

1. Hussein-McMahon Correspondence: In July 1915, Sir Henry McMahon (British High Commissioner in Egypt) and Sharif Hussein (of Mecca, Arabia), engaged in a correspondence in which Britain promised to support the independence of the Arab lands in exchange for an Arab revolt against Ottoman rule. The exact territory of the future Arab state was left unclear. The Arabs believed it would include Palestine; the British later claimed that Palestine had never been part of the agreement.

October 24 1915

1. Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sherif of Mecca.

2. Great Britain will guarantee the Holy Places against all external aggression and will recognise their inviolability.

3. When the situation admits, Great Britain will give to the Arabs her advice and will assist them to establish what may appear to be the most suitable forms of government in those various territories.

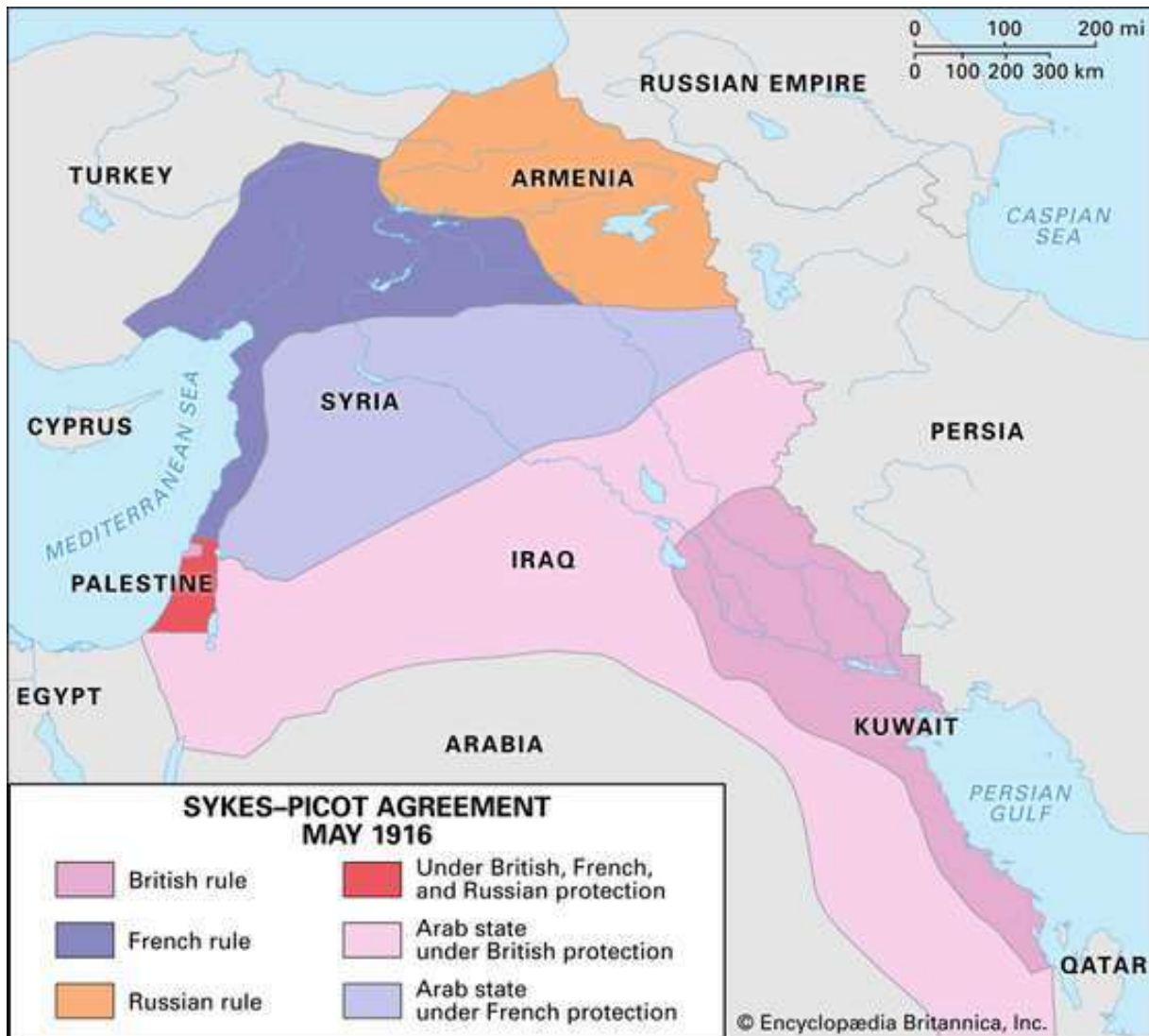
I am convinced that this declaration will assure you beyond all possible doubt of the sympathy of Great Britain towards the aspirations of her friends the Arabs and will result in a firm and lasting alliance, the immediate results of which will be the expulsion of the Turks from the Arab countries and the freeing of the Arab peoples from the Turkish yoke, which for so many years has pressed heavily upon them.

