

Zionism The Real Enemy Of The Jews Vol 3 Conflict Without End

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Zionism, the Real Enemy of the Jews Alan Hart 2010-01-01 Conflict Without End, Volume III of Hart's multi-volume work, ZIONISM, THE REAL ENEMY OF THE JEWS takes the story from the 1967 war And The creation of Greater Israel To The present And The question: Will President Obama be allowed to deliver an acceptable amount of justice For The Palestinians in order to achieve peace for all, and, if not, Is a final round of Zionist ethnic cleansing inevitable? Chapter 2, The Liberty Affair "Pure Murder" on a "Great Day", tells the incredible but true story of Israel's deliberate attack on the American spy ship and how the truth was covered up, allowing the Israelis to get away with the cold-blooded murder of American service personnel. Chapter 3. Goodbye To The Security Council's Integrity, contains the key to understanding everything that has happened since the 1967 war. By allowing Israel to violate international law and settle the occupied territories, The major powers, led by America, effectively created two sets of rules For The behaviour of nations- one for all the nations of the world minus only the Zionist state of Israel And The other exclusively for it. This third volume includes insights Hart gained while acting as the linkman in a secret and exploratory dialogue between PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and Israel's Shimon Peres who, at the time, was the leader of the main opposition Labour Party, hoping to become prime minister and deny the Likud's Menachem Begin a second term in office. The story of this mediation effort and what it revealed about who really wanted peace and who did not is told in Chapter 12, The Blood Oath. Volume III also includes: How Arafat accomplished the incredible feat of rekindling the fire of Palestinian nationalism in the face of overwhelming opposition from all sides (including all but one of the frontline Arab states). How Arafat then risked everything, including his life, To persuade first his leadership colleagues and then his people to accept his policy of politics and unthinkable compromise and be prepared to make peace with Israel inside its 1967 borders. How Zionism's refusal to do the two-state business with Arafat eroded his credibility with many of his own people, paved the way For The emergence of Hamas and guaranteed its growing support. Hart's conclusion, based on the evidence documented here and in Volumes One and Two, Is that Zionism is not interested in peace on any terms the vast majority of Palestinians and most other Arabs and Muslims can accept.

Zionist Israel and the Question of Palestine Tamar Amar-Dahl 2016-11-07 After half a century of occupation and tremendous costs of the conflict, Israel is still struggling with the idea of a Palestinian state in what is often perceived as the Biblical Eretz Israel. Mapping Zionism, enemy images, peace and war policies, as well as democracy within the Jewish State, the present study offers original insights into Israel's role in this conflict. By analyzing Israeli history, politics and security-oriented political culture as it has been evolving from 1948 on, this book reveals the ideological and political structures of a Zionist-oriented state and society. In doing so, it uncovers the abyss between the Zionist vision of Eretz Israel on the one hand and the aspiration to achieve normalization, peace and security on the other. In view of this conflict-laden bi-national reality, the Palestinian question is identified as the Achilles' heel of Jewish statehood in the Land of Israel. Thus, Zionist Israel and the Question of Palestine provides a fresh, innovative, critical and yet accessible perspective on one of the most controversial issues in contemporary history.

Zionism Alan Hart 2005 Makes the case for the Jews of the diaspora to make common cause with the forces of reason in Israel.

Zionism: The Real Enemy of the Jews, Volume 2 Alan Hart 2010-08-13 David Becomes Goliath, Volume II of Hart's multi-volume work, ZIONISM, THE REAL ENEMY OF THE JEWS, reveals in well-documented detail starting from 1948 how the assertion that Israel has lived in constant danger of annihilation, of the "driving into the sea" of its Jews, is little more than Zionist propaganda. What really was the case, after Israel unilaterally declared itself to be in existence, was that the Arab armies did not have the ability-neither the numbers nor the weapons-to defeat Israel's forces. Despite some stupid Arab rhetoric to the contrary-a propaganda gift for Zionism of which it has made extensive and ongoing use-the Arab regimes had no intention of even trying to destroy Israel. They were quickly at one with Zionism and the major powers in wanting the Palestine file to remain closed after Israel's first victory on the battlefield. There was not supposed to have been a regeneration of Palestinian nationalism: for them, Arafat's real crime was making this happen. Here, too, is the riveting story of how Zionism, assisted by deluded British Prime Minister Eden and America's hawks, conned the Western world into believing that Egypt's President Nasser was an enemy of the West when actually he was seeking an accommodation with Israel from almost his first days in power, and wanted more than anything else a relationship with America on equal terms with that of Israel. Hart also takes us inside the struggle of the first and last American president, Eisenhower, to attempt to contain Zionism, and President Kennedy's unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Zionist state acquiring an atom bomb (an acquisition still unadmitted by either the US or Israel, to this very day). But most importantly, Volume II records a turning point: the story of the defeat of reason in Israel, with Ben-Gurion's replacement of Israel's second Prime Minister, Moshe Sharett, who in October 12, 1955 expressed in his diary this prescient fear for the future in view of the ongoing Zionist expansionism of his time: "What is our vision on this earth-war to the end of generations and life by the sword?"

