



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Charles University in Prague

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Jerusalem

14.4. 2020

Outline

- Final paper proposals
- Jerusalem as a point of contestation
- The Old City
- East and West Jerusalem
- Demography

Final paper proposals

- Non-academic sources are valid
- But you still need to list at least 5 academic sources
- Academic sources:
 - google scholar as a starting point
- Questions?

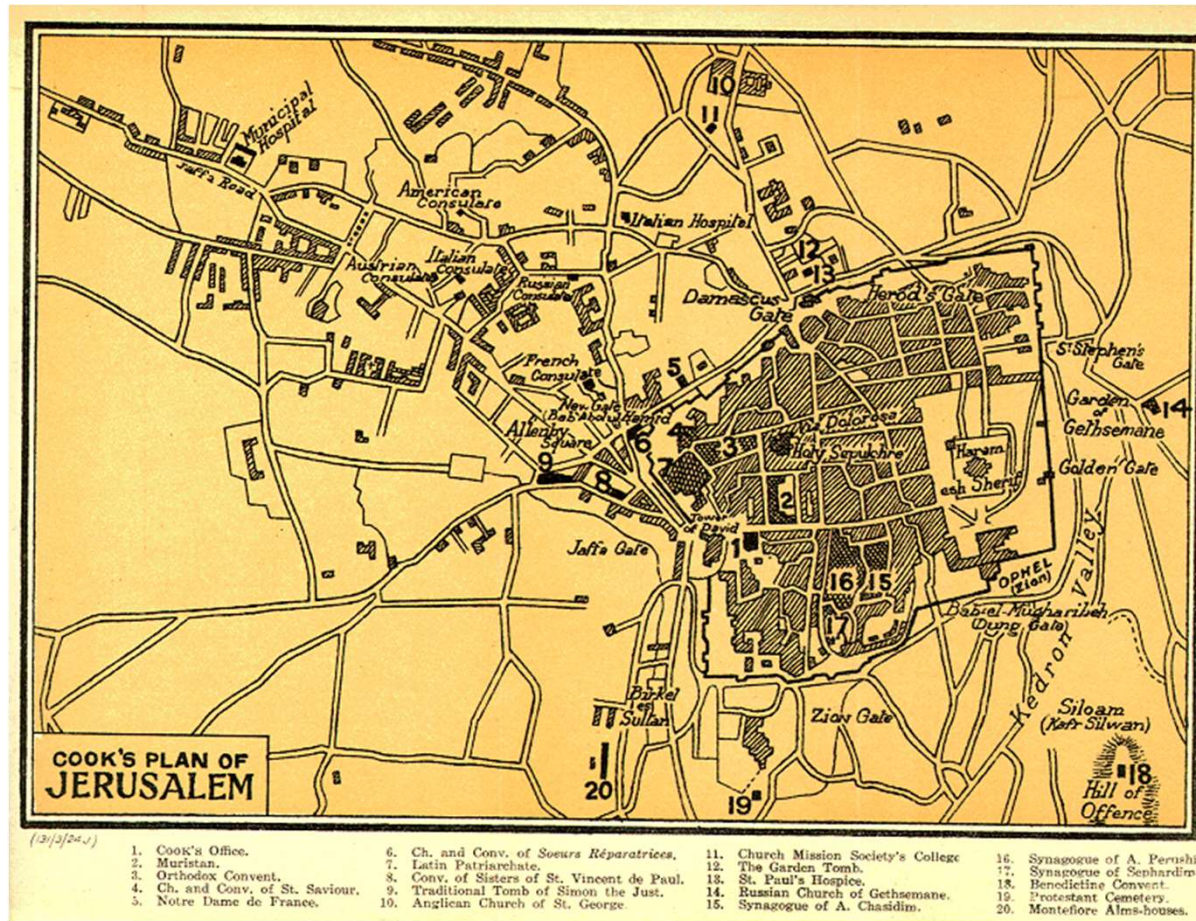
Final Papers

- Due on May 31
- Those who receive less than 60 %, i.e. 15 points, will be able to resubmit the paper; nonetheless, in that case, the best possible grade will be B

Jerusalem



- Why is Jerusalem so politically laden city?





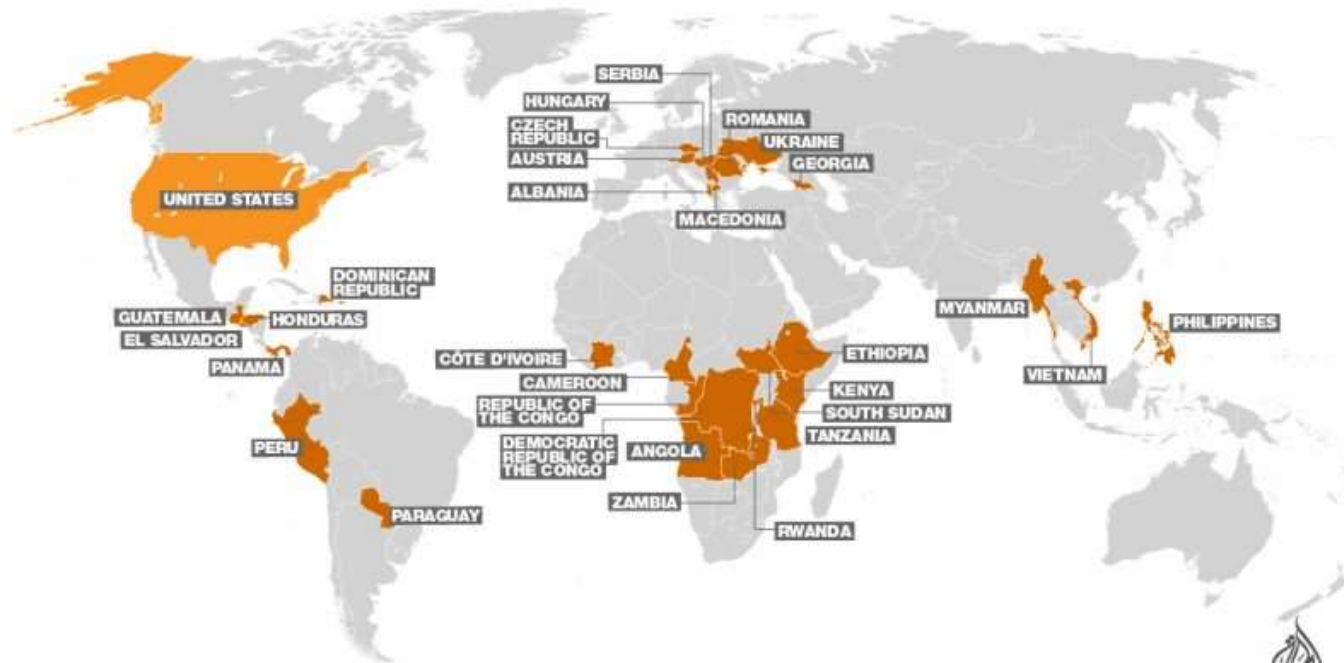




Who attended the US embassy Jerusalem opening?

May 14 event took place amid deadly protests at the Gaza-Israel border.

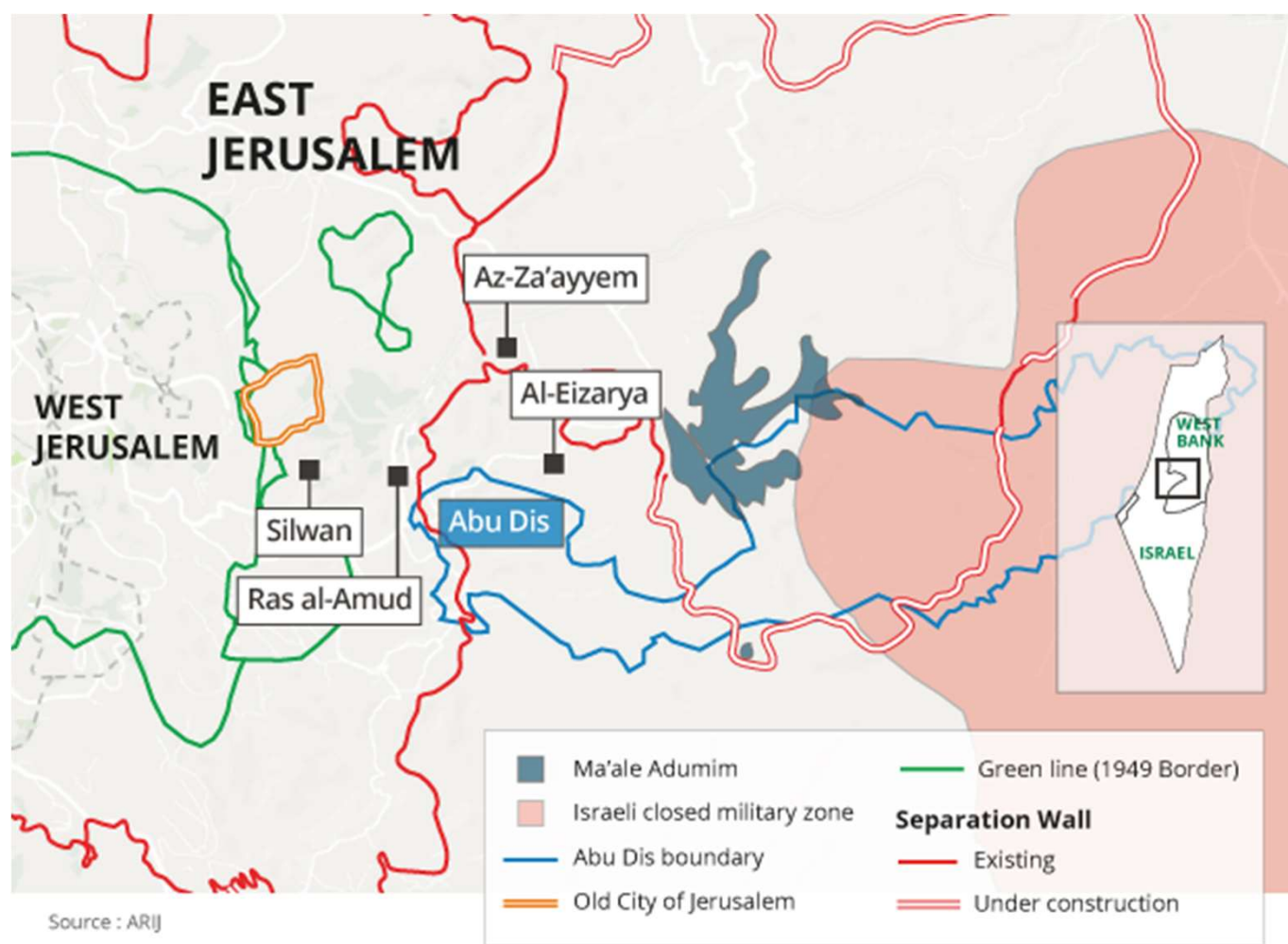
Attendees as announced by the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



