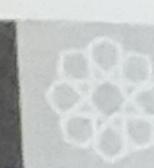


DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

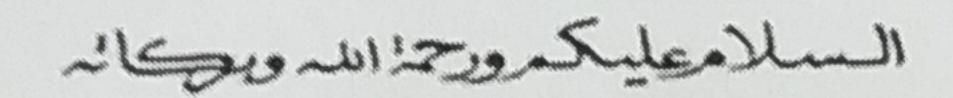


Our Reference: IIUM/301/HIST/19/2/1

Date: 12th November 2019

Asst. Prof. Dr. Kaoutar Guediri,

Department of History and Civilization Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge & Human Sciences IIUM Gombak Campus



Dear Dr. Kaoutar Guediri,

LETTER OF INVITATION

We would like to invite you to present your research paper in the Seminar of the Department of History and Civilization, with the topic "Zionist Ideology, Nationalism and Settler Colonialism". The seminar will be held in HS Seminar Room, level 3, HS Building, IIUM, on Friday, 29th November 2019, 3.00-5.00 pm.

We look forward to your participation in this seminar.

Thank you. والسولام

DR. MOHD HELMI BIN MOHD SOBRI

Head

Department of History & Civilization

Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge & Human Sciences

International Islamic University Malaysia

Zionist Ideology, Nationalism and Settler-colonialism

- by Dr. Kaoutar Guediri
- Assistant Professor, Department of History and Civilization (KIRKHS)
- International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)

"An irrepressible conflict has arisen between two national communities within the narrow bounds of one small country. There is no common ground between them. Their national aspirations are incompatible. The Arabs desire to revive the traditions of the Arab golden age. The Jews desire to show what they can achieve when returned to the land in which the Jewish nation was born. Neither of the two national ideals permits a combination in the service of a single State. [...]

Partition seems to offer at least a chance of ultimate peace. We can see none in any other plan."

Royal Commission, 1937

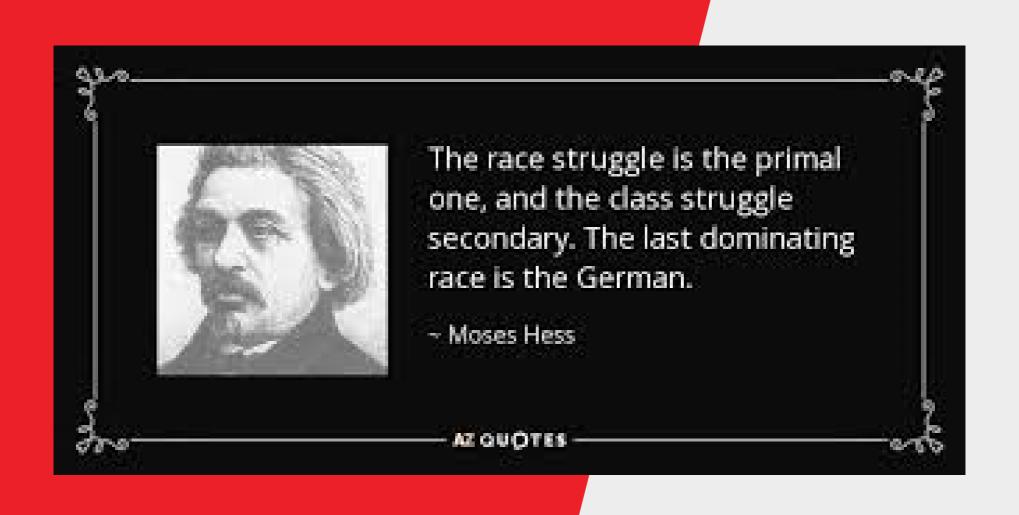
- Introduction
- Zionism, Jewish nationalism
- ullet ightarrow origins & early figures
- ullet ightarrow trends in Zionism
- Zionism as settler-colonialism
- → settler colonialism a system of domination
- → application on the ground
- Changing paradigms

Zionism

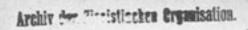
- Zionism = Jewish Nationalism
- → emerged late 19th Century in Central and Eastern Europe
- → Reaction to the Haskalah + provide a solution to the Jewish Problem

