

Middle East Forum



WISOCRACY

for
Wise

Democracy,
Wisdom, Wellbeing,
Peace & Nature



Sustainable Peace



The goal of
Smartsettle is to
obtain the best set
of outcomes possible
for all negotiation parties.



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Estimate: Since 1900 - 300,000 Palestinians & Israelis killed and wounded.

Understand the History and How to Create Solutions with

 **Smartsettle**

Sunday, December 3, 12 PM ET

Register Free Here on Zoom

Invite Your Colleagues

Introduction



Dear Friend for Sustainable Peace,

As I read about all the children, women, and men being harmed and killed in the 110 conflicts and wars around the world, I work each day to bring [Smartsettle](https://www.smartsettle.com) to the negotiating table.

If we are ever to create sustainable peace on our planet, to prevent human extinction, we need Smartsettle.

We are inviting you to a meeting of the *Middle East Forum for Sustainable Peace*. This is the document we will be using in our development process and for discussion.

Let us bring Smartsettle to the world for all the children, women, and men who wish for peace.

We welcome any corrections to the history and dates and your participation. This is a collaborative effort toward progress for peace.

Sandy Hinden

Middle East Forum for Sustainable Peace

Wisocracy

Part 1

Palestinian-Israeli History Since WW I & The United Nations

PART 1

Palestinian-Israeli History Since WW I & The United Nations



- **We begin with WWI and the defeat of the Ottoman Empire and the League of Nations giving a Palestine Mandate to the British to oversee Palestine.**
- **The Mandate for Palestine was a League of Nations mandate for the British administration of the territories of Palestine and Transjordan, both of which had been conceded by the Ottoman Empire following the end of World War I in 1918.**



- In 1947, the British wanted to turn Palestine over to the UN which was created on October 24, 1945.
- This took place 75 years ago, in the context following WWII, when 6 million Jews and others were killed.
- The involvement of the United Nations has been essential both as the guardian of international legitimacy and in the mobilization and provision of international assistance.
- On May 15, 1947, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) was established by the General Assembly.
- The committee was created in response to a request from the United Kingdom government to make recommendations for the future government of Palestine.



- It was an inquiry committee made up of members from 11 countries. The members of the committee were: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, The Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.
- These 11 countries were represented on the committee, which was tasked with investigating the issue of Palestine and proposing a solution.
- UNSCOP delivered two proposals:
 1. One recommended two separate states joined economically
 2. The other supported the formation of a single binational state made up of autonomous Jewish and Palestinian areas
- The proposal to partition Palestine, based on a modified version of the UNSCOP majority report, was put to a vote and led to the adoption of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 on November 29, 1947.



- This resolution recommended the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, with the city of Jerusalem as a separate entity to be governed by a special international regime.
- The adoption of Resolution 181 laid a foundation within international law and diplomacy for the creation of the state of Israel, but the **United Nations committee did not get a solid agreement from Arab nations** to allow the formation of Israel in 1948.
- The countries that voted against the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, which called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, were as follows: **Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen.**
- **While 33 countries voted in favor and 10 countries abstained, 13 countries voted against the resolution.** Resolution 181 was emphatically rejected by the local Arab population and the Arab States.



- On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, also known as the Partition Resolution, which recommended the division of Great Britain's former Palestinian mandate into Jewish and Arab states in May 1948.
- This resolution laid a foundation within international law and diplomacy for the creation of the state of Israel, as it was the first formal recognition by an international body.
- Israel was then established through warfare including the violence committed against Palestinians and the removal of Palestinians from hundreds of villages.
- The day before the British were to complete their withdrawal from Mandate Palestine, May 14, 1948, the leadership of the Yishuv (the Jewish community of Palestine) decided to declare the establishment of the Jewish state.
- The Israeli-Arab War began with five Arab states fighting against the creation of the state.



