

Chapter 1 : Update #67 | The Mandate

Firstly a mandate by definition is literally an instruction; so it follows that by definition, a people's mandate is an Instruction by the people and Command of the people. Do mandates work? The short answer is, yes they do.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A stalemate in southern Palestine was broken by the Battle of Beersheba on 31 October. The release of the Balfour Declaration was authorised by 31 October; the preceding Cabinet discussion had referenced perceived propaganda benefits amongst the worldwide Jewish community for the Allied war effort. The opening words of the declaration represented the first public expression of support for Zionism by a major political power. The term "national home" had no precedent in international law, and was intentionally vague as to whether a Jewish state was contemplated. The intended boundaries of Palestine were not specified, and the British government later confirmed that the words "in Palestine" meant that the Jewish national home was not intended to cover all of Palestine. The second half of the declaration was added to satisfy opponents of the policy, who had claimed that it would otherwise prejudice the position of the local population of Palestine and encourage antisemitism worldwide by "stamping the Jews as strangers in their native lands". The declaration called for safeguarding the civil and religious rights for the Palestinian Arabs, who composed the vast majority of the local population, and also the rights of the Jewish communities in other countries outside of Palestine. League of Nations mandate The mandate system was established under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, entered into on 28 June as the first twenty-six articles of the Treaty of Versailles. The mandates were to act as legal instruments containing the internationally agreed-upon terms for administering certain post- World War I territories on behalf of the League of Nations. These were of the nature of both a treaty and a constitution, which contained minority rights clauses that provided for the rights of petition and adjudication by the International Court. The treaty was signed, and the peace conference had been adjourned, before a formal decision was made. The process of establishing the mandates consisted of two phases: Three steps were required to establish a mandate: At the Peace Conference in , Emir Faisal, speaking on behalf of King Hussein, asked for Arab independence, or at minimum the right to pick the mandatory. It also called for the establishment of borders, after the Versailles peace conference, by a commission to be formed for the purpose. The World Zionist Organization later submitted to the peace conference a proposed map of the territory that did not include the area east of the Hedjaz Railway, including most of Transjordan. The new agreement allocated Palestine and the Vilayet of Mosul to the British in exchange for British support of French influence in Syria and Lebanon. He explained that the agreement with Hussein had actually been the basis for the Sykes-Picot Agreement, and that the French could not use the proposed League Of Nations Mandate system to break the terms of the agreement. He pointed out that the French had agreed not to occupy the area of the independent Arab state, or confederation of states, with their military forces, including the areas of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo. President Woodrow Wilson were present at the meeting. That article, which concerns entrusting "tutelage" of colonies formerly under German and Turkish sovereignty to "advanced nations" with specific regard to "[c]ommunities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire" that they "have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. Both Zionist and Arab representatives attended the conference, where they signed the Faisal-Weizmann Agreement. British Cabinet map showing boundaries of the proposed mandates in early , including those areas not yet delimited The San Remo conference [22] assigned the mandate for Palestine to the United Kingdom under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Allies also decided to make the UK responsible for putting into effect its own Balfour Declaration of . France required the continuation of its religious protectorate in Palestine but Italy and Great Britain opposed it. France lost the religious protectorate but thanks to the Holy See continued to enjoy liturgical honors in Mandatory Palestine until when the honours were abolished see: Protectorate of the Holy See. There is the delimitation of the

