

peace to end all peace book

peace to end all peace book: An In-Depth Exploration of the Landmark Work on the Middle East

The phrase peace to end all peace book often evokes curiosity among history enthusiasts, political analysts, and students of international relations. This refers to the influential and critically acclaimed book *Peace to End All Peace* by historian David Fromkin. Published in 1989, this seminal work offers a comprehensive account of the tumultuous events that led to the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent shaping of the modern Middle East. Understanding this book is essential for anyone interested in Middle Eastern history, the roots of ongoing conflicts, and the diplomatic decisions that continue to influence regional geopolitics today.

Overview of Peace to End All Peace

Peace to End All Peace is more than just a historical recount; it is a detailed narrative that examines how the aftermath of World War I reshaped the Middle East, setting the stage for many of the conflicts that persist today. Fromkin's meticulous research and engaging storytelling make complex political developments accessible to a broad audience.

The Central Thesis of the Book

At its core, *Peace to End All Peace* argues that the post-World War I decisions made by Western powers—particularly Britain and France—were driven more by strategic interests than by a genuine desire to establish peace or stable governance in the Middle East. The book contends that the arbitrary borders and political arrangements imposed during this period sowed seeds of discord that continue to influence regional instability.

Significance in Historical Literature

This book is regarded as one of the most authoritative accounts of the post-Ottoman Middle East. Its significance lies in its detailed analysis of diplomatic negotiations, secret agreements, and the personalities involved—highlighting how decisions made over a century ago have had enduring consequences.

Key Themes Explored in Peace to End All Peace

The book delves into numerous themes, each shedding light on the complex web of politics, alliances, and betrayals that defined the post-World War I Middle East.

The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire's Decline

The Ottoman Empire had been a dominant power in the Middle East for centuries. However, by the early 20th century, it was weakening due to internal strife, military defeats, and the impact of modernization efforts. The empire's participation in World War I on the side of the Central Powers marked its terminal phase.

The Impact of World War I

The war accelerated the empire's disintegration. As Ottoman territories fell, the Allies sought to carve up the region for their own benefit. The book details how wartime alliances and secret treaties—most notably the Sykes-Picot Agreement—laid the groundwork for future conflicts.

The Sykes-Picot Agreement and Secret Diplomacy

One of the most infamous aspects discussed in *Peace to End All Peace* is the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, a secret pact between Britain and France to divide Ottoman lands into spheres of influence. This agreement starkly contrasted with promises made to Arab leaders for independence, leading to distrust and resentment.

The Creation of Arbitrary Borders

The League of Nations Mandates

Post-war treaties established the League of Nations mandates, which entrusted Britain and France with governing former Ottoman territories such as Palestine, Syria, and Iraq. The borders drawn were often arbitrary, disregarding ethnic, religious, and tribal divisions.

Consequences of Borders

The legacy of these borders has been profound. They disregarded local identities and social structures, leading to conflicts, insurgencies, and ongoing struggles for self-determination. The book emphasizes that this artificial partitioning was a key factor in regional instability.

The Rise of Nationalism and Arab Revolts

The Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule was fueled by promises of independence from Britain, particularly articulated in the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence. However, the post-war arrangements betrayed these promises, fostering Arab disillusionment and nationalist movements that continue to influence the region.

The Role of British and French Imperial Ambitions

Peace to End All Peace critically examines how Britain and France prioritized their imperial interests over the promises made to local populations. The strategic importance of oil resources, access to India, and control of key trade routes motivated their decisions.

Key Figures and Personalities

The book provides in-depth profiles of significant individuals whose actions shaped the post-war Middle East.

British Leaders

- Sir Mark Sykes and Sir Francis Picot: Architects of the Sykes-Picot Agreement.
- T.E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"): The British liaison with Arab rebels, whose role exemplifies the complex diplomacy of the period.

French and Ottoman Figures

- Faisal bin Hussein: Arab leader who sought independence and later became King of Iraq.
- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk: Leader of Turkish nationalists who opposed Western mandates and established the modern Turkish state.

