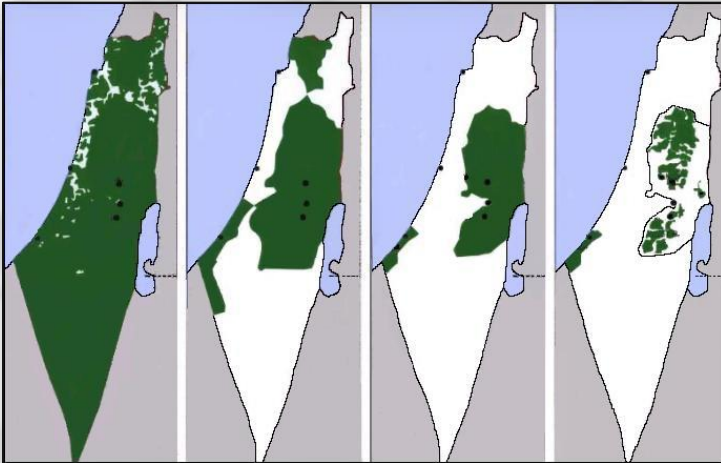




HISTORY OF

PALESTINE



IN IMAGES

Short version
for the school.

This presentation is simply to explain the most important historical facts of Palestine and the vicissitudes of the Palestinian people.

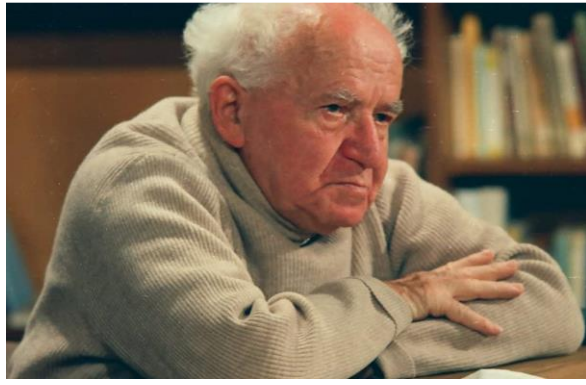
It should not be interpreted as an accusation against the Jews, who also suffered , nor against the people of Israel.

Persecution of the Jews culminating in the Holocaust, where 5,5 million Jews were murdered, has impacted Jewish and non-Jewish attitudes throughout the world towards Palestine.

It is very important to distinguish between Jews in general and Zionists and/or Israelis, who are directly responsible for the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

There can be no peace without justice, but only a truce.

Note that in the history of Palestine with the word "Jew" or "Jews" are intended Zionist Jews.



Ben Gurion 1886 - 1973
Prime Minister of Israel
1948 - 1953 and 1955 - 1963

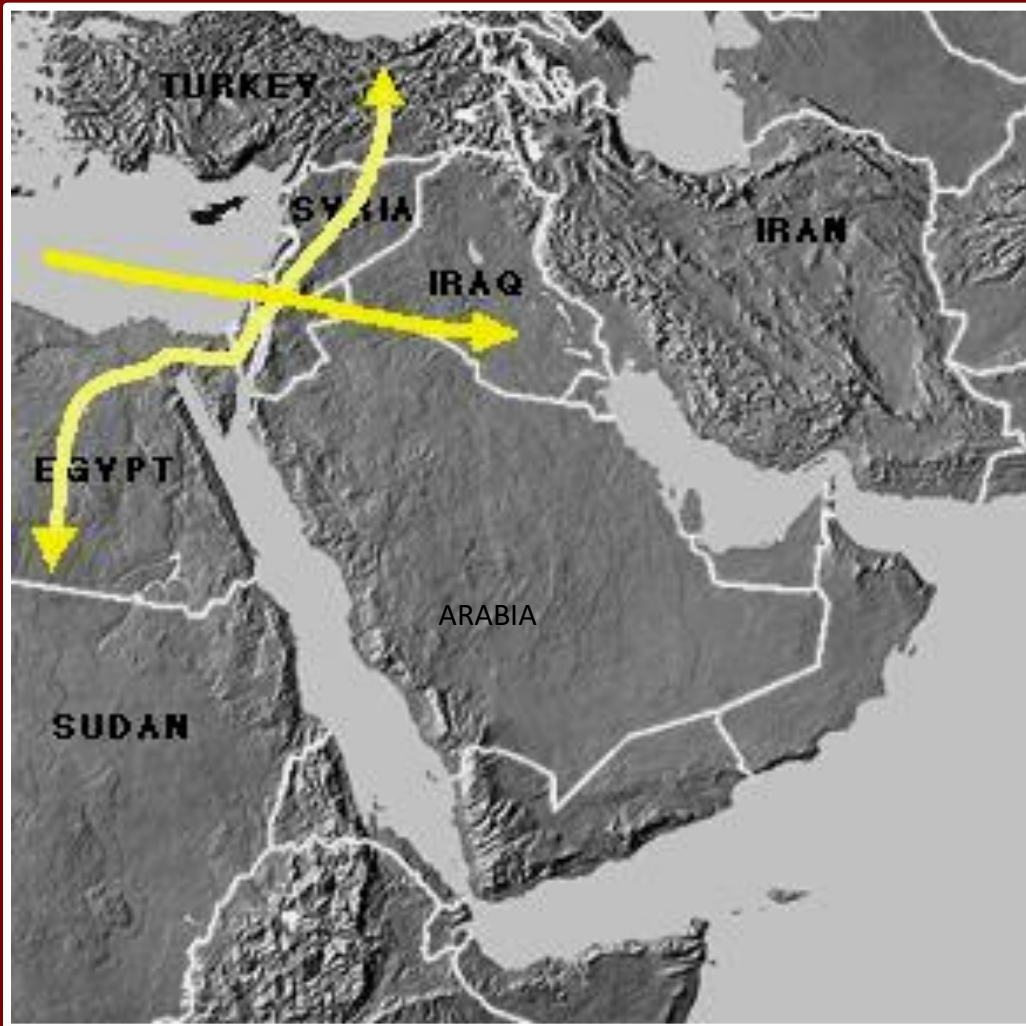
"We will drive out
the Arabs and
take their place."

**A classic case of
settlement
colonisation**

*Ben Gurion's letter written in 1937 to his son.

3

It is very important to study the history of Palestine for understand what happened and is happening in Palestine (Ilan Pappé). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ug45Mv1eaL0>