- **May 14, 1948, the Arab-Israeli War of 1928 broke out when five Arab nations invaded territory in the former Palestinian mandate immediately following the announcement of the independence of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948.**
- **Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq** invaded the territory in the former Palestinian mandate immediately following the announcement of the independence of the state of Israel on **May 14, 1948.**
- **Denying the Jewish people's right to a state of their own, the Arab countries openly declared their intention to prevent the creation of the Jewish State by all means.**
- **May 11, 1949, Israel was admitted to the United Nations as a full member.**



- **Jews had been purchasing and cultivating land in Israel for many years.**
- **This event is now known as the Palestinian exodus of 1948, many Palestinians were forcefully displaced from their land by 1949, estimated to be between 700,000 and 900,000, representing between 60% and 70% of the Arab population in the territory that became the State of Israel.**
- **The exodus was a mass displacement of Palestinian Arabs from their homes in what is now Israel during the 1948 Arab–Israeli War.**
- **In the years after 1948, many more Palestinians left their homes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The exodus has been described as a "demographic catastrophe" for the Palestinian people.**
- **The causes of the exodus are complex and contested. Some historians argue that the Israeli leadership deliberately planned and carried out the expulsion of the Palestinians, while others argue that the exodus was the result of war and fear.**



- The Israeli government has always denied that it expelled the Palestinians, and has argued that the exodus was the result of the Palestinians' own decision to flee the war.
- The exodus of 1948 has had a profound impact on the Palestinian people.
- It has created a large Palestinian refugee population, which is now estimated to number over 5 million people.
- The refugees are scattered throughout the Middle East and the world, and many of them live in poverty and displacement.
- The exodus has also had a major impact on the Palestinian national identity. Many Palestinians see themselves as refugees, and the right of return to their homes is a central issue in the Palestinian national struggle.

- Palestinian people expelled from their land have been resentful of the displacement since 1948.
- Many Israelis and Jews worldwide wish to create a just and fair peace and sustainable solutions to this crisis.



To date, the process has led to 10 major conflicts and wars:

- 1948** Arab–Israeli War (November 1947 – July 1949)
- 1956** Suez Crisis
- 1967** Six-Day War
- 1973** Yom Kippur War
- 1982** Lebanon War
- 2006** Lebanon War
- 2012** Israeli operation in the Gaza Strip
- 2014** Gaza War
- 2021** Israel–Palestine crisis or Operation Guardian of the Walls
- 2023** October Gaza–Israel conflict

THEY SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO
PLOWSHARES. AND THEIR SPEARS INTO
PRUNING HOOKS. NATION SHALL NOT LIFT
UP SWORD AGAINST NATION. NEITHER
SHALL THEY LEARN WAR ANY MORE
ISAIAH





Part 2



for the Middle East



PART 2

Smartsettle for the Middle East

- As we see, the majority vote, a win-lose negotiation process at the UN, did not secure an agreement for the creation of Israel.
- It shows the power of **Smartsettle** that simultaneously optimizes two objectives, **efficiency and fairness** to ensure no value is left on the table and fairly allocates the harvested value in an equitable manner.
- We can create a **Middle East Smartsettle scenario group** to create a simulation of what a Palestinian and Israeli solution would consist of and look like.

