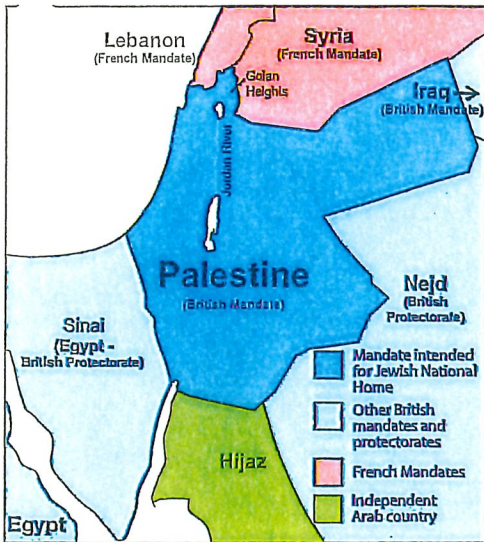


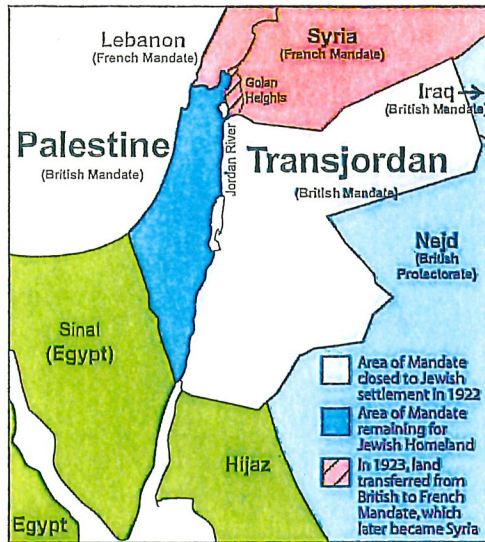
Israel Reborn

The League of Nations recognized the Jews' deep ties to their historic homeland, admired the thriving community they had been revitalizing since the 1880s and established the Palestine Mandate for a Jewish homeland.

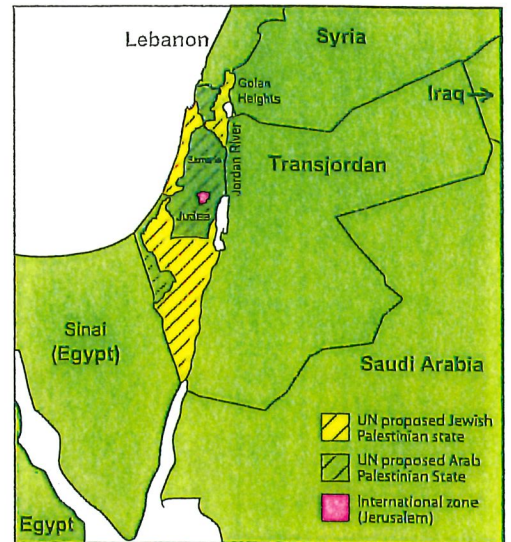
This is modern Israel's story in maps.



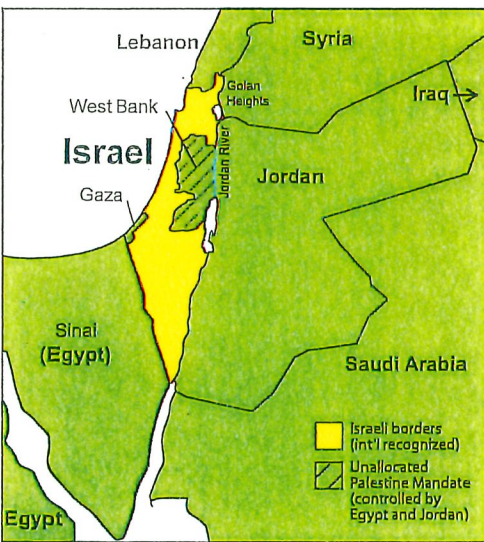
1917-1922 In the 1917 Balfour Declaration, Britain endorsed "Zionist aspirations" to reestablish their homeland in Palestine and promised to "facilitate" the effort.¹ In 1920, international peace negotiators incorporated the Balfour Declaration in the Treaty of Sevres and called for a Mandate in Palestine.² In 1922, the League of Nations instructed the British Mandate authorities to "facilitate" Jewish immigration and settlement of Palestine.³ Many European and Arab leaders hoped Jews would revive this small, impoverished, thinly populated