The Invention of the Jewish People Shlomo Sand 2020-08-04 A historical tour de force that demolishes the myths and taboos that have surrounded Jewish and Israeli history, The Invention of the Jewish People offers a new account of both that demands to be read and reckoned with. Was there really a forced exile in the first century, at the hands of the Romans? Should we regard the Jewish people, throughout two millennia, as both a distinct ethnic group and a putative nation—returned at last to its Biblical homeland? Shlomo Sand argues that most Jews actually descend from converts, whose native lands were scattered far across the Middle East and Eastern Europe. The formation of a Jewish people and then a Jewish nation out of these disparate groups could only take place under the sway of a new historiography, developing in response to the rise of nationalism throughout Europe. Beneath the biblical back fill of the nineteenth-century historians, and the twentieth-century intellectuals who replaced rabbis as the architects of Jewish identity, The Invention of the Jewish People uncovers a new narrative of Israel's formation, and proposes a bold analysis of nationalism that accounts for the old myths. After a long stay on Israel's bestseller list, and winning the coveted Aujourd'hui Award in France, The Invention of the Jewish People is finally available in English. The central importance of the conflict in the Middle East ensures that Sand's arguments will reverberate well beyond the historians and politicians that he takes to task. Without an adequate understanding of Israel's past, capable of superseding today's opposing views, diplomatic solutions are likely to remain elusive. In this iconoclastic work of history, Shlomo Sand provides the intellectual foundations for a new vision of Israel's future.

Enemies and Neighbors Ian Black 2017-11-07 From a long-time Guardian correspondent and editor, an expansive, authoritative, and balanced account of over a century of violent confrontation, war, and occupation in Palestine and Israel, published on the 100th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and 50th anniversary of the Six-Day War

Zionism: David become Goliath Alan Hart 2009 The Real Goliath, Volume II of Hart's multi-volume work, ZIONISM, THE REAL ENEMY OF THE JEWS, reveals in well-documented detail starting from 1948 how the assertion that Israel has lived in constant danger of annihilation, of the driving into the sea of its Jews, is little more than Zionist propaganda. What really was the case, after Israel unilaterally declared itself to be in existence, was that the Arab armies did not have the abilityneither the numbers nor the weaponsto defeat Israels forces. Despite some stupid Arab rhetoric to the contrarya propaganda gift for Zionism of which it has made extensive and ongoing usethe Arab regimes had no intention of even trying to destroy Israel. They were quickly at one with Zionism and the major powers in wanting the Palestine file to remain closed after Israels first victory on the battlefield. There was not supposed to have been a regeneration of Palestinian nationalism: for them, Arafats real crime was making this happen. Here, too, is the riveting story of how Zionism, assisted by deluded British Prime Minister Eden and Americas hawks, conned the Western world into believing that Egypts President Nasser was an enemy of the West when actually he was seeking an accommodation with Israel from almost his first days in power, and wanted more than anything else a

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Understanding World Religions David Whitten Smith 2014-08-21 Understanding World Religions introduces students to major worldviews—including Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Jewish, Christian, Native American, and Marxist—through the lens of justice and peace. The second edition has been updated and revised throughout. After an introduction to key themes in studying world religion, chapters help students explore major traditions today. Each chapter takes a similar approach, examining several dimensions of each tradition—experiential and emotional, social and institutional, narrative or mythic, doctrinal and philosophical, practical and ritual, and ethical and legal. Chapters feature profiles of major peacemakers or groups to bring the traditions to life. Profiles range from Gandhi and Martin Luther King to Thich Nhat Hanh and Dorothy Day. Further chapters explore liberation theologies, active nonviolence, and just war theory. The second edition features a broader framework than the first edition and includes new material on non-religious ethical norms, Islamophobia, colonial evangelization, religion in China, and an updated examination of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Understanding World Religions remains a powerful introduction to major worldviews with an emphasis on practical connections to peace and justice.

Against Our Better Judgment Alison Weir 2014-02 "Prodigiously documented... Alison Weir must be highly commended for throwing such a brilliantly hard light on the relationship between the United States and Israel. I hope this marvelous book gets all the attention it deserves." – Ambassador Andrew Killgore
Soon after WWII, US statesman Dean Acheson warned that creating Israel on land already inhabited by Palestinians would "imperil" both American and all Western interests in the region. Despite warnings such as this one, President Truman supported establishing a Jewish state on land primarily inhabited by Muslims and Christians. Few Americans today are aware that US support enabled the creation of modern Israel. Even fewer know that US politicians pushed this policy over the forceful objections of top diplomatic and military experts. As this work demonstrates, these politicians were bombarded by a massive pro-Israel lobbying effort that ranged from well-funded and very public Zionist organizations to an "elitist secret society" whose members included Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis. AGAINST OUR BETTER JUDGMENT brings together meticulously sourced evidence to illuminate a reality that differs starkly from the prevailing narrative. It provides a clear view of the history that is key to understanding one of the most critically important political issues of our day.