boundary between French Syria and Palestine, which will constitute the northern frontier and the eastern line of demarcation, adjoining Arab Syria. The latter is not likely to be fixed until the Emir Faisal attends the Peace Conference, probably in Paris. The changes between December and July were primarily focused on protection of the Holy Places Articles 14 and 21 and the addition of Transjordan Article Wikisource has original text related to this article: Statement of the Zionist Organization regarding Palestine, Intended mandatory powers were required to submit written statements during the Paris Peace Conference to the League of Nations proposing the rules of administration in the mandated areas. The British draft comprised 29 articles, compared to the 5 articles in the Zionist proposal. Curzon was to succeed Balfour as Foreign Secretary in October In the second draft, the paragraph recognising the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine was removed from the preamble. Also, "The recognition of the establishment of the Jewish National Home as the guiding principle in the execution of the Mandate" was omitted from the first draft. After strenuous objection to the proposed changes, the statement regarding the historical connections of the Jews with Palestine was re-incorporated into the Mandate in December Each of the principal Allied powers had a hand in drafting the proposed mandate [34] although some, including the United States, had not declared war on the Ottoman Empire and did not become members of the League of Nations. On 23 February , two months after the draft mandates had been submitted to the League, the United States formally requested that it be allowed to comment prior to consideration by the Council of the League of Nations; the Council agreed to this requirement a week later. According to the summary in the minutes, he said that: A mandate was a self-imposed limitation by the conquerors on the sovereignty which they exercised over the conquered territory. James Palace in London, [42] giving the British formal international recognition of the position they had held de facto in the region since the end of in Palestine and since in Transjordan. In the Treaty of Lausanne , signed on 24 July , the Turkish government formally recognised the detachment of the regions south of the frontier agreed in the Treaty of Ankara , thereby making a general renunciation of its sovereignty over Palestine. The preamble of the mandate document declared: Lord Balfour suggested an alternative which was accepted: Whereas recognition has thereby [i. There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine. The Catholic powers saw an opportunity to reverse the gains made by the Greek and Russian Orthodox communities in the region over the previous years, as documented in the Status quo of Holy Land sites. Negotiations concerning the formation and the role of the commission were partly responsible for the delay in ratifying the mandate. Article 14 of the Mandate required Britain to establish a commission to study, define, and determine the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. This provision, which called for the creation of a commission to review the religious status quo between the religious communities, was never implemented. Article 15 stated that "No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief. Formal recognition was extended to eleven religious communities, which did not include the non-Orthodox Jewish or Protestant Christian denominations. The proviso to the objective of the mandate was that "nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine". Transjordan Article 25 and Transjordan memorandum 12 March British memorandum explaining the situation of Transjordan: In , the British military retreated from Trans-Jordan, in an indication of their political ideas about the future of the territory, which according to their position was designated to be part of the Arab Syrian state. During , two principles emerged within the British government: Sheiks and tribes east of Jordan utterly dissatisfied with Shareefian Government most unlikely would accept revival. Samuel assured his audience that Transjordan would not be merged with Palestine. Samuel wants it as an annex of Palestine and an outlet for the Jews. Here I am against him. They are also pledged by the assurances given to the Sherif of Mecca in to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs in those portions of the Turkish vilayet of Damascus in which they are free to act without detriment to French interests. The western boundary of the Turkish vilayet of Damascus before the war was the River Jordan. Palestine and Trans-Jordan do not, therefore, stand upon quite the same footing. At the same time, the two areas are economically interdependent, and their development must be considered as a

single problem. Some means must be found of giving effect in Trans-Jordan to the terms of the Mandate consistently with "recognition and support of the independence of the Arabs". It was approved by Curzon on 31 March, and the revised final draft of the mandate including Transjordan was forwarded to the League of Nations on 22 July. The final text of the Mandate includes an Article 25 which states: Hebrew would not be made an official language in Trans-Jordania and the local Government would not be expected to adopt any measures to promote Jewish immigration and colonisation. The Mandate is published and can now not be altered with one exception, which I will now explain. Transjordan, which in the first draft of the Mandate lay outside the scope of the Mandate, is now included. Article 25 of the Mandate which now lies before the League of Nations, contains this provision. The question will be still better answered when Cisjordan is so full that it overflows to Transjordan. The northern boundary is still unsatisfactory. We have made all representations, we have brought all the arguments to bear and the British Government has done everything in this connection. We have not received what we sought, and I regret to have to tell you this. The only thing we received was the concession to be allowed a voice in the discussion on the water rights. And now just a week ago, when the Administration in Palestine, under pressure from a few soldiers, wished to alter our boundaries we protested most strongly and confirmed the boundary along the lines that were agreed upon. That is not satisfactory, but with the forces at our disposal nothing else could be attained. So it is with the Mandate. The Congress deplores that the question of the northern boundary of Erez Israel, despite all the efforts of the Executive, has not yet received a satisfactory solution. Article 25 was presented as a Zionist victory, despite its intention to exclude Transjordan from the Jewish National Home, which was not then public. The British Government now merely proposed to carry out this article. It had always been part of the policy contemplated by the League and accepted by the British Government, and the latter now desired to carry it into effect. In pursuance of the policy, embodied in Article 25, Lord Balfour invited the Council to pass a series of resolutions which modified the mandate as regards those territories. The object of these resolutions was to withdraw from Trans-Jordania the special provisions which were intended to provide a national home for the Jews west of the Jordan. Borders Map showing boundaries in red of the proposed protectorate of Palestine, as suggested by the Zionist representatives at the Paris Peace Conference, superimposed on modern boundaries. Borders of Israel and Borders of Jordan Prior to the war, the territory which became Mandatory Palestine formerly constituted the Ottoman Empire divisions of the Mutasarrifate of Jerusalem and the southern part of the Beirut Vilayet, whilst what became Transjordan was made up of the southern part of the Vilayet of Syria and the northern part of the Hejaz Vilayet.

