Humanity in Conflict: Examining the Roots of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Tabriz Makarim
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

tabrizmakarim@gmail.com

Article Info	Abstract
	The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is an episodic humanitarian crisis that demands a permanent resolution. The obligation to end the Promised Land atrocity should not depend on the two states involved. The international community's responsibility to conclude the contention is part of the responsibility to defend humanity. Based on that reason, the research is conducted to find the basis of the conflict with a four-stage analysis based on heuristic analysis, critical study, interpretation, and historiography. Those four are a culmination process of collecting information needed before reconstructing to understand the nature of the conflict and find common ground to solve the issue. From this study's findings, the conflict that occurred in Israel-Palestine is based on an illogical basis, especially considering national interests. Therefore, there is an urgency to draw the conflict based on political realism and constructive dialogues to return to the first purpose of peacefully co-existing.

INTRODUCTION

Israel and Palestinian conflict is a major issue in the Middle East and has triggered complex debates and even political consequences affecting the stability of the region. Historically, there have been various incidents in both states. Notably, there are several open-fire conflicts, such as 11 Day War in Gaza in 2021, and 2022 conflicts in Gaza due to rocket attacks by Hamas, the 2023 Operation Shield and Arrow, and finally the October 7, 2023 Massacres (Westfall, Murphy, Taylor, Pietsch, & Salcedo, 2023). The episodic conflicts are still ongoing and casualties from both sides are triggering universal concern from numerous international communities and entities. From the data collected by the Council on Foreign Relations, almost 85% of the Gaza population have fled their homes seeking security, and the death toll reached 20,000, including kids and women. Another report has legitimized that medical infrastructure, for instance, hospitals and refugee camps, are included as the main targets of armed forces (Center for Preventive Action, 2024). The current occurrences violate the Geneva Convention, which emphasizes the

obligation of every party involved in conflicts to protect non-combatants. Specifically, the violation is on article 50 due to the fact that children in conflicts are still experiencing the impacts of attacks and becoming victims of open-fire attacks, followed by the violation of article 56 due to attacks on medical facilities.

Global leaders and humanitarian figures condemn these acts. Joko Widodo, the President of Indonesia, expressed his anger and urged Israel to stop attacking civil and medical facilities in Gaza. His statement was made public on October 30, 2023 (Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). Russian President Vladimir Putin expresses the other form of condemnation. The long-time leader warned conflicts in Israel-Palestine will impactfully affect the political stability of the Middle East (Al Jazeera, 2023). Xi Jinping, the president of China, is simultaneously expressing his concern about the situation around Gaza and its vicinities. Xi Jin Ping even stated that the ceasefire is needed as a form of collective punishment towards Palestinians that has been conducted unfairly without considering the values of humanitarian principles (Hale, 2023). Finally, the UN, through the Security Council, agreed to release conflict resolution No. 2728, supported by all members of the Security Council except the U.S. that urged the ceasefire between Hamas and Israeli Armed Forces (Ahdiat, 2024).

The conflicts between Israel and Palestine have complex historical and political backgrounds. Religiously, Israel, through Zionism, embodied by Jews around the world, believes that the land of Palestine becomes the land promised by God, recorded famously in the Torah and other Abrahamic religious holy books (Ury, 2021). The faith of Israelis is based on their religiousism, then confronted by the reality that the Palestinians now reside and build a civilization in the promised land (Wirajaya, 2020). The Palestinians originally lived on the Southern Coast of Kana'an, while the northern part was the region of Judah Kingdom. Due to the mass migration of Jews to Europe, The Palestinians had been moving towards the northern part of the promised land. However, the British Kingdom then occupied the promised land, and by the Balfour Declaration, Great Britain had planned a long plan to give control over the promised land to the Jews. Consequently, it triggered controversy since Moslems actually dominated the land and only had minor Jews (Shemer-Kunz, 2023).

When David Ben-Gurion finally declared the independence of Israel, the complete conflicts started from the Arab-Israel War and continued to today's world. The conflict led to the disintegration of the country and became a lasting problem. As a result, Palestinians are under pressure for the rest of their lives. Debates over this conflict are biased by the reality of sociopolitical conditions and religious myths that cost a hundred thousand lives. In reality, several scholars believe what happened in Gaza is an act of Genocide, is related, and others say it is purely a political conflict (Yuliantiningsih, 2009).