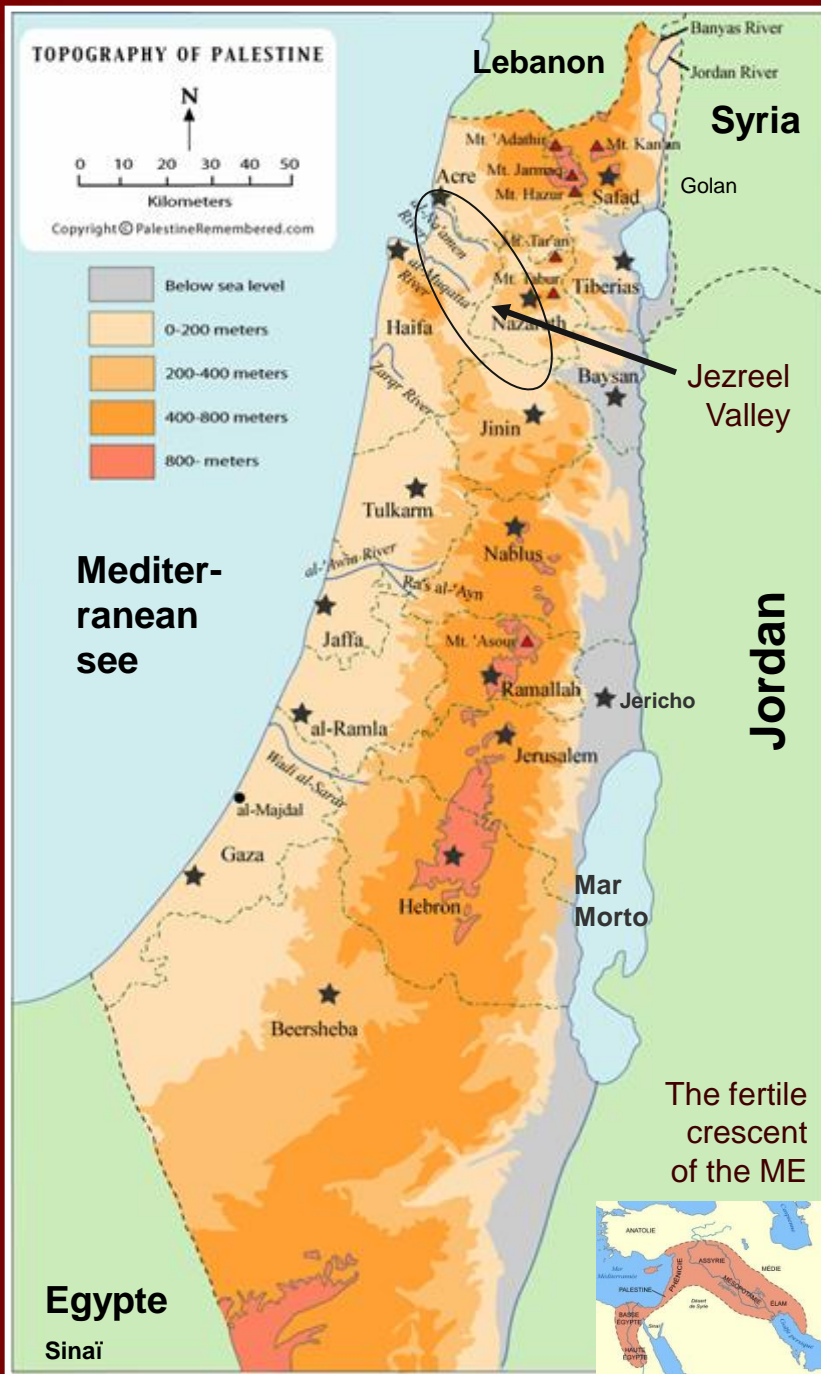


PALESTINE

The only route between

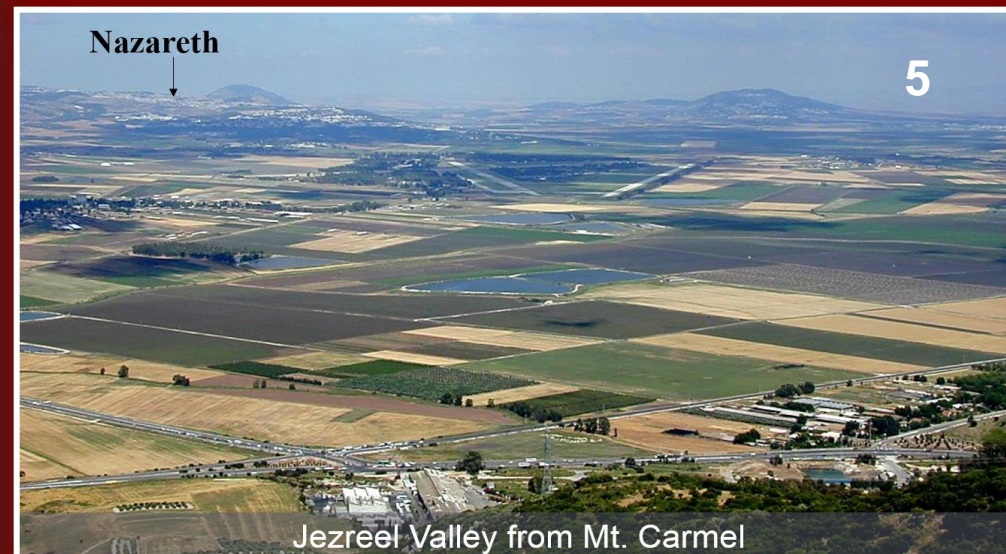
- Africa and Asia
- Africa and Europe
- the Mediterranean sea and the Orient

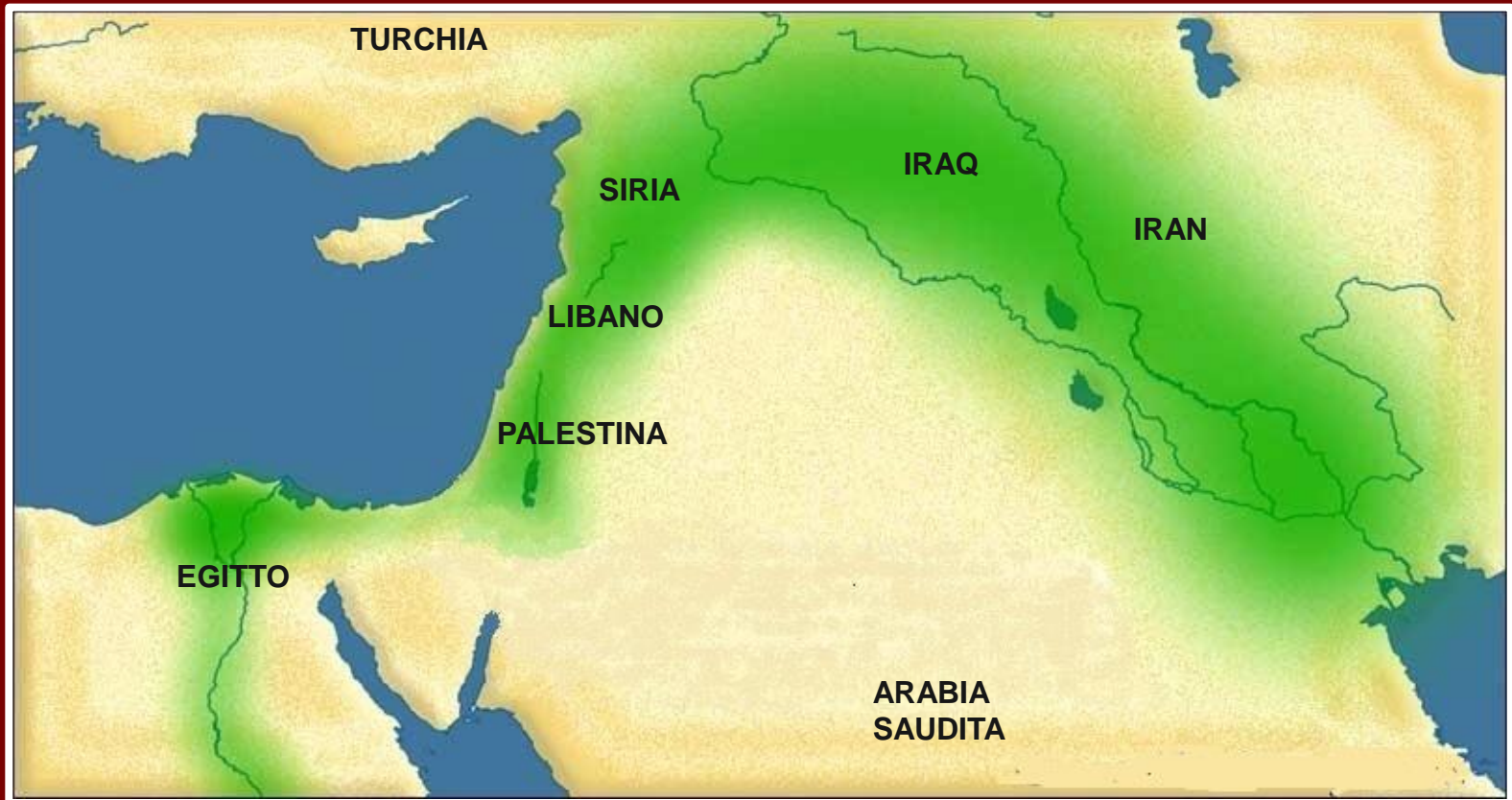
It should be noted that in this part of the presentation the word Palestine is understood as a geographical region and that some of the landscapes represented are today in that part of Palestine called Israel.



