

The Middle East Conflict

Illustrated

“A good chart boils history down to its essence and presents it on a graph.”

– Robert Folsom writing for the Elliottwave financial services

By

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Version – 0.01 draft

The purpose of this document is an attempt to demonstrate that the current conflict in the Middle East has its origins in the ancient past approximately 4,000 years ago with the emergence of Abram, when he was called out of the land of Ur of the Chaldees.

This account is found in the ancient text of the Hebrew Bible (TaNaKh), but specifically in the Torah scrolls.

BERĚSHITH

Genesis 11:28 And Haran died before his father Terah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chaldees.

Gen 11:31 And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran, his son's son, and Sarai his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.

Gen 15:7 And he said unto him, I am Jehovah [יהוה] that brought thee out of Ur of the Chaldees, to give thee this land to inherit it.

NEHEMYAH

Nehemiah 9:7 Thou art Jehovah [יהוה] the God, who did choose Abram, and brought forth out of Ur of the Chaldees, and gave him the name of Abraham, ...

The ancient records of Abram/Abraham establish a beginning point necessary to understand the irreconcilable conflict between the Judeo/Christian, and Islamic Faiths. Only by knowing the origin of the Hebrew and Islamic people can one fully understand the conflict we face against Islamic Terrorism, and why it cannot be resolved with diplomatic and political means.

I pray that something in the pages below will spark your interest and bring conviction that you look deeper into the current events happening in the Middle East (and World), and discover that the world is facing a clash of civilizations. Everyone will soon be challenged as to what they personally believe.

Difference Between Shia and Sunni Muslims

http://islam.about.com/cs/divisions/f/shia_sunni.htm

Question: What's the Difference Between Shia and Sunni Muslims?

Answer: Both Sunni and Shia Muslims share the most fundamental [Islamic beliefs and articles of faith](#). The differences between these two main sub-groups within Islam initially stemmed not from spiritual differences, but political ones. Over the centuries, however, these political differences have spawned a number of varying practices and positions which have come to carry a spiritual significance.

Origins - A Question of Leadership

The division between Shia and Sunni dates back to the death of the Prophet Muhammad, and the question of who was to take over the leadership of the Muslim nation. Sunni Muslims agree with the position taken by many of the Prophet's companions, that the new leader should be elected from among those capable of the job. This is what was done, and the Prophet Muhammad's close friend and advisor, Abu Bakr, became the first Caliph of the Islamic nation. The word "Sunni" in Arabic comes from a word meaning "one who follows the traditions of the Prophet."

On the other hand, some Muslims share the belief that leadership should have stayed within the Prophet's own family, among those specifically appointed by him, or among Imams appointed by God Himself.

The Shia Muslims believe that following [the Prophet Muhammad](#)'s death, leadership should have passed directly to his cousin/son-in-law, [Ali bin Abu Talib](#). Throughout history, Shia Muslims have not recognized the authority of elected Muslim leaders, choosing instead to follow a line of [Imams](#) which they believe have been appointed by the Prophet Muhammad or God Himself. The word "Shia" in Arabic means a group or supportive party of people. The commonly-known term is shortened from the historical "Shia-t-Ali," or "the Party of Ali." They are also known as followers of "Ahl-al-Bayt" or "People of the Household" (of the Prophet).

Distribution

Sunni Muslims make up the majority (85%) of Muslims all over the world. Significant populations of **Shia Muslims can be found in Iran and Iraq, and large minority communities in Yemen, Bahrain, Syria, and Lebanon.**

Differences in Religious Practice

From this initial question of political leadership, some aspects of spiritual life have been affected and now differ between the two groups of Muslims.

It is important to remember that despite these differences in opinion and practice, Shia and Sunni Muslims share the main articles of Islamic belief and are considered by most to be brethren in faith. In fact, most Muslims do not distinguish themselves by claiming membership in any particular group, but prefer to call themselves simply, "Muslims."

Religious Leadership

Shia Muslims believe that the Imam is sinless by nature, and that his authority is infallible as it comes directly from God. Therefore, Shia Muslims often venerate the Imams as saints and perform pilgrimages to their tombs and shrines in the hopes of divine intercession.

Sunni Muslims counter that there is no basis in Islam for a hereditary privileged class of spiritual leaders, and certainly no basis for the veneration or intercession of saints. Sunni Muslims contend that leadership of the community is not a birthright, but a trust that is earned and which may be given or taken away by the people themselves.

Religious Texts and Practices

Shia Muslims also feel animosity towards some of the companions of the Prophet Muhammad, based on their positions and actions during the early years of discord about leadership in the community. Many of these companions ([Abu Bakr](#) , [Umar ibn Al Khattab](#) , Aisha, etc.) have narrated traditions about the Prophet's life and spiritual practice. Shia Muslims reject these traditions (*hadith*) and do not base any of their religious practices on the testimony of these individuals. This naturally gives rise to some differences in religious practice between the two groups. These differences touch all detailed aspects of religious life: prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, etc.

For more detailed information about the historical context of the Shia/Sunni split, and modern-day interpretations and repercussions, please visit the links below.

Related Articles

- [Rightly-Guided Caliphs](#)
- [Meet Ali bin Abu Talib, "the Lion of Allah"](#)
- [Understanding the Role of Imam in Islam](#)
- [Abu Bakr, the First Rightly-Guided Caliph of Islam](#)
- [The Prophet Muhammad](#)
- [The Day of 'Ashura](#)

- [Twelver Shiites](#)
- [The Twelve Imams of Shiite Islam](#)
- [Differences Between Sunnis and Shiites](#) 0



Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Kabbah



One of a Muslim's duties, as described in the [Five Pillars of Islam](#), is to go on Hajj at least once during his or her lifetime. This is a pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) in Saudi Arabia. Approximately two million Muslims went in 1999, of which about one million were from Saudi Arabia, and 6,000 were from the U.S. ¹ Council on American-Islamic Relations estimated in 2006 that "some 10,000 American Muslims go on Hajj each year." ⁷ The number of American pilgrims is increasing yearly. Followers of Islam who cannot go on a Hajj because of ill health or lack of money are excused from the obligation. If one assumes that Muslims go on Hajj a maximum of once during their

lifetime, that the number of Muslims in America are about 6.5 million, and that the typical age span for pilgrims is 60 years, then fewer than 10% of American Muslims take part in the pilgrimage.

The *Council on Islamic Education* states:

"The Hajj consists of several ceremonies, meant to symbolize the essential concepts of the Islamic faith, and to commemorate the trials of prophet **Abraham** and his family...Prophet Muhammad had said that a person who performs Hajj properly 'will return as a newly born baby [free of all sins].' The pilgrimage also enables Muslims from all around the world, of different colors, languages, races, and ethnicities, to come together in a spirit of universal brotherhood and sisterhood to worship the **One God** together." ²

1. "American Muslims to begin pilgrimage season," media advisory, Council on American-Islamic Relations, issued 2000-FEB-22.
2. "The Hajj: Information for teachers," Council on Islamic Education, at: <http://www.cie.org/>

Map of Middle East

For a discussion on Islam and the Middle East see:

www.vicmord.com



Middle East Map

The graphics below highlights a possible future attack against the Saud family and 6,000 princes from the Shiite-Caliphate ISIL. The objective is to destroy the Saudi apostates and their relationship with the west.



