Whose Terms?

Teaching review · 26 October 2026

SOURCE COMPANION / RECORD, INTERPRETATION, MODEL

Keep the evidence within reach.

These are the 20 evidence cards supplied in the simulation, with their limits, source attributions, and notices. They are short teaching paraphrases, not full archival documents or a replacement for the book. Follow the reference links to inspect the original material.

Read the label before the claim

A primary document records a statement, rule, or report in its own context. A census records categories and estimates with limits. A historian interprets relationships. A proposed alternative or model rule does not establish what would actually have happened.

Core reading

Rashid Khalidi, The Iron Cage: The Story of the Palestinian Struggle for Statehood (2006; Oneworld edition, 2007), especially chapter 2, printed pp. 31-64. Extensions to chapters 1, 3, and 4 are marked in the cards and references. This packet does not distribute the complete book.

Use a source in a sentence

“This source establishes ___ in [date/context]. It helps explain ___, but it cannot establish ___ by itself.”

The blue source layer and warm committee-model layer remain distinct in the activity. The fictional committee’s own outputs are not additional historical records.

E0 / A majority was part of the political project

1919 | primary

At the Paris Peace Conference on 27 February 1919, Chaim Weizmann asked for British administration that would allow Jewish immigration and Hebrew education in Palestine. He described a sequence: build a national community, become a large population majority, and later establish a government suited to its aims. Nahum Sokolow’s submitted draft proposed a Jewish national home and an eventual autonomous commonwealth. These statements show leading Zionist advocates pursuing demographic and political transformation in a country that already had a population.

Limit: These leaders did not speak for every Jewish person. Their proposed arrangements were not yet enacted law.

S1 · Paris Peace Conference minutes, 27 February 1919; Sokolow’s draft, printed p. 164; Weizmann’s reply, pp. 169-170.

Historical record · 27 February 1919. Expressed political aims, not a forecast of an inevitable outcome.

E1 / A promise of eventual independence

1919 | primary

After World War I, the League of Nations created the mandate system. Article 22, paragraph 4, of its Covenant said certain former Ottoman communities could be provisionally recognized as independent nations, with advice and assistance from a mandatory power until they could govern independently. Their wishes were to matter in choosing that power. The wider article also ranked societies by supposedly different stages of development. This was an international promise whose meaning depended on the particular arrangements created for each territory.

Limit: The provision did not itself establish a Palestinian elected government, an independence date, or a way for Palestinians to enforce the promise.

S2 · Covenant of the League of Nations, Article 22, paragraph 4.

Legal distinction · Covenant Article 22(4) concerns former Ottoman communities. Palestine Mandate Article 4 concerns the Jewish agency; these are different provisions.

E2 / Who received an official national channel?

1922 | primary

The Palestine Mandate was confirmed in July 1922 and took effect in September 1923. Article 2 joined support for a Jewish national home with self-governing institutions and protection of all inhabitants' civil and religious rights. Article 3 encouraged local autonomy when circumstances permitted. Article 4 recognized a Jewish public body to advise and cooperate with the administration; it named no equivalent Palestinian Arab national body. Article 6 required support for Jewish immigration and settlement while protecting other sections of the population. Article 1 placed legislation and administration with Britain, within Mandate limits. Article 27 required League Council consent to change the Mandate's terms.

Limit: The recognized Jewish agency remained under British administrative control. National recognition, protected individual rights, and sovereign power were different things.

S3 · Mandate for Palestine, preamble and Articles 1-4, 6-7, 27.

Legal framework · Confirmed July 1922; effective September 1923. "National home" did not itself unambiguously promise a sovereign Jewish state.

E3 / Population changed; who could decide?

1931 | data

The published censuses counted 757,182 inhabitants in 1922 and 1,035,821 in 1931 in Palestine west of the Jordan. The religious category “Jews” contained 83,794 people in 1922 and 174,610 in 1931: calculated shares of 11.07% and 16.86%. The 1931 total includes 66,553 nomadic inhabitants; its settled subtotal is 969,268. These counts establish an inhabited country and changing population composition. Comparing them with the Mandate shows why being a population majority did not automatically confer authority over national policy.