Why We Need Smartsettle for The Middle East

SMARTSETTLE

to End the Perpetual Conflict and War in the Middle East

- Many thousands of innocent children, women, and men have died in perpetual conflicts and wars between leaders of the Palestinian people and Israel's leaders.
 - Jews and Arabs lived on this land for many thousands of years.
 - During World War II, some Arab nations had alliances or collaborated with the Nazis, while others opposed them.
 - The relationship between Nazi Germany and the Arab world was complex and involved elements of contempt, propaganda, collaboration, and emulation. The two most notable Arab politicians who actively collaborated with the Nazis were the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin al-Husseini, and the Iraqi prime minister Rashid Ali al-Gaylani.
 - 75 years ago, following WWII when 6 million Jews and others were killed, the United Nations negotiators did not get a solid agreement from Arab nations to allow the formation of Israel in 1948.
 - 1947: The UN General Assembly adopts resolution 181(II), which calls to divide Palestine into an unnamed "Jewish State" and an unnamed "Arab State" with Jerusalem under UN trusteeship
 - 1948: Israel declares independence on May 14.
 - War broke out, the Israeli-Arab War began, with five Arab states fighting against the creation of the state
 - Arab people were displaced from their land and have been resentful ever since.
- To date, this has led to 10 major conflicts and wars:
 1. 1948 Arab–Israeli War (November 1947 – July 1949)
 2. 1956 Suez Crisis
 3. 1967 Six-Day War
 4. 1973 Yom Kippur War
 5. 1982 Lebanon War
 6. 2006 Lebanon War
 7. 2012 Israeli operation in the Gaza Strip
 8. 2014 Gaza War
 9. 2021 Israel–Palestine crisis or Operation Guardian of the Walls
 10. October 2023 Gaza–Israel conflict (ongoing)
 - Over the years, both Hamas and Israel have ignored each other's need to exist and co-exist.
 - Hezbollah wields significant power in Lebanon, where it operates as both a Shiite Muslim political party and militant group.
 - It opposes Israel and Western powers operating in the Middle East, and it functions as a proxy of Iran, its largest benefactor.
 - To reach peace, many need to change, yet the leaders and many people refused to change, and allow an agreement to be reached.
 - World War III can start in the Middle East or can be averted.
 - Israel has been surrounded by forces that threaten their existence – Iran, Hezbollah, and Hamas.
 - China, Russia, and Turkey may be able to convince Iran, Hezbollah, and Hamas to give up their stated intention to annihilate Israel.



Smartsettle

**resolves conflict in a more peaceful, collaborative,
and intelligent way throughout the world.**

Smartsettle

**is a tool for negotiation and dispute resolution
that aims to put decision-makers in control,
accelerate the process, and produce more
satisfactory results for all parties.**

Innovative Collaboration Tools



A Collaborative Negotiation Service

Smartsettle Products:

- Modeller
- Educator
- Negotiator
- Facilitator
- Researcher

Resolving conflict in a more peaceful, collaborative & intelligent way throughout the world

Beyond Win-Win





“Smartsettle is the only program on Earth supporting simultaneous contributions to any conversation from all countries.

While not having to leave home, it spares the expense of flying all over the planet, and spares Earth the exhaust.

Smartsettle allows all countries to speak all at once, ‘hearing’ every voice at the same time, while distinguishing between a nation’s public and private positions.

Smartsettle does not tell anyone what to do. It produces proposals for the best possible results, offering suggestions for the best possible solution for all.”

Alan MacBean
Smartsettle

Collaboration to Resolve Disputes



A Collaborative Negotiation Service

A process that facilitates cooperation leading to fair and efficient agreements, even when there is less than perfect trust at the outset.

1. The future of humanity will be determined by people and nations learning to settle their differences peacefully.
2. When superpowers, organizations, and people find a way of cooperating it leads to a reduction in conflict, cost savings for all sides, and creating the highest possible outcomes for all.
3. Smartsettle is an online neutral site that receives information from its users and responds by serving information that helps collaborative negotiators reach fair, efficient, and timely agreements.
4. **Smartsettle:**
 - Establishes trust and an environment for collaboration
 - Helps parties identify and keep their preferences confidential.
 - Models the entire problem in advance so that decision-makers are able to compare different alternatives being considered in real-time during negotiations.
 - Uncovers significant hidden value in a practical and timely manner.
 - Can generate and fairly distribute mutually beneficial gains.
 - Reaches an acceptable solution, even when a fair outcome is not obvious.
 - Helps internationally and nationally, in businesses, communities, and families – creating fair and optimal solutions, with the highest possible outcomes.



“Ernest Thiessen is a highly regarded expert in negotiation analysis and conflict resolution. He has made remarkable contributions to the field by discovering two essential principles that enhance human well-being. These principles serve as invaluable tools for *harvesting hidden value* in negotiations and *fostering collaborative efforts to distribute that value equitably*. Thiessen's groundbreaking Smartsettle Collaboration System offers unparalleled outcomes for negotiations in business, community, or family settings. By leveraging this system, humanity has the unprecedented opportunity to tap into its immense potential for achieving lasting peace, harmony, and prosperity.”

