May 1: Fateh wins the Al-Quds University’s student council election.

Dis, east of Jerusalem.
May 8: Israeli forces demolish a center for disabled children in east Jerusalem for being built without a license.

May 11: Dr. Saeb Erekat, the PLO’s head of negotiation affairs, urges the international community to intervene in the Israeli government’s decision to build three new settlements in Jerusalem.

May 13: Israeli authorities issue an eviction order to the owner of the Al-Ansari Library on Saint George St., West Jerusalem, which is to be demolished to allow for enlargement of the street and the construction of a train station.

-The US and the EU decline an invitation to attend the Israeli celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the unification of East and West Jerusalem.

May 15: The Arab League condemns an Israeli plan to expand settlements by building 20,000 residential units in the Jerusalem area.

May 26: Three Palestinians are killed and five Israeli soldiers injured in an armed clash in the Sheikh Sa’ad neighborhood.

June

June 5: The Israeli Interior Min. issues an order banning a conference on the subject of Jerusalem 40 years after its occupation by Israeli forces, saying such a meeting is not to take place anywhere in the state of Israel.

June 11: Dozens of Roman Orthodox Christians participate in a sit-in demonstration calling for the dismissal of Greek Patriarch Theofilos III for selling church properties to Israel.

-ICAHD announces the launch of a campaign to rebuild the home of every Palestinian family whose house is demolished over the coming year.

July

July 2: Shin Bet and the Israeli police apprehend 11 Hamas members in East Jerusalem, 10 of which hold Israeli ID cards, alleging that they were recruited to carry out military operations.

July 5: The US signs an agreement to finance the reconstruction of 1.5 km of road between Jerusalem and Ramallah.

July 8: PM Salam Fayyad meets Israeli PM Livni in Jerusalem for the first time since he took office.

July 16: Israeli PM Olmert meets Pres. Abbas in his official residence in Jerusalem, informing Abbas that Israel will take steps towards bolstering the PA presidency.

July 26: A controversial plan to build a bridge near the Western Wall, to the Mughrabi Gate near Al-Aqsa Mosque is approved. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Palestine Mohammad Hussein condemns what he calls an Israeli plot against Jerusalem’s Al-Aqsa Mosque.

August

Aug. 1: Israeli settlers attack a family home in Beit Safafa, injuring five family members and a number of elderly relatives.

Aug. 10: A Palestinian is killed by Israeli security forces after attacking an Israeli guard in the Old City of Jerusalem. In a joint statement the armed wings of the PFLP, of the Islamic Jihad and of Fatah claim responsibility for the attack.

Aug. 13: Israeli police seize weapons dealers and Hamas members in the Jabal Mukaber area, alleging that they had relations with two Hamas activists responsible for an operation in Sheikh Sa’ad.

September

Sept. 7: A Palestinian woman gives birth at an Israeli checkpoint in Abu Dis after being denied entry to Jerusalem.

Sept. 9: Israeli forces storm the Bir Nabala local council building for a second time, confiscating documents and computers.

Sept. 10: Pres. Abbas meets Israeli PM Olmert in Jerusalem to discuss the release of Palestinian prisoners, removal of Israeli checkpoints, and the right of repatriation for Palestinian refugees.

Sept. 11: Israeli authorities deny the Director of Gaza’s Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Raji Sourani, entry into Jerusalem, where he was scheduled to meet Quartet envoy Tony Blair.

Sept. 18: Israeli forces impose further regulations on the entry of Palestinian worshippers to Jerusalem for Friday prayer at Al-Aqsa Mosque: men from 16 to 50 and women from 16 to 45 must get prior permission from the Israeli authorities.

Sept. 27: The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem warns of dangerous intentions behind a move by Israelis to reopen a synagogue near the Al-Aqsa Mosque City, noting that the synagogue is located near Silsila Gate, 100 meters away from the Dome of the Rock.

Sept. 28: Israel deploys 4,000 police officers around the walls of Al-Aqsa Mosque during the third Friday prayer of Ramadan. Crowds of worshippers, after being denied entrance to Jerusalem, attend prayers at Qalandia checkpoint.

October

Oct. 4: The Israeli army issues a new military order (No. 07/19/T) for the confiscation of 1,129 dunums of Palestinian land in Abu Dis, Arab Al-Sawahreh, Nabi Musa and Al-Khan Al-Ahmar under the pretext of ‘military purposes.’ The real purpose is a road to link the Palestinian governorates at the southern part of the West Bank with Jericho.

Oct. 5: Israeli authorities deploy thousands of police in Jerusalem while continuing restrictions on Palestinian worshippers’ access to the city for Friday prayers.

Oct. 9: The Israeli Army issues a military order holding number (35/07/T), declaring the confiscation of 386 dunums of land from Al-Tur, Al-Izzaniyya and Abu Dis to construct new routes for Palestinians.

Oct. 14: The Israeli Antiquities Authority announces its intention to excavate Mughrabi Gate as a part of a plan to link the Mughrabi Gate with the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem.
controversial plan to build a bridge from the gate to Dung Gate, near the Western Wall.

Oct. 26: Pres. Abbas and PM Olmert meet at Olmert’s home in Jerusalem in an attempt to work towards a compromise on a joint document for the Annapolis peace conference.

Oct. 19: Some 61 Israeli MKs sign a petition against giving up any part of Jerusalem to the Palestinians.

November

Nov. 5: Israeli authorities bar the Sec.-Gen. of Al-Mubadara (Palestinian National Initiative), Mustafa Barghouthi, from entering Jerusalem where he is scheduled to participate in a televised debate with Israeli officials.

Nov. 10: Pres. Abbas, speaking at the inauguration of the Arafat mausoleum in Ramallah, pledges to continue to work for the transfer of the body of the late President Yasser Arafat to Jerusalem.

Nov. 11: Israeli authorities refuse permission for Ahmad Qrei’a, the head of the Palestinian negotiating team for the Annapolis conference, to enter Jerusalem to take part in a scheduled meeting between the Israeli and Palestinian negotiating teams.

Nov. 14: The Knesset gives initial approval to draft a legislation which would require a two-thirds majority for any amendments to a law which claims all of Jerusalem as Israeli territory. This legislation, if passed, would make it harder to change Jerusalem’s status in any peace deal with Palestinians.