PALESTINE

The topography shows the fertile coastal plain, irrigated by the water that flows down from the mountains





The fertile crescent of the Middle East

There is arable land and water in abundance.



The Nord coast of Palestine



The Jordan Valley

8

In the background the plateau of Jordan. The white spots are the greenhouses of the Israeli colonies.

The Israelis exploit Palestinian land for tourism purposes.

Dead Sea



Tel Aviv today



What's remain of Jaffa.



The town of Jericho was founded 7000 years ago

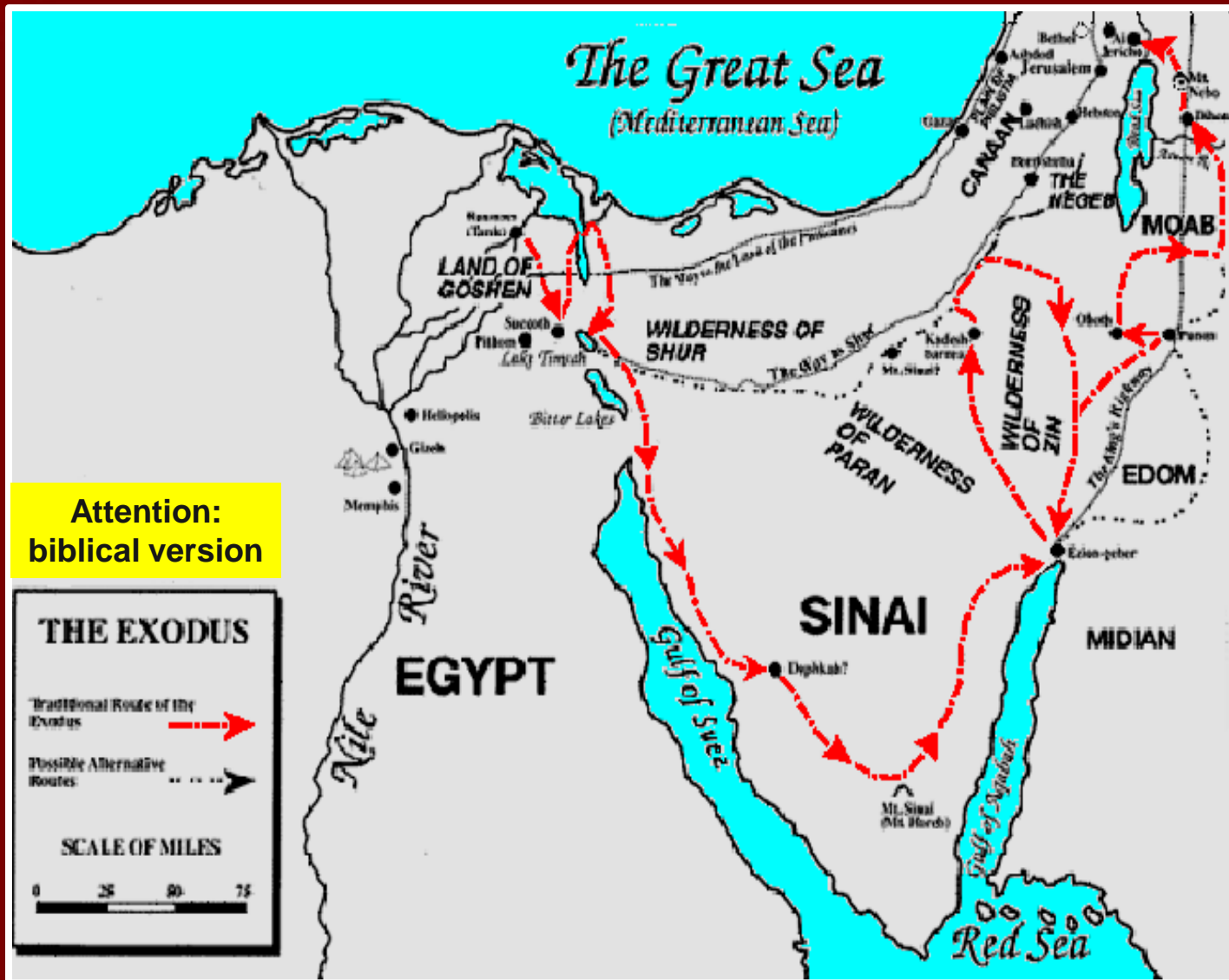
**The Cananeans,
first inhabitants of
Palestine about
5000 years ago.**

(3000 BCE - 1468 BCE)





**1800 B.C.E - On the way to Egypt
Abraham/Ibrahim passes through Palestine.**



13

About 1250 B.C.E The Jews escaped from Egypt and returned to Palestine

In Palestine the Jews battled many Cananeans and Philistines, who also arrived at a similar period. The Jewish priests of the time stated that Palestine had been promised to them by God.

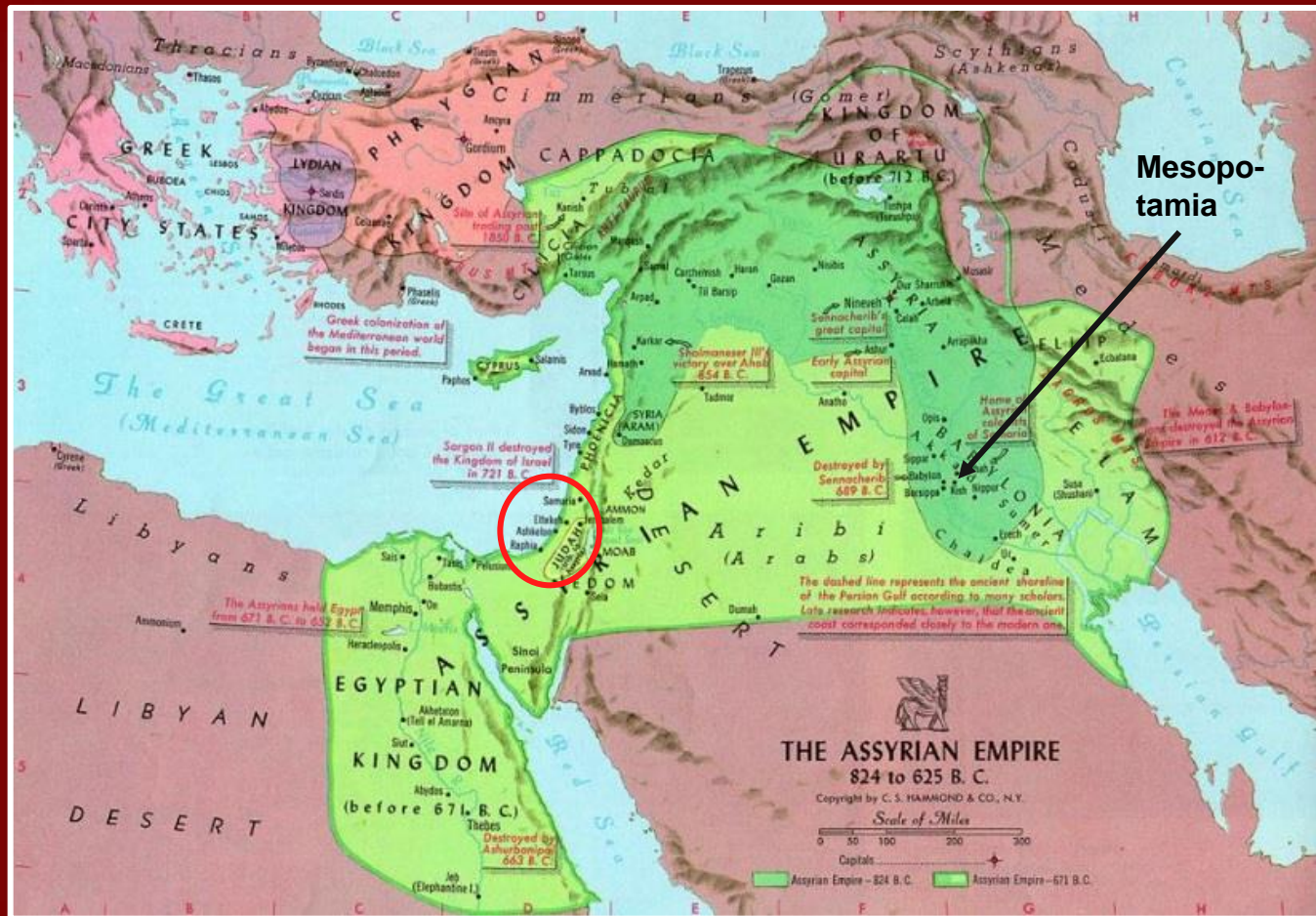


The Jews in Palestine

**The David's Kingdom
(970 B.C.)**

**and the Solomon's Kingdom
(930 B.C.)**

(According to some modern researchers the Jewish kingdoms were only small tribal domains and Jerusalem just little more of a village)



15

Assurbanipal

733-721 B.C.E - The Assyrian

The Assyrian, people of Mesopotamia, defeated the Jews of Israel's kingdom and deported many of them to Mesopotamia.





