

the one state condition ariella azoulay

The One State Condition Ariella Azoulay: Exploring a Radical Reimagining of Coexistence

the one state condition ariella azoulay is a phrase that invites deep reflection on the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a dispute that has shaped global politics and human rights discussions for decades. Ariella Azoulay, a prominent scholar, activist, and theorist, has significantly contributed to the discourse surrounding this conflict, particularly by challenging traditional narratives and proposing transformative concepts like the "one state condition." Understanding this idea requires delving into Azoulay's interdisciplinary approach, which combines political theory, visual culture, and historical memory to rethink notions of sovereignty, citizenship, and justice.

Who Is Ariella Azoulay?

Before unpacking the one state condition, it's important to understand the thinker behind it. Ariella Azoulay is an Israeli-Palestinian author and professor known for her critical insights on photography, colonialism, and the politics of visibility. Her work often interrogates the ways that state power and colonial histories influence the representation and marginalization of populations, especially in conflict zones.

Azoulay's scholarship extends beyond academia; she actively engages in human rights activism, advocating for the rights of Palestinians and critiquing Israel's policies. Her perspectives challenge the dominant frameworks that typically frame the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in binary terms, urging a more nuanced and inclusive examination.

Understanding the One State Condition Ariella Azoulay Advocates

The term "one state condition" in Azoulay's discourse refers to a situation where the Israeli and Palestinian populations coexist within a single political framework, but crucially, without the nationalist frameworks that currently delineate and divide them. Unlike the more common two-state solution, which envisions separate, sovereign states for Israelis and Palestinians, the one state condition recognizes the intertwined histories, geographies, and futures of both peoples.

Beyond Nationalism: A Shared Reality

Azoulay critiques the nationalist paradigms that fuel separation and conflict. She argues that the political and

social reality on the ground is one of coexistence, whether acknowledged or not. The one state condition thus calls for acknowledging this interwoven existence and reimagining political arrangements that prioritize equality, shared citizenship, and mutual recognition.

This approach challenges entrenched ideas of sovereignty and exclusivity, suggesting instead a model where rights and responsibilities transcend ethnic or religious identities. It's a proposition that demands rethinking concepts of citizenship, belonging, and political agency.

How Does the One State Condition Differ from Other Proposals?

While the one state solution is often discussed in the context of Israeli-Palestinian peace efforts, Azoulay's version is distinct in its emphasis on the lived reality of shared space and history, rather than a mere political fix. It reframes the conflict as a consequence of colonial legacies and ongoing dispossession that cannot be resolved by simply drawing new borders.

Her concept also incorporates a critical view of how photography and documentation play into politics. Azoulay explores how images have been used to legitimize dispossession and erase Palestinian presence. The one state condition, therefore, is not only a political proposal but a call to recognize and rectify historical injustices through new forms of witnessing and accountability.

Key Themes in Ariella Azoulay's Thought Related to the One State Condition

1. Civilian Insecurity and Political Sovereignty

Azoulay introduces the concept of "civilian insecurity" to describe the everyday experience of Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation. Unlike traditional notions of sovereignty that emphasize state control and security, she foregrounds the insecurity inflicted on civilians as a political condition. The one state condition thus becomes a framework to address this insecurity by dismantling exclusionary sovereignty.

2. The Right to Photography and the Politics of Visibility

A unique aspect of Azoulay's scholarship is her exploration of photography's political power. She argues that the right to photograph is a form of political agency, particularly for oppressed populations whose existence is often denied or ignored in mainstream narratives. In the context of the one state condition, reclaiming

visibility becomes a tool for political transformation and justice.

3. Decolonizing Historical Memory

For Azoulay, addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict requires confronting colonial histories and their lingering effects. The one state condition involves decolonizing memory by recognizing the full scope of dispossession and displacement experienced by Palestinians. This historical reckoning is essential for imagining a shared future.

Implications of the One State Condition for Peace and Justice

The one state condition as conceptualized by Ariella Azoulay has profound implications for how peace and justice are approached in the region. It calls for:

- **Equality before the law:** Ensuring that all inhabitants, regardless of ethnic or religious background, have the same rights and protections.
- **Shared citizenship:** Moving beyond ethnic nationalism to create inclusive political communities.
- **Accountability:** Recognizing and addressing historical and ongoing injustices, including displacement and occupation.
- **New forms of political participation:** Enabling marginalized populations to actively shape governance and societal structures.

This vision challenges entrenched power dynamics and imagines a democratic future grounded in coexistence rather than division.

Critiques and Challenges Surrounding the One State Condition

While Azoulay's one state condition offers a radical alternative, it is not without critics or obstacles. Many argue that the deep-seated mistrust and historical grievances between Israelis and Palestinians make a single state difficult to implement. Concerns about identity, security, and political representation remain significant.

