

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Linguística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 36, abril 2020 N°

91

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

East Jerusalem from 1967 until the relocation of the US Embassy to it

Naser Mahmoud Tahboub

The University of Jordan, Amman – Jordan

naser_tahboub@orange.jo

Abstract

Jerusalem file is the most controversial in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiation, which have been repeatedly postponed. This file is being reopened with an attempt to liquidate it when US President Donald Trump announced in 2017 the United States recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and ordered the planning of the relocation of the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a century after Balfour Declaration of 1917, causing wide international reactions and objections. In this research, we discuss the consequences of Israeli policies, and what comes after the decision of moving the American embassy to Jerusalem ... What are the possibilities? What could happen?

Keywords: The Arab-Israeli conflict, East Jerusalem, Jerusalem Municipality, Judaization, Residents of Jerusalem, American Policy.

Jerusalén Este desde 1967 hasta la reubicación de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos en ella

Resumen

El expediente de Jerusalén es el más controvertido en la negociación palestino-israelí, que ha sido pospuesta repetidamente. Este expediente se reabrió con un intento de liquidarlo cuando el presidente de Estados Unidos, Donald Trump, anunció en 2017 el reconocimiento por parte de Estados Unidos de Jerusalén como capital de Israel y ordenó la planificación de la reubicación de la Embajada de Estados Unidos en Israel de Tel Aviv a Jerusalén, una siglo después de la Declaración Balfour de 1917, provocando amplias reacciones y objeciones internacionales. En esta investigación, discutimos las consecuencias de las políticas israelíes y lo que viene después de la decisión de trasladar la embajada estadounidense a Jerusalén... Cuáles son las posibilidades? Qué podría pasar?

Palabras clave: El conflicto árabe-israelí, Jerusalén Este, Municipio de Jerusalén, Judaización, Residentes de Jerusalén, Política estadounidense.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study aims to study the fact about the Israeli policies in Jerusalem and the relocation of the American embassy, and to find out the reasons that necessitated this action from the American side, going into the implications and consequences that may result from such procedure internationally or regionally. Discussing also the extent of the impact of the Israeli-American measures on the city of Jerusalem politically, socially, economically ... and most importantly its existence.

The city of Jerusalem has great importance in the Arab conscience, and around it most political studies in the modern era are centered. The Jerusalem file is the most important, difficult and sharpest in the stages of peaceful negotiation and military confrontation alike. And the importance of the study comes from studying and analyzing the consequences of Israeli policies in the city, with the help of the Great Powers: How do we face these policies and where is the threat?

2. METHODOLOGY

The nature of the study requires the researcher to use many study methods to follow the news and history, analyze statements,

reach consequences and issue recommendations. The methodologies were as follows:

- The historical approach: where historical events after 1967 in the city of Jerusalem are traced, the positions between the parties involved in the conflict are recorded, and rights and their violations on the land of Jerusalem are documented.

- The inductive approach: where the chapters were separated in the study into chapters: each chapter deals with an issue related to the city of Jerusalem, and clarifies the details that are sequenced to reach the whole point of the process of moving the American embassy to Jerusalem.

- The descriptive approach: analyzing and processing forms of Israeli policies including the confiscation of the land, and an illustration of the social, historical and economic reformulation of the scene in Jerusalem.

- Analytical approach: focusing on analyzing actions, sayings, decisions, their time and place, the size and the consequences of the event, and delving into political decisions to extract the goals and purpose.

The scope of this study is determined by objectivity that focuses on the objectives of the US decision to move the embassy to Jerusalem, the consequences and future measures expected from

behind this decision, and the impact of this decision on the peace process and the Jerusalem file in particular.

The main assumption: is that the United States of America has taken the decision to move the embassy to Jerusalem to accelerate the closure of the Jerusalem file in the peace negotiations supporting the Israeli side policies . Stems from this hypothesis:

The relationship between Israeli practices on the ground in Jerusalem and Israeli legal decisions from 1967 until the relocation of the US embassy decision in 2017.

- The impact of Israeli practices on the shape of the city of Jerusalem and its residents and its relationship to the Jerusalem file in the peace negotiations.
- The Israeli and American sides are not affected by the international and global viewpoints, and that the decision to move the embassy is a foregone conclusion.

The problematic of the study revolves around the legality of the United States decision to relocate its embassy to Jerusalem, considering it the eternal capital of Israel. What are the consequences and duties placed on the Arabs, the Palestinians, regional powers and international organizations to protect Jerusalem?

