



**The conflict between Jews, Muslims and Christians on the land of Palestine and the impact of national and religious identity in this conflict in the light of the rise of religious movements in the region and worldwide**

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This paper deals with the Palestinian identity development in the modern history, especially after 1948. It witnesses the 1948 war and consequently the creation of Israel, displacement of the Palestinian people from their historical land; to be displaced inside their homeland of Palestine and diasporas, and the elimination of Palestine from the political map.

A new phase had been started in forming the Palestinian National identity through domestic, national and religious dimensions, taking into consideration the importance of Palestine in Islam and among Arab world.

Although the awareness of the Palestinians of themselves as a domestic, ethnic and religious people even before the crystallization of the Zionist project in Palestine, the continued clashes with the occupation and its national and religious components was resulting in provoking and deepening all the components of Palestinian identity. That one has become a target of marginalization, elimination and denial through various replacement and racial policies.

That seems more virulent conflict in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), and among the Arab/Palestinians in Israel.

The forms of denial, marginalization and elimination of Palestinian identity in various aspects of life manifested; in legislation, law, politics, economics, sociology, education, culture, even the names of the streets and sites became parts of the “battle on names” that took place in Jerusalem and Israel, and in the direct control of the Palestinian lands and resources in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The paper also addresses the development of the Palestinian issue at the political level, especially after the signing of Oslo agreement between Palestinians and Israelis, leading to a Palestinian division and weakening the Palestinian identity and its impact on the Palestinian social cohesion.

Furthermore the failure of peace process could lead to national and religious options, especially in light of the Arab Spring, which dramatically changed the balance of power in the region that has carried the Islamists to power in several countries, and its possible impact on the conflict.(\*)