2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theme of the Novel

Shaw (1977:162) says, “Literature is the writing in which expression and form, in connection with ideas and concerns of universal and apparently permanent interest, are essential features.” It means that literary work has connection with ideas which become the purpose of that literary work is made. Roberts and Jacobs (1993:2) say, “Literature may be classified into four categories or genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, and non-fiction prose which classed as imaginative literature.” The genres of imaginative literature have much in common, but they also have distinguishing characteristics. Prose fiction, or narrative fiction, includes myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories. Originally, fiction meant anything made up, crafted, or shaped, but today the word refers to prose stories based in the author’s imagination.

Novel is kind of literature. Rees (1973:106) says, “Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.” One of inspiration in writing novel is based on true story with human experience, usually through from relation of sequence events involving a group of person in a specific setting. On the other side, novel teaches the reader by the moral message in a theme of the novel.

Scharbach (1965:273) says, “Theme is the essential meaning of a work, its basic pattern of significance, sometimes thought of as its message.” Culler (1977:59) says, “Theme is something which becomes the authors thought.” It
means that novel has intention and theme from the novelist’s view of life or the novelist’s image which explains about the central of purpose the novel has made and how the novelist consider the case from his/her story. Theme is also called as the meaning of the story, it is sometimes hidden and not early illustrated. Theme can be classified into several different categories; the level of primacy is Main Theme or Major Theme and Additional Themes or Minor Theme.

In fiction, ideas take the form of an underlying theme or central idea, which helps to tie the work together. In novel, the theme is one of the important things to understand by the reader. It is because the theme is the key of understanding the whole of a novel and what message that the reader can get from that novel. Usually the novelist expresses the ideas about human experience.

Most the stories have the theme, something that we might call it as the intention or the moral of the story. Peace is one of theme which can found in the certain novel. The definition of peace is all about happiness, freedom from fear of violence, and something that will make people respect each other. Peace also becomes bridging the gaps between the two states which have through too many seasons of warfare, hatred, destruction, and recriminations.

2.2. Israel History

The area of modern Israel is small, about the size of Wales or half the size of Costa Rica, and is located roughly on the site of the ancient kingdoms of Israel and Judah except these ancient kingdoms also included what is now the West Bank. It is the birthplace of the Hebrew language spoken in Israel, and of
Judaism and Christianity. It contains sites sacred to Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Druze and Bahá'í Faith.

Zulkarnain (1993:48-50) explains that the number of Jews who are immigrated to Palestine, it cause Palestinian Arab people pressed. They pressed and finally arose clash Jews and Palestinians. This clash protracted and British Palestine mandate holders could not finish. Furthermore, the Palestinian issue is handled by the United Nations. Then UN General Assembly approved the partition of Palestine into three parts:

1) The Arab States, with the territory of Acre, Nazareth, Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Gaza Strip, Jaffa Harbor City.
2) Jewish State, with the territory of Safad Region, Tiberas, Beisan, Haifa, Tulkarm, Ramleh, Sahara Negev, and Jaffa.
3) Jerusalem as territory under international supervision.

This decision was accepted by the Jews, but rejected by the Arabs of Palestine. The Arabs consider the distribution is unfair and against the will of the vast majority of the indigenous Palestinian population. Israel proclaimed its independence on May 14, 1948, a day after the British mandate in Palestine ended. With this independence, the ideals of the Jewish people who are scattered in different parts of the world to establish their own state is reached.

After Israel was created, many Palestinians were displaced. They fled to various countries. Cause of the displacement, they are not only in the neighboring countries of Palestine, but also there up in America and Germany.
Although coming under the sway of various empires and home to a variety of ethnicities, the area of ancient Israel was predominantly Jewish until the Jewish–Roman wars after which Jews became a minority in most regions, except Galilee. The area became increasingly Christian after the 3rd century and then largely Muslim from the 7th century conquest until well past the middle of the 20th century. It was a focal point of conflict between Christianity and Islam between 1096 and 1291, and from the end of the Crusades until the British conquest in 1917 was part of the Syrian province of first the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and then (from 1517) the Ottoman Empire.

Persecution of Jews particularly in Europe in the late-19th century, led to the creation of the Zionist movement. Following the British conquest of Syria, the Balfour Declaration in World War I and the formation of the Mandate of Palestine, Aliyah (Jewish immigration to the Land of Israel) increased and gave rise to Arab–Jewish tensions, and a collision of the Arab and Jewish nationalist movements. Israeli independence in 1948 was marked by massive migration of Jews from both Europe and the Muslim countries to Israel, and of Arabs from Israel leading to the extensive Arab–Israeli conflict. About 42% of the world's Jews live in Israel today.