We have relied on many international newspaper releases, magazines and periodicals, on electronic government websites, and on reports of international organizations such as the United Nations

General Assembly and the Security Council. It has also been quoted from the mothers of Arab and foreign references, whose main topic was the city of Jerusalem, and the issue is presented at length in which there is much documentation.

The study is divided into four sections, and each section divided into several chapters, each section deals with a specific topic with temporal and spatial dimensions, and it came as follows:

The first section: the occupation of Jerusalem and the imposition of Israeli laws

The section is divided into three chapters: the first chapter is about the occupation of East Jerusalem in 1967. The second one is about the legal situation in East Jerusalem, and the third chapter is about Israeli law in Jerusalem.

The second section: the policy of *fait accompli* in East Jerusalem

The section was divided into consecutive topics that talked about the policies pursued in the city of Jerusalem from the year (1967) until present, regarding the geographical, human and civilizational changes upon culture and identity.

The third section: The stages of international recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel

The section is divided chronologically into stages between the year (1967 - 1993), and from the year 1993 till present.

The fourth section: Scenarios and consequences of Trump's decision on Jerusalem.

The section is divided into four chapters: the first chapter is about violations of Trump's declaration of international law, the second is about the reactions of international parties on Trump's decision and the split of the North Atlantic Alliance, while third chapter is about the future of the peace process after the decision, and the fourth chapter discusses the proposed scenarios that follows Trump's decision.

In the end, the researcher put together a summary of the recommendations that resulted from the case study in Jerusalem.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

3.1. The occupation of Jerusalem and the imposition of Israeli laws

Chapter 1: The occupation of East Jerusalem

The Israeli control of Jerusalem began on June 7, 1967 under the leadership of the Minister of the National Bloc, Menachem Begin, and the establishment of a military administration of the city, and the organization of sectors of the army to administer the occupied areas. Its inhabitants and the provisions of control over them despite the fact that the city was subjected to military rule and international law as occupied territories.

3.2. Israeli annexation procedures for Jerusalem

After controlling Jerusalem, opinions were divided within the Israeli entity about the mechanism for annexing the city to the state's lands, with consensus on the annexation decision, and opinions were divided between issuing annexation legislation by the Knesset or authorizing the Ministry of the Interior to expand the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem in a way that does not provoke international reactions due to the absence of international borders. Recognized and annexation legislation contradicts international law.

In the end, it was agreed that a special ministerial committee would be assigned to formulate a proposal to settle the legal and administrative status of united Jerusalem, and that this settlement would have legislative authority and issue a decree giving the right to the state of Israel to impose jurisdiction on three times the area of the municipality of Jerusalem at that time. Systems of Power and Judiciary law 1948 – 5708 was passed ,which was the first law of legislation

passed by the Provisional Council of Israel after the proclamation of its establishment, to ensure legal continuity in the areas considered at the time (the State of Israel).

Several laws have been passed to legitimize the process of controlling the city of Jerusalem and bypass the British laws that stipulate a referendum for the people of the areas to be annexed. 7527 of 1967.

On the administrative level, the Arab judiciary and administration were liquidated and the Arab municipality of Jerusalem dissolved, which led to complicating the relationship between the Arab population and the Israeli laws subject to it.

Chapter 2: The legal situation in Jerusalem

1- Jerusalem from the Israeli point of view

Israel, as an occupying power, created many justifications to gain international support in its sovereignty over East Jerusalem, of which Jordan had occupied East Jerusalem in 1948, and that the armistice line agreed upon in 1949 that divided the city into two parts was not considered final borders, which means annexation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan in 1950 was in contradiction to international laws, and that Jordan violated the armistice agreement in 1947 when it declared war on Israel, which gives Israel the right to

cancel the agreement. And that the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1967 was the result of a defensive measure, it is therefore legal and gives it the right to sovereignty over this part.