Early figures of Zionism

- Moses Hess (1912-1875)
- → German philosopher, socialist but progressively abandons the class struggle paradigm in favour of nationalism
- → wrote Rome and Jerusalem 30 years before Herzl's Der Judenstaat
- → inspired by the Risorgimiento → belief in national awakening of Jews
- → influential, one of the fathers of political Zionism



- Leon Pinsker (1821-1891)
- → medical doctor, Poland, founder of Hovevei Zion (1881),
- → Author of Auto-Emanzipation (1882) →
 salvation only possible through the
 establishment of a Jewish Sovereignty in
 Palestine or else somewhere in North America
- → eventually Palestine (land purchase etc.)
- → influential; political Zionism; KKL
- → their grassroots organisation the Council of Odessa - dissolved by the Bolsheviks



"Autoemancipation!"



Mahnruf an seine Stammesgenossen

einem russischen Juden.



Healin SW, Commission-Verlog von W. Les lesb (% Schuhr). 1882.



- Bernard Lazare (1965-1903)
- → writer, journalist, Jewish atheist, self proclaimed anarchist
- → contacts with socialist sphere but also Zionist precursors such as Hovevei Zion
- → wrote about anti-semitism
- → influenced by the Dreyfus case in France (Theodor Herzl, 1860-1904) and commissioned by the brother of the accused

L'antisémitisme, Son histoire et ses causes

Bernard Lazare



Trends in Zionism

- Spiritual/Religious Zionism
- The main figures for this trend are leon Pinsker and Ahad Ha'am – one of the people – goal : revive Judalsm and establish a spiritual and cultural centre for the development of Judaism and enlighten Jewish communities and other populations all around the world
- → Hibbat Zion/Hovevei Zion
- → inspired Practical Zionism (practical ways to make Zionist goal happen)

. Territorialist Zionism

- → establish a State for the Jews but Palestine is not a focal point, this state could be anywhere Uganda, Argentina or Palestine. Zionist Congress of 1905 rejected the Uganda Plan –
- → The Balfour Declaration made it obsolete and the movement dissolved in 1925
- → Figure : Israel Zangwill

Political Zionism

- → founded by Theodor Herzl (although past attempts and inspirations)
- → Der Judenstaat, Altneuland
- → Jewish sovereignty in a territory for the Jews
- Necessity to gain international support through political activities
- → Investments in Palestine
- Political Zionism would become the major Zionist trend after the Basle Congress
- → Labour Zionism (settling in Palestine main way to achieve Zionist goals, not only international support) Moses Hess, Ber Berochov, Ben Gurion, Golda Meir
- Revisionist Zionism (Vladimir Jabotinsky, Jewish Legion, Fascism, Maximalism)

The Basel Programme, 1897

"Zionism aims at establishing for the Jewish people a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine. For the attainment of this purpose, the Congress considers the following means serviceable:

- 1. The promotion of the settlement of Jewish agriculturists, artisans, and tradesmen in Palestine.
- 2. The federation of all Jews into local or general groups, according to the laws of the various countries.
- 3. The strengthening of the Jewish feeling and consciousness.
- 4. Preparatory steps for the attainment of those governmental grants which are necessary to the achievement of the Zionist purpose"

Settler-Colonialism

- "Settler colonialism is an ongoing system of power that perpetuates the genocide and repression of indigenous people and cultures. Essentially hegemonic in scope, settler colonialism normalised the continuous settler occupation, exploiting lands and resources to which indigenous peoples genealogical relationships. Settler colonialism includes interlocking forms of oppression, including racism, white supremacy, heteropatriarchy and capitalism. [...]"
- cf. oxfordbibliographies.com

For Lorenzo Veracini, "Colonialism and Settler-colonialism are not merely different, they are in some ways antithetical formations".

« Settler colonialism is

inherently invariably

- Settler colonialism usually in Anglophone World with some exception
- U.S
- Australia
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Algeria
- Palestine etc.

- Features of settler colonialism common to all settler colonies:
- → Pioneer myth
- → Settler sovereignty
- Logic of elimination (Transfer expected disappearance demographic decline + segregation)
- Distinction between indigenous and settlers (superiority: racial/cultural or civilisational/values etc.) eg: legal codes
- ullet dehumanisation of the native ullet victim becomes perpetrator