Sanford Hinden
Wisocracy



A Collaborative Negotiation System for Individuals, Families, Communities, Nations, and the World



Creating
the
Optimal Outcome
for All
Participants

International	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peace, Harmony & Prosperity• Climate & Trade• Trans-boundary Watersheds
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Politics & Unions• Energy, Environment & Land Use• eCommerce
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mergers & Acquisitions• Procurement & Contracts• Workplace & Insurance
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Real Estate, Neighbors & Religion• Health & Education• Culture & Sports
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marital• Children• Property

To go to
Smartsettle
click here...

Innovative Collaboration Tools



Harvesting
and Distributing
Hidden Value
for the
Best Possible
Results

Smartsettle ONE	For monetary issues	Resolve financial negotiations easily and quickly online
Smartsettle MODELLER	For negotiation analysis	Model, discover, compare and analyze potential outcomes
Smartsettle INFINITY	For sophisticated negotiations	Collaborate in a secure environment to find the optimal outcome

Greater Collaborative Outcomes



A
Collaborative
Negotiation
Service

People bring

- Feelings
- Perceptions
- Beliefs
- Values
- Needs
- Concerns
- Preferences

People may
experience:

Lack of
Communication

Misinterpretation

Misunderstanding

Problems / Issues

Questions / Conflicts

Disputes

Lack of Trust

Smartsettle helps

Establishes trust
and an environment
for collaboration

Clarifies preferences

Compares alternatives

Simultaneously
optimize two objectives,
efficiency and fairness

Efficiency ensures no
value is left on the table

Fairness allocates the
harvested value in an
equitable manner

Smartsettle Methods



Powered by
nine intelligent
methods at a
Secure Neutral
Site

Single Negotiating Framework	(SNF)	Establishes working relationships
Comprehensive Preference Analysis	(CPA)	Establishes intelligence
Visual Blind Bidding	(VBB)	Saves valuable time
Share The Overlap	(STO)	Focuses parties on the solution
Reward Collaborative Behavior	(RCB)	Converts adversaries into collaborators
Small Gap Closer	(SGC)	Avoids small gap impasse
Fairness Enhancing Normalization	(FEN)	Encourages interest-based negotiation
Maximize the Minimum Gain	(MMG)	Harvests and fairly distributes hidden value
Expert Neutral Decider	(END)	Guarantees a collaborative outcome

Smartsettle Methods



Efficiency
ensures no value
is left on the table

Fairness
allocates the
harvested value
in an equitable
manner

Algorithmic Superintelligence	Smartsettle represents a groundbreaking form of "Algorithmic Superintelligence" that combines human expertise with advanced AI algorithms to model complex problems and party preferences accurately.
Continuous Improvement	Smartsettle continuously improves by gathering data and insights from ongoing negotiations, fine-tuning its understanding of how parties achieve satisfaction. This iterative learning process enhances its ability to generate tailored solutions.
Satisfaction-Driven Suggestions	Smartsettle's primary goal is to guide parties toward a fair consensus on the "efficiency frontier" by comprehensively understanding each party's values and priorities. It generates suggestions tailored to meet the unique needs of all parties, resulting in more satisfactory outcomes.
Efficiency Frontier Optimization	Smartsettle focuses on helping parties reach agreements on the "efficiency frontier," ensuring negotiations are efficient and mutually beneficial. It seeks solutions that maximize overall satisfaction while respecting each party's interests.
Fair Consensus Facilitation	Smartsettle employs advanced algorithms, including "Maximize the Minimum Gain," to foster fair consensus. This ensures that uncovered value is distributed equitably among all parties.
Empowering Negotiators	Smartsettle empowers negotiators with a powerful tool to navigate complex negotiations effectively. It streamlines the process and provides data-driven insights, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of negotiation teams.

Smartsettle Portfolio

Watch  **Smartsettle™** Work
 BEYOND WIN-WIN



[Click Here](#)

A simulation with India, Pakistan and the World Bank in the Hindu Kush re-negotiating the Indus Waters Treaty while addressing the conflict in Kashmir



[Click Here](#)

A simulated peace negotiation between Ukraine & Russia demonstrating the Smartsettle process Imagined is a comprehensive negotiation involving all the world's countries grappling with many issues like reducing nuclear weapons and redirecting resources toward tackling climate change.



