

Balfour Declaration

Anniversary - Part 2

The Aftermath

November 16, 2010

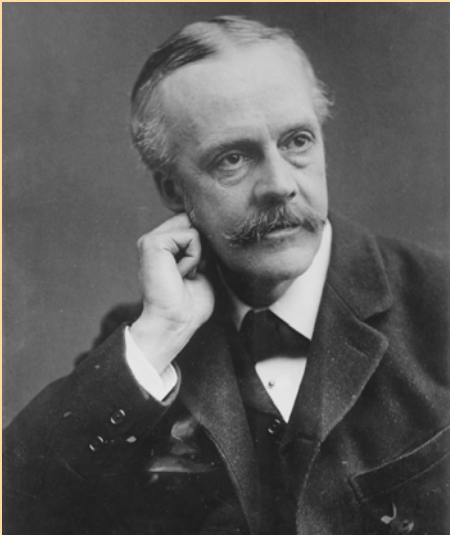
Dean Bible Ministries

www.deanbible.org

Dr. Robert L. Dean, Jr.

The Balfour Declaration Part 2:

The Aftermath



Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur James Balfour

The Problem:

The peace talks stalled over “settlements” in East Jerusalem.

Biden vs. Bibi vs. Obama

Israel vs. the PA

Israel vs. the World Press

“New construction in east Jerusalem or the West Bank undermines mutual trust and endangers the proximity talks that are the first step toward the full negotiations that both sides want and need,”

Hillary Clinton

- **Where is East Jerusalem?**
- **Does Israel have a legal claim to all of Jerusalem?**
- **Do the Palestinians (Arabs) have any legal claim to any or all of Jerusalem?**

Israel:

This is our land biblically

This is our land historically

This is our land by international law

Israel:

This is our land biblically

This is our land historically

This is our land by international law

The Arabs: it's illegal, illegal, illegal

Allah gave the land to us

**The land is not theirs by right of conquest, this
violates the UN Charter**

Jews are occupiers and need to leave

The Security Council:

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security...

- 1. Affirms that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:
 - (i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;**
 - (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency...****

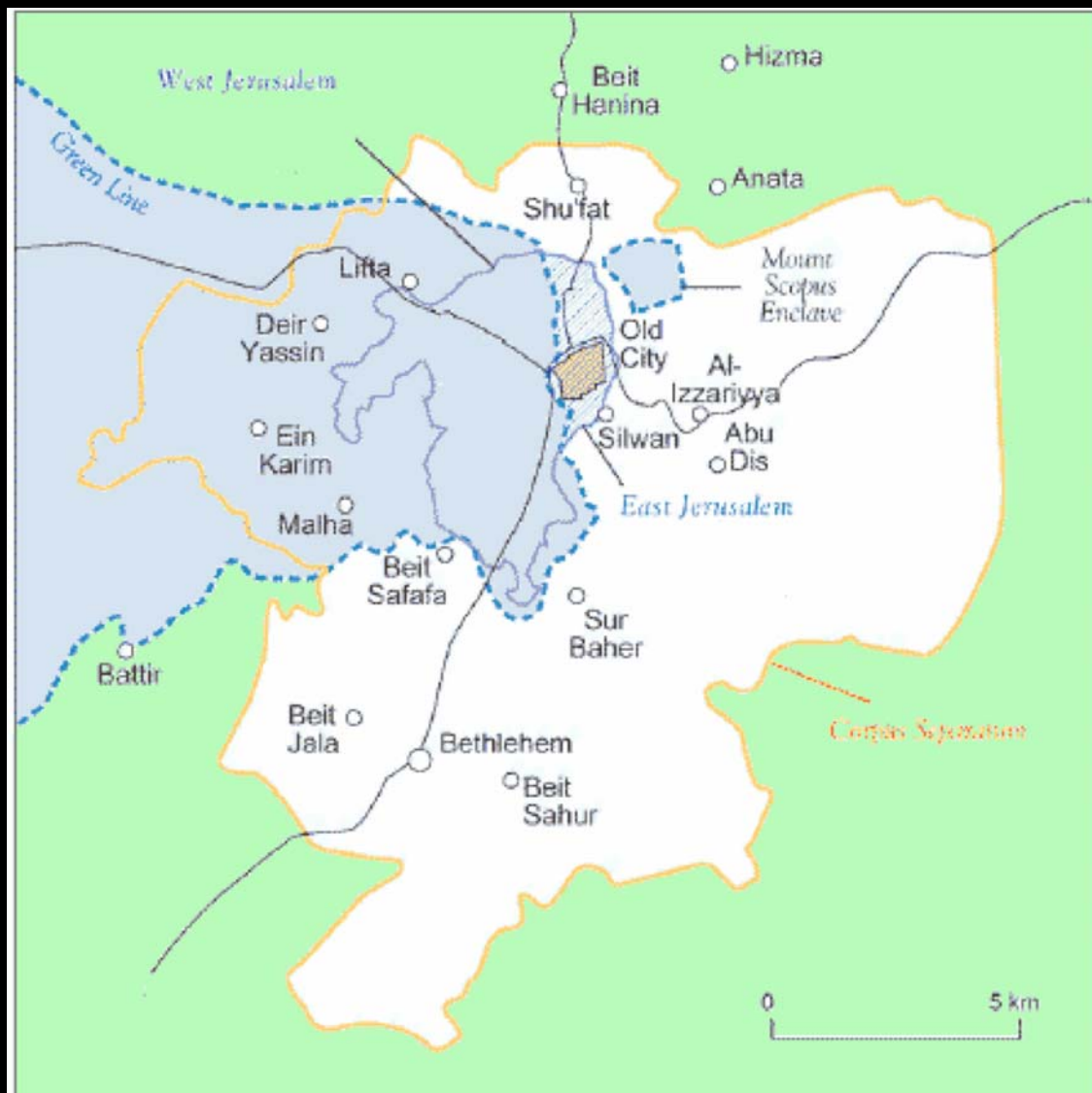
~From UN Resolution 242 (November 1967).