Limit: Religious categories do not directly measure national identity or political affiliation. Population change combines births, deaths, migration, and enumeration differences.

S4 · Administration report for 1922, section XVI. S5 · Mills, Census of Palestine 1931, published 1933, vol. II, Tables I and III.

Retrospective comparison · Includes the November 1931 census. Final tables were published in 1933.

Denominator · Both percentages use the published total population, including the nomadic population in 1931.

E4 / Unequal average resources

1936 | data

Khalidi reports estimates of annual national income per person in 1936: 17 Palestine pounds in the Arab sector and 44 in the Jewish sector, a ratio of about 2.6 to 1. He places this difference alongside unequal capital inflows, skills, education, and organizational resources. He also describes substantial Palestinian Arab economic growth and compares several Palestinian indicators favorably with neighboring societies. A population could therefore sustain schools, businesses, and public life while facing a rival national movement with much greater resources per person.

Limit: Sector averages conceal internal inequalities. They do not measure personal ability, political entitlement, or consent to another movement’s national project.

K1 · The Iron Cage, chapter 1, printed pp. 13-15, especially p. 14; regional comparisons, pp. 24-30.

Retrospective evidence lab · A 1936 estimate, not information available to advisers in 1931.

Unit · Palestine pounds per person per year; the figures are historical economic estimates reported by Khalidi.

E5 / An Arab Agency was offered

1923 | historian

In 1923, Arab abstention helped block elections to a proposed legislative council. Britain then proposed a nominated advisory council and an Arab Agency; Palestinian leaders rejected these offers. A later British commission described the agency's intended functions as similar to the Jewish Agency's. Khalidi, drawing on historian Ann Mosely Lesch, emphasizes differences: the proposed Arab body would be appointed by the High Commissioner and would lack comparable independence, powers, protection in the Mandate, and international standing. The existence of an offer does not settle its value.

Limit: The British commission's description and Khalidi's assessment are attributed accounts. Neither proves what accepting the proposed body would have achieved.

S6 · Shaw Commission, Cmd. 3530 (1930), chapter II, printed p. 12. K2 · Chapter 2, printed pp. 43-45.

Historical proposal · 1923. The commission reported retrospectively in 1930; Khalidi's interpretation was published later.

No invented powers · The game does not treat this proposed agency as an equivalent sovereign national government.

E6 / A parliament required to carry out the Mandate

1930 | historian

In London in May 1930, a Palestinian delegation asked for a parliament elected in proportion to the population, regardless of religion. According to the meeting record discussed by Khalidi, Colonial Secretary Lord Passfield replied that such a body would have to carry out the Mandate. The delegates wanted political representation capable of changing their situation; the proposed framework protected a national-home policy they opposed. Passfield also discussed an Arab Agency. Participation might offer a platform, but it did not guarantee power to change the governing rules.

Limit: The recorded condition is historical. A different negotiating or organizing strategy and its consequences remain counterfactual questions.

K2 · The Iron Cage, chapter 2, printed pp. 33-35 and 41-45; Khalidi reproduces and discusses the May 1930 meeting record.

Historical meeting · May 1930. The wording here paraphrases the record presented by Khalidi; the committee's advice is your proposal.

E7 / Resources within a restricted jurisdiction

1922 | historian

Under British rule, the Supreme Muslim Council controlled revenues from public Muslim endowments and appointments across religious courts, schools, orphanages, and other institutions. These were substantial resources supporting real services. Khalidi argues that concentrating these resources in recognized communal leadership also strengthened patronage and dependence on British approval. Leaders could gain influence while being expected to maintain order and avoid open opposition to Mandate policy. This created a political tension: preserving jobs and services could conflict with organizing against the framework that sustained their leadership. Municipal government was another real administrative base: Khalidi describes Jerusalem's municipality, led by Raghib al-Nashashibi, as a rival to the mufti's institutional power.