2- Jerusalem in international law

a) Sovereignty over Palestine and Jerusalem was suspended during the British Mandate, and despite the international community's recognition of Israel as a member of the United Nations, it did not recognize its sovereignty over all Palestinian lands, including West Jerusalem and the 1949 armistice lines.

b) Since the temporary independence of Palestine was recognized in the League of Nations, it grants the Palestinian people the right to self-determination that determines their sovereignty over the land.

c) As for Jerusalem, there was no recognition of Israel's occupation of West Jerusalem in 1948, because that contradicts its definition at the United Nations, so there are no embassies there, and with the 1949 armistice that stipulated its division on the ground, however, the status of Jerusalem did not change legally and the agreement did not give an advantage to a particular party over it.

d) As for East Jerusalem, which recognized Jordanian sovereignty over it before the Six-Day War, the Israeli occupation after the war did not grant the right of ownership in it in accordance with the terms of international law, and therefore sovereignty remains dependent on it.

e) Is it important to know if Jerusalem has a status different from the rest of the occupied territories? As the corridors of the United Nations still tend to internationalize Jerusalem and separate it from the occupied territories and the Israeli entity, and the fact that the nature of internationalization has not yet become clear, the countries have not recognized the sovereignty of Israel, and thus they will not open embassies in the city. Also, the international community did not accept the sovereignty of any state over it until the final solution of the city was drawn up and the precise nature of its position in the context of the final peace project.

Chapter 3: Israeli law in Jerusalem

We must pay attention to the legal situation in Jerusalem because the Israelis depend on their law and refuse to deal with international law. Therefore, their law must be understood in order to refute it and defend East Jerusalem and its rights before the international community.

The State of Israel has drawn up laws to control East Jerusalem, the most important of these laws:

Jerusalem annexation law (1967): The Knesset issued a decision granting the Israeli government full permission to annex Jerusalem, and to include the largest area of land and the smallest number of residents (HALABI, OSAMA. 1997).

Municipalities Law Amendment Legislation: Transferring the administration of the eastern part to the municipal council of the western part of Jerusalem and all of its members are Jews after the Arab Municipal Council was dissolved and this law was called the Jerusalem Municipality Area Extension Law.

Basic Law "Jerusalem is the Capital of Israel" 1980: The importance of this law comes from the fact that any political agreement on Jerusalem must be amended according to the (1995) Supreme Court decision. The extreme right parties have embarked on attempts to fortify it. One of its most important provisions is that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, the Seat of the President, the Knesset, the Government and the Supreme Court (CRYSTAL NATAN. 1995).

Legal and Administrative Organization Law: This law was issued in 1968 to control the Jerusalem area, and to impose legal and administrative restrictions on the Palestinian residents of it to push them to leave it.

The Preservation of Holy Places Law of 1967: The most important of its provisions are:

- Whoever violates the sanctity of a holy place, or damages it in any way, shall be punished with imprisonment for seven years.

- Whoever commits an act that affects the freedom of access of members of religions to the Holy Places or their feelings towards them, shall be punished with imprisonment for five years.

Registered State Land Law: Under Ordinance No. 59 of 1967, lands registered in the name of the Jordanian government were deemed Israeli lands and it seized all unregistered lands.

Absentee Property Law No. 58 of 1967: It was issued after the total census of the Arab residents of Jerusalem was conducted in 1967, and within three months it forced them to obtain Israeli identity cards, and those who were not present were considered absentees and their property was confiscated (ADAMS. 1977).

The law of restoring the Jews with their properties in the Old City: which was issued by the Knesset on August 23, 1968, and enables the Jews to take back homes that were owned or rented to them by Arabs in Jerusalem. Either the properties belonging to the Arabs are not entitled to recover their property just like the Jewish owners. Rather, the right of the Arabs is limited only in taking compensation (GRACE, SAMIR. 1981).

The Law on Implementing the Agreement Concerning the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area: It came to prohibit Palestinian Authority from practicing any activity in Jerusalem, as it is part of Israel. The law came into effect on May 1, 1995, and was signed by the Prime Minister, the Knesset and the President of the State (GOLAN, MOTTI. 1996).

School Supervision Law for the year 1969: The Israeli authorities subjugated, monitored, and supervised curricula and textbooks in Jerusalem, and issued the Law of Supervising Public and Private Schools of 1969 with the aim of subjecting them to Israeli education programs.

Expropriation Law: According to the expropriation order No. 1443 published on April 14, 1968, large areas of Arab and Islamic neighborhoods in the Old City of Jerusalem were expropriated, and 1180 donums of Jerusalem's land were expropriated under the guise of public interest, of which 100 donums surrounded the walls of Old Jerusalem.

