the purity of the Scriptures
  - But Abraham was the first Muslim
- Both Christianity and Islam believe they are the recipients of God's final message and revelation
  - “Triumphalism” - the only way to heaven
- Talmud of Judaism proclaims that every person who obeys his/her society's moral laws will be accepted by God
  - So Islam's real beef is with Christianity, and the conflict exists not only because of their differences but also because of their similarities.

# Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- In the 1990's the Muslims attributed the downfall of the USSR to jihad
- Osama bin Laden perceives the world as a conflict between true religion (Islam) and a corrupted one (Christianity)
  - And the defeat of the effeminate Americans will be relatively easy compared to the USSR
  - 9/11 began a new stage—attacks within the US
  - O.b.L. views our recent elections as equally significant to the collapse of the USSR
    - So that we are on our way to becoming weaker and weaker which will allow for the triumph of Islam and sharia in the US

# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

- Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) and surrounding Muslim lands
- Asia (Turks and Mongols)
- Europe
- Egypt

# Europe

- Crusades
- Ottoman Empire
- 19<sup>th</sup> Century Movements
- World War I

# Europe Crusades

- Appeal by Pope Urban II in 1095 to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims
  - First Crusade (1095-1099)
  - Second Crusade (1145-1149)
  - Third Crusade (1189-1192)
  - Fourth Crusade (1201-1204)
  - Fifth Crusade (1271-1221)
  - Sixth Crusade (1228-1229)
  - Seventh Crusade (1248-1254)
  - Eighth Crusade (1270)
  - Ninth Crusade (1271-1272)





# Palestine/Israel during Crusader Rule (1099-1291)

- Crusaders captured Jerusalem and killed most of the city's non-Christian population (1099)
- Established the Latin Kingdom of the Crusaders which survived until 1291
- Jerusalem was recaptured and held by the Muslim ruler Saladin (1187)
- Pilgrimages and more crusades by Christians from Europe afterwards
- Final defeat of Crusaders by the Mamluks from Egypt (1291)

# Four Areas of Outside Influence during the Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)

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# Egypt

- Mamluk Empire (1250-1517)
  - Slave-soldiers of the Arabs based in Egypt
  - Defeated Crusaders and took over control of Palestine in 1291
  - Defeated by the Ottoman Turks in 1517



# Palestine/Israel during Mamluk Rule (1291-1517)

- Dark age of sorts
  - Ports and roadways destroyed to prevent new crusades from being successful
  - Cities and towns in Palestine declined
  - Jerusalem mostly abandoned
  - Poverty in both the Jewish and Arab communities
  - Only about 1,000 Jewish families in 1517
  - Therefore mostly Muslim Arabs, but some Christian Arabs also