Feedback to Dr. Ernest Thiessen



Feedback to Sandy Hinden

Middle East Smartsettle Process

- **Others need to study this document before we meet and also provide feedback.**
- **Then at the meeting we can process that feedback and discuss where to go next.**
- **The Smartsettle team is ready to fully engage with this.**
- **There will be many people we can rally for the purpose.**
- **There are so many ideas for peace but none of them gain much traction because different ideas pull people in different directions.**



- **This is what the Smartsettle team will do and facilitate:**
 - 1. Identify the many parties.**
 - 2. Provide Smartsettle process orientation and training (parties, mediators, facilitators).**
 - 3. Create a comprehensive Single Negotiating Framework (SNF) that will encompass all existing ideas.**
 - 4. Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI like ChatGPT) has come of age and will be a tremendous help.**
 - 5. Model the SNF within Smartsettle Infinity.**
 - 6. Model the preferences of each party independently.**
 - 7. Negotiate an agreement.**
 - 8. We cannot charge headlong into the real-life negotiation.**
 - 9. There will need to be many iterations of the above sequence.**
 - 10. It may be tough going until we get past the many skeptics we may encounter.**

Sponsorship for The Palestinian-Israeli



Mediation Simulation

\$50K for the Smartsettle team to produce results that can be taken seriously toward a real-life agreement

Contact Dr. Ernest Thiessen Here

Middle East

★ River
★ Capital City
● Major City

0 150 300 KM
0 150 300 Miles

**Smartsettle
Scenario Building**



Middle East Smartsettle Scenario Building

- The goal of Smartsettle is to obtain the best set of outcomes possible for negotiation parties.
- Smartsettle scenario-building continually adds stakeholder feedback to gradually build closer to the actual situation.
- Each is a complex and sensitive issue that involves many stakeholders and interests.
- They require comprehensive and durable solutions that address the root causes and the legitimate aspirations of all parties.
- Any negotiation faces many challenges and obstacles.
- They require curiosity, patience, political will, mutual trust, and international support.



Middle East Smartsettle Scenario Building

- Smartsettle scenario-building will first build a table of stakeholder interests and issues to be worked on.

Israel	Palestinian Authority	
Israel	Gaza	Hamas, Vow to annihilate Israel Refugee Camps, Reconstruction, Administration
Israel	Lebanon	Hezbollah, Vow to annihilate Israel
Israel	Iran	Nuclear Weapons, Vow to annihilate Israel
Israel	Jordan	Westbank Settlements, Walled Villages, Water
Israel	Syria	Golan Heights
Israel	Arabs	Jerusalem

More History

History of Who Controlled Palestine

The land of Palestine has a long and rich history. Many different empires and kingdoms have controlled it over the centuries. Here is a timeline of the major powers that have ruled Palestine.



3100 - 500 BCE	Canaanites: The Canaanites were the earliest known inhabitants of Palestine, and they established a number of city-states in the region.
1700 -1200 BCE	Israelites: The Israelites were a group of nomadic people who migrated to Palestine. They conquered the Philistines and established a kingdom that lasted for several centuries.
1200 - 586 BCE	Philistines: The Philistines were a seafaring people who migrated to Palestine from the Aegean Sea around 1200 BCE. They established a powerful kingdom along the southern coast of Palestine, which rivaled the Israelites.
8th century BCE	Assyrians: The Assyrians were a powerful empire that conquered Palestine, deporting many Israelites to Assyria and replaced them with Assyrian colonists.
6th century BCE	Babylonians: The Babylonians were another powerful empire that conquered Palestine. The Babylonians destroyed the First Temple in Jerusalem and deported many more Israelites to Babylon.
5th century BCE	Persians: The Persians conquered allowing the Israelites to return to Palestine and rebuild the Second Temple.
4th century BCE	Greeks: The Greeks conquered Palestine and brought their culture and language to Palestine, and many people in Palestine adopted Greek customs.
1st century BCE	Romans: The Romans conquered Palestine and ruled Palestine for several centuries, and during this time, Christianity spread throughout the region.
4th to the 7th centuries CE	Byzantines: The Byzantines, the successor to the Roman Empire, controlled Palestine from the During this time, Palestine was a major center of Christian scholarship and culture.