Limit: This concerns a particular institution and colonial relationship. Muslim communal administration was neither a Palestinian national government nor a measure of Islam's political capacities.

K2 · The Iron Cage, chapter 2, printed pp. 52-63, especially 55 and 58-63; p. 63 addresses the municipal rivalry.

Institutional context · The council operated from the early 1920s. The explanation of its political incentives is Khalidi's interpretation.

Funding restriction · An endowment supports designated purposes; its revenues are not a general political campaign fund.

E8 / Women's Congress resolutions linked political demands and public work

1929 | primary

The first Arab Women's Congress of Palestine met in Jerusalem on 26 October 1929. Its Arabic resolutions supported national independence and opposed the Balfour Declaration and British Mandate. They also called for women's associations, girls' schools, national commerce and industry, links with women's organizations elsewhere in the Arab world, petitions to higher authorities, and a company to buy land and prevent its transfer to Jewish purchasers. This program combined political demands with practical organization; it was not confined to diplomacy by established male leaders.

Limit: Resolutions establish stated aims. They do not show that every project happened or that the congress represented all Palestinian women.

S7 · Resolutions 1-12, Jerusalem, 26 October 1929; Mir'at al-Sharq, 28 October 1929; Arabic transcription via PalQuest.

Historical record · 26 October 1929. This English text is a paraphrase of the Arabic resolutions, not an archival English quotation.

E9 / British policy could move within the framework

1931 | primary

The October 1930 Passfield White Paper emphasized Britain’s protective obligations and said Arab as well as Jewish unemployment should shape immigration decisions. It again proposed a council while retaining British powers. In February 1931, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald reaffirmed immigration and settlement duties, rejected a prohibition on Jewish land purchases, and narrowed the category of displaced Arab cultivators eligible for special resettlement assistance. Both documents retained the Mandate. Policy on particular issues could therefore shift while the power to interpret and implement that policy remained with Britain. Sections 16-17 of MacDonald’s 1931 letter acknowledged the Jewish Agency’s preferential or exclusive employment of Jewish workers, while requiring attention to displacement or worsening Arab unemployment.

Limit: Passfield did not stop all Jewish immigration, and MacDonald did not erase every protective provision. Wording alone cannot measure implementation.

S8 · Passfield White Paper, Cmd. 3692 (1930), sections 5(b), 8, 12-13, 27-28. S9 · MacDonald letter, 13 February 1931. MacDonald letter sections 16-17 supply the labor-policy detail.

Document comparison · October 1930 and February 1931. The 1931 letter is not information available during the May 1930 meeting.

E10 / A new council, with some questions excluded

1936 | primary

Britain proposed another legislative council in late 1935. In a Commons debate on 24 March 1936, Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas defended the proposal but said its members would not be allowed to challenge or debate the Mandate itself. Immigration’s final authority would remain with the High Commissioner. The proposal faced opposition from Zionist representatives and British parliamentarians. This differed from the earlier pattern of Arab rejection. A council could still offer public representation and administrative experience while leaving fundamental decisions outside its control. The proposal also concerned ordinary legislation: parliamentarians disputed whether that could obstruct policy even with these safeguards.

Limit: These statements describe a proposed council and the debate around it. They do not establish an operating parliament or the effects it would have had. Opponents’ predictions show stakes and fears, not what an operating council actually did.

S10 · HC Deb, 24 March 1936, vol. 310, cols. 1079-1150, Thomas’s reply. S10a · Commons answer, 10 February 1936.

Historical threshold · Late 1935-March 1936. No council or parliamentary concession is invented by the game.

E11 / 1939: an exit promised, with conditions

1939 | primary

In May 1939, Britain proposed an independent Palestine within ten years, with Arabs and Jews sharing government. A transition would retain British control, and Britain reserved the possibility of postponement. The White Paper envisaged approximately 75,000 Jewish immigrants over five years, subject to economic conditions; afterward, further immigration would require Arab acquiescence. It also proposed powers to restrict land transfers. The document acknowledged European Jewish persecution and the urgent need for refuge. These were significant proposed policy changes within a still British-controlled process.