Chapter 2 : PEOPLE'S MANDATE

2: an authorization to act given to a representative accepted the mandate of the people 3 a: an order or commission granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for the establishment of a responsible government over a former German colony or other conquered territory.

You have probably heard this term lately, but just as probably know very little about it. First what is an Election? Elections are not your Free Will; because 1. Electors mark their preference and vote more than once. The Ballot Paper has not been initiated by the individual Living Soul. To get the Ballot Paper at an election you must be verified and marked off on the electoral roll. Nomination means; to appoint. When you vote at an election the applicable Governor, or in the case of Federal, the Governor General, that a certain person is sworn in to represent you in Parliament. However he did not have a mandate to do so; the only mandate he had was to represent the people. What is a Mandate? A judicial or legal command from superior, political authority supposed to be given by electors to Members of Parliament. Independent Candidate Nomination Form would be a Mandate. What is a Will? A WILL can be used in different ways, 1. To do exactly what one wants. To join together, to combine, to unite. From Colin; So to answer that; requires a short lesson as well as a definition of the term. The short answer is, yes they do. Will a mandate work elsewhere? Again the short answer is yes. For this you only have to look at what happened in Werribee and Mildura with the toxic waste dumps. So why is a mandate working whereas rallies and petitions do not? For a start there is a huge difference between a petition or rally etc. For you to understand why requires the short lesson. Under the requirements of the Australian Constitution you are required to not only elect your representative but also to inform that representative of your Mandate in any and all matters. Your representative is likewise required to obey your Mandate in any and all matters. When you sign a petition or attend a rally all you are doing is saying that you have no free Mandate in that you are agreeing with someone else and therefore you and he or she can be ignored. To be your Mandate it must be freely given. So how do you do that? It is so incredibly simple it is not funny; all that is necessary is that you indicate your Mandate individually in writing with only your signature alone on it. Dead simple is it not it? Now this is where the "Mandate" comes in. A mandate is literally a collection of free will instructions. That is a group of people have all individually signed, for want of a better word, a single page petition, and forwarded each and every individually signed page as a collection of pages to the person or persons so being instructed. In some cases it may only be a few hundred pages in others it could be hundreds of thousands, but in all cases they cannot be ignored. The art of a mandate however is for it to be written as precise and as short as possible in such a manner that it cannot be misinterpreted and that every person submitting their Mandate on the matter say exactly the same thing. Again the difference between a mandate and a petition is that each instruction is individually signed not group signatures. Now the big question, how can this knowledge help you with your problems? Well let us look at the big picture for a big question. To start with we all have many concerns, and some if not all may be in common with others, but all are different. We could submit a multitude of mandates, but surely there is a simpler way. Again with a little lesson, there is. Arguably we in Australia have the best Constitution for the people ever written. Why would we say that? Because it is true, our Constitution places the control of and the running of our country in our hands. The first thing you must understand is that despite what you may have been told or led to believe the Queen and or her representative, the Governor General, have legally and morally absolutely no control over sovereign Australians. Her power is limited to one thing and one thing only; the power, provided it is physically possible to do so, to give the Australian people anything they want. Now comes the interesting part. How does she do this? Now it is simply a case of who can rectify this and thereby fix the problems concerning the Australian people. Well we just told you, the Queen or in her absence the Governor General. Of course now you are going to say; but the Queen appoints the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister; but the position of Prime Minister is not mentioned in the Constitution, so the Governor General is only a puppet of the Government, and you are dead right. Again we have a contradiction, but if you read and understood what has been written previously you should now understand