History of Who Controlled Palestine



7th century CE	Arabs: The Arabs conquered Palestine and brought Islam to Palestine, and by the 8th century, the majority of Palestinians were Muslims.
1099 - 1291 CE	Crusaders: The Crusaders were a European Christian army that conquered Palestine in 1099 CE. They established a number of kingdoms in the region, but they were eventually driven out by the Muslims in 1291 CE.
10th to 12th centuries CE	Fatimids: The Fatimids, an Islamic dynasty, ruled Palestine. During this time, Palestine experienced a period of economic and cultural prosperity.
12th to 13th centuries CE	Ayyubids: The Ayyubids, another Islamic dynasty, ruled Palestine. During this time, Palestine was a major center of Islamic scholarship and culture.
1260 - 1517 CE	Mamluks: The Mamluks were a military caste of Turkic origin who ruled Egypt and Syria from the 13th to the 16th centuries. They conquered Palestine in 1260 CE and ruled it for over 250 years.
1260 - 1323 CE	Mongols: The Mongols were a nomadic empire from Central Asia that conquered much of Asia, Europe, and the Middle East in the 13th century. They invaded Palestine in 1260 CE and briefly ruled it until they were driven out by the Mamluks in 1323 CE.
1517 - 1918 CE	Ottoman Empire: The Ottoman Empire was a powerful Turkish empire that ruled over much of the Middle East, including Palestine, from the 16th to the early 20th centuries. The Ottomans ruled Palestine for over 400 years.
1920 - 1948 CE	British Mandate: After the Ottoman Empire was defeated in World War I, Palestine was placed under a British Mandate. The British ruled Palestine until 1948 CE.
1948 - Present	Israel: The State of Israel was declared in 1948 CE, following the end of the British Mandate. Israel has controlled most of Palestine ever since.

History of Israel

Timeline of Israel

– From Perplexity AI

Here is a timeline of key events and developments in the history of Israel:

Pre-20th Century:

1700s BCE: Abraham settles in the land of Israel (Canaan)

1500 BCE: Joseph is sold into slavery, and his family joins him in Egypt

1400s BCE: The Hebrews are enslaved by the Egyptians

1300 BCE: Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egypt

1200s BCE: The Hebrews arrive in Israel

1020 BCE: Saul is crowned the first King of Israel

1000 BCE: David becomes King of Israel

922 BCE: Israel is split into two nations: Israel in the north and Judah in the south

722 BCE: The Assyrians conquer the Northern Kingdom of Israel

586 BCE: Babylon, ruled by Nebuchadnezzar, conquers Judah and destroys the First Temple in Jerusalem

538 BCE: The Persian King Cyrus the Great allows the Jews to return to Israel and rebuild the Second Temple

332 BCE: Alexander the Great conquers Israel, which becomes part of the Hellenistic Empire

63 BCE: The Roman Empire conquers Israel

20th Century:

1897: First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, adopts the Basel Program, which sets the goal of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine

1917: Balfour Declaration: Britain declares its support for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine

1947: UN General Assembly Resolution 181 proposes the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states

1948: Israel declares its independence on May 14, starting the first Arab-Israeli war

1967: Six-Day War: Israel captures the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights

1979: Israel signs a peace treaty with Egypt at Camp David in the United States

1980: The Knesset passes the Jerusalem Law, asserting that Jerusalem is the undivided capital of Israel

1993: Oslo Accords: Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) sign a peace agreement, establishing the Palestinian Authority

2005: Israel withdraws from the Gaza Strip, but the area remains under a blockade

2020: The United Arab Emirates and Bahrain establish diplomatic relations with Israel, known as the Abraham Accords

History of Israel

Timeline of the Zionist Movement

– From perplexity AI

The Zionist movement, which aimed to establish a Jewish state in the historic land of Israel, has a complex and multifaceted history. Here is a timeline of key events and developments in the Zionist movement.