Furthermore, international communities are consistently growing in concern. There is a strong possibility both sides wanted total elimination of the other parties; hence, the conflict is going into a tragedy rather than attempts to solve conflict on the verge of logic and humanitarian principles through believing in goodwill and peaceful attempts. The current situation became the foundation of this research. First, there is an urgency to explain the conflict at its core. Every conflict has its roots, and finding out the roots of the conflict is the main reason for building peace between Israel and Palestine before later enacting peace among Middle Eastern countries. Understanding the conflict is the first and foremost step, which is derived from the study.

Understanding conflict is a process of restructuring the view of a conflict. Restructuring the view of conflict will produce differences in viewing a conflict and later on result in finding common ground. Common ground is vital in helping two or even more

parties involved in the conflict realize that they are going in the same direction, in peace, and in fulfilling their needs. The only issue that usually exists is that they believe other parties are threatening their attempts to fulfill their interests. Often, this situation occurs due to a lack of understanding and the intersection of interests between conflictual parties. To solve this issue, a possible way is to negotiate and involve the middle parties to bridge the parties (Furlong, 2020).

Previous studies have examined the reality of how human rights were deprived and ignored in the name of the war and the direction of this conflict is going to horrendous reality which evolving into apartheid and even genocide, for example Gutman & Tirosh (2021); Masudi, Mehdi, & Abbas (2022); and Zureik (2020). The disturbing reality needs a proper solution since international communities are conducting talks, discussions, and other humanitarian assistance yet do not see the light of how the conflict can end on peaceful terms. In modern terms, security encompasses a broad and multidimensional concept that goes beyond traditional notions of protecting physical borders or military defense (Rai, Singh, & Varma, 2019). It includes various dimensions to ensure individuals, communities, and nations' safety, well-being, and stability in an increasingly interconnected and complex world.

Previous study places more emphasis on national security. National security is a focal point, emphasizing safeguarding a nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and interests from external threats. Notwithstanding, the national security is merely a beginning of the broader concept of securities (Ata et al., 2023). This study not only looks at national security but also human security. The meaning of security itself is widening to various points or is currently usually called human security. Security is not claimed to exist due to the absence of open war conflicts or armed attacks. Security includes psychological security and the opportunity to express opinions and arguments without the fear of prosecution. The new understanding of security also involves basic needs such as energy, water, and food. By exploring various issues in the security sector, the focus on explaining these issues will become increasingly apparent. Based on those gaps in the previous studies, therefore this study aims to find the core of the conflict between Israel and Palestine, with the final result being an explanation of the road to peace.

METHODS

This study aims to find the core of conflict between Israel and Palestina. There are several levels of understanding of conflicts between two Middle Eastern states. Firstly, Heuristic Study. The purpose of a heuristic study is to collect facts and information regarding ongoing conflicts. The research's relevant information is speech, legal documents, legal statements, and other official sources. Next, the procedural process is a critical study. Critical study is a method to understand the context of official documents, analyze power configuration, and additionally eliminate assumptions at the lowest level to find the structure of the antagonistic attitudes behind Israel and Palestine towards each other. Succeeding the critical process, the interpretation would be the next process to complete the conclusion of the core of the conflict. Lastly, the process goes through the final stage, which is called historiography or reflection of the conflicts. Later on, conclusive details are employed to build a roadmap to peace by challenging the evolution of behavior and attitude and changing the structure of the conflict.

This research employs four stages of study to understand the conflict. By using this method, it will be easier to analyze how a road map to peace can be build to end long-standing conflicts. The research starts with a heuristic study, which entails a multifaceted approach to comprehending past events, processes, and societies. Historians employ

techniques such as primary source analysis, comparative studies, and interdisciplinary exploration to navigate through incomplete evidence and interpret historical narratives. They scrutinize primary sources for biases, engage in speculative reconstruction when evidence is lacking, and analyze historiographical interpretations to understand evolving perspectives (Sayono, 2021). Later on, the learning process moves into a critical study; critical study refers to an analytical approach that involves examining and evaluating a subject or topic with a discerning and questioning mindset. It involves critically assessing various aspects of the subject matter, such as its underlying assumptions, implications, evidence, and arguments. The third step will be interpretation. The meaning of interpretation refers to making sense of information, experiences, or phenomena by assigning meaning or significance to them. It involves understanding and explaining the underlying implications, intentions, or messages a particular subject conveys, whether a text, an artwork, an event, or any other form of communication or expression. The final part is called historiography, which studies how history is written, researched, and understood. It delves into the methods, theories, and interpretations that shape historical narratives and investigates the broader intellectual and cultural contexts in which historical knowledge is produced. Through historiography, historians analyze the evolution of historical perspectives over time, scrutinize the biases and agendas that influence historical interpretations, and assess the methodologies and sources employed in historical scholarship.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Heuristic Approach

