

#2013 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 272, **Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938, (xvi), *Toward the Woodhead Commission’s report: 1936 - A six month General Strike in Palestine***

*Daniel 8:23 (NIV) “In **THE LATTER PART OF THEIR REIGN**, when rebels have become completely wicked, **A [competing] STERN-FACED KING** [represented by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany through the event of Kristallnacht, **November 9-10-11, 1938**, which can be considered a beginning to the Holocaust], ***a master of intrigue, will arise.****

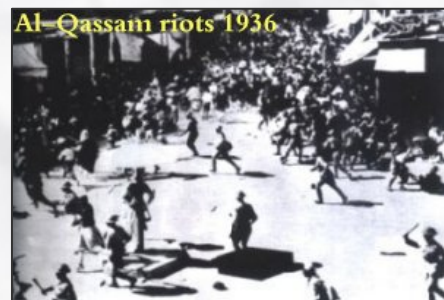


Key Understanding: *Great Britain’s anti-Jewish role of November 9, 1938.* On November 9, 1938, the date that Kristallnacht would erupt in Nazi Germany, instantly stimulating the desire in even more Jews to exodus en masse from Germany to the land of Palestine, the Woodhead Commission in Great Britain issued its report regarding the partition of Palestine between the Jews and Arabs, which would lead to the British policy of *restricting Jewish emigration to Palestine.*

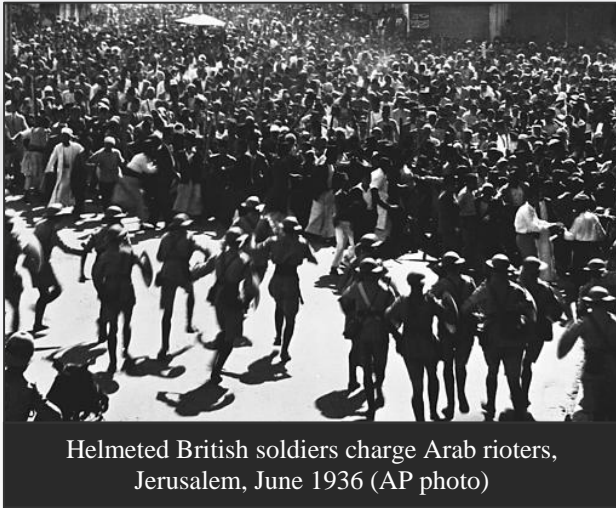
1936 - A six month General Strike in Palestine. We are going through **Palestine history**, spanning the subjects of 1900 - Zionism through 1938 - Woodhead Commission (immediately followed by 1939 - Great Britain restricting Jewish immigration). This Unsealing encompasses . . .

Palestine history: 1936 - A six month General Strike in Palestine

The Great Uprising (or Great Revolt, or Great Arab Revolt) was an uprising during the British mandate by Palestinian Arabs in Palestine that lasted from 1936 to 1939. In April 1936, the Arab leadership in Palestine, led by Hajj Amin al-Husayni, declared a general strike to protest against and put an end to Jewish immigration to Palestine. The revolt was primarily driven by Arab hostility toward Britain’s permission of restricted Jewish immigration and land purchases, which Palestinian Arabs believed was leading them to becoming a minority in the territory and future nation-state. They demanded immediate elections which, based on their demographic majority, would have resulted in a democratic Arab government.



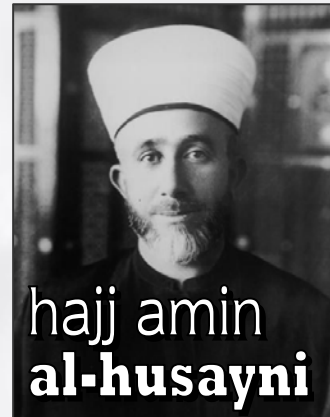
About one month after the general strike began, the [Arab] leadership group declared a general non-payment of taxes in explicit opposition to Jewish immigration. In the countryside, armed insurrection started sporadically, becoming more organized with time. One particular target of the rebels was the major TAP oil pipeline constructed only a few years earlier from Kirkuk to Haifa.



Helmeted British soldiers charge Arab rioters, Jerusalem, June 1936 (AP photo)

The strike was called off in October 1936 and the violence abated for about a year while the Peel Commission deliberated and eventually recommended partition of Palestine. Upon the rejection of this proposal, the revolt resumed during the autumn of 1937, marked by the assassination of Commissioner Andrews in Nazareth. Violence continued throughout 1938 and eventually petered out in 1939. The decision by the French to crack down on Arab leaders in Damascus may have been a significant factor in stopping the conflict.

The British responded to the violence by greatly expanding their military forces and clamping down on Arab dissent. “Administrative detention” (imprisonment without charges or trial), curfews, and house demolitions were among British practices during this period. More than 120 Arabs were sentenced to death and about 40 hanged. The main Arab leaders were arrested or expelled. Amin al-Husayni fled from Palestine to escape arrest.



The mainstream Jewish military organization, the Haganah, actively supported British efforts to quell the largely peasant insurgency, which reached 10,000 Arab fighters at its peak during the summer and fall of 1938. Although the British administration did not officially recognize the Haganah, the British security forces cooperated with it by forming the Jewish Settlement Police, Jewish Auxiliary Forces, and Special Night Squads. A smaller Haganah splinter group, the Irgun organization, adopted a policy of revenge including [revenge] against civilians.



Haganah members in training.

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Another outcome of the hostilities was the disengagement of the Jewish and Arab economies in Palestine, which were more or less intertwined until that time. For example, whereas the Jewish city of Tel Aviv relied on the nearby Arab seaport of Jaffa, hostilities dictated building a separate Jewish-run seaport for Tel Aviv. Historians later pointed to the uprising as a pivotal point at which the Jewish population in Palestine became independent and self-sustaining. During the revolt, British authorities attempted to confiscate all weapons from the Arab population. This, and the destruction of the main Arab political leadership in the revolt, greatly hindered their [the Arabs'] military efforts in the 1948 Israeli War of Independence.



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