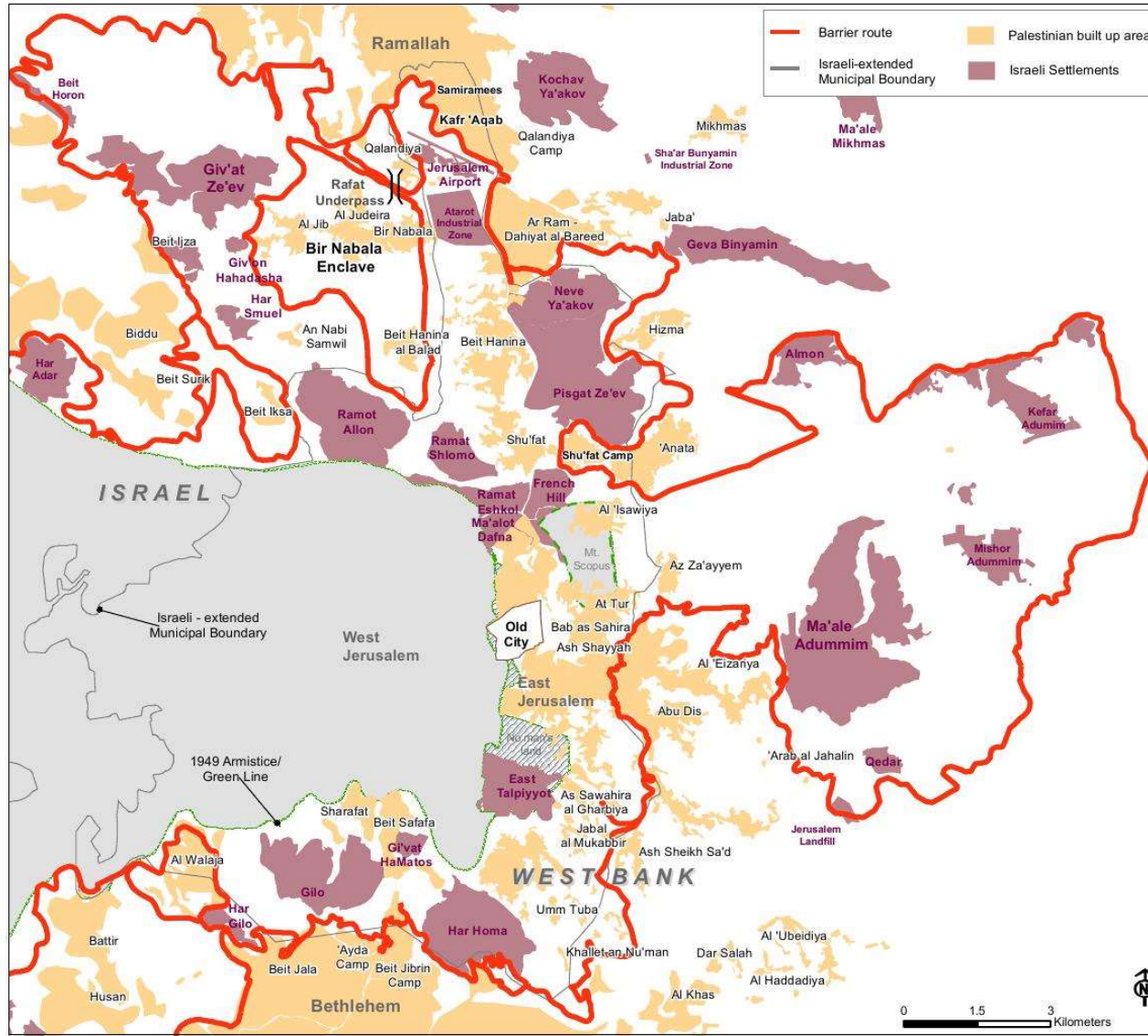
SOURCE: ISRAEL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