why the Queen appoints on the advice of the Prime Minister. What if the Queen was to receive the individual Mandate of a few hundred thousand sovereign Australians that they wanted a specific Governor General with specific instructions, known legally as letters of patent, to be appointed to represent their wishes. Now under her coronation oath and the provisions of the Australian Constitution she must appoint the person so named and that person must carry out the instructions so given. Why is the Governor General so important? Again we turn back to the Constitution and we find that under Constitutional law the Governor General is the Representative of the Queen in that unless he or she signs any Acts passed by the Parliament, those Acts do not come into force. But; while the Governor General is representing the politicians, any and all Acts will be passed as is the current situation, but once the Governor General again becomes the Representative of the Queen, he or she will be required to ensure that any Act that removes either the people rights or the peoples assets; will in fact be denied. The contents of this booklet have never been challenged in the high court so are taken to be Constitutionally lawfully correct. The main reason that it has not been challenged is probably due to the fact that if it were it would become public knowledge and the power of politicians, as they know it would cease to exist. In other words let sleeping dogs lay. Sit back and continue to moan and groan or stand up and do something about it. Finally, remember that if the person you nominate to do the job fails to do so that person can be replaced just as easily as he or she was put in there in the first place. In fact it is far easier to replace the Governor General than it is to replace your elected member. The only question that now remains, is whom do we want as the Governor General? The only problem that remains is that for our individual Mandates to be effective we must all nominate the same person. Why do you think getting people to serve individual mandates upon representatives is a better idea and more effective? Where is the record of it going to be? How would you keep track of whose Mandate is what? How would you prove service? Do you recommend people just post it in or to use registered post? Do you recommend the use of a public notary that is; person given the authority to certify documents. Why do you think the media will report something that is not verifiable and could ultimately affect the power of people who own the media? The Member of Parliament shall fill in a Statutory Declaration to verify that he or she shall; present the Mandate to and in the Parliament and make a public announcement and or televise the presentation on the ABC and; hold a public meeting that may be televised on all television stations in every State and Territory in and of Australia. There shall be three copies of each individual Mandate that the People want and presented. They are; One copy to the original person. One copy to the Electorate and the media. One copy to the Member or Members of Parliament to be presented to the Parliament. There shall be one person in every Electorate given the authority as, Notary Public, to certify and count and to record and keep track of the Mandates in every Electorate.

Chapter 3 : OHCHR | Mandate

The entire point of Obamacare's individual mandate is to make sure that it's not just sick people who are buying health insurance in these markets.