A.H. McMahon

A. McMahon

<https://sites.google.com/site/worldwar1class3a/war-in-the-middle-east/the-hussein-mcmahon-correspondence>

2. Sykes-Picot Agreement: A 1916 secret agreement between the British (represented by Lieutenant Colonel Mark Sykes) and France (represented by Diplomat Francois Georges-Picot) that would divide up the Ottoman Empire into European spheres of control.



Map from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* - <https://www.britannica.com/event/Sykes-Picot-Agreement#ref1261738>

3. Balfour Declaration: A public statement by the British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour to Lord Rothschild, a leader of Britain's Jewish community.

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

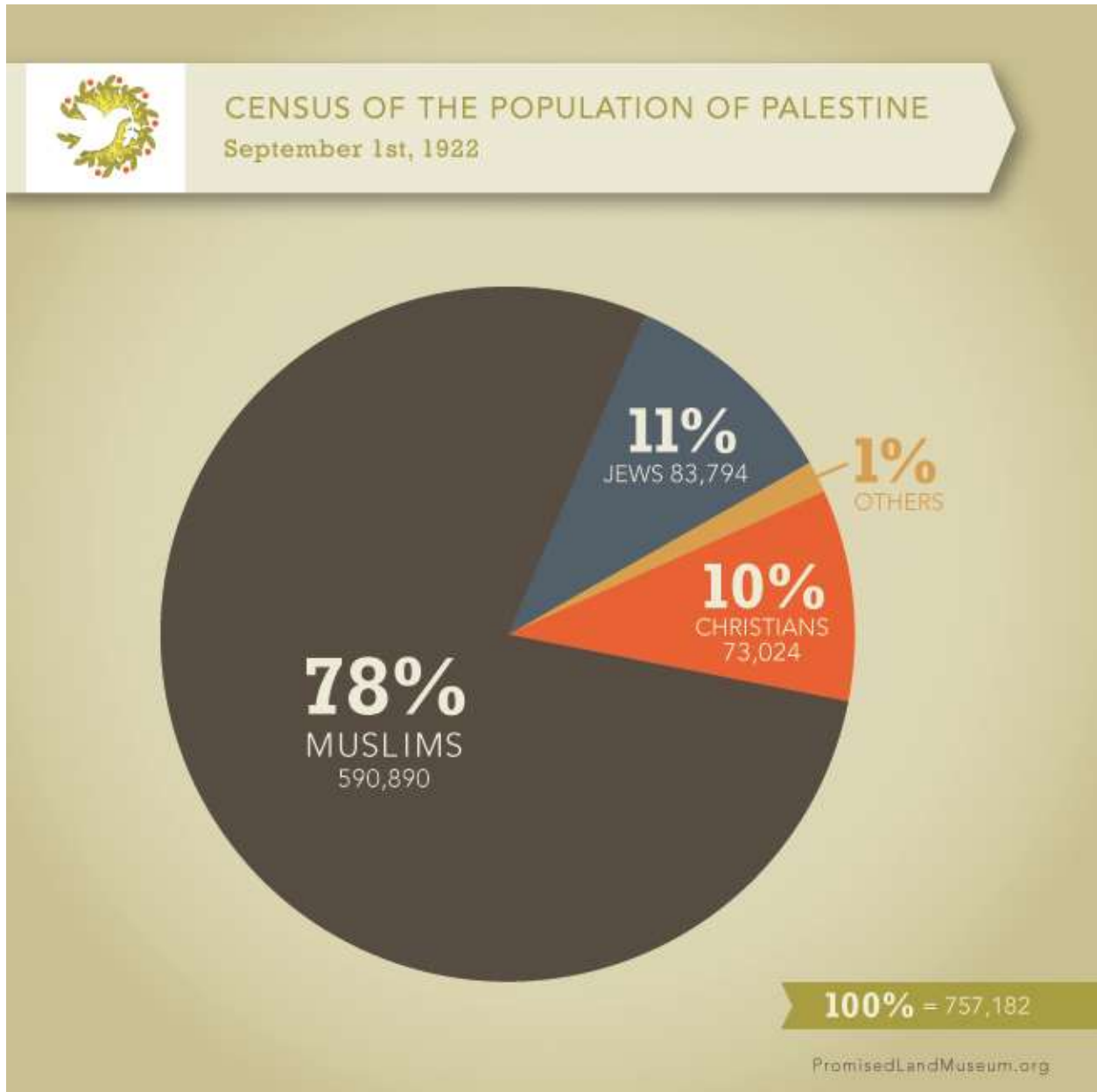
I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur Balfour

