P^ARALLEL H_Ictories

This house believes a one-state solution would be better for both Israelis and Palestinians

<u>YES</u>

- 1. A one-state solution would affirm that the land, and Jerusalem in particular, has an equally Jewish, Christian and Muslim character. Therefore a one-state solution would be just to the three religions of the people living in the land, would recognise the actual history of the land, and would remove a barrier to reconciliation.
- 2. A one-state solution is simply the recognition of the reality that Israel and the Occupied Territories already function as a single state: they share the same resources and borders and have existed as a united entity since 1967. Therefore a one-state solution would accept the reality on the ground whilst removing the Separation Wall and other issues which divide the peoples.
- 3. The two states proposed by the two-state solution are not viable entities. Israel is conflicted between being a Jewish state, Greater Israel and a democracy. Palestinian politics is divided to the point of anarchy and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could not function as a state capable of providing for itself. Therefore a one-state solution would offer an alternative that has more potential to be viable.
- 4. A one-state solution would resolve the peace process. The peace process is dying. US's President Trump's 'Deal of the Century' demonstrates that there is no future in the two-state solution. A one-state solution would resolve the crucial issues which have prevented progress: settlements, the right of return, the Separation Wall.
- 5. A one-state solution would enable the fulfilment of Israeli and Palestinian nationalisms but in a just manner. Any state based on religious and ethnic discrimination is an anachronism in a world of human rights and international law. Zionism will finally achieve its desire for security whilst Palestinian nationalism will achieve self-determination.

One/Two state Debate: Yes

PA X A L L E L

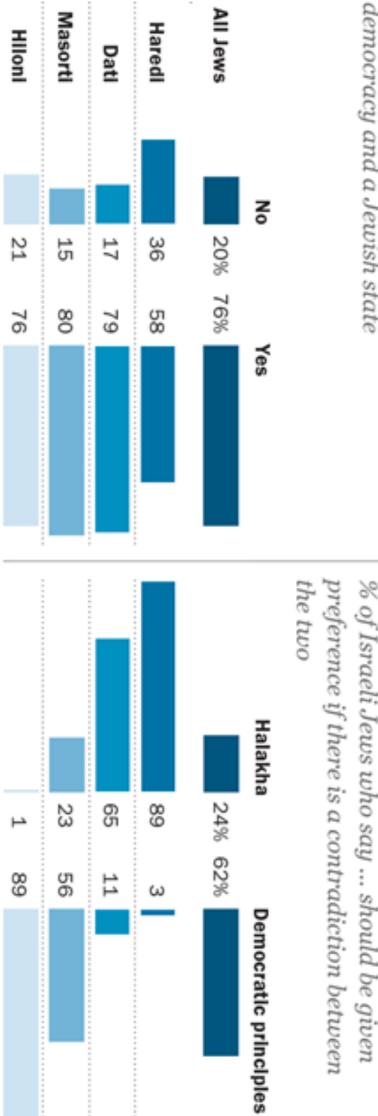
Israeli Jews see democracy as compatible with Jewish state ...

% of Israeli Jews who say Israel can be both a democracy and a Jewish state

should take priority

... but are divided on whether

democratic principles or religious law



PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: Survey conducted October 2014-May 2015. Neither/Both/Don't know/refused responses not shown.



The separation barrier in Jerusalem, by the numbers

south, winding its way across 202 kilometers The Jerusalem wall passes between Har Adar in the north and Gush Etzion in the