<http://www.ummah.com/forum/showthread.php?211867-Why-was-Yathrib-renamed-Madina-Medina>
Medina (Yathrib)

The second holiest site in Islam is Medina (or Medinah), the "City of the Prophet," is in the Hejaz region of western Saudi Arabia. It was to Medina city that Prophet fled when he was initially driven out of Mecca, and the place where he attracted his first followers. ... In 622, Medina became the seat of

Muhammad's growing movement after the Hijra¹. In 622 Muhammad was invited to come and live in Yathrib (the old name of Medina) and act as a sort of governor. Medina in those times was a divided city. Different clans and religions were eternally quarrelling and bickering and Muhammad brought unity to the city. All parties agreed to a pact drawn up by Muhammad and his followers. He invited all people in the city to follow the new religion of Islam. However, he had trouble convincing the Jewish population (which was actually quite large) that Islam was the true version of Judaism.

Genesis 15:18 In the same day the LORD [YHVH] made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the **river of Egypt [Nile]** unto the great river, the river **Euphrates**:



¹ The "Hijra" ([Arabic: هجرة hijrah](#)), also [Hijrat](#) or [Hegira](#), is the migration or journey of the [Islamic prophet Muhammad](#) and his followers from [Mecca](#) to [Medina](#) in June 622 CE

Jerusalem Epicenter



Significance of the land of Israel, the people of Israel, and the place of the temple

Significance of the People of Israel:

[Gen 12:3](#) And I will bless them that bless you, and curse him that curseth you: and in you shall all families of the earth be blessed.

[Num 6:22](#) And the LORD spoke unto Moses, saying,

[Num 6:23](#) Speak unto Aaron and unto his sons, saying, On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel, saying unto them,

[Num 6:24](#) The LORD bless you, and keep you:

[Num 6:25](#) The LORD make his face shine upon you, and be gracious unto you:

[Num 6:26](#) The LORD lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace.

[Num 6:27](#) And they shall put **my name upon the children of Israel**; and **I will bless them**.

[2Ki 21:7](#); [2Ch 33:7](#) . . . in the house [Temple], of which the LORD said to David, and to Solomon his son, In this house, and in **Jerusalem**, which **I have chosen out of all tribes of Israel**, will I put **my name for ever**:

Significance of the Land of Israel:

Land Covenant with Israel

[Gen 15:18](#) In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt [Nile] unto the great river, the river Euphrates [in Iraq]:

[Deu 29:12](#) That you should enter into covenant with the LORD thy God, and into his oath, which the LORD thy God make with you this day:

[Deu 29:13](#) That he may establish you to day for a people unto himself, and *that* he may be unto you a God, as he hath said unto you, and as he hath sworn unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob.

[Deu 29:14](#) **Neither with you only** do I make this covenant and this oath;

[Deu 29:15](#) But with him that stands here with us this day before the LORD our God, and also with **him that is not here with us this day**: [future time]

Scattered into all the world because of disobedience

[Deu 30:1](#) And it shall come to pass, when all these things are come upon you, the **blessing and the curse**, which I have set before you, and you shall call them to mind among all the nations, whither the LORD thy God hath driven you,

Regathered into the Land

[Deu 30:2](#) And shall return unto the LORD [YHWH] thy God, and shall obey his voice according to all that I command you this day, you and thy children, with all your heart, and with all your soul;

[Deu 30:3](#) That then the LORD thy God will **turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon you, and will return and gather you from all the nations**, whither the LORD thy God hath scattered you.

[Neh 1:9](#) But if ye turn unto me, and keep my commandments, and do them; yough there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the **place that I have chosen to set my name there**.

[Jer 31:8](#) Behold, **I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth**, and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child and her that travails with child together: a great company shall return thither.

[Eze 34:13](#) And I will bring them out from the people, and **gather them from the countries, and will bring them to their own land**, and feed them upon the mountains of Israel by the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country.

[Eze 37:21](#) And say unto them, Thus says the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the children of Israel **from among the heathen, where they have gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land**:

Significance of the Place of the Temple:

[1Ki 9:3](#) And the LORD [YHVH] said unto him, I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication, that thou hast made before me: **I have hallowed this house** [Temple], which thou hast built, to **put my name there for ever**; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually.

[1Ki 11:36](#) And unto his son will I give one tribe, that David my servant may have a light always before me **in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen to put my name there**.

[2Ki 21:4](#) And he built altars in the house of the LORD [Temple], of which the LORD said, **In Jerusalem will I put my name**.

[2Ki 21:7](#); [2Ch 33:7](#) . . . in the house [Temple], of which the LORD said to David, and to Solomon his son, **In this house [Temple], and in Jerusalem**, which I have chosen out of all tribes of Israel, will **I put my name for ever**:

[2Ch 33:7](#) And he set a carved image, the idol which he had made, in the house of God, of which God had said to David and to Solomon his son, **In this house, and in Jerusalem**, which I have chosen before all the tribes of Israel, **I will put my name for ever**:

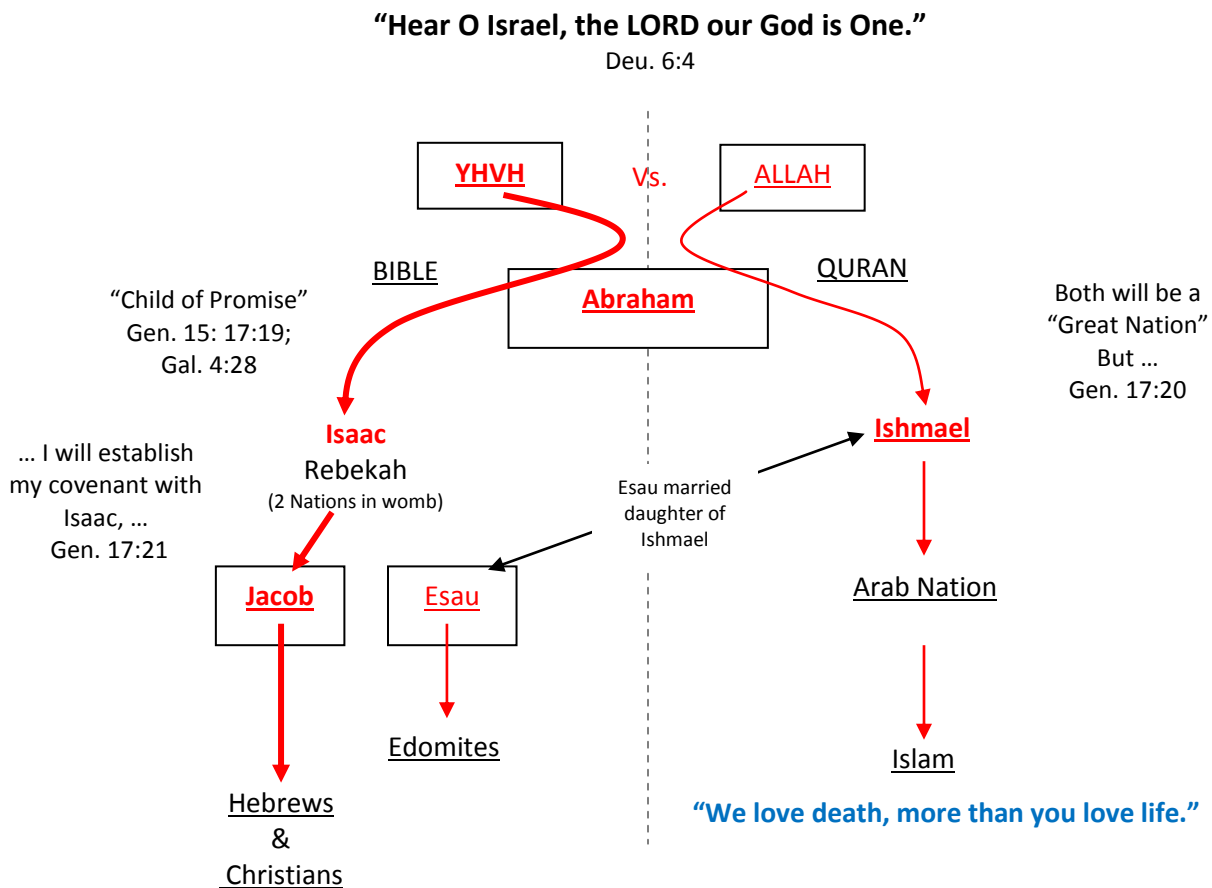
Significance of the Abrahamic Covenant

Gen 15:4 And, behold, the word of the LORD [YHVH] came unto him, saying, they [Those born to your house] shall not be your heir; but he that shall come forth out of your own bowels shall be your heir.

Gen 15:5 And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be.

Gen 17:20 And as for **Ishmael**, I have heard you: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation.

Gen 17:21 But **my covenant will I establish with Isaac**, which **Sarah** [not Hagar] shall bear unto you at this set time in the next year.



Covenant NOT with Ishmael or Esau the first born

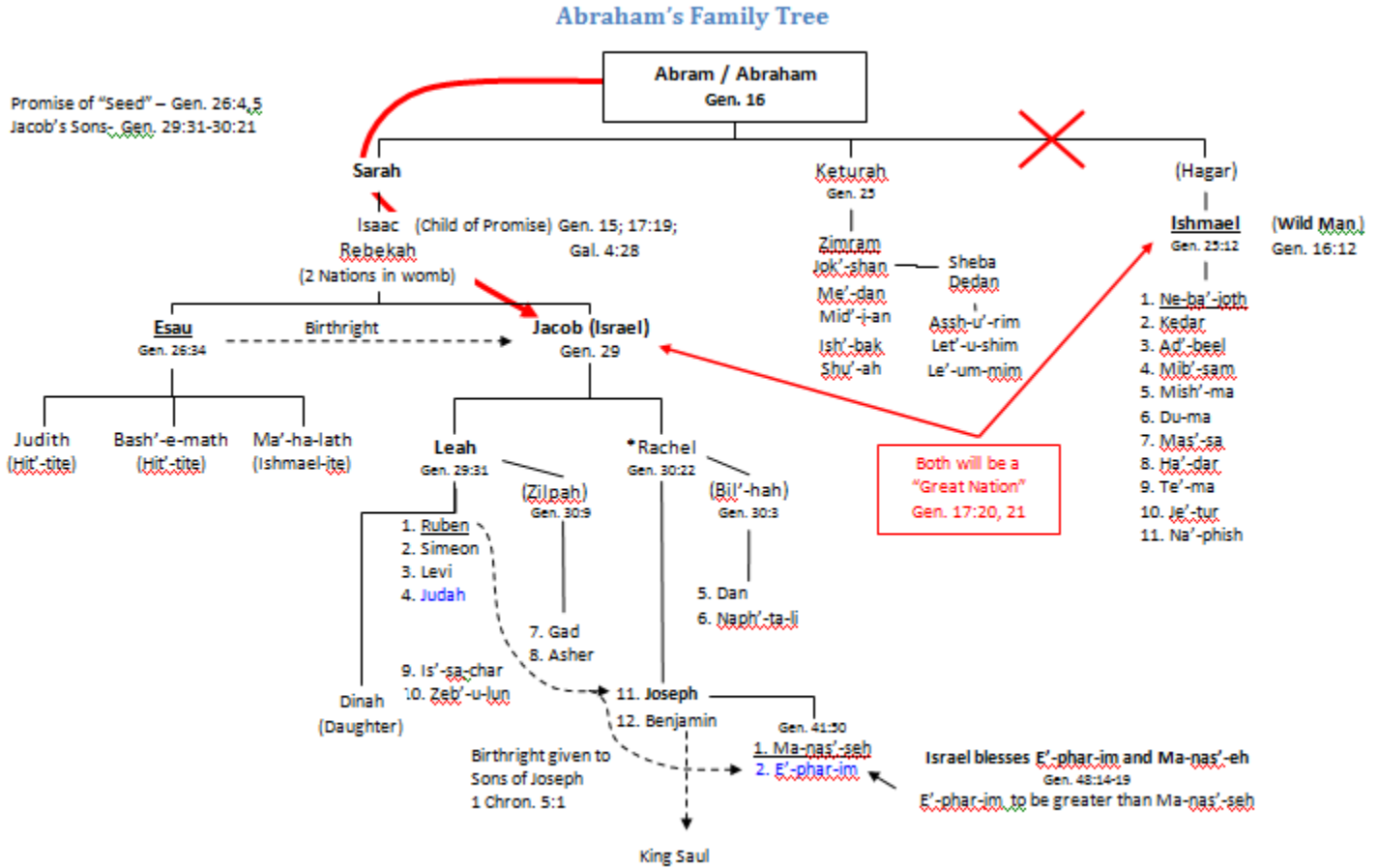
Gen 28:8 And **Esau** saw that the daughters of Canaan pleased not Isaac his father.

Gen 28:9 And **Esau** went unto Ishmael, and took, besides the wives that he had, Mahalath the daughter of **Ishmael Abraham's son**, the sister of Nebaioth, to be his wife.

Gen 32:3 And Jacob sent messengers before him to **Esau** his brother unto the land of Seir, the field of **Edom**.

