



Międzynarodowe Stosunki Polityczne

Ćwiczenia

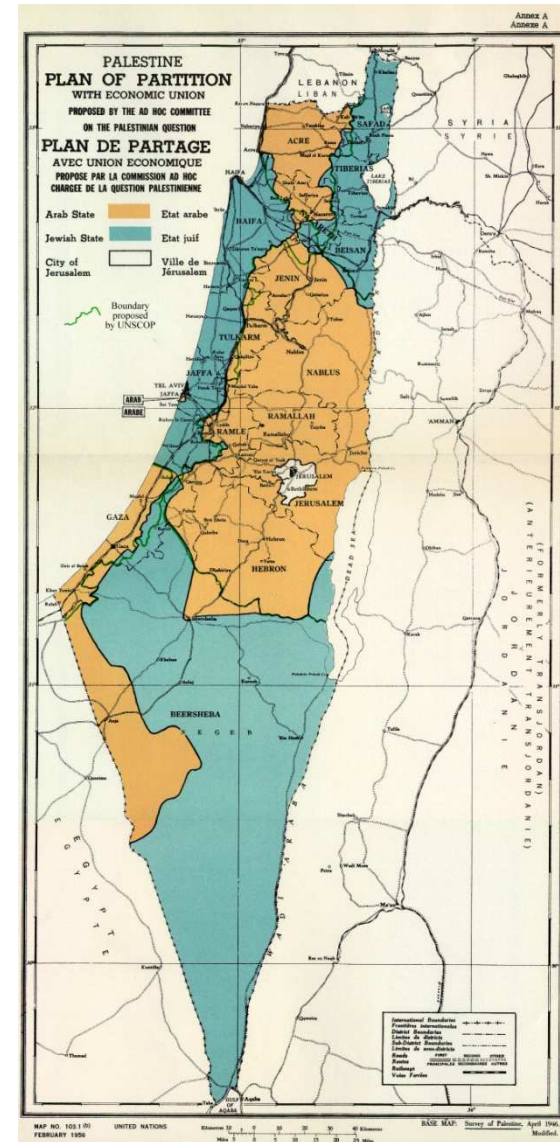
dr Karol Kaczorowski
Katedra Stosunków Międzynarodowych

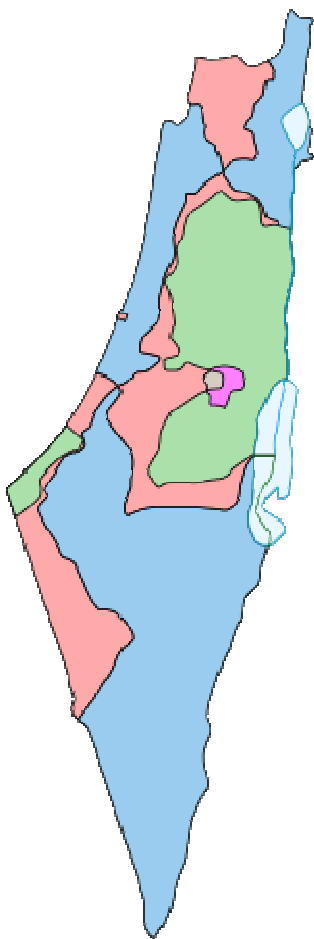


Konflikt izraelsko-palestyński cz. II





- 56.47% mandatu dla państwa żydowskiego
- 43.53% dla państwa arabskiego.





- 1948-1949 I wojna izraelsko-arabska, zakończona zajmowaniem przez Izrael 78% mandatu Palestyny

- 
- 1956 - kryzys sueski
 - 1964 powołanie Organizacji Wyzwolenia Palestyny, (Palestine Liberation Organisation),
 - 1967 - wojna sześciodniowa - Izrael zyskuje półwysep Synaj i zajmuje tereny Gazy i Zachodniego Brzegu Jordanu.
 - 1973 - Wojna Jom Kipur - Egipt i Syria atakują półwysep Synaj i wzgórza Golan - Izrael bardziej zależny od USA.
 - 19.11.1979 - Porozumienia z Camp David pomiędzy Egiptem a Izraelem

- 
- 1982 - Wojna Libańska
 - 1987–1991 Pierwsza intifada (intifada kamieni)
 - 1993 Porozumienia z Oslo
 - 2000–2004 Intifada Al-Aksa
 - 12.07-08.09.2006 II wojna libańska
 - 2008 Operacja Płynny Ołów (przeciwko Hamasowi w Gazie)



Problem osadnictwa na terenach Autonomii Palestyńskiej

- The West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip all remain under effective control of the Israeli government. The legal obligations for any occupying power are outlined in international humanitarian law (IHL), particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention. Palestinians living in the OPT are considered protected persons under the convention, which Israel has ratified.
- IHL stipulates states are not to transfer their own civilians into territory they occupy, or to forcibly transfer protected persons from or within an occupied territory. States are also forbidden from destroying individual or collective property in an occupied territory, except when this is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.
- Źródło: <https://www.amnestyusa.org/lets-be-clear-israels-long-running-settlement-policy-constitutes-a-war-crime/>



Problem osadnictwa na terenach Autonomii Palestyńskiej

- Under Israeli law, settlements ‘authorized’ by the government are legal while smaller, ‘unofficial’ outposts are illegal. Sometimes the Israeli government retroactively ‘legalizes’ previously unauthorized outposts. International law does not make any such distinctions; **all Israeli settlements in the OPT violate the Fourth Geneva Convention.**
- The international community has consistently recognized that settlements contravene international law and create a situation which perpetuates a range of violations of Palestinian human rights including, but not limited to, discriminatory policies based on nationality, ethnicity and religion.
- Źródło: <https://www.amnestyusa.org/lets-be-clear-israels-long-running-settlement-policy-constitutes-a-war-crime/>



**Dziękuję za uwagę i zapraszam za
tydzień**