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# Europe

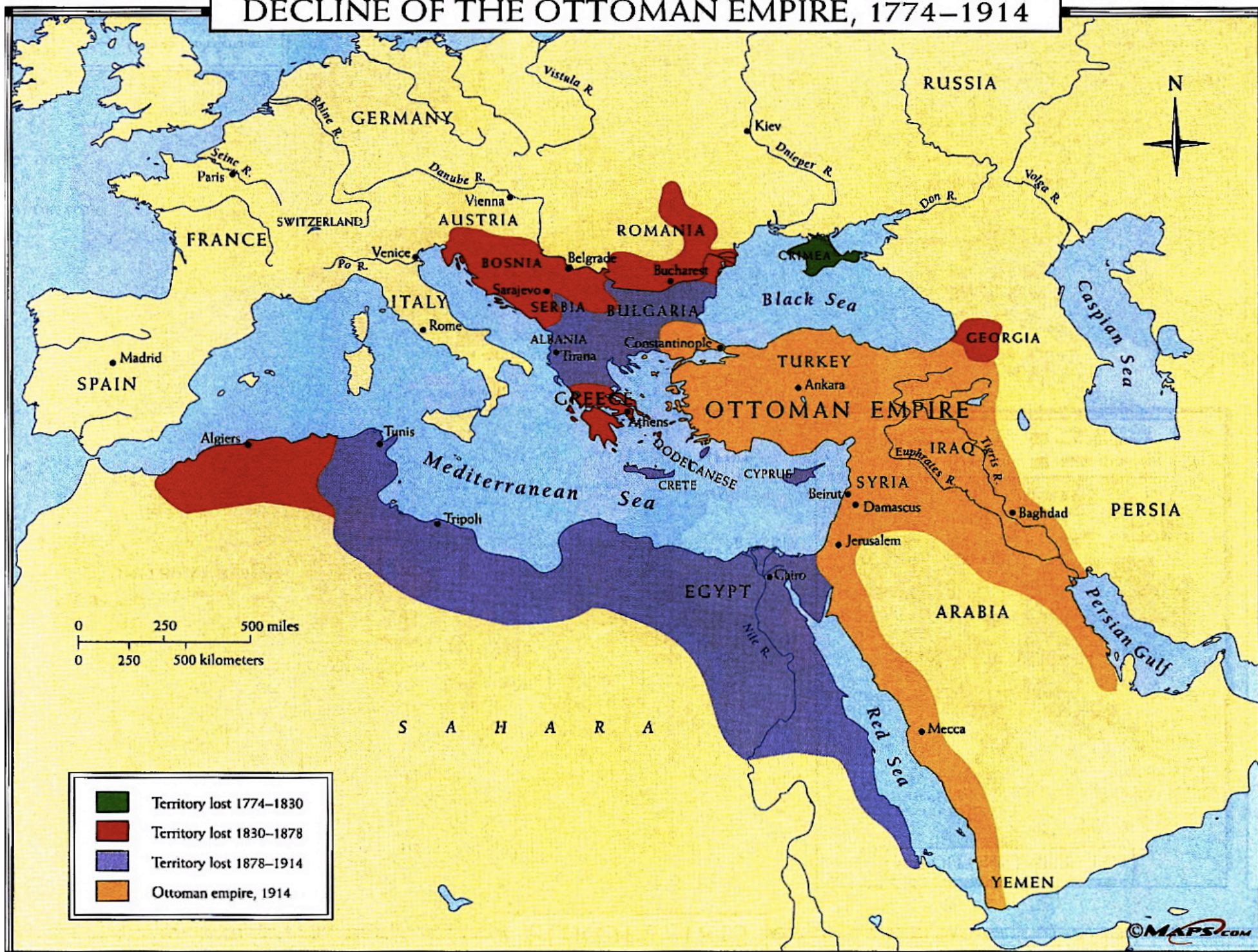
## Ottoman Empire

- Came into existence in 1299 once the Muslim Turks moved through Iraq and settled in Turkey
- Captured Constantinople, effectively ending the Byzantine Empire in May, 1453
  - The Turks renamed it Istanbul
- Ruled by Sultans (sometimes calling themselves “Caliph”)
  - Invited Jews fleeing the Spanish Inquisition (~1500) to immigrate
- Defeated the Egyptian Mamluks and took over control of Palestine from 1517 to 1917
- Repulsed after the Battle of Vienna in 1683 that began the decline of this Muslim empire

# THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1672



# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1774–1914



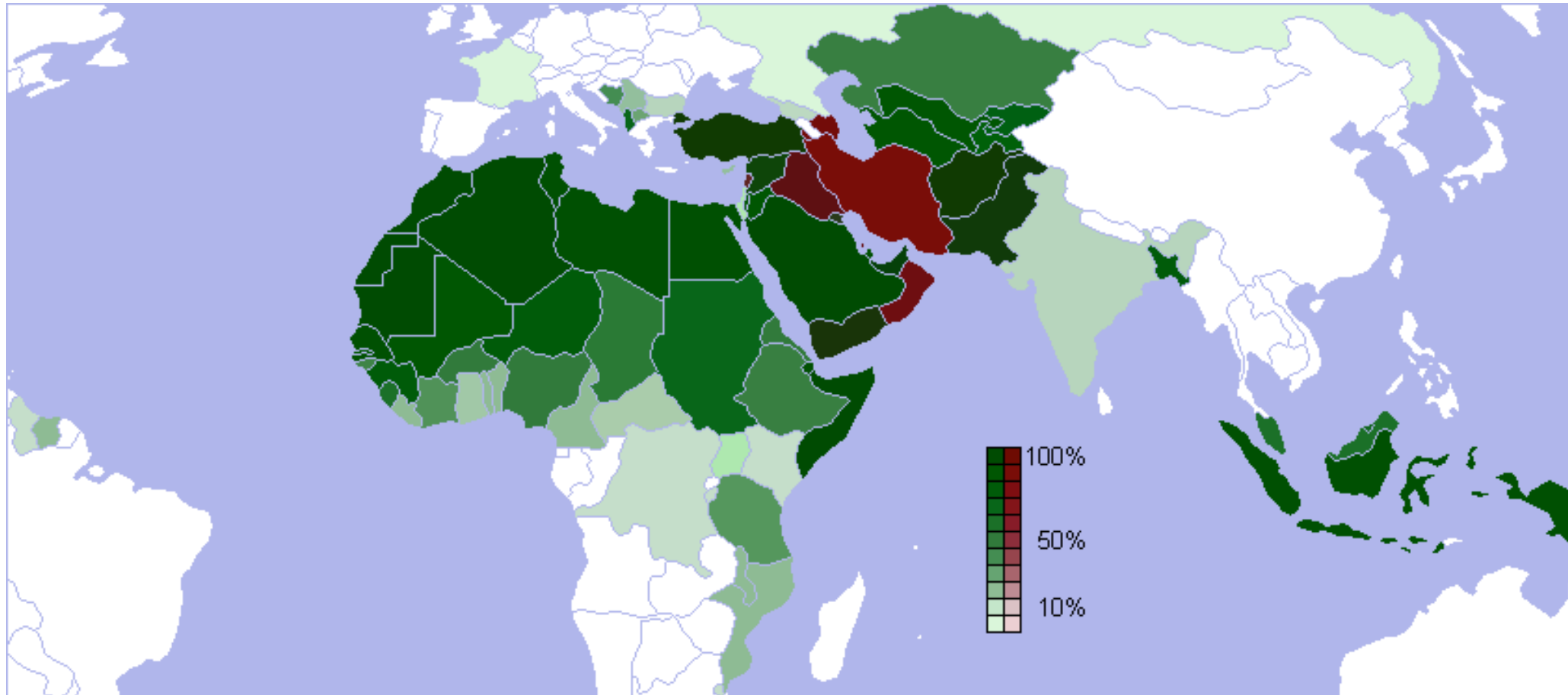


# 5. Spread of Islam

- Wahhabism
  - Founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al Wahhab (1703-1792)
  - Led an Islamic movement in eastern Arabia to return Islam to its original principles
  - Allied himself with the House of Saud which culminated in the creation of modern Saudi Arabia in 1932
  - "The day of judgment will not arrive until Muslims fight Jews, and Muslims will kill Jews until the Jew hides behind a tree or a stone. Then the tree and the stone will say, 'Oh Muslim, oh, servant of God, this is a Jew behind me. Come and kill him.' Except one type of a tree, which is a Jew tree. That will not say that."
    - Taught to 14-year-old boys in Saudi Arabia
    - Osama bin Laden grew up in Saudi Arabia
  - With oil revenues the Saudi Arabian government has spent millions (?) of dollars to spread Wahhabism by the building of mosques and Qu'ran schools around the world