Zionism: Conflict without end Alan Hart 2009

Historicizing Anti-Semitism—Proceedings of the International Conference on the Post-September 11th New Ethnic/Racial Configurations in Europe and the United States: The Case of Anti-Semitism Maison des Science de l'Homme (MSH) Paris, June 29-30, 2007 Mohammad H. Tamdgidi 2009-03-01 The articles collected in this Spring 2009 (VII, 2) issue of Human Architecture: Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge entitled "Historicizing Anti-Semitism" were part of an international conference entitled, "The Post-September 11 New Ethnic/Racial Configurations in Europe and the United States: The Case of Anti-Semitism," organized by Lewis Gordon and Ramón Grosfoguel at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (MSH) in Paris on June 29–30, 2007. Part of a series inaugurated by a discussion on Islamophobia, they brought a majority Jewish group of scholars together in the hope of bringing to the forum a critical exchange and conversation among the participants. The articles gathered here do not represent a unified voice but those often unheard in discussions of anti-Semitism. The focus on anti-Semitism in this collection raises the question of how ancient and Medieval versions of anti-Jewish practices should be interpreted, especially since even the term "Semite" came about as an effort in eighteenth-century French and German scholarship to organize Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew under a single linguistic nomenclature, which was crystallized in the nineteenth century in the work of the French scholar Ernest Renan. Contributors include: Lewis R. Gordon (also as journal issue guest editor), Ramón Grosfoguel (also as journal issue guest editor), Eric Mielants (also as journal issue guest editor), David Ost, James Cohen, Santiago E. Slabodsky, Rabson Wuriga, Walter Mignolo, Ramón Grosfoguel, Marc H. Ellis, Etienne Balibar, Ivan Davidson Kalmar, Martine Chard-Hutchinson, Michael Löwy, Jean-Paul Rocchi and Mohammad H. Tamdgidi (also as journal editor-in-chief). Human Architecture: Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge is a publication of OKCIR: The Omar Khayyam Center for Integrative Research in Utopia, Mysticism, and Science (Utopystics). For more information about OKCIR and other issues in its journal's Edited Collection as well as Monograph and Translation series visit OKCIR's homepage.

Deconstructing Zionism Gianni Vattimo 2013-11-21 This volume in the Political Theory and Contemporary Philosophy series provides a political and philosophical critique of Zionism. While other nationalisms seem to have adapted to twenty-first century realities and shifting notions of state and nation, Zionism has largely remained tethered to a nineteenth century mentality, including the glorification of the state as the only means of expressing the spirit of the people. These essays, contributed by eminent international thinkers including Slavoj Žižek, Luce Irigaray, Judith Butler, Gianni Vattimo, Walter Mignolo, Marc Ellis, and others, deconstruct the political-metaphysical myths that are the framework for the existence of Israel. Collectively, they offer a multifaceted critique of the metaphysical, theological, and onto-political grounds of the Zionist project and the economic, geopolitical, and cultural outcomes of these foundations. A significant contribution to the debates surrounding the state of Israel today, this groundbreaking work will appeal to anyone interested in political theory, philosophy, Jewish thought, and the Middle East conflict.

Zionism: The Real Enemy of the Jews, Volume 1 Alan Hart 2010-08-13 The False Messiah is Volume I of a monumental history of the Israel-Palestine conflict, Zionism: The Real Enemy of the Jews, by a seasoned reporter with a vast first-hand knowledge of the Middle East. It is the first book to put the struggle for Palestine into its global context—to show how all the pieces of a complicated jigsaw puzzle fit together. It's also the first ever account of events to address the motives, needs, and dilemmas faced by all sides: diaspora Jews' real fear of Holocaust II; the Palestinian right to justice and self-determination; the legitimate anger of the Arab masses at American support for Zionism right or wrong; and the inevitable corruption and repression of the regimes of the existing Arab Order who, fearing harsher Israeli assaults, have tried to contain them. From the beginning, the conflict pitted a well-financed First World nation of European colonialists who held the upper hand in terms of military hardware, air power and capability against an essentially feudal Third World Arab nation. The False Messiah sheds new light on: · The early Zionist relations with UK, German and US governments. · Zionism's contribution to bringing the US into World War I. · Zionism's role (and that of domestic non-Zionist Jews) in the diversion of Jewish refugees, first from Russia, then from Germany, to Palestine rather than to the US, UK or elsewhere, sabotaging, inter alia, Truman's efforts to provide visas to the US for 100,000 Jewish immigrants. · Truman's belabored decision-making processes leading to his recognition of the State of Israel, against the advice of 3 US Secretaries of State and his Secretary of Defense who all asserted the US' best interest was alignment with the Arab world. · The expansion of the Israeli state beyond its UN-recognized borders immediately upon its creation, and how it was made possible by Israel's military superiority even from its pre-creation. At no point throughout its history, Hart contends, has Israel ever faced an "existential threat" to its existence. As a former BBC Panorama and ITN Middle East correspondent, Alan Hart knew and interviewed most of the main players in the Israel-Palestine conflict (Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres, Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders, George Habash, Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan, King Feisal of Saudi Arabia, and many others). He also exhibits a wealth of research into a full spectrum of viewpoints.

