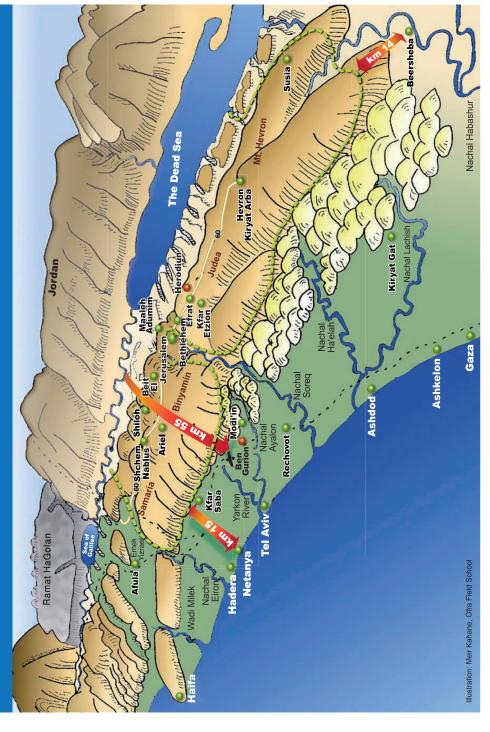


3D Illustration of the Land of Israel

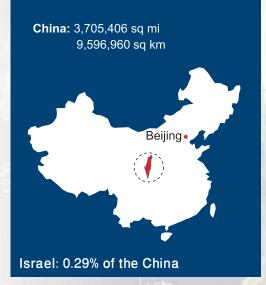


Map No. 1 Israel's Size Compared to Other Countries

Israel: 27,799 sq km, 10,733 sq mi Including Judea, Samaria and the Golan Heights.







© 2010 Koret Communications Ltd. www.koret.com

Map No. 2 Map of Israel today

Israel's demarcated borders, reached following peace agreements with Jordan and Egypt, and the internationally recognized border with Lebanon.

Map No. 2 Map of Israel today



Map of Biblical sites: Judea & Samaria: The Land of the Bible

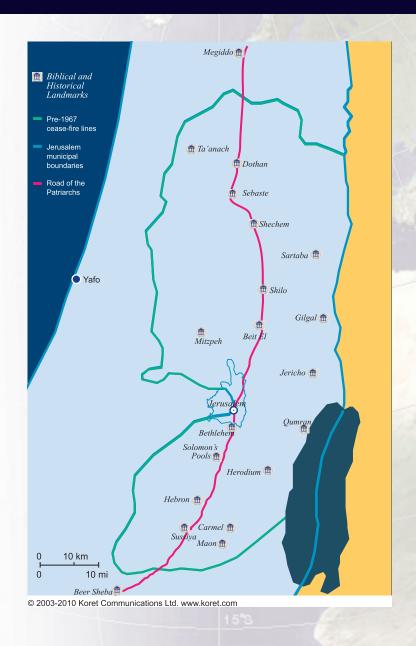
More than 80% of Biblical events took place along this road, throughout Judea & Samaria.

The "Derekh Ha'Avot" or "Road of the Patriarchs", runs along Israel's central mountain range from Beer-Sheba in the south through Hebron, Jerusalem and continuing north to Shechem and other Biblical sites.

This road was used by Abraham when he traveled to Jerusalem for the "Binding of Isaac". This road was used by countless Jews for hundreds of years as they would travel to Jerusalem for the three pilgrimage holidays.

The major cities and towns in Judea & Samaria have existed for approximately 4,000 years – since Biblical times.

Map No. 3 Map of Biblical sites: Judea & Samaria: The Land of the Bible



Israel in the Middle East An isolated democracy in a sea of totalitarian states

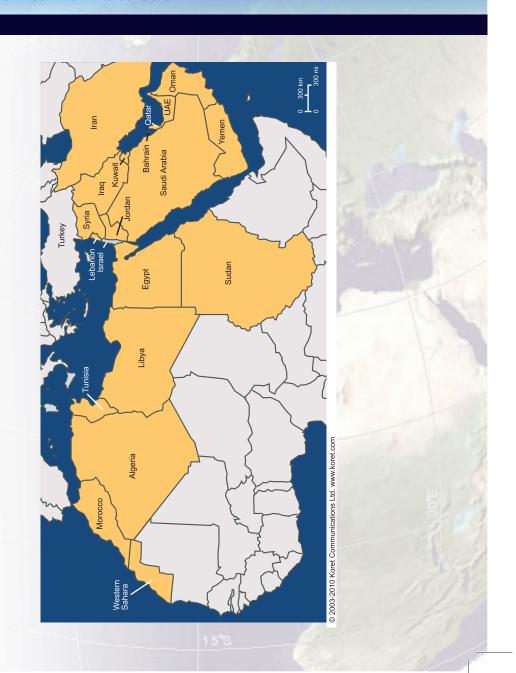
Israel lies on the eastern Mediterranean Basin, and borders with Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

There are 22 Arab countries surrounding it, that is, 22 dictatorships or unstable regimes in the region and just one Jewish democratic state.