The Babylonian empire



A model of the city of Babylon

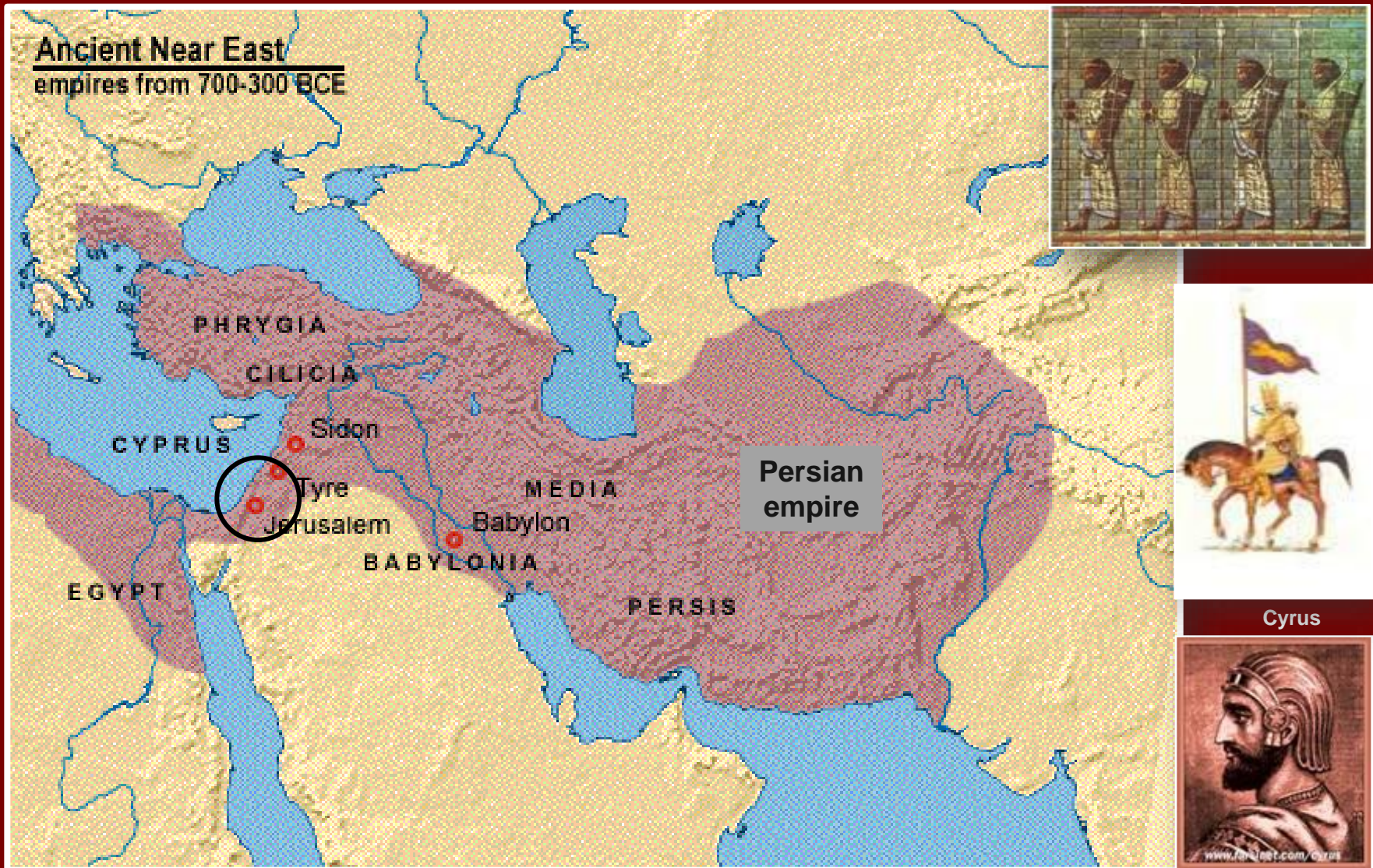
597 B.C.E - The Babylonians

The Babylonians, people of Mesopotamia and successors of the Assyrians (today's Iraqis) - also conquered the kingdom of Judea, destroyed the first temple and deported many Jews to Babylon.