Limit: A policy declaration was not accomplished independence or a guarantee of implementation. It cannot settle what would have happened without World War II. The summary does not specify a functioning representative procedure for Arab acceptance; do not assume one was already in place.

S11 · Palestine: Statement of Policy, Cmd. 6019 (May 1939), sections I-III.

Retrospective evidence lab · May 1939. Earlier characters could not know this proposal would appear.

Two questions · The urgent protection of refugees and the distribution of political authority can be examined together; neither makes the other disappear.

E12 / Municipal work was real administrative capacity

1932 | primary

The British administration’s report for 1931 records 194 permanent staff in Jerusalem municipality’s Public Works branch. It also records the High Commissioner fixing Jerusalem’s boundaries under a 1925 ordinance. Elsewhere in Palestine, government approved municipal by-laws on matters such as road transport and shop hours. This provides evidence of real local administrative work under British supervision. Municipal organization was therefore more than an empty title, even though running a local institution did not itself provide national recognition or authority over the Mandate.

Limit: The report was published in 1932. It does not establish every municipal power, nor do by-laws in other towns prove identical Jerusalem rules.

S12 · British report for the year 1931, section I, paragraph 11, and section II, paragraphs 3 and 7; linked PDF pp. 20-22.

Retrospective context · Records activity in 1931; published in 1932. The staff count is not a letter available to a 1931 character.

E13 / Istiqlal proposed a different organizing strategy

1932 | historian

The Arab Independence Party, Istiqlal, was formally founded in 1932 after precursors in 1930. Khalidi describes an attempt to build mass public organization around independence, Arab nationalism, and opposition to British colonial rule. Its proposed tactics included boycott and noncooperation, influenced by the Indian Congress movement. These tactics challenged an established leadership that often sought change through British officials. They also posed practical problems for people whose jobs and institutions depended on the Mandate administration. Organization involved choosing who could bear a strategy's costs.

Limit: Khalidi's account identifies an alternative strategy, not a guarantee of unity or independence. Istiqlal itself included a prominent notable leader, 'Auni 'Abd al-Hadi.

K3 · The Iron Cage, chapter 3, printed pp. 82-89, especially pp. 83-85.

Dated extension · 1932, from chapter 3. Istiqlal is not presented as an existing party in the earlier 1923 or May 1930 scenes.

E14 / Khalidi also asks what different choices might have changed

2006 | historian

In chapter 4, Khalidi distinguishes alternatives. A limited elected body might have supplied legitimacy and a public platform, but he doubts it could transform British policy and notes that Britain might never grant it. He judges earlier determined opposition to British rule more favorably: it could have forced Britain to confront its policy's contradictions sooner. This is a stronger strategic claim, not proof of a successful outcome. He leaves the timing and possible concessions uncertain. Students can assess the evidence for his judgment without treating either passivity or independence as an inevitable result.

Limit: These are Khalidi's retrospective counterfactual judgments. They are not recorded outcomes or proof that a different strategy would have produced independence.

K4 · The Iron Cage, chapter 4, printed pp. 120-122.

Retrospective evidence lab · Published in 2006. This is the historian evaluating alternatives, not advice available from a historical character.

E15 / A second lens: land, labor, and institutions

1996 | historian

Sociologist Gershon Shafir's Land, Labor and the Origins of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict studies 1882-1914, before the British Mandate. He explains institutional development through settlement and struggles over control of land and labor, including how local material conditions shaped Zionist organization. This adds an earlier scale and a different mechanism to Khalidi's focus on national recognition under British rule. One changed formal rule would not, by itself, equalize land, credit, skills, or organizational resources. Conversely, more resources would not automatically remove a legal restriction.

Limit: This comparison uses the publisher's account of Shafir, not a full reading of his book. E9 is dated 1931: it can illustrate a later land/labor relationship, not establish his entire 1882-1914 argument. Policy wording alone does not measure actual hiring.

C1 · Shafir, Land, Labor and the Origins of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, 1882-1914 (1989; UC Press edition, 1996), publisher description.

