

Judea and Samaria (“The West Bank”)

The southern and northern heartland regions of the Land Israel hold deep historical and spiritual significance, with roots tracing back to Biblical times. They are home to sites central to Jewish tradition, such as Hebron, home to the Cave of the Patriarchs and Matriarchs, and Shiloh, the ancient site of the Tabernacle. Despite millennia of presence of Jews, the Six-Day War in 1967 marked a turning point, dramatically increasing the Jewish population in the region as communities were reestablished.



Judea and Samaria, often called the ‘West Bank’ (of the Jordan River) after the Hashemite Kingdom annexed it (illegally), are a focal point of conflict. Tensions with the local Arab population persist, with disputing land, governance, and sovereignty often escalating into violence and terror.

Despite repeated efforts to make peace, in various frameworks like the 1993 Oslo Accords and subsequent proposals, opportunities for a lasting peace have been missed, each time because of refusal on the Arab side to accept compromises recognizing Israel as the national homeland of the Jewish people.

After more than three decades of failed attempts to carve up the territories, the areas remain under overall Israeli security control, with the Palestinian Authority responsible for administering the Arab population in designated autonomous zones.