The Legacy of Peace to End All Peace

The insights provided by David Fromkin in Peace to End All Peace are essential for understanding contemporary Middle Eastern conflicts. The book's analysis highlights how the decisions made during the post-World War I era have created enduring tensions.

Influence on Modern Geopolitics

- The arbitrary borders established continue to be the basis for territorial disputes.
- The lack of regard for local identities has fueled insurgencies and civil wars.
- The legacy of Western intervention and mandates influences current debates on foreign policy in the region.

Critical Reception and Academic Impact

Peace to End All Peace has been praised for its clarity, depth, and balanced analysis. Historians and political scientists cite it frequently as a foundational text for understanding the origins of Middle Eastern geopolitics.

Why Read Peace to End All Peace?

This book is invaluable for readers seeking a nuanced understanding of Middle Eastern history and the roots of its ongoing conflicts. It offers lessons on the importance of considering local perspectives in international diplomacy and the potential consequences of arbitrary policymaking.

For Students and Scholars

- Provides detailed historical context for contemporary issues.
- Serves as a comprehensive resource on post-World War I diplomacy.

For General Readers

- Engages with compelling narratives and vivid characterizations.
- Explains complex political developments in accessible language.

Conclusion

The peace to end all peace book, Peace to End All Peace by David Fromkin, remains a pivotal work in the study of Middle Eastern history. Its detailed exploration of the post-World War I era reveals how imperial ambitions, secret diplomacy, and arbitrary border-making laid the groundwork for many of the conflicts that continue to shape the region today. Whether you are a student, scholar, or general reader interested in understanding the roots of Middle Eastern geopolitics, this book offers invaluable insights and compelling storytelling that illuminate the enduring legacy of decisions made over a century ago.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'Peace to End All Peace' by David Fromkin?

The book explores the political and diplomatic failures that led to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent shaping of the modern Middle East after World War I.

Why is 'Peace to End All Peace' considered a seminal work on Middle Eastern history?

It provides a detailed, well-researched account of the decisions and negotiations during the post-WWI period that had long-lasting effects on the region's borders and politics.

How does Fromkin portray the role of British and French policymakers in the Middle East?

Fromkin critically examines their strategic interests, diplomatic maneuvers, and often contradictory promises that shaped the post-war order in the Middle East.

What impact did the decisions documented in 'Peace to End All Peace' have on contemporary Middle Eastern conflicts?

The book argues that many of the borders and political arrangements established after WWI, as detailed in the book, sowed seeds for future conflicts and instability in the region.

Is 'Peace to End All Peace' relevant to understanding current Middle Eastern geopolitics?

Yes, the book provides important historical context for many of the territorial and political issues that persist in the Middle East today.

Who would benefit most from reading 'Peace to End All Peace'?

Students, historians, policymakers, and anyone interested in Middle Eastern history and international diplomacy will find valuable insights in this book.

What sets 'Peace to End All Peace' apart from other books on the same topic?

Its detailed narrative, extensive use of primary sources, and thorough analysis of diplomatic negotiations

offer a comprehensive understanding of the post-WWI period.

Has 'Peace to End All Peace' influenced modern scholarship on the Middle East?

Yes, it is widely regarded as a foundational text that has shaped subsequent studies on the origins of modern Middle Eastern geopolitics and the legacy of colonial policies.

Additional Resources

Peace to End All Peace: An Investigative Review of the Landmark Historical Text

Introduction

Published in 1922 by British historian and diplomat Sir Arnold J. Toynbee, *Peace to End All Peace* is a seminal work that critically examines the tumultuous aftermath of World War I and the birth of the modern Middle East. As a comprehensive analysis of the geopolitical, social, and diplomatic upheavals that reshaped a region, the book remains influential among historians, policymakers, and scholars of imperialism. This investigative review aims to dissect the core themes, historical accuracy, and lasting impact of *Peace to End All Peace*, providing a nuanced understanding of its significance in historiography and current geopolitical discourse.

Background and Context

Historical Setting of the Book

Peace to End All Peace was written against the backdrop of the aftermath of World War I—a conflict that not only devastated Europe but also redefined global power structures. The war's conclusion saw the disintegration of empires such as the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, German, and Russian Empires. The Allies, particularly Britain and France, emerged victorious but faced the challenge of managing a radically altered geopolitical landscape in the Middle East.

