

The religious aspect of the Israel-Palestine conflict

by [Yonat Shimron](#) in the [June 16, 2021](#) issue



Palestinians run away from tear gas during clashes with Israeli security forces at the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem's Old City on May 10. (AP Photo/Mahmoud Illean)

In mid-May, violence between Gaza and Israel intensified to levels not seen for years, with Hamas shooting hundreds of rockets toward the Tel Aviv area and Israel retaliating with heavy strikes in the Gaza Strip. On May 20, Israel and Hamas agreed to a cease-fire, but during the 11 days of fighting, at least 243 people were killed in Gaza, including 66 children, and 12 people were killed in Israel, including two children.

The buildup to the latest conflagration—some have already called it a new intifada, Arabic for “uprising”—began in a Jerusalem neighborhood near the Old City, close to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam’s holiest sites for more than 1,200 years. On May 10, the Israeli police raided the mosque, firing rubber-coated bullets and stun grenades at Palestinians who had been fighting with them the previous night.

While Muslims pray at Al-Aqsa year-round, the mosque attracts even more worshippers during Ramadan. May 12 marked the end of Ramadan and the start of

Eid al-Fitr, a joyous time at the conclusion of the monthlong fast.

There's no doubt that the most extreme Jewish nationalists would like Israel to recapture the Al-Aqsa Mosque. They say it sits on top of the ruins of the ancient Jewish Temple, the only remainder of which is the Western Wall.

But aside from the setting, faith is only tangentially related to the violence. Here's a quick explainer on the conflict.

Why did Israeli police raid the Al-Aqsa Mosque to begin with?

The Israeli government said the police responded after the Palestinians started throwing stones at them. Palestinians say the fighting really began when police entered the mosque compound and started firing rubber-tipped bullets and stun grenades. More than 330 Palestinians were wounded. Israel said 21 of its officers were, too.

But the underlying tensions may have more to do with a set of clashes in the larger East Jerusalem area, which was captured by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War and is home to about 350,000 Palestinians.

For weeks prior to the mosque violence, Palestinians had been protesting the threatened eviction of Palestinian families from the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of East Jerusalem. At night they would clash with police and Jewish settlers.

Those clashes are in turn part of a long legal battle over who owns the property. Some Palestinians were relocated to Sheikh Jarrah by the Jordanian government in the 1950s after fleeing their homes during Israel's War of Independence in 1948.

On May 10, the Israeli Supreme Court was set to decide whether to uphold the eviction of six families from the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in favor of Jewish settlers. The court has since postponed the ruling.

So this is a land dispute?

On a large scale, yes. In Sheikh Jarrah, in particular, the dispute originates in the 19th century, when Jews living abroad began returning to what is now Israel and buying properties from Palestinians who lived there. The Jordanians took over the land between 1948 and 1967. Israelis are now claiming it's theirs again.

The dispute in Sheikh Jarrah takes on larger political significance because the neighborhood is part of East Jerusalem, which many Palestinians want to see named as the capital of a future Palestinian state. Many Israelis, regardless of their views about a Palestinian state, believe all of Jerusalem must remain under Israeli control.

What's Hamas got to do with it?

The clashes in Jerusalem have united Palestinians far and wide, as have the larger disputes over their displacement and disenfranchisement by Israel. Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip, located about 60 miles south of Jerusalem, sees itself as a defender of Palestinians.

Hamas is at root an Islamic organization established by members of the Muslim Brotherhood, and so it also cares deeply about the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which Muslims call the Noble Sanctuary.

On May 12, Israel assassinated several Hamas commanders in retaliation for the barrage of rockets fired at Tel Aviv, Ashkelon, and Israel's main international airport in the city of Lod.

What role does Judaism or Islam play in this?

At heart, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a dispute over land. Religion is often the proxy for that dispute, pitting two different ethnicities and religions. Little wonder those tensions tend to flare around religious holidays, both Jewish and Muslim. But Hamas's main goal is war not with Judaism but rather with Israel, which is occupying land Hamas sees as inherently Palestinian.

As Hamas has become more emboldened over the years, so too have Jewish nationalists. On May 10, which was Jerusalem Day, an Israeli holiday celebrating the unification of Jerusalem, Jewish nationalists marched through the Old City, including the Muslim Quarter, in a display that provoked and angered many Palestinians. In April, nationalist Jews marched through Jerusalem chanting, "Death to Arabs."

When it comes to the holy city, exclusive claims often turn deadly. —Religion News Service