In July a civilian administration headed by a High Commissioner replaced the military administration. Following the arrival of the British, the inhabitants established Muslim-Christian Associations in all the major towns. A native priest reads the proclamation from the steps of the Tower of David. The arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel. From left to right: An Arab "protest gathering" in session, in the Rawdat el Maaref hall, On 19 April , elections took place for the Assembly of Representatives of the Palestinian Jewish community. Rutenberg soon established an electric company whose shareholders were Zionist organisations, investors, and philanthropists. Palestinian-Arabs saw it as proof that the British intended to favour Zionism. The British administration claimed that electrification would enhance the economic development of the country as a whole, while at the same time securing their commitment to facilitate a Jewish National Home through economicâ€”rather than politicalâ€”means. Amin al-Husseini, a member of the al-Husayni clan of Jerusalem, was an Arab nationalist and Muslim leader. As Grand Mufti, as well as in the other influential positions that he held during this period, al-Husseini played a key role in violent opposition to Zionism. Among other functions, these courts had the power to appoint teachers and preachers. The Palestine Order in Council [16] established a Legislative Council, which was to consist of 23 members: He recruited and arranged military training for peasants and by he had enlisted between and men. The cells were equipped with bombs and firearms, which they used to kill Zionist settlers in the area, as well as engaging in a campaign of vandalism of the settlers-planted trees and British constructed rail-lines. In the ensuing battle, al-Qassam was killed. A few months later, in April , the Arab national general strike broke out. During the summer of that year, thousands of Jewish-farmed acres and orchards were destroyed, Jewish civilians were attacked and killed, and some Jewish communities, such as those in Beisan and Acre , fled to safer areas. Gilbert , p. Khalidi , pp. Over the next 18 months, the British lost control of Nablus and Hebron. British forces, supported by 6, armed Jewish auxiliary police, [22] suppressed the widespread riots with overwhelming force. Shapira , pp. By the time the revolt concluded in March , more than 5, Arabs, Jews, and British had been killed and at least 15, Arabs were wounded. Khalidi , p. First, they led to the formation and development of Jewish underground militias, primarily the Haganah, which were to prove decisive in Secondly, it became clear that the two communities could not be reconciled, and the idea of partition was born. Thirdly, the British responded to Arab opposition with the White Paper of , which severely restricted Jewish land purchase and immigration. However, with the advent of World War II, even this reduced immigration quota was not reached. The White Paper policy also radicalised segments of the Jewish population, who after the war would no longer cooperate with the British. The revolt had a negative effect on Palestinian Arab leadership, social cohesion, and military capabilities and contributed to the outcome of the War because "when the Palestinians faced their most fateful challenge in â€”49, they were still suffering from the British repression of â€”39, and were in effect without a unified leadership. Indeed, it might be argued that they were virtually without any leadership at all". The proposal was rejected outright by the Arabs. The two main Jewish leaders, Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion , had convinced the Zionist Congress to approve equivocally the Peel recommendations as a basis for more negotiation. This was seen by the Yishuv as betrayal of the mandatory terms, especially in light of the increasing persecution of Jews in Europe. In response, Zionists organised Aliyah Bet , a program of illegal immigration into Palestine. Lehi , a small group of extremist Zionists, staged armed attacks on British authorities in Palestine. However, the Jewish Agency , which represented the mainstream Zionist leadership, still hoped to persuade Britain to allow resumed Jewish immigration, and cooperated with Britain in World War II. Within a month, the Italians attacked Palestine from the air , bombing Tel Aviv and Haifa , [38] inflicting multiple casualties. In , there was a period of great concern for the Yishuv , when the forces of German General Erwin Rommel advanced east across North Africa towards the Suez Canal and there was fear that they would conquer Palestine. This period was referred to as the " days of dread ". This event was the