# Islam by Country

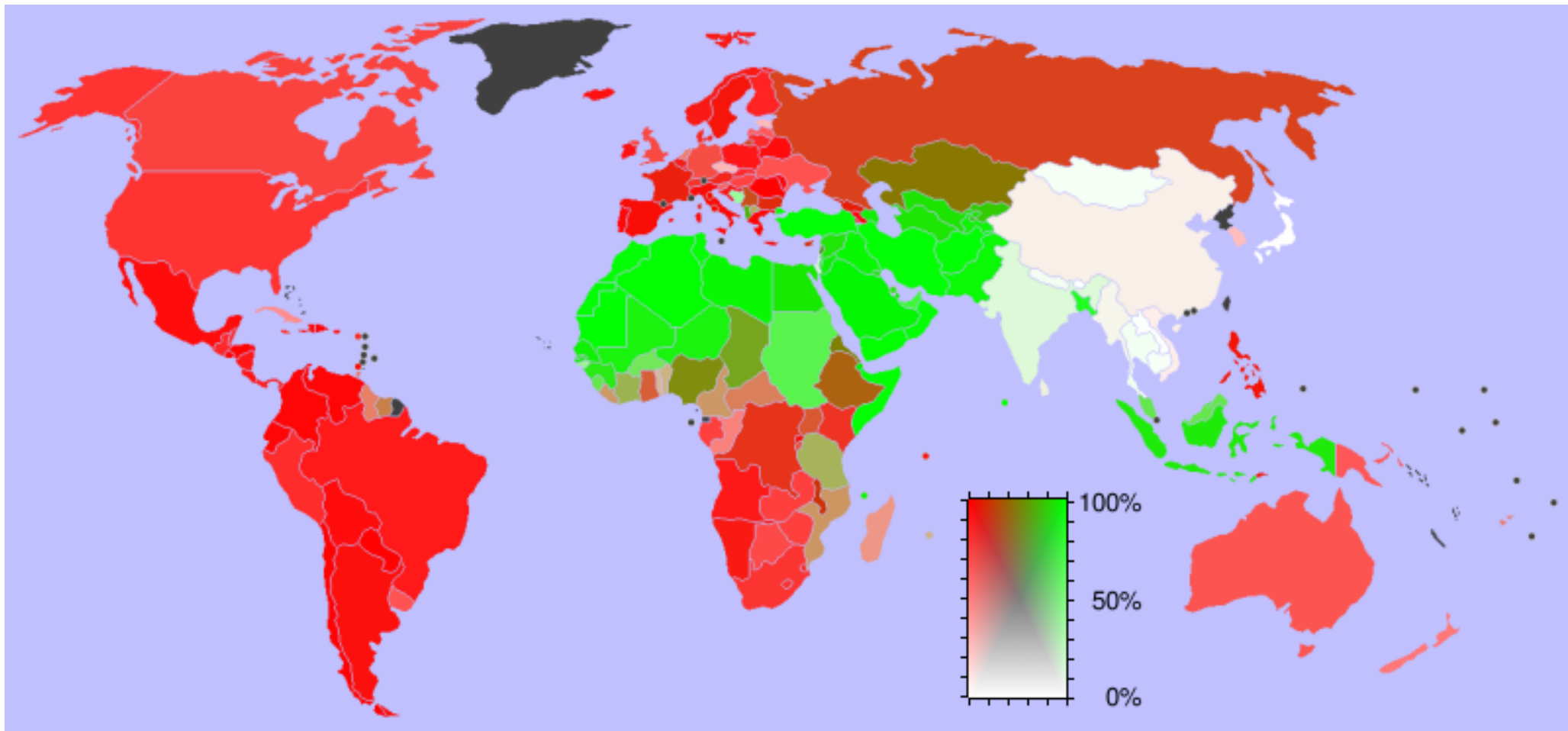


# Islam by Country

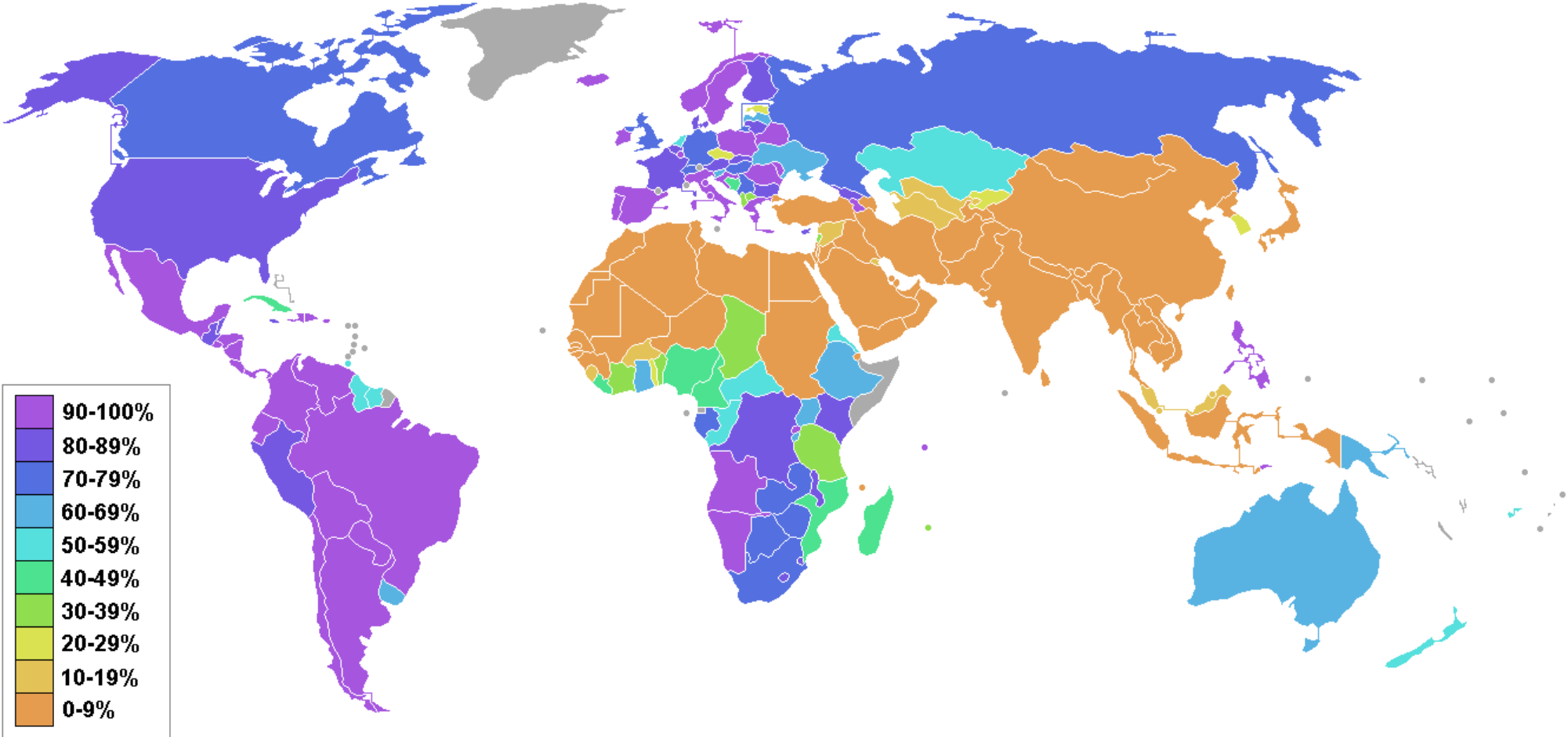




# Christianity vs. Islam



# Christianity Percentage by Country



# Europe

- Crusades
- Ottoman Empire
- 19<sup>th</sup> Century Movements
- World War I

# Europe

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century Movements

- European powers and America jockeyed for position in the Middle East
- British, French, and American scholars launched studies in biblical archaeology
- Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and U.S. opened consulates in Jerusalem
- Rise of political Zionism

# Europe

## Rise of Political Zionism

- Effort by the Jews to return to the land of Israel as an internationally recognized home for Jewish people
- First Zionist writings published in Yugoslavia in 1840's
- Large scale immigration of Jews into Palestine in the late 1800's due to persecution in Eastern Europe and disillusionment in Western Europe
- First Zionist Congress in 1897

# Europe

## First Zionist Congress (1897)

- Basel, Switzerland
- Promoted return of Jews to Palestine
- Included idea of internationally recognized Jewish homeland
- Originally was to be under Ottoman or German rule
- Founded the Zionist Organization

# Europe

- Crusades
- Ottoman Empire
- 19<sup>th</sup> Century Movements
- World War I

# Europe

## World War I (1914-1918)

- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire vs. Great Britain, France, U.S., Russia, Italy
- Great Britain and France hoped to divide the Ottoman Empire's holdings in the Middle East after the war
  - Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916)
  - Balfour Declaration (1917)



# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1774–1914



# Sykes-Picot Agreement

## 1916

- Secret understanding between Britain and France regarding the Middle East after WWI
- France would acquire Lebanon, Syria, and portions of Turkey and northern Iraq
- Great Britain would acquire Jordan and southern Iraq, with Palestine jointly overseen pending consultations with other Allied powers
  - Great Britain also promised Arab independence in the same areas for help against the Ottoman Turks, but never fulfilled their promise



Sykes-Picot Agreement, 1916



# Balfour Declaration

1917

- Memorandum from Lord Balfour, foreign secretary to the British government, to the prominent British Jew Lord Rothschild
- Formal British declaration for support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine without violating the civil rights of the existing non-Jewish communities

