Chronology

1945

August 13	World Zionist Congress demands that Palestine be opened to 1,000,000 Jews.
August 31	Truman urges British to admit 100,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine.
September 14	Soviet Union demands trusteeship territory in Tripolitania.
October 20	Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon warn United States that creation of Jewish state in Palestine will lead to war.
November 13	Britain and United States announce formation of Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.
December 6	American loan to Britain for $3.75 billion.
December 20	Egyptians demand revision of 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

1946

March 5	Churchill denounces Soviet Union in "Iron Curtain" speech.
March 22	Britain recognizes independence of Transjordan and concludes Treaty of Alliance. Amir Abdullah assumes title of king.
April 2	Britain announces Cabinet Mission to Egypt.
April 15	French and British troops withdraw from Syria.
April 30	Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry reports recommendations on Palestine.
May 11	Britain announces intended troop withdrawal from Egypt.
May 11	Soviet Union abandons claim to Tripolitania.
July 4	British troops evacuate Cairo.
July 22	Irgun blows up King David Hotel.
September	London Conference convenes. Arabs propose Palestinian state. Jews boycott conference. Both Jews and Arabs favor British withdrawal from Palestine.
October 4	Truman's "Yom Kippur" statement calls for bridging of gap between British and Zionist proposals.
December 28	Zionist Congress demands Jewish state. Chaim Weizmann removed from leadership.

1947

February 7	Arabs and Jews reject final British proposal for division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish zones administered as trusteeship territory.
February 18	Britain refers Palestine question to United Nations.
May 13	UN appoints Special Committee on Palestine.
May 28–29	Arab summit meeting at Anshass calls for halt to Jewish immigration and independence of Arab Palestine.
June 3	Britain announces plans for partition of India.
June 8	Arab League Council meets at Bludan and plans economic sanctions against Britain and United States.
July 13	Sterling made convertible.
July 18	*Exodus* Jews denied entry into Palestine.
July 30	Irgun hangs two British sergeants.
August 20	Sterling convertibility suspended.
August 31	UNSCOP majority calls for partition of Palestine.
September 26	Britain announces intention to withdraw from Palestine.
October 7–15	Arab League Council at Aley discusses military action in Palestine.
November 29	UN General Assembly resolution on partition of Palestine. Palestine to be divided into Jewish and Arab states. Jerusalem to be under UN trusteeship administration. Plan is approved by Jews but rejected by Arabs. Anti-American riots in Arab capitals.
December 1	First Haganah-Czech arms contract signed.
December 17	Arab League threatens use of force to block division of Palestine. Raids on Jewish communities begin.

1948

January	Units of Arab Liberation Army enter Palestine from Syria.
January 15	Britain concludes Treaty of Alliance with Iraq.
January 16	Riots in Baghdad.
March 15	New Treaty of Alliance between Transjordan and Britain.
April 3	First Czech arms shipment to Jews arrives in Palestine.
April 9	Massacre of Arabs at Deir Yasin.
April 13	Hadassah medical convoy massacred by Arab irregulars in East Jerusalem.
April 22	Jews capture Haifa.
May 12	Jaffa surrenders to Jews.
May 12	Egyptian parliament approves use of regular Egyptian forces in Palestine.
May 14	End of British mandate in Palestine. Israel proclaims independence. United States extends *de facto* recognition. Midnight: Armies of five Arab states cross into Palestine.
May 17	Soviet Union recognizes Israel.