direct cause for the founding, with British support, of the Palmach [39] – a highly trained regular unit belonging to Haganah a paramilitary group which was mostly made up of reserve troops. As in most of the Arab world, there was no unanimity amongst the Palestinian Arabs as to their position regarding the belligerents in World War II. A number of leaders and public figures saw an Axis victory as the likely outcome and a way of securing Palestine back from the Zionists and the British. Even though Arabs were not highly regarded by Nazi racial theory, the Nazis encouraged Arab support as a counter to British hegemony. To the Grand Mufti: The National Socialist movement of Greater Germany has, since its inception, inscribed upon its flag the fight against the world Jewry. It has therefore followed with particular sympathy the struggle of freedom-loving Arabs, especially in Palestine, against Jewish interlopers. In the recognition of this enemy and of the common struggle against it lies the firm foundation of the natural alliance that exists between the National Socialist Greater Germany and the freedom-loving Muslims of the whole world. In this spirit I am sending you on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour declaration my hearty greetings and wishes for the successful pursuit of your struggle until the final victory – Reichsfuehrer S. On 3 July, the British government consented to the establishment of a Jewish Brigade, with hand-picked Jewish and also non-Jewish senior officers. Among its projects was the education and care of the Selvino children. From Palestine Regiment, two platoons, one Jewish, under the command of Brigadier Ernest Benjamin, and another Arab were sent to join allied forces on the Italian Front, having taken part of final offensive there. Besides Jews and Arabs from Palestine, in total by mid the British had assembled a multiethnic force consisting of volunteer European Jewish refugees from German-occupied countries, Yemenite Jews and Abyssinian Jews. World War II and the Holocaust started shortly thereafter and once the 15, annual quota was exceeded, Jews fleeing Nazi persecution were interned in detention camps or deported to places such as Mauritius. Tens of thousands of European Jews escaped the Nazis in boats and small ships headed for Palestine. The motor schooner Struma was torpedoed and sunk in the Black Sea by a Soviet submarine in February with the loss of nearly lives. After the war, Jewish refugees were stranded in displaced persons DP camps in Europe. Truman and the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that, Jews be immediately granted entry to Palestine, the British maintained the ban on immigration. After the assassination of Lord Moyne, the Haganah kidnapped, interrogated, and turned over to the British many members of the Irgun "The Hunting Season", and the Jewish Agency Executive decided on a series of measures against "terrorist organisations" in Palestine. After World War II: In, the Irgun blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the headquarters of the British administration, killing 92 people. Following the bombing, the British Government began interning illegal Jewish immigrants in Cyprus. Yitzak Shamir, future prime minister of Israel was one of the conspirators. The negative publicity resulting from the situation in Palestine caused the Mandate to become widely unpopular in Britain, and caused the United States Congress to delay granting the British vital loans for reconstruction. The British Labour party had promised before its election to allow mass Jewish migration into Palestine but reneged on this promise once in office. Anti-British Jewish militancy increased and the situation required the presence of over, British troops in the country. Following the Acre Prison Break and the retaliatory hanging of British Sergeants by the Irgun, the British announced their desire to terminate the mandate and to withdraw by no later than the beginning of August. In April, the Committee reported that its members had arrived at a unanimous decision. The Committee approved the American recommendation of the immediate acceptance of, Jewish refugees from Europe into Palestine. It also recommended that there be no Arab, and no Jewish State. The Committee stated that "in order to dispose, once and for all, of the exclusive claims of Jews and Arabs to Palestine, we regard it as essential that a clear statement of principle should be made that Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. Britain had asked for U. S assistance in implementing the recommendations. War Department had said earlier that to assist Britain in maintaining order against an Arab revolt, an open-ended U. The immediate admission of, new Jewish immigrants would almost certainly have provoked an Arab uprising. Seven members Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, and Uruguay recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem to be placed under international administration. Three members India, Iran, and Yugoslavia supported the creation of a single federal state containing both Jewish and Arab constituent states.

The division was to take effect on the date of British withdrawal. The partition plan required that the proposed states grant full civil rights to all people within their borders, regardless of race, religion or gender. Haiti , Liberia, and the Philippines changed their votes at the last moment after concerted pressure from the U. The Jewish Agency, which was the Jewish state-in-formation, accepted the plan, and nearly all the Jews in Palestine rejoiced at the news. The partition plan was rejected out of hand by Palestinian Arab leadership and by most of the Arab population. Britain announced that it would accept the partition plan, but refused to enforce it, arguing it was not accepted by the Arabs. Britain also refused to share the administration of Palestine with the UN Palestine Commission during the transitional period. In September , the British government announced that the Mandate for Palestine would end at midnight on 14 May Irgun leader Menachem Begin announced, "The partition of the Homeland is illegal. It will never be recognised. The signature by institutions and individuals of the partition agreement is invalid. It will not bind the Jewish people. Jerusalem was and will forever be our capital. Eretz Israel will be restored to the people of Israel. On 16 December , the Palestine Police Force withdrew from the Tel Aviv area, home to more than half the Jewish population, and turned over responsibility for the maintenance of law and order to Jewish police. As they withdrew, they handed over control to local authorities and locally raised police forces were charged with maintaining law and order. The areas they withdrew from often quickly became war zones. The British maintained strong presences in Jerusalem and Haifa , even as Jerusalem came under siege by Arab forces and became the scene of fierce fighting, though the British occasionally intervened in the fighting, largely to secure their evacuation routes, including by proclaiming martial law and enforcing truces. The Palestine Police Force was largely inoperative, and government services such as social welfare, control of water supplies, and postal services were withdrawn. In April , the British withdrew from most of Haifa but retained an enclave in the port area to be used in the evacuation of British forces, and temporarily retained RAF Ramat David airbase to cover their retreat, leaving behind a volunteer police force to maintain order.