4. Post-war Census of the Population of Palestine:

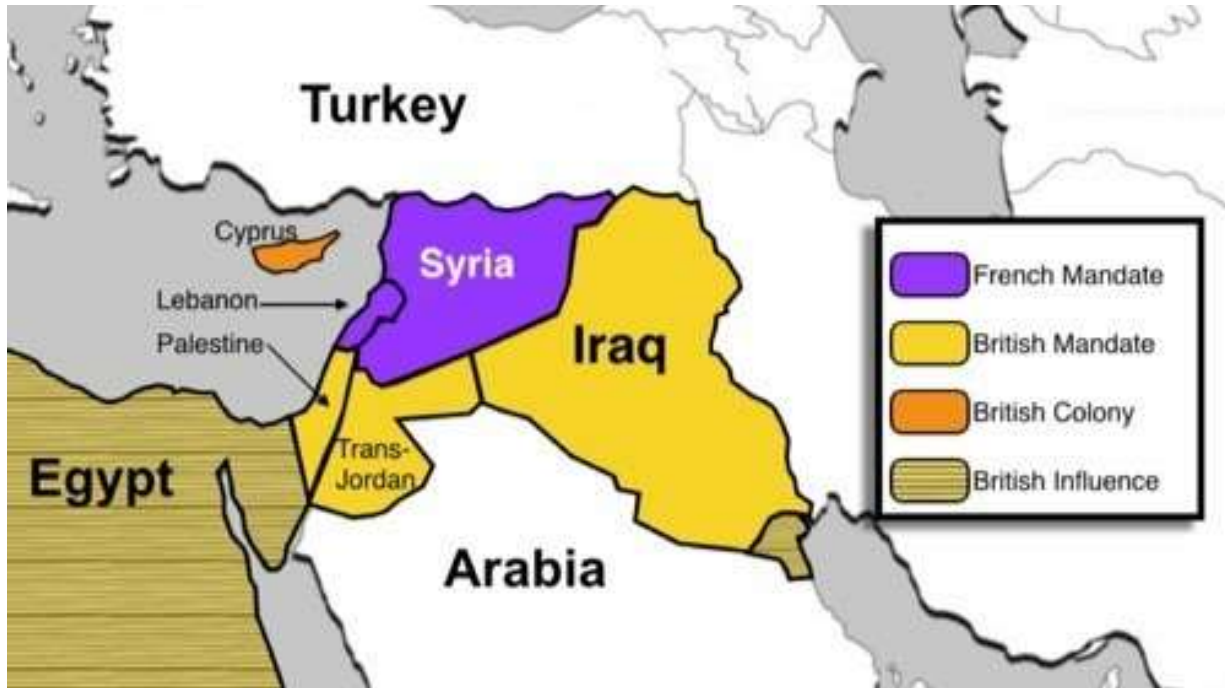


Promised Land – Jewish Museum of the Palestinian Experience:

http://promisedlandmuseum.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Palestine_census.png