A Just Zionism Chaim Gans 2008-06-23 For over half a century, the legitimacy of Israel's existence has been questioned, and Zionism has been the subject of an immense array of objections and criticism. Here, Chaim Gans considers the objections and presents an in-depth philosophical analysis of the justice of Zionism as realized by the state of Israel. Today, alongside a violent Middle Eastern anti-Semitism that refuses to accept Israel's existence, there are two academically respectable arguments for the injustice of Zionism that dominate: it is an exclusivist ethnocultural nationalism out of step with current visions of multicultural nationhood, and the Jewish right of return unfairly stigmatizes non-Jews on ethnocultural grounds. While many therefore claim that Zionism is on balance an unjust political philosophy, Chaim Gans seeks out a more nuanced ground to explain why Zionism, despite its manifest flaws, is just. Its flaws stem from the current situation, where exigencies have distorted its application, and from historical forces that have ended up favoring the notion of Jewish hegemony. For Gans, the justice of Zionism is not a black and white proposition. Rather, it's a project in need of repair, which it can do by reconceptualizing Jews' relationship with the Palestinian population and by adhering to a significantly more limited version of Jewish hegemony. Ultimately, A Just Zionism offers a concrete, historically and geographically rooted investigation of the limits of contemporary nationalism in one of the world's most fraught cases.

Gender, Canon and Literary History Ruth Whittle 2013-08-28 It has been shown that the total number of women who published in German in the 18th and 19th centuries was approximately 3,500, but even by 1918 only a few of them were known. The reason for this lies in the selection processes to which the authors have been subjected, and it is this selection process that is the focus of the research here presented. The selection criteria have not simply been gender-based but have had much to do with the urgent quest for establishing a German Nation State in 1848 and beyond. Prutz, Gottschall, Kreyßig and others found it necessary to use literary historiography, which had been established by 1835, in order to construct an ideal of 'Germanness' at a time when

a political unity remained absent, and they wove women writers into this plot. After unification in 1872, this kind of weaving seemed to have become less pressing, and other discourses came to the fore, especially those revolving round femininity vs. masculinity, and races. The study of the processes at work here will enhance current debates about the literary canon by tracing its evolution and identifying the factors which came to determine the visibility or obscurity of particular authors and texts. The focus will be on a number of case studies, but, instead of isolating questions of gender, Gender, Canon and Literary History will discuss the broader cultural context.

Why Do People Discriminate Against Jews? Jonathan Fox 2021 "This book provides a new and innovative approach to answering the age-old question of why people discriminate against Jews. We argue that anti-Semitism and discrimination are distinct concepts. While anti-Semitism is negative attitude towards Jews, discrimination is a negative real-world action taken against Jews. From this perspective, one can hold anti-Semitic beliefs but not discriminate while another can discriminate against Jews but be less anti-Semitic in general. In this context we see anti-Semitism as a potential cause of discrimination against Jews but not the only one. This book examines anti-Jewish discrimination using a two-pronged approach. First, it combines and integrates ideas and theories from classic studies of anti-Semitism with social science theories on the causes of discrimination. For example, social science theories developed to explain how governments justify discrimination against Muslims can help explain the processes that lead to discrimination against Jews. Similarly, conspiracy theories, a major topic in the anti-Semitism literature, are relatively unexplored in the social science literature as a potential instigator of discrimination. Second, we use previously unavailable data on discrimination against Jews in 76 countries with significant Jewish minority populations to analyse the patterns and causes of discrimination. We find that government-based discrimination against Jews is below average but societal discrimination is higher against Jews than most other religious minorities. We focus on three potential causes: Religious causes, anti-Zionism, and belief in conspiracy theories about Jewish power and world domination. While all of these factors cause discrimination against Jews, conspiracy theories are the strongest predictors"--

Crossovers Shlomo Sharan 2018-02-06 **Crossovers** compares Jewish anti-Zionism and Palestinian anti-Semitism from political and philosophical points of view. The authors' goal is to expose what is unique about these phenomena, and what they share, so that both ideologies and their practical impact can be better understood. The authors identify a symbiotic relationship between anti-Semitic Palestinian doctrines and those Jews who are anti-Zionists. There has been a great deal of research on these as separate phenomena, but there has thus far been no research that has noted their similarities. Palestinian anti-Semitism and Jewish anti-Zionism may stem from different sources, but they have similar consequences. Palestinian views derive from religious Islamic as well as nationalist-Arab roots, while the views of anti-Zionist Jews grew out of an ideological-Marxist-Trotskyite background. But both share a common goal: the destruction of the Jewish-Zionist nation, and a common strategy, to achieve a bi-national state as a first stage in the march to this goal. Jewish history is replete with examples of how Jews have ignored repeated threats and acts of violence against them. That characteristic of Jews reflects their Messianic belief, but it lacks a basis in history. That belief has resisted change even in the face of threats that were obvious and that have endangered Jewish lives in the past. Contemporary anti-Zionists share this optimistic outlook. Paradoxically, while the Jewish-Zionist State of Israel contends in public that another Holocaust will not happen and is patently impossible, the lesson of recent Jewish history is that a Holocaust can happen again. This work is unrelenting in its criticisms and tough minded in its assessments of the future. It merits careful, serious reading.

Zionism Alan Hart 2005-03 Makes the case for the Jews of the diaspora to make common cause with the forces of reason in Israel.