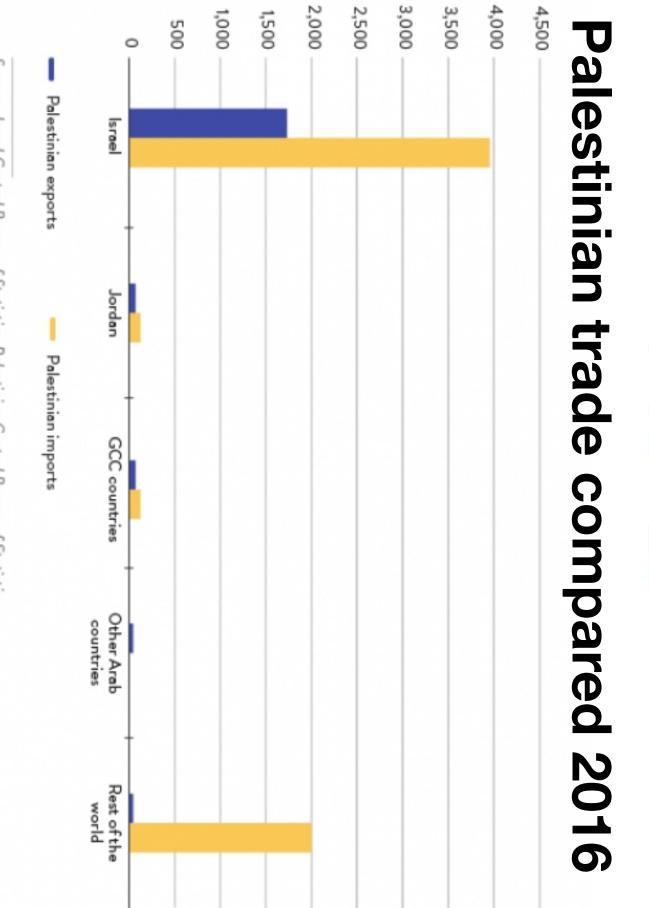
About 90,000 Palestinian residents of Jerusalem, constituting between a quarter and a third of the city's Palestinian population, find themselves living outside the wall

businesses in East Jerusalem, due to a drastic decrease in clients The construction of the wall brought about the closure of some 5,000 small

The poverty rate among Jerusalem's Arab population is 78.5 percent; among the city's Jewish population it is 26.6 percent

to enter Jerusalem Approximately 65,000 Palestinians cross the wall's checkpoints every day in order

the wall in East Jerusalem There is a shortage of 2,557 classrooms in the neighborhoods on the other side of