# Palestine/Israel during Ottoman Rule (1517-1916)

- Slight increase in Jewish population over 300 years
  - First large-scale immigration from Russia (1882-1903)
    - 24,000 Jews, 380,000 Arabs in Palestine in 1880
  - Second large-scale immigration from Russia and Poland (1904-1914)
    - 85,000 Jews, 615,000 Arabs in Palestine in 1914
- Jewish majority in Jerusalem with Hebrew as the predominant language by 1870
- British forces entered Jerusalem and ended 400 years of Ottoman rule in December, 1917

# WORLD WAR I, 1914-1918



# Ninth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)
9. British Period (1918-1948)



# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)
- United Nations (1947-Present)

# Three Areas of Outside Influence during the British Period (1918-1948)

- Surrounding Arab countries
- Great Britain
- United Nations

# Surrounding Arab Countries

- Some efforts to live peacefully with the Jews in Palestine
- Some efforts to disrupt Jewish immigration and the establishment of a Jewish homeland

# Great Britain

- British Mandate (1920)
- British divided the mandate (1922)
- Peel Commission (1937)
- British White Paper (1939)
- British request to the United Nations (1947)

# Great Britain

## British Mandate (1920)

- League of Nations granted Great Britain a mandate to control Palestine and the Transjordan (modern Jordan)
- Included provisions for Great Britain to:
  - Help the Jews build a national homeland
  - Set up self-governing institutions comprised of both Jews and Arabs
- British divided the mandate in 1922

# British Mandate 1920



# British Mandate Divided 1922







# Palestine/Israel during British Rule (1918-1948)

- British census in 1922
  - 590,000 Muslim Arabs
  - 71,000 Christian Arabs
  - 83,000 Jews
- Set up of self-governing institutions failed because:
  - Jews feared they would have an Arab majority
  - Arabs did not want to include Jews
- Arab oppression of the Jews and riots against the British in 1920, 1921, and 1929
- Arab Revolt in 1936

# Important Point

- In the 1920's Winston Churchill stated that the Jews should exercise the political power and control in Palestine but also support “the moral and material benefit of all Palestinians.”
- Don Wagner (*Anxious for Armageddon*)
  - “This is the crux of the issue in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict...because Churchill [and the British government] failed to see the consequences of these assumptions and their effect on the Palestinian majority.”

