

Glossary of Terms

Apartheid: A system of legal segregation and discrimination between classes of citizens based on their race, as practiced in South Africa from 1948 to 1993. Does not apply to Israel, where the Arab minority enjoys full citizenship with equal political and legal rights.

Boycotts, Divestment & Sanctions (BDS): A campaign to vilify Israel, delegitimize it, and single it out for disproportionate, discriminatory and punitive measures.

Delegitimization, Demonization, Double Standard: The “3D Test,” proposed by Israeli politician and author and former Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky, used to differentiate between legitimate criticism of Israel and anti-Semitism. Denying Israel’s right to exist, painting it as a pariah state, or disproportionately singling it out using criteria not applied to other countries qualifies as anti-Semitism.

Fatah: A major Palestinian political party, considered moderate in Palestinian politics. Fatah was founded in 1954 by Yasser Arafat with a nationalist, secular agenda.

Hammas: A Palestinian party, officially the “Islamic Resistance Movement,” opposed to negotiations or co-existence with Israel, and designated a terrorist organization by the U.S. and the European Union.

Jewish State: Israel is the state not only of its citizens, both Jewish and Arab, but also of the Jewish people everywhere. Judaism is Israel’s national religion (though it recognizes other religions and respects freedom of religion) and part of its national identity and character.

Occupied Territories: Usually refers to the *West Bank*, captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 Six Day War. Sometimes includes the Golan Heights (captured from Syria) and East Jerusalem, formally annexed by Israel and more accurately described as “disputed territories.” Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip in 2005, though Israel and Egypt still control its borders.

One-State Solution: The idea that Jews and Arabs should live in a single country; this “solution” denies both peoples the right of sovereignty and political self determination (see *Two-State Solution*).

Right of Return: Israel, as the Jewish state, accepts as a citizen any Jew who chooses to immigrate to Israel. Palestinians claim a similar right to citizenship for descendants of Palestinian refugees who choose to live in a future state of Palestine. (Some want to return to Israel, rather than to the future Palestinian state, which is contrary to the basic premise of a *two-state solution*.)

Settlements: Jewish civilian communities—cities and towns—in the *West Bank*.

Two-State Solution: The idea that there is room in the Land of Israel/Palestine for two sovereign nation-states, a Jewish state of Israel and an Arab state of Palestine. First proposed in 1937, this concept was endorsed by the U.N. Partition Plan in 1947 and the Oslo Accords in 1992. The borders between the two states and many other thorny issues have not yet been resolved.

West Bank: The eastern areas of the former British Mandate area of Palestine—the regions of Judea and Samaria—occupied from 1948 to 1967 by Jordan and since 1967 by Israel.

Zionism: The national movement of the Jewish people; the quest for Jewish sovereignty in the historic Jewish homeland, the Land of Israel.

For additional terms, please see www.BroaderView.org/glossary.

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