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One/Two state Debate: Yes

Sources: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

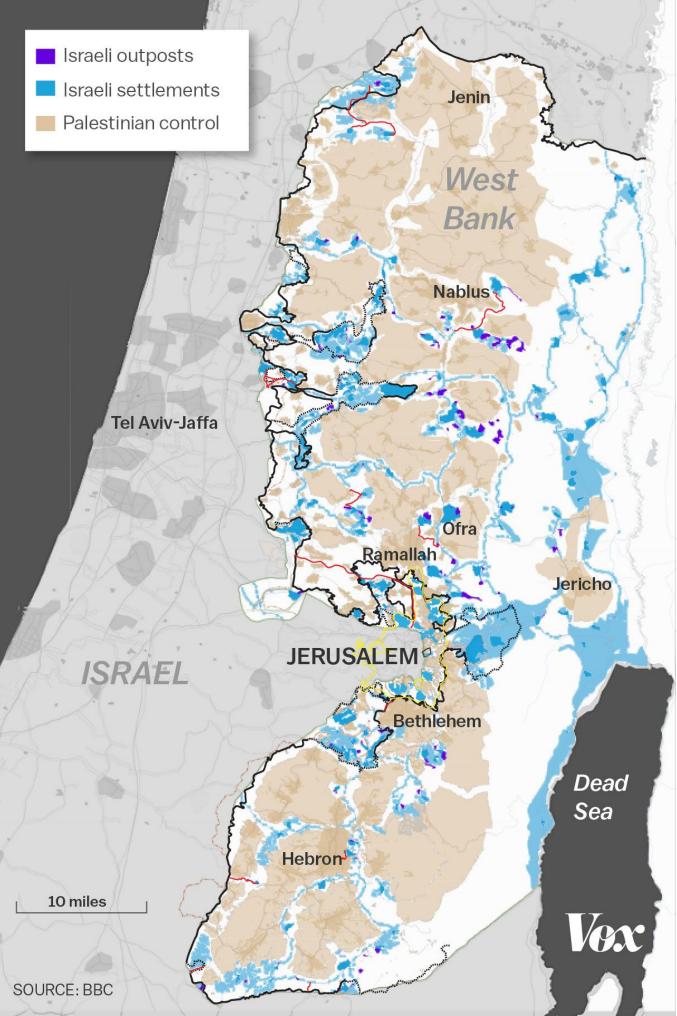
\$ MILLIONS

One/Two state Debate: Yes





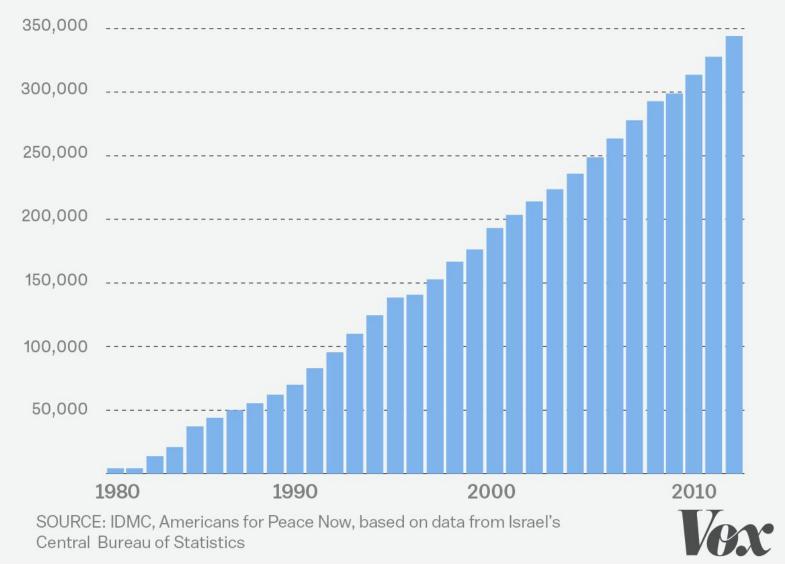






Settler population in the West Bank

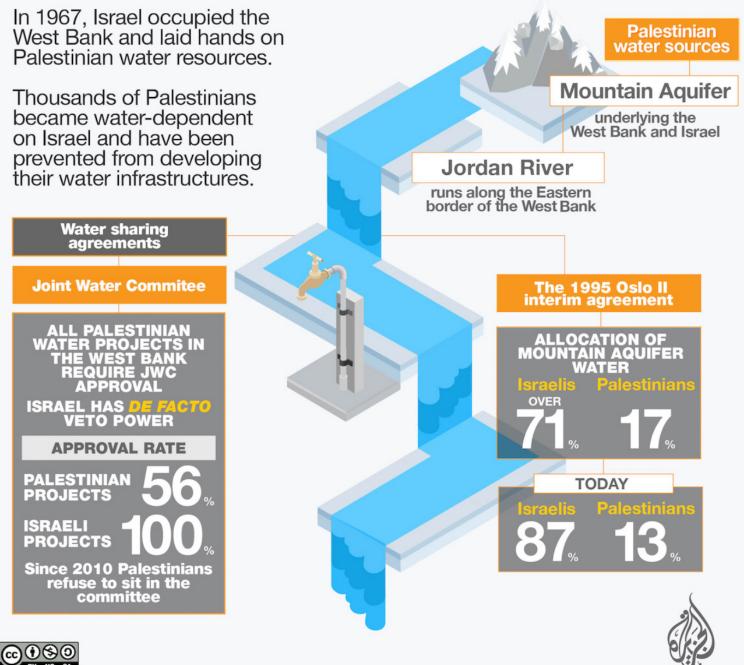
(excluding East Jerusalem)



One/Two state Debate: Yes

PARALLEL HICTORIES

Israel's water wars



Sources: EWASH | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ALJAZEERA



NEW YORKER

THE END OF THIS ROAD: THE DECLINE OF THE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

By Hussein Agha and Ahmad Samih Khalidi August 6, 2017

Be that as it may, the Palestinians may need to acknowledge that yesteryear's conventional nationalism and "national liberation" are no longer the best currency for political mobilization and expression in today's world, and that they need to adapt their struggle and aspirations to new global realities. The bonds that link the Palestinian people together remain strong and hardy, but old-style nationalism and its worn-out ways may no longer be the vehicle for their empowerment.

Because nationalism itself has changed, Palestinians need to search for new means of expressing their political identity and hopes in ways that do not and cannot replicate the past.

