

TIMELINE: Jabotinsky Part 3 – Revisionism

1920 In September, Jabotinsky arrives in London with his wife and son. He is hailed as the “Father of the Jewish Legion,” “Defender of Jerusalem” and the “Prisoner of Acre.”

1920 In October, Jabotinsky joins the first directorate of the *Keren Hayesod*. The mission of the *Keren Hayesod* is to raise funds for the upbuilding of the Land of Israel.

1921 Jabotinsky joins the Zionist Executive, the leadership committee of the World Zionist Organization.

1923 In January, Jabotinsky quits the Zionist Executive, having failed to convince its members to pursue a more activist policy in light of Britain’s retreat from Zionism.

1923 Toward the end of the year, Jabotinsky visits Riga, Latvia. There he meets a group of Zionist youth who call themselves the *Hasmoneans*. Jabotinsky is captivated by their spirit. They become the first unit of a new youth movement: Betar.

1925 Jabotinsky founds the New League of Zionist Revisionists. Its goal is to “revise” Zionist policy by making it more assertive; to demand Britain honor its obligations under the Mandate for Palestine.

1929 The British bar Jabotinsky from returning to Palestine when he is out of the country, falsely accusing him of giving a “seditious” speech in Tel Aviv on Dec. 23, 1928. He will never return to Palestine.

1931 At the 17th Zionist Congress, Jabotinsky demands that the Congress declare Zionism’s ultimate goal to be a Jewish State. The Congress refuses to even put it to a vote. Jabotinsky protests by tearing up his delegate’s card and declaring “This is not a Zionist Congress!”

1933 At the 18th Zionist Congress, the Revisionist movement is condemned for the political assassination of Labor leader Chaim Arlosoroff, although the evidence pointed to two Arabs who confessed to the murder.

1935 The Revisionists leave the World Zionist Organization and form the New Zionist Organization.