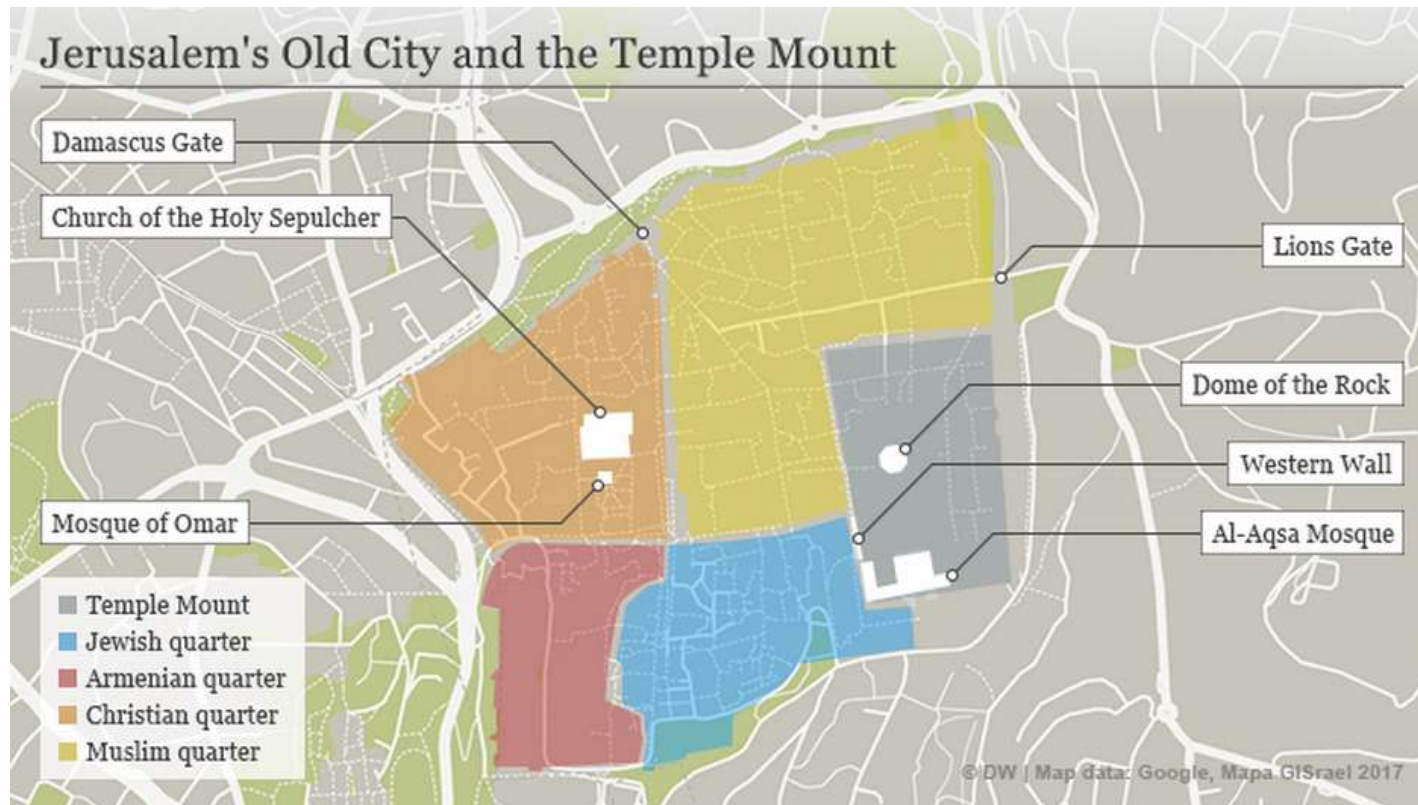
@AJLabs ALJAZEERA



East Jerusalem 2007

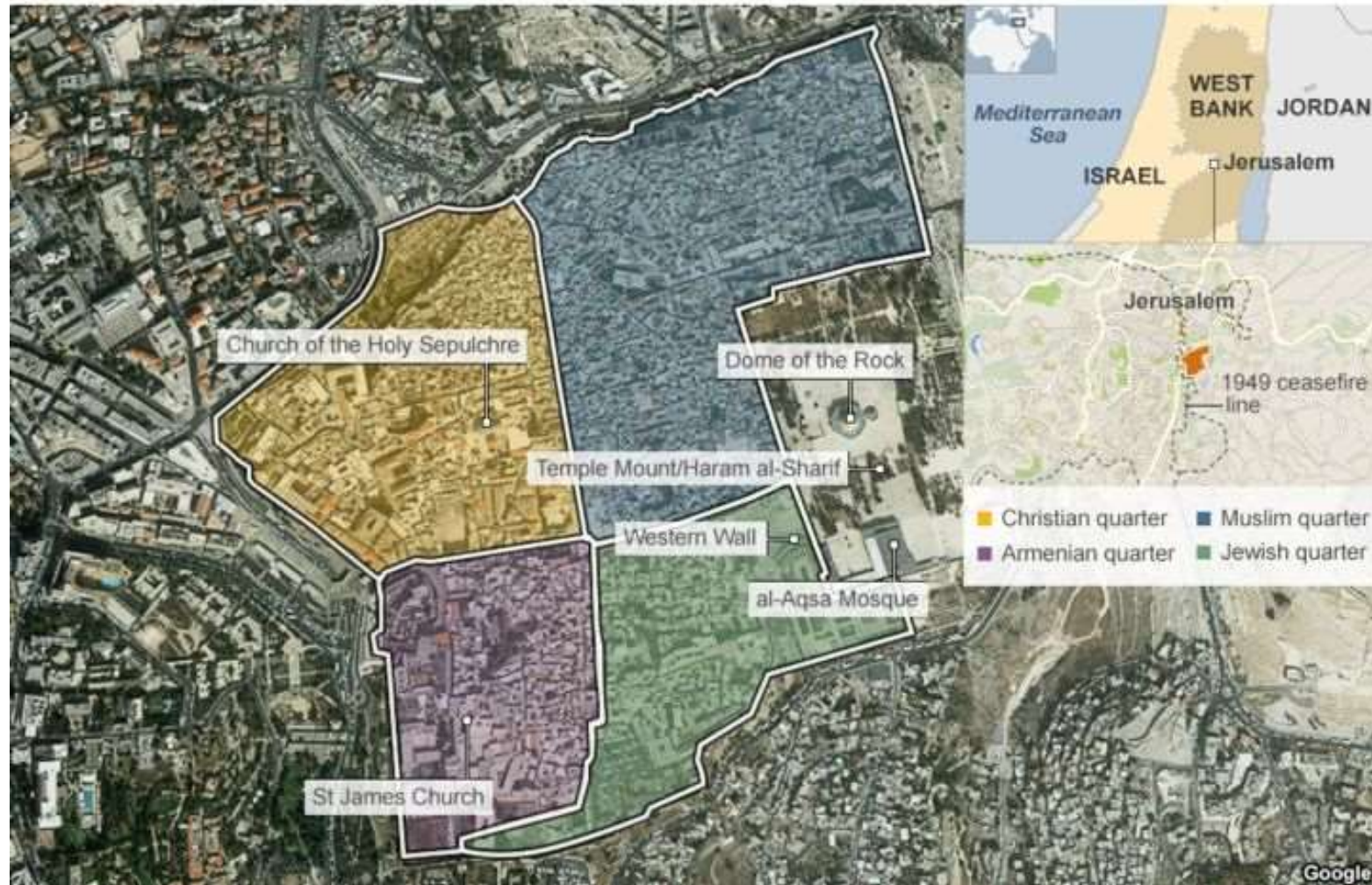


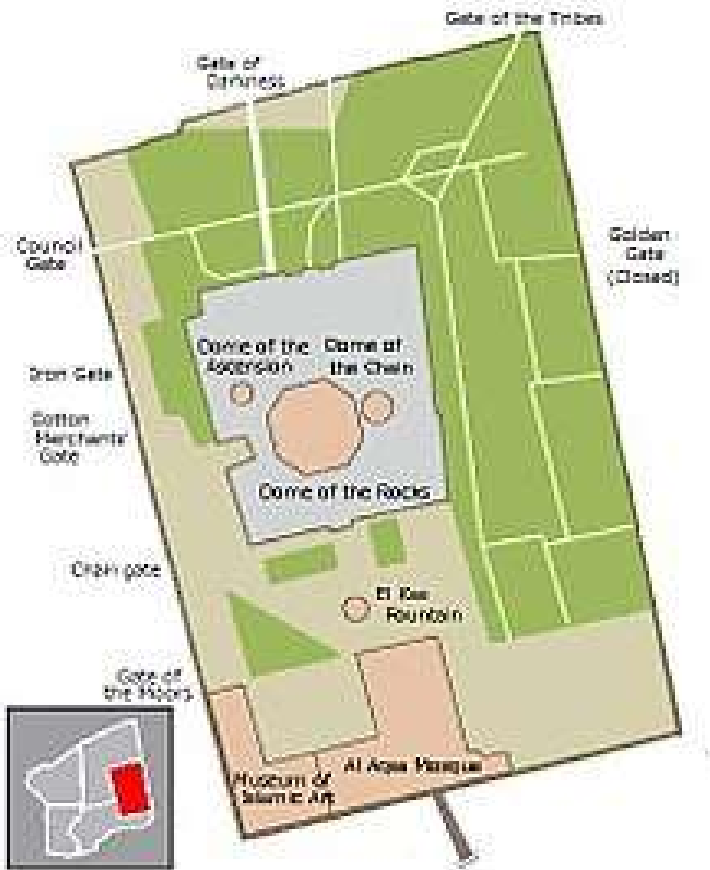
Old City





Key holy sites in Jerusalem's Old City





Old City - Temple Mount

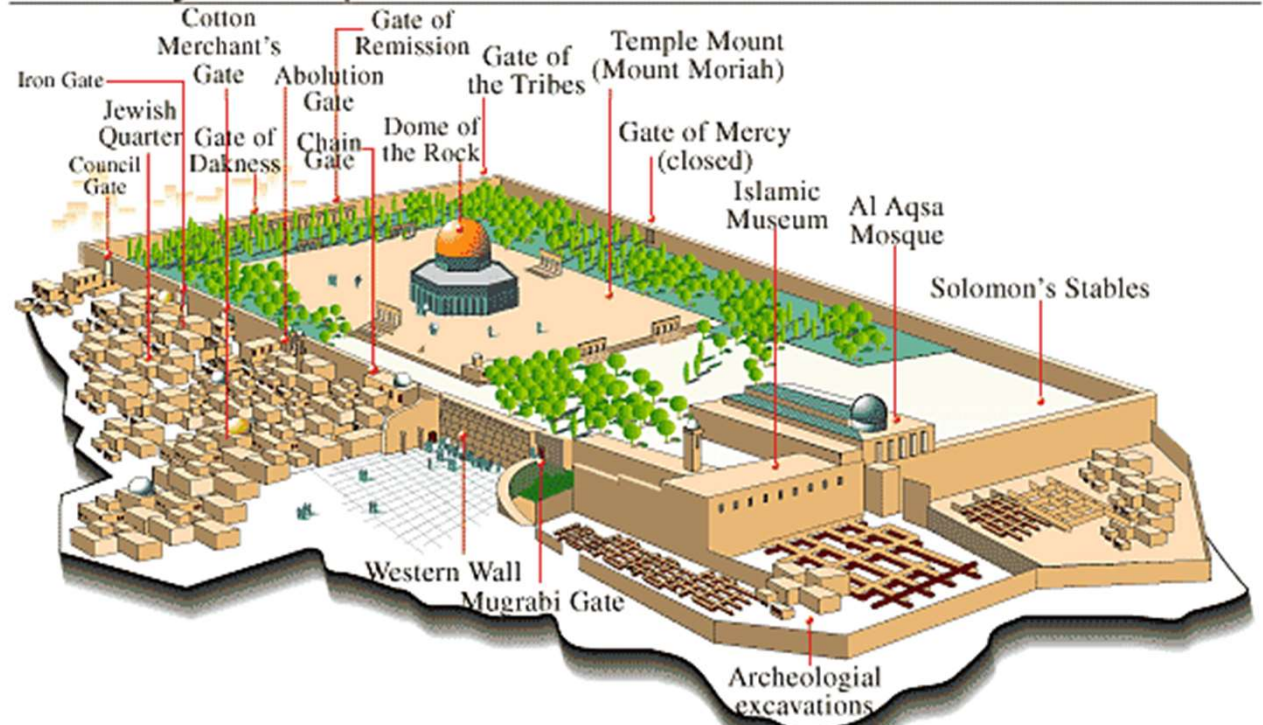


Illustration: Ninio



Group discussion

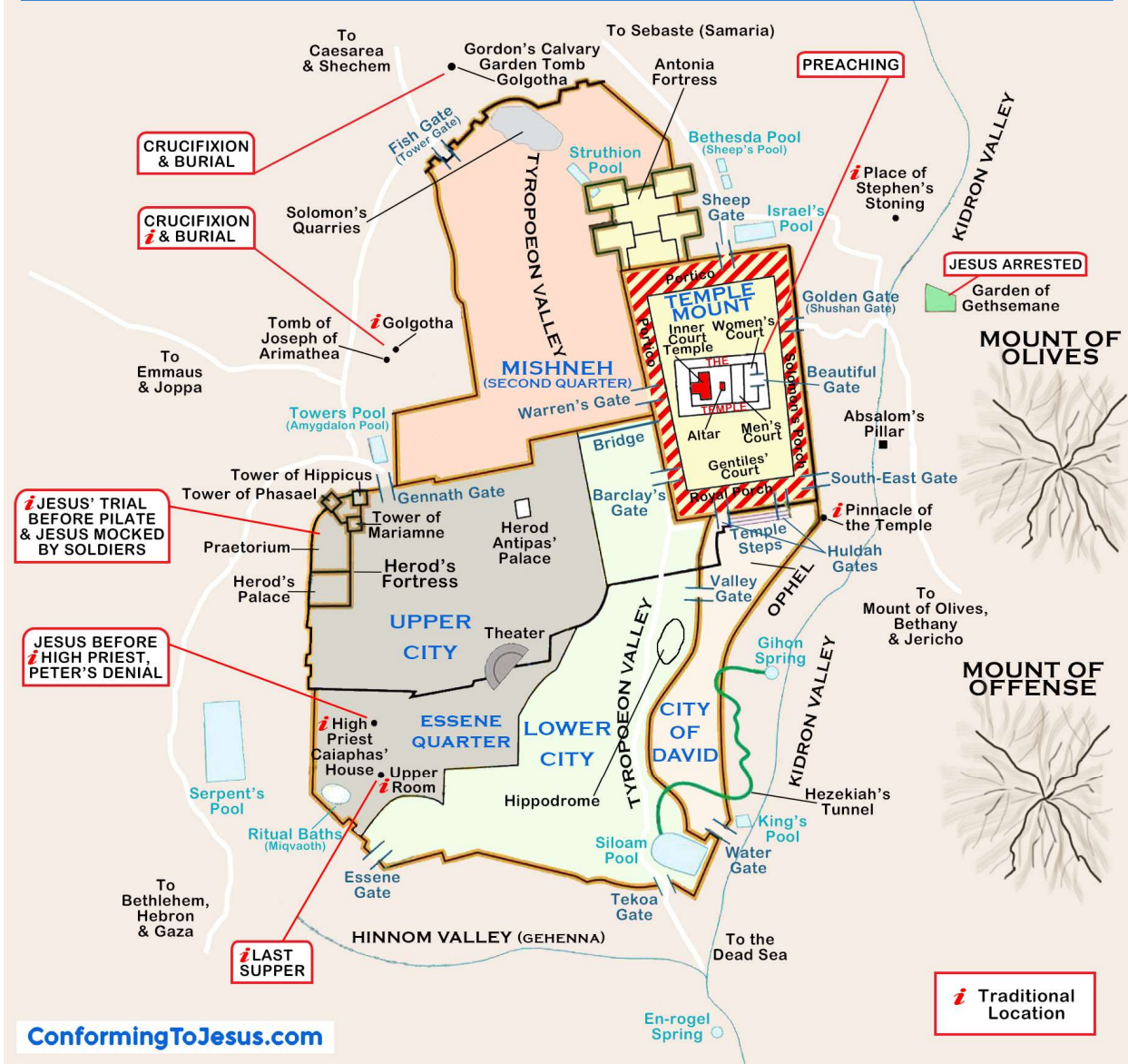
- Why is the Temple Mount so contested and sensitive?
- Why do the Palestinians (and many Muslims around the world) perceive the current situation as problematic?
- What do many Israelis (and Jews globally) perceive the current situation as unfair?
- What is your take on these positions?