The deportation of the Jews



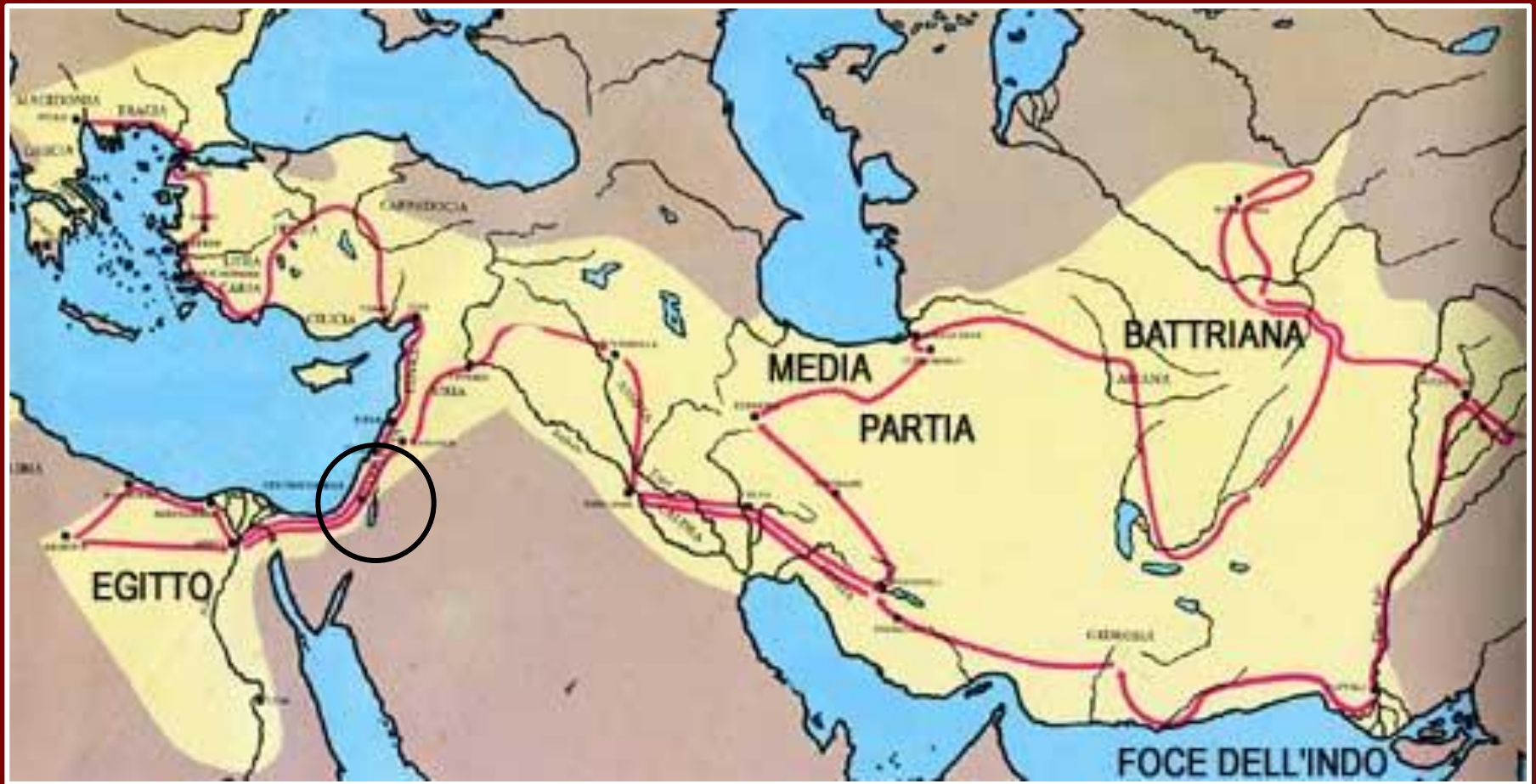


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Empire

539 B.C.E. - Cyrus the Persian

17

In the year 539 B.C.E, Cyrus, the Persian, set the Jews free, but only the Judean tribe returned to Palestine which subsequently was dominated by the Persians (today Iranians). At that time a smaller temple was built. According to some modern researchers the origin of certain practices within certain sects of Judaism dates from this period.



322 B.C.E. - The Macedonians (Greeks)

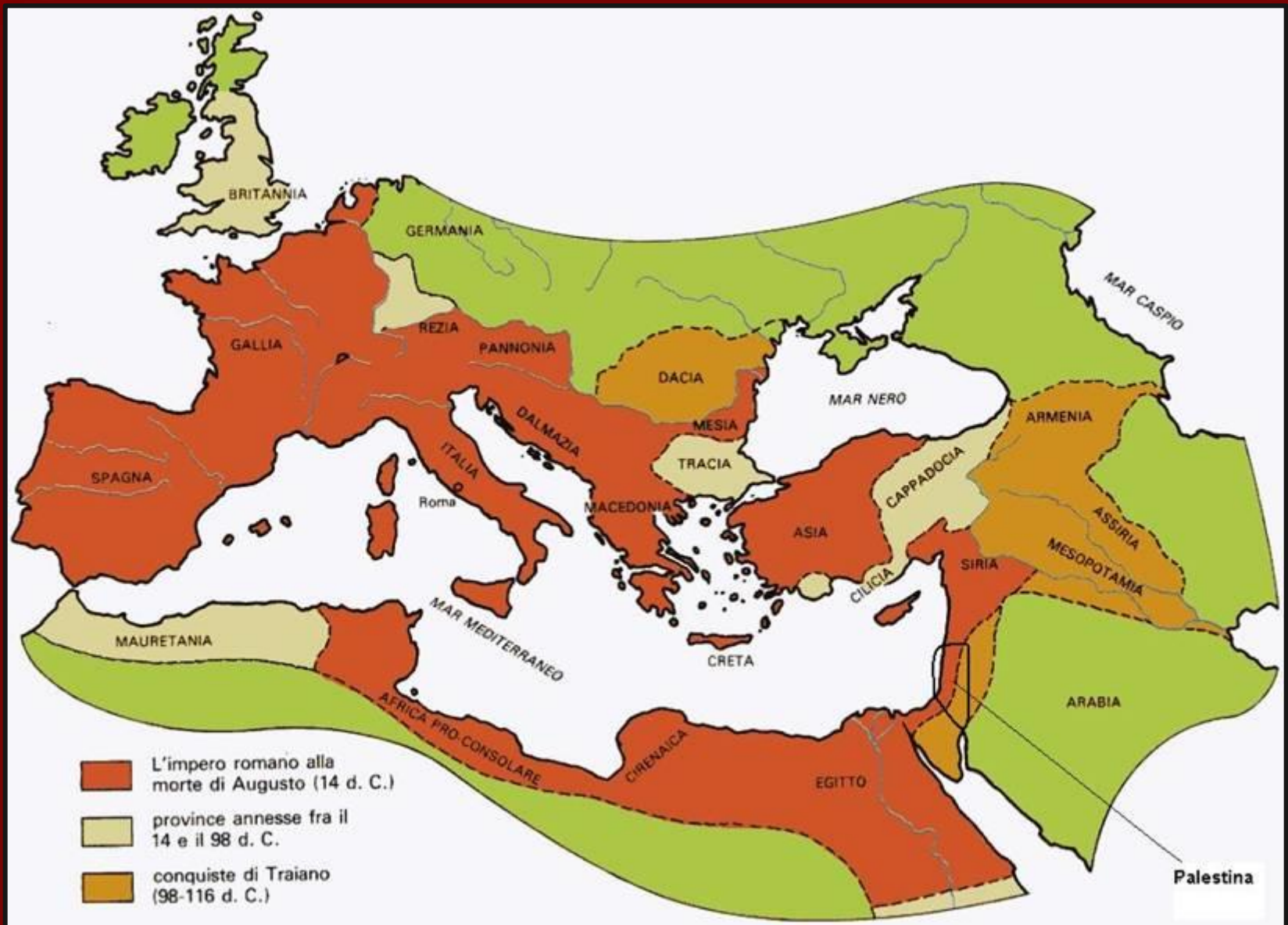
18



Palestine was dominated by the Macedonians led by Alexandre the Great who built a vast empire. The hellenic influence continued until the first century B.C.E

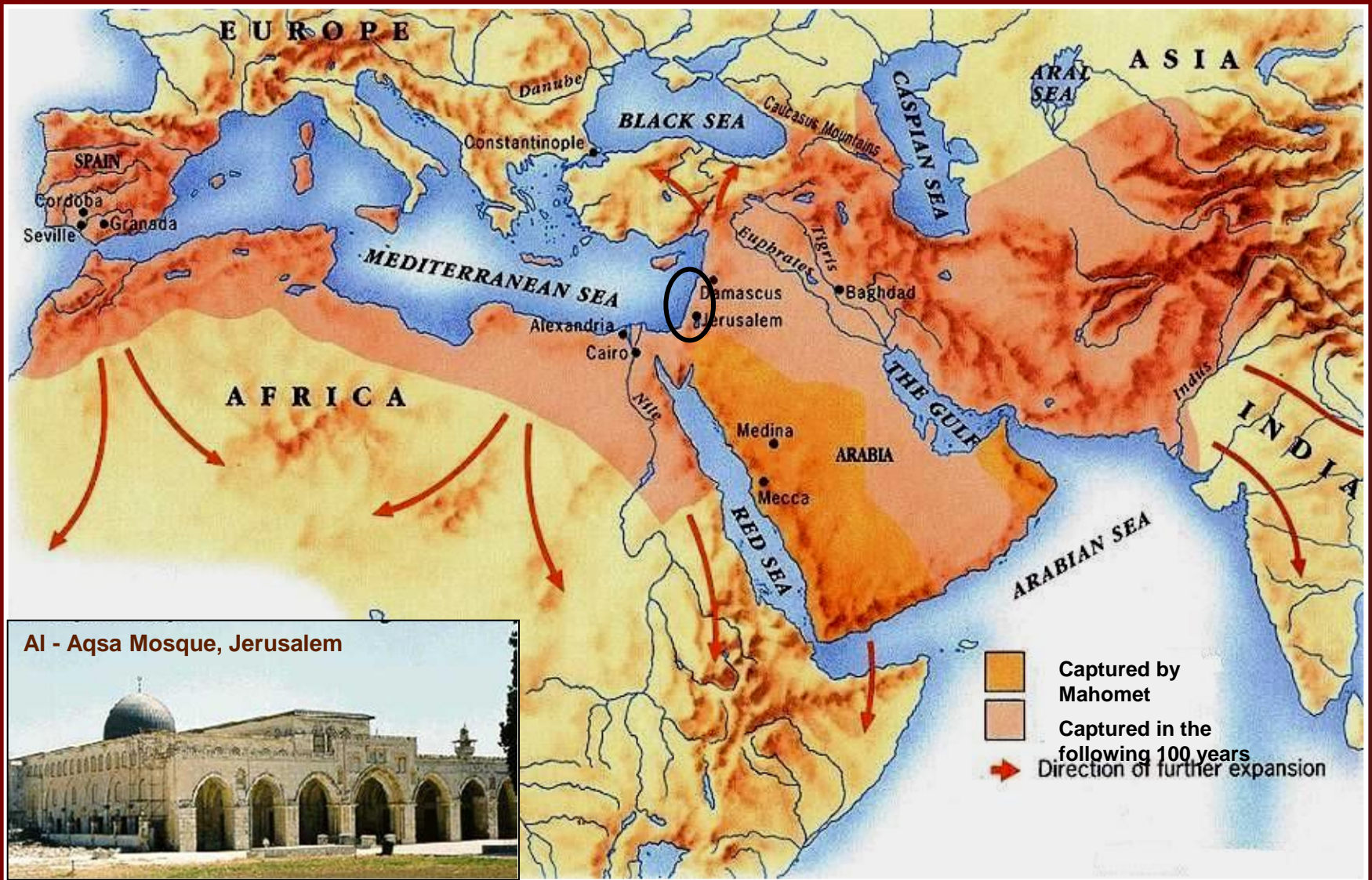
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macedonian_Empire#Empire