This timeline provides a brief overview of the Zionist movement's history, but it is important to note that the movement's development and impact were influenced by various factors, including political, social, and religious dynamics.

1860: James Finn, the second British Consul in Jerusalem, proposes the settlement of Jews as agriculturalists in partnership with the Arab peasantry

1861: The Zion Society is formed in Frankfurt, Germany

1885: The term "Zionism" is coined by Viennese writer Nathan Birnbaum

1890: The Russian Tsarist government approves the establishment of "The Society for the Support of Jewish Farmers and Artisans in Syria and Palestine," also known as "The Odessa Committee"

1896: Theodor Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, calls for the "restoration of the Jewish State"

1897: The First Zionist Congress is held in Basel, Switzerland, and establishes the World Zionist Organization (WZO), which urges "a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine" for Jews

1904: Cultural Zionism is accepted by most Zionists, and a schism begins to develop between the Zionist movement and Orthodox Judaism

1917: The Balfour Declaration is published, in which Britain declares its support for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine

1948: The State of Israel is established, marking a significant milestone in the Zionist movement's quest for a Jewish homeland

History of Palestine

Ancient History of Palestine

– From perplexity AI

The ancient history of the Palestinian people is a complex and multifaceted subject. Here are some key points to consider:

Palestine's early inhabitants: From 12,500 – 9,500 BCE, Palestine was inhabited by people from the Natufian culture, who were hunter-gatherers living in villages and processing wild cereals. The region of Palestine is among the earliest sites of human habitation in the world, with archaeological evidence suggesting a hunter-gatherer community living a nomadic existence in the region pre-10,000 BCE.

Canaanite influence: In the Bronze Age, the Canaanites established independent city-states in Palestine that were influenced by the surrounding civilizations, including Egypt, which ruled the area in the Late Bronze Age.

Israelite and Philistine presence: After the withdrawal of the Egyptians, Canaan became home to the Israelites and the Philistines. The first record of the name Israel is documented in the Merneptah Stele, established by Pharaoh Merneptah around 1209 BCE. The Israelites settled the central highlands, a loosely defined highland region stretching from the Judean hills in the south to the Samarian hills in the north

Assyrian and Babylonian rule: Palestine was conquered in 721 BCE by the Assyrians and in 586 BCE by the Babylonians, who exiled much of the population.

Persian and Hellenistic periods: In the late 330s BCE, Alexander the Great conquered Palestine on his way to Egypt. The region came under the control of the Seleucid Empire after Alexander's death and later experienced Hellenistic influence.

Roman and Byzantine rule: Palestine came under Roman control in 63 BCE and later became part of the Byzantine Empire.

Islamic and Crusader periods: In the 7th century CE, Palestine was conquered by the Muslim Arab armies and became part of the Islamic Caliphate. In 1099, the Crusaders established the Kingdom of Jerusalem in Palestine, which was later reconquered by the Ayyubid Sultanate in 1187.

Ottoman rule: Following the invasion of the Mongol Empire, the Egyptian Mamluks reunified Palestine under their control before the Ottoman Empire conquered the region in 1516 and ruled it as Ottoman Syria largely uninterrupted through to the 20th century.

Modern history: The modern history of Palestine is marked by various events, including the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

History of Palestine

Timeline of Recent Key Events in the History of Palestine

– From perplexity AI

1799: Napoleon offers Palestine as a homeland to Jews.

1897: First Zionist Congress takes place in Basel, Switzerland, and the first Zionist organization is founded.

1915: British cabinet member Herbert Samuel calls for the British annexation of Palestine in the memorandum "The Future of Palestine".

1922: The League of Nations grants a mandate over former Ottoman territory Palestine to the UK, including the terms of the Balfour Declaration, which supports a "Jewish national home".

1933: Palestinians riot amid a sudden rise in Jewish immigration from Nazi persecution in Germany.