Retrospective scholarly comparison · Study period 1882-1914; book first published in 1989, edition cited 1996.

Scope · This comparison concerns causal mechanisms. It does not put Palestine's habitation or Zionism's political aims up for a false-balance debate.

E16 / The population counted in 1922

1922 | data

The census taken on 23 October 1922 recorded 757,182 inhabitants in Palestine west of the Jordan. It counted 83,794 people in the religious category "Jews," or 11.07% of the total. The report listed Muslims, Christians, Druze, and several smaller religious categories as well. For southern Bedouin communities that did not cooperate with enumeration, officials estimated numbers using tithe records. These figures establish an inhabited society. They also let you compare the size of populations with the institutional channels the Mandate recognized.

Limit: The categories describe religion, not a direct survey of national identity or political views. Population size does not itself measure governing power.

S4 · Report on Palestine Administration 1922, section XVI, Census, final page of the linked PDF.

Historical data · 23 October 1922 only. The later 1931 census is kept in a separate comparison card.

Do not conflate · Not every Jewish inhabitant was a Zionist, and "non-Jewish" is not a precise census category for Palestinian national identity.

E17 / How a communal office became political power

1931 | historian

Historical arrangements reported by Khalidi: Britain created the Supreme Muslim Council, which combined public Muslim endowment revenues and appointment powers previously administered through the Ottoman state. Britain also enlarged the mufti's office and appointed Hajj Amin al-Husayni in 1921. Khalidi reports secret British subsidies from 1931 as endowment revenues declined. His interpretation: these institutions offered substantial communal power in place of national representation. Status, patronage, and services helped secure cooperation and tranquility, while the mufti used his institutional base against competing leaders and national organizations. This was a political relationship among particular actors, not an inherent property of Islam or Palestinian society.

Limit: This is a paraphrase of a historian's account, not a primary appointment order, subsidy ledger, or statement by every officeholder. The exact reasons behind an appointment and the political effects of patronage require interpretation. A fictional partner's funding terms cannot establish what the historical SMC offered any particular committee.

K2 · The Iron Cage, chapter 2, printed pp. 55-58 (institutional powers and the mufti's appointment), 58-60 (cooperation and tranquility), 61-63 (political base, 1931 subsidies, and obstruction of rivals).

Two evidentiary levels · Appointments, defined institutional powers, and the existence of payments are historical arrangements reported and sourced by Khalidi. Claims about intended diversion, political bargains, and effects on national organization are his interpretation.

Retrospective evidence · This card is the present-day historian's explanation of developments through 1931. Secret subsidies are not knowledge attributed to a 1931 civic correspondent.

Scope · The committee's intermediary, funding offer, statement-clearance condition, and reactions are designed. Do not present them as recovered historical correspondence.

E18 / A national forum can matter before sovereignty

Interwar comparison · viewed today | historian

Khalidi compares Palestine with Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Transjordan. Indigenous governments and representative institutions in those mandates supplied national offices and a focus for political coordination, despite major British or French control. Palestine's Arab majority had no equivalent national government. The yishuv developed recognized national institutions and diplomatic standing. The contrast concerns which institutional capacities existed, not a claim that neighboring governments were fully sovereign or that local Palestinian administration was absent. A forum can coordinate leaders, resources, and continuing demands before it controls every policy.

Limit: This retrospective comparison spans different dates and colonial arrangements. It does not establish that copying another institution would produce the same outcome in Palestine.

K2 · The Iron Cage, chapter 2, printed pp. 37-46.

Present-day archive window · This is not information a 1923 correspondent possesses about later independence.

Comparison · British and French control, indigenous institutions, and internal conflicts varied across these places.

E19 / Public promise and cabinet intentions

1939 | historian

Khalidi considers the 1939 independence proposal alongside British cabinet discussions. He argues that ministers intended changes in Palestine's constitutional system to depend on the consent of the Jewish minority, withholding substance from an apparent concession to the Palestinian majority. This is his reading of policymaking records beyond the published White Paper. The published policy still made consequential changes concerning immigration and land transfers. Comparing these evidentiary levels asks whether a promise's terms and the intentions of those controlling implementation point to the same likely result.