The Roman empire between 14 and 116 A.D.





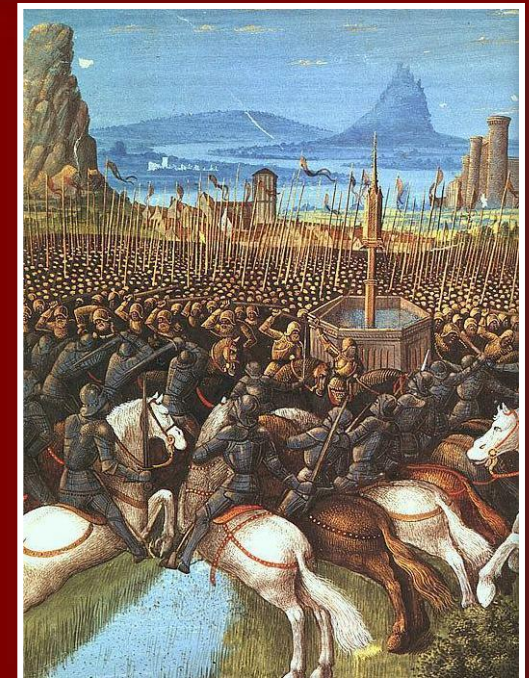
From 637 A.D. Palestine is part of the Islamic world

20



Palestine at the time of the Crusaders About 1200 A.D.

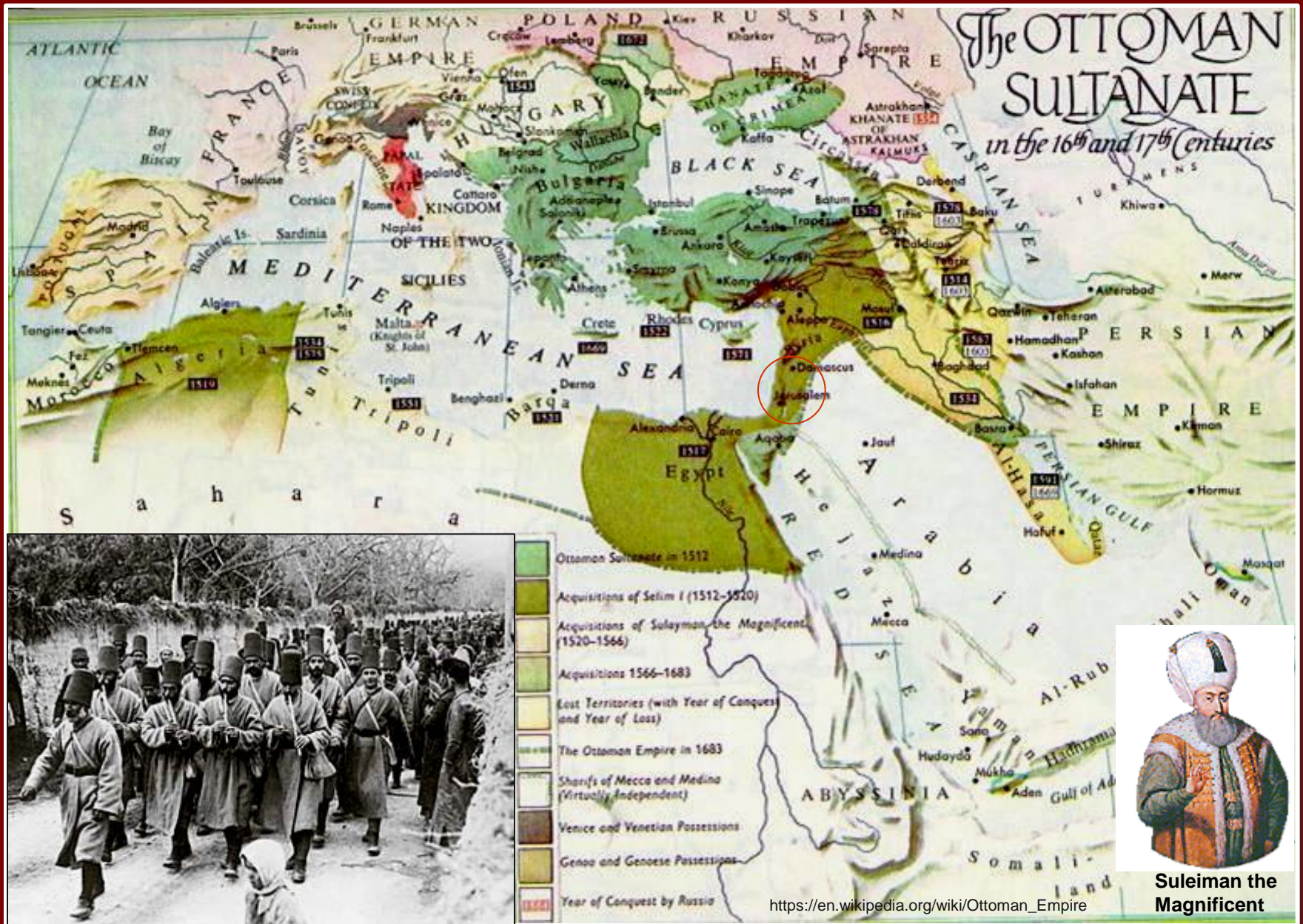
The battles and the massacres perpetrated by Crusaders





**1253 - 1516
Palestine is
dominated
by the
Mamelukes
islamic
warriors.**





From 1516 to 1917 Palestine is part of the Ottoman Empire

23

Photo: Ottoman soldiers.