Hussein Agha and Ahmad Samih Khalidi have been involved in Palestinian peace negotiations for three decades, and are senior associate members of St. Antony's College, Oxford, and co-authors of "A Framework for a Palestinian National Security Doctrine." Agha most recently carried out backchannel negotiations during the Obama Administration's failed effort to broker an Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement.

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Ehe New York Eimes

Opinion

OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR

For Israel, Two-State Is No Solution

By Naftali Bennett

Recent events in the Middle East are a reminder of how the old models of peace between Israel and the Palestinians are no longer relevant. The time has come to rethink the two-state solution.

This past summer, Hamas and its allies fired over 4,500 rockets and mortars at Israel, demonstrating once again what happens when we evacuate territory to the so-called 1967 lines and hand it over to our adversaries. Peace is not obtained. Rather, we are met by war and bloodshed.

The rise of the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, and other extreme elements in Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, make the risks just as clear. Israel cannot afford to gamble with its security. There are no second chances in the volatile Middle East.

That is why, for its security, Israel cannot withdraw from more territory and cannot allow for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank. If we were to pull out of the West Bank, the entire country would become a target for terrorists who would be able to set up rocket launchers adjacent to the Old City of Jerusalem and on the hills above the runways of Ben-Gurion International Airport and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Article in New York Times, 5/11/2014 by Naftali Bennett, at the time Israel's Minister of Economy, now Minister of Defense

PARALLEL HICTORIE3

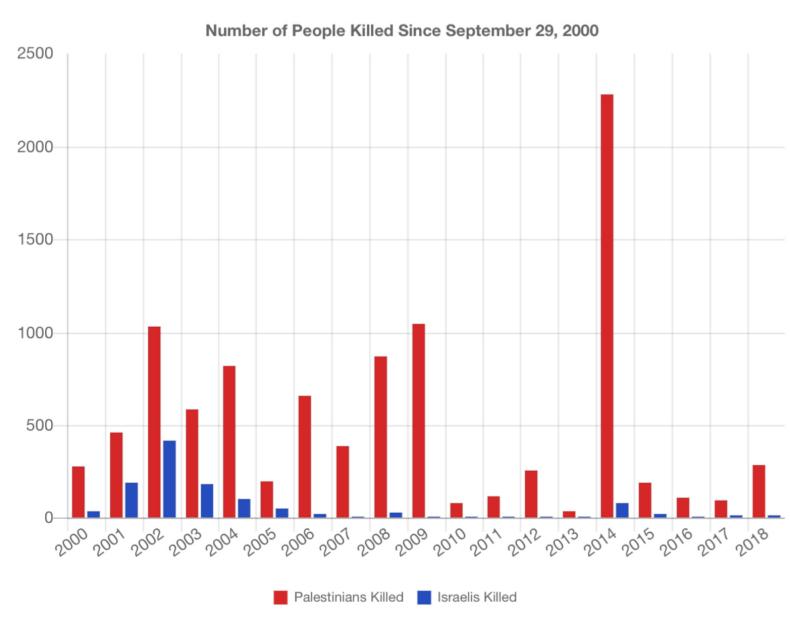
Would a one-state solution be better for both Israelis and Palestinians?

<u>NO</u>

- 1. A one-state solution dismisses the religious differences between Jews, Christians and Muslims. The intensity of the religious claims to the land makes this land unique in the world. A secular binational state will not resolve worship at, or even the name of, Haram al-Sharif/ the Temple Mount.
- 2. A one-state solution is a utopian solution which ignores the history of the conflict. The history of conflict between the Israelis and the Palestinians has created hostility and suspicion. The historical trajectory since the First Intifada has been directed towards the establishment of a Palestinian state on the 1967 borders.
- 3. A one-state solution would not be a viable state. If the state consists of Israel and the West Bank/ Judea and Samaria, then Jews will be the dominant demographic majority. If the state consists of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, then the Palestinians will quickly outnumber the Jews because of their higher birth rate. Either situation is very likely to lead to ethnic tensions and possibly violence.
- 4. A one-state solution would ignore the contemporary reality that the two peoples have decided to maintain their separation. The recent Jewish Nation State Bill in Israel makes it clear that Israel has decided to be a Jewish state. The breakdowns in negotiations, whether backed by the different approaches of US Presidents Obama and Trump, demonstrates that Israeli and Palestinian politicians do not want to be forced together.
- 5. A one-state solution would be unjust to the Israeli and Palestinian desires for self-determination. It would ignore the Jewish identity of Zionism and the Arab aspect of Palestinian identity.