Moreover, the existing political structures and international interests tend to favor either the status quo or the two-state solution, limiting the traction of one state proposals. Azoulay's concept, with its emphasis on decolonization and reimagined citizenship, requires a fundamental transformation of current paradigms, which is a monumental task.

Why the One State Condition Still Matters Today

Despite challenges, the one state condition continues to resonate, especially given the increasing skepticism about the viability of a two-state solution. Azoulay's work helps shift the conversation from stalemates over borders to deeper questions about rights, justice, and the meaning of coexistence.

Her approach encourages activists, scholars, and policymakers to think beyond conventional solutions and engage with the lived realities and histories of all people in the region. In this way, the one state condition becomes not just a political proposal but a lens through which to view conflict resolution more broadly.

How to Engage with Ariella Azoulay's Ideas

For those interested in exploring the one state condition further, it's helpful to engage with Azoulay's writings and lectures. Her books and articles often mix theory with real-world examples, making complex ideas accessible.

Engaging critically with her work involves:

1. Understanding the historical context of Israeli-Palestinian relations and colonial histories.
2. Reflecting on how concepts like sovereignty and citizenship shape conflict and coexistence.
3. Exploring the role of visual culture and media in politics and memory.
4. Considering the ethical and practical dimensions of justice and human rights in divided societies.

By doing so, readers can gain a richer, more nuanced perspective on one of the world's most enduring conflicts.

The one state condition Ariella Azoulay discusses is not merely an abstract theory; it's a call to rethink how societies organize themselves in the face of division, history, and injustice. It invites us to imagine a future where difference is not a source of exclusion but a foundation for shared life and mutual respect.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the 'one state condition' as discussed by Ariella Azoulay?

The 'one state condition' in Ariella Azoulay's work refers to the complex political and social reality in which Israel and the Palestinian territories exist as a single state-like entity characterized by intertwined sovereignties, displacement, and contested citizenships.

How does Ariella Azoulay relate the 'one state condition' to concepts of citizenship and rights?

Azoulay explores how the 'one state condition' challenges traditional notions of citizenship and rights by highlighting how certain populations are included or excluded within civic frameworks, revealing systemic inequalities and the limitations of liberal democratic models in addressing these issues.

In which of Ariella Azoulay's works is the 'one state condition' primarily discussed?

The 'one state condition' is primarily discussed in Ariella Azoulay's book 'Civil Imagination: A Political Ontology of Photography,' where she examines how photography and politics intersect within the Israeli-Palestinian context.

How does the 'one state condition' affect the daily lives of Palestinians according to Azoulay?

According to Azoulay, the 'one state condition' results in Palestinians experiencing displacement, restricted movement, and exclusion from political participation, effectively living under conditions of statelessness despite residing in the same geographic area as Israeli citizens.

What role does photography play in Ariella Azoulay's analysis of the 'one state condition'?

Photography, in Azoulay's analysis, serves as a tool to reveal and challenge the realities of the 'one state condition' by documenting acts of citizenship, witnessing violence, and exposing the mechanisms of state power and control over populations.

Why is Ariella Azoulay's concept of the 'one state condition' significant for understanding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

Azoulay's concept is significant because it shifts the focus from a two-state solution framework to

acknowledging the intertwined existence and shared space of Israelis and Palestinians, urging reconsideration of political strategies and ethical responsibilities in addressing the conflict.

Additional Resources

****Exploring the One State Condition in Ariella Azoulay's Work****

the one state condition ariella azoulay presents a complex and thought-provoking framework for understanding contemporary political realities, particularly in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Ariella Azoulay, a prominent scholar in political theory, visual culture, and postcolonial studies, introduces the concept as part of her broader critique of nation-states, sovereignty, and citizenship. This article delves into the nuances of the one state condition as articulated by Azoulay, situating it within the wider discourse on statelessness, human rights, and the politics of coexistence.

Understanding the One State Condition: An Analytical Overview

The one state condition, as framed by Ariella Azoulay, challenges conventional paradigms that rely on the nation-state as the primary unit of political organization and identity. Unlike the widely discussed two-state solution, which envisions separate sovereign states for Israelis and Palestinians, Azoulay's one state condition reveals the lived reality of a single, yet deeply divided, political and social space. This condition exposes the contradictions of a territory marked by overlapping sovereignties, fragmented citizenship, and contested rights.

Azoulay's analysis focuses on how the one state condition destabilizes the legitimacy of traditional sovereignty and emphasizes the need to rethink political arrangements beyond the territorial nation-state. By highlighting the interconnectedness of communities and the shared space they inhabit, she invites a reconsideration of citizenship, justice, and human rights that transcends ethnic or national divisions.

The Political and Ethical Dimensions of the One State Condition

One of the key aspects of the one state condition articulated by Ariella Azoulay is the ethical imperative it entails. In her work, she argues that acknowledging the condition means confronting the realities of dispossession, displacement, and statelessness experienced by Palestinians alongside the privileges and exclusions inherent in Israeli citizenship. This duality creates a tension that challenges the moral foundations of existing political frameworks.

