

Wwii and the holocaust

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History and Political Science Effects of World War II and the Holocaust in the Middle East The World War II ended in 1945 with attention directed to the survivors of the Holocaust. In the 1945 to 1948 era in the Middle East, the mood of the British people could not tolerate the presence of prolonged colonial war in Palestine, no matter the extent of terrorist incitement against a people brutalized by the forces. In 1947, the United Nations voted to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. Consequently, between 1948 and 1949, Israel appeared from fighting in the Arab-Israeli war. Out of the 600, 000 Palestinians, some became expelled while others fled from their homes during the fighting. During the same period, Jordan captured West Bank. Also, as the British became more intensely aware of the difficulties involved in paying no attention to the Arab situation in Palestine, they began to back off from the political guarantee that the United States, in its comparative ignorance, had come to experience (Christison, 2001, pp. 45-54).

This period marked an increasing Jewish immigration to Palestine prompted by Hitler's German rise to power through the Holocaust. In addition, a commitment to promote Jewish homeland in Palestine became apparent. Roosevelt never committed himself as a Zionist in helping the Jews during the Holocaust. However, his political support for Zionists in Palestine provided significant support and helped speed up the political retreat of Arabs from Palestine. Roosevelt devoted considerable thought to formulating ways of accommodating Jewish control of Palestine by moving the Arab side without any thought for the justice of expelling an entire nation by force. He seems to have had little consideration of the predicament the British encountered in Palestine. The United States Jewish community did not fully

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support the idea of a Jewish home in Palestine and Zionism. Public knowledge of the Palestine situation increased significantly in the war years. This followed the Zionist activist's efforts and heavy coverage given to the situation of Europe's Jews. Consequently, in 1993, Palestine and Israel signed the Declaration of Principles that called for Palestine's self-rule in Jericho and Gaza (Zarley, 2007, pp. 69-73).

Muslim's Denial of the Holocaust

The Muslims denied that the Holocaust never took place, but if it did, it was to a small extent. Some added that the Jews fetched it on themselves against the Palestinians. Merging Islamic and European anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish philosophies together, Iran became the propagator of Holocaust denial in the Middle East and also sponsored Western Holocaust deniers. Iran's Holocaust denial, which aimed at devouring the legitimacy of the Jewish state, denied Jewish history and deprived the Jews of their human dignity by giving away their awful tragedy as a scam. The Muslims' undermining of the moral basics of Israel also contributed to their denial of the Holocaust. In this regard, they incorporated a new Hitler to rally the Islam and West and free itself from the Holocaust (Wistrich, 2002).

Holocaust denial, thus, became a militant step towards demonizing Zionism since Arab anti-Semites viewed it as a Zionist plot of leading the world astray. Hence, they perceived the Jewish state as existing by virtue of a Holocaust lie. This denial has resulted to Islamic authors' denial assertions as evidenced in newspapers, books and other literatures. For instance, they neglected Hebrew as part of the languages of the land and regard Zionism as an alien invasion, intrusion or infiltration. Maps appearing in Palestinian textbooks neglect Israel's existence, and instead designate the area as

exclusively and purely Arab. Moreover, they have denied the Jewish association to the Holy Land. Lastly, there exists no reference to the Jewish association to Judaism or Jews of Jerusalem, or to any holy (Wistrich, 2002).

References

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