The Treaty of Sèvres (1920) and the subsequent Treaty of Lausanne (1923) formalized the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, creating mandates under Allied control. These mandates—administered by Britain and France—laid the groundwork for modern nation-states in the Middle East but also sowed seeds of future conflict.

Sir Arnold Toynbee, a keen observer and diplomat, was deeply involved in the political milieu of the period. His work critically evaluates how the post-war treaties and mandates, driven by imperial ambitions and conflicting promises, led to long-term instability in the region.

Why the Title “Peace to End All Peace”?

The provocative title encapsulates Toynbee's thesis: that the peace established after WWI, rather than resolving conflicts, ultimately sowed the seeds for future turmoil. It suggests a paradox—an end to one war, but the beginning of a new era of upheaval and unrest in the Middle East.

Core Themes and Analysis

The Collapse of Empires and the Rise of Modern States

One of the central themes of *Peace to End All Peace* is the disintegration of imperial structures and the arbitrary creation of new nation-states. Toynbee meticulously documents how the Ottoman Empire's fall resulted in a patchwork of mandates, often drawn without regard for ethnic, religious, or cultural realities.

Key points include:

- The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire into zones controlled by Britain and France.
- The creation of mandates such as Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq.
- The lack of consideration for indigenous populations' aspirations or historical boundaries.

This imperial approach, Toynbee argues, ignored the complex social fabric of the region, leading to future conflicts. The borders, often drawn on maps in London or Paris, disregarded local identities and rivalries, setting the stage for ongoing tensions.

Broken Promises and the Balfour Declaration

A pivotal moment examined in the book is the Balfour Declaration (1917), in which Britain expressed support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Toynbee critically assesses how this promise conflicted with earlier assurances made to Arab leaders, who sought independence after their support during WWI.

Key issues include:

- The conflicting promises made by Britain to Arabs and Jews.
- The impact of these conflicting commitments on regional stability.
- The Arab revolt against Ottoman rule and subsequent British policies.

Toynbee portrays these diplomatic contradictions as emblematic of Western imperial duplicity, which undermined trust and fueled long-term resentments.

Diplomacy and Imperial Ambitions

The book explores how the Allied powers' diplomatic negotiations prioritized their imperial interests over regional stability. Toynbee highlights:

- The role of the Paris Peace Conference (1919) in shaping mandates.
- The influence of British imperial ambitions in the Middle East.
- The French desire to control Syria and Lebanon.

His analysis suggests that these strategies, driven by economic interests, access to oil, and strategic positioning, sacrificed the aspirations of local populations, leading to enduring resentment and conflict.

Impact on Regional and Global Politics

Toynbee's work emphasizes that the post-war arrangements in the Middle East did not merely address local issues but also had global repercussions. He discusses:

- The emergence of nationalist movements.
- The origins of Arab independence struggles.
- The roots of later conflicts, including the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

His detailed narrative demonstrates how the decisions made in European capitals reverberated through the 20th century, shaping regional identities and conflicts.

Critical Reception and Historical Accuracy

Initial Reception and Scholarly Debate

Upon publication, *Peace to End All Peace* received acclaim for its detailed narrative and critical perspective. Historians praised Toynbee for illuminating the complexities behind the peace treaties and imperial policies.

However, some critics argued that the book, while comprehensive, reflected Toynbee's own biases, particularly his view of Western imperialism as inherently destructive. Others pointed out that certain interpretations, especially regarding Arab nationalism, could be seen as overly deterministic.

Assessment of Historical Accuracy

Modern scholars continue to regard Toynbee's work as a foundational text, though some of his conclusions have been nuanced or challenged by subsequent research:

- His portrayal of the mandates as purely imperialist ploys is supported by evidence of strategic interests, but some argue he underestimates the influence of local agency.
- The analysis of the Balfour Declaration and Arab promises remains a critical point of discussion, with newer documents shedding light on the ambiguities of diplomatic negotiations.
- The book's emphasis on Western culpability is generally upheld, but recent scholarship explores the roles of regional actors more deeply.

