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قسم التاريخ

التنافس السياسي الأسري في فلسطين (١٩١٧ – ١٩٤٨) آل الحسيني - آل النشاشيبي أنموذجاً

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Abstract

The state of fragmented competition between the al-Husayni family on the one hand and the Nashashibi family on the other hand in Palestine during World War I (1914-1918) and beyond became a very serious problem in its political reality. , New political entities existing mainly on the basis of the family idea, which was formed due to the circumstances of the British occupation and mandate With the passage of time, these political family entities began to demand absolute loyalty from the population, and complete obedience to their institutions and symbols of family leadership in them, as they bear the best vision in leading the Palestinian political action and its national movement, which led to the creation of a dangerous type of political competition that reached the point of conflict between those two families in gaining the popular leader and external support for her in the leadership of Palestine, To the extent that each of these two families began to accuse the other of the attributes of employment and cooperation with the British and the Jews, who began to nurture the bonds of competition and family conflict between the Husseini-Nashashibi, which caused the Arabs of Palestine to lose many of their political rights in the face of the Zionists and their British allies, which worsened with the Nakba of 1948.

The factors behind our choice of the subject of the study were determined in those subjective reasons represented by the researcher's desire to work on such an important topic embodied in understanding the nature of the intensity of the political competition between the Husseini family (the councilors) on the one hand and the Nashashibi family (the opposition) on the other hand, which dominated the nature of the political scene of the Palestinian national movement and in the formation of parties and holding conferences during the two phases of the occupation and the British Mandate for Palestine, and another objective represented in accessing the important sources that covered the subject of the study despite the difficulty of obtaining and bringing some of them.

We chose the year 1917, which represented the beginning of the school year, because it was the year in which the Balfour Declaration was issued and witnessed important developments and events. As for our choice of 1948, because it was the year that witnessed the declaration of the establishment of the Zionist entity in Palestine and the outbreak of the first Arab-Zionist war.

The study was divided into an introduction, preface, four chapters, and a conclusion that contained the most important findings we reached, as well as a list of sources and appendices.

The preface was entitled: (Palestinian society since the end of the nineteenth century and the origins of the Husseini and Nashashibi families until the British occupation in 1917).

As for the first chapter, it was entitled (The military-political changes in Palestine and their impact on the state of political competition between the Al-Husseini family and the Al-Nashashibi family 1917-1928).

The second chapter was entitled (Political Developments in the Husayni-Nashashibi Rivalry from 1920 until the Great Palestinian Revolution of 1936).

As for the third chapter, it was entitled (The Nashashibi Peace Factions and their armed struggle against the forces of the revolution and the Al-Husseini family during the Great Palestinian Revolution 1936-1939).

While the fourth chapter was titled: (Political Transformations in Palestine and their Effects on the Decline of the Husseini-Nashashibi Political Competition 1939-1948).

The Palestinian society, from the nineteenth century until the British Mandate, was based on clan and family social relations that were based on the control of senior landlords and feudal lords among the leaders of those clans and families, which resulted in the confrontation of most of those leaders in the Palestinian political scene during the era of the British Mandate and occupation (1917-1948), especially the Al-Husseini family and the Nashashibi family. And inherited competition between these families over the nature of their political leadership.

The state of competition and political conflict that has intensified between the families of al-Husayni and the Nashashibi since 1917, and in the defeat of the Arabs during the Arab-Zionist war of 1948 on the other hand, despite the participation of many Arab armies, especially with the opposition of many personalities and local families affiliated with the Nashashibi opposition to the directions of the leaders of the al-Husayni family in fighting and war against the Zionists, rather they joined with the Zionists or part of them joined the directions of King Abdullah through the latter's He annexed the West Bank to his rule, which led to the complete elimination of any influence that the two families had at the end of the war.

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Family Political Competition in Palestine (1917-1948) Al-Husseini – Al-Nashashibi As A Model

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