How do we solve the problem?

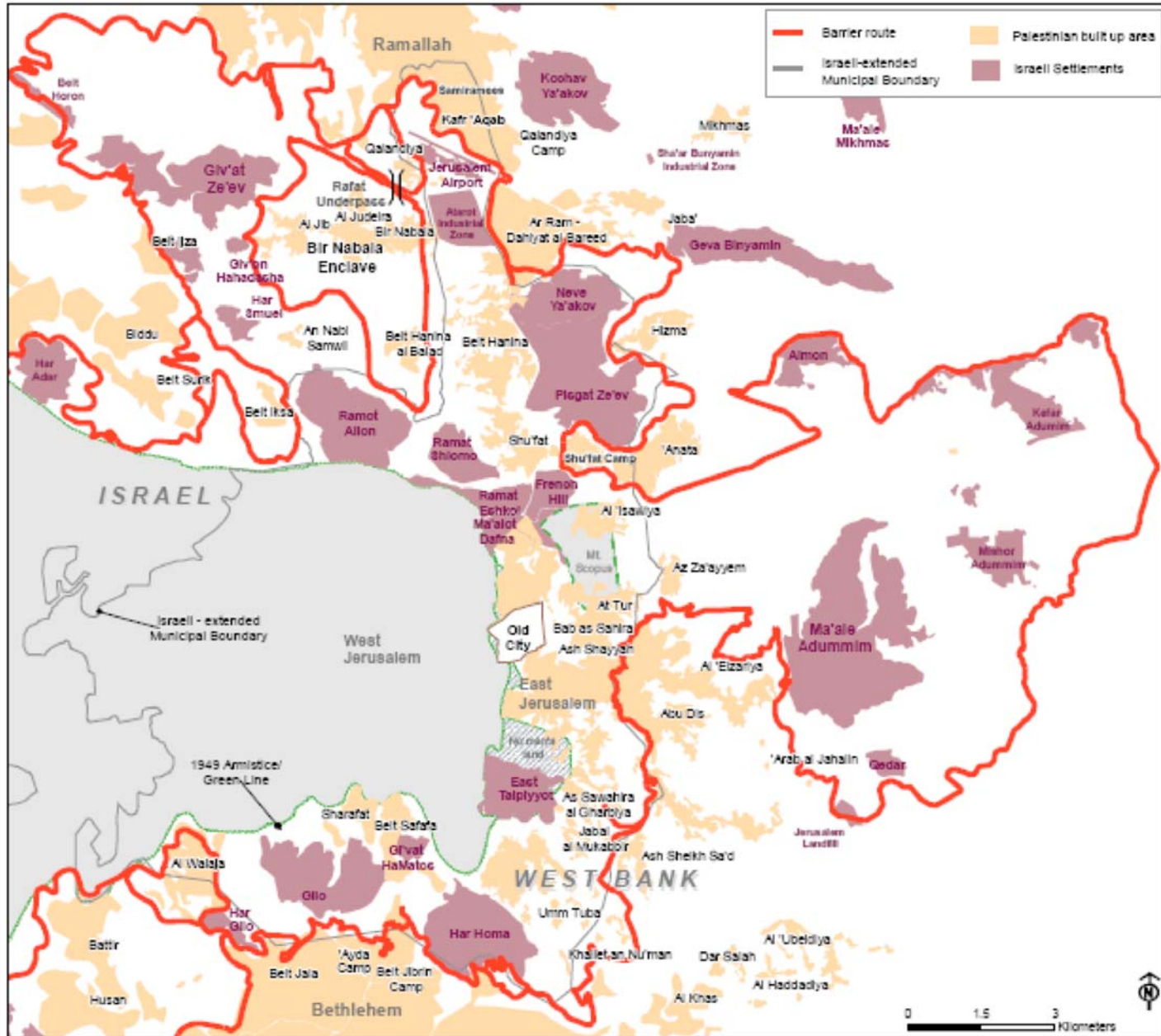
1. We have to know facts, historical facts.