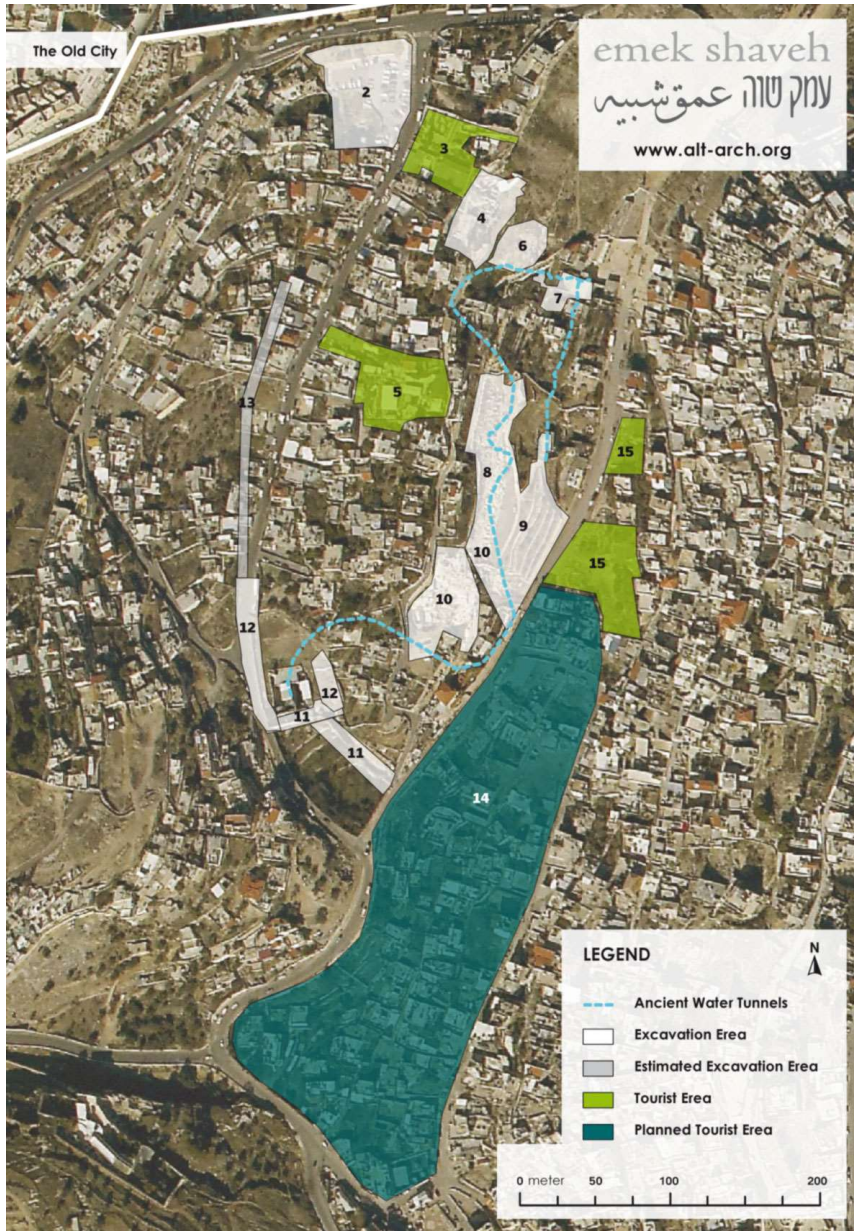


- Based on the Emek Shaveh report, in what ways are archeological excavations political?

JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF JESUS







ANCIENT JERUSALEM IS RISING - BECOME PART OF BIBLICAL PROPHECY

▶▶▶ Temple Mount

ONGOING EXCAVATIONS
"Shake off your dust, arise, sit enthroned O Jerusalem!" (Isaiah 52:2)

PILGRIM'S ASCENT
"Build up, build up, prepare the road! Remove the stones and obstacles out of the way of my people." (Isaiah 57:14)

PALACE OF DAVIDIC DYNASTY
"The city will be rebuilt on her ruins, and the palace will stand in its proper place." (Jeremiah 30:18)

POOL OF SILOAM
"He also repaired the wall of the Pool of Siloam, by the King's Garden, as far as the steps going down from the City of David." (Nehemiah 3:15)

GIHON SPRING
Solomon was anointed as king at the Gihon Spring (1 Kings 1:38)

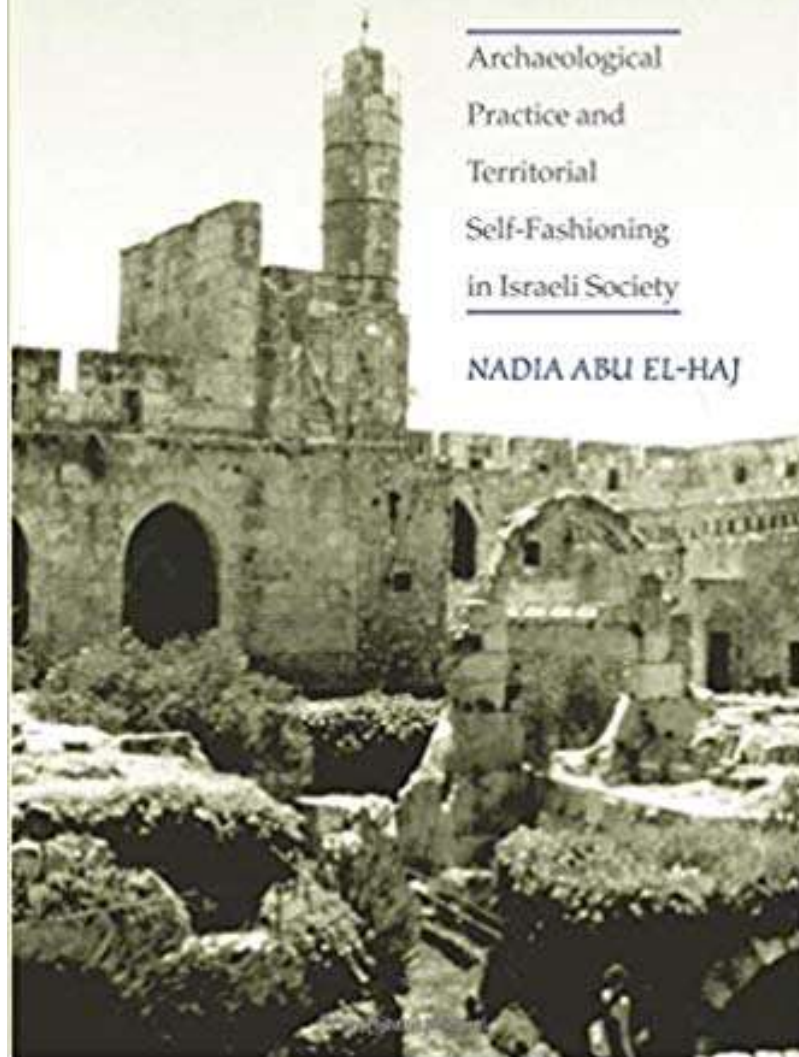
ANCIENT
JERUSALEM
CITY OF DAVID

Copyrighted Material

FACTS ON THE GROUND

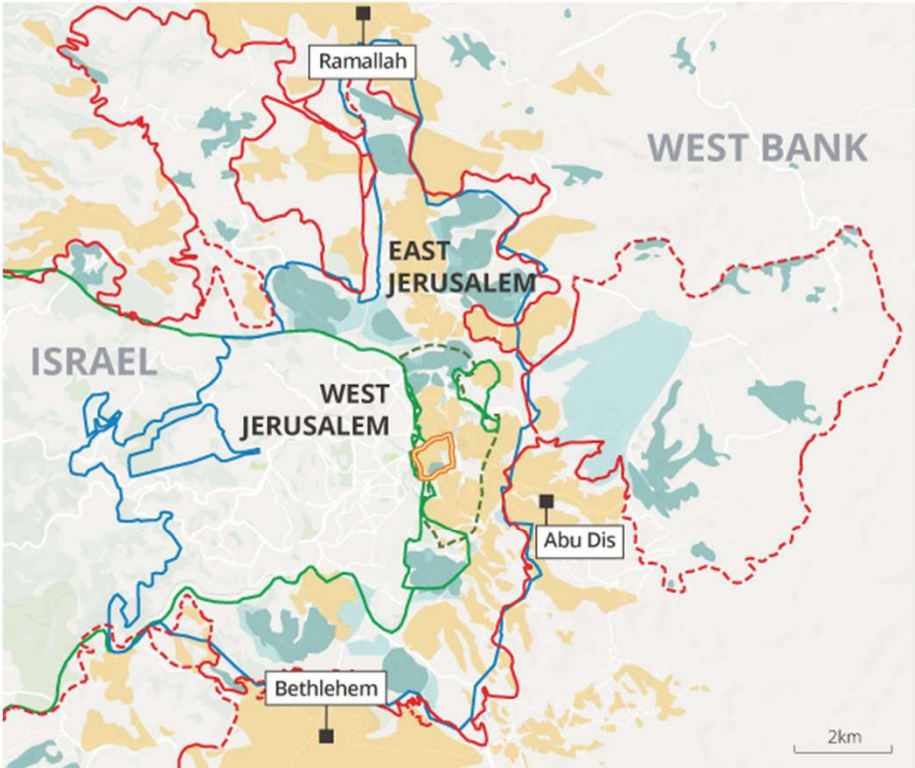
Archaeological
Practice and
Territorial
Self-Fashioning
in Israeli Society

NADIA ABU EL-HAJ



East vs West

Greater Jerusalem: A city divided



Israeli built-up area	Jordanian Jerusalem
Israeli planned building	Green line (1949 Border)
Palestinian built-up area	Separation Wall
Municipal boundary	Existing
Old City of Jerusalem	Under construction

Source: Ir Amim

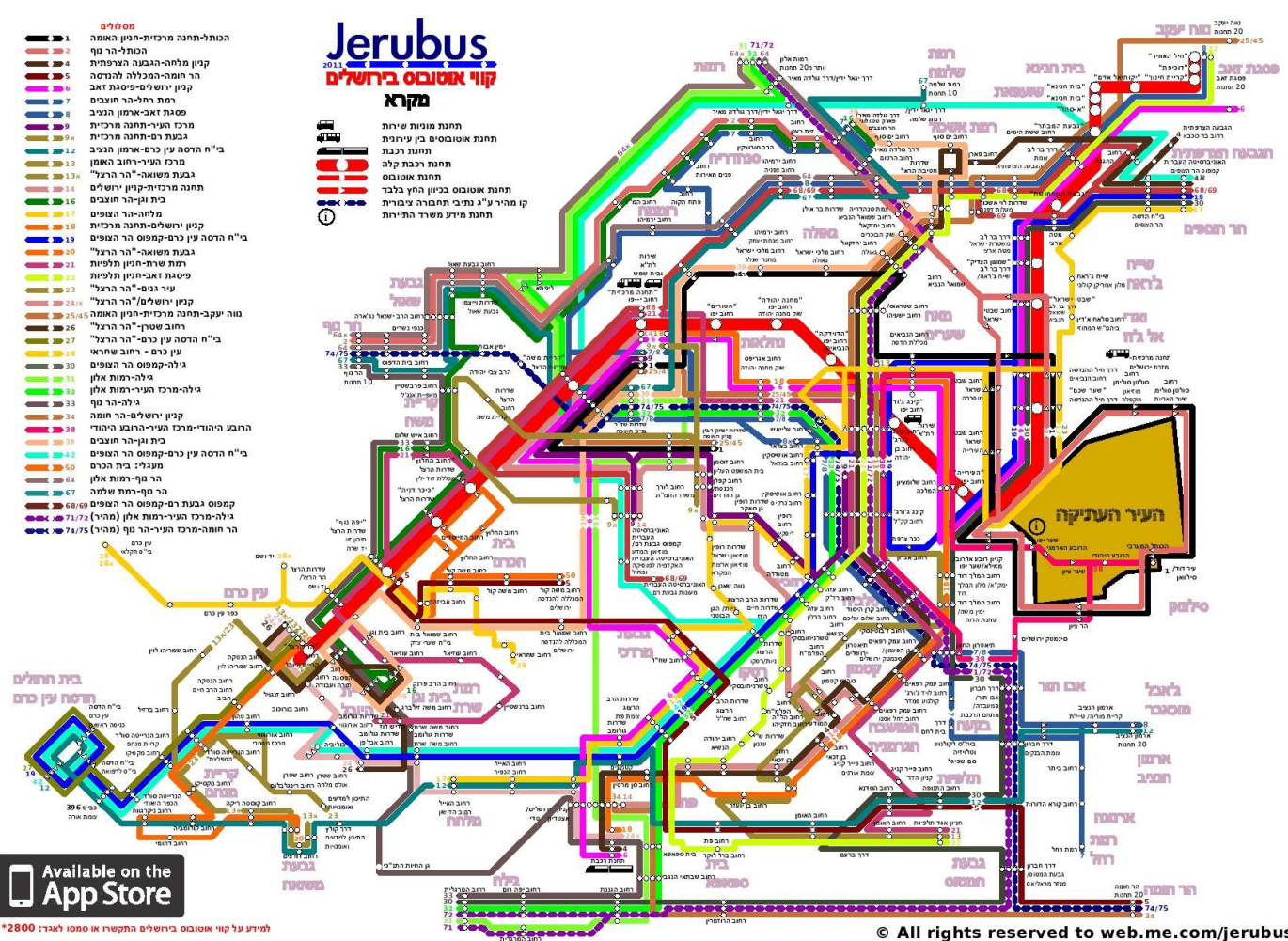


Light Rail



Group discussion

- What is so problematic about the Light Rail according to Baumann?
 - What kind of evidence does she provide?
- What do you think about her claims?
- How does the Light Rail tie into or defy the divisions of Jerusalem discussed by other texts?