Hannah Arendt in Jerusalem Steven E. Aschheim 2001-08 "It is impressive to see an edited collection in which such a high intellectual standard is maintained throughout... I learned things from almost every one of these chapters."—Craig Calhoun, author of *Critical Social Theory*

The Lions' Den Susie Linfield 2019-03-26 A lively intellectual history that explores how prominent midcentury public intellectuals approached Zionism and then the State of Israel itself and its conflicts with the Arab world In this lively intellectual history of the political Left, cultural critic Susie Linfield investigates how eight prominent twentieth-century intellectuals struggled with the philosophy of Zionism, and then with Israel and its conflicts with the Arab world. Constructed as a series of interrelated portraits that combine the personal and the political, the book includes philosophers, historians, journalists, and activists such as Hannah Arendt, Arthur Koestler, I. F. Stone, and Noam Chomsky. In their engagement with Zionism, these influential thinkers also wrestled with the twentieth century's most crucial political dilemmas: socialism, nationalism, democracy, colonialism, terrorism, and anti-Semitism. In other words, in probing Zionism, they confronted the very nature of modernity and the often catastrophic histories of our time. By examining these leftist intellectuals, Linfield also seeks to understand how the contemporary Left has become focused on anti-Zionism and how Israel itself has moved rightward.

Evangelicals and Israel Stephen Spector 2009 Arguing that the reasons evangelical Christians support Israel is for more complicated reasons than preparing for the Second Coming, this text examines Christian Zionism and the ways that religion and politics converge in American evangelicals' love and support for Israel and the Jewish people.

Rav Kook Yehudah Mirsky 2014-02-11 **DIV** The life and thought of a forceful figure in Israel's religious and political life /div

US-Israeli Relations in a New Era Eytan Gilboa 2008-12-10 This book examines in depth the fundamental problems, factors and issues in current US-Israeli relations, which will have implications both for the Middle East and for world peace and prosperity. The US and Israel have established an exceptional relationship, which has significant effects on events and processes in the entire Middle East. Israel depends on the US for military hardware, for support against hostile international organizations, and for economic and financial aid. In turn, it is viewed by the US as a strong and reliable ally, and the US has adopted strategic concepts that for decades have governed Israel's national security, such as pre-emptive strikes and counter-terrorist strategies. However, politicians and scholars have accused Israel and pro-Israeli organizations of exerting too much influence on US policy in the Middle East. Here, a collection of international experts present original research and findings on a wide variety of critical bilateral and regional issues in American-Israeli relations, approaching the topics from both theoretical and practical angles.

The Jewish Divide Over Israel Paul Bogdanor 2017-07-05 Before 1967, Israel had the overwhelming support of world opinion. So long as Israel's existence was in harmony with politically correct assumptions, it was supported, or at least accepted, by the majority of "progressive" Jews, especially in the wake of the Holocaust. This is no longer the case. "The Jewish Divide Over Israel" explains the role played by prominent Jews in turning Israel into an isolated pariah nation. After their catastrophic defeat in 1967, Arabs overcame inferiority on the battlefield with superiority in the war of ideas. Their propaganda stopped trumpeting their desire to eradicate Israel. Instead, in a calculated appeal to liberals and radicals, they redefined their war of aggression against the Jews as a struggle for the liberation of Palestinian Arabs. The tenacity of Arabs' rejection of Israel and their relentless campaign - in schools, universities, churches, professional organizations, and, above all, the news media - to destroy Israel's moral image had the desired impact. Many Jewish liberals became desperate to escape from the shadow of Israel's alleged misdeeds and found a way to do so by joining other members of the left in blaming Israeli sins for Arab violence. Today, Jewish liberals rationalize violence against the innocent as resistance to the oppressor, excuse Arab extremism as the frustration of a wronged party, and redefine eliminationist rhetoric and physical assaults on Jews as "criticism of Israeli policy." Israel's Jewish accusers have played a crucial and disproportionate role in the current upsurge of antisemitism precisely because they speak as Jews. The essays in this book seek to understand and throw back the assault on Israel led by such Jewish liberals and radicals as Tony Judt, Noam Chomsky, George Steiner, Daniel Boyarin, Marc Ellis, Israel Shahak, and many others. Its writers demonstrate that the foundation of the state of Israel, far from being the primal sin alleged by its accusers, was one of the few redeeming events in a century of blood and shame.

My Promised Land Ari Shavit 2013-11-19 **NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND THE ECONOMIST** Winner of the Natan Book Award, the National Jewish Book Award, and the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award An authoritative and deeply personal narrative history of the State of Israel, by one of the most influential journalists writing about the Middle East today Not since Thomas L. Friedman's groundbreaking *From Beirut to Jerusalem* has a book captured the essence and the beating heart of the Middle East as keenly and dynamically as *My Promised Land*. Facing unprecedented internal and external pressures, Israel today is at a moment of existential crisis. Ari Shavit draws on interviews, historical documents, private diaries, and letters, as well as his own family's story, illuminating the pivotal moments of the Zionist century to tell a riveting narrative that is larger than the sum of its parts: both personal and national, both deeply human and of profound historical dimension. We meet Shavit's great-grandfather, a British Zionist who in 1897 visited the Holy Land on a Thomas Cook tour and understood that it was the way of the future for his people; the idealist young farmer who bought land from his Arab neighbor in the 1920s to grow the Jaffa oranges that would create Palestine's booming economy; the visionary youth group leader who, in the 1940s, transformed Masada from the neglected ruins of an extremist sect into a powerful symbol for Zionism; the Palestinian who as a young man in 1948 was driven with his family from his home during the expulsion from Lydda; the immigrant orphans of Europe's Holocaust, who took on menial work and focused on raising their children to become the leaders of the new state; the pragmatic engineer who was instrumental in developing Israel's nuclear program in the 1960s, in the only interview he ever gave; the zealous religious