Map: the Ottoman Empire between 1600 and 1700



Tibériade



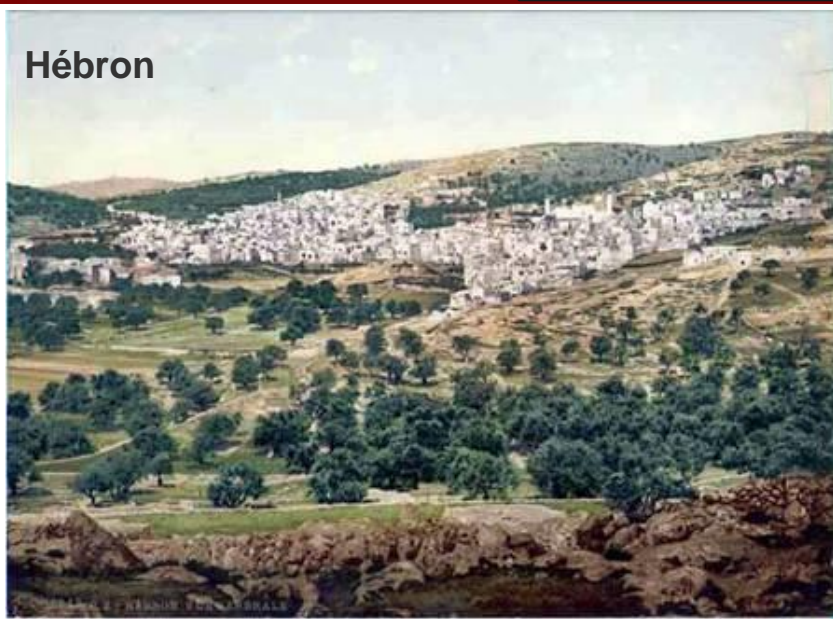
Béthanie



Palestine: around the end of 1800

24

Hébron



Nazareth



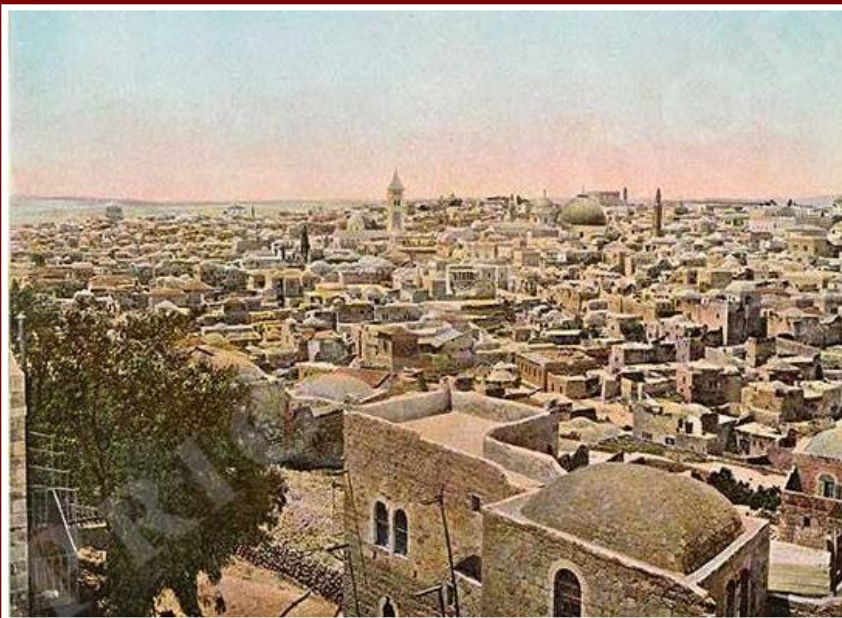


Djenin, vue générale. — General view of Djenin.

Jenin, about 1900

25

Palestine: a land without people?



Jerusalem: year 1895

26





Muslims on the terrace at Al Aqsa



Christian Holy Sepulchre Church in Jerusalem



27

**Palestine : the Holy Land
for three important
monotheistic religions**



Torah



Bible



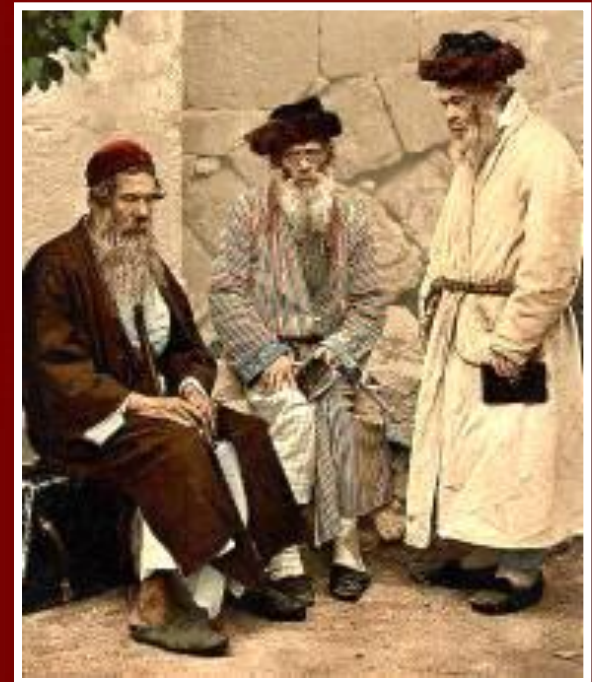
Quran

Jews at the
Wailing Wall in Jerusalem

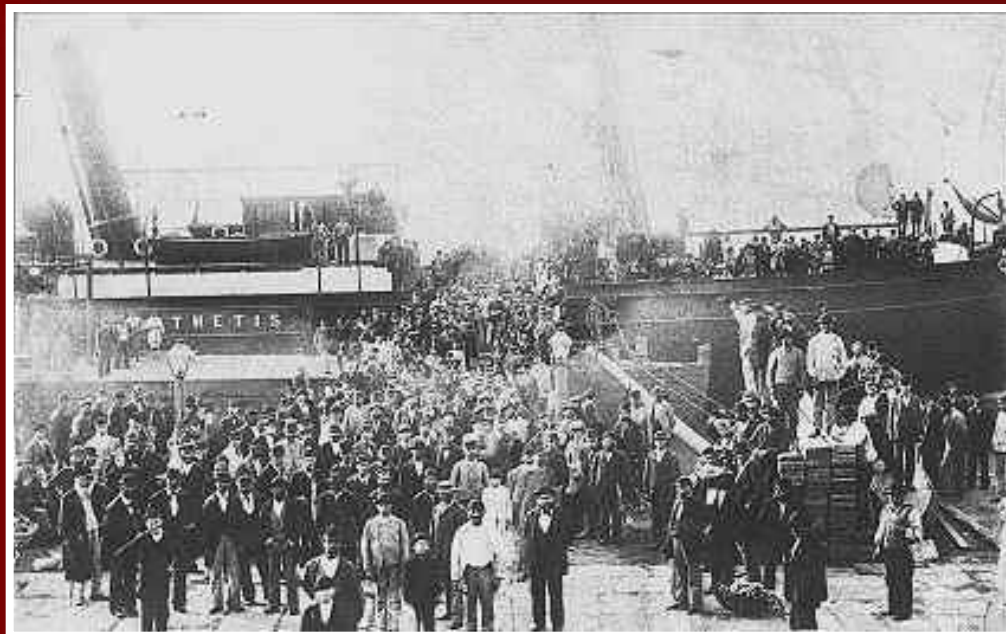


**Jews in Palestine in front
of their vine farm in 1860**

**In Palestine, Jews are
5% of the population**



The religious jews



1882

**Some of the first Zionist
immigrants arrived from
Russia und Rumania**



The German Templar colony in Haifa 1877



Bethlehem : Church of the Nativity and the annexe buildings of the Franciscan friars

1800 - 1900
Some christian
religious
orders settle in
Palestine.

Also some Jews buy
 land in Palestine
 and settle there for
 religious reasons.
 All give a strong
 boost to the
 Palestinian
 economy.



1880 - The
 Imperial
 Orthodox
 Palestine
 Society
 school in
 Beit Jala

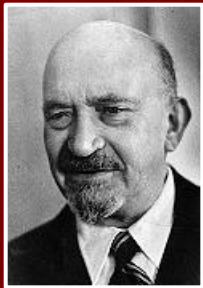


Theodor Herzl

Basel



Chaim Weizman,
President of the
Zionist
organisation



1897 - The beginning of Zionism

30

In Basel (Switzerland) the first Zionist congress presided over by Theodor Herzl proposes to establish in Palestine a State for the Jews. The options of Uganda and Argentina were rejected.

The purchase of land and the shipment of settlers to Palestine begins.

In order to raise the money, in 1901 the Jewish National Fund was founded.