A heuristic approach aims to gather data and facts about current conflicts. The cornerstone of the conflict is arguably the Balfour Declaration by the British that communicated to Lord Rothschild, the leader of the Jewish community. He then later informed the declaration towards the Jewish community in Ireland and another part of Great Britain. The Balfour Declaration was considered a provocation since Kana'an (the Promised Land) was under the Ottoman Empire, and Jews were the minority of the land and were treated like others by, at least, having the same rights and other protections (Vereté, 1970).

Balfour Declaration as a public pledge resulted in various consequences. Arabian countries perceived this as a form of provocation; Balfour's pledge was often described as a thin veil of obvious colonization, followed by mass genocide of the natives in 1948. Anwar Sadat, the former President of Egypt, then decided that Arabian countries should unify to defend their existence and sovereignty. This resulted in the form of PAN-Arabism that flourished in 1936. PAN-Arabism condemned Balfour's declaration as an act of ignorance since a European state publicly attempted to control a non-European land and showed no respect for the Arabic natives, the original residents of the land (Shlaim, 2005).

The Arabic natives (Palestinians) were disappointed with this decision. Great Britain previously promised in a gentlemen's agreement to give independence to the Arabic Natives for their support during World War I since Great Britain fought the Ottoman Empire, which controlled the land. The act by Great Britain was upsetting the Palestinians. Noticeably, the Palestinians sought the policy by Great Britain as illogical and only backing Great Britain's interests since Jews only composed 10% of the total population in Palestine. To give authority to Jews through mass migration was an unfair treatment of the natives (Eden, 2013).

The controversial process was later a form of violation of international laws. Great Britain introduced the term national home to Israel, which is against the concept of the state and the pillars of sovereignty. National home as a reason for Jews to do mass migration and get nationalities in the newly Jewish states would give the international community a form of uncertainty and eventually a jurisprudence for another racial group to erect a state based on a belief that some lands belong to certain races. Thus, it challenges the concept of tolerance and non-racial ethics that have been promoted as instruments against discrimination. Notwithstanding, the long effort to promote freedom had been ignored by the establishment of the controversial Jewish state (Chowers, 2024; Kallus & Yone, 2002; Perelman, 2024; Schnell, 2001).

Great Britain is accused of looking for a way out of the antisemitic issue in Europe. The Jews were historically becoming second-class citizens in Europe, and clashes among Jews and other racial and often religious groups were a lengthy conflict and the source of rising tension in the community (Holmes, 2024). The hope of Jews to leave Europe was hampered by the fact that the promised land was under the Ottoman Empire, and mass migration would not be allowed by the Islamic dynasty, considered the last Caliphate. Even if the Jews moved to the Promised Land, there was no guarantee that the Jews would live a better life compared to Europe. Thereby, the fall of the Ottoman Empire was the game changer since Great Britain now had control over the land, and there was an open opportunity to solve the Jews's issue by moving the Jews to the Promised Land. In Europe's long history, this event is recorded as the first occurrence when domestic issues are impacting regional political stability.

The Jews welcomed the pledge, perceiving it as a fair way out for both sides. Zionism, the term for Jews's belief in supporting mass migration back to the Promised Land, promoted an establishment of the Jewish State consistently. By finally getting a pledge from Great Britain, they envisioned the establishment of the Jewish State as something closer to reality than before (Giacaman, Husseini, Gordon, & Awartani, 2004). For the Palestinians, the pledge put them in uncertainty; they had assets and properties in the Promised Land but demanded to react in the Jewish Mass Migration, which later put them expulsion from the homes they had known before. The mass migration of Jews then resulted in ethnic cleansing in 1948, one of the tragedies in the Promised Land, which later became episodic tragedies from time to time (Yuliantiningsih, 2009).