# Great Britain

## Peel Commission in 1937

- British recommended dividing Palestine into two states - one Jewish, one Arab
  - With the voluntary transfer of populations
- Jews as a minority considered the plan
- Arabs as a majority rejected the plan

# Great Britain

## White Paper in 1939

- Response to further unrest between Jews and Arabs was to limit Jewish immigration to Palestine to 15,000 persons per year for the next five years
- British later requested in 1947 that the United Nations settle the “Question of Palestine”

# Bernard Lewis

November, 2006

- The Rise of Anti-Semitism in Muslim lands
  - Starting in the 17<sup>th</sup> century conditions for Jews deteriorated in the Muslim world as anti-Semitism was introduced by Christian missionaries
  - In 1940 after the collapse of the French government during WWII, the French colonies allied themselves with the Nazi run Vichy Government with Germans' coming into Syria and Iraq, thus increasing anti-Semitism there
  - Islamic view is that once land is under Islamic law it should remain such forever and be regained if lost

# Israel and Its Neighbors Today



# Three Areas of Outside Influence during the British Period (1918-1948)

- Surrounding Arab countries
- Great Britain
- United Nations

# United Nations

- In November, 1947 the General Assembly passed UN Resolution 181 to partition the land of Palestine
  - Establishing two states
    - Jewish state
    - Arab state
  - Establishing one international zone
    - Jerusalem
  - To go into effect on May 14, 1948



# United Nations Partition Plan 1947



# Palestine/Israel just after UN Resolution 181 (1947-1948)

- 600,000 Jews and 1.2 million Arabs in Palestine
- Jews accepted and Arabs rejected the resolution
- Mufti of Jerusalem began attacking Jewish settlements
- Massacre of Arab community Deir Yassin by the Jewish Irgun
- Arab Palestinians, especially professionals and the better educated, began leaving Palestine
- British did little to stop the conflicts

# Tenth Division of History

1. Pre-Patriarchal Period (3800-2000 B.C.)
2. Patriarchal Period (2000-1800 B.C.)
3. Egyptian Sojourn (1800-1400 B.C.)
4. Exodus and Settlement of the Land (1400-1050 B.C.)
5. Monarchy and Exiles (1050-540 B.C.)
6. Return and Pre-Roman Period (540-60 B.C.)
7. Roman/Byzantine Period (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
8. Muslim/Christian Period (630-1917)
9. British Period (1918-1948)
10. State of Israel (1948-Present)

# Ever-Widening Circle of Influence on the Land of Israel

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey), and Immediate Neighbors (3800-540 B.C.)
- Persia (540-330 B.C.)
- Greece (330-60 B.C.)
- Rome and Constantinople (60 B.C.-A.D. 630)
- Arabian Peninsula (630-Present)
- Asia (Turks and Mongols) (1071-1917)
- Europe (1099-Present)
- United Nations (1947-Present)
- America (1948-Present)

# Three Areas of Outside Influence during the State of Israel (1948-Present)

- Surrounding Arab Countries
- Europe
- America

# Surrounding Arab Countries

- Some efforts to live peacefully with the Jews in Israel
- Some efforts to eliminate the Jews in Israel

# Europe and America

- Economic involvement with both Arab countries and Israel that has affected their judgment of the situation in the Middle East
- US Foreign Aid to Israel as of 2006
  - \$92 billion since 1949
  - \$3 billion/year (\$1.2 billion in economic aid; \$1.8 billion in military aid)
  - 30% of total foreign aid budget
- Recognition of the recent history of the Jews that has motivated them to support Israel

# Palestine/Israel since the

## Establishment of the State of Israel in 1948

- Eight (8) major military conflicts with either the Arab countries or the Palestinian Arabs
- Thirteen (13) attempts to establish peace between Israel and either the Arab countries or the Palestinian Arabs



# Eight (8) Major Conflicts with Arab Countries and Palestinians

1. 1948 - War of Independence
2. 1956 - Suez Canal Crisis
3. 1967 - Six Day War
4. 1973 - Yom Kippur War
5. 1982 - Israel's Invasion of southern Lebanon
6. 1987 - First Intifada
7. 2000 - Second Intifada
8. 2006 - Israel-Gaza Conflict and Israel-Hezbollah Conflict

# Thirteen (13) Attempts to Establish Peace

1. 1949 - Armistices signed with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon
2. 1957 - Israeli forces withdrawn from Sinai Peninsula after Suez Canal Crisis
3. 1967 - Cease-fire ending hostilities
4. 1973 - Cease-fire ending hostilities
5. 1978 - Camp David Accords
6. 1979 - Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel
7. 1991 - Madrid Conference
8. 1993 - Oslo Accords
9. 1994 - Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty
10. 2000 - Camp David Summit
11. 2001 - Taba Summit
12. 2002 - Road Map for Peace
13. 2006 - Annapolis

# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1940's

- Jews proclaimed the State of Israel (May 14, 1948)
- Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq invaded Israel (May 15, 1948)
  - War of Independence (May, 1948 - March, 1949)
  - Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and Israeli Air force (IAF) established
- Israel signed armistices with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon (not with Iraq) (beg. February, 1949)
  - West Bank came under Jordanian rule
  - Gaza Strip came under Egyptian rule
  - Jerusalem divided with Jordan's controlling the eastern part, including the Old City and the Temple Mount, and Israel's controlling the western part



# United Nations Partition Plan 1947



# Armistice Lines 1949-1967



# Palestinian Refugee Problem

- The U.N. reported that between April, 1948 and July, 1949 approximately 760,000 Palestinians were forcibly expelled from their homes and Israel seized an additional 23% of the land designated for an eventual Arab state
- Many more Palestinians fled of their own volition either simply to escape the war or at the encouragement of the attacking Arab states with the understanding that they could return after the Jews were eradicated
- Israel refused to readmit more than a small number (100,000?) of the refugees
- Up to the present day the U.N. has registered more than four million Palestinian refugees worldwide

# Palestinian Refugee Problem

- Current Palestinian refugee counts are approximately:
  - Jordan - 1,800,000 refugees
  - Gaza - 990,000 refugees
  - West Bank - 700,000 refugees
  - Syria - 430,000 refugees
  - Lebanon - 404,000 refugees
  - Saudi Arabia - 240,000 refugees
  - Egypt - 70,000 refugees