Limit: The cabinet records are discussed through Khalidi here, not reproduced as a complete archive. His inference about intended implementation is distinguishable from the White Paper's public provisions and from an observed outcome.

K2 · The Iron Cage, chapter 2, printed pp. 35-36; compare the separately summarized primary document E11.

Retrospective workshop · Neither earlier characters nor your committee could know this future policy.

Attribution · This is Khalidi's interpretation of cabinet discussions; it is not a claim that these words appear in the White Paper.

References

K1 / Khalidi, Rashid. 2006. The Iron Cage: The Story of the Palestinian Struggle for Statehood. Boston: Beacon Press. Attached edition: Oxford: Oneworld, 2007. Chapter 1, "Arab Society in Mandatory Palestine," printed pp. 1–30; income figures p. 14.

Publisher overview / edition information

Publisher overview and edition information only; not the full book or verification of these page-specific claims.

K2 / Khalidi, Rashid. The Iron Cage (2006; attached Oneworld edition, 2007), chapter 2, "The Palestinians and the British Mandate," printed pp. 31–64. Printed p. 31 is PDF page 76 in the supplied book.

Publisher overview / edition information

Publisher overview and edition information only; not the full book or verification of these page-specific claims.

K3 / Khalidi, Rashid. The Iron Cage (2006; attached Oneworld edition, 2007), chapter 3, "A Failure of Leadership," printed pp. 82–89, especially the discussion of Istiqlal on pp. 83–85.

Publisher overview / edition information

Publisher overview and edition information only; not the full book or verification of these page-specific claims.

K4 / Khalidi, Rashid. The Iron Cage (2006; attached Oneworld edition, 2007), chapter 4, “The Revolt, 1948, and Afterward,” printed pp. 120–122: retrospective alternatives involving limited representation and earlier noncooperation.

Publisher overview / edition information

Publisher overview and edition information only; not the full book or verification of these page-specific claims.

S1 / United States Department of State. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, vol. IV, document 9. Meeting of 27 February 1919, 3 p.m. Sokolow draft p. 164; Weizmann reply pp. 169–170.

Open this source

S2 / League of Nations. 1919. Covenant of the League of Nations, Article 22, paragraph 4. Official transcription, United Nations Office at Geneva.

Open this source

S3 / League of Nations. 1922. Mandate for Palestine, confirmed July 1922; effective September 1923. Preamble and Articles 2–4, 6–7. Historical text reproduced by Yale Law School’s Avalon Project.

Open this source

S4 / Government of Palestine. Report on Palestine Administration 1922, section XVI, Census. Final page of the linked five-page reproduction; figures as published.

Open this source

S5 / Mills, E. 1933. Census of Palestine, 1931, vol. II. Government of Palestine. Tables I (printed p. 2) and III (printed p. 10). Linked partial volume, PDF pages 7 and 15. The census date and publication year are different.

Open this source

S6 / Great Britain. 1930. Report of the Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August 1929 [Shaw Commission]. Cmd. 3530, chapter II, printed p. 12; linked PDF page 18. This is a British official retrospective of the 1923 proposals.

Open this source

S7 / First Arab Women’s Congress of Palestine. Resolutions, Jerusalem, 26 October 1929. Mir’at al-Sharq, 28 October 1929. Arabic transcription hosted by the Institute for Palestine Studies’ PalQuest. The game supplies an English paraphrase.

Open this source

S8 / Great Britain. 1930. Palestine: Statement of Policy [Passfield White Paper]. Cmd. 3692, especially sections 5(b), 8, 12–13, 27–28. Text reproduced by UNISPAL.

Open this source

S9 / MacDonald, Ramsay, to Chaim Weizmann. 13 February 1931. “Prime Minister’s Letter.” House of Commons Debates, vol. 248, cols. 751–757W.

Open this source

S10 / Great Britain, House of Commons. “Palestine.” 24 March 1936. HC Deb, vol. 310, cols. 1079–1150; especially Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas’s reply on reserved powers and the Mandate.