One/Two state Debate: No

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Israelpalestinetimeline.org

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One/Two state Debate: No

BRIEFING Nº 67 / MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA 3 APRIL 2019

Defusing the Crisis at Jerusalem's Gate of Mercy

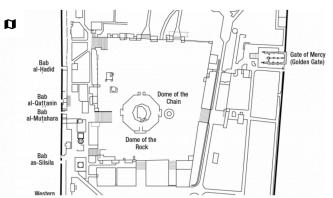
A standoff looms between Palestinian worshippers and Israeli police over a shuttered building at Jerusalem's Holy Esplanade. Israel and Muslim religious authorities should reopen the building to lessen tensions at the sacred site, where small incidents have blown up into prolonged violence before.

Palestinians perform Friday prayer outside the Al-Rahma Gate (Gate of Mercy) at Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, after the continued closure by Israeli police in Jerusalem on 22 February 2019. Faiz Abu Rmeleh / Anadolu Agency

Conflicts at the plaza known to Jews as the Temple Mount (Har Habayit) and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary (Haram al-Sharif) or the al-Aqsa Mosque compound have ignited some of the bloodiest episodes of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including the riots in 2000 that triggered the Second Intifada. In recent weeks, tensions at this small site (0.15 sq km or 37 acres), hereafter referred to as Jerusalem's Holy Esplanade, have flared anew. This time, the strife has centred on a building on the eastern edge of the esplanade, immediately adjacent to an external gate of the compound called Bab al Rahme/Shaar HaRa'hamim, or Gate of Mercy...

The first months of 2019 have seen low-level violence erupting over the fight for control of the Gate of Mercy building within Jerusalem's Holy Esplanade, which evolved into a power struggle among Israel, Jordan and the Waqf. Since the Waqf opened the building on 14 February 2019 and Palestinian worshippers began using it as a prayer hall, Israel has issued restraining orders against more than twenty Waqf guards and has arrested nineteen Palestinians, including two minors who confessed to throwing a Molotov cocktail into a police post.

Jordan and Israel have been in talks to calm tensions at the esplanade, but with each unwilling to concede any additional measure of control over the holy site to the other and with the exclusion of the Jerusalemite Waqf, progress has been halting. With nearly every day that passes, there are new tensions related to the Gate of Mercy building.



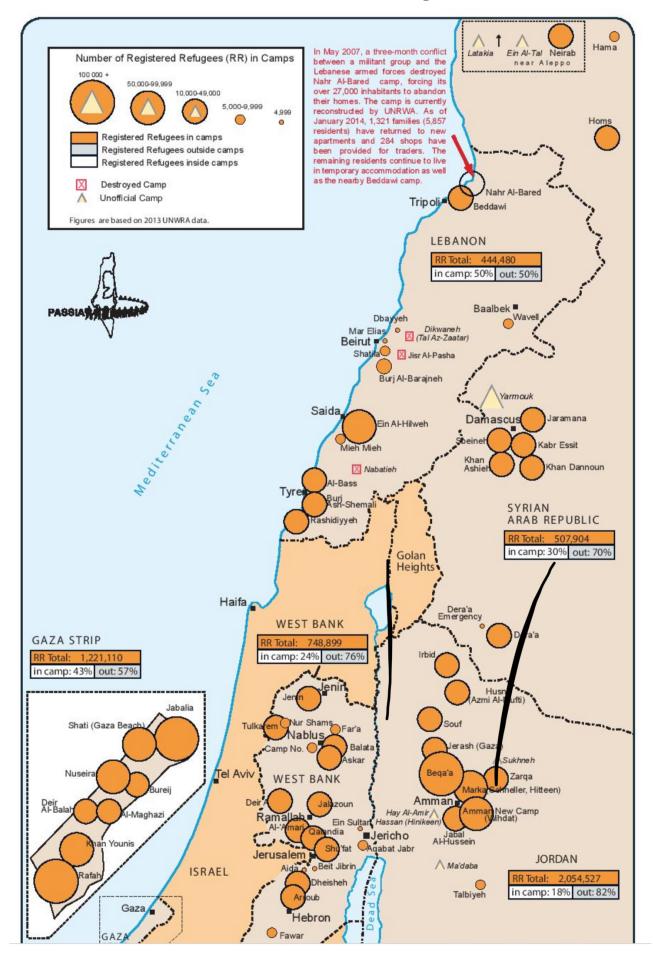
Appendix A: Map of Jerusalem's Holy Esplanade