Abraham's Family Tree

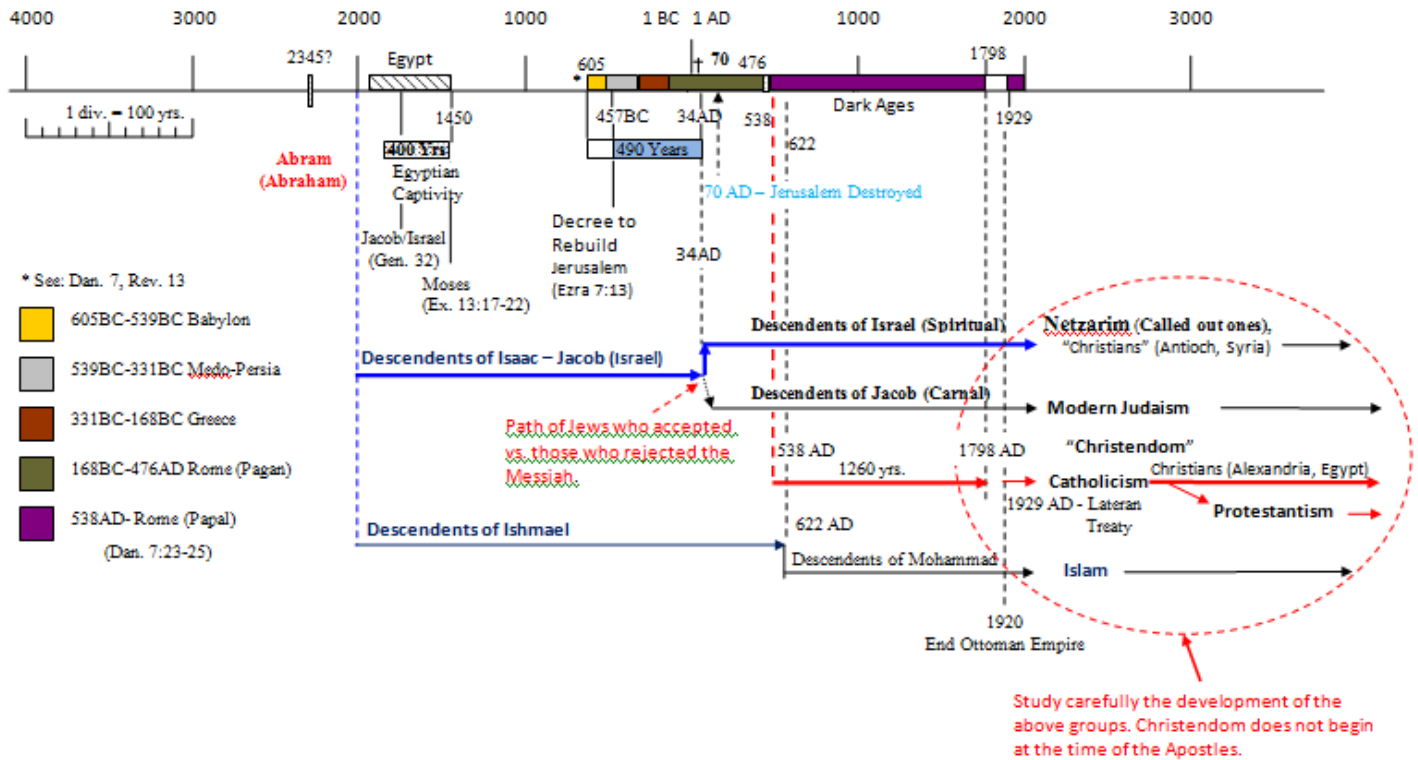
See full size [Appendix](#) diagram.



Historical Path of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam

See full size [Appendix](#) diagram.

Historical Path of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam



[Radical Islam is the Muslim Reformation](#)

John R. Houk © September 4, 2014

ACT! for America basically represents the Counterjihad camp in which there is a divide in in Sunni Islam, viz. between the majority Moderate Muslims and the Radical Muslim purist Islam which is often described as Salafist Islam (Arab influence) or Deobandi Islam (Indian subcontinent [[Short version](#) and more [Detailed version](#)] – i.e. India-Pakistan). [Pew Research estimates that 87% – 90%](#) of Muslims are Sunni in 2009. A [BBC article dated in December 2013](#) has the Sunni percentage between 85% - 90% of Islam.

The Counterjihad leader of *ACT! for America* Brigitte Gabriele cites “intelligent services” globally at a [2014 Benghazi Conference for the Heritage Foundation](#). Gabrielle says 15% - 25% of global Muslims are Radical. Unfortunately she does not cite which specific intelligence services she has in mind:

There are 1.2 billion Muslims in the world today. Of course not all of them are radicals! The majority of them are peaceful people. The radicals are estimated to be between 15 to 25 percent, according to all intelligence services around the world. That leaves 75 percent of them peaceful people.

*But when you look at 15 to 25 percent of the world’s Muslim population, you’re looking at 180 million to 300 million people dedicated to the destruction of Western civilization. That is as big [as] the United States. ([Heritage Panelist Brigitte Gabriel was asked about radical Islam. Her response is BRILLIANT...](#) By [Hannah Bleau](#); *Young Conservatives*; 6/14/14)*

In a 2008 article by Daniel Pipes that was originally posted in the *Jerusalem Post*, Pipes shows the difficulty in pinning down the percentage of Muslims that are Radical:

As with any attitudinal estimate, however, several factors impede approximating the percentage of Islamists.

How much fervor: Gallup polled over 50,000 Muslims across 10 countries and found that, if one [defines radicals](#) as those who deemed the 9/11 attacks "completely justified," their number constitutes about 7 percent of the total population. But if one includes Muslims who considered the attacks "[largely justified](#)," their ranks jump to 13.5 percent. Adding those who deemed the attacks "[somewhat justified](#)" boosts the number of radicals to **36.6 percent**. Which figure should one adopt?

Negatively, 10-15 percent suggests that Islamists number about 150 million out of a billion plus Muslims – [more than all the fascists and communists who ever lived](#). Positively, it implies that most Muslims can be swayed against Islamist totalitarianism. [READ ENTIRETY](#) (*Counting Islamists*; By Daniel Pipes; *DanielPipes.org*; 10/8/08)

Ten percent was the percentage of Radical Muslims I last heard about prior to Brigitte Gabriel’s 15% - 25%. Pipes places in perspective the reasons for pulling a lot of radical numbers out of the hat of percentages. That percentage might be as low as 7% or as high as Gabriel’s 25% or even the higher 36% criteria. Also cited by Pipes that the number of radical Muslims will number to the hundreds of millions at the lowest to a higher number of over 300 million cited by Gabriel. In 2012 Pew Research believes the global amount of Muslims was 1.6 billion. Thirty percent of 1.6

billion Muslims is around 576 MILLION Radical Muslims. Whether the Radical Muslims number about a hundred million or half a billion that is a lot of Muslims that might be willing to enforce Islam by violence.

Terrorism

<http://www.foxnews.com/world/2014/07/10/world-worst-jihadist-groups-across-globe-vie-for-terror-spotlight/>

From Al Qaeda's sudden ascendance in the 1990s, to the recent rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria and ISIS in Iraq, new factions are springing up throughout the world, spreading the twisted message of violence and hate in the name of Allah. Most trace their roots to the terror group founded by Usama bin Laden, but have spun off, and fanned out around the world putting their own stamps on the indiscriminate brutality that is the trademark of terrorism.

"The trend is one of decentralization -- smaller Al Qaeda affiliates charting their own courses," said [Ryan Mauro](#), national security analyst for the research institute The Clarion Project. "If groups like ISIS are seen as more successful, the aspiring jihadists will view them as being blessed by Allah and rally to them. Success is seen as evidence of Allah's approval, and defeat is seen as Allah's distancing, or even judgment."

For now, ISIS, with a huge swath of conquered territory, hundreds of millions of dollars looted from Iraqi banks and a leader -- Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi -- who has pronounced himself the "Caliph" of Muslims around the world, is in position to challenge Al Qaeda for status as the most powerful terror group on the planet. That makes it a magnet for new recruits and donations, said Mauro. One chilling act could cement its role.

"If ISIS wants to overtake Al Qaeda to become the leading Salafist terror group, then it must replicate Al Qaeda's greatest achievement: Striking the U.S," Mauro said. "Once that happens, Al Qaeda supporters will switch to ISIS in droves unless the two reconcile."