# Jewish Refugee and Immigration Counts

- By various accounts, approximately 800,000 Jews fled, were expelled, or emigrated from Arab countries between 1945 and 1956
  - Immigration doubled the Jewish population in Israel to over 1.2 million from 1948 to 1952

# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1960's

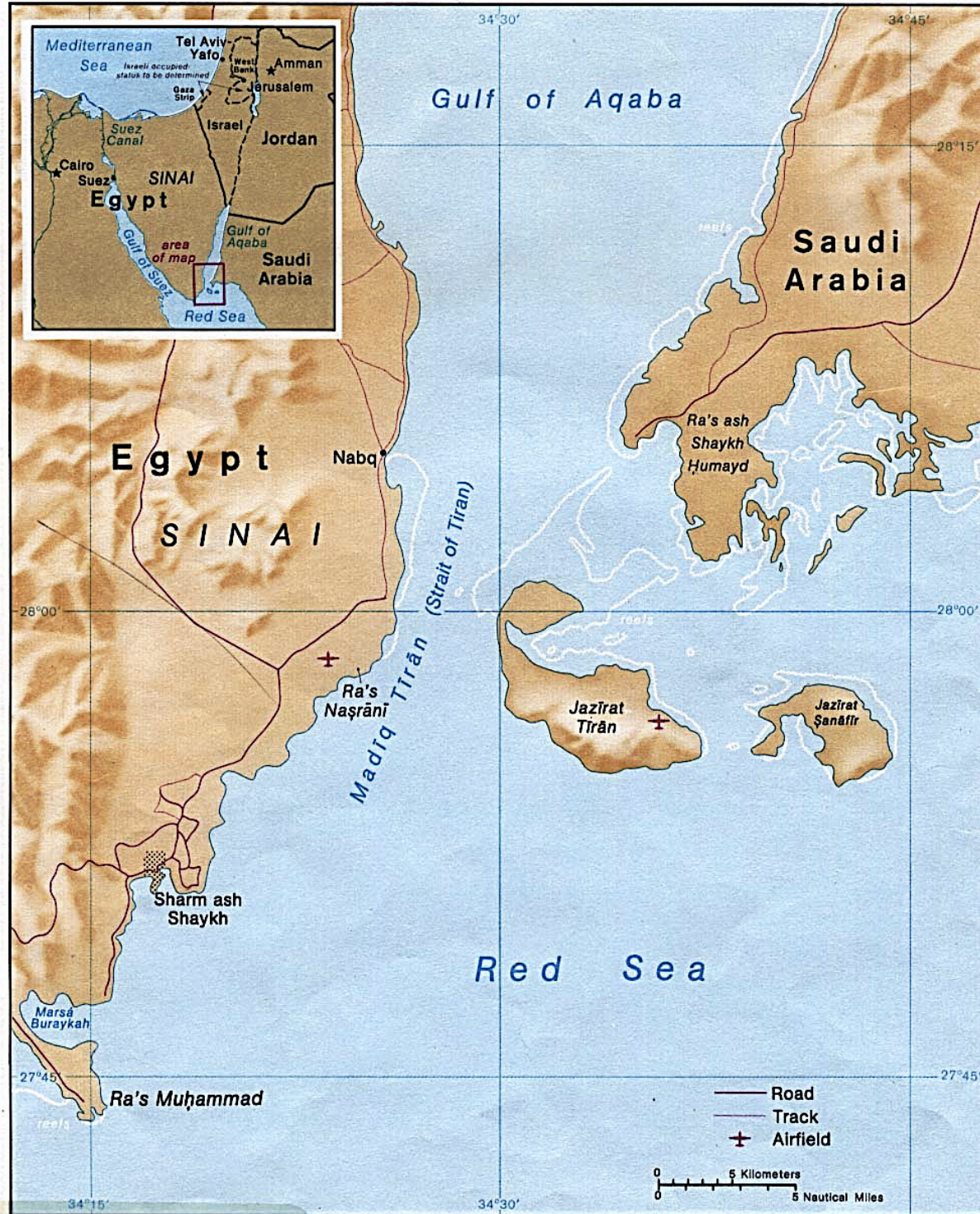
- Arab League founded the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964
  - Goal was to destroy the State of Israel and establish an independent Palestinian State
- Syria began shelling Galilee communities from the Golan Heights in 1966
- Six-Day War against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan (June 5-10, 1967)

# Six-Day War against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan (June 5-10, 1967)

- Egyptian Pres. Nasser moved troops into the Sinai Peninsula and blocked the Straits of Tiran
- Israel launched a preemptive strike, destroying 400 of Egypt's air force planes
- Jordan and Syria attacked Israel
- After the ceasefire:
  - Israel took control of all of Jerusalem
  - Israel took control of the West Bank and the Golan Heights
  - Israel regained control of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula



# Strait of Tiran



# Six-Day War

## June 5-10, 1967



# United Nations Partition Plan 1947



# Armistice Lines 1949-1967





# Six-Day War Ceasefire Lines 1967



# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1970's

- Yom Kippur War against Egypt and Syria (October, 1973)
  - Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal and the Syrian army invaded the Golan Heights, both crossing the ceasefire lines of the 1967 Six-Day War
  - Israel advanced to within 20 miles of the Syrian capital, Damascus and withdrew
  - Israel crossed the Suez Canal and withdrew
  - Ceasefire after 20 days



# Yom Kippur War Ceasefire Lines

## October 24, 1973



# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1970's

- Yom Kippur War against Egypt and Syria (October, 1973)
  - Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal and the Syrian army invaded the Golan Heights, both crossing the ceasefire lines of the 1967 Six-Day War
  - Israel advanced to within 20 miles of the Syrian capital, Damascus and withdrew
  - Israel crossed the Suez Canal and withdrew
  - Ceasefire
- Egyptian Pres. Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem (1977)
- Sadat and Israeli P.M. Menachem Begin signed the Camp David Agreements led by U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter (1978)
  - Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt
- Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel (1979)
  - Ended a 30 year state-of-war between the countries