Azoulay's approach draws on visual culture and archival research, emphasizing how images, documents, and everyday interactions reveal the complexities of sovereignty and belonging. Her scholarship suggests

that the one state condition is not merely a geopolitical fact but also a lived experience shaped by legal, social, and cultural forces.

Key Themes in Ariella Azoulay's Conceptualization

Statelessness and Shared Sovereignty

At the heart of the one state condition is the issue of statelessness. Azoulay identifies how millions of Palestinians remain without recognized citizenship, trapped in a liminal space where sovereignty is fragmented and contested. The one state condition reveals that traditional notions of citizenship fail to account for such realities, necessitating new frameworks that recognize shared sovereignty and collective rights.

Visual Culture and the Politics of Representation

Ariella Azoulay's expertise in visual culture informs much of her analysis. She examines how photographs, media, and public archives function as sites where the one state condition is both hidden and revealed. These visual narratives expose the asymmetries of power and the everyday negotiations of identity and belonging within the contested territory.

Democratic Coexistence Beyond Divisions

The one state condition also raises questions about democracy and coexistence. Azoulay provocatively suggests that true democratic practice must move beyond national exclusivity and address the rights of all inhabitants equitably. This entails confronting systemic inequalities and imagining political arrangements that foster inclusivity rather than segregation.

Practical Implications of the One State Condition

Challenges to International Law and Diplomacy

The one state condition complicates conventional diplomatic efforts, which often rely on clear boundaries and sovereign entities. Azoulay's framework critiques the limitations of international law in addressing

conditions where sovereignty is disputed and populations remain stateless. This perspective pushes policymakers to reconsider solutions that embrace complexity rather than oversimplify entrenched conflicts.

Human Rights and Citizenship Reform

Another area impacted by the one state condition is the discourse on human rights and citizenship reform. Azoulay's work spotlights the inconsistencies in how rights are allocated and denied within the same geographic space. The condition calls for innovative legal and political mechanisms that can accommodate diverse identities and histories without reinforcing exclusion.

Educational and Cultural Relevance

In academic and cultural spheres, the one state condition encourages critical engagement with history, memory, and identity. It invites educators, artists, and activists to explore new narratives that reflect the intertwined fates of communities living under shared yet unequal conditions.

Comparative Perspectives: One State vs. Two State Solutions

The one state condition as articulated by Ariella Azoulay stands in contrast to the more conventional two-state solution often proposed in international discourse. While the two-state model aims to establish separate sovereignties for Israelis and Palestinians, the one state condition acknowledges the political and social reality of a single shared space marked by inequality and contested citizenship.

****Advantages of the One State Condition Perspective****

- Recognizes the realities of intermingled populations and overlapping claims.
- Highlights the limitations of segregated political arrangements.
- Emphasizes human rights and democratic principles applicable to all inhabitants.

****Challenges and Critiques****

- Raises concerns about practical governance and political stability.
- Faces resistance due to entrenched national identities and historical grievances.
- Requires profound structural reforms that may be difficult to implement.

The Role of Ariella Azoulay's Scholarship in Contemporary Debates

Ariella Azoulay's contributions to political theory and visual culture offer a critical lens through which to view the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and similar postcolonial disputes worldwide. Her articulation of the one state condition pushes beyond simplistic binaries and encourages nuanced understanding of sovereignty, citizenship, and coexistence.

Her work also resonates with broader global discussions about statelessness, refugees, and the limitations of the nation-state model in an increasingly interconnected world. By focusing on lived experiences and the politics of representation, Azoulay provides tools for reimagining political futures grounded in justice and shared humanity.

In sum, the one state condition Ariella Azoulay explores is a vital concept that challenges dominant political paradigms and encourages deeper reflection on coexistence, sovereignty, and rights in contested spaces. Through her interdisciplinary approach, Azoulay not only diagnoses the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian context but also offers insights relevant to global struggles for justice and democracy.

[The One State Condition Ariella Azoulay](#)