Map redrawn by Crisis Group, based on a map in Gideon Avni and Jon Selig-man, The Temple Mount 1917-2001: Documentation, Research and Inspection of Antiquities, 2001. Courtesy of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

Report by the International Crisis Group, a peace advocacy NGO https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/eastern-mediterranean/israelpalestine/ b067-defusing-crisis-jerusalems-gate-mercy#

PARALLEL HICTORIES

Palestinian refugees



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TABLE 11. POPULATION OF ISRAEL AND PALESTINE, BY AGE, MAJORETHNORELIGIOUS ORIGINS AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS, 2000-2050 (MEDIUMPROJECTION, THOUSANDS)

Year and age	Jews	Non- Jewish fringe	Total enlarged Jewish	Israel Arabs	Total Israel	West Bank	Gaza		Total Palestinians	Grand Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)+(b)	(d)	(e)=(c)+(d)	(f)	(g)	(h)=(f)+(g)	(i)=(d)+(h)	(j)=(e)+(h) (j)=(c)+(i)
2000									\frown	
Total 🔇	4,969) 199	5,168	1,178	6,346	1,845	1,128		(4,151)	9,319
0-14	1,297	52	1,349	482	1,831	799	564	1,363	1,845	3,194
15-24	840	39	879	233	1,112	386	216	602	835	1,714
25-44	1,297	67	1,364	310	1,674	425	228	653	963	2,327
45-64	949	38	987	117	1,104	166	87	253	370	1,357
65+	576	13	589	36	625	69	33	102	138	727
2010	\frown								\frown	
Total	5,689	291	5,980	1,555	7,535	2,518	1,645	4,163	(5,718)	11,698
0-14	1,421	68	1,489	603	2,092	1,038	771	1,809	2,412	3,901
15-24	858	42	900	297	1,197	498	344	842	1,139	2,039
25-44	1,555	97	1,652	404	2,056	641	352	993	1,397	3,049
45-64	1,213	63	1,276	193	1,469	251	127	378	571	1,847
65+	642	21	663	58	721	91	42	133	191	854
2020	\frown								\frown	
Total	6,368	329	6,697	1,976	8,673	3,338	2,342	5,680	7,656	14,353
0-14	1,521	72	1,593	682	2,275	1,298	1,042	2,340	3,022	4,615
15-24	939	44	983	386	1,369	643	470	1,113	1,499	2,482
25-44	1,710	93	1,803	518	2,321	873	553	1,426	1,944	3,747
45-64	1,303	84	1,387	298	1,685	402	214		914	2,301
65+	895	36	931	92	1,023	123	62	185	277	1,208
2050	\frown				ŗ				\frown	·
Total	(8,230)	550	8,780	3,121	11,901	6,414	5,146	11,560	(14,681)	23,461
0-14	1,819	120	1,939	852	2,791	1,877	1,639	3,516	4,368	6,307
15-24	1,177	72	1,249	528	1,777	1,141	995	2,136	2,664	3,913
25-44	1,909	132	2,041	849	2,890	1,788	1,468	,	4,105	6,146
45-64	1,720	119	1,839	574	2,413	1,085	770	1,855	2,429	4,268
65+	1,605	107	1,712	318	2,030	524	274	798	1,116	2,828
Source: S. DellaPergola, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.										

Source: S. DellaPergola, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.