Israel upholds democratic values, providing equal rights to Arabs and Jews, men and women.

There are over 500 million Muslims and 7 million Jews living in this region. The Arab world is 500 times larger than the State of Israel.

Israel in the Middle East An isolated democracy in a sea of totalitarian states



Map No. 5 The British Mandate in the Land of Israel

Current day Israel is only a fraction of the original Mandate.

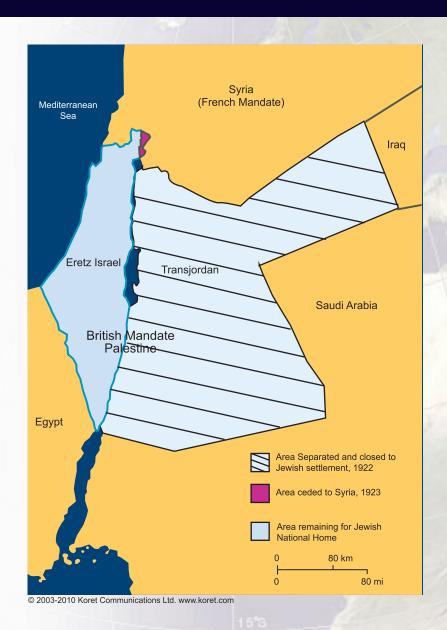
1917: The Balfour Declaration announces the support of Great Britain for the establishment of a national homeland for the Jewish People in the Land of Israel.

1920: At the San Remo Conference, the Principal Allied Powers allocated to Great Britain a mandate over the Land of Israel to implement that goal.

Following Arab riots in 1920-22, British Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill published the White Paper in 1922, dividing Transjordan into East and West and retreating from the goal of creating a wholly Jewish Palestine.

1923: The League of Nations divides the original "Land of Israel" into two parts: 76% East of the Jordan River renamed Transjordan and given to Emir Abdullah, and 24% West of the Jordan River designated for the Jews.

The British Mandate in the Land of Israel



Second Partition, 1947: UN proposes partition - Israel accepts; Arabs reject and go to war

On Nov 29, 1947, the UN voted on a proposal to partition the land of Israel into a Jewish state and an Arab state. 33 countries voted for the plan, 13 against (including the Arab countries), and 10 countries abstained. The Jews accepted the decision and worked towards implementing it. However, the Arab leadership in the area, the Arab League and other Arab states rejected the offer outright.

Thus the Partition never became a binding agreement.

The partition idea died in infancy because the Arab side rejected it.

Following that rejection, the Arabs immediately launched a war of aggression and began fighting the not-yet-born State of Israel.

In May 1948, after the British army left the Land of Israel, seven Arab armies and other irregular forces invaded the newly created State of Israel with the goal of destroying it.

They failed.

Second Partition, 1947: UN proposes partition - Israel accepts; Arabs reject and go to war



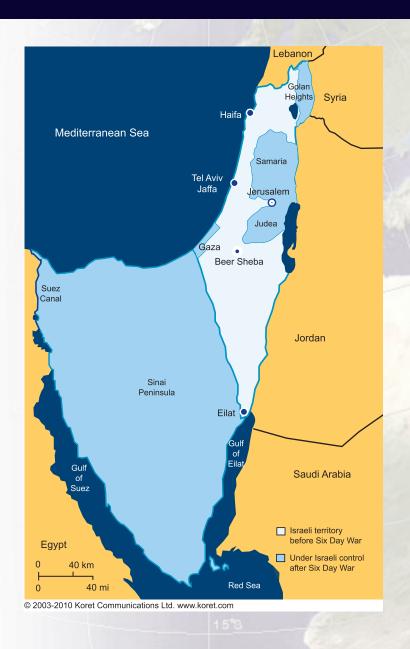
Map of Israel, after the Six Day War, June 10, 1967

On April 24, 1950, Jordan annexed Judea & Samaria, a move which was not recognized by the international community or even by the Arab League. The Arabs themselves rejected the idea. During the Six-day-war Israel urged Jordan not to join Egypt and Syria in the fighting, however King Hussein decided to open fire on Israel. During this war Israel liberated Judea, Samaria, the Golan Heights, Sinai and the Gaza Strip and assumed administrative control over these areas.

In 1967, the Israeli Knesset extended Israel's legal and administrative jurisdiction to all of Jerusalem and expanded the city's municipal borders. In 1981 Israel extended its legal control of the Golan Heights. As per the peace treaty concluded with Egypt, all the Sinai was returned to Egypt in 1982. Egypt rejected the offer to regain the Gaza Strip.