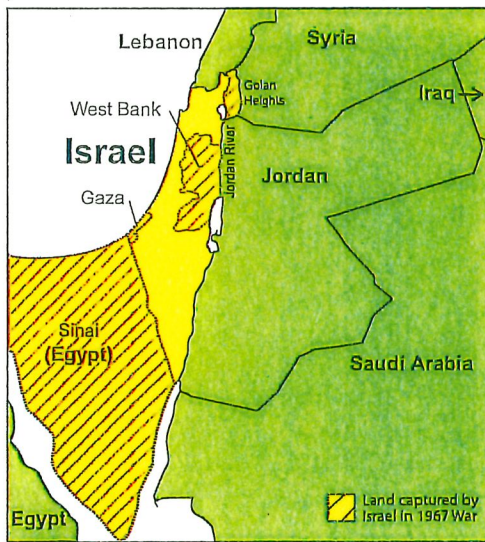
1922-1923 In 1922, in response to Arab pressure, Britain violated the Mandate and cut off 77 percent of Palestine, granted it exclusively to the Hashemites and forbade Jewish settlement in what became Jordan. Today, over 70 percent of Jordanians are Palestinian Arabs. In 1923, Britain again violated the Mandate and gave the Golan Heights to the French Mandate which later became Syria. During the Mandate, the term Palestinian described both Jewish and Arab residents of Palestine. Jews have been the majority in Jerusalem since the late 1860s.



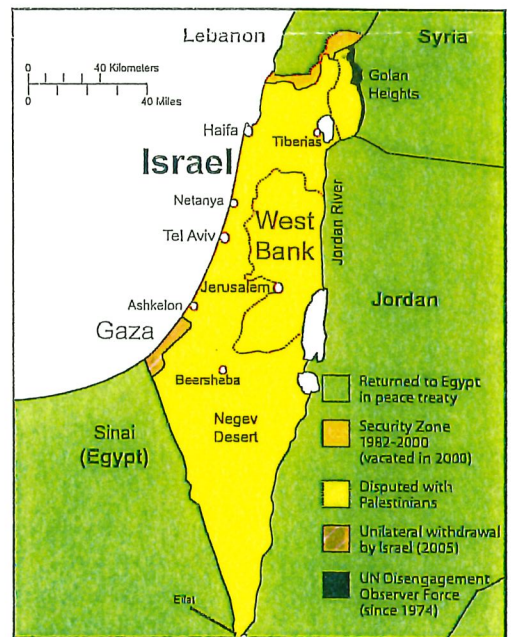
1947-1948 UN Resolution 181 recommended partitioning the remaining Palestine Mandate between Arabs and Jews. The Jewish portion had a Jewish majority. Jewish leaders accepted it even though their portion comprised only 13 percent of the original Mandate and 60 percent of it was the arid Negev Desert. Arab leaders rejected the offer to create another Arab state in the Mandate and instead went to war to seize the whole area and eliminate Israel.



1949-1967 When the 1948 War ended, Jordan annexed the area it renamed the "West Bank," while Egypt occupied Gaza. Both areas remained unallocated portions of the former British Mandate. With these ceasefire borders, Israel was only nine miles wide at its center, leaving its population vulnerable to military and terrorist attacks. In the 1950s and 1960s, Arabs opposed to Israel's existence repeatedly launched attacks from Syria, the West Bank and Gaza.



1967-1979 In 1967, when Israel's neighbors again mobilized for a full-scale invasion and blocked her waterways, Israel preempted them in a defensive war. In six days of fighting, Israel captured strategically vital buffer zones: the Golan Heights, the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza, and the West Bank. Israel immediately offered to negotiate with Jordan, Syria and Egypt and return land for peace. Arab governments refused to talk or recognize Israel. In 1973, Syria and Egypt launched a surprise attack to destroy Israel on Yom Kippur and were again defeated.



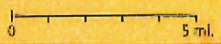
1979-2008 Hoping to foster peace, Israel relinquished the entire Sinai Peninsula, which it had captured in 1967, to Egypt in the 1979 Camp David Peace Accords. In 1994 Israel and Jordan signed a Peace Treaty. Using a "land for peace" model, Israel and Palestinians tried to negotiate for a possible future Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. By the time Arafat began the violent Second Intifada in 2000, 98 percent of Palestinians lived under an autonomous Palestinian government. Seeing it had no peace partner and hoping for progress, Israel withdrew unilaterally from Lebanon in 2000 and from Gaza and parts of the West Bank in 2005. Nonetheless, following these withdrawals, Israel was continuously attacked by Palestinians from Gaza and the West Bank and by Hezbollah from Lebanon.

TERRORIST BUILDUP IN GAZA



LEGEND

SCALE



-  **Rocket Attacks**
Northern Gaza is being used to fire rockets at Israeli towns and cities.
-  **Attacks On Crossings**
The Karni and Kerem Shalom Crossings have been the scenes of numerous attacks on Israelis.
-  **Terrorist Training Camps**
Former Israeli settlements are now being used as terrorist training camps.
-  **Tunneling Into Israel**
Tunnels are being built in order to infiltrate Israel and carry out attacks.
-  **Cash Smuggling**
 Hamas has smuggled tens of millions of dollars through the Rafah Crossing.
-  **Weapons Smuggling**
 Terrorists have used tunnels and sea routes to smuggle in massive amounts of weapons.

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Since taking control of Gaza in 2007, the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas has used the strip to smuggle weapons and launch thousands of attacks against Israel.

HIZBALLAH ROCKET RANGES



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The Lebanon-based terrorist army Hizballah has rockets positioned along Israel's border that can reach nearly all of Israel's major population centers.