Critical Approach

Understanding the context of official documents, analyzing power structures, and also dispelling basic presumptions are all part of the critical research process, which helps uncover the underlying structures of Israel and Palestine's adversarial views toward one another. The facts and the news are not considered perceived on one side. Critical study should be seen as a tool to interpret the nature of conflicts in Israel and Palestine. Factually, human rights violations in Palestine are not acceptable in the context of humanity and standards of morals anywhere. The recorded violations of human rights are an abomination to the existence of human rights and humanity in general (Cahya, 2022). Though Israeli Armed Forces deny the existence of cruel actions reportedly committed by them, the facts speak for themselves. Reportedly, there are several cases against humanity in the Israel vs. Hamas war in the Gaza Strips, including the killing of a nurse Razan Al-Najjar, an attack on civilians in Rafah, and reportedly 25,000 casualties on rocket attacks by the UN have proven Israeli uncommitting actions on the law of war (Amra, 2024).

The violation of human rights and even atrocities in Gaza stripes are hard to explain logically. Even though condemnation of this act is surely an understandable attitude in Israel, yet in terms of figuring out what motivates Israel in this case, then everything must be seen from Israel's point of view. From the statement by Israel on its social media, their actions are motivated by Hamas actions. Hamas previously kidnapped several Israelis and executed them. Before, Israel argued that antagonism with them had motivated Israel to defend its existence. Yet, this kind of reasoning does not justify the killing of civilians. Self-defence is the basic right of any state, but protecting civilians who are not armed and not involved in the open war conflict is the norm for every state to follow accordingly.

Experts often reason the Israeli approach to this conflict to the inability of the UN Security Council to commit to one resolution to stop Israel's actions in Gaza (Wirajaya, 2020). Realistically, the UN has no say in the event of the concept of a national home and sanctions for Israel for atrocities in Gaza strips or other countries. Even the UN resolution for two states is unfair since the UN allocated 56% of the promised land at that time, even though the Arab Palestinians are the majority in the area. An underlying reason behind Israel's approach is needed to get the views on this conflict deeply and, therefore, support an effort for a ceasefire and even peace in the promised land.

Interpretation Approach

The next step to finish resolving the conflict's central issue would be an interpretation. Though various parties have not agreed with this approach, there is no other productive way to understand Israeli interests rather than looking from the perspective of Israel as the protagonist of this conflict. Israel has its stands in the conflict, taking it as a personal mission to defend the independence and the security of the state. Surely, defending itself is a right for Israel as a recognized state and has at least 163 countries recognize its existence. Nonetheless, there is an urgency to separate between defending rights and violating human rights (Avineri, 2017; Butler, 2012; Rose, 2004; Shafir, 1996). Reports have proven that Israeli cruelty in Gaza strips is evident. Since it is evident, the next question is whether casualties in Gaza are necessary. It is arguably not the consequence of conflicts since civilians were not protecting Hamas or armed; the civilians were merely looking for daily needs and apprehensively concerned about their safety and how to survive another day. The atrocities for any reason are hardly justified, but Israelis surely have the right to debate this general opinion (Islamiyah & Trilaksana, 2016).

The exercise in this part is not to reconstruct the Israeli acts that triggered the horror of many states. Conversely, the exercise is to find the Middle Ground. Palestinians are open to peaceful dialogues and even accept the concept of two states, though, on one side, they are not proportionally getting the right to their land (Cady, 2014; Gawerc, 2012). Notwithstanding, Israel, on the other hand, seems to use Hamas as the reason for not discussing the peaceful plan. In this case, there is an open case of the domestic political reality in Israel that is barely easy to be simplified. The emergence of Jewish conservatism impacted the constructive dialogue between the two entities and hampered the humanitarian efforts to ensure the safety and rights of civilians in the Gaza Strip. Through this condition, it is possible to be realistic and understand the situation at the state level. Israeli behaviors are studied in terms of the historical context of the birth of Zionism and how they perceive worlds entirely.

Zionism in a short way, is the reaction of collective trauma among Jews. Jews have experienced discrimination in the growing popularity of Christians. The popularity of Christians and Jesus himself put Jews as second-class citizens and objects of apartheid

policy in Europe. The purpose of Zionism is to fulfill the solution, which can be concluded in one solution: going back to the mountain of Sion or shortly going back to the promised land. This solution from the Jews' perspective, will help the livelihood of a lot of Jews and keep them connected in a good term with Europeans. Though Jews experience discriminatory acts, politically, Jews realize that antagonizing Europeans is not favorable stands for Israeli interests in the long term.