Open this source

S10a / Great Britain, House of Commons. “Proposed Legislative Council.” 10 February 1936. Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas’s answer describes Jewish opposition to the late-December proposals.

Open this source

S11 / Great Britain. 1939. Palestine: Statement of Policy [MacDonald White Paper]. Cmd. 6019, sections I–III. Historical text reproduced by Yale Law School’s Avalon Project.

Open this source

S12 / Great Britain. 1932. Report by His Majesty’s Government ... Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the Year 1931. Section I, paragraph 11, and section II, paragraphs 3 and 7; linked PDF pp. 20–22. Records 1931 municipal staff and administrative oversight.

Open this source

C1 / Shafir, Gershon. 1996 [1989]. Land, Labor and the Origins of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, 1882–1914. Berkeley: University of California Press. The game’s short comparison is grounded in the publisher’s description; detailed chapter-level claims are not made.

Open this source

Glossary

League of Nations / An organization of governments created after World War I. It approved mandates and supervised their administration, but its rules were shaped by unequal international power.

Mandate / An internationally approved framework for colonial administration, presented as temporary guidance toward self-government. The Palestine Mandate assigned Britain particular obligations and powers.

Mandatory power / The government assigned to administer a mandated territory. In Palestine this was Britain, not a body chosen by a nationwide Palestinian election.

High Commissioner / The head of Britain’s administration in Palestine. A local council or recognized agency could have influence without taking over the High Commissioner’s central powers.

National home / The Mandate’s commitment to a collective Jewish home in Palestine. Its precise political endpoint was contested; the legal wording did not itself unambiguously promise a sovereign Jewish state.

Zionism / A Jewish national movement seeking a national home in Palestine. Leading political organizations pursued immigration, settlement, and institutions toward Jewish political government. Different currents and Jewish people held different views.

Settler colonialism / A framework for analyzing a project that establishes settlers’ lasting collective control in an inhabited territory, subordinating or displacing an existing population. Khalidi applies this perspective to Palestine.

Jewish Agency / The public body recognized in the Mandate to advise and cooperate with Britain on the Jewish national home. The Zionist Organization initially fulfilled this role; an enlarged agency was formed in 1929. Recognition did not make it sovereign.

Yishuv / The Jewish community in Palestine before Israel's establishment in 1948. It included longstanding residents, immigrants, different political movements, and people who disagreed with Zionist organizations.

Recognition / standing / Official acceptance that a body has a particular status and can act in an institutional setting. Standing may open a channel without giving final decision-making authority.

Authority / The power to make or enforce a decision. Having permission to advise a government is different from having authority over that government.

Jurisdiction / The territory or subject over which a body can exercise authority. A body may control a school or religious appointments without controlling immigration or national policy.

Sovereignty / Final political authority over a territory and population. Delivering useful public services does not, by itself, create sovereignty.

Representative government / Government through bodies chosen to speak and decide for a population. Who selects representatives, who can replace them, and which powers they possess all matter.

Legislative council / A body involved in making laws. The council proposals here reserved important powers to Britain, so an elected seat would not automatically mean control over national policy.

Accountability / Arrangements that let people inspect, question, and challenge decisions made in their name. Accountability requires more than a leader claiming to represent everyone.

Recall / A rule allowing people to remove a representative before the normal end of a term. The exact procedure must be specified in the organization's rules.

Para-state / Institutions that perform some functions associated with a state without themselves being a sovereign state. Resources, administration, and international standing can vary among such institutions.

Notables / Socially prominent political intermediaries, often connected to influential families, property, public offices, or professional networks. They did not have identical interests or strategies.

Patronage / The distribution of jobs, positions, or resources through relationships. It can sustain services while making people dependent on leaders or discouraging challenges to them.

Waqf / awqaf / An endowed asset whose revenue supports designated religious, charitable, or public purposes; awqaf is the plural. Its resources are not unrestricted funds for political campaigns.