- סמלים**
- 1 הכותל-תחנה מרכזית-תחנת האמה
 - 2 הכותל-הר נף
 - 3 קניון מלחה-הגבעה הרצפית
 - 4 הר חומה-הגליל והמסע
 - 5 קניון ירושלים-פיסגת זאב
 - 6 רמת דובי-הר חוצבים
 - 7 פסגת זאב-אתון המצב
 - 8 מרכז העיר-תחנה מרכזית
 - 9 גבעת רם-תחנה מרכזית
 - 10 ב"ח הדסה עין כרם-אתון המצב
 - 11 מרכז העיר-רחוב האמון
 - 12 גבעת משואה-ה"ר הרצל"
 - 13 תחנה מרכזית-קניון ירושלים
 - 14 בית וק-הר חוצבים
 - 15 מלחה-הר המצבים
 - 16 קניון ירושלים-תחנה מרכזית
 - 17 ב"ח הדסה עין כרם-קמפוס הר המצבים
 - 18 גבעת משואה-ה"ר הרצל"
 - 19 רמת שרת-תחנת תלפיות
 - 20 פיסגת זאב-תחנת תלפיות
 - 21 עיר גנים-ה"ר הרצל"
 - 22 קניון ירושלים-ה"ר הרצל"
 - 23 נוה עקיב-תחנה מרכזית-תחנת האמה
 - 24 ב"ח הדסה עין כרם-ה"ר הרצל"
 - 25 עין כרם - רחוב שחאי
 - 26 גילה-קמפוס הר המצבים
 - 27 גילה-רמת אלון
 - 28 גילה-מרכז העיר-תחנת אלון
 - 29 גילה-הר נף
 - 30 קניון ירושלים-הר חומה
 - 31 החצוב-היהודי-מרכז העיר-החצוב היהודי
 - 32 בית וק-הר חוצבים
 - 33 ב"ח הדסה עין כרם-קמפוס הר המצבים
 - 34 מעגלי בית הכרם
 - 35 הר נף-תחנת אלון
 - 36 קמפוס גבעת רם-קמפוס הר המצבים
 - 37 גילה-מרכז העיר-תחנת אלון (מבין)
 - 38 הר חומה-מרכז העיר-הר נף (מבין)

Jerubus
 2011
קווי אוטובוס בירושלים
מקרא

תחנת מניית שירות
 תחנת אוטובוסים בין עירונית
 תחנת רכבת
 תחנת רכבת קלה
 תחנת אוטובוס
 תחנת אוטובוס בכיכב החץ הלבן
 קו מהיר ע"ג נתיבי התחבורה ציבורית
 תחנת מידע משדר התיירות

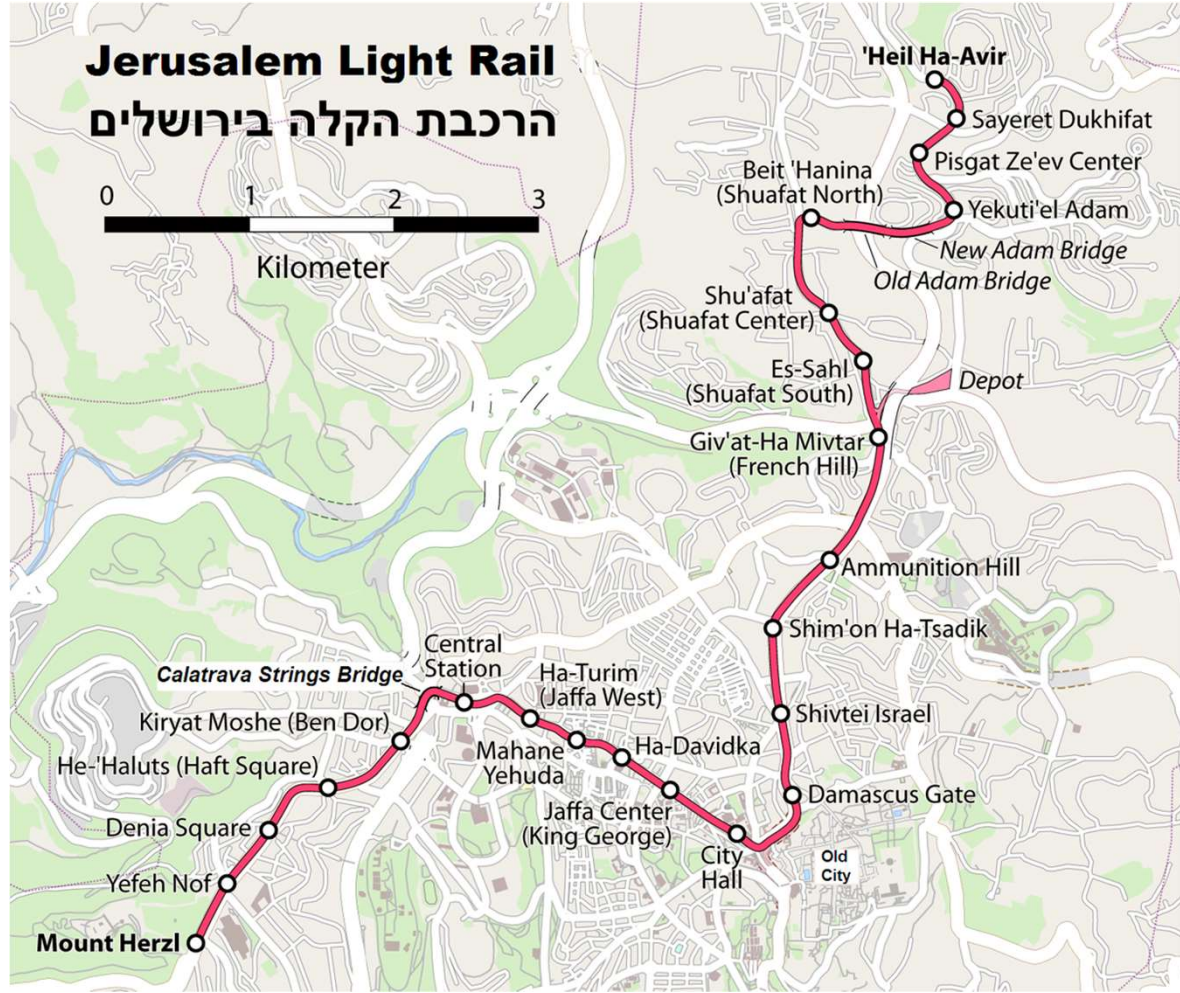
Available on the App Store

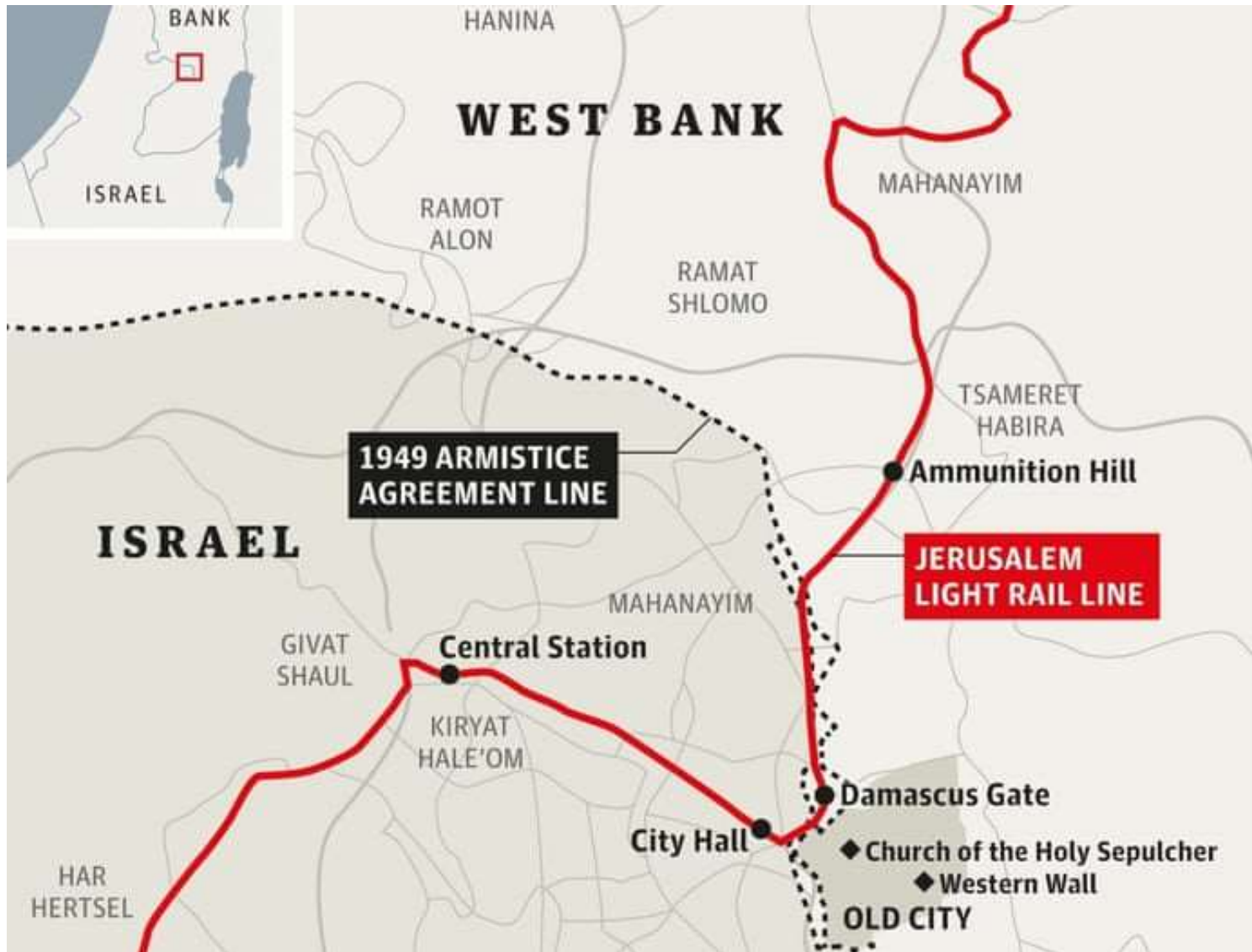
לידוע על קווי אוטובוס בירושלים הקהשוא אוטו לראי: 2800*