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The One-State Condition Ariella Azoulay, Adi Ophir, 2012-11-28 Since the start of the occupation of Palestinian territories in 1967, Israel's domination of the Palestinians has deprived an entire population of any political status or protection. But even decades on, most people speak of this rule—both in everyday political discussion and in legal and academic debates—as temporary, as a state of affairs incidental and external to the Israeli regime. In *The One-State Condition*, Ariella Azoulay and Adi Ophir directly challenge this belief. Looking closely at the history and contemporary formation of the ruling apparatus—the technologies and operations of the Israeli army, the General Security Services, and the legal system imposed in the Occupied Territories—Azoulay and Ophir outline the one-state condition of Israel/Palestine: the grounding principle of Israeli governance is the perpetuation of differential rule over populations of differing status. Israeli citizenship is shaped through the active denial of Palestinian citizenship and civil rights. Though many Israelis, on both political right and left, agree that the occupation constitutes a problem for Israeli democracy, few ultimately admit that Israel is no democracy or question the very structure of the Israeli regime itself. Too frequently ignored are the lasting effects of the deceptive denial of the events of 1948 and 1967, and the ways in which the resulting occupation has reinforced the sweeping militarization and recent racialization of Israeli society. Azoulay and Ophir show that acknowledgment of the one-state condition is not only a prerequisite for considering a one- or two-state solution; it is a prerequisite for advancing new ideas to move beyond the trap of this false dilemma.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Reckoning of Pluralism Kabir Tambar, 2014-04-16 The Turkish Republic was founded simultaneously on the ideal of universal citizenship

and on acts of extraordinary exclusionary violence. Today, nearly a century later, the claims of minority communities and the politics of pluralism continue to ignite explosive debate. The *Reckoning of Pluralism* centers on the case of Turkey's Alevi community, a sizeable Muslim minority in a Sunni majority state. Alevis have seen their loyalty to the state questioned and experienced sectarian hostility, and yet their community is also championed by state ideologues as bearers of the nation's folkloric heritage. Kabir Tambar offers a critical appraisal of the tensions of democratic pluralism. Rather than portraying pluralism as a governing ideal that loosens restrictions on minorities, he focuses on the forms of social inequality that it perpetuates and on the political vulnerabilities to which minority communities are thereby exposed. Alevis today are often summoned by political officials to publicly display their religious traditions, but pluralist tolerance extends only so far as these performances will validate rather than disturb historical ideologies of national governance and identity. Focused on the inherent ambivalence of this form of political incorporation, Tambar ultimately explores the intimate coupling of modern political belonging and violence, of political inclusion and domination, contained within the practices of pluralism.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Impossibility of Palestine Mehran Kamrava, 2016-01-01 Cover -- Contents -- Preface -- 1 Introduction -- 2 The Lessons of History -- 3 The Lay of the Land -- 4 One Nation, Divisible -- 5 The Travails of State-Building -- 6 The Road Ahead -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- Y -- Z

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Prolonged Occupation and International Law Nada Kiswanson, Susan Power, 2023-03-20 This volume arose from a desire to advance academic discourse and reflection on the broader subject of prolonged occupation, in light of the permanent character, and resulting implications of, the 55 year Israeli administration of the Palestinian Territories. The roots of the volume lie in a 2018 academic conference on "The Threshold from Occupation to Annexation". The present volume moves that discussion forward, updating and widening the range of topics addressed. The result is a collection of thought-provoking contributions by a wide range of scholars on the challenging and critical issue of prolonged occupation and international law, ranging from colonialism, apartheid, the illegality of occupation and potential international criminal liability. This volume reminds us forcefully that international law is alive and vibrant and can, with imagination and in concert with social movements, move us forward in the struggle for justice in Palestine, and elsewhere. It is a signal achievement. George Bisharat, The Honorable Raymond L. Sullivan Professor of Law, University of California Hastings College of the Law. Into today's deepening environment of political inertia (co-editor Nada Kiswanson) comes this searing collection of essays examining international legal frameworks and legal responsibilities closely and tangibly informed by the painful realities of Palestinian life under prolonged Israeli occupation. The editors, authors, convenors and everyone else involved are to be congratulated on producing a volume that will surely become a seminal resource for anyone serious about studying what Palestine has to teach us about international law. Lynn Welchman, Professor, School of Law, SOAS University of London. Scholarly and comprehensive, this impressive collection of essays by renowned experts...offers a tour d'horizon of the fundamental legal issues raised by Israel's prolonged occupation of Palestine as well as potential remedies that can confront the illegalities. William A. Schabas, Professor of International Law, School of Law, Middlesex University.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Targeted Killing Markus Gunneflo, 2016-05-12 Looking beyond the events of the second intifada and 9/11, this book reveals how targeted killing is intimately embedded in both Israeli and US statecraft, and in the problematic relationship between sovereign authority and lawful violence underpinning the modern state system. It details the legal and political issues raised in targeted killing as it has emerged in practice, including questions of domestic constitutional authority, the use of force in international law, the law of belligerent occupation, the law of targeting and human rights law. The distinctive nature of Israeli and US targeted killing is analysed in terms of the compulsion of legality characteristic of the liberal constitutional state, a compulsion that demands the ability to distinguish between legal 'targeted