In 1988, Jordan's King Hussein declared that Judea & Samaria, were not part of the Jordanian kingdom, leaving Judea & Samaria a legal "no-man's land".

Map of Israel, after the Six Day War, June 10, 1967



Vulnerability of Israeli population centers

The State of Israel has been in control of Judea & Samaria for more than 47 years - almost the same amount of time of British and Jordanian combined control.

In 2005 Israel unilaterally withdrew from the Gaza Strip, expelled its Jewish population and destroyed all of the Jewish communities there.

Israel's leaving the Gaza Strip led to massive rocket fire on Ashdod and Beer-Sheba and in 2012, led to attacks on Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

The mountain range of Judea & Samaria reaches a height of 1,050 meters and dominates Israel's population center from Beer-Sheeba and Ashkelon in the South to Netanya and Afula in the North, making the region an ideal area for launching missiles against the Israeli public.

Vulnerability of Israeli population centers



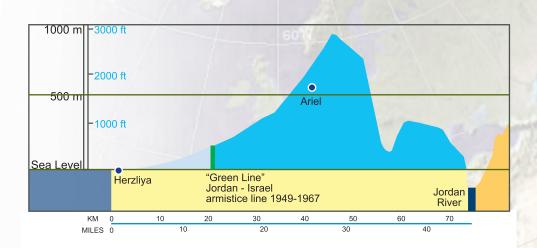
A Cross Section - A tall mountain range controlling the narrow, low plains of Tel-Aviv

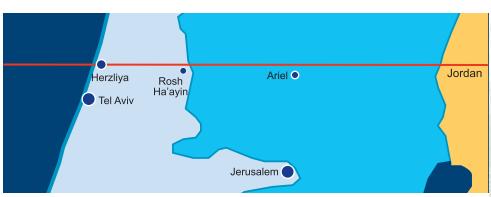
The height of the Coastal Plain from the Sea to the Green line rises from 0 to 100 meters above sea level. The height of Judea & Samaria varies between 100 and 1050 meters above sea level.

Control of this mountain range means full topographic control of the region, including Israel's eastern border. Beyond that border lie Jordan, Iran, and Iraq — a region with considerable political and security instability.

It takes only three minutes to fly from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea. Control of the mountain range in Judea & Samaria allows for protection against aerial or other invasion from the east.

A Cross Section - A tall mountain range controlling the narrow, low plains of Tel-Aviv





© 2010 Koret Communications L d. www.koret.com

Map No. 10 Municipal Make-up

Below is the municipal composition of Judea and Samaria.

There are six regional councils, four cities, thirteen local councils and a total of over 150 Israeli towns in Judea and Samaria.

As of January 2016, the Israeli population is 406,000.

Municipal Make-up



The Oslo Agreements: Israel does not control the Arabs

Under the 1993 Oslo Accords and subsequent agreements, 40% of Judea & Samaria was turned over to the PA civilian rule (Area B).

The large cities were turned over to PA security control as well (Area A).

More than 95% of the Arab population residing in J&S currently live under PA control (Areas A & B).

They vote in local elections, pay taxes to the PA and administer their own systems of:

- Education
- Justice
- Health Care
- Social Welfare

The Oslo Agreements: Israel does not control the Arabs



Judea & Samaria -Half of Israel's Water Sources

Fifty percent of Israel's natural water resources come from the mountain aquifer (including all three of its basins).

The rain trickles down from Judea & Samaria and flows into groundwater reservoirs under the coastal plain and the coast itself. Whoever controls this area, controls water pollution or overuse of water resources.

The water requirements of the Arabs living in Judea & Samaria have increased greatly in the past 40 years.

They are now almost equal in demand per capita to that of Israelis, largely due to Israeli improvements in the water infrastructure and the advancement of Arab society. The Arabs here have a far better quality of life than their neighbors in Jordan.

Judea & Samaria -Half of Israel's Water Sources



Jerusalem: Israel's eternal capital

Jerusalem has been the Jewish capital for over 3,000 years. Since 1864 Jews have been an absolute majority in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, mentioned over 600 times in the Bible, is not mentioned once in the Koran.

In 1967, Israel expanded Jerusalem's municipal boundaries to include areas east, north and south of the former 1949 armistice lines which had been under Jordanian rule for 19 years. The State of Israel rebuilt the destroyed Jewish Quarter inside the walls of the Old City.

The Government of Israel also built the new neighborhoods of Ramat Eshkol, French Hill, Gilo, Har Homa, Neve Yaakov, Pisgat Ze'ev, Armon Hanatziv and others.

As of 2014, Jerusalem includes 510,000 Jews (317,000 in the western neighborhoods and 193,000 in eastern neighborhoods) while 264,000 Arabs live in eastern neighborhoods of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem: Israel's eternal capital