When finally the Jews had an opportunity to fulfill their hope, Jews saw it as their only request for the world, and controlling the small land called the promised land would not considered a perilous act. Despite this perspective, the first reaction is a total invasion by the Arabic states in the name of Islam. The Arab-Israeli war triggered a long trauma for the Jews, thereby implicitly proving that they were no longer powerless and capable of dictating political realms in the Middle East. The Palestinians are caught in the Middle, and they have been experiencing the wrath of Israel as a combination of communal trauma and defensive mechanisms. Israel itself has strong connections with major political powers. Jewish networking exists in states like Russia and the U.S. It strengthens their position, and based on the theory of neo-realism, it practically lets them avoid international punishments. Hence putting the Palestinians in a vulnerable position.

Historical Context and Road to Peace

Historical trauma, communal wrath, and the suspicions of its neighboring state, plus the power of lobbying, shaped Israel as it is known today. The relationship between Israel and Palestine is not constructed upon the logic and principles of peace but rather emerges from personal and communal grievances that are shared by both parties so that the unlimited and uncontrolled emotional channels that are carried out harm both parties. The longstanding conflict between Israel and Palestine is deeply rooted in historical, religious, and territorial disputes. Over the years, these disputes have evolved into a complex web of animosity characterized by cycles of violence, retaliation, and distrust, which has yet to be resolved to this day. Rather than being driven by a rational pursuit of peace and coexistence, the conflict often seems fuelled by personal vendettas, communal grievances, and unresolved historical injustices.

At its core, the Israel-Palestine conflict represents a clash of identities and narratives, each side laying claim to the same land for reasons deeply ingrained in their collective consciousness. These competing narratives, fueled by generations of historical grievances and trauma, often manifest in acts of violence and resistance that further perpetuate the cycle of conflict. Moreover, the lack of a clear and comprehensive peace-building framework exacerbates the situation, allowing emotions to dictate actions rather than reasoned negotiation and dialogue. Decades of failed peace talks and unilateral actions have only served to deepen the mutual mistrust and animosity between Israelis and Palestinians (Browne & Bradley, 2021; Sarsar, 2020).

Ultimately, until both sides can transcend the personal and communal grievances that underpin the conflict and embrace a shared vision of peace and coexistence, the cycle of violence and suffering is likely to persist, continuing to inflict untold harm on both Israeli and Palestinian communities. Will the atrocity going to happen continuously? In the road map of peace, it is necessary to provide context for Israel's reactive policies. Is it necessary, or is there any other way to resolve the conflict? The reactive policy by Israel put Israel in hardship; they are diplomatically limited and isolated from various situations, so they barely pushed their agenda as a sovereign state. Meanwhile, Arabian countries are still Israeli neighboring countries, and Israeli safety is dependent on the harmonious relationship with them. Meanwhile, Palestinians compose a huge part of the

Israeli population, not only in Gaza but entirely in the region; Israel should understand the nature of the conflict.

The international community's task is to bridge the communication among them, putting them into a realization that they have more similarities than differences; they are, in reality, expecting similar hope: peace in coexistence. Giving parts of their interests to each other for long peace is more sensible than keeping the heated conflicts. In John Galtung's theory (Khaswara & Hambali, 2021), firstly, they are demanded to apprehend themselves and the historical facts between them. They need to put in the logical reality of their relationships. Next, the question should be based on how much the total loss on both sides, potential and realistic loss that actually can be utilized for the prosperity of both states.

By understanding this situation, they start to open an actual solution rather than fighting each other, attracting international attention without getting a permanent solution. Consequently, after introducing the common understanding that eliminates logical fallacies, the next step is answering the last question: how to co-exist and minimize the conflict? Israel might have enough protection, but how long will the protection last? Atrocities and crimes on humanities are committed; how will it help Israel as a country? Along these lines, peace is the only option. Indeed, the analysis constructed currently is based on the assumption of Israel and Palestine as quasi-state entities. This relationship can become significantly more complex when discussions delve into domestic realms, social structures, and organizations. However, from this research, it was found that the conflict dynamics have become illogical and ultimately detrimental to both parties. Figure 1 shows the "Road Map for Peace", which is trying to be applied to the current Israeli and Palestinian conflict.

Figure 1. Road Map for Peace (Center for Preventive Action, 2024)

"Getting to the Table" refers to the initial stage in negotiations or conflict resolution, which means that both parties must be invited to get involved in a gathering and start a discussion. This means that this stage is important for starting a dialogue and establishing a common basis for negotiations. This term also emphasizes that the conflicting parties must be facilitated to discuss, although what often happens is that negotiation intervention is only carried out after the war or after both parties have suffered. However, often the initial challenge that occurs is the difficulty of building trust or even creating an atmosphere conducive to having productive discussions. Therefore, in this discussion, "political thinking" is needed. The aim is to open up speculative thinking and systematic studies about the ideal resolution of a conflict.

Then, how to make the idea of peace incentives more competitive? So the term "Getting to Yes" is needed, which is the peak phase in negotiations where the parties involved reach an agreement. This concept focuses on negotiating based on principles, not positions, and seeking win-win solutions for all parties. This means that it is necessary to discover mutual interests by developing creative options to reach an agreement that does not harm either party. BATNA (Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement) Theory is a concept used in negotiations to help negotiators understand the best alternative they have if the negotiation fails, so the role of this logic becomes important if the negotiation process fails. The last one is "Getting it done" as the final stage in negotiation or conflict resolution, where the agreement that has been reached will be implemented. Apart from that, it is very necessary to ensure that all parties can carry out commitments and take actions that have been realized as an agreement. However, the challenge that usually arises is how to maintain good communication between both parties, so the term "regime Compliance" must be applied to this method. This is done by creating a system designed to ensure monitoring, control, and supervision of the regulations that have been made, which is usually carried out by international organizations such as the UN.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS
Conclusions

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is deeply entrenched in a narrative of vendettas and paranoid approaches, which have led to significant suffering for civilians and non-combatants on both sides. Despite this, Israel often asserts its rights and international protections, yet the commission of heinous crimes undermines its standing on the global stage. From a heuristic perspective to a historical analysis, it becomes evident that Israel stands to gain substantial benefits from pursuing peace with the Palestinians.

At the beginning, at a heuristic level, it is essential to recognize the psychological and emotional toll that the conflict has taken on both Israeli and Palestinian societies. Decades of violence, trauma, and loss have perpetuated a cycle of distrust and animosity, making it increasingly challenging to achieve meaningful dialogue and reconciliation. By addressing the root causes of this deep-seated hatred and fostering a culture of empathy and understanding, Israel can begin to lay the groundwork for sustainable peace. From a historical standpoint, it is clear that the continuation of the conflict only serves to perpetuate suffering and instability in the region. The history of the Israel-Palestine conflict is rife with instances of violence, displacement, and injustice, all of which have contributed to the current state of affairs. By acknowledging past grievances and working towards reconciliation, Israel can break free from the cycle of violence and forge a new path toward a more peaceful and prosperous future.

Moreover, by taking concrete steps to halt crimes against humanity and uphold international law, Israel can demonstrate its commitment to justice and human rights. This strengthens its moral standing and enhances its credibility and legitimacy on the world stage. By aligning its actions with international norms and standards, Israel can build trust and goodwill among the international community, paving the way for greater diplomatic cooperation and support. In conclusion, the pursuit of peace with the Palestinians is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic necessity for Israel. By addressing the root causes of the conflict, halting crimes against humanity, and upholding international law, Israel can pave the way for a more peaceful and stable future for all parties involved. Only through genuine dialogue, empathy, and a commitment to justice can the cycle of violence be broken, and a lasting peace can be achieved in the region.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion of the analysis provided, a recommendation for the international community is bringing hostilities from Israel that are based on historical trauma to the reality that co-existence will be more beneficial. Several stages of methods can be pushed, such as from soft efforts such as diplomacy, dialogues, and negotiation to more coercive ways through sanctions. Through four processes of analysis, there is strong evidence that prioritizing genuine dialogue, empathy, and a commitment to justice in its approach to resolving the conflict between Israel and Palestine. This involves actively addressing the root causes of the conflict, halting crimes against humanity, and upholding international law.

The righteous method will put Israeli leaders and policymakers engaged in genuine dialogue with Palestinian representatives, aiming to understand each other's grievances and aspirations. Demonstrating empathy towards the suffering of the Palestinian people can help humanize the conflict and create a foundation for reconciliation. Israel should take concrete steps to halt crimes against humanity and hold individuals accountable for human rights abuses. By aligning its actions with international norms and standards, Israel can build trust and cooperation within the international community, facilitating efforts towards resolving the conflict and achieving lasting peace in the region.

Limitations

Historical research methods have certain limitations, which relate to the limitations of source testing and interpretation. The limitation of source testing is because of the number of sources that are relevant to the formula of the problem, but there is a limitation to carrying out tests on the authenticity of historical sources. The limitations of interpretation, are because the interpretation of the facts and data that have been collected often do not meet the accuracy of interpretations on the problem being studied.

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