killing' and extra-legal 'political assassination'. The effect is a highly legalized framework for the extraterritorial killing of designated terrorists that may significantly affect the international law of force.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The State of Afterness Assaf Shelleg, 2025-03-25
The State of Afterness traces the histories and cultural histories of contemporary music in Israel since the 1980s and through the 2020s. With afterness defined as the state of being unconditioned by territorialism while opting for previously unavailable temporalities and ethnographies, Assaf Shelleg studies the compositional approaches that record the attenuation of territorial nationalism, and assembles a network of composers trained in the post-ideological climate of the 1970s and 80s. This network features operas, electronic music, orchestral, and chamber and ensemble works by Chaya Czernowin, Betty Olivero, Luciano Berio, Leon Schidlowsky, Josef Bardanashvili, and Arik Shapira, in addition to Jewish oral musical traditions and novels by David Grossman, A. B. Yehoshua, Yishai Sarid, and Ruby Namdar. While in previous eras the statist subject superseded or subsumed any competing political project, since the 1980s such self-referential acts have been losing their ability to confer homogeneity and project the monologic of national Hebrew culture and its telos. As a result, Shelleg writes, the composers discussed in this book do not form a cohesive group, yet they share constituent cultural and historical sensibilities: they opt for diasporism irrespective of their compositional approaches but refrain from universalizing Jewish diasporas (as did classic Zionism); they display postmodern patrimonies but reject their essentialist qualities; they admonish their country's ethnocracy and democratic façade; they denationalize Holocaust memorialization; and they narrate the failure of territorial nationalism. In this sense, the state of afterness is a drama still etched in our everyday.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: In the Beginning Was the State Adi M. Ophir, 2022-12-06
This book explores God's use of violence as depicted in the Hebrew Bible. Focusing on the Pentateuch, it reads biblical narratives and codes of law as documenting formations of theopolitical imagination. Ophir deciphers the logic of divine rule that these documents betray, with a special attention to the place of violence within it. The book draws from contemporary biblical scholarship, while also engaging critically with contemporary political theory and political theology, including the work of Walter Benjamin, Giorgio Agamben, Jan Assmann, Regina Schwartz, and Michael Walzer. Ophir focuses on three distinct theocratic formations: the rule of disaster, where catastrophes are used as means of governance; the biopolitical rule of the holy, where divine violence is spatially demarcated and personally targeted; and the rule of law where divine violence is vividly remembered and its return is projected, anticipated, and yet postponed, creating a prolonged lull for the text's present. Different as these formations are, Ophir shows how they share an urform that anticipates the main outlines of the modern European state, which has monopolized the entire globe. A critique of the modern state, the book argues, must begin in revisiting the deification of the state, unpacking its mostly repressed theological dimension.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Jewish State, Pariah Nation Jerold S. Auerbach, 2014-04-06
Jewish statehood was restored in 1948 amid a struggle over legitimacy that has persisted in Israel ever since: Who rules? Who decides? Antagonism between the political left and right erupted into bloody violence over the Altalena. Secular-religious discord even made defining who is a Jew in a Jewish state contentious. After the Six-Day War, the return of religious Zionist settlers to biblical Judea and Samaria reframed the struggle over legitimacy. Who decides where in the Land of Israel Jews may live: settlers and rabbis or the government? Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 provoked the first significant eruption of military disobedience, undermining the authority of the Israel Defense Forces with competing claims of personal conscience. Ever since the United Nations declared Zionism to be "a form of racism," Israel has confronted an escalating international assault on its legitimacy. In political, academic, media, and cultural circles it has been demonized as an "apartheid," even "Nazi," state that much of the world despises. These conflicts are explored in this illuminating study of the dilemmas of legitimacy in the world's only Jewish state and most reviled pariah nation. A new addition to the Contemporary Society Series from Quid Pro Books.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Digital Militarism Adi Kuntsman, Rebecca L. Stein, 2015-04-01 Israel's occupation has been transformed in the social media age. Over the last decade, military rule in the Palestinian territories grew more bloody and entrenched. In the same period, Israelis became some of the world's most active social media users. In Israel today, violent politics are interwoven with global networking practices, protocols, and aesthetics. Israeli soldiers carry smartphones into the field of military operations, sharing mobile uploads in real-time. Official Israeli military spokesmen announce wars on Twitter. And civilians encounter state violence first on their newsfeeds and mobile screens. Across the globe, the ordinary tools of social networking have become indispensable instruments of warfare and violent conflict. This book traces the rise of Israeli digital militarism in this global context—both the reach of social media into Israeli military theaters and the occupation's impact on everyday Israeli social media culture. Today, social media functions as a crucial theater in which the Israeli military occupation is supported and sustained.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Occupation of Justice David Kretzmer, Yaël Ronen, 2021 The book provides a critical analysis of the manner in which the Israeli Supreme Court has dealt with petitions relating to the actions and policies of the Israeli authorities in the West Bank and Gaza, which were occupied by Israel in 1967. It offers an exhaustive analysis of the Court's decisions on a variety of topics, including civilian settlements, the separation barrier, punitive house demolitions, and conduct of hostilities.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: States of Emergency Stephen Morton, 2013-01-01 States of Emergency examines how violent anticolonial struggles and the legal, military, and political techniques employed by colonial governments to contain them have been imagined in both literary and legal narratives. Through a series of case studies, Stephen Morton considers how colonial states of emergency have been defined and represented in the contexts of Ireland, India, South Africa, Algeria, Kenya, and Israel-Palestine, concluding with a compelling assessment of the continuities between colonial states of emergency and the war on terror in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Mayors in the Middle Diana B. Greenwald, 2024-05-14 What does local self-government look like in the absence of sovereignty? From the beginning of its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, Israel has experimented with different forms of rule. Since the 1990s, it has delegated certain governing responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority (PA), an organization that, Israel hoped, would act as a buffer between the military occupation and the Palestinian population. Through a historically informed, empirically nuanced analysis of towns and cities across the West Bank, Diana B. Greenwald offers a new theory of local government under indirect rule—a strategy that is often associated with imperial powers of the past but persists in settings of colonialism and state-building today. Grounded in fine-grained data on municipal governance under occupation as well as interviews with Palestinian mayors, council members, staff, activists, and political elites, this book traces how the Israel-PA regime has influenced the constraints and incentives of Palestinians serving in local government. *Mayors in the Middle* demonstrates that both the indirect rule system itself—as embodied in local policing arrangements—and the political affiliation of Palestinian mayors shape how politicians will govern. This variation, Greenwald argues, depends in part on whether local Palestinian governments are perceived as intermediaries within or opponents of the regime. Although Palestine is often treated as exceptional, Greenwald draws illustrative parallels with British colonial India and South Africa's apartheid regime. A groundbreaking study of Palestinian local politics, *Mayors in the Middle* illuminates the broader dilemmas of indigenous self-government under systems of exclusion and domination.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: A Territory in Conflict Fatima Abreek-Zubiedat, 2025-04-08 *A Territory in Conflict* explores Israeli and Palestinian projects of modernization and development in the Gaza Strip, from the outset of Israel's military occupation in 1967 to the Oslo Accords of 1993. Rather than reduce the Gaza Strip to an arena of war and violence, Fatima Abreek-Zubiedat resurrects the urban and architectural history of Gaza's cities and the varied perspectives and identities of the people who shaped them. Through a close examination of planning