Overall, *Peace to End All Peace* is regarded as a meticulously researched and influential narrative, whose insights continue to inform debates on imperialism, nationalism, and regional stability.

Legacy and Contemporary Relevance

Influence on Historiography

Toynbee's work laid the groundwork for postcolonial critiques of European imperialism and shaped the study of Middle Eastern history. It challenged the notion that peace treaties merely ended wars, instead emphasizing their long-term consequences.

Key influences include:

- The framing of mandates as artificial constructs.

- The critique of Western duplicity and imperial ambitions.
- The recognition of the importance of local agency and identity.

Relevance to Current Geopolitical Issues

The themes explored in *Peace to End All Peace* resonate with contemporary conflicts in the Middle East. Issues such as border disputes, nationalist movements, and foreign interventions can be traced back to the decisions made during the post-WWI period.

Current relevance includes:

- The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, rooted in the Balfour Declaration and subsequent policies.
- Syrian and Iraqi instability, stemming from arbitrary borders and colonial legacies.
- Ongoing debates about self-determination versus imperial interests.

Toynbee's analysis provides valuable historical context for understanding these persistent issues, emphasizing the importance of thoughtful, inclusive diplomacy.

Conclusion: An Enduring Masterpiece

Peace to End All Peace remains a towering achievement in historical scholarship, offering a comprehensive critique of the post-WWI peace process and its unintended consequences. Its detailed narrative, critical insights, and candid assessment of imperial policies make it a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the Middle East, imperialism, or international diplomacy.

While some interpretations have been refined or challenged over time, the core thesis—that peace imposed without regard for local realities can sow the seeds of future conflict—continues to resonate. As the modern world grapples with the legacies of colonialism and imperialism, Toynbee's work serves as both a warning and a guide, reminding us of the importance of understanding history to build more sustainable peace.

In sum, *Peace to End All Peace* is more than a historical account; it is an urgent reminder of the complexities of peace-building and the enduring consequences of geopolitical decisions. Its meticulous scholarship, compelling narrative, and critical perspective ensure its place as a foundational text in the study of 20th-century history and beyond.

Peace To End All Peace Book

peace to end all peace book: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 2010-08-03

Published with a new afterword from the author—the classic, bestselling account of how the modern Middle East was created The Middle East has long been a region of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and ambitions. All of these conflicts—including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, and the violent challenges posed by Iraq's competing sects—are rooted in the region's political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed by the Allies after the First World War. In *A Peace to End All Peace*, David Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies drew lines on an empty map that remade the geography and politics of the Middle East. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all seemed possible, he delivers in this sweeping and magisterial book the definitive account of this defining time, showing how the choices narrowed and the Middle East began along a road that led to the conflicts and confusion that continue to this day. A new afterword from Fromkin, written for this edition of the book, includes his invaluable, updated assessment of this region of the world today, and on what this history has to teach us.

peace to end all peace book: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 1990 In our time the Middle East has proven a battleground of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and dynasties. All of these conflicts, including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, come down, in a sense, to the extent to which the Middle East will continue to live with its political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed upon the region by the Allies after the First World War. Here, author Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies came to remake the geography and politics of the Middle East, drawing lines on an empty map that eventually became the new countries of Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all—even an alliance between Arab nationalism and Zionism—seemed possible, he raises questions about what might have been done differently, and answers questions about why things were done as they were.--From publisher description.

peace to end all peace book: *A Peace to End All Peace* David Fromkin, 2009-07-21 Published with a new afterword from the author—the classic, bestselling account of how the modern Middle East was created The Middle East has long been a region of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and ambitions. All of these conflicts—including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, and the violent challenges posed by Iraq's competing sects—are rooted in the region's political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed by the Allies after the First World War. In *A Peace to End All Peace*, David Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies drew lines on an empty map that remade the geography and politics of the Middle East. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all seemed possible, he delivers in this sweeping and magisterial book the definitive account of this defining time, showing how the choices narrowed and the Middle East began along a road that led to the conflicts and confusion that continue to this day. A new afterword from Fromkin, written for this edition of the book, includes his invaluable, updated assessment of this region of the world today, and on what this history has to teach us.