Entry into Israel Law of 1952: According to which a resident of the city of Jerusalem is considered a permanent citizen, and does not hold Israeli citizenship unless he submits an application for this and has the right to vote for the Municipal Council and not to Parliament, and he loses the right to reside in Jerusalem in one of three cases (RABABA'A, GHAZI. 1987):

1. If he acquired a nationality other than Israeli.
2. If he obtains the right to reside in another country.
3. If he stayed outside Israel for seven consecutive years.

The Law of Return: Issued on June 5, 1950, according to which the Minister of Interior has the right to withdraw citizenship rights from a Jerusalemite citizen, given that Jerusalem is part of Israel.

The Authority Law for the Development of Jerusalem: It aims to establish and encourage initiatives that seek to develop Jerusalem economically, and to coordinate between ministries and various institutions in this regard. (ABU JABER, IBRAHIM. 2002), During the year 2017, the Israeli Knesset approved the law of legitimacy of "outposts", by final reading, which makes the confiscation of Palestinian lands legally of private ownership and confiscation of them for the benefit of the settlers.

In 2017, 12 draft laws were proposed in support of the occupation and settlement activities, the most prominent of which are:

The Nationality Law: The Nationality Law was approved in May by preliminary reading, one of the most extreme laws that tries to cancel the issue of Palestinian refugees and their right to return and abolishes the responsibility of occupying refugees for a tragedy.

The Administrative Courts Law on Settlements and their Councils: The Knesset approved, in its preliminary reading, a draft law requiring the application of the Administrative Courts Law to the settlements and their councils and the so-called “civil administration” in the occupied territories in the occupied West Bank and for the imposition of all settlements in the occupied territories.

The draft law to annex the settlements of Jerusalem in exchange for separating three Palestinian suburbs from them: the Shuafat camp, Kafr Aqab and Anata.

A draft law providing for the imposition of Israeli sovereignty over the so-called areas (C) in the West Bank: another draft law to impose Israeli sovereignty over the settlements of the Jordan Valley, and another project to include the settlement complex “Gush Etzion” and a law to annex "Ariel" settlement.

Fait accompli policy in East Jerusalem

Patterns of geographical, demographic and historical change of civilization

Israel has focused on Jerusalem since it took control of the western part of it during the 1948 war. The occupation authorities brought about a radical change in terms of geography and demography of this occupied part of the city. And it manifested itself in more than one level, the most prominent of which were the following three:

The first level: the administrative level, the name “Jerusalem” appeared to give a biblical character to the city.

The second level: real estate acquisition with the aim of giving a Jewish character to the city’s geography.

The third level: population control: that is, access to a Jerusalemite community that is purely Jewish.

Judaization of Jerusalem (Israelization) after the 1967 war

Israel focused on the eastern part of Jerusalem, being purely Arab, with the aim of reunifying Jerusalem, deflating it and making it its eternal capital. As for the levels of control, they were numerous, most notably the following:

First: Governance and Administration Policy

The Israeli government resorted to a series of administrative measures aimed at unifying the two parts of Jerusalem and Judaizing it, beginning with granting the military ruler security, administrative and judicial authority, then holding prayers on the Wailing Wall in reference to the Judaism of Jerusalem and that it is the political capital of Israel, then granting the Minister of Interior the authority to expand the municipality of Jerusalem and any city subject to occupation And its submission to the Israeli legislation adopted after the occupation, the annexation of the two parts of Jerusalem, the dissolution of the

Arab Municipal Council and its members and workers joining the Western Jewish Municipal Council to end the Arab administration of Jerusalem, then the authorities worked to remove the barriers between the outskirts of the city and transfer a large part of the offices of state institutions and ministries to Arab Jerusalem, leading to the issuance of The Basic Law of a united Jerusalem, which considered the two parts of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Second: Land Confiscation Policy

The Israeli occupation intensified its control over the lands in East Jerusalem in response to settlement requirements and with the aim of securing a clear demographic predominance for the Jewish population versus the Arabs.

Israeli law after the June 1967 war, adopted “regarding the forcible seizure of land for public purposes,” which in effect means the purpose of retaining it, was “permanent preservation of the ownership of the Jewish state: thus it can be used for a public or private purpose, exclusively for Jews.”(Koun 1995).

The area of confiscated lands from the Old City amounted to more than 26%, and this was accompanied by many legislations that prohibit construction, which considers other lands as green areas that cannot be built upon. The Israeli authorities also intended to annex parts of the West Bank to the municipality of Jerusalem, and Arab Jerusalem was subject to the compulsory acquisition law, which

increased the confiscated lands from 1949 to 1979 by approximately 43% for the purpose of settlement and absorbing settlers coming from abroad.