activities in occupied Palestinian territory focusing on development, settlement, and security, her book highlights the collision between Israeli occupation, Palestinian nationalism, and regional peace processes; politics of class and citizenship; contestation between camps and cities; and the tensions inherent in Israeli development policies designed to establish lasting control over the territory's demographics and resources. Abreek-Zubiedat probes the power of architecture in conflict zones, illustrating the agency of Gaza's cultural elite: its mayors, architects, and engineers. At the same time, she draws attention to alternative voices, Gaza's local inhabitants and refugees—illuminating the conflicts, complexities, and contradictions of settler colonialism in the Middle East. Her innovative approach to urbanization, resettlement, and rehabilitation in the Gaza Strip offers a groundbreaking account of the Israel-Palestine conflict that goes beyond the limited framework of colonizer/colonized binary, restoring Gaza's cities in the public eye and giving voice to the people who inhabit them.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Jews against Zionism: Voices for justice Ayoub Issa Ayoub Abu Dayyeh, 2025-04-13 In this biography of Jewish and Israeli humanists who are engaged in literature, history, journalism, philosophy, theology, politics, economics, law, education, and the natural and applied sciences, we tend to believe that they represent a group of 67 people who enjoy a humanist global way of thinking that is not intolerant of religion, sect, gender, race, or class, but rather advocate of empathy, humanity, justice, fairness, compassion, self-determination, human rights and the decent way of life for all. We chose the title of the book, "Voices for Justice," because justice transcends peace in that peace may be conditional on circumstances that may not achieve justice.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Cambridge Companion to Human Rights and Literature Crystal Parikh, 2019-07-11 This Companion considers what theoretical and practical possibilities emerge at the crossroads of human rights and literature.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: Rethinking Statehood in Palestine Leila H. Farsakh, 2021-10-26 The quest for an inclusive and independent state has been at the center of the Palestinian national struggle for a very long time. This book critically reexamines this quest by exploring the meaning of Palestinian statehood and the challenges that face alternative models to it today. Rethinking Statehood in Palestine gives prominence to a young set of diverse Palestinian scholars, both men and women, to show how notions of citizenship, sovereignty, and nationhood are being currently rethought within the broader context of decolonization. Bringing forth critical and multifaceted engagements with what Palestinian self-determination entails within a larger regional context, this groundbreaking book sets the terms of debate for the future of Palestine beyond partition--