Zionists who started the settler movement in the 1970s; the dot-com entrepreneurs and young men and women behind Tel-Aviv's booming club scene; and today's architects of Israel's foreign policy with Iran, whose nuclear threat looms ominously over the tiny country. As it examines the complexities and contradictions of the Israeli condition, *My Promised Land* asks difficult but important questions: Why did Israel come to be? How did it come to be? Can Israel survive? Culminating with an analysis of the issues and threats that Israel is currently facing, *My Promised Land* uses the defining events of the past to shed new light on the present. The result is a landmark portrait of a small, vibrant country living on the edge, whose identity and presence play a crucial role in today's global political landscape. Praise for *My Promised Land* "This book will sweep you up in its narrative force and not let go of you until it is done. [Shavit's] accomplishment is so unlikely, so total . . . that it makes you believe anything is possible, even, God help us, peace in the Middle East."—Simon Schama, *Financial Times* "[A] must-read book."—Thomas L. Friedman, *The New York Times* "Important and powerful . . . the least tendentious book about Israel I have ever read."—Leon Wieseltier, *The New York Times Book Review* "Spellbinding . . . Shavit's prophetic voice carries lessons that all sides need to hear."—*The Economist* "One of the most nuanced and challenging books written on Israel in years."—*The Wall Street Journal*

Holy War in Judaism Reuven Firestone 2012-07-12 The transformations brought about by modernity required Jews to re-examine the traditional rabbinic prohibition against war in the light of the times. Within a hundred years the traditional safeguards were effectively removed for the majority of religious Jews that continued to take Jewish traditional exegesis seriously. This full process, from removing holy war from possibility to reviving holy war as a paradigm for action, is the topic of this study.

The Peace and Violence of Judaism Robert Eisen 2011-02-09 Religious violence has become one of the most pressing issues of our time. Robert Eisen provides the first comprehensive analysis of Jewish views on peace and violence by examining texts in five major areas of Judaism - the Bible, rabbinic Judaism, medieval Jewish philosophy, Kabbalah, and modern Zionism. He demonstrates that throughout its history, Judaism has consistently exhibited ambiguity regarding peace and violence. To make his case, Eisen presents two distinct analyses of the texts in each of the areas under consideration: one which argues that the texts in question promote violence toward non-Jews, and another which argues that the texts promote peace. His aim is to show that both readings are valid and authentic interpretations of Judaism. Eisen also explores why Judaism can be read both ways by examining the interpretive techniques that support each reading. *The Peace and Violence of Judaism* will be an essential resource not only for students of Judaism, but for students of other religions. Many religions exhibit ambiguity regarding peace and violence. This study provides a model for analyzing this important phenomenon.

Zionism, Enemy of Peace and Social Progress N. B. Maltseva 1981

Zionism-The Real Enemy of the Jews Alan Hart 2005-03 This work has two themes: how the modern state of Israel, the child of Zionism, became its own worst enemy and a threat to the peace of the region and the world; and why the Arab and wider Moslem world is an explosion of frustration and despair waiting for its time to happen.

At Home in Exile Alan Wolfe 2014-10-28 An eloquent, controversial argument that says, for the first time in their long history, Jews are free to live in a Jewish state—or lead secure and productive lives outside it Since the beginnings of Zionism in the twentieth century, many Jewish thinkers have considered it close to heresy to validate life in the Diaspora. Jews in Europe and America faced "a life of pointless struggle and futile suffering, of ambivalence, confusion, and eternal impotence," as one early Zionist philosopher wrote, echoing a widespread and vehement disdain for Jews living outside Israel. This thinking, in a more understated but still pernicious form, continues to the present: the Holocaust tried to kill all of us, many Jews believe, and only statehood offers safety. But what if the Diaspora is a blessing in disguise? In *At Home in Exile*, renowned scholar and public intellectual Alan Wolfe, writing for the first time about his Jewish heritage, makes an impassioned, eloquent, and controversial argument that Jews should take pride in their Diasporic tradition. It is true that Jews have experienced more than their fair share of discrimination and destruction in exile, and there can be no doubt that anti-Semitism persists throughout the world and often rears its ugly head. Yet for the first time in history, Wolfe shows, it is possible for Jews to lead vibrant, successful, and, above all else, secure lives in states in which they are a minority. Drawing on centuries of Jewish thinking and writing, from Maimonides to Philip Roth, David Ben Gurion to Hannah Arendt, Wolfe makes a compelling case that life in the Diaspora can be good for the Jews no matter where they live, Israel very much included—as well as for the non-Jews with whom they live, Israel once again included. Not only can the Diaspora offer Jews the opportunity to reach a deep appreciation of pluralism and a commitment to fighting prejudice, but in an era of rising inequalities and global instability, the whole world can benefit from Jews' passion for justice and human dignity. Wolfe moves beyond the usual polemical arguments and celebrates a universalistic Judaism that is desperately needed if Israel is to survive. Turning our attention away from the Jewish state, where half of world Jewry lives, toward the pluralistic and vibrant places the other half have made their home, *At Home in Exile* is an inspiring call for a Judaism that isn't defensive and insecure but is instead open and inquiring.