© All rights reserved to web.me.com/jerubus

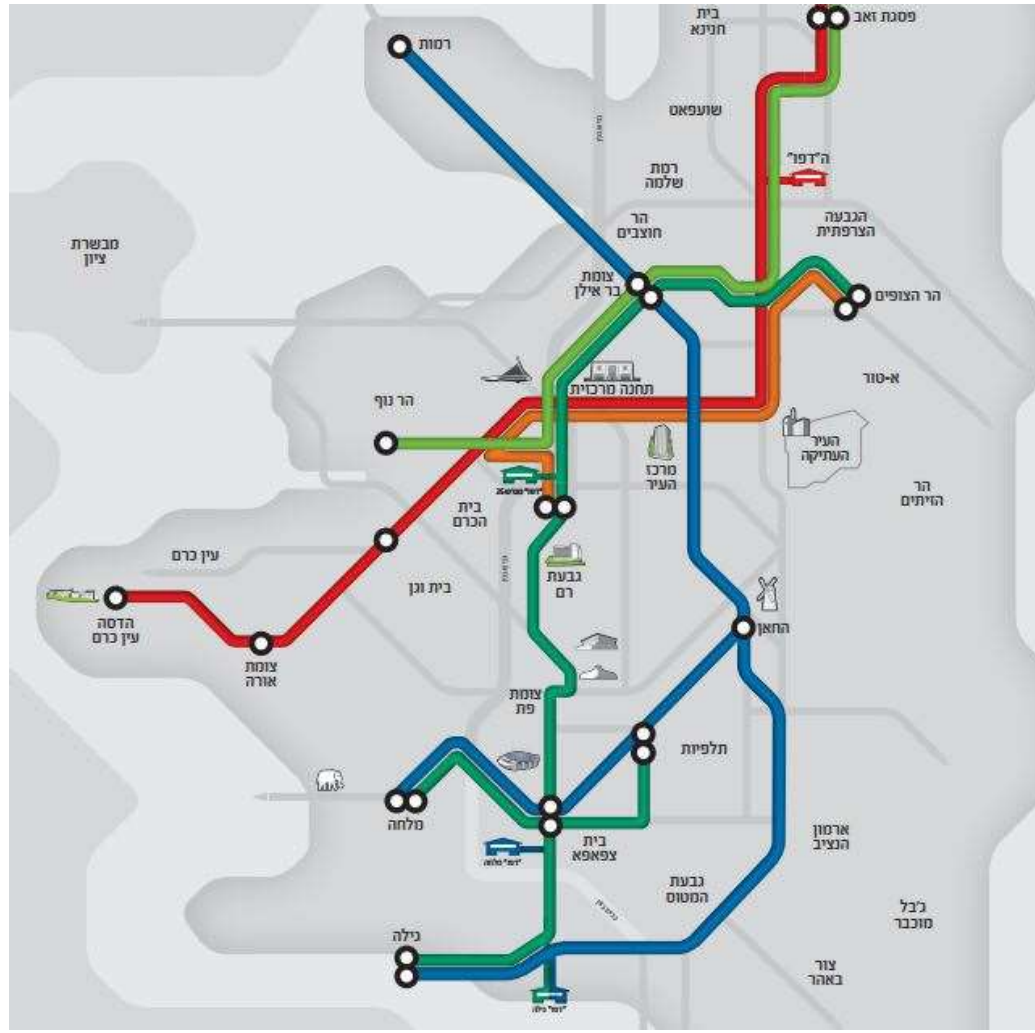
Jerusalem Light Rail

הרכבת הקלה בירושלים

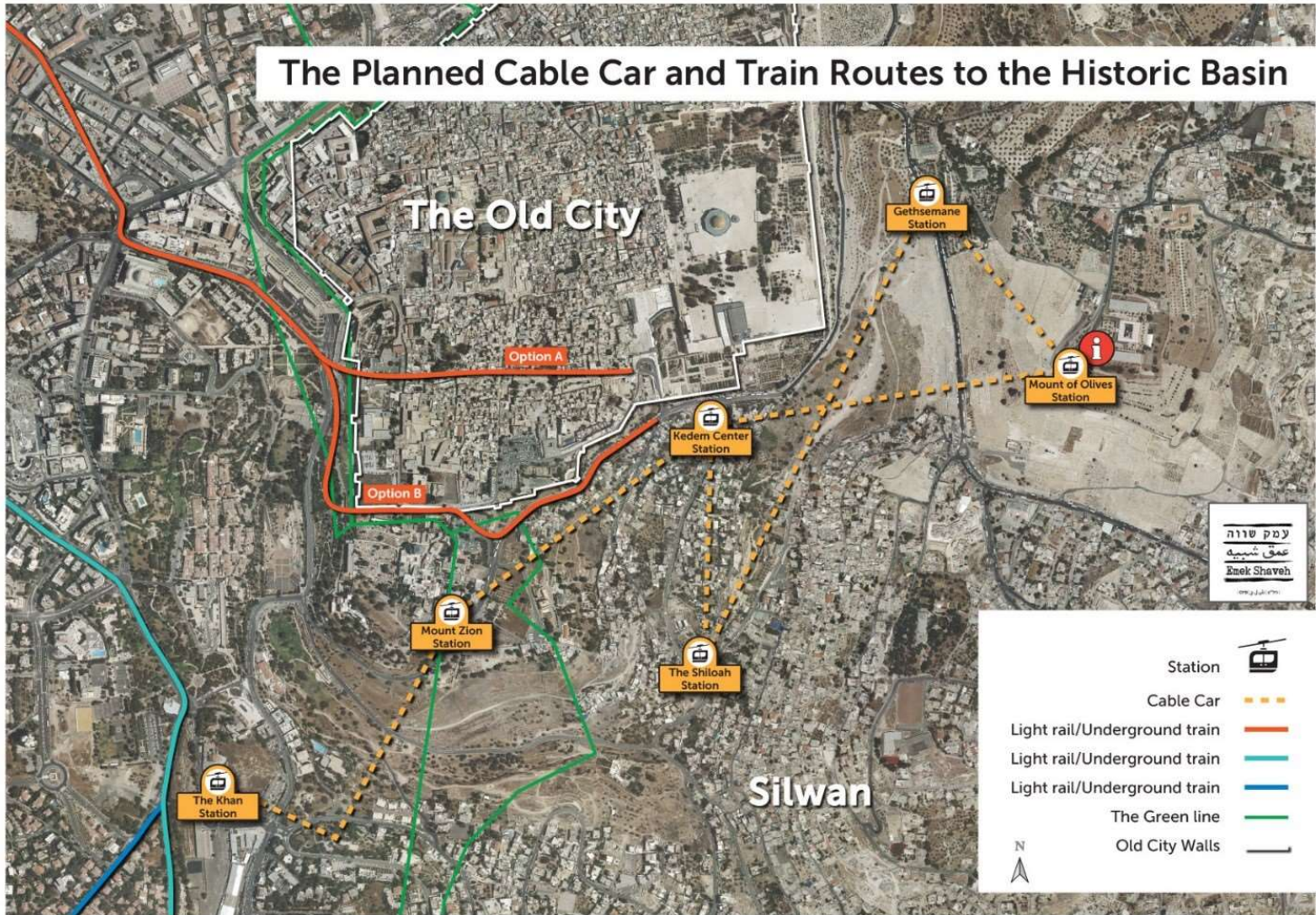




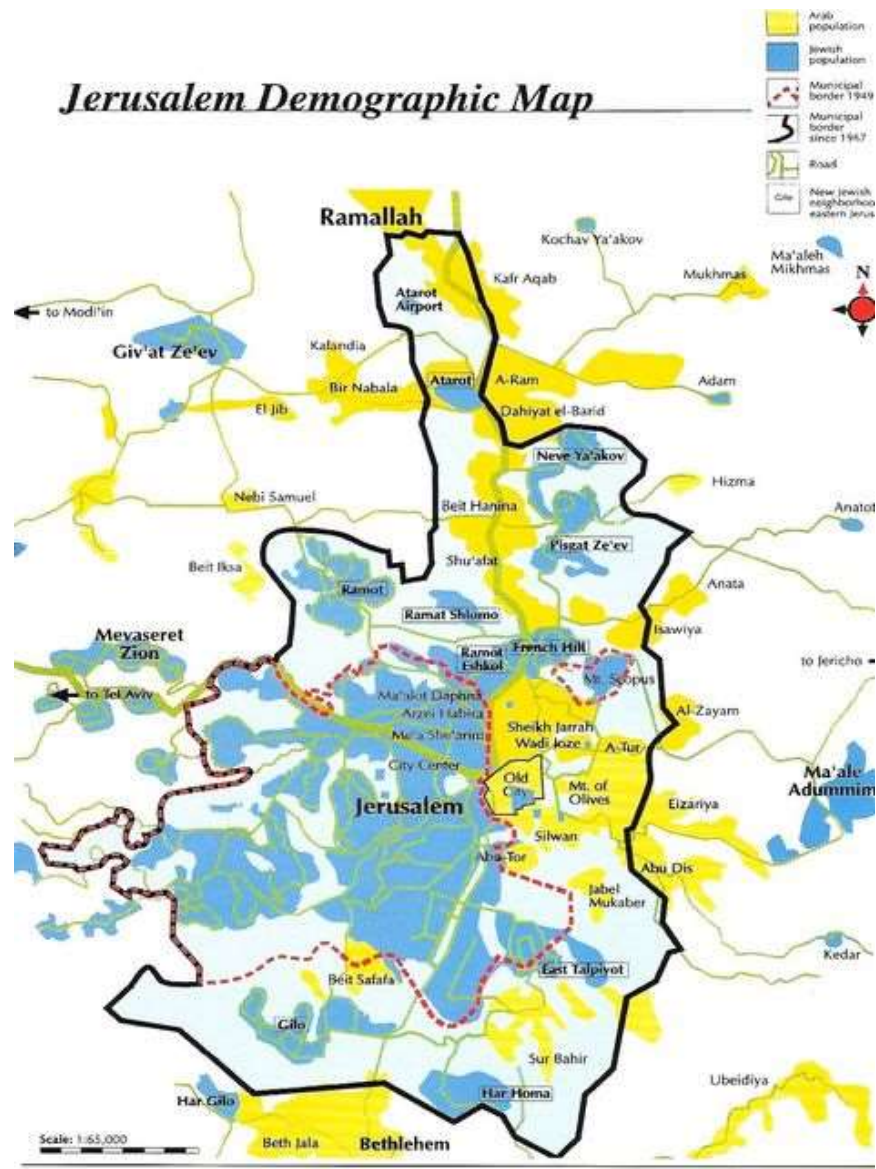




The Planned Cable Car and Train Routes to the Historic Basin

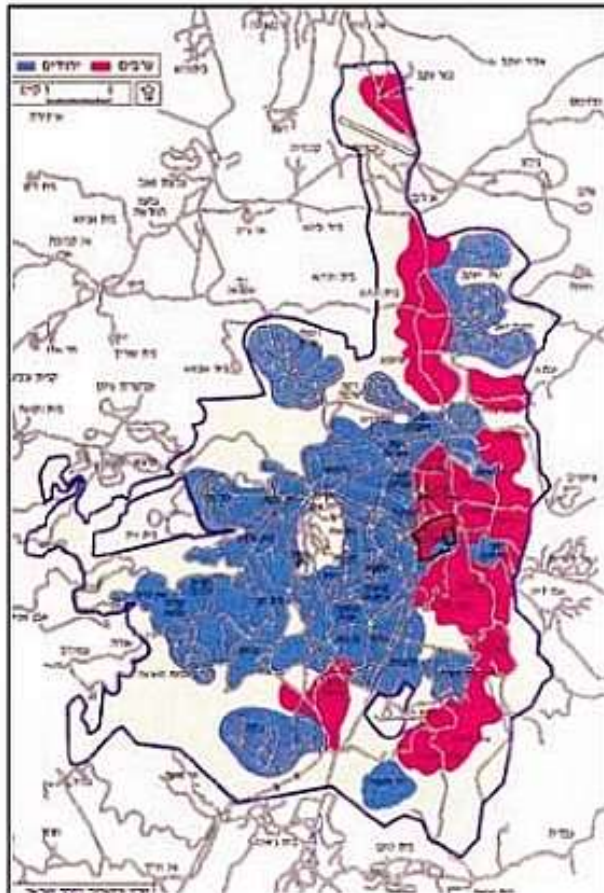


Demography

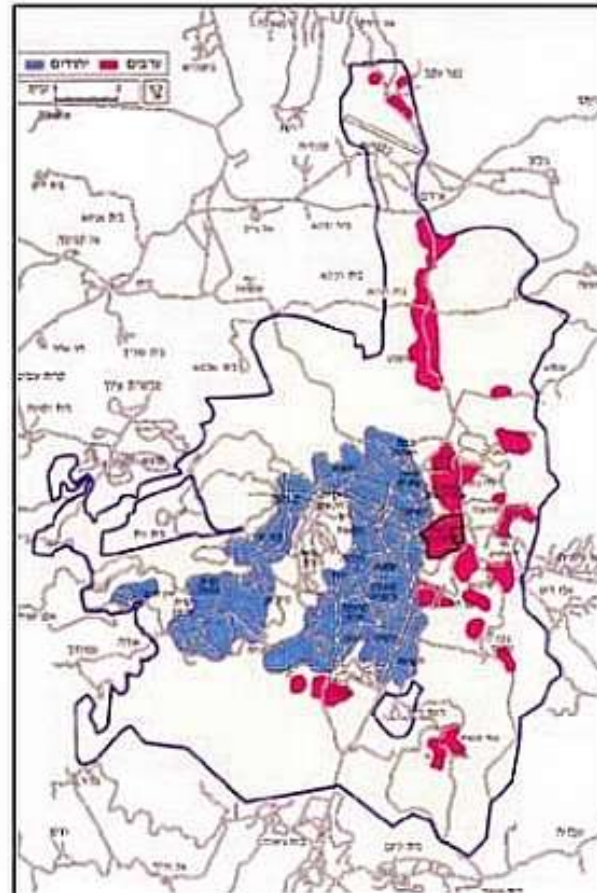


- Overall population: roughly 850,000 in 2013
- 38 percent of the population is of Arab background
- “61 percent (521,900) of all Jerusalemites live across the Green Line in East Jerusalem — in occupied territory. Of those, 320,300 are Palestinian and 211,600 are Jewish settlers. Despite a theoretical right to live anywhere in the city, a mere 1 percent of Palestinian Jerusalemites live in West Jerusalem. (IA)”