Boco Harram, Nigeria; **Al Shabaab**; **Janjaweed**, Darfur region of Sudan;

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boko_Haram

Boko Haram - Founded in 2002 - ("Western education is forbidden"), officially called **Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad** ("People Committed to the Prophet's Teachings for Propagation and Jihad"), is a [terrorist Islamist](#) movement based in northeast [Nigeria](#), also active in [Chad](#), [Niger](#) and northern [Cameroon](#).^[9] The group is led by [Abubakar Shekau](#). Estimates of membership vary between a few hundred and 10,000. They have been linked to [al-Qaeda](#) and [ISIS](#).^{[14][2][3] [15]}

Boko Haram

Boko Haram was founded in in 2002 in Nigeria's Borno State, where it campaigned, mostly peacefully, for a Shariah state. But in 2009, after founder Mohammed Yusef was executed in Nigeria, Boko Haram took a violent turn, embracing terrorism, forcing conversions of Christians, and orchestrating kidnappings and bombings. In recent years, Boko Haram has emerged as one of the world's most dangerous and violent Islamic terrorist sects, culminating in April's kidnapping of nearly 300 Christian schoolgirls.

Abu Sayyaf

The Abu Sayyaf terrorist group was established in 1991 in the Philippines and is a violent and powerful arm of the nation's longstanding, anti-government Moro insurgency.

It is believed that the extremist group was trained by and received funding from Al Qaeda in the 1990s, and since then has been responsible for some of the largest terrorist attacks in the small nation. In 2004, the extremists bombed a ferry sailing from Manila, killing 116 people.

The group is also responsible for numerous bombings and kidnappings of Western tourists and expats since 2000.

Al Shabaab

This extremist Islamic group -- whose name means "The Youth" in Arabic -- was forged in the years of anarchy that engulfed Somalia after warlords ousted dictator Siad Barre in 1991. Inspired by a Saudi-style Wahabi version of Islam, Al Shabaab now numbers an estimated 7,000-9,000 fighters. It controlled Mogadishu, and briefly aligned Al Qaeda in 2012 in a bid to impose Shariah law on Somalia's urban centers, but infighting over tactics doomed the deadly union.

Now based in Kenya and Somalia's rural areas, Al Shabaab is on the run, but still deadly. In June, Al Shabaab fighters stormed the Kenyan village of Mpeketoni, about 60 miles from the Somali border and murdered 48 people. The extremists went door to door and asked residents if they were Muslim or spoke Somali before shooting those who answered "no."

Janjaweed (RSF)

Known as "devils on horseback" in the blood-soaked Darfur region of Sudan, Janjaweed is a terrorist group that operates with the official backing to the corrupt and Islamist Sudanese government. Nomadic Arabs with links to the late Libyan strongman Muammar Qaddafi, the Janjaweed were formed from various tribes in the Darfur region who fought with farmers over land.

But they are at war with various Darfur rebel groups, and with the backing of Khartoum, have played a bloody role in the genocide that has plagued Darfur for more than a decade. Arab nationalists, they have been instrumental in Sudanese President Omar Al Bashir's bid to drive Christians from the country.

Jemaah Islamiyah

The Jemaah Islamiyah has been active in several Southeast Asian countries since 1993 and is rooted in Darul Islam -- a violent radical movement that seeks to establish strict Islamic law in Indonesia. Early on, the JI -- as it is known-- was against violence but shifted toward terrorist actions in the late 1990s after forming links with Al Qaeda operatives in Afghanistan.

The JI is responsible for numerous attacks across the region over the years, including a bombing of a Bali nightclub in October 2002 in which 202 people, most of whom were innocent tourists from Australia and other points, were killed.

Uighur Separatists

The Uighur are a Muslim people concentrated in the northwestern Chinese autonomous region of Xinjiang, in northwest China. While many of them have protested against being under the rule of the People's Republic of China, a separatist movement has been growing among the population.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_Sudan

Terrorism in Sudan

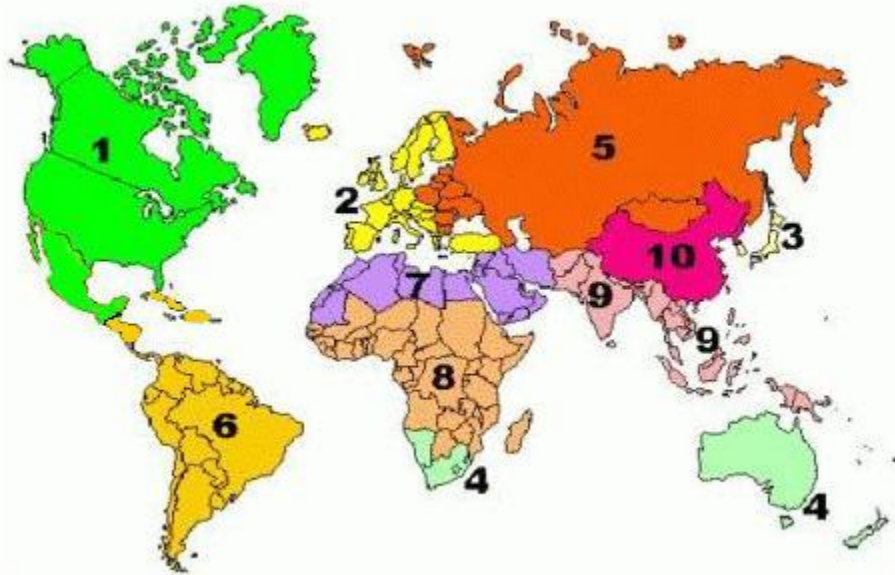
[Sudan](#) is in a strategic position to export its Islamic revolution because of its borders with both [Egypt](#) and [Libya](#) and with six African countries, including [Ethiopia](#), which has a large and impoverished [Muslim](#) population.

Terrorism was introduced to Sudan in the early 1990s when [Osama Bin Ladin](#) and his followers came to the country and built a training camp infrastructure as well as setting up a business and finance network.

Terrorist groups in Sudan

Sudan provide military training and support to [Hezbollah](#), [Hamas](#), [Palestinian Islamic Jihad](#), [Egyptian Islamic Jihad](#), [Algeria's Armed Islamic Group](#), and regional Islamic and non-Islamic opposition and groups in [Ethiopia](#), [Eritrea](#), [Uganda](#) and [Tunisia](#). In addition, hundreds of [Iranian Revolutionary Guards](#) are sent to terrorist training camps in [Sudan](#) to train in the subversion of moderate Arab regimes.

United Nations 10 divisions of the world.

