

ABSTRACT

The thesis inquires into the progressively worsening international role of Israel after the Six-Day War. It begins with analysis of some aspects of the aforementioned conflict and finishes with declaration of resolution no. 3379, which condemned Zionism as a form of racial discrimination. The goal of the thesis is to analyse process that led the state constituted with the help of UN to the position as one of the most criticized members of the organization, all in less than its thirty years old existence. In addition to the Six-Day War, the analysis deals with other significant moments of the Arab-Israeli conflict between years 1967–1975 with the declaration of the said resolution taking the largest extent. Further, the author attempted to define a group of states actively objecting to Zionism and Israel. Simultaneously, he attempted to define the meaning of the fight against Zionism to individual members of the inhomogeneous anti-Israeli bloc. The thesis mainly stands on the analysis of UN documents concerning the Palestine problem in the observed time period.

Based on the performed research, the author comes to the conclusion that the condemnation of Zionism as a form of racial discrimination was possible not solely by development of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and by drawing attention to the Palestine problem, but also caused by the change of the UN. Gradual increase of member states allowed Arab states to form a group large enough and willing to stand against Israel. The waging Cold War took a meaningful part in this process and Israel was considered a client state of the West during the period.