- “Israeli authorities revoked the residency of and exiled 94 Palestinian residents of Jerusalem in 2016, 52 of whom were women and children (data for 2017 has yet to be published). Between 1967 and 2015, Israel revoked the residency of 14,500 Palestinian Jerusalemites. (IA)”

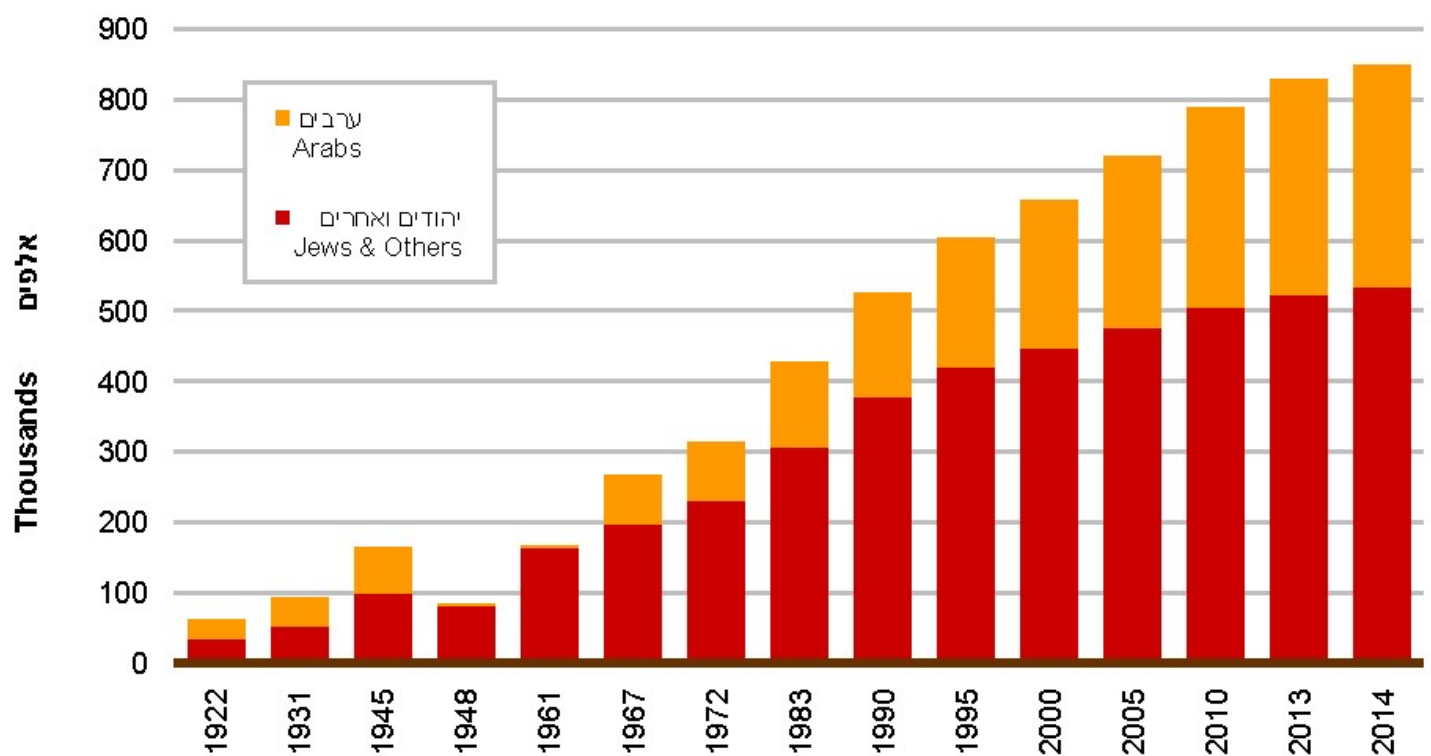
פריסת אוכלוסייה/שטח בנוי, 2006



פריסת אוכלוסייה/שטח בנוי, 1967



אוכלוסיית ירושלים*, לפי קבוצת אוכלוסייה, 2014-1922
 Population of Jerusalem*, by Population Group, 1922-2014

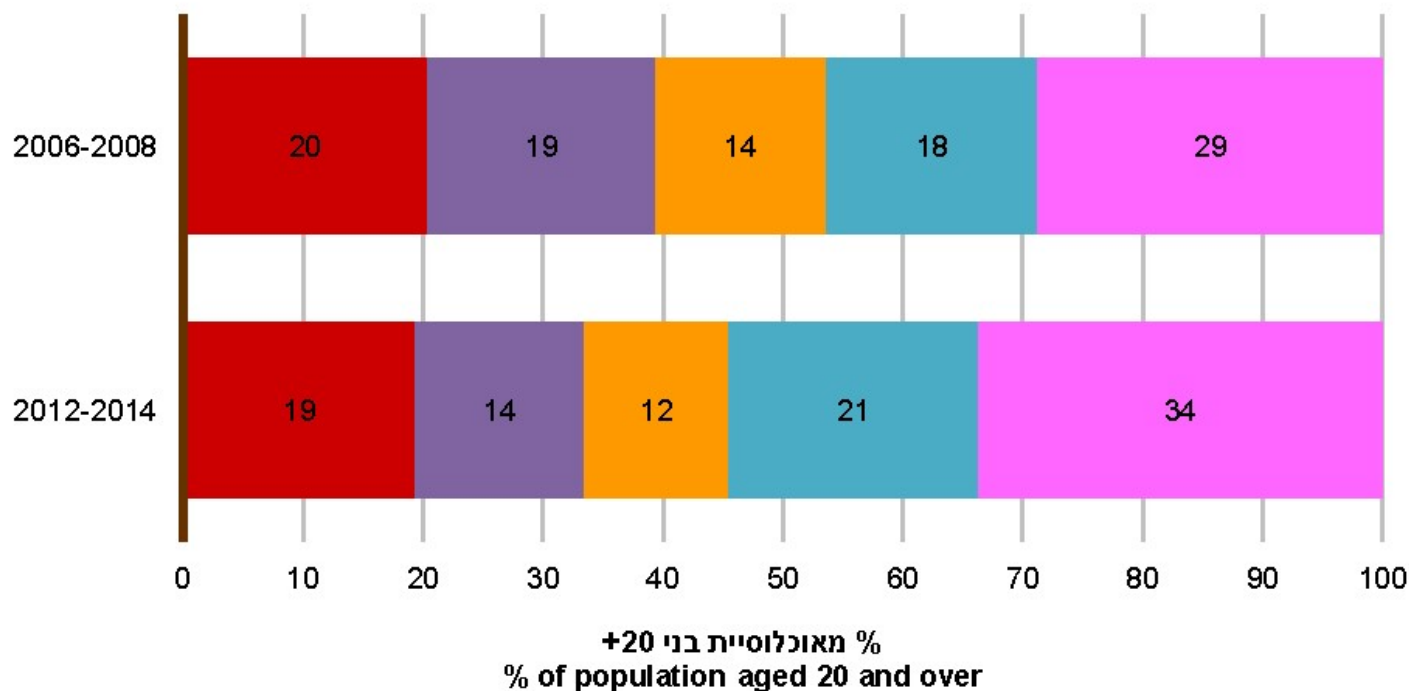


*The municipal area of Jerusalem in the corresponding year

*בתחום השיפוט של ירושלים בשנה המתאימה

האוכלוסייה היהודית בירושלים, בגיל 20 ומעלה,
 לפי אופי הזהות הדתית, 2014-2012, 2008-2006
 Jewish Population in Jerusalem, aged 20 and Over,
 by Religious Identification, 2006-2008, 2012-2014