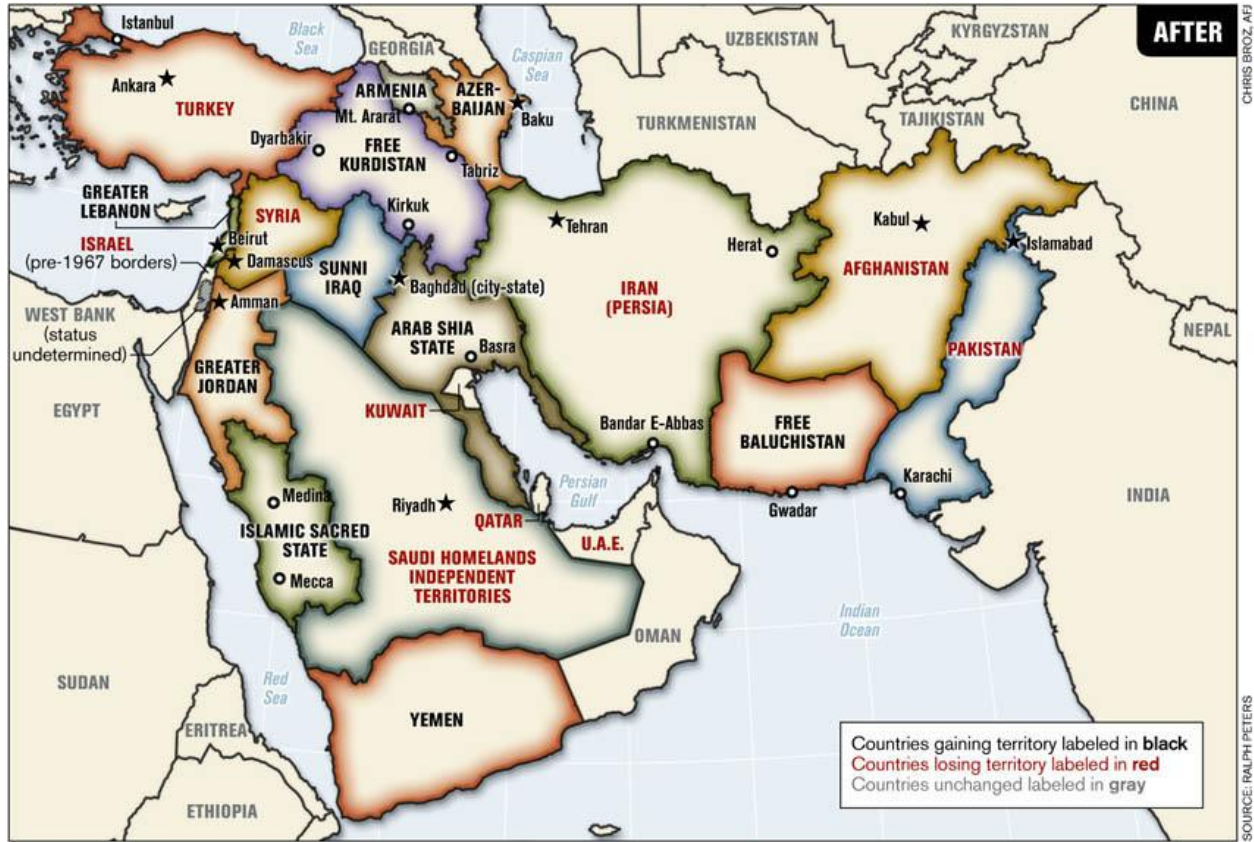


Area in red is the major conflict region.



[Google Maps](#)

Redrawing Map of Middle East



<http://www.votecitizens.org/profiles/blogs/why-american-helps-some-middle-east-countries-it-is-not-for>

<http://charliebigfeet.blogspot.com/2011/07/dick-cheney-s-song-of-america-drafting.html>

<http://harpers.org/archive/2002/10/dick-cheney-s-song-of-america/>

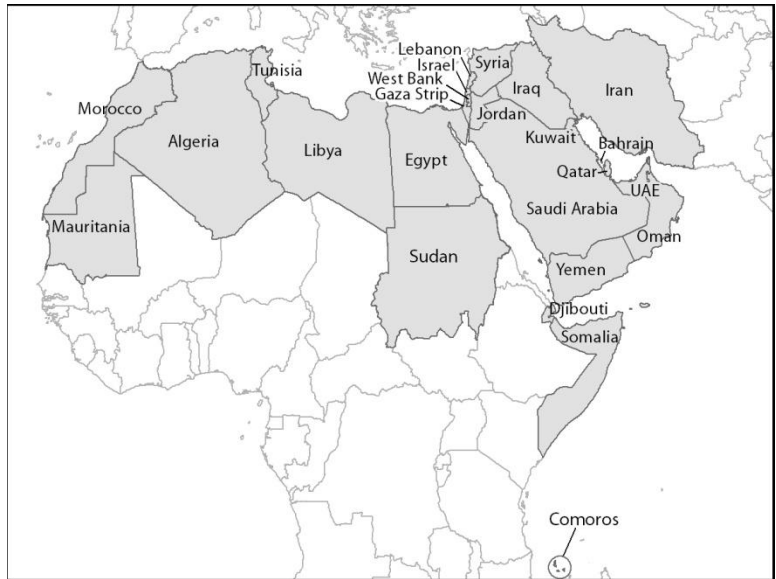
Princeton Report Charts a Step-by-Step Path Toward a Nuclear Weapons-Free Middle East

- See more at: <http://wvs.princeton.edu/news-and-events/news/item/princeton-report-charts-step-step-path-toward-nuclear-weapons-free-middle#sthash.Mfez1LRe.dpuf>

In order for the Middle East to become a nuclear-weapon free zone, all states in the region – including Iran – would have to agree to steps that permanently reduce the risk of civilian nuclear facilities being used as a cover for secret nuclear-weapons programs. Under such a zone, Israel – the only regional state with nuclear weapons – would have to cease its production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium, the key materials for nuclear weapons. **Israel would also have to declare and begin to reduce its current stockpiles, eventually eliminating them.**

"Together, these measures would bring about a nuclear weapon-free Middle East and would make that zone more robust when in force," said [Frank von Hippel](#), a founder of the [Woodrow Wilson School's Program on Science and Global Security](#), co-chair of IPFM and professor emeritus of public and international affairs.

The idea of a nuclear weapon-free zone has proven successful in Southeast and Central Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1974, **a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East was first proposed by Iran and Egypt as an attempt to roll back Israel's nuclear weapons** and restrain further proliferation in the region. Since then, all Middle East countries have signed the [United Nations' Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons \(NPT\)](#), **except for Israel.** [*To agree to this would mean the destruction of Israel!*]



PFM estimates that Israel has produced enough plutonium to make on the order of 200 nuclear warheads, assuming each weapon would need four to five kilograms. A nuclear arsenal of this size would be the fifth largest in the world – bigger than Britain's, almost the same size as China's and about two-thirds as big as France's. Israel's plutonium is produced in a reactor housed at the Negev Nuclear Research Center near Dimona (see image below). An underground reprocessing plant adjoining the reactor is used to separate the plutonium from the spent nuclear reactor fuel, the report notes.

"By shutting down the Dimona reactor and reprocessing plant, Israel would cap the amount of plutonium that it could use to make nuclear weapons," said [Zia Mian](#), a research scientist with WWS' Program on Science and Global Security. **"This could be verified remotely by Israel's neighbors and would be the first step toward regional monitoring by prospective parties of a Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction-Free Zone."**

[Continue](#)