Third: demographic change

Authority, land, and the human community are three basic pillars in the Israeli strategy to establish an alternative Jewish state in Palestine.

Jerusalem was the focal point on which the Zionist policy relied on to attract Western Jewish immigrants because it had a religious impact on them in the mid-nineteenth century and with the occupation of 84% of the total area of Jerusalem after the 1948 war, the emigration of 60,000 Palestinians from West Jerusalem, the loss of entire neighborhoods and villages, and the displacement of Jewish immigrants. Their location, the demographic change began to become clear to the year 1967, the annexation of the two parts of Jerusalem, the demolition of entire Arab neighborhoods, the confiscation of land and real estate, as the Old City alone lost 84% of its area to the benefit of the Jews, and between 1991-1997 the Israeli investment in the housing sector constituted 13.6% of the Israeli GDP. As a result of this sector's service of settlement policies, thousands of settlement units have been built for the purpose of expansion and work to disrupt the Arab demographic composition.

Fourth: Political Domination

The Israeli policy worked to thoroughly displace and empty the Palestinian people of the political and social elites to lose the Palestinian people their expert political leaders who had their experiences from political work in the Ottoman era as well as during the mandate era.

The third section

Stages of international recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel

The United States' positions were marked by contradictions regarding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in general, and the issue of Jerusalem in particular, as it refused to recognize Israeli or Jordanian sovereignty over Jerusalem at that time, and did not support the transfer of Israeli official headquarters to it, and it refused to transfer its embassy to it.

East Jerusalem went through phases in which the United States recognized Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli entity, as these stages between 1967-1993 were full of contradictory statements at the level of United States presidents and representatives in the Security Council, where American policies often approved unified Jerusalem and rejected settlement expansion and sometimes settlements. The list with its rejection of expansion. Then the US policy after 1993 tended to talk

openly about Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The understandings between the United States and "Israel" tended to lead to the US approval of the policy of "Israeli" settlement expansion in "East Jerusalem" and elsewhere. This is a sign of a major shift in US policy, which until the Jimmy Carter administration viewed all settlement activities, including in "East Jerusalem", as illegal and in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The fourth section

Scenarios and consequences of Trump's decision on Jerusalem

Decision of the President of the United States of America

President Trump officially recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, decided to move the US embassy there, and declared his support for the status quo in the holy sites inside the Old City.

Chapter 1: Violations in Trump's Declaration of International Law

Trump's decision is null and has no legal value in accordance with the provisions and rules of international law, based on the following:

The US decision is consistent with the Israeli Jerusalem Basic Law, which violates the United Nations Charter and international law, prohibiting the occupation of lands and violates the two-state solution and a special status for Jerusalem, and it is contrary to the Oslo Agreement and the Arab-Israeli treaties and contradicts the opinion of the International Court of Justice.

Chapter 2: Positions of international parties on Trump's decision and the split of NATO

European Union

The European Union expressed its concern about this decision, and affirmed that it remains on its position and will continue to respect the international consensus on Jerusalem, and that the Union will not transfer any of its embassies to Jerusalem, unless a final solution is reached.

The United Nations and what stems from it

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, stressed that the status of Jerusalem can only be determined through negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians, stressing the rejection of any unilateral action.

The United Nations General Assembly voted on Thursday evening, December 21, 2017, by 128 votes, in favor of Resolution A / ES-10 / L.22, which calls on everyone not to change the character, status, or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem.

International Union of Muslim Scholars

The International Union of Muslim Scholars condemned Trump's decision, stressing that Jerusalem is a red line.

League of Arab States

The Arab League described the decision as a "dangerous measure that would have dangerous repercussions" in the region.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The King of Jordan, Abdullah II bin Al Hussein, and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, affirmed that the US President's decision constitutes a violation of international law and resolutions of international legitimacy. The two sides also stressed the need to coordinate the Arab position, unify joint efforts, and communicate with the international community regarding the dangerous repercussions of the decision on the security and stability of the region and efforts to achieve peace.

Turkey

The Turkish Foreign Ministry condemned the US decision, describing it as “irresponsible” and called on Washington to reconsider this act.