Zionism: The Real Enemy of the Jews, Volume 3 Alan Hart 2010-08-13 *Conflict Without End, Volume III* of Hart's multi-volume work, *ZIONISM, THE REAL ENEMY OF THE JEWS* takes the story from the 1967 war and the creation of Greater Israel to the present and the question: Will President Obama be allowed to deliver an acceptable amount of justice for the Palestinians in order to achieve peace for all, and, if he can't deliver, is a final round of Zionist ethnic cleansing inevitable? Chapter 2, *The Liberty Affair – "Pure Murder" on a "Great Day"*, tells the incredible but true story of Israel's deliberate attack on the American spy ship and how the truth was covered up, allowing the Israelis to get away with the cold-blooded murder of American service personnel. Chapter 3, *Goodbye to the Security Council's Integrity*, contains the key to understanding everything that has happened since the 1967 war. By allowing Israel to violate international law and settle the occupied territories, the major powers, led by America, effectively created two sets of rules for the behaviour of nations—one for all the nations of the world minus only the Zionist state of Israel and the other exclusively for it. This third volume includes insights Hart gained while acting as the linkman in a secret and exploratory dialogue between PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and Israel's Shimon Peres who, at the time, was the leader of the main *Conflict Without End, Volume III* of Hart's multi-volume work, *ZIONISM, THE REAL ENEMY OF THE JEWS* takes the story from the 1967 war and the creation of Greater Israel to the present and the question: Will President Obama be allowed to deliver an acceptable amount of justice for the Palestinians in order to achieve peace for all, and, if he can't deliver, is a final round of Zionist ethnic cleansing inevitable? Chapter 2, *The Liberty Affair – "Pure Murder" on a "Great Day"*, tells the incredible but true story of Israel's deliberate attack on the American spy ship and how the truth was covered up, allowing the Israelis to get away with the cold-blooded murder of American service personnel. Chapter 3, *Goodbye to the Security Council's Integrity*, contains the key to understanding everything that has happened since the 1967 war. By allowing Israel to violate international law and settle the occupied territories, the major powers, led by America, effectively created two sets of rules for the behaviour of nations—one for all the nations of the world minus only the Zionist state of Israel and the other exclusively for it.

My Enemy's Enemy Laura Zittrain Eisenberg 1994 *My Enemy's Enemy* is the first comprehensive study of prestate Zionist policy toward Lebanon. Laura Zittrain Eisenberg identifies early Zionist perceptions about Lebanon, considers efforts to construct a lucid Zionist policy toward that country, and characterizes the nature and course of Zionist-Lebanese relations prior to 1948.

The Invention of the Land of Israel Shlomo Sand 2012-11-20 What is a homeland and when does it become a national territory? Why have so many people been willing to die for such places throughout the twentieth century? What is the essence of the Promised Land? Following the acclaimed and controversial *The Invention of the Jewish People*, Shlomo Sand examines the mysterious sacred land that has become the site of the longest-running national struggle of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. *The Invention of the Land of Israel* deconstructs the age-old legends surrounding the Holy Land and the prejudices that continue to suffocate it. Sand's account dissects the concept of "historical right" and tracks the creation of the modern concept of the "Land of Israel" by nineteenth-century Evangelical Protestants and Jewish Zionists. This invention, he argues, not only facilitated the colonization of the Middle East and the establishment of the State of Israel; it is also threatening the existence of the Jewish state today.

Zionism: The false Messiah Alan Hart 2009 This 3 volume work is a monumental history of the Israel-Palestine conflict by a seasoned reporter with a vast first-hand knowledge of the Middle East. It is the first book ever to put the struggle for Palestine into its global context to show how all the pieces of a complicated jig-saw puzzle fit together. It's also the first ever account of events to empathize with both sides: with the real fear of diaspora Jews of Holocaust II; and with the Palestinian right to justice and self-determination, and the anger of the Arab masses at American support for Zionism right or wrong that led to the corruption and repression of the regimes of the existing Arab Order who, fearing harsher Israeli assaults, tried to contain both. As a former BBC Panorama and ITN Middle East correspondent, Alan Hart knew and interviewed most of the main players in the Israel-Palestine conflict (Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres, Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders, George Habash, Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan, King Feisal of Saudi Arabia, and many others). He also displays a firm grasp of the written record, whether official documents and reports, the memoirs of politicians and officials, or the findings of key scholars, both mainstream and revisionist. He quotes from many anti-Zionist Jews including Jehoshafat Harkabi, the longest serving Director of Israeli Military Intelligence, Albert Lillienthal, Lenni Brenner, and Ralph Schoenman. Hart examines the key events that mark the history of

Zionism in great detail the early Zionist relations with UK, German and US governments, the belabored process leading to Truman's recognition of the State of Israel, Kennedy's efforts to prevent Israeli nuclear development, and the Zionist crafting of the 1967 and Yom Kippur wars drawing on personal insights, interviews,

Zionism, Enemy of Peace and Social Progress 1985

Nazism, The Jews and American Zionism, 1933-1948 Aaron Berman 2018-02-05 A sophisticated analysis of how the Zionist understanding of the Holocaust shaped the development of American Jewish policies and political activism.