BASIC LAW: ISRAEL - THE NATION STATE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

(Unofficial translation by Dr. Susan Hattis Rolef)

- 1. Basic Principles
 - (a) The Land of Israel is the historical homeland of the Jewish people, in which the State of Israel was established.
 - (b) The State of Israel is the nation state of the Jewish People, in which it realizes its natural, cultural, religious and historical right to self-determination.
 - (c) The exercise of the right to national self-determination in the State of Israel is unique to the Jewish People.
- 2. State Symbols
 - (a) The name of the State is "Israel".
 - (b) The State flag is white, with two light-blue stripes close to the edge, and a light-blue Star of David in its centre.
 - (c) The State emblem is a seven-branched menorah with olive leaves on both sides, and the word "Israel" at its base.
 - (d) The State anthem is "Hatikvah".
 - (e) Details regarding the State symbols shall be determined by law.
- 3. State Capital

Jerusalem, complete and united, is the capital of Israel

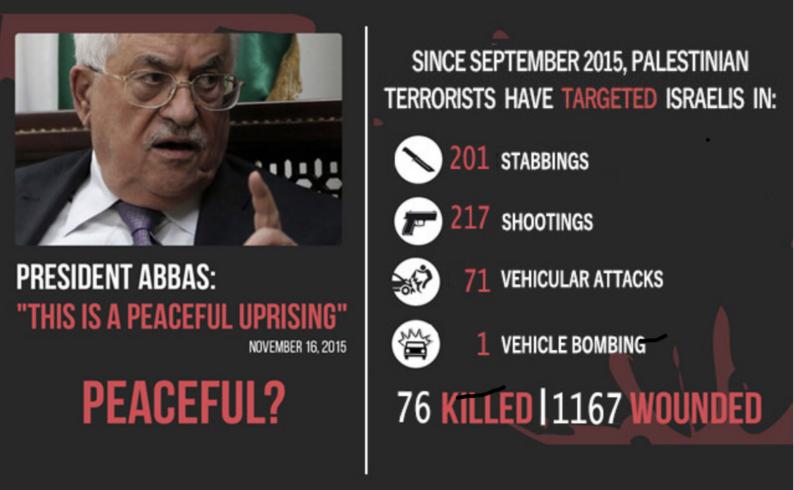
- 4. Language
 - (a) Hebrew is the State language.
 - (b) The Arabic language has a special status in the State; arrangements regarding the use of Arabic in state institutions or vis-à-vis them will be set by law

This Law was passed by the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, in July 2018

One/Two state Debate: No

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Issued by Israeli Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Dec 2018