# Menachem Begin, Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat Camp David, 1978



# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1980's

- Egyptian Islamic Jihad assassinated Pres. Sadat (1981)
- Israeli Air Force (IAF) destroyed Iraqi nuclear reactor (1981)
- Israel invaded southern Lebanon to stop Palestinian refugee attacks (1982)
  - Israel remained there for 18 years
- Many Palestinians fled southern Lebanon while Iran sent its revolutionary guards there to organize a resistance movement, Hizb Allah (party of God), or Hezbollah (1982)
- First Intifada (revolt against Israel) began in the Gaza Strip and West Bank as Palestinians became increasingly frustrated with Israeli presence (1987-1991)
  - Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in the Gaza Strip founded Hamas (1987), a Palestinian Sunni organization which refuses to recognize the state of Israel and now controls the Gaza Strip





# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1990's

- Iraqi scud missiles hit Israel during the Gulf War (1991)
- Oslo Peace Accords (1993)

# Oslo Peace Accords

September, 1993

- Signed by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat
- Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people
- PLO renounced terrorism and committed itself to amend its charter so as to recognize Israel and have as its goal a Palestinian state alongside Israel
  - Amending the charter has never happened
- Establishment of the Palestinian Authority
- Resulted in transfer of powers and responsibilities in the West Bank from Israel to the Palestinian Authority (August, 1994)

# Yitzhak Rabin, Bill Clinton, Yasser Arafat

Washington D.C., September 13, 1993



# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 1990's

- Iraqi scud missiles hit Israel during the Gulf War (1991)
- Oslo Peace Accords (1993)
- Israel continued building settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Israel and Jordan signed the Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty (1994)
  - Ended a 46 year state-of-war between countries
- Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement (1995)
  - To broaden Palestinian self-government in the West Bank

# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 2000' s

- Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon (2000)
- Camp David Summit (2000)

# Camp David Summit

## July, 2000

- U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Israeli P.M. Ehud Barak
- Eventual proposals by Clinton
  - Palestinians would receive 97% of the West Bank
  - Refugees could return with Israeli consent
  - Arab neighborhoods and the temple mount would be incorporated into the Palestinian state

# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 2000' s

- Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon (2000)
- Camp David Summit
- Second Intifada after Ariel Sharon visited the Temple Mount (September, 2000)
- Taba Summit (January, 2001)

# Taba Summit

January, 2001

- To discuss Clinton's proposals
- Israelis accepted them
- PLO rejected them
- Saudi Arabian ambassador said,
  - “If Arafat does not accept what is available now, it won't be a tragedy. It will be a crime.”



# Conflicts and Peace Attempts in the 2000's

- Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon (2000)
- Camp David Summit
- Second Intifada after Ariel Sharon visited the Temple Mount (September, 2000)
- Taba Summit (January, 2001)
- Road Map for Peace by U.S. Pres. George W. Bush (2003)
- Anti-Terrorist Fence (2003)
- Hamas won a victory in Palestinian parliamentary elections (January, 2006)
- Israel-Gaza Conflict (June-July 2006)
- Israel-Hezbollah Conflict (July-Aug. 2006)
  - Ceasefire in southern Lebanon (August 14, 2006)
- Fatah-Hamas conflict - resulting in Hamas controlling the Gaza Strip and Fatah controlling the West Bank
- Annapolis - U.S. attempt to bring together Israelis and Palestinians after seven years with P.M Ehud Olmert and Pres. Mahmoud Abbas pledging peace by end of 2008

# Regional Threats to Israel



# Kassam/Katyusha Rocket Threats to Israel



# Katyusha Rocket Launcher



# Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

- Israel “is an illegitimate regime” [no legal basis to exist] (August 3, 2006).
- “Although the main solution is the elimination of the Zionist regime, at this stage an immediate cease-fire must be implemented” (August 4, 2006).
- Ahmadinejad's ultimate goal is to trigger the reappearance of the twelfth imam who will usher in a worldwide Islamic society.
  - So what we have in Israel is the collision of the three messianic expectations of the religious Jews, the Christians, and the Muslims
  - Bernard Lewis (November, 2006) - current Chamberlain-like appeasement of Iranian president is wrong because he is a very dangerous man for whom mutual assured destruction is not a deterrent against war (as with US vs. USSR) but an inducement to war

Iran is an ultra-nationalistic society, yet not necessarily religious. Iranians view their complete history, especially their pre-Islamic empire, with much adoration and respect. Islam, to this day, is viewed, primarily by the youth, as an outside element that really does not belong to them or their society. The reverence Iranians have toward Islam comes from the evolution that Islam undertook within Iran, hence the Shia and Sunni divide. Shia Islam is more or less the Persian version of Islam. The religious nature of the government, is in no way representative of the population at large and in many ways, is at enmity against the population. The regime actively vilifies ancient Iranian heroes such as Cyrus the Great, Darius the Great, Babak, and Ferdowsi by denouncing them as "illegitimate." Yet in classic Persian fashion, the more that true Iranian culture is suppressed by the regime, the more Iranians relate to their pre-Islamic past. Iran, at its core (within one's home) is a very secular society. Once the regime falls, many Iranians feel that Islam might even disappear from public life, to be only practiced within the home and in places of worship. This is especially true in regards to Islam's future in the political arena. (Reza Zarabi, Jerusalem Post, Feb., '07)

The more anti-American a government, the more pro-American the populace; the more pro-American a government, the more anti-American the populace. (Bernard Lewis, Nov., '06)

# A Biblical Response to Iranian President Ahmadinejad

# Genesis 12:1-3

- 1 Now the LORD said to Abram, “Go forth from your country, and from your relatives and from your father’s house, to the land which I will show you;
- 2 And I will make you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great; and so you shall be a blessing;
- 3 And I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.”



# Description of the “Promised” Land Genesis 15:18

18 On that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, “To your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt as far as the great river, the river Euphrates.”