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Lions' Den Susie Linfield, 2019-03-26 A lively intellectual history that explores how prominent midcentury public intellectuals approached Zionism and then the State of Israel itself and its conflicts with the Arab world In this lively intellectual history of the political Left, cultural critic Susie Linfield investigates how eight prominent twentieth-century intellectuals struggled with the philosophy of Zionism, and then with Israel and its conflicts with the Arab world. Constructed as a series of interrelated portraits that combine the personal and the political, the book includes philosophers, historians, journalists, and activists such as Hannah Arendt, Arthur Koestler, I. F. Stone, and Noam Chomsky. In their engagement with Zionism, these influential thinkers also wrestled with the twentieth century's most crucial political dilemmas: socialism, nationalism, democracy, colonialism, terrorism, and anti-Semitism. In other words, in probing Zionism, they confronted the very nature of modernity and the often catastrophic histories of our time. By examining these leftist intellectuals, Linfield also seeks to understand how the contemporary Left has become focused on anti-Zionism and how Israel itself has moved rightward.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: From Shared Life to Co-Resistance in Historic Palestine Marcelo Svirsky, Ronnen Ben-Arie, 2017-11-07 How do we contribute to the decolonisation of Palestine? In what ways can we divest from settler arrangements in the

present-day? Exploring the Zionist takeover of Palestine as a settler colonial case, this book argues that in studying the elimination of native life in Palestine, the loss of Arab-Jewish shared life cannot be ignored. Muslims, Christians, and Jews, shared a life in Ottoman Palestine and in a different way during British rule. The attempt to eliminate native life involved the destruction of Arab society – its cultural hegemony and demographic superiority – but also the racial rejection of Arab-Jewish sociabilities, of shared life. Thus the settlerist process of dispossession of the Arabs was complemented with the destruction of the social and cultural infrastructure that made Arab-Jewish life a historical reality. Both operations formed Israeli polity. Can this understanding contribute to present-day Palestinian resistance and a politics of decolonisation? In this book, the authors address this question by exploring how the study of elimination of shared life can inform Arab-Jewish co-resistance as a way of defying Israel's Zionist regime. Above and beyond opposing an unacceptable state of affairs, this book engages with past and present to discuss possible futures.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The War Lawyers Craig Jones, 2020 Over the last 20 years the world's most advanced militaries have invited a small number of military legal professionals into the heart of their targeting operations, spaces which had previously been exclusively for generals and commanders. These professionals, trained and hired to give legal advice on an array of military operations, have become known as war lawyers. The War Lawyers examines the laws of war as applied by military lawyers to aerial targeting operations carried out by the US military in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the Israel military in Gaza. Drawing on interviews with military lawyers and others, this book explains why some lawyers became integrated in the chain of command whereby military targets are identified and attacked, whether by manned aircraft, drones, and/or ground forces, and with what results. This book shows just how important law and military lawyers have become in the conduct of contemporary warfare, and how it is understood. Jones argues that circulations of law and policy between the US and Israel have bolstered targeting practices considered legally questionable, contending that the involvement of war lawyers in targeting operations enables, legitimises, and sometimes even extends military violence.

the one state condition ariella azoulay: The Curatorial Jean-Paul Martinon, 2013-10-24 Stop curating! And think what curating is all about. This book starts from this simple premise: thinking the activity of curating. To do that, it distinguishes between 'curating' and 'the curatorial'. If 'curating' is a gamut of professional practices for setting up exhibitions, then 'the curatorial' explores what takes place on the stage set up, both intentionally and unintentionally, by the curator. It therefore refers not to the staging of an event, but to the event of knowledge itself. In order to start thinking about curating, this book takes a new approach to the topic. Instead of relying on conventional art historical narratives (for example, identifying the moments when artistic and curatorial practices merged or when the global curator-author was first identified), this book puts forward a multiplicity of perspectives that go from the anecdotal to the theoretical and from the personal to the philosophical. These perspectives allow for a fresh reflection on curating, one in which, suddenly, curating becomes an activity that implicates us all (artists, curators, and viewers), not just as passive recipients, but as active members. As such, the Curatorial is a book without compromise: it asks us to think again, fight against sweeping art historical generalizations, the sedimentation of ideas and the draw of the sound bite. Curating will not stop, but at least with this book it can begin to allow itself to be challenged by some of the most complex and ethics-driven thought of our times.