Chapter 3: The future of the peace process after the decision

The Palestinians were liberated from an impartial peace broker. The Palestinian leadership may find a new mediator who can help reach the two-state solution.

Chapter 4: Suggested scenarios for the post-Trump decision on Jerusalem

Developments in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiation process Scenario

The Russians ’announcement of their desire to intervene in the peace process may prompt the US president to revitalize the process as a response to strengthening his position in the elections.

In addition, many European countries see in the process of negotiation and peace between the two parties the safest way to resolve

the conflict in the Middle East region, which could accelerate sitting at the negotiating table under the auspices of a non-American, mostly.

The "alternative Jerusalem" scenario

Israel put forward a vision (alternative Jerusalem), by expanding the city towards the West Bank, with the Palestinians recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, while the Old City grants immunity, while the Palestinians administer the Haram al-Sharif area and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher (GOLAN, MOTTI. 1996).

The two-state solution scenario (American project)

The vision of the two-state solution, that is, the existence of an Israeli state and a Palestinian state coexisting side by side in peace, is based on the establishment of a Palestinian state within the borders that were drawn in the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war in 1967.

The two-state solution enjoys the support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) of all its factions, with the exception of Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Gaza. Several senators and presidential candidates have put forward resolutions in support of the two-state solution, warning the Israeli side against unilateral actions related to annexation, and this increased the pressure on the American president as a consequence of his decision on Jerusalem.

Isolation scenario

Many agree that Trump has undermined the traditional role of the United States as a major player in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and that paved the way to isolate the United States from this sensitive international arena, even if he believes he can impose what he considers the Deal of the Century by force. Moreover, President Trump did not make his decisions in the style of the head of state, but rather with the logic of a businessman. Stopping financial aid to the Palestinians and restricting UNRWA to close the asylum file and the right of return are considered a pure commercial act, far from politics.

4. CONCLUSION

By following the historical events from 1967 until now, the recommendations made by the researcher say that:

- 1- Attempting to intensify the Palestinian human element in East Jerusalem to preserve it.
- 2- Finding economic and legal means, collective and individual, in order to support the incapable of Jerusalemites to withstand.
- 3- Providing adequate financial support for health and educational institutions in the city of Jerusalem.

- 4- Establishing centers and associations that support the Palestinian Arab heritage in Jerusalem.

- 5- To issue study papers on Jerusalem extensively.

- 6- Dedicating Arabic terminology and real place names in all publications and media.

- 7- Re-studying the educational material in the territories of Palestine in order to raise a generation that understands the dimensions of the issue in Jerusalem.

- 8- Reshaping the cohesion between the components of the Palestinian people of all sects.

- 9- Adhering to the Hashemite guardianship over the holy sites in Jerusalem to protect them, and always demanding that the holy sites be subject to protection from the Arab army.

- 10 - Jerusalemites refused to settle outside the declared borders of the city of Jerusalem, and to support their steadfastness by providing them with what guarantees them a decent life.

- 11- Rejecting the idea of postponing negotiations over the Jerusalem file until the negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli parties are resumed.

12 - Coordination with the members of the Islamic Conference.

13- Emphasizing that the Jerusalem issue is not an internal Palestinian issue, but rather a national issue.

REFERENCES

- ABU JABER, IBRAHIM. (2002). *the Question of Jerusalem and its Future in the 21st Century*, **Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Amman.**
- ADAMS. (1977). Eckel, Israel's treatment of Arabs in the Occupied Territories, **Center for Palestine Studies Journal**, Issue No. 21, Baghdad.
- CRYSTAL NATAN. (1995). *Palestinians of Jerusalem and the dangers of silent expulsion*, **Bethlehem**, 3rd Edition.
- GOLAN, MOTTI. (1996). *The Israeli Policy toward the Question of Jerusalem between 1937-1949*, **translated by Jawad Al-Jabari, Ministry of Information, Gaza.**
- GRACE, SAMIR. (1981). *Jerusalem in the Israeli Plots, the Occupation and Judaization*, **the Institute for Palestine Studies**, 1st Edition.
- HALABI, OSAMA. (1997). *the Legal Status of Jerusalem and its Arab Citizens*, **the Institute for Palestine Studies, Beirut**, 1st Edition.
- RABABA'A, GHAZI. (1987). *Jerusalem in the Arab-Israeli Conflict*, **Dar Al-Furqan, Amman.**



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA**

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 36, N° 91 (2020)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve