| Control of the Land | Comparative Populations | Number of Refugees | Number of Settlements |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1947 Partition Plan | 1921-22 Census | 1947-49 Dislocation | 1967-77 |
| 56% of Palestine for Jews (at the | 668,000 Arabic-speaking | About 750,000 Palestinian | 50,000 Jewish settlers in East |
| time, Jews owned 6% of the land | Palestinians (among whom were | refugees in Gaza, West Bank, | Jerusalem & 7,000 Jewish settlers |
| yet comprised about 30% of the | 71,000 Christians) & 85,000 Jews | Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, etc. | in Gaza and West Bank |
| population). 44% of the land for | | | |
| the Palestinians | <u>1945</u> | 120-150,000 Palestinian refugees | 1977 "Earthquake" Election |
| | 1,400,000 Palestinians (including | in Israel (they became Israeli | The Likud part (Menachem Begin |
| After the War (1949) | 139,000 Christians) & 560,000 | citizens) | as Prime Minister) first gained |
| 78% of Palestine controlled by | Jews | | political control in 1977 (Labor |
| Israel & 22% of the land remained | | Jewish Refugees | Party before) and increased |
| for the Palestinians (West Bank | <u>2004</u> | Israel accepts numbers of Jewish | settlement activity dramatically |
| and East Jerusalem under the | 3,685,000 Palestinians in the West | refugees from the Arab and larger | |
| control of Jordan, and Gaza under | Bank and Gaza (about 48,000 | world (over 500,000 in the | <u>1990</u> |
| Egypt). | Christians) and ca. 1,200,000 | immediate years after 1948) | Ca. 80,000 settlers in Gaza/WB, |
| | Israeli Palestinians (ca. 100,000 | | 120,000 settlers in E. Jerusalem & |
| Six-Day War in 1967 | Christians) | 1967 Dislocation | 3,000 settlers in Golan Heights |
| Israel occupied the West Bank | | An additional 250,000 Palestinian | |
| (including East Jerusalem), Gaza | <u>Current Populations</u> | refuges resulting from the Six-Day | <u>2005</u> |
| Strip, and the Golan Heights | Of total population in Israel, 5.9 m | War in June 1967 | Israel withdrew 7-8,000 settlers |
| (from Syria). | are Jews, 1.4 m are Palestinians, | | from Gaza & some from West |
| | and ca. 359,000 are other. Jewish | Palestinian Refugees Today (2014) | Bank |
| <u>Current Security Barrier</u> (2002) | population includes Jewish | Roughly 5,000,000 Palestinian | |
| It will separate ca. 25% of the | settlers. | refugees, with 1.4 million stilling | <u>2017</u> (B'tselem) |
| West Bank from the Palestinians | | living in camps. | ca. 413,400 settlers in West Bank |
| (UN report estimates that over | In Occupied Territories, there are | | ca. 209,270 settlers in East |
| 500,000 Palestinians will be | about 4.4 m. Palestinians & with | Contentious Issue | Jerusalem (370,000 Palestinians) |
| affected by the barrier). | Israeli Palestinians total of 5.8 m. | "Right of Return" for Palestinian | ca. 20,000 settlers in Golan Hts |
| | | refugees (see U.N. Resolution 194, | Total: ca. 642,670 settlers ¹ |
| | Contentious Issue | art.11guaranteeing right of return | |
| | Israel wants a Jewish majority and | for displaced Palestinians). | Israel annexed E. Jerusalem in |
| | worries about demographic trends. | | 1967 against international law. |
| | By 2020 Palestinians will | | Since then Israel has annexed |
| | outnumber Jews. | | over 6,000 acres of land in the |
| | | | Jerusalem area on which to build |
| | | | Jewish settlements. |
| | | | |

¹ The effects of increased settlements are manifold: appropriation of land, destruction of olive groves, demolition of houses, use of water resources, construction of major roads into the occupied territories, numerous military outposts and checkpoints in the West Bank and Gaza, restriction of travel for Palestinians, and frequent use of closure and curfews in the Palestinian areas.