Related to the one state condition ariella azoulay

"One-to-one" vs. "one-on-one" - English Language & Usage Stack One-to-one is used when you talk about transfer or communications. You may use one-to-one when you can identify a source and a destination. For eg., a one-to-one email is

pronouns - "One of them" vs. "One of which" - English Language Which one is grammatically correct or better? I have two assignments, One of them is done. I have two assignments, One of which is done. I watched a video tutorial that the teacher said

Is the use of "one of the" correct in the following context? I want to know what the constraints are on using the phrase one of the. Is it used correctly in this example? He is one of the soldiers who fight for their country

Which vs Which one - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Recently I've come across sentences that doesn't have "one" in it and it looks like odd to me because I'm used to say "which one?" The sentences must be correct because they are from

Difference between "I'm the one who" and "I was the one who" I drew the shorter straw, so I was the one who collected the money. The present tense "I am the one" refers to the current state of affairs. You are the person responsible for

Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? [duplicate] Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? This phrase shows up in the song "Love is an Open Door" from the movie "Frozen". The relevant line is "Our mental synchronization can

Which is correct vs which one is correct? [duplicate] When using the word " which " is it necessary to still use " one " after asking a question or do " which " and " which one " have the same meaning? Where do you draw the

relative clauses - one of which vs. one of whom - English Language a. We had seven employees one of whom could speak French fluently. b. We had seven employees one of which could speak French fluently. Which of the above sentences is

Which is correct: "one or more is" or "one or more are"? paco With one or more is / are, the first thing to consider is whether 'one or more' is a unit or analysable. It has the near-synonym 'some'; 'four or five' could be substituted

Which is it: "1½ years old" or "1½ year old"? [duplicate] Alternatively, "He's one and a half" would be understood perfectly (presumably one would already know the child's gender). I think the full written form is preferable, but there's no

"One-to-one" vs. "one-on-one" - English Language & Usage Stack One-to-one is used when you talk about transfer or communications. You may use one-to-one when you can identify a source and a destination. For eg., a one-to-one email is

pronouns - "One of them" vs. "One of which" - English Language Which one is grammatically correct or better? I have two assignments, One of them is done. I have two assignments, One of which is done. I watched a video tutorial that the teacher said

Is the use of "one of the" correct in the following context? I want to know what the constraints are on using the phrase one of the. Is it used correctly in this example? He is one of the soldiers who fight for their country

Which vs Which one - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Recently I've come across sentences that doesn't have "one" in it and it looks like odd to me because I'm used to say "which one?" The sentences must be correct because they are from

Difference between "I'm the one who" and "I was the one who" I drew the shorter straw, so I was the one who collected the money. The present tense "I am the one" refers to the current state of affairs. You are the person responsible for

Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? [duplicate] Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? This phrase shows up in the song "Love is an Open Door" from the movie "Frozen". The relevant line is "Our mental synchronization can

Which is correct vs which one is correct? [duplicate] When using the word " which " is it necessary to still use " one " after asking a question or do " which " and " which one " have the same meaning? Where do you draw the

relative clauses - one of which vs. one of whom - English Language a. We had seven employees one of whom could speak French fluently. b. We had seven employees one of which could speak French fluently. Which of the above sentences is

Which is correct: "one or more is" or "one or more are"? paco With one or more is / are, the first thing to consider is whether 'one or more' is a unit or analysable. It has the near-synonym 'some'; 'four or five' could be substituted

Which is it: "1½ years old" or "1½ year old"? [duplicate] Alternatively, "He's one and a half" would be understood perfectly (presumably one would already know the child's gender). I think the full written form is preferable, but there's no

"One-to-one" vs. "one-on-one" - English Language & Usage Stack One-to-one is used when you talk about transfer or communications. You may use one-to-one when you can identify a source and a destination. For eg., a one-to-one email is

pronouns - "One of them" vs. "One of which" - English Language Which one is grammatically correct or better? I have two assignments, One of them is done. I have two assignments, One of which is done. I watched a video tutorial that the teacher said

Is the use of "one of the" correct in the following context? I want to know what the constraints are on using the phrase one of the. Is it used correctly in this example? He is one of the soldiers who fight for their country

Which vs Which one - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Recently I've come across sentences that doesn't have "one" in it and it looks like odd to me because I'm used to say "which one?" The sentences must be correct because they are from

Difference between "I'm the one who" and "I was the one who" I drew the shorter straw, so I was the one who collected the money. The present tense "I am the one" refers to the current state of affairs. You are the person responsible for

Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? [duplicate] Does "but one" mean "only one" or "except one"? This phrase shows up in the song "Love is an Open Door" from the movie "Frozen". The relevant line is "Our mental synchronization can

Which is correct vs which one is correct? [duplicate] When using the word " which " is it necessary to still use " one " after asking a question or do " which " and " which one " have the same meaning? Where do you draw the

relative clauses - one of which vs. one of whom - English Language a. We had seven employees one of whom could speak French fluently. b. We had seven employees one of which could speak French fluently. Which of the above sentences is

Which is correct: "one or more is" or "one or more are"? paco With one or more is / are, the first thing to consider is whether 'one or more' is a unit or analysable. It has the near-synonym 'some'; 'four or five' could be substituted

Which is it: "1½ years old" or "1½ year old"? [duplicate] Alternatively, "He's one and a half" would be understood perfectly (presumably one would already know the child's gender). I think the full written form is preferable, but there's no

Related Articles

- [catholic life coach training](#)
- [in island of the blue dolphins](#)
- [jbl flip 5 manual](#)

[Back to Home](#)