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peace to end all peace book: Summary of David Fromkin's A Peace to End All Peace Milkyway Media, 2024-02-06 Get the Summary of David Fromkin's *A Peace to End All Peace* in 20 minutes. Please note: This is a summary & not the original book. *A Peace to End All Peace* by David Fromkin provides a comprehensive examination of the British role in reshaping the Middle East during and after World War I. The book delves into the political naivety of British leaders aboard the yacht *Enchantress* in 1912, unaware of the impending war and its consequences for the Ottoman Empire. Fromkin chronicles the rise of the Young Turks, the internal divisions within the Committee of Union and Progress, and the geopolitical maneuvers that led to the Ottoman alignment with Germany...

peace to end all peace book: George Yeo: Musings - Series Two George Yong-boon Yeo, 2023-02-13 George Yeo: Musings Series One and Series Two available as a set here George Yeo: Musings (In 3 Volumes) available as a set here Over sessions which lasted two to three hours each time, every week for half a year, George Yeo met and mused over a wide range of topics with writer Woon Tai Ho and research assistant Keith Yap. Speaking from notes, he began with himself and his hope for Singapore, and then spanned over a wide range of subjects — from the importance of human diversity and Singapore's reflection within itself of the world, to history, politics, economics, philosophy, taijigong and religion. He gives his views on India, China, ASEAN, Europe, the US and other parts of the world, and how Singapore's history and destiny are connected to all of them. The style is conversational and anecdotal. George Yeo: Musings is exactly that — musings. Some themes recur throughout the book which reflect his view of life. But there is no grand theory. He does not expect all of his reflections to be of interest to everyone, but he hopes that everyone will find something of interest. This is the second of a three-part series.

peace to end all peace book: Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo Ananta Kumar Giri, 2021-11-14 This book presents the first systematic critical exploration of the philosophical and political thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo, both pioneers of modern Indian thought. Bringing together experts from across the world, the volume examines the thoughts, ideas, actions, lives and experiments of Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo on themes such as radical politics and human agency; ideals of human unity; social practices and citizenship; horizons of sustainable

development and climate change; inclusive freedom; conceptions of swaraj; interpretations of texts; Sri Aurobindo's views on Indian culture; integral yoga; transformative leadership; Anthropocene and alternative planetary futures. The book discusses the contemporary legacies and works of the two influential thinkers. It offers insights into historical, philosophical, theoretical, literary and sociological questions that establish the need for transdisciplinary dialogues and the relevance of their visions towards future evolution. This book will be useful to scholars and researchers of political science, Indian political thought, comparative politics, philosophy, Indian philosophy, sociology, anthropology, modern Indian history, peace studies, cultural studies, religious studies and South Asian studies.

peace to end all peace book: The American Trajectory David Ray Griffin, 2018-08-05 In *The American Trajectory: Divine or Demonic?* David Ray Griffin traces the trajectory of the American Empire from its founding through to the end of the 20th century. A prequel to Griffin's *Bush and Cheney*, this book demonstrates with many examples the falsity of the claim for American exceptionalism, a secular version of the old idea that America has been divinely founded and guided. Supported by extensive research, Griffin thoroughly debunks the myth of an American Empire as a benign, exceptionalist, divinely ordained historical agent. Instead of Manifest Destiny, what reality-based Griffin charts is the 'malign' ways of US foreign policy since the 19th century; a trajectory founded by slavery and genocide of indigenous peoples and then imperially expanded, non-stop. 'Malign' happens to be a term currently very much in vogue across the Beltway—but always to designate US competitors Russia and China. Griffin consistently challenges Beltway gospel, demonstrating that if the US had not entered WWI, there may have been no WWII. He unmasks the lies surrounding the true story of the Pearl Harbor attacks. He asks: If the US was really guided by God, how could it 'choose' to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki, knowing that 'the atomic bombs were not necessary to end the war?' Griffin also shows how the Cold War was actually conceptualized several years before the 1950 National Security Council paper 68 (NSC- 68). He revisits the origins of irrational hatred of Iran; the demonization of Cuba; the lies surrounding the Vietnam debacle; the false flags across Europe via Operation Gladio; the destruction of Yugoslavia; the decades-long evisceration of Iraq; and the ramifications of the Full Spectrum Dominance doctrine. This sharp, concise history of the American Empire ultimately demonstrates, in Griffin's analysis, the 'fraud' of endorsing self-praising American Exceptionalism. A must read." —Pepe Escobar, *Asia Times/Hong Kong*;