The contribution certificate

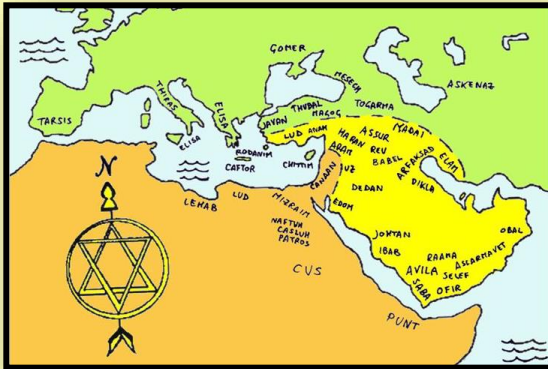
The invitation to the first congress (with Wailing Wall)



The Semites



Peoples of the Middle East
descended from
Shem, 3. son of Noah.



Arabs, Palestinians
and Mizraim Jews are
Semites.

The Jews



Mizraim Jews:
Middle Eastern Jews
descended from
Abraham. They are
Semites.

Sephardi Jews:
Iberian Jews.

Ashkenazi Jews:
Jews of European
origin. They are the
majority group.

**Jews are a
religious
community.**

The Zionists

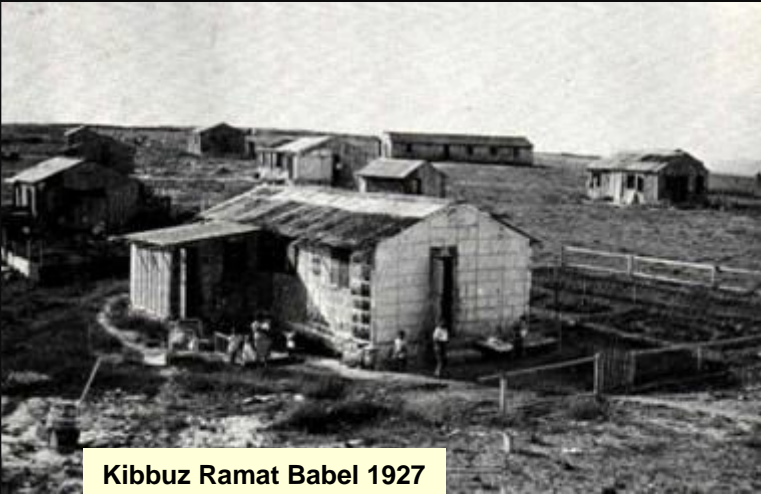


People, mostly Jews,
who want to create a
Jewish-only nation,
preferably in Palestine.
Zionism is a form of
nationalism and
racism.

Anti Zionists

People, including
Jews, who oppose
Zionism.





Kibbutz Ramat Babel 1927

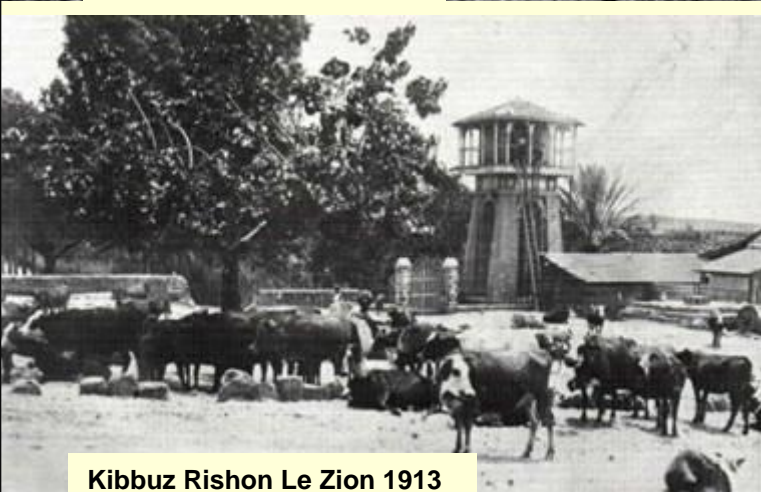


Galilea 1913



Orange harvesting in Jaffa 1915

Early 20th century : the first zionist pioneers arrives



Kibbutz Rishon Le Zion 1913



Galilea 1913



Kefar Giladi 1916



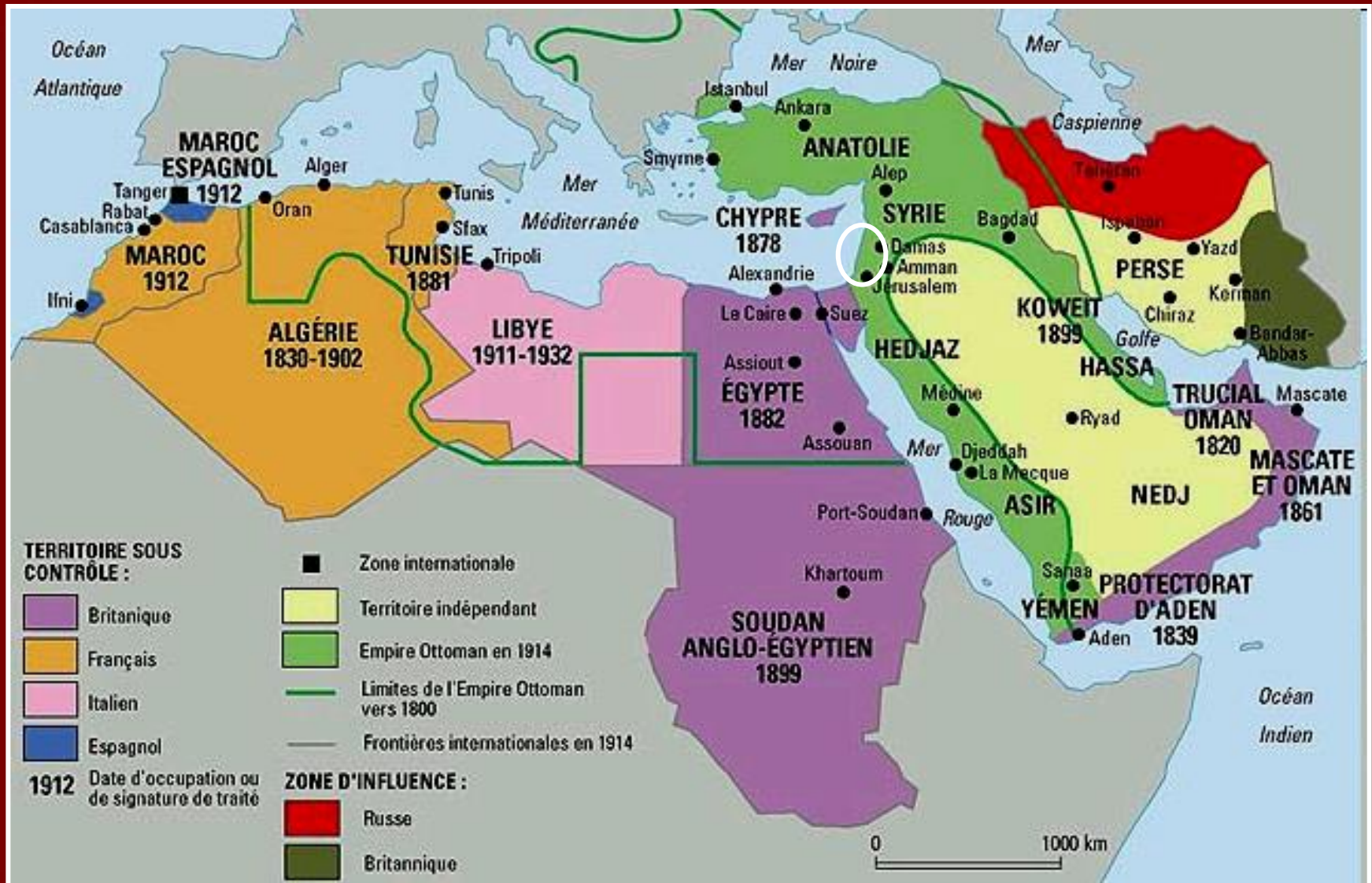
The first jewish quarter in Haifa 1907



First haus in Rehavia near Jerusalem