2. We have to argue on law, not religion, not theology, but law.

What's the big deal about the Green Line and the 1967 borders anyway?



East Jerusalem 2007



Green Line Armistice

April 3, 1949

General Armistice agreement between Israel and Jordan

Article II

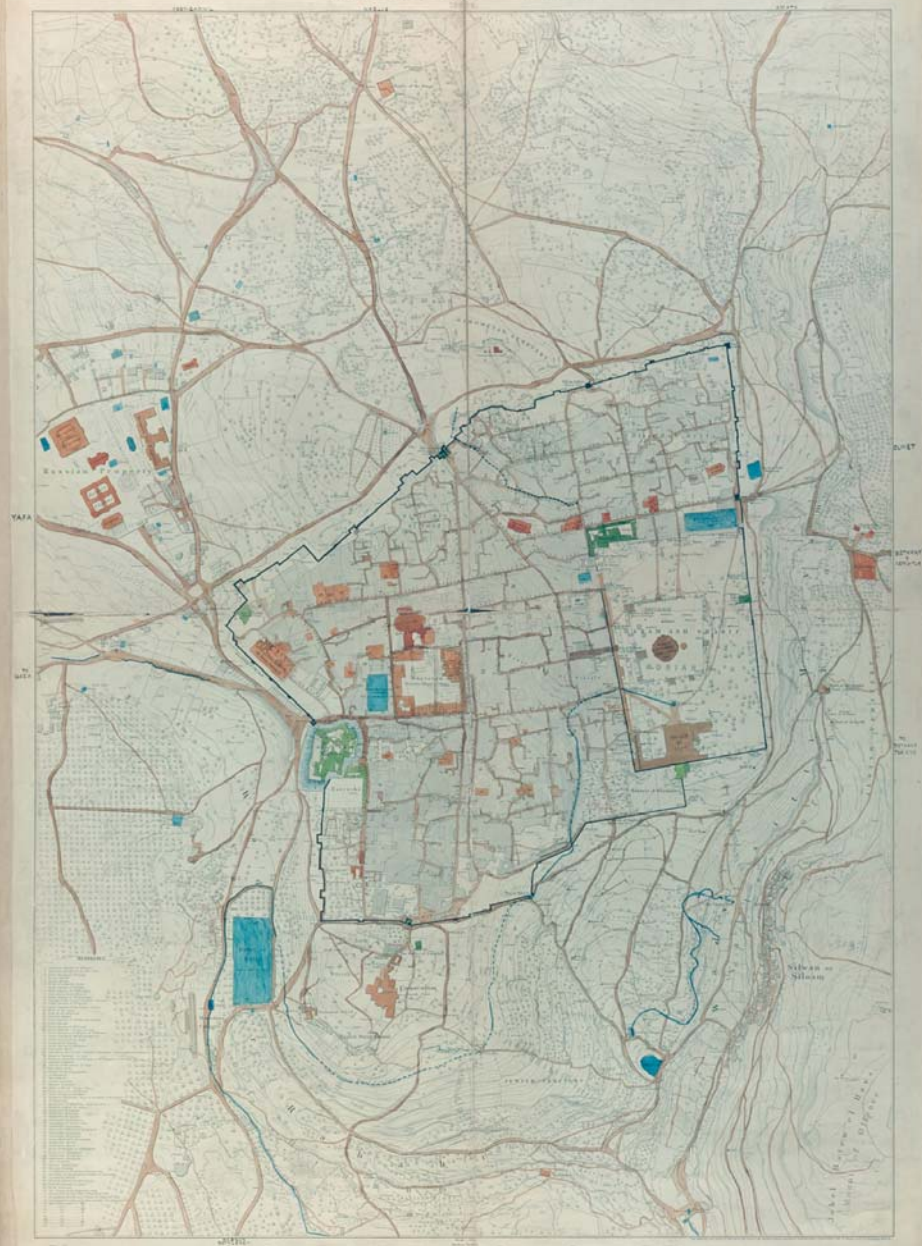
With a specific view to the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of 16 November 1948, the following principles and purposes are affirmed:

- 1. The principle that no military or political advantage should be gained under the truce ordered by the Security Council is recognized;**
- 2. It is also recognized that no provision of this Agreement shall in any way prejudice the rights, claims and positions of either Party hereto in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Palestine question, the provisions of this Agreement being dictated exclusively by military considerations.**

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF JERUSALEM.

SCALE 1:50,000

1864





2. The Paris Peace Conference, 1919

Arabs and Jews present their claims together.

Arabs and Jews supported each others claims.

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

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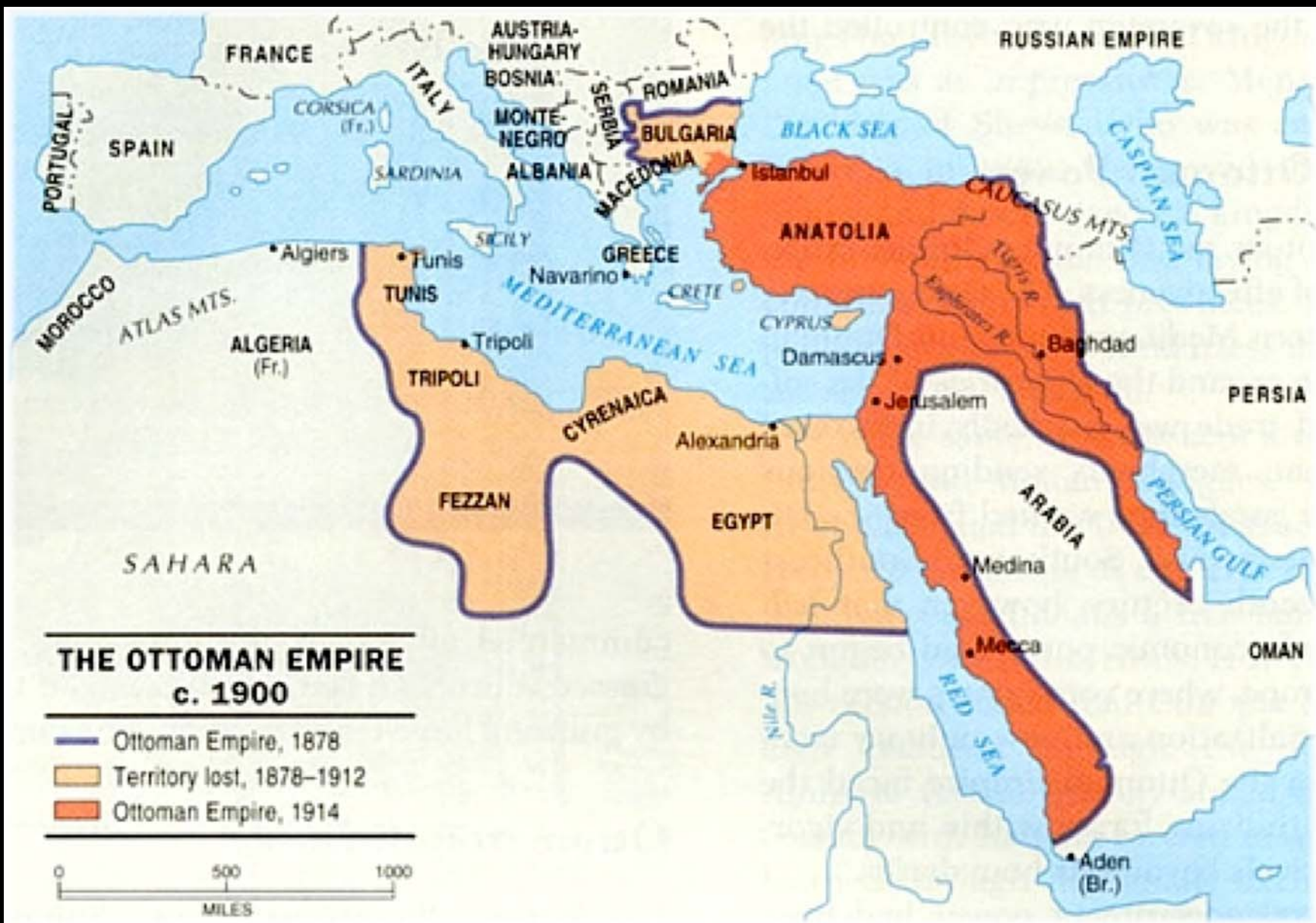
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Sayyid Hussein bin Ali (1853–1951)
Sherif and Emir of Mecca (1908–1917)
King of Hejaz (1917–1924)



Faisal Bin Al Hussein (1883–1933)
King of Syria, King of Iraq



Ali Bin Hussein (1879–1935)



Abdullah Bin Hussein (1882–1951)
King of Jordan

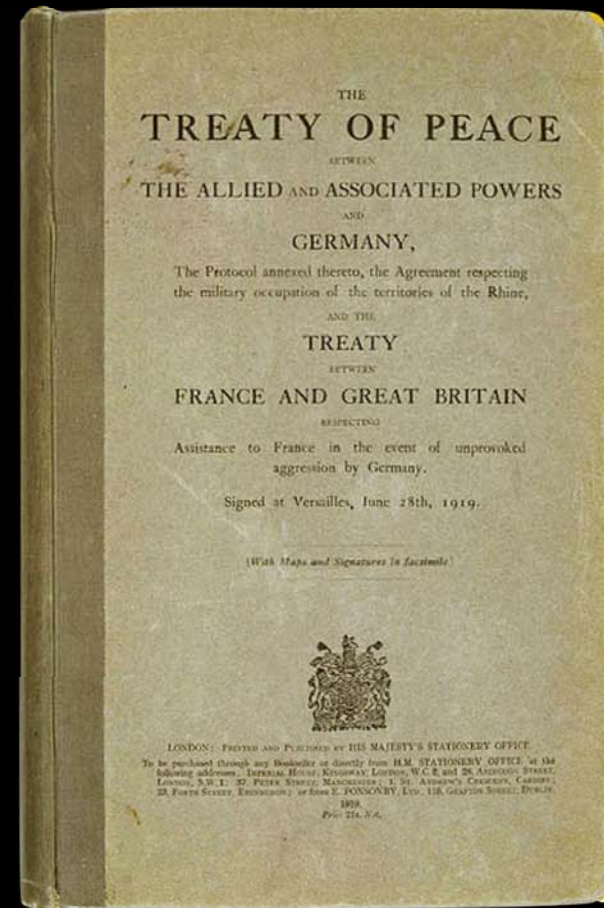
January 3, 1919 – Faisal–Weizmann Agreement

**January–July 28, 1919 – Paris Peace Conference
Ends with Treaty of Versailles**

**** Article 22:**

“...the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.”

1. Jan., 1919: Arabs and Jews mutually support each other.
2. April, 1919: Arabs and Jews present their territorial claims.
3. June 28, 1919: Article 22: temporary mandatory powers until the people can develop.



Establishes the Mandates by International Law

“The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.”

April 1920 – San Remo Conference called to divide up the territory given up by the Ottoman Empire

REQUEST GRANTED FOR JEWS AND ARABS



San Remo



(b) that the terms of the Mandates Article should be as follows:

The High Contracting Parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 22, Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations), be provisionally recognized as independent States, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

(b) that the terms of the Mandates Article should be as follows:

The Mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 8, 1917, by the British Government, and adopted by the other Allied Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

Britain's Mandate—1920–1946



SYRIA
(French Mandate)

Mediterranean Sea

PALESTINE
Eretz Yisrael
The Jewish National Home
(British Mandate)

SINAI

SAUDI ARABIA

EGYPT

Britain's Partition—1946



UN Partition Plan—1947



U.N. Resolution 181 also provided for a special regime for Jerusalem, with borders delineated in all four directions: The then-extant municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns up to Abu Dis in the east, Bethlehem in the south, Ein Karem and Motza in the west, and Shuafat in the north.

