

From Abraham to San Remo: Why Christians Must Stand with Israel

Introduction

The rebirth of the State of Israel in 1948 was not a coincidence of politics, but the fulfillment of God's promises, the outworking of history, and the recognition of international law. Sadly, much of the world has forgotten these foundations. Today, Israel faces delegitimization campaigns, jihadist threats, and ongoing rejection by its neighbors.

Christians cannot afford to remain silent. To stand with Israel is to stand with truth, justice, and the God who keeps His covenant forever.

1. The Biblical Foundation

The strongest case for Israel begins with the Word of God.

- God's covenant with Abraham: "To your descendants I give this land" (Gen. 15:18).
- The prophets' promise: "I will bring you into your own land" (Ezek. 36:24).
- Paul's testimony: "The gifts and calling of God are irrevocable" (Rom. 11:29).

The modern return of the Jewish people is therefore not an accident, but a testimony to God's faithfulness.

2. The Historical-Legal Case

The Balfour Declaration (1917)

Britain declared its support for "a national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, recognizing the historic connection of the Jews to their ancestral land.

The San Remo Conference (1920)

The Allied Powers incorporated the Balfour Declaration into international law, giving Britain the Mandate for Palestine with the duty of creating a Jewish homeland.

The League of Nations Mandate (1922)

The Mandate acknowledged "the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine" and required Britain to facilitate Jewish settlement.

The UN Partition Plan (1947)

The United Nations voted to divide the land into a Jewish and an Arab state. Jews accepted; Arabs rejected and chose war.

The Treaty of Lausanne (1923)

Here, the new Republic of Turkey formally renounced all claims to Palestine, finalizing the

end of Ottoman sovereignty and confirming Allied authority under the Mandate system.

Takeaway: Israel's legitimacy rests not only on biblical covenant but also on binding international law.

3. Arab Rejectionism

Throughout the last century, Arab leaders have consistently rejected peace:

- 1937 Peel Commission – rejected.
- 1947 UN Partition – rejected.
- 2000 Camp David talks – rejected.
- 2008 Olmert plan – rejected.

The issue has never been about borders or settlements. It is the refusal to accept Israel's existence in any form.

4. The Jihadist Challenge

Groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad openly call for Israel's destruction. The slogan "From the river to the sea" is not a cry for human rights but a demand for Israel's erasure.

This ideology goes beyond politics — it is rooted in radical Islam's rejection of Jewish sovereignty. Standing against jihadist ideology is not only to defend Israel, but also to defend global peace and freedom of faith.

5. Why the World Forgets

The world forgets because:

- Media narratives reduce history to slogans.
- International bodies bow to political pressure.
- Universities and cultural institutions often portray Israel as a colonial oppressor instead of a nation restored to its home.

As believers, we are called to remember and speak truth.

6. The Christian Response

What should Christians do?

1. Pray for Jerusalem: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: may they prosper who love you" (Ps. 122:6).
2. Speak truth: Teach Israel's biblical and historical foundations in church and community.

3. Expose falsehoods: Show that jihadist ideology threatens not only Israel, but also the world.
4. Advocate for Israel: Encourage governments and leaders to support Israel's right to exist in peace.

Conclusion

Israel's survival is nothing short of a miracle. From Abraham's covenant to the San Remo Resolution, from the prophets to the Treaty of Lausanne, the case for Israel is overwhelming.

As Christians, we are called to stand with Israel — not out of sentiment, but out of conviction. To support Israel is to align with God's covenant, to affirm history, and to uphold justice.

Let us pray, teach, and speak boldly, that the truth may not be forgotten.