■ חילוני, לא דתי Nonreligious, secular
 ■ מסורתי לא כל כך דתי Traditional-loosely observant
 ■ מסורתי דתי Traditional-observant
 ■ דתי Observant
 ■ חרדי Ultra-Orthodox



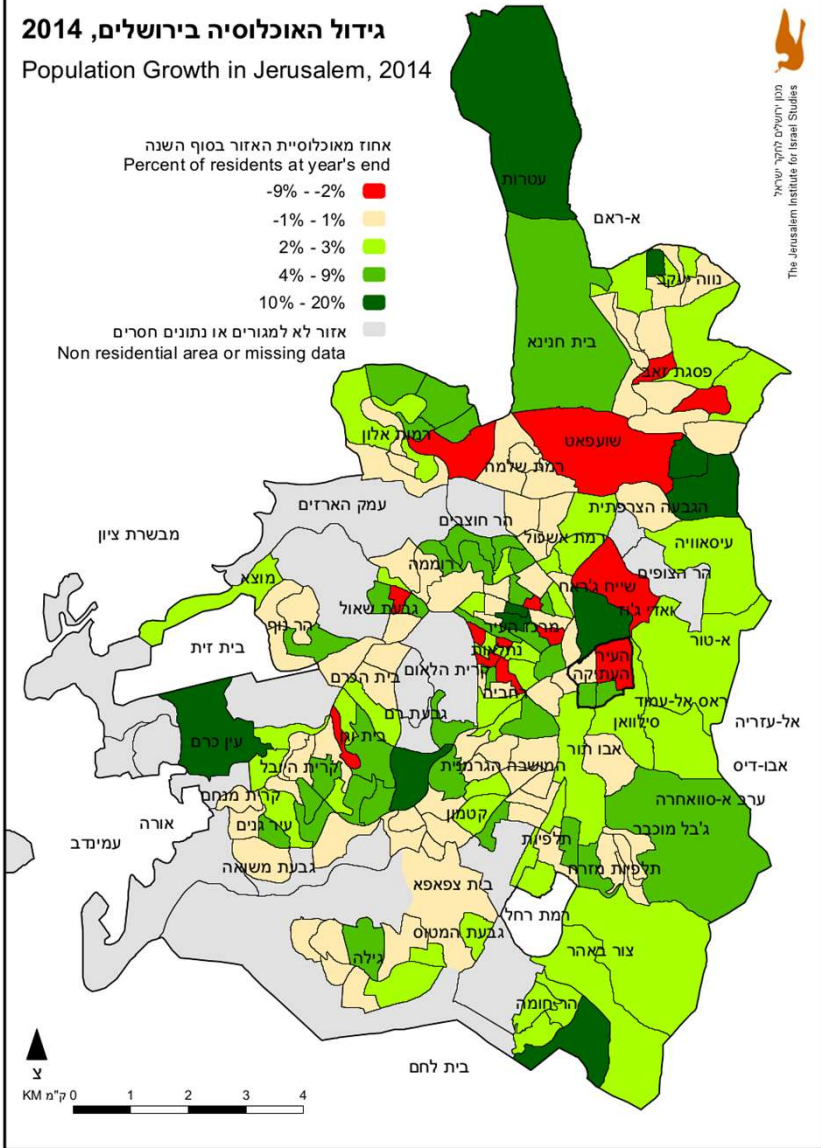
גידול האוכלוסייה בירושלים, 2014

Population Growth in Jerusalem, 2014

אחוז מאוכלוסיית האזור בסוף השנה
Percent of residents at year's end

- 9% - -2% ■
- 1% - 1% ■
- 2% - 3% ■
- 4% - 9% ■
- 10% - 20% ■

אזור לא למגורים או נתונים חסרים
Non residential area or missing data



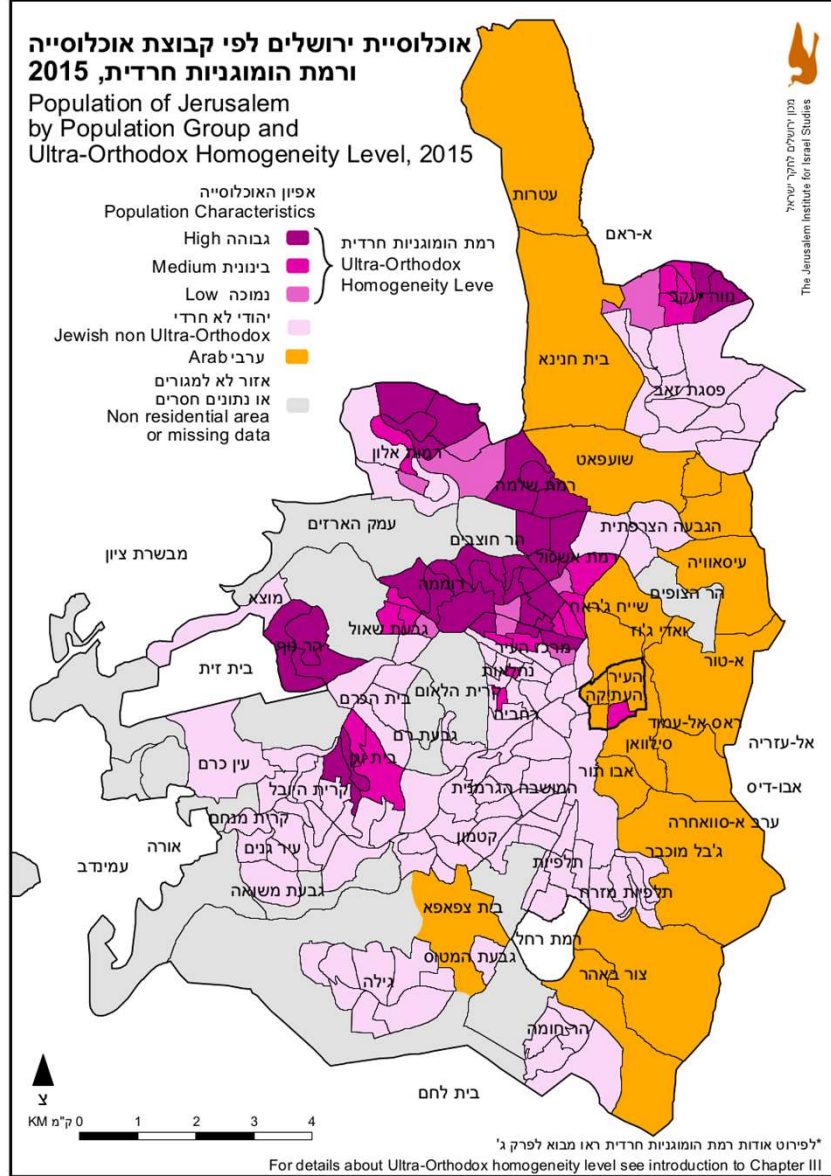
מכון ירושלים לתקופה ישראלית
The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies

אוכלוסיית ירושלים לפי קבוצת אוכלוסייה ורמת הומוגניות חרדית, 2015

Population of Jerusalem by Population Group and Ultra-Orthodox Homogeneity Level, 2015

אפיון האוכלוסייה
Population Characteristics

- גבוהה High ■ רמת הומוגניות חרדית Ultra-Orthodox Homogeneity Level
- בינונית Medium ■
- נמוכה Low ■
- יהודי לא חרדי Jewish non Ultra-Orthodox ■
- ערבי Arab ■
- אזור לא למגורים או נתונים חסרים Non residential area or missing data ■



מכון ירושלים לתקופה ישראלית
The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies

*לפרטים אודות רמת הומוגניות חרדית ראו מבוא לפרק ג'
For details about Ultra-Orthodox homogeneity level see introduction to Chapter III

- “48% of Jews in Jerusalem said they are satisfied with the amount of green spaces in their communities, compared with only 2 percent of the Arab population. (CBS)”
- “The poverty rate for Palestinian Jerusalemites of all ages is 72.9 percent. For Jews in the city, the poverty rate is 29.8 percent. Both are higher than any other major Israeli city. (IA)”
- “only 13% of the municipal budget is invested in [the Palestinian communities in] East Jerusalem”
- “only 59% of the residents of East Jerusalem are connected legally and properly to the water grid.”
- “While there are 19 welfare offices serving the Jewish neighborhoods in Jerusalem, only four welfare offices are located in Palestinian neighborhoods. (IA)”
- “The Jerusalem Municipality has opened 6 clinics for infant healthcare ('Tipat Halav') in the Palestinian neighborhoods of Jerusalem, compared to 27 in the Israeli neighborhoods”
- “in 2015 population density in Palestinian neighborhoods within Jerusalem’s municipal boundaries was almost double that of Jewish neighborhoods: an average of 1.9 persons per room and 1 person per room, respectively.”
- “From 2004 to the end of December 2018, Israeli authorities demolished 803 housing units in East Jerusalem.

- http://www.ir-amim.org.il/sites/default/files/PL_Investment%20in%20East%20Jerusalem%20December%202014-2%2025%2015.pdf
- <https://972mag.com/jerusalem-by-the-numbers-poverty-demolitions-and-exile/135269/>
- <https://law.acri.org.il/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Facts-and-Figures-2017-1.pdf>
- <https://www.btselem.org/jerusalem>

Of 57,737 housing units approved in construction permits in Jerusalem from 1991 – 2018:

- Permits for 9,536 housing units (16.5%) were approved for construction in Palestinian neighborhoods
- Permits for 21,834 housing units (37.8%) were approved for construction in Israeli neighborhoods in areas annexed to Jerusalem in 1967 across the Green Line.
- Permits for 26,367 housing units (45.7%) were approved for construction in West Jerusalem.
- <https://peacenow.org.il/en/jerusalem-municipal-data-reveals-stark-israeli-palestinian-discrepancy-in-construction-permits-in-jerusalem>

- What might be reasons behind these differences?