# Genesis 17:1,2,7

- 1 Now when Abram was ninety-nine years old, the LORD appeared to Abram and said to him, “I am God Almighty; walk before Me, and be blameless.
- 2 “I will establish My covenant between Me and you, and I will multiply you exceedingly.”
- 7 “I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your descendants after you.

# Genesis 26:2-5

- 2 The LORD appeared to [Isaac] and said, “Do not go down to Egypt; stay in the land of which I shall tell you.
- 3 “Sojourn in this land and I will be with you and bless you, for to you and to your descendants I will give all these lands, and I will establish the oath which I swore to your father Abraham.
- 4 “I will multiply your descendants as the stars of heaven, and will give your descendants all these lands; and by your descendants all the nations of the earth shall be blessed;
- 5 because Abraham obeyed Me and kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes and My laws.”

# Exodus 19:3-6

- 3 Moses went up to God, and the LORD called to him from the mountain, saying, “Thus you shall say to the house of Jacob and tell the sons of Israel:
- 4 ‘You yourselves have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles’ wings, and brought you to Myself.
- 5 ‘Now then, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be My own possession among all the peoples, for all the earth is Mine;
- 6 and you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These are the words that you shall speak to the sons of Israel.”

# Deuteronomy 28:15,63-65

- 15 “But it shall come about, if you do not obey the LORD your God, to observe to do all His commandments and His statutes with which I charge you today...,
- 63 ...as the LORD delighted over you to prosper you, and multiply you, so the LORD will delight over you to make you perish and destroy you; and you will be torn from the land where you are entering to possess it.
- 64 “Moreover, the LORD will scatter you among all peoples, from one end of the earth to the other end of the earth...
- 65 “Among those nations you shall find no rest, and there will be no resting place for the sole of your foot; but there the LORD will give you a trembling heart, failing of eyes, and despair of soul.”

## 2 Kings 24:1-4

- 1 In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant for three years; then he turned and rebelled against him.
- 2 The LORD sent against him bands of Chaldeans, bands of Arameans, bands of Moabites, and bands of Ammonites. So He sent them against Judah to destroy it, according to the word of the LORD which He had spoken through His servants the prophets.
- 3 Surely at the command of the LORD it came upon Judah, to remove them from His sight because of the sins of Manasseh, according to all that he had done,
- 4 and also for the innocent blood which he shed, for he filled Jerusalem with innocent blood; and the LORD would not forgive.

# Jeremiah 31:31-34

- 31 “Behold, days are coming,” declares the LORD, “when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah,
- 32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them,” declares the LORD.
- 33 “But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days,” declares the LORD, “I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.
- 34 “They will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, ‘Know the LORD,’ for they will all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them,” declares the LORD, “for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more.”

# Jeremiah 31:35,36

35 Thus says the LORD, who gives the sun for light by day and the fixed order of the moon and the stars for light by night, who stirs up the sea so that its waves roar; the LORD of hosts is His name:

36 “If this fixed order departs from before Me,” declares the LORD, “Then the offspring of Israel also will cease from being a nation before Me forever.”



# Luke 22:14-20

- 14 When the hour had come, Jesus reclined at the table, and the apostles with Him.
- 15 And He said to them, “I have earnestly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer;
- 16 for I say to you, I shall never again eat it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God.”
- 17 And when He had taken a cup and given thanks, He said, “Take this and share it among yourselves;
- 18 for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine from now on until the kingdom of God comes.”
- 19 And when He had taken some bread and given thanks, He broke it and gave it to them, saying, “This is My body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of Me.”
- 20 And in the same way He took the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup which is poured out for you is the New Covenant in My blood.

# Romans 1:16,17

16 For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

17 For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, “But the righteous man shall live by faith.”

# Romans 11:25-29

- 25 For I do not want you, brethren, to be uninformed of this mystery — so that you will not be wise in your own estimation — that a partial hardening has happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles has come in;
- 26 and so all Israel will be saved; just as it is written [in Isaiah 59:20,21), “THE DELIVERER WILL COME FROM ZION, HE WILL REMOVE UNGODLINESS FROM JACOB.”
- 27 “THIS IS MY COVENANT WITH THEM, WHEN I TAKE AWAY THEIR SINS.”
- 28 From the standpoint of the gospel the Jews are enemies for your sake, but from the standpoint of God’s choice they are beloved for the sake of the fathers;
- 29 for the gifts and the calling of God are irrevocable.

# Ezekiel 36:22-28

- 22 Therefore say to the house of Israel, “Thus says the Lord GOD, ‘It is not for your sake, O house of Israel, that I am about to act, but for My holy name, which you have profaned among the nations where you went.
- 23 ‘I will vindicate the holiness of My great name which has been profaned among the nations, which you have profaned in their midst. Then the nations will know that I am the LORD,” declares the Lord GOD, “when I prove Myself holy among you in their sight.
- 24 ‘For I will take you from the nations, gather you from all the lands and bring you into your own land.
- 25 ‘Then I will sprinkle clean water on you, and you will be clean; I will cleanse you from all your filthiness and from all your idols.
- 26 ‘Moreover, I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; and I will remove the heart of stone from your flesh and give you a heart of flesh.
- 27 ‘I will put My Spirit within you and cause you to walk in My statutes, and you will be careful to observe My ordinances.
- 28 ‘You will live in the land that I gave to your forefathers; so you will be My people, and I will be your God.’ ”

# Isaiah 2:1-4

- 1 The word which Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.
- 2 Now it will come about that in the last days the mountain of the house of the LORD will be established as the chief of the mountains, and will be raised above the hills; and all the nations will stream to it.
- 3 And many peoples will come and say, “Come, let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, to the house of the God of Jacob; that He may teach us concerning His ways and that we may walk in His paths.” For the law will go forth from Zion and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem.
- 4 And He will judge between the nations, and will render decisions for many peoples; and they will hammer their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not lift up sword against nation, and never again will they learn war.