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updated and revised edition features a host of pedagogical features to assist students with their learning, including; detailed maps and images, case studies on key issues, boxed sections and suggestions for further reading. The book highlights the current issues facing the Middle East, linking them to the rich political, geographical and cultural history of the region. The author examines the crises and conflicts, both current and potential, likely to dominate the region in coming years. The second edition has been fully updated and revised to include discussion of such recent events as: the effects of the Arab Spring Turkey's growing influence in the region the dramatic increase in Iran's nuclear capabilities Osama bin Laden's death and declining support for violent extremist movements in the Middle East. Further supplemented by a companion website containing sample chapters, a selection of maps formatted for use in presentations, and annotated links to online resources and websites, *The Middle East Today* is an essential resource for all students of Middle East Studies, Middle East politics and geography.

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peace to end all peace book: Averting An Iranian Geopolitical Crisis H. RamHormozi, 2016-04-19 Caught between the Ottoman Empire to the west, the Russian sphere of influence in the north, and the British colonial territories in India and the Middle East, Iran at the end of the nineteenth century was a hotly contested strategic battleground. The ruling Qajar Dynasty was led by a young and inexperienced king, and the British were busy extending their reach through unbalanced treaties and resource concessions. Meanwhile, powerful tribal leaders like Sheikh Khaz'al sought to retain their traditional positions and block efforts to unite the country under a strong central government. With the discovery of oil and Britain's need to fuel her war machine in World War I, increased attention on Iran demanded a modernization of her policies and government. Reza Khan, an otherwise unknown soldier, united the armed forces and swept to power, bringing with him the unity and structure needed to take Iran into the emerging modern world. After disposing of the former rulers, he became the new shah, and fought to rebuild his country after centuries of abuse and manipulation by foreign powers. What was at stake was the autonomy of Iran's lifeline, Iran's Golden State, Khuzestan province, a province with abundant, rich oil and gas reservoirs, natural resources with a strategic importance to the warm waters of the Persian Gulf. The full sovereignty (by others) could have exponentially undermined Iran's position and role on the world stage, both politically and economically, and, even more so, in the turbulent Middle East of today. Events of the time period of this book are very pertinent to the current geopolitical conversation, struggles and developments in the region. This is the story of the dynamic power play for dominance, robust diplomacy, and political rivalries between colonial powers, powerful tribes, and government actors in the Iranian southwest theater. The emergence of a powerful regime in Iran and the superpowers' radical shifts in foreign policy and in the regional engagements in the post World War I, significantly contributed to averting this geopolitical crisis of a historic proportion. It is an extensively researched and definitive history of Iran at the turn of the twentieth century that is required reading for anyone seeking to understand the history of colonialism, oil exploration, and the ongoing political tensions of the Middle East....

peace to end all peace book: The Making of Eretz Israel in the Modern Era Yehoshua Ben-Arieh, 2020-03-09 Napoleon's invasion of the Middle East marks the beginning of the modern era in the region. This book traces the developments that led to the making of a new and separate geographical-political entity in the Middle East known as Eretz Israel and the establishment of the State of Israel within its bounds. Thus, its time frame runs from Napoleon's invasion of Eretz Israel / Palestine in 1799 to the establishment of Israel in 1948-1949. Eretz Israel as the formal name of a separate entity in the modern era first appeared in the early translations into Hebrew of the Balfour Declaration, while in the original document the country was referred to as "Palestine." During the period of Ottoman rule the territory that would in time be called Eretz Israel / Palestine was not a separate political unit. Among Jews, use of "Eretz Israel" increased only after the beginning of Zionist aliyot. Had the Zionist movement not arisen, it is doubtful whether the development to which this study is devoted would have occurred. The motivating force behind that process is without doubt the Zionist element. That is why Jews are the major protagonists in this book.

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