



Sayı : 5

DÜŞÜNCE

A NEWS FROM THE WORLD



BALFOUR DECLARATION





Analysis :
Arab-Israeli Wars

Country:
Palestine

Short Film :
100 Balfour Road

Book :
The Holocaust Industry

FOCUS: Balfour Declaration

*"If oppression is on our side, then I am not one of us".
In honor and respectful memory of the noble Rachel Corrie.*

Roger Garaudy, quoting Arthur Koestler, vividly captured the absurdity of the situation:

"This is a document in which one nation solemnly promised to another nation the land of a third nation. Moreover, at the time of this promise, the nation receiving the pledge was not even a nation yet—merely a religious community—and the land in question belonged to a fourth nation, namely the Ottoman Empire."

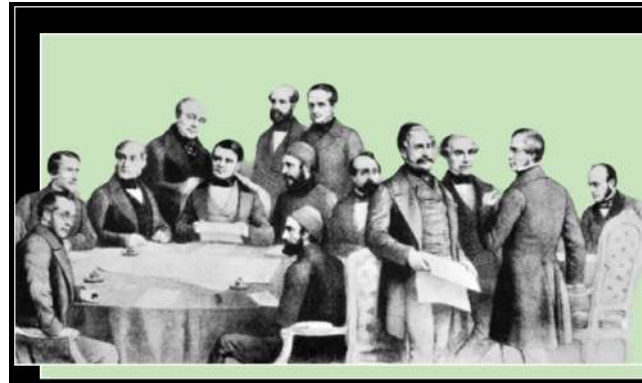
From the Balfour Declaration to the present day, Israel has carried out a process of ethnic cleansing, forced displacement, massacres, and ultimately acts of terrorism in the region—while the world has stood by and watched. Not even a formal condemnation or sanction was issued. The United States and Western powers, in particular, never withheld their support. After October 7, noble and conscientious people began to say "Enough" to Israel's acts of terror. Only the people of the West, who still hold onto their conscience, can stop this massacre, as there is no hope left in the so-called Islamic states.

The Road to Balfour

Focus

At the turn of the century, numerous uprisings and rebellions had erupted, bringing the Ottoman Empire to a point where it could no longer cope. After the first spark ignited in Egypt, the situation had reached an irreversible stage. By the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire was in a dire position both economically and militarily. In particular, following the Crimean War, alongside independence movements in Europe, the uprisings in Syria and Jeddah in the East further deepened its troubles.

Although the Ottoman Empire secured gains against Russia through the Treaty of Paris signed after the Crimean War, its economy began to deteriorate further due to the loans it took from France and Britain following the agreement. Moreover, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the Ottoman Empire pledged to carry out a series of reforms. These reforms, which also included granting privileges to the Christian population, led to growing dissatisfaction across the Arab regions. Uprisings broke out in Syria, and as a result of these events, European powers once again began interfering in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

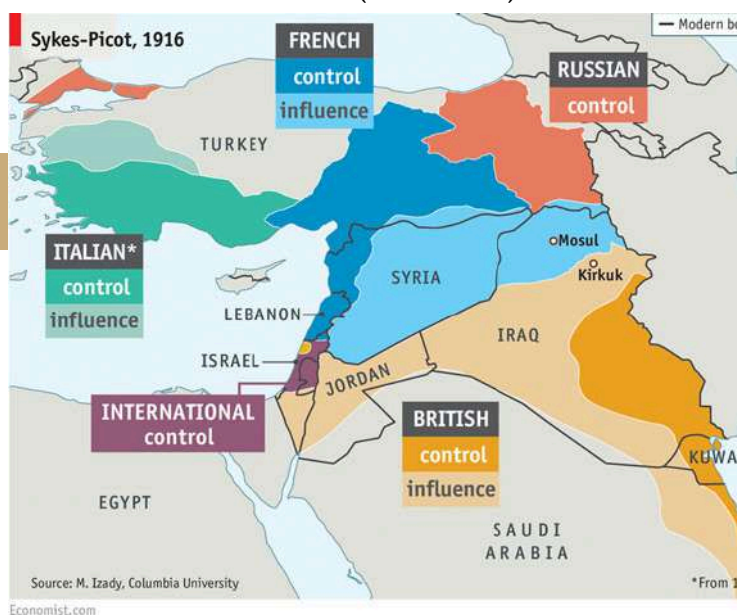


By 1876, a secret society established in Beirut began rallying Christian intellectuals against the Ottoman Empire. Influenced by the French Revolution, the rise of nationalist sentiment in the Arab world gave this organization the vision of creating unity among Arabs—regardless of whether they were Muslim or Christian—to ignite an Arab resistance. Their sole aim was “the revival of the Arab spirit and the establishment of Arab unity.”

The Ottoman Empire possessed a rich demographic structure, encompassing various ethnicities, religions, and cultures. However, this diversity became one of the most significant factors in its eventual downfall, especially considering the spread of nationalism and independence movements that emerged in Europe and spread worldwide.

In the years that followed, Arab uprisings continued across the region. The agitators behind these rebellions were undoubtedly foreign powers, most notably Britain and France, who had vested interests in the area.

They were bringing Palestine and Jordan under their control. Undoubtedly, following the First World War, Britain and France would do everything in their power to secure this division of territories. Britain's interest in the Arab lands under Ottoman rule began after its occupation of India, which followed the Seven Years' War (1756–1763).



Britain, which would go on to occupy Egypt in 1882, continued its struggles with other European powers seeking influence in the region, particularly after the opening of the Suez Canal. It also maintained its role in leading uprisings against the Ottoman Empire in the Arab territories.

In 1916, the British and French governments secretly agreed to divide the territories of the Middle East. The agreement, signed by Mark Sykes on behalf of Britain and Georges Picot on behalf of France, went down in history as the **Sykes–Picot Agreement**, named after these two diplomats.



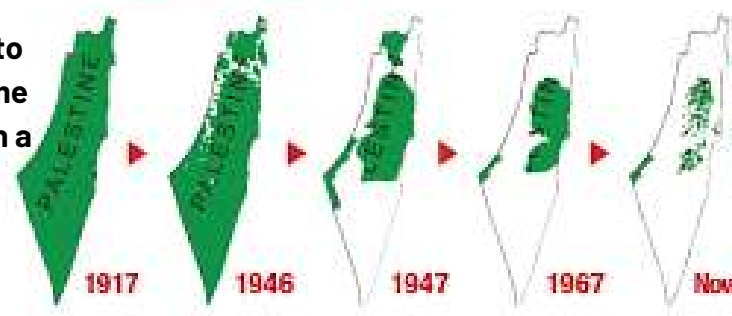
Roger Garaudy, quoting Arthur Koestler, vividly captured the absurdity of the situation:

"This is a document in which one nation solemnly promised to another nation the land of a third nation. Moreover, at the time of this promise, the nation receiving the pledge was not even a nation yet—merely a religious community—and the land in question belonged to a fourth nation, namely the Ottoman Empire."

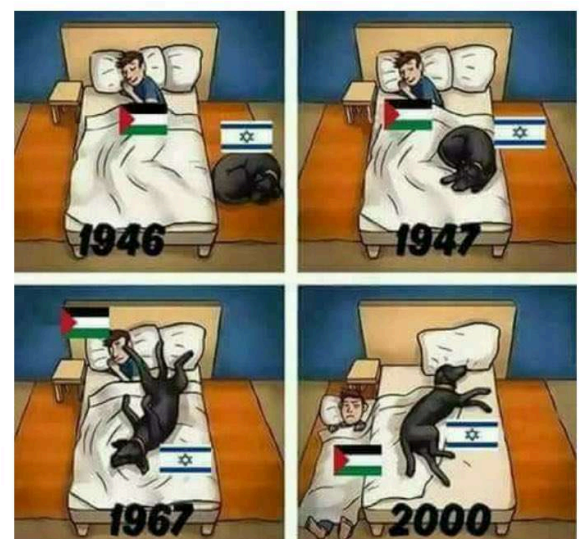


Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, in a letter addressed to Zionist leader Rothschild, pledged to establish “a national home for the Jewish people” in the land of Palestine. At that time, approval for this plan was also sought from Sharif Hussein, who was under British influence and harboring ambitions of a caliphate.

PALESTINE 1917-TODAY



BALFOUR ► NAKBA ► OCCUPATION



After the Second World War, Jewish immigration to Palestine began:

- **By 1903, 30,000 Jews had arrived from Russia and Romania.**
- **By 1914, a further 40,000, mostly from Russia, had immigrated.**
- **By 1923, 35,000 Jews came from Russia, Poland, and Romania.**
- **By 1931, an additional 90,000, mostly from Poland, arrived.**
- **By 1938, 220,000 Jews had immigrated from Central Europe.**

The situation that Britain and France began shaping in the Middle East based on ethnic and religious differences forced nations and faith groups—often historical adversaries—to coexist in this region. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, which allocated land to Israel, holds a significant place in history as it laid the groundwork for the Arab–Israeli conflict that would escalate particularly after the Second World War.

The letter known in history as the “Balfour Declaration” is regarded as one of the most significant milestones leading to the establishment of the State of Israel.

This 67-word declaration, which paved the way for Jews to establish a state of Israel on Palestinian land, marked the first step in the gradual dispossession of Palestinians and the occupation of their homeland.

The British promise to the Jews, which opened the door for the creation of a state of Israel on historic Palestinian territory, led to the mass displacement of large segments of the Palestinian population.

Coinciding with Britain’s full occupation of historic Palestine during the First World War, the initiatives based on this declaration received support from France and Italy in 1918, and later from the United States and Japan in 1919.

During its occupation of Palestine (1917–1948), Britain worked to organize and attract Jews from around the world to the region and to support the establishment of the State of Israel.

The Balfour Declaration was a statement issued during the First World War (1914–1918) by British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour in a letter addressed to Lionel Walter Rothschild, one of the leaders of the British Jewish community and the international Zionist movement. The declaration expressed the British government’s support for the establishment of “a national home for the Jewish people” in Palestine. It was subsequently endorsed by France, Italy, and the United States in 1918.

At the time of its publication, the Jewish population in Palestine was around 56,000, making up less than 10% of the 600,000 Arab population living there. Ironically, the declaration also included a statement that the rights of the non-Jewish communities—who comprised 92% of the region’s population at the time—would be protected. (11 April 2021)



Since the 1917 Balfour Declaration, the Palestinians have endured a continuous chain of tragedies, which intensified during the presidency of Donald Trump.

In 2017, President Trump signed a document officially recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Two years later, he signed another document recognizing Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights. Even after a century, nothing had changed in the Middle East or among those claiming authority over the region. The signatures of the U.S. President made the Palestinians relive the Balfour Declaration for a second time.

"Arab-Israeli Wars"

1948



Analysis

In 1917, Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, wrote a letter to Zionist leader Rothschild, in which he pledged support for the establishment of "a national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, as previously mentioned. On April 24, 1920, at the San Remo Conference, which included decisions on the Middle East, the European powers resolved to place the region under a mandate system, settled the issue of dividing the region's oil resources, and outlined the main framework of the Treaty of Sèvres, which would partition the Ottoman Empire. Furthermore, although it contradicted the principle of self-determination, the Balfour Declaration was incorporated into the framework of the Mandate for Palestine, effectively formalizing the decision to establish a Jewish state on Palestinian territory.



On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was established. On May 15, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan declared war on Israel.

Israel, emerging victorious, occupied West Jerusalem and expelled over 700,000 Palestinians from their homes.

In 1947, the issue was referred to the United Nations, which decided to establish the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). The committee prepared a report and announced a partition plan. By 1947, Britain had begun withdrawing its military forces from Palestine, while prior to this date, the Jews had already started preparations in the territories promised to them under the partition plan. In response to these efforts, the Arabs began to resist. It would not be incorrect to say that the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–1949 effectively began with these clashes in 1947.

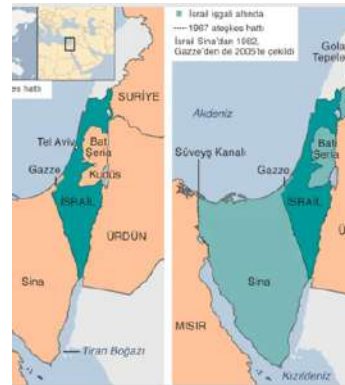
The UN Partition Plan was met with strong opposition from the Arab states. In 1947, during a meeting in Cairo, the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt decided to oppose and fight against the plan.



The 1948–1949 Arab–Israeli War, often referred to as Israel's War of Independence, was followed by the Suez Crisis of 1956, which is widely seen as Egypt's struggle against Western powers. In this conflict, Western nations effectively acted as auxiliary forces for Israel. Between this period and the 1967 Arab–Israeli War, numerous developments took place both in the Middle East and in Israel.

During this time, the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of a potential nuclear war, and tensions between China and the Soviet Union forced the USSR to adjust its policies toward the West.

In 1952, a coup in Egypt brought Gamal Abdel Nasser to power, who was seen as a savior figure for the Arab people. In 1957, pro-Nasser factions and Palestinian groups attempted a coup in Jordan but failed. Later, Nasser united Egypt with Syria in 1958 to establish the United Arab Republic, but in 1961, Syria announced its withdrawal from the union.



1967

Following the 1967 Arab–Israeli War, Israel's territorial gains made the situation in the region even more intractable. In 1948, Palestine had already been lost, but in the 1967 war, Israel occupied the territories of several Arab states. What had once been a conflict limited primarily to Palestine escalated after this war into an uncontrollable international crisis.

Before the Six-Day War, the objective had been to drive Israel out of the region—or even eliminate it entirely—but afterward, the main goal became the recovery of the lost territories. Despite demands from the Soviet Union, India, and Arab states for Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands, these efforts proved unsuccessful.

Another major issue arising from the war was the refugee crisis. By the aftermath of the 1967 conflict, the total number of Palestinian refugees had reached approximately 1,300,000.

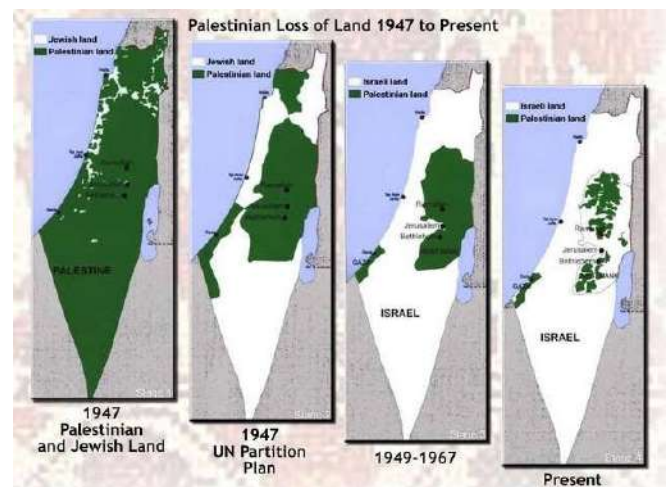


1973



In the 1967 Arab–Israeli War, Israel achieved significant gains. It captured Sinai from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria, and East Jerusalem from Jordan, expanding its territory to four times its pre-war size. In Egypt, Nasser's reputation was severely damaged, while in Syria, Hafez al-Assad, a supporter of the Ba'ath Party, rose to power. However, despite this defeat, the Arab states did not change their stance on the Palestinian cause. What shifted was their priority: their primary goal was no longer solely the Palestinian cause, but rather to reclaim the lost territories. Egypt was willing to make peace with Israel on the condition that Israel withdrew from the occupied territories and even made attempts toward this. However, Israel's refusal to accept this proposal prevented peace from being achieved.

In 1970, there was a change of leadership in Egypt. After Nasser's death due to a heart attack, Anwar Sadat assumed power. However, unlike Nasser, Sadat lacked charisma and failed to serve as a unifying figure for the Arab states. After eliminating all pro-Soviet elements within Egypt, Sadat pursued a policy of rapprochement with the United States. One of the key architects of this rapprochement, Henry Kissinger, made significant efforts to maintain dialogue between Egypt and Israel. However, due to upcoming elections in Israel at the time, these negotiations produced no tangible results.



During this period, Turkey also participated in the Islamic Summit. Turkey stated that it would support the resolutions of the summit only if they were approved and ratified by the United Nations. The reason for this stance was the position of the opposition CHP (Republican People's Party) at the time, which argued that the secular Republic of Turkey should not participate in an Islamic Summit. As a result, the Justice Party government declared that, in anticipation of potential criticism, it would approve decisions taken at the summit only in line with UN resolutions.

The process that began with Balfour continues to this day, despite the existence of concepts such as international law, universal values, and human rights. Israel's expansionist policies persist, while the UN merely watches Israel's acts of terror "with concern."

Following the October 7 Hamas attacks, Israel launched assaults amounting to genocide, prompting South Africa to file a case with the International Criminal Court (ICC). As a result, criminal rulings were issued against Israel's War Cabinet, including Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. However, a group of U.S. Republican senators threatened ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan with "severe sanctions" if he proceeded with international arrest warrants against Netanyahu and other Israeli officials. (AA)



According to a report citing two unnamed Israeli officials, Netanyahu expressed his concerns to President Biden regarding a potential ICC arrest warrant. During the meeting, Netanyahu reportedly asked Biden for assistance in preventing the ICC from issuing such a warrant.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 24, 2024

Mr. Karim A. A. Khan KC
Office of the Prosecutor
International Criminal Court
Oude Waalsdorperweg 10
The Hague, The Netherlands

Dear Mr. Khan,

We write regarding the reports that the International Criminal Court (ICC) may be considering issuing international arrest warrants against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other Israeli officials. Such actions are illegitimate and lack legal basis, and if carried out will result in severe sanctions against you and your institution.

The ICC is attempting to punish Israel for taking legitimate actions of self-defense against their Iranian-backed aggressors. In fact, in your own words, you witnessed "scenes of calculated cruelty" conducted by Hamas in Israel following the October 7 attacks. These arrest warrants would align the ICC with the largest state sponsor of terrorism and its proxy. To be clear, there is no moral equivalence between Hamas's terrorism and Israel's justified response.

The ICC is also prohibited by its charter from proceeding in any case unless the relevant government is unwilling or unable to police themselves. You yourself have said that "Israel has trained lawyers who advise commanders and a robust system intended to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law."¹ By issuing warrants, you would be calling into question the legitimacy of Israel's laws, legal system, and democratic form of government.

Issuing arrest warrants for the leaders of Israel would not only be unjustified, it would expose your organization's hypocrisy and double standards. Your office has not issued arrest warrants for Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei or any other Iranian official, Syrian President Bashar al Assad or any other Syrian official, or Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh or any other Hamas official. Nor have you issued an arrest warrant for the genocidal General Secretary of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, or any other Chinese official.

Finally, neither Israel nor the United States are members of the ICC and are therefore outside of your organization's supposed jurisdiction. If you issue a warrant for the arrest of the Israeli leadership, we will interpret this not only as a threat to Israel's sovereignty but to the sovereignty of the United States. Our country demonstrated in the American Service-Members' Protection Act the lengths to which we will go to protect that sovereignty.

The United States will not tolerate politicized attacks by the ICC on our allies. Target Israel and we will target you. If you move forward with the measures indicated in the report, we will move to end all American support for the ICC, sanction your employees and associates, and bar you and your families from the United States. You have been warned.

¹ <https://www.ahf.org/en/story/2023/12/1144342>

² <https://www.sco.gov.uk/newsroom/press-releases/2024/04/24/us-senators-threaten-icc-prosecutor>

Sincerely,

Tom Cotton
United States Senator

Marsha Blackburn
United States Senator

Ted Budd
United States Senator

Ted Cruz
United States Senator

Pete Ricketts
United States Senator

Rick Scott
United States Senator

Mitch McConnell
United States Senator

Katie Boyd Britt
United States Senator

Kevin Cramer
United States Senator

Bill Hagerty
United States Senator

Marco Rubio
United States Senator

Tim Scott
United States Senator

Capital : Jerusalem
Population : 4.900.000
Languages : Arabic, Hebrew, English
Religion : Islam 75%, Jewish 17%, Christian and other religions 8%
Area : 5.800 km²
Form of Government : Parliamentary Democracy



It takes its name from the Philistines, who arrived in the region by sea during the Migration Period in the 12th century. Since prehistoric times, various tribes and peoples have settled in this land through migrations, and it has repeatedly been subjected to invasions and conquests by other dominant powers reacting to these movements. Two key reasons for this are, first, the region's wealth and strategic importance within the Arab world, and second, its significant role in the birth and development of the three major Abrahamic religions as well as the sacred sites it contains.

The history of the peoples living in Palestine, as well as the political powers that established dominance there through invasions or occupations, stretches far back into antiquity. The region is known to be one of the earliest inhabited areas on Earth, bearing traces of human culture and civilization from prehistoric times.

After King Saul (Tālūt), the first king of Israel, Prophet David (Dāwūd) ascended the throne, conquered Jerusalem, built a palace there, and made it the capital of his kingdom, ruling from Jerusalem for thirty-three years.

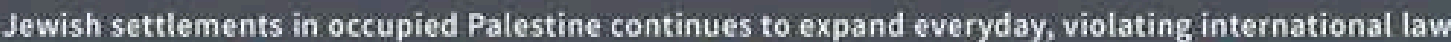
The next period in Palestinian history began when Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire, conquered Babylon in 539 BCE, seizing all its territories. This marked the start of approximately two centuries of Persian rule over the region.

During the reign of the second Caliph of Islam, following the Battle of Yarmouk, in which the Byzantines were defeated, Jerusalem was conquered. Under Muawiya's rule, with the conquest of Ashkelon, Palestine became entirely Islamic territory.

Palestine came under Turkish (Ottoman) rule during the reign of Sultan Selim II, following the Battle of Marj Dabiq. Palestine remained under Ottoman control for nearly 400 years. However, starting with the events of 1916, through the efforts of global powers, waves of migration, the establishment of the State of Israel, and the Zionist settlement expansion policies since 1948, Palestinian lands have been reduced to a mere fraction of their original size. Yet, the struggle of the Palestinian people has persisted to this day. Today, massacres and displacement policies continue on Palestinian soil.



Israel has expropriated nearly 85 percent of 27,000 km² land in the former British Mandate of Palestine, according to the data from Palestine Statistics Center



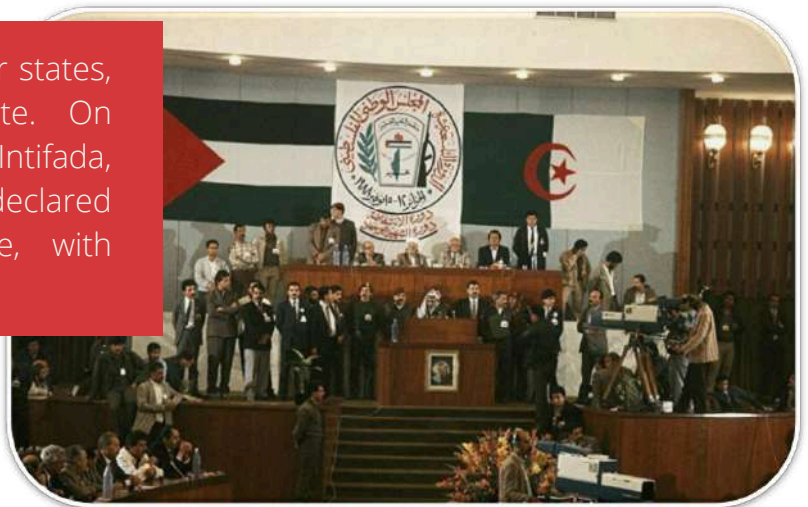
For nearly seventy-five years, the territory of Palestine has witnessed systematic violations of United Nations resolutions and international law, as Israel's expansionist policies in the region continue. Although many countries have expressed opposition to this situation, the responses—particularly from the United States and Western colonial powers—have been weak. In fact, Israel's actions, which amount to genocide and include the killing of Palestinian civilians and ongoing occupation policies, continue to be shielded and protected in the international arena.



Citing the attacks launched on October 7 by Palestinian armed groups under the theme of “Free Palestine”, Zionist Israel—despite decades of forced displacement, massacres, and torture amounting to genocide—has continued to present itself as a victim while relentlessly killing Palestinians and driving them from their land. Pro-Palestine demonstrations that began in Western countries have persisted to this day. The recent atrocities in Rafah, where children, women, and innocent civilians were massacred in front of the world's eyes through live broadcasts, have shown that even conscientious states can no longer turn a blind eye. As a result, Spain, Norway, and Ireland have announced their decision to officially recognize the State of Palestine.



Out of the 193 United Nations member states, 137 recognize Palestine as a state. On November 15, 1988, during the First Intifada, then-Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat declared the independent State of Palestine, with Jerusalem as its capital.

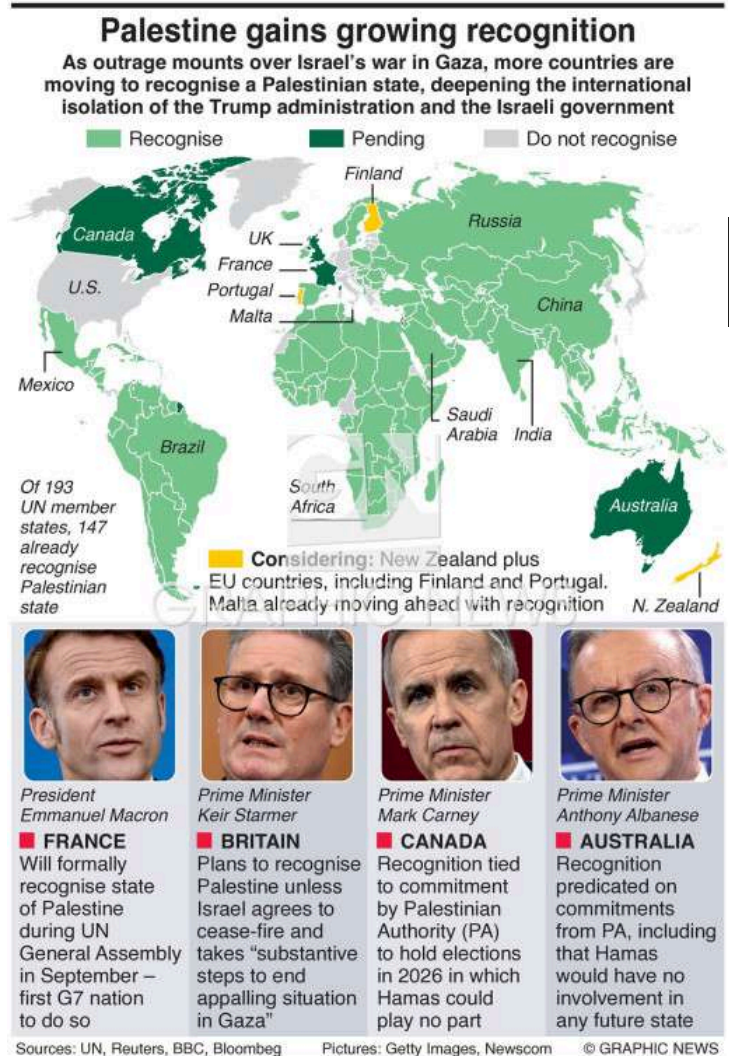


The Declaration of the Independent State of Palestine



The Palestinian Declaration of Independence

Out of the 193 United Nations member states, 137 recognize Palestine as a state. On November 15, 1988, during the First Intifada, then-Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat declared the independent State of Palestine, with Jerusalem as its capital.



ISRAEL'S WAR ON GAZA

Latest figures | October 7, 2023 - August 4, 2025

At least

60,933

Palestinians have been confirmed killed since Israel's war on Gaza began

Thousands of others are still buried under the rubble

of whom

180

have died due to starvation

Including at least

93

 children

Since Israel broke the ceasefire

March 18-August 4, 2025

At least

9,440

people killed

Additionally, nearly 1,000 people either have died from wounds or their bodies have been pulled from beneath rubble

During the ceasefire

January 19-March 17, 2025

At least

170

people killed

Additionally, about 2,200 people either died from their wounds or their bodies were pulled from beneath the rubble

Before the ceasefire

October 7, 2023-January 18, 2025

At least

46,913

people killed



Damage analysis of Copernicus Sentinel-1 satellite data by Corey Scher of the CUNY Graduate Center and Jamon Van Den Hoek of Oregon State University, as of May 2025



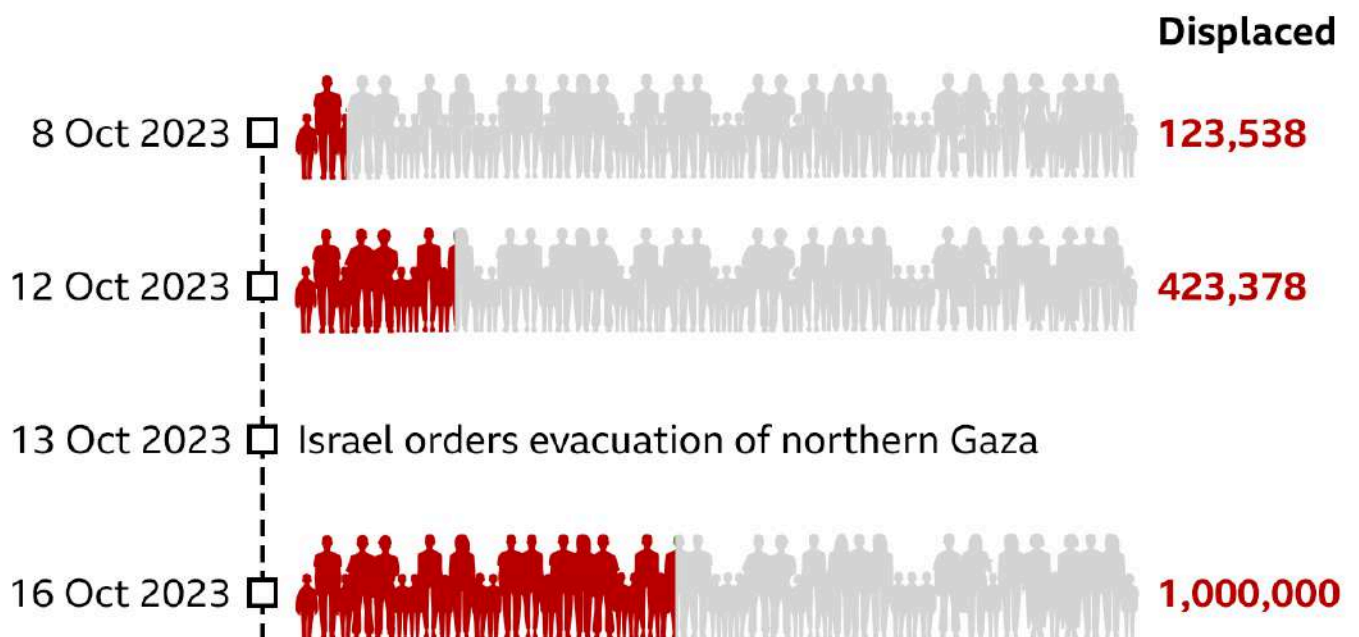
Source: Palestinian Ministry of Health, Gaza Government Media Office | August 4, 2025 | 14:40 GMT

@AJLabs

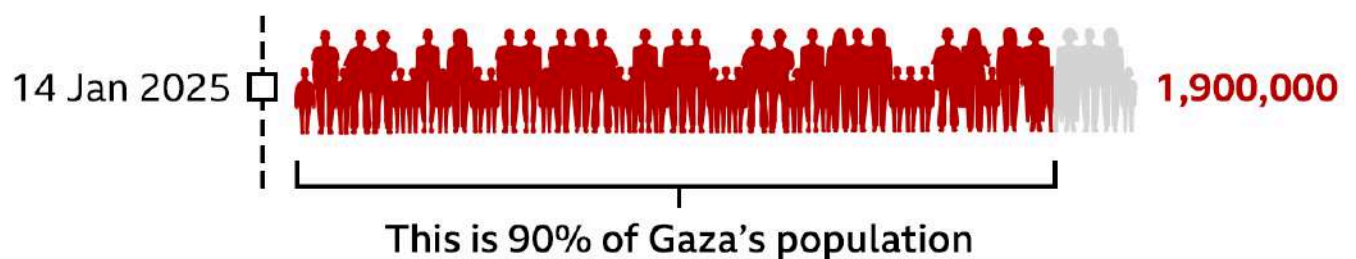


90% of Gaza's population are displaced

Within 10 days of 7 October, more than one million of Gaza's 2.2 million people had been forced to leave their homes

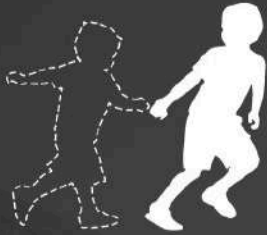


After 15 months, an estimated 1.9m people are internally displaced



Source: UNRWA

B B C



www.dci-palestine.org

3,542

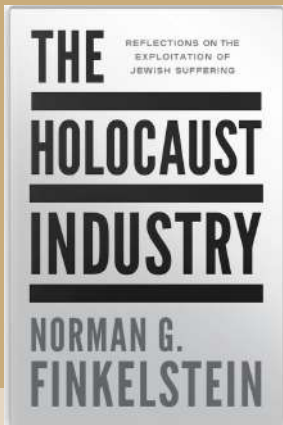
Palestinian children killed in Gaza
Oct. 7-31



Defense for Children
International
PALESTINE

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza

The Holocaust Industry



NORMAN G. FINKELSTEIN

In his iconoclastic and controversial work, Norman G. Finkelstein moves from a critique of the place the Holocaust occupies in global culture to a disturbing examination of Holocaust reparations agreements. He argues that the Holocaust's memory only began to acquire its exceptional contemporary significance after the 1967 Arab–Israeli War, when Israel's growing power aligned it closely with U.S. foreign policy.

Recalling the fraudulent claims of Holocaust impostors like Jerzy Kosinski and Benjamin Wilkomirski, as well as the demagogic narratives of authors such as Daniel Goldhagen, Finkelstein asserts that the real danger to the memory of Nazism's victims comes not from its deniers, but from some of those who most passionately claim to defend it. Drawing on numerous unused sources, he exposes the double pressure exerted on European nations and legitimate Jewish claimants, concluding that the “Holocaust industry” has been transformed into a form of straightforward extortion and blackmail.

Norman G. Finkelstein (December 8, 1953, New York, USA) is a political scientist, author, activist, and academic. He is best known for his work on Zionism, the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and the Holocaust. To date, he has authored six books, which have been translated into more than 50 languages.

On April 21, 2024, Holocaust scholar and prominent pro-Palestinian activist Norman Finkelstein visited the Gaza solidarity encampment at Columbia University. Finkelstein expressed his support and admiration for the student protesters, urging them to focus on bringing the widest possible audience into the Palestinian solidarity movement and emphasizing the vital importance of free speech and academic freedom for the Palestinian cause. His remarks are republished here; the transcript has been edited for length and clarity.

On November 2, 1917, former British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour sent a letter to Lord Jacob Rothschild, a leading figure of the Zionist movement and a member of the prominent Rothschild family, stating:

"His Majesty's Government views 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."

With these words, Balfour explicitly conveyed Britain's support for the creation of Israel.

Kisa Film



100 BALFOUR ROAD



Known in history as the Balfour Declaration, this letter is regarded as the most significant milestone in the process leading to the establishment of the State of Israel. The 67-word Balfour Declaration, which paved the way for the creation of a Jewish state on Palestinian land, marked the first step toward the gradual dispossession and occupation of Palestine following its publication. This pledge, given by the British to the Jewish people, ultimately led to the displacement of large segments of the Palestinian population from their homeland.

The short film "100 Balfour Road", which depicts the historical process of how the Palestinian people were driven from their homes and how oppression was "normalized", has been adapted to the present day, drawing attention to this profound moral issue.

REFERENCES

- Finkelstein, N. G. (2000). The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering. Verso.
- Pappé, I. (2006). The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine. Oneworld Publications.
- Morris, B. (2008). 1948: A History of the First Arab-Israeli War. Yale University Press.
- Khalidi, R. (2020). The Hundred Years' War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917–2017. Metropolitan Books.
- Gelvin, J. L. (2014). The Israel-Palestine Conflict: One Hundred Years of War (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Smith, C. D. (2021). Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict: A History with Documents (10th ed.). Bedford/St. Martin's.
- Shlaim, A. (2014). The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World. Penguin Books.
- United Nations. (1947). United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 (Partition Plan). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/>
- United Nations. (2023). Reports of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/>
- International Criminal Court. (2023). Situation in the State of Palestine. ICC Case Files.
- BBC News. (2023). Israel-Gaza: Timeline of the Conflict. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/>
- Al Jazeera. (2023). Palestine Timeline and History Reports. Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/>
- Eyicil, A. (2020). Siyasi Tarih 1789–1939 (3. b.). Ankara: Altınordu Yayınları. s.113
- Armaoğlu, F. (1997). 19. Yüzyıl Siyasi Tarihi(1789–1914). Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu. s.253–265
- Arsel, İ. (1999). Arap Milliyetçiliği ve Türkler (6. b.). İstanbul: Kaynak Yayınları.s.194
- Sander, O. (2020)Siyasi Tarih İlkçağdan 1918'e (33. b.). Ankara: İmge Kitapevi.). s.382
- Saygın, A.G, Saygın,M. (2016). Sykes-Picot Gizli Antlaşmasının 100. Yılında Ortadoğu ve Türkiye Uluslararası Sempozyumu. Ankara: Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Yayınları. s.121
- http://insamer.com/tr/ortadogunun-kaderini-degistiren-mektup-balfour-deklarasyonu_965.html. (2021, 04 12 adresinden alındı)
- Garaudy, R. (2011). İlahi Mesajlar Toprağı-Filistin (1. b.). İstanbul: Türk Edebiyatı Vakfı Yayınları, s.262
- İvanov, İvanov, S. (2021). İran Tarihi-En Eski Çağlardan Yirminci Yüzyıla-. (H. Demiroğlu, Çev.) İstanbul: Selenge Yayınları. s.413–427
- Sander, O. Siyasi Tarih (1918–1994). Ankara: İmge Ajans.(1996) s.70
- Arı, T. (2012). Geçmişten Günümüze Oradoğu Siyaset,Savaş,Diplomasi (Cilt 1.). Bursa: MKM Yayın. s.273
- Armaoğlu, F. (2019). Filistin Meselesi ve Arap-İsrail Savaşları (1948–1988)9 (5. b.). İstanbul: Kronik Kitap, s.96
- McNeill, W. (2002). Dünya Tarihi (6. b.). (A. Şenel, Çev.) Ankara: İmge Kitabevi.
- Özmen, S. (2001). Ortadoğu'da Etnik,Dini Çatışmalar ve İsrail. İstanbul: IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, s.201
- Gürün, K. (1983). Dış İlişkiler ve Türk Politikası(1939 dan Günümüze Kadar). Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Yayınları:531, s.297–299
- Arı, T. (2012). Geçmişten Günümüze Oradoğu Siyaset,Savaş,Diplomasi (Cilt 1.). Bursa: MKM Yayın. s.273

REFERENCES

- [Armaoğlu, F. \(2019\). Filistin Meselesi ve Arap-İsrail Savaşları \(1948-1988\)9 \(5. b.\). İstanbul: Kronik Kitap, s.96](#)
- [https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/abd-li-senatorler-ucm-bassavcisini-netanyahu-hakkinda-tutuklama-karari-cikarmamasi-icin-tehdit-etti/3211647](#)
- [https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/arap-ulkeleriyle-israilin-son-savasi-yom-kippur/1274291](#)
- [https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/norvec-irlanda-ve-ispanyadan-filistin-adimi-hangi-ulkeler-filistini-taniyor-859050.html](#)
- [https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/filistin-devletinin-taninmasi-dunya-gundeminde/3226902#:~:text=Kanada%2C%20Avustralya%2C%20Hollanda%2C%20%C4%B0talya,abon elere%20sunulan%20haberler%2C%20%C3%B6zetlenerek%20yay%C4%B1mlanmaktad%C4%B1r.](#)
- [https://www.ntv.com.tr/galeri/dunya/filistini-devlet-olarak-taniyan-ve-tanimayan-ulkeler,H_c1n8nRsEOXFO0l5EFG1g/SGK-4SdldkGRqIMqEjdIpw](#)
- [https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/bagimsizlik-yolunda-silahli-mucadeleden-siyasi-mucadeleye-filistin-kurtulus-orgutu-60-yasinda/3237727](#)
- [https://www.mucerret.com/yazarlar/filistini-hatirlamanin-kisa-tarihi/](#)
- [https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/filistin](#)



DÜŞÜNCE

DÜNYA'DAN BİR HABER