I. The Mandate System

1. Mandate System of the League of Nations
   a) Within the charter, Article 22: reformed form of colonialism. A mature nation state would undertake to help peoples of empires recently destroyed to develop institutions to help them stand on their own to become equal nation states in the League.
   b) A, B, C mandates based on racial hierarchies. “Governing races and subject races”
      (1) A mandates were only in Middle East. Most capable of standing on their own.
      (2) B mandates in Africa
      (3) C mandates Africa and some Pacific Islands.

2. San Remo conference
   a) Divided up the Middle East into three initial mandates
      (1) Iraq
      (2) Palestine/Transjordan (Which came later, it all was originally Palestine)
      (3) Syria-Faisal will be ousted following the Franco-Syrian War
   b) the British get their path to the Persian Gulf.

3. By 1921, Brits are having trouble. Uprisings in Iraq. Faisal appointed as King. Uprising in Egypt. Faisal’s brother (Abdullah) marched with troops up towards Syria, Britain intervened. He needed to be appeased

4. March 1921
   a) Winston Churchill, Cairo conference 1921.
      (1) Faisel, now off his thone in Syria would be placed onto Throne in Iraq in order to better control the country. Hashemite rule will last until 1958.
      (2) Abdullah will be pacified by splitting Palestine. Abdullah will become Emir of Transjordan, a newly drawn line separating Palestine.

5. The Palestine Mandate
   a) Approved by the League in July 1922
   b) begins officially in Sept 1923
   c) the Mandate incorporates the Balfour declaration.
   d) No reference to Arabs, only non-Jewish population.
   e) British could tax the residents of Palestine to pay for British occupation. By 1930, the admin actually went into
surplus.

f) Terms of the Mandate are in conflict with the Theory of the Mandate.

II. The Mandate Period (30 Years)

A. Zionist institutions in 1920
   1. The Jewish Agency
   2. Representative assembly
      a) 314 members, 20 political parties, elections every 3-6 years. By 1948, this becomes the Knesset.
   3. Zionist movement led by
      a) highly educated
      b) highly motivated
      c) highly ideological
      d) Belief in the idea of organizing political parties.

B. Arab Institutions
   1. Muslim-Christian associations.
   2. Arab Nationalist Clubs (Arab Club and Literary Club)
      a) Palestinian Arab Congresses of 1919 and 1920
         1) initially wanted to be united with Greater Syria under Faisel rather than an independent state.
   3. Arab Institutions never as organized or strong as Zionist.

C. Early conflict
   1. Nebi Musa riots (easter and Passover together) 5 Jews and 4 Arabs killed.
   2. Jaffa Riots, 1921.
      a) Fighting between zionists socialists and communists. Fighting spread into an Arab confrontation with Jews. 48 Arabs/47 Jews killed
   3. Fighting led to Jewish White Paper by Churchill in 1922.
      a) From the point of view in administering Palestine, the government did not contemplate that Palestine should be converted into a Jewish home. The British commitment is not far reaching.
      b) Jewish immigration based on economic absorptive
capacity. But, it was not defined.

4. No other major attacks until 1929.

D. Civilian Govt
   a) Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner, a zionist himself.
   b) The Brits try to establish a blended legislative council both
elected and appointed and primarily advisory. They had to
recognize the terms of the mandate (Balfour) to participate.
This drove Arabs away. So, there was no parallel body
representing the Arab population.

2. This was handled through the Supreme Muslim Council
   a) Leader and Chief Mufti of Jerusalem: Hajj Amin
   al-Husayni. (Basically in order to calm him down, seen as
   a trouble maker in Palestine) But, he has no religious
   training and is very young (26 yrs)
   b) He is not recognized as an Islamic scholar.

3. Brits believe al-Husayni is actually doing a good job.
   a) Limited conflict from 1921-1929.

E. Dominant schism in the Mandate/Palestine politics
   1. Those that supported Al-Husayni and those that opposed him.
   2. Raghib al-Nashahsibi were his primary opponents, leading
      the “Opposition” and Majlisi Faction

III. Development of the Yishuv (Jewish community in Palestine)
A. 3rd Aliyah 1919-1923. Post WWI, still mostly eastern
   Europe.
B. Major Parties
   1. Labor Zionist Movement (Socialist branch)
      a) Histadrut (Coping/Getting Along) established 1920
         (1) A federation of labor unions and an employment agency to help new
             migrants.
         (2) A workers health insurance/national health care system
         (3) A bank for workers.
   2. 1930, a single political party formed of workers called
      MAPAI which became the dominant party led by David
Ben-Gurion, by ’30 they have the majority of seats at the World Zionist conference. Now, they’re the largest faction of the Zionist conference.

a) Haganah
   (1) Secret and illegal organization to defend settlements. Evolves into the IDF

3. Revisionist Party (evolved into Likud) was the biggest rivals to the Labor. Right wing.
   a) Vladimir (Ze’ev) Jabotinsky
   b) Rejected the division of Palestine by Churchill.
   c) Palestine mandate should be ‘revised’

C. Both wings of the Zionist movement were secular.

D. religious movements
   1. Mizrachi
      a) The religious element will take a back seat until about the 1970’s.

E. The Jewish population was overwhelmingly urban.
   1. most Jewish land purchased by private Jewish investors.
   2. By the end of the mandate, Jews own about 7% of the land of Palestine.

F. By 1933, after the 4th Aliya there were about 162,000 (72%) with about 30,000 in rural settlements.

G. Turning point over a dispute over the Western Wall
   1. Riots broke out over the access to the Wall.
   2. Attacks and counter attacks
   3. 133 Jews, 116 arabs killed.

H. 1930 White Paper. Immigration is a cause of the conflict, Job exclusivity as well.

I. McDonald Letter 1931
   1. Reemphasized british committment to Jewish national home with no intention of revoking obligations towards immigration and settlement.