Since about 1970, the United States has become the principal ally of Israel. In 1979 an uneasy Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty was signed, based on the Camp David Accords. In 1993 Israel signed Oslo I Accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization and in 1994 Israel–Jordan Treaty of Peace was signed. Despite efforts to establish peace between Israel and Palestinians, many of
whom live in Israel or in Israeli-occupied territories, the conflict continues to play a major role in Israeli and international political, social and economic life.

2.3. Palestine History

The history of Palestine is the study of the past in the region of Palestine, the geographic region in Western Asia between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, and various adjoining lands. Situated at a strategic location between Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and the birthplace of major Abrahamic religions the region has a long and tumultuous history as a crossroads for religion, culture, commerce, and politics. Palestine has been controlled by numerous different peoples, including the Ancient Egyptians, Canaanites, Philistines, Tjekker, Ancient Israelites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Ancient Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, the Muslims, the Crusaders, Ayyubids, Mameluks, Ottomans, the British, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (1948–1967, on the West Bank) and Egyptian Republic (in Gaza), and modern Israelis and Palestinians. Other terms for the same area include Canaan, Zion, the Land of Israel, Southern Syria, Jund Filastin, Outremer, the Holy Land and the Southern Levant.

In Izzeldin Abuelaish’s novel I Shall Not Hate, also tells about the history of place which become the object of struggle between the two states-Israel and Palestine. Gaza include as one of the territory. Gaza was a short distances away from Houg; it was the closest safe place for the family to go and had been designated as a location for Palestinians. The other territory, known as West Bank and located on the Jordan River.
Today Gaza is a strip of land approximately twenty-five miles long. It is about four miles wide at its narrowest and almost nine miles at its widest. Israel controls everything—the air, the water, the land, the sea. The Palestinian American attorney Gregory Khalil said in 2005, “Israel still controls every person. Every item of commerce, even every drop of water that enters or leaves the Gaza Strip. Its droops may not be there… but it still restricts the ability for the Palestinian Authority to exercise control.” His judgment of the situation is shared by most human rights organization.

Throughout history, Gaza has been eyed by outsiders who had conquest on their minds. Alexander the Great tried to rule it; the Israelite king David ruled for a while, as did the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, and the British. It seems that every warrior king or eminent general who made it into the history books has taken a run at Gaza.

The historical event that shaped the existence of every Palestinian today is of course the Nakba of 1948. There had been talk about creating a Jewish state since the end of the First World War.

The British mandate in Palestine had been created by the League of Nations, and the British had been assigned the job of implementing the Balfour Declaration, which would establish Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people. The agreement, reached on November 2, 1917, is so important to the history.

The trouble began with those words. Jews were a minority in Palestine, outnumbered by Arab Christians and Muslims. All of the rights of all of the
non-Jewish people in the region were prejudiced by their expulsion from their homes and farms. The British Mandate in Palestine ended on May 14, 1948, the same day the Israelis announced their Declaration of Independence and the birth of the Jewish state. Gaza, according to the United Nations partition plan of 1947, was supposed to become part of an independent Arab state, but the terms were not acceptable to the Palestinian people, who were forced to walk away from their homeland. Nor was the plan acceptable to their Arab neighbors. So when Israel declared its independence, Egypt acted on behalf of the rest of the region and invaded from the south, triggering the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Since then, a string of well-known dates has marked our failure to coexist: the Sinai War of 1956, the Six Day War of 1967, the Yom Kippur War of 1973-74, the intifada of 1987, the second intifada of 2000. There have been endless accords and agreements and several different leaders: the Oslo Accords of 1993, the Palestinian Authority, which gave self-rule to Palestinians under the leadership of Yasser Arafat in 1994, the Palestinian parliamentary elections of 1996, and the rise of Hamas in 2006.

2.4.Human Rights

Human Rights (HAM) is a set of rights attached to nature and human existence as a creature of the Almighty God and is His grace that must be respected, upheld and protected by state law, the Government and every person, for the honor and dignity protection and human dignity (Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law No. 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights and Law. 26 Year 2000 on Human Rights Court.)
Human rights are moral principles that set out certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in national and international law. They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human rights are thus conceived as universal (applicable everywhere) and egalitarian (the same for everyone). The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. Policies of states and in the activities of non-governmental organizations and have become a cornerstone of public policy around the world. The idea of human rights suggests, "If the public discourse of peacetime global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights." The strong claims made by the doctrine of human rights continue to provoke considerable skepticism and debates about the content, nature and justifications of human rights to this day. Indeed, the question of what is meant by a right is itself controversial and the subject of continued philosophical debate.