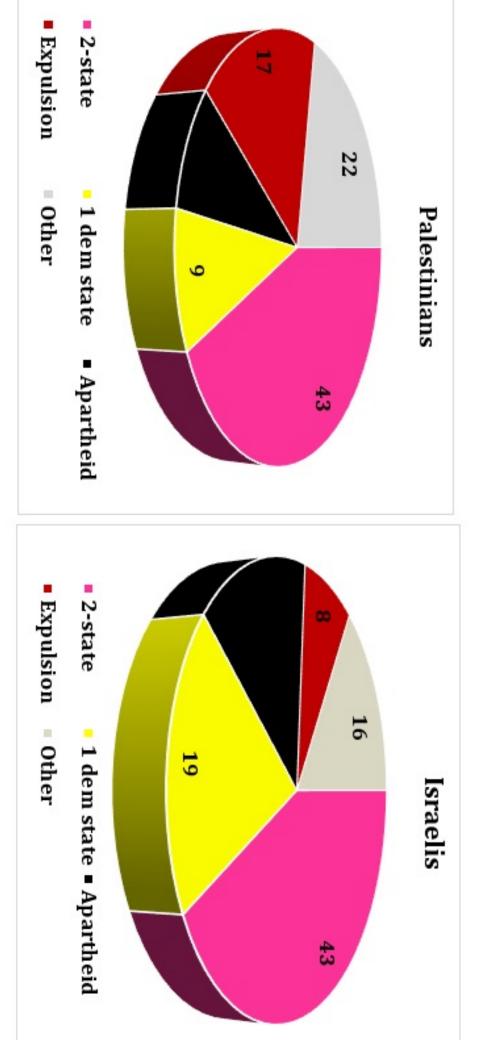


One/Two state Debate: No



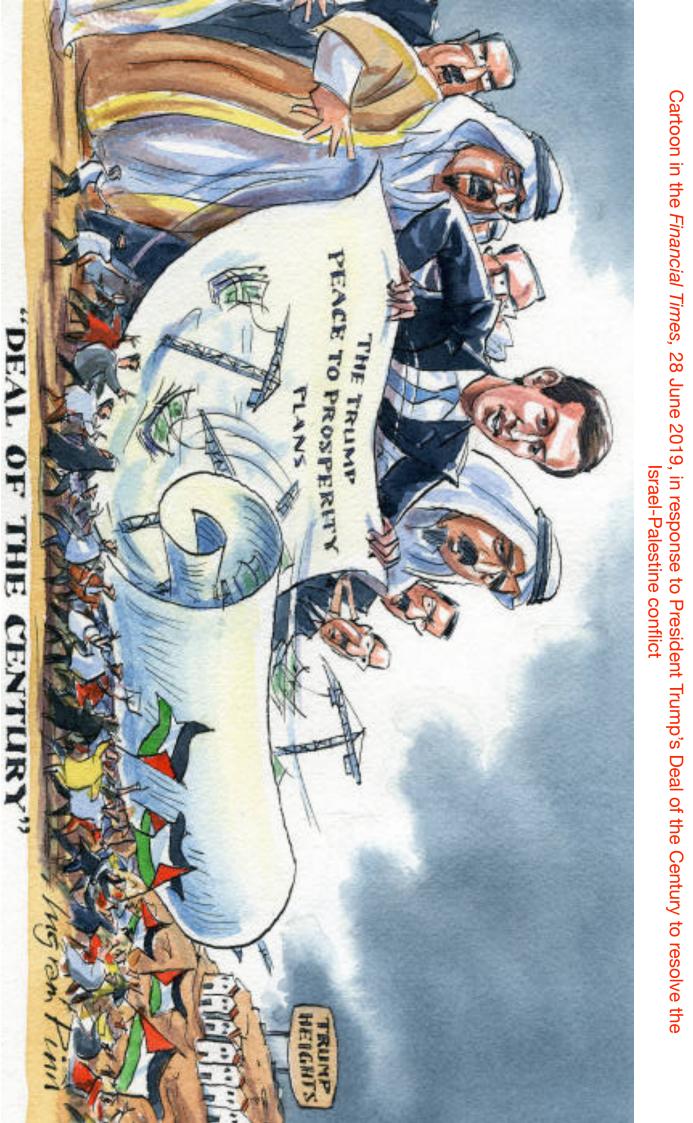
Poll conducted by Tel Aviv University and the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research

Support for the two-state solution and three alternative options among Palestinians and



Israeli Jews (June 2018)

Apartheid= One state in which either Israelis or Palestinians are denied equal rights In this polling: Expulsion= One state in which either Israelis or Palestinians are expelled from the land



PARALLEL HICTORIES

One/Two state Debate: No



Extracts from the Hamas Covenant 1988

Goals of the HAMAS:

allegiance is to Allah, and whose way of life is Islam. It strives to raise the banner of Allah over every inch of Palestine.' (Article 6) 'The Islamic Resistance Movement is a distinguished Palestinian movement, whose

On the Destruction of Israel:

just as it obliterated others before it.' (Preamble) 'Israel will exist and will continue to exist until Islam will obliterate it,

The Exclusive Muslim Nature of the Area:

or abandon it or any part of it.' (Article 11) Palestine is an individual duty for every Moslem wherever he may be.' (Article future Moslem generations until Judgment Day. No one can renounce it or any part, 'Palestine is an Islamic land... Since this is the case, the Liberation of 'The land of Palestine is an Islamic Waqf [Holy Possession] consecrated for

Rejection of a Negotiated Peace Settlement:

13)

problem except by Jihad. Initiatives, proposals and international conferences are arbitrators in the lands of Islam... There is no solution for the Palestinian Movement... Those conferences are no more than a means to appoint the infidels conferences are in contradiction to the principles of the Islamic Resistance but a waste of time, an exercise in futility.' (Article 13) '[Peace] initiatives, and so-called peaceful solutions and international s S