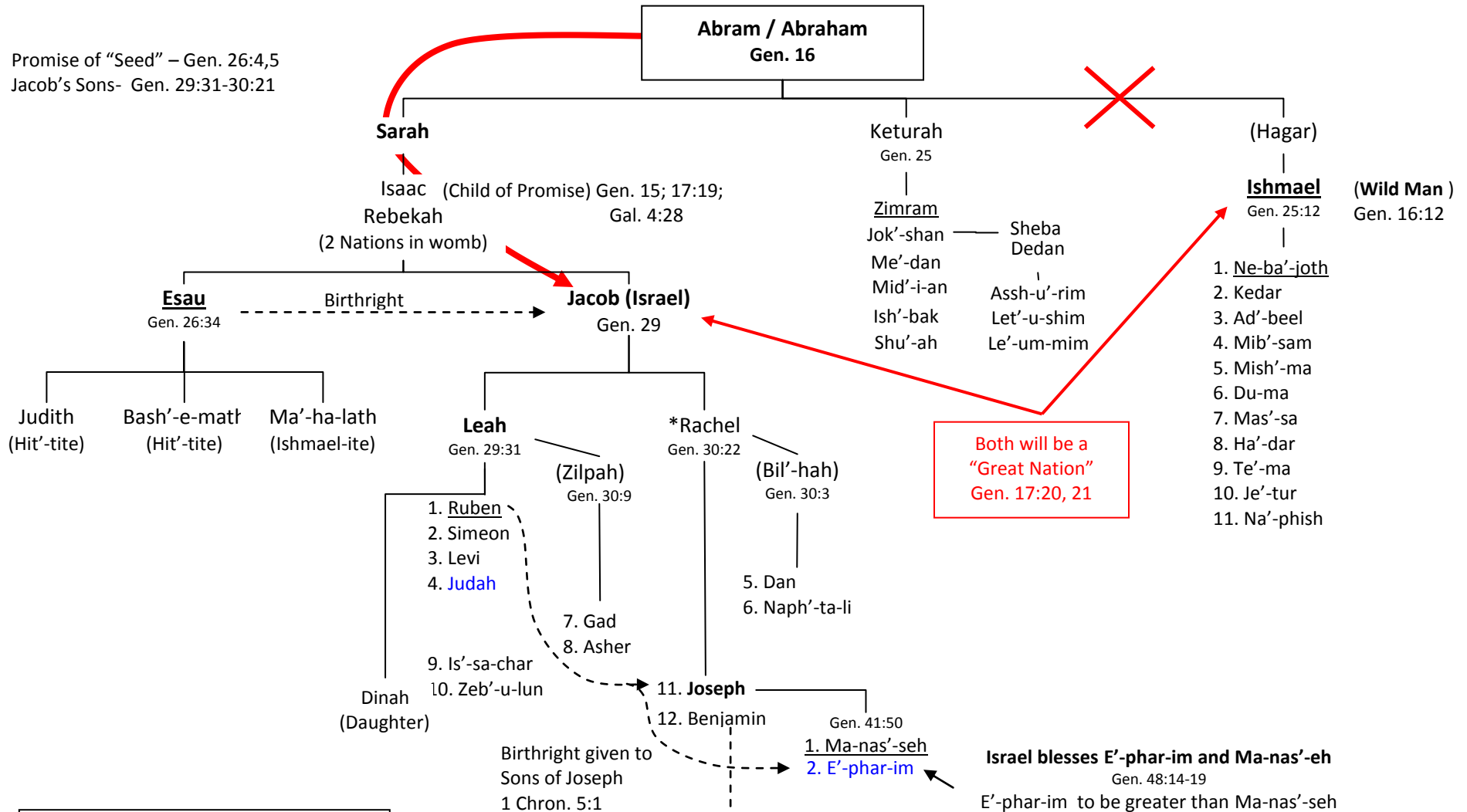
Appendix

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Abraham's Family Tree

Promise of "Seed" – Gen. 26:4,5
 Jacob's Sons- Gen. 29:31-30:21



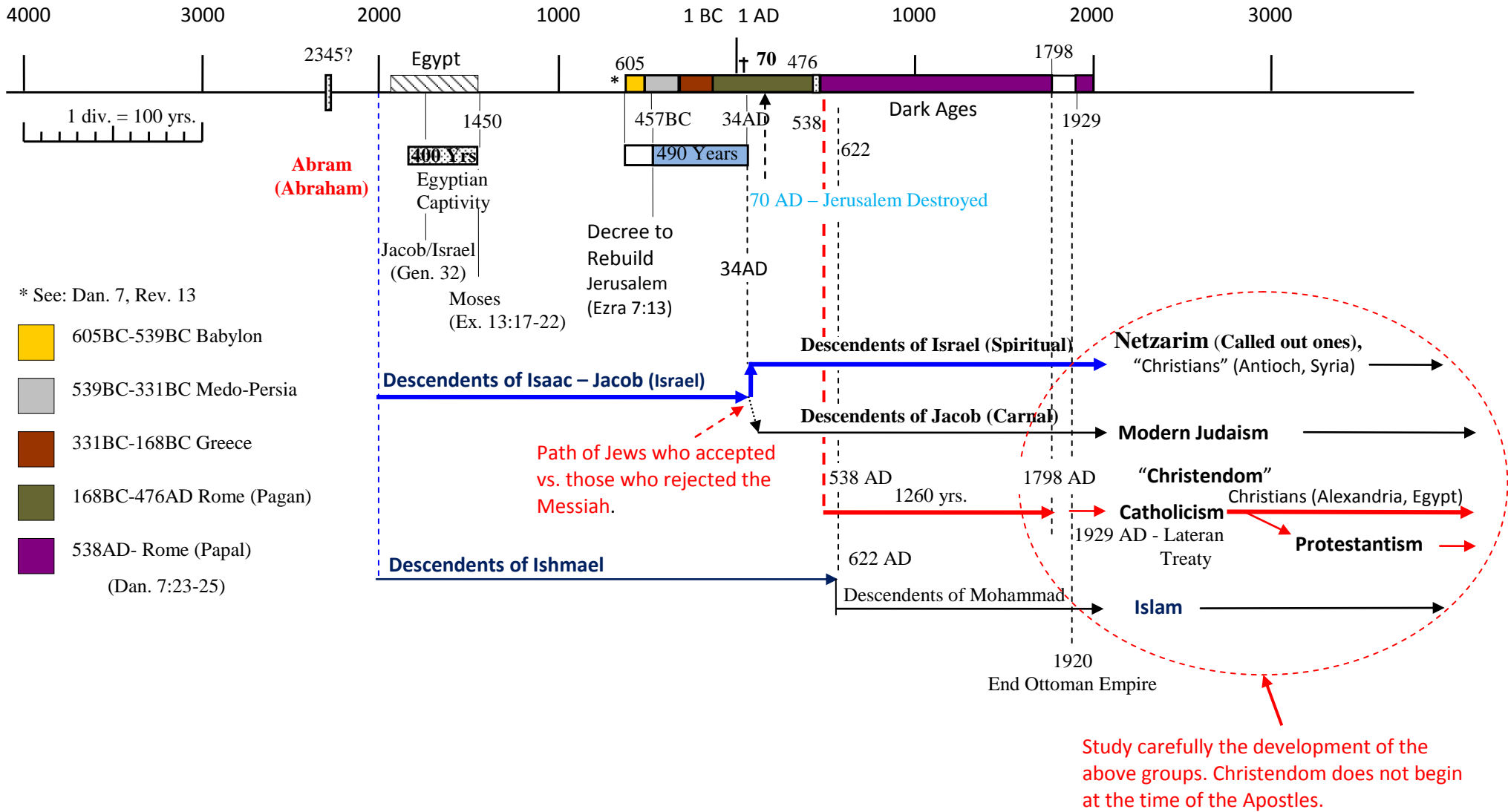
Both will be a "Great Nation" Gen. 17:20, 21

Israel blesses E'-phar-im and Ma-nas'-eh Gen. 48:14-19
 E'-phar-im to be greater than Ma-nas'-seh