Supreme Muslim Council / A body created under British rule to administer Muslim endowments and related religious institutions and appointments. Its substantial communal powers did not make it a government representing all Palestinians.

Municipality / An institution responsible for local administration within a town or city. Jerusalem's municipality carried out public works, while Britain retained central governing powers.

Arab Executive / The executive body elected by a Palestine Arab Congress, seeking to speak for Palestinian national demands. It lacked the internationally guaranteed standing provided to the Jewish agency in the Mandate.

Muslim-Christian Associations / Palestinian organizations that brought Muslims and Christians into shared political activity. They sought national representation across the religious divisions used in British administrative arrangements.

Petition / A written request or complaint submitted to an authority. Submitting a petition does not ensure that its authors are recognized as equal parties or control how it is presented.

Noncooperation / An organized refusal to participate in selected official institutions, procedures, or activities. A workable strategy must consider who can afford to refuse and which services or livelihoods are affected.

Istiqlal / Arabic for independence; here, the Arab Independence Party formally founded in 1932. It advocated mass organization and opposition to British colonial rule, including boycott and noncooperation.

Commonwealth / A political community with governing institutions. In the 1919 Zionist proposal it described a future autonomous political arrangement; it should not be confused with the later British Commonwealth organization.

Constitutional framework / Rules assigning powers, rights, and relationships among institutions, including which body can change those rules. A proposal may offer participation while leaving that framework intact.

Civil and religious rights / Protections for people's civil life and religious practice. Such protections are important but are not the same as a recognized people's right to choose its national government.

Economic absorptive capacity / An official test of whether the economy could support additional immigrants without harmful employment effects. Britain interpreted and administered this test; it did not give the population final control of admission policy.

Counterfactual / model / A counterfactual asks what might follow if a historical condition differed. The game's model explores such possibilities; its programmed consequences are not proof of what would actually have happened.

Refugee / A person seeking safety from persecution or danger. People fleeing persecution, Jewish residents of Palestine, and Zionist political organizations are distinct categories that can overlap without being identical.

Federation / A group of organizations linked under common rules while retaining some of their own decision-making. Here the federation is a proposed teaching scenario, not a recovered historical organization.

Ottoman Empire / The empire that governed Palestine before British forces took control during the First World War. Its rule lasted centuries; it was not the British administration.

Communal authority / Here, authority concerning a religious community and designated institutions. It can be substantial without representing everyone in a national government.

Endowment / revenues / An endowment is property or money set aside to support specified purposes. Revenues are the income it produces. Such income is not automatically available for unrelated political spending.

Demographic / Concerning population size or composition. A population count does not itself measure political consent, nationality, or who controls a government.

Abstention / Choosing not to take part, for example by refusing to vote. Its intended message and its practical effects are separate questions.

Arab Agency (1923 proposal) / An appointed advisory arrangement proposed by Britain for Palestinian Arabs. Khalidi stresses that its functions and international standing were not equivalent to the Mandate-recognized Jewish Agency.

Subscription / guarantee / A subscription here is a repeated contribution to shared work. A guarantee is a promise to cover an agreed payment or risk. The game states each designed arrangement's duration and limits.

Mufti / A Muslim religious-legal scholar who gives legal opinions. The particular powers of the enlarged mufti's office under British rule were institutional arrangements, not powers inherent to every mufti or to Islam.

House of Commons / Part of Britain's Parliament. Its 1936 debate about a proposed Palestine council is not a meeting of that proposed council.

Acquiescence / Acceptance or agreement. A provision requiring it does not by itself establish which representative procedure will express it.

Agency (capacity to act) / In causal explanation, agency means people's capacity to choose and act within conditions. This differs from an agency as the name of an institution, such as the Jewish Agency.

Mechanism / inference / A mechanism is a step-by-step connection between a condition and an outcome. An inference is a conclusion drawn from evidence; it can be reconsidered when the evidence or reasoning changes.

Indigenous / incumbent / Indigenous here means locally rooted, in contrast to the foreign governing power; it does not mean every local government represented everyone. An incumbent is a person or organization already holding a position of power.