

have resorted to all means, ranging from military means to diplomacy, to establish their own legal rights.

In essence, the conflict between these two distinct groups, the Arabs and Jews, centers around a piece of territory over which they have conflicting claims and views, although there is enough historical, physical and legal evidences to show that the land in dispute belongs to the former. As a result, there has been a deep and cardinal disagreement between these two antagonistic groups about the very existence of each other in the region. Following World War II, the persistence and intensity of the problem, the recurring violence and turmoil it has caused, and its potential threat to international peace and security, has ultimately turned the conflict into one of the most explosive and destabilizing conflicts in contemporary politics.

However, the study does not intend to scrutinize the historical perspective of the Palestinians issue in details. The following part will only highlight the general picture of the historical root of the Palestinian problem, particularly in the contemporary world until 1967.

It is important to highlight that Jewish problem had overtly rooted from Europe due to the anti-semitism policy occurred at that time which the Jews to think of having their own national land. But it is really unfortunate that the Islamic Ummah had to bear the burden and sufferings. Another major landmark for the Palestinian issue was the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the weakness of the Islamic Ummah, especially in the post World War I period that witnessed the division of the Islamic world among various colonial powers. Great Britain, for some political and strategic reasons, accepted the nation by establishing a Jewish state in Palestine, located in the heart of the Islamic world, to ensure to constant weakness and disunity of the Islamic Ummah.¹

During World War I, the Arabs revolted against the Ottoman Empire in return for a British promise of their complete national independence.

1. This fact is somehow reflected in the London Conference of 1905, where Campbell Banerman was the Prime Minister of Great Britain at that time.