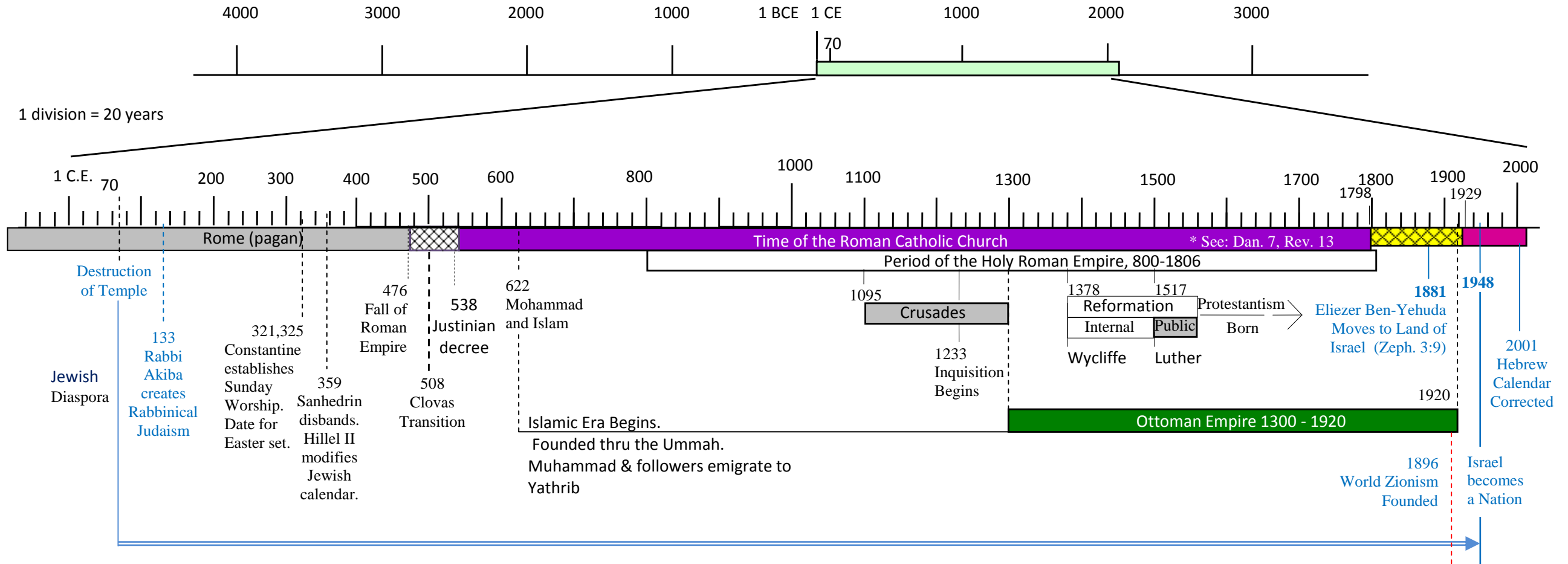
Physical man comes first, then the Spiritual. (Born Again)

Moreover, thou son of man, take one stick, and write upon it, For **Judah**, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, For **Joseph**, the stick of **Ephraim**, and for all the house of Israel his companions: And join them one to another into one stick; and they shall become one in your hand. Ezek. 37:16, 17-28

Historical Path of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam



Chronology of the Christian, Islamic, and Jewish People

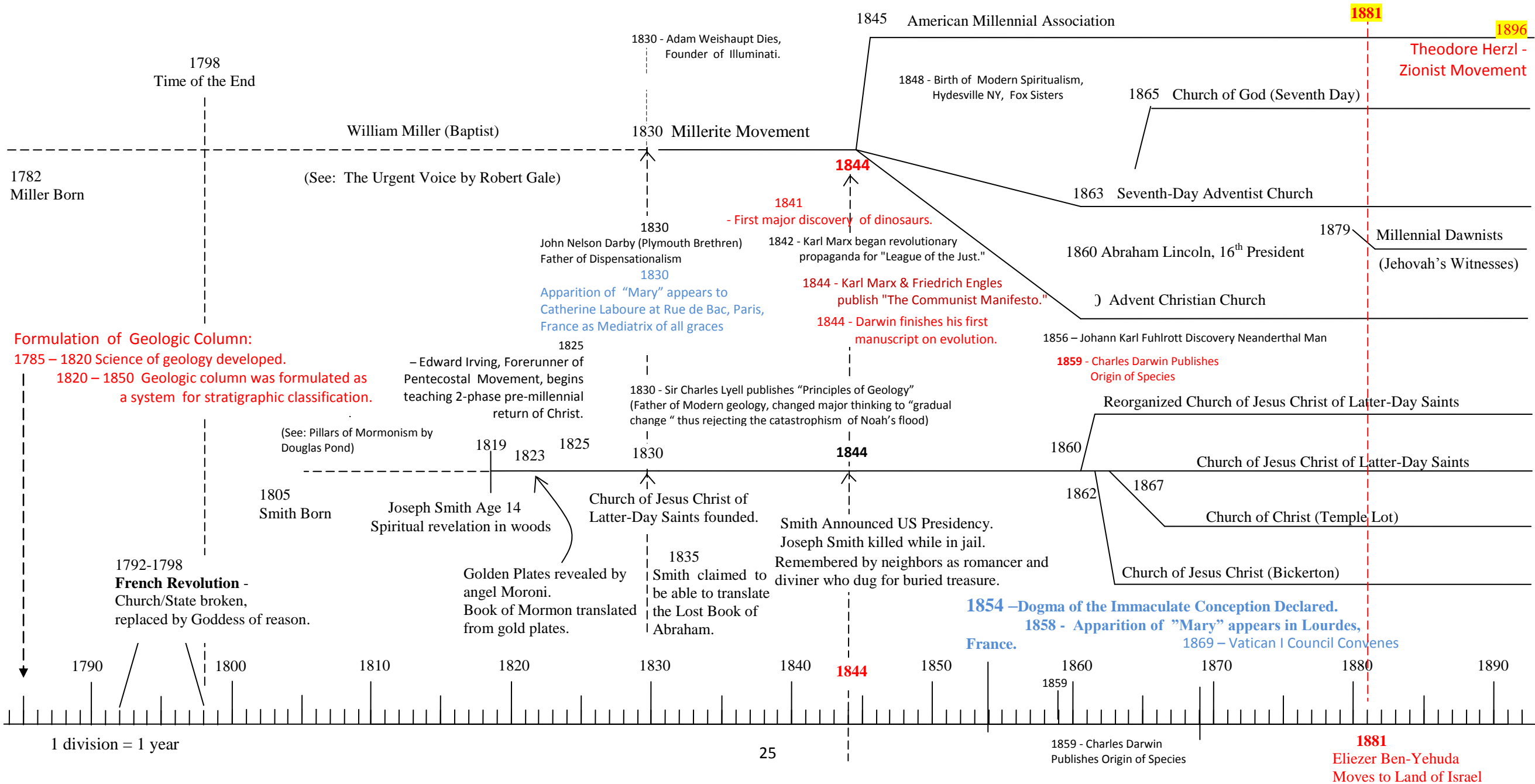


“And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.” Luke 21:24

Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? or shall a nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion travailed, she brought forth her children. ... Isa. 66:8-24

Dec. 24 1917
British General Allenby takes Jerusalem

1800's Churches and Beginning of Evolutionary Theory



END