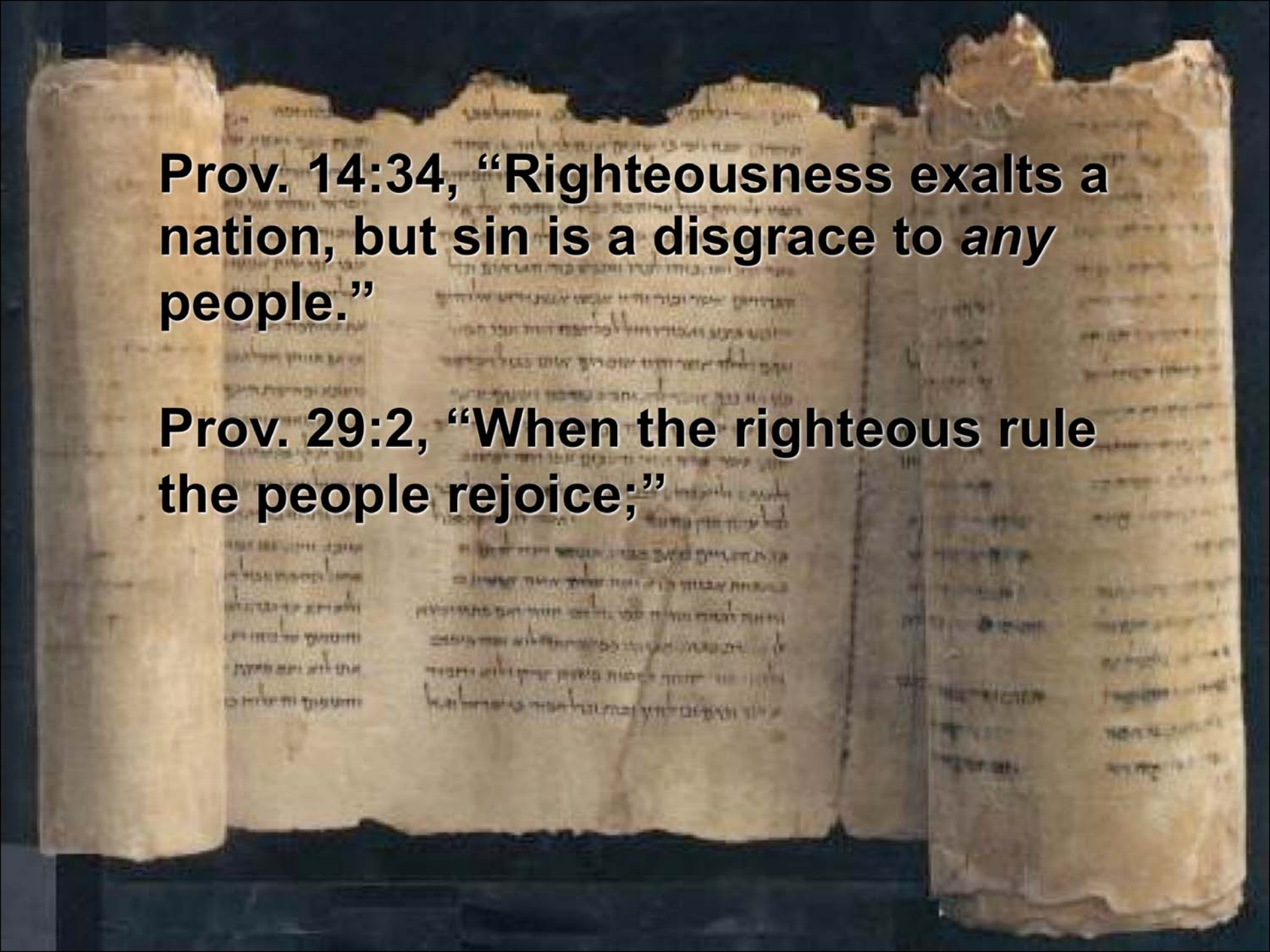
Resolution 181 is in violation of the Mandate law established at San Remo.

After 1967

Resolution 242 authorizing Israel to remain in possession of all the land until it had “secure and recognized boundaries.”

The resolution was notably silent on Jerusalem, and also referred to the

“necessity for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem,” with no distinction made between Jewish and Arab refugees.



Prov. 14:34, “Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a disgrace to *any* people.”

Prov. 29:2, “When the righteous rule the people rejoice;”