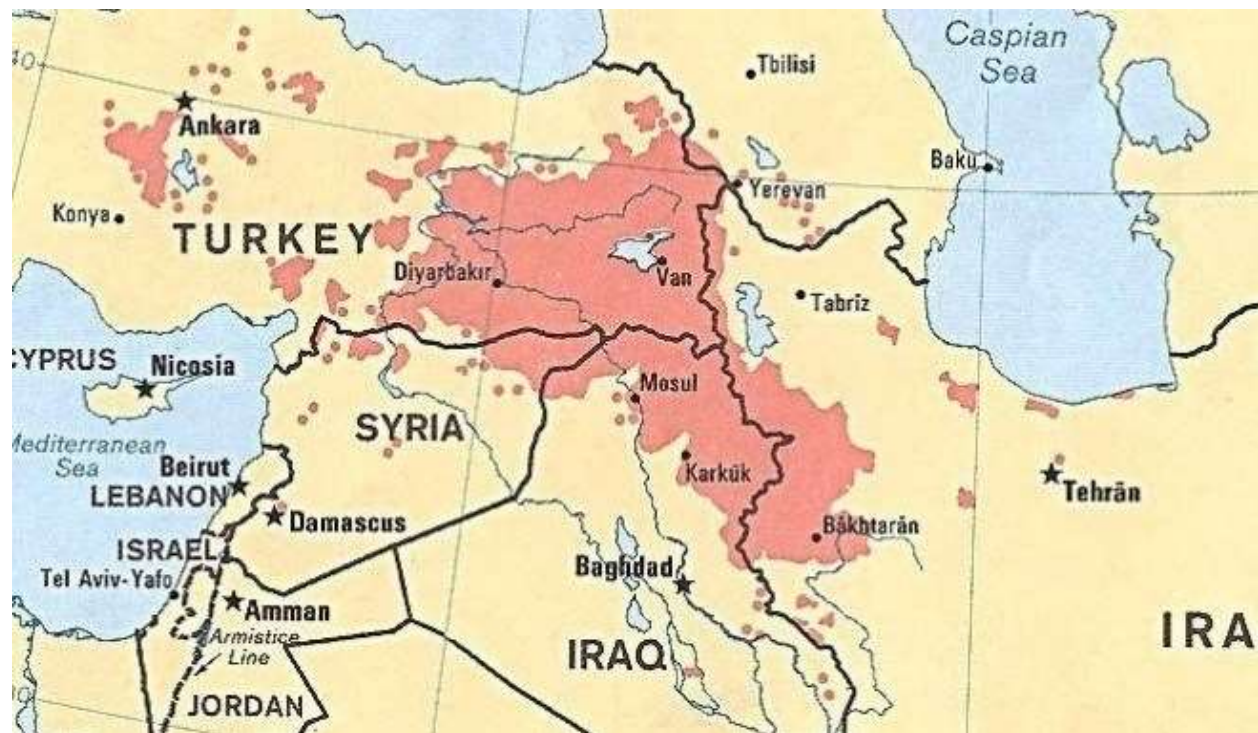
Note today's term "Palestinians" includes both Arabic-speaking Muslims and Christians.

5. The Post-World War I Mandate System in the Middle East:



<https://brainly.com/question/9249973>

6. Left out of the Treaties? A Country for the Kurds. The Kurds are a majority in the red areas of the map below.



Special Operations News from around the World – US map of Kurdish population, derived from a CIA map.

<https://sof.news/iraq/kurdistan-independence/>

7. Treaty of Sevres (1920) and the Allied Occupation of Turkey:



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_S%C3%A8vres#/media/File:Treaty_of_S%C3%A8vres_1920.svg

8. Treaty of Lausanne (1923) after the Turkish War of Independence



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Lausanne#/media/File:Turkey-Greece-Bulgaria_on_Treaty_of_Lausanne.png