1936-1939: Palestinian rebellion against the British Mandate and Jewish immigration.

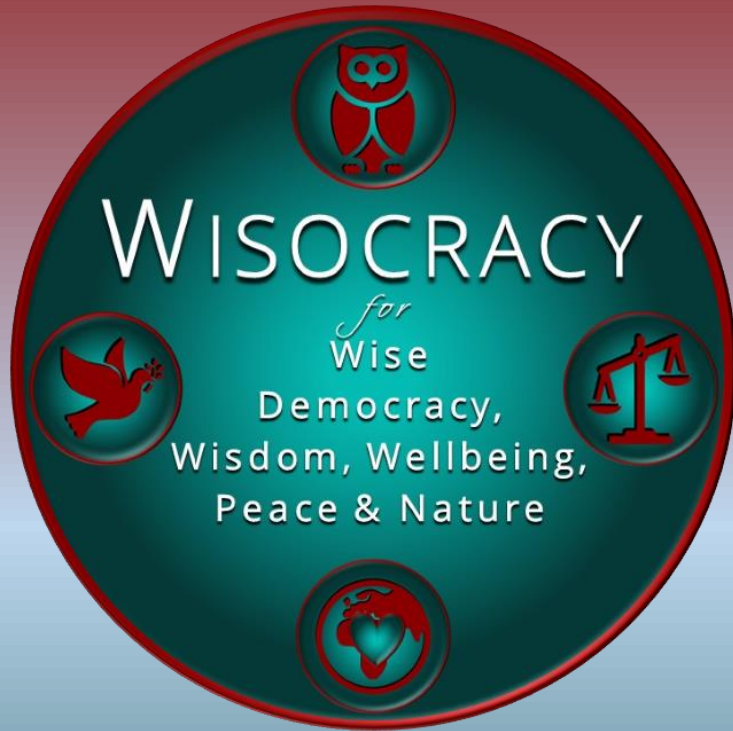
1947: The UN General Assembly adopts resolution 181(II), which calls to divide Palestine into an unnamed "Jewish State" and an unnamed "Arab State" with Jerusalem under UN trusteeship.

1948: Israel declares independence on May 14, and the Israeli-Arab War begins, with five Arab states fighting against the creation of the state.

1967: After the Six-Day War, Israel captured Palestinian Arab territories of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza, and the Sinai Peninsula, as well as the Syrian territory of Golan Heights, leading to a decades-long Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories.

1987: The First Intifada, a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, begins.





Website Here



Contact Here



Website Here

About

Sanford Hinden

- Founder of Wisocracy for Wise Democracy, Wisdom, Wellbeing, Peace, and Nature.
- Co-founder, Enlightened Leaders for Mutually Assured Survival.
- Founder, Commonwealth for Earth & Humanity, proposing global disarmament through 10% annual military budget reductions to fund human, social, and Earth's needs.
- Founder, Metropolitan Peace Museum Project. Affiliated International Network of Peace Museums with the UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI).
- Initiated the Concert for the Earth for the United Nations Environment Program.
- Founder, Universal Children Gardens with UN Department of Public Information, growing 135 children's gardens in 17 nations.
- Director, Community Partners for Coordinated Services, Suffolk Community Council.
- Executive Director, Dix Hills Performing Arts Center.
- Sandy Hinden provides training in personal development, communications and relationships, and social and global development.

Ernest Thiessen

- Dr. Thiessen is President of iCan Systems Inc., the developer of the Smartsettle eNegotiation system.
- Dr. Thiessen is responsible for the direction and management of the company as well as its government, industry, and community affairs.
- He has led iCan's research and development efforts to implement the iCan patent, creating the world's first secure multiparty negotiation support system on the Internet.
- Dr. Thiessen also directs the International eNegotiation Exhibition and was a lecturer in 2010 for UNESCO-IHE's Negotiation and Mediation for Water Conflict Management course.
- Dr. Thiessen has been a guest speaker at many of the Annual International Forums on Online Dispute Resolution since they began in 2002 and is on the editorial board of the first international journal dedicated to ODR – The International Journal of Online Dispute Resolution.

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