Chapter 4 : Mandate of the Commission

The mandate was supposed to help reduce premiums by nudging healthy people who are cheaper to cover into the market. The third leg of the stool was the subsidies designed to make insurance affordable.

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message Chinese historians interpreted a successful revolt as evidence that the Mandate of Heaven had passed. In China, the right of rebellion against an unjust ruler has been a part of political philosophy ever since the Zhou dynasty, and the successful rebellion was interpreted by Chinese historians as evidence that divine approval had passed on to the successive dynasty. The Right of Rebellion is not coded into any official law, rather rebellion is always outlawed and severely punished, but still is a positive right grounded in the Chinese moral system. Often, it is used as a justification for actions to overthrow a previous dynasty after a rebellion has been successful and a new dynastic rule has been established. Due to the above, it is considered that Chinese historical accounts of the fall of a dynasty and the rise of a new one need to be handled with caution. Chinese traditional historical compiling methods produce accounts that tend to fit their account to the theory; emphasize aspects tending to prove that the old dynasty lost the Mandate of Heaven and the new one gained it, and de-emphasize other aspects. Transition between the Shang and the Zhou[edit] This section does not cite any sources. May Learn how and when to remove this template message The prosperous Shang dynasty saw its rule filled with many outstanding accomplishments. Notably, the dynasty lasted for a considerable time during which 31 kings ruled over an extended period of 17 generations. During this period, the dynasty enjoyed a period of peace and tranquility in which citizens could make a good living. The government was originally able to control most of its internal affairs due to the firm support provided by the people. The corruption in this dynasty created the conditions necessary for a new ruling house to rise – the Zhou dynasty. Rebellion against the Shang was led by Zhou Wu. They created the Mandate of Heaven to explain their right to assume rule and presumed that the only way to hold the mandate was to rule well in the eyes of Heaven. The overthrow of the Shang Dynasty, they said, was in accordance with the mandate given by Heaven. The Zhou Dynasty had their own way of assigning their officials. However, in order to appease some of the citizens, they allowed some Shang beneficiaries to continue governing their small kingdoms in compliance with Zhou rules and regulations. As the empire continued to expand, intermarriage increased because the rulers believed that it was a method of forming strong alliances that enabled them to absorb more countries into the dynasty. In case of a war, the Zhou dynasty boasted an excellent military and technology mostly because of influence from annexed countries. They also excelled in shipbuilding, which, coupled with their discovery of celestial navigation , made them excellent mariners. Intellectually, the Zhou excelled in fields of literature and philosophy while many governmental positions were filled according to the intellectual ability of a candidate. Most of these works are commentaries on the progress and political movement of the dynasty. In philosophical terms, Confucius and his followers played an important role in shaping the mentality of the government as defined by the Five Confucian Relationships. These critical thinkers served as a foundation for the government. Their works primarily stressed the importance of the ruling class, respect and their relationship with the lower class. Due to the growing size of the dynasty, it became apparent that a centralized government would lead to a lot of confusion and corruption because the government would not be able to exert its influence or accede to the needs of everyone. To address this political barrier, the dynasty formed a decentralized government in which the empire was broken down into sections. Within these districts were administrators who were appointed by the government, in return, they had to maintain their allegiance to the main internal government. In effect, the Zhou dynasty became a collection of districts. Consequently, this marked the fall of the dynasty as it became difficult for the central government to exert influence on all other regions of the empire. The Qin initially attempted to capitalize on the errors made by the Zhou, either by eliminating the source of error or reforming it. During this reformation, administrative changes were made and a system of legalism was developed which stated that the law is supreme over every individual, including the rulers. Although significant progress was