Christian Zionism Or Israel Theology? In Reponse to David Pawson's 'Defending Christian Zionism'. Walter Emile Tessensohn 2012-11-13 Why did God choose the Israelites to be his people, and why did He give them a land? Which Covenant made Israel God's people? What is the consequence if God's people break the Sinai Covenant? Can an everlasting promise or covenant be withdrawn or cease to exist? If so, why? If not, why not? If the Israelites are not God's people anymore, do they have a Biblical right to live in the country where their ancestors lived? Does this land belong to Israel? What does the New Covenant mean for Israel? What was the mission of the Jewish Messiah? Did the Jewish Messiah come to undo the fall in paradise, overcome death, overcome Satan and establish the Kingdom of God, or was his mission to graft the Gentiles on Israel and to revive old times to make an earthly kingdom of Jews? Who is the real enemy of God's people? Satan and his angels or flesh and blood Palestinians, Iranians and Muslims? The author is a teacher and an elder in an Evangelical Church in the Netherlands.

Israeli Statecraft Yehezkel Dror 2011-05-10 This book offers a systematic examination, analysis and evaluation of Israeli national security statecraft in terms of challenges and responses. Providing an in-depth analysis of Israeli statecraft challenges and responses, this interdisciplinary book integrates social science and security studies with public policy approaches within a long-term historical perspective on the Arab-Israeli conflict. These scholarly approaches are synthesized with extensive personal knowledge of the author based on involvement in Israeli political-security policy making. This book makes use of conceptualizations of statecraft such as 'fuzzy gambling' and interventions with critical mass in ultra-dynamic historical processes to help clarify Israel's main statecraft successes and failures, alongside the wider theoretical apparatuses these concepts represent. While focused on Israel, these theoretical frameworks have important implications for the academic study of statecraft and statecraft praxis worldwide. This book will be of much interest to both statecraft practitioners and to students of Israeli politics and security, the Middle Eastern conflict, strategic studies and IR/security studies in general.

Jews, Sovereignty, and International Law Rotem Giladi 2021-07-07 By departing from accounts of a universalist component in Israel's early foreign policy, Rotem Giladi challenges prevalent assumptions on the cosmopolitan outlook of Jewish international law scholars and practitioners, offers new vantage points on modern Jewish history, and critiques orthodox interpretations of the Jewish aspect of Israel's foreign policy. Drawing on archival sources, the book reveals the patent ambivalence of two jurist-diplomats-Jacob Robinson and Shabtai Rosenne-towards three international law reform projects: the right of petition in the draft Human Rights Covenant, the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the 1951 Refugee Convention. In all cases, Rosenne and Robinson approached international law with disinterest, aversion, and hostility while, nonetheless, investing much time and toil in these post-war reforms. The book demonstrates that, rather than the Middle East conflict, Rosenne and Robinson's ambivalence towards international law was driven by ideological sensibilities predating Israel's establishment. In so doing, Jews, Sovereignty, and International Law disaggregates and reframes the perspectives offered by the growing scholarship on Jewish international lawyers, providing new insights concerning the origins of human rights, the remaking of postwar international law, and the early years of the UN.

If I Am Not For Myself Ruth Wisse 1992 For over a century, Jews have been identified with liberalism. Not only have they been a driving force behind the spread of liberal politics; they have also been steadfastly loyal to a doctrine that promised them both safety and political acceptance. Recent evidence suggests that their commitment has not waned. But while Jews continue to stand up for other groups and "vote their conscience," contends Ruth Wisse, the liberal commitment to the Jews is not nearly so strong. Whenever Jews have been attacked - from the trial of Captain Dreyfus to the sustained military and political war against Israel - liberals have been slow to defend Jewish rights and have preferred instead to hold the Jews responsible for the persistence of their enemies. The explanation for this liberal default, Wisse argues, is the survival and success of anti-Semitism. This irrational idea continues to flourish throughout the world, despite the destruction of the fascist and communist regimes that were its deadliest twentieth-century allies. Wisse points out that anti-Semitism's astonishing resilience has put liberals - including liberal Jews - in an impossible position. The only reasonable response to such a doctrine, Wisse insists, is not appeasement or avoidance, but steadfast confrontation and rejection. Yet such opposition is alien to liberal ideas of open-mindedness and strikes many as intolerant. Unwilling to suspend their optimistic view of man as a benevolent and rational being in order to combat a mortal enemy, most liberals - including many Jews - conclude that Jews themselves must be responsible for the continuing wars against them - thus implicitly condoning their sacrifice. Wisse's book, inspired by a friend's emigration to Israel, traces the Jewish romance with liberalism from its discovery by Jewish integrationists and Zionists to the acceptance today by many Jews of a moral equivalence between Zionism and the war against it. She also explores, among the many contradictions of modern Jewish politics, the ambiguous question of Jewish "chosenness," and the Jewish longing for acceptance in a larger human family; the successful Arab war of ideas against Israel; and the dilemma of Jewish writers and intellectuals who wish to transcend their parochializing siege. Above all, she shows how and why anti-Semitism became the twentieth century's most successful ideology and reveals what people in liberal democracies would have to do to prevent it from once again achieving its goal.