made during the Qin dynasty, the persecution of scholars and ordinary citizens led to an unstable state. After the death of Qin Shihuang, first emperor of the Qin dynasty, a widespread revolt by prisoners, peasants, and unhappy soldiers inevitably led to the fall of the Qin dynasty due to its tyrannical practices. Under the Han emperors, significant changes were made in which the government introduced entrance examinations known as civil service or imperial examinations for governmental positions. Additionally, the Han dynasty prospered economically through the Silk Road and other trading means. Five Dynasties period[edit] Main article: This created a problem for the Song dynasty that followed, as they wanted to legitimize their rule by claiming that the Mandate of Heaven had passed on them. A major purpose was to establish justification for the transference of the Mandate of Heaven through these five dynasties, and thus to the Song dynasty. He argued that these dynasties met certain vital criteria to be considered as having attained the Mandate of Heaven despite never having ruled all of China. One is that they all ruled the traditional Chinese heartland. They also held considerably more territory than any of the other Chinese states that had existed contemporaneously in the south. However, there were certain other areas where these dynasties all clearly fell short. The brutal behavior of Zhu Wen and the Later Liang was a source of considerable embarrassment, and thus there was pressure to exclude them from the Mandate. There is also the concern that though each of them was the most powerful Chinese kingdom of its respective era, none of them ever really had the ability to unify the entire Chinese realm as there were several powerful states to the south. However, it was the conclusion of Xue Juzheng that the Mandate had indeed passed through each of the Five Dynasties, and thus onto the Song Dynasty when it conquered the last of those dynasties. Transition between the Ming and the Qing[edit] In previous dynasties the Song, Jin, and Yuan dynasties reigned for much of the beginning three centuries where the mandate of heaven was questioned heavily between dynastic councils among each emperor. Some emperors were not entirely sure of their validity when it came to claiming the mandate, for it was ambiguous. Especially for the case of the Jurchen Jin, where much of the council was not sure how to discern the validity of their rulers. From the Emperor Gaozong of the Tang Dynasty to Kangxi Emperor much of the chosen emperors contemplated much of this when they became a contender for the mandate. The reason for this was because of the ambiguity of the Mandate and overwhelmingly unofficial formality when declaring the Mandate of Heaven. However, Kubilai Khan was the only indifferent ruler when he claimed the Mandate of Heaven over the Yuan Dynasty since he had a sizable military and was part of the Khitan people, as with many others from the same background since they did not have the same traditions and culture as their Chinese adversaries. As a prospective candidate to the Mandate, they could please the peasantry group in order to win favor amongst the dynasty. It was solely politics from beginning to end and an attempt from the emperor to maintain a favorable act towards Heaven. Many emperors within the Qing dynasty looked immensely within themselves trying to come to terms with their ruling if natural disasters occurred within their time. Furthermore, Qing emperors would take their advisors feedback very seriously when pertaining to ruling and take it upon themselves to reflect on their current decisions of the dynastic overview in hopes that it favors Heaven. Neighboring countries[edit] The concept of the Mandate of Heaven eventually spread to nearby countries as a justification for rule by divine political legitimacy. In Korea, it was first adopted by the Joseon dynasty and became an enduring state ideology. In later times, this need was obviated because the Imperial House of Japan claimed to be descended in an unbroken line from the Japanese sun goddess, Amaterasu. Nevertheless, while maintaining this role, the Japanese emperor became politically marginalized in the Nara and Heian periods by powerful regents of the Fujiwara clan who seized executive control of state. Actual political power has passed through at least four systems since the Meiji restoration: The emperor today is a political figurehead and not a ruling sovereign. It could be said the imperial line of Japan survived for so long precisely because it did not have control over the state, and that the turmoil of succession was projected onto a series of proxy rulers.

Chapter 5 : OHCHR | Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

A mandate (which means the president won by a landslide after stressing certain proposals) gives the President confidence that he should push hard for his new programs even if he faces opposition.

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Chapter 6 : Mandate | Definition of Mandate by Merriam-Webster

Yo, like, thanks for the update 'n all, but there should have been waaaaay more of these. So don't be surprised that the fans now have little to no trust in the game, with all the deviations from the original idea and the amount of time that had passed, a lot of people simply moved on.

Chapter 7 : Mandate of Heaven - Wikipedia

Mandate The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and treaties.

Chapter 8 : Mandate | Define Mandate at www.nxgvision.com

The individual mandate, coupled with the insurer subsidies, was supposed to offset the costly requirements by driving younger and healthier “ and less expensive “ people to sign up.

Chapter 9 : Mandatory Palestine - Wikipedia

individual mandate's effect on people with family incomes below percent of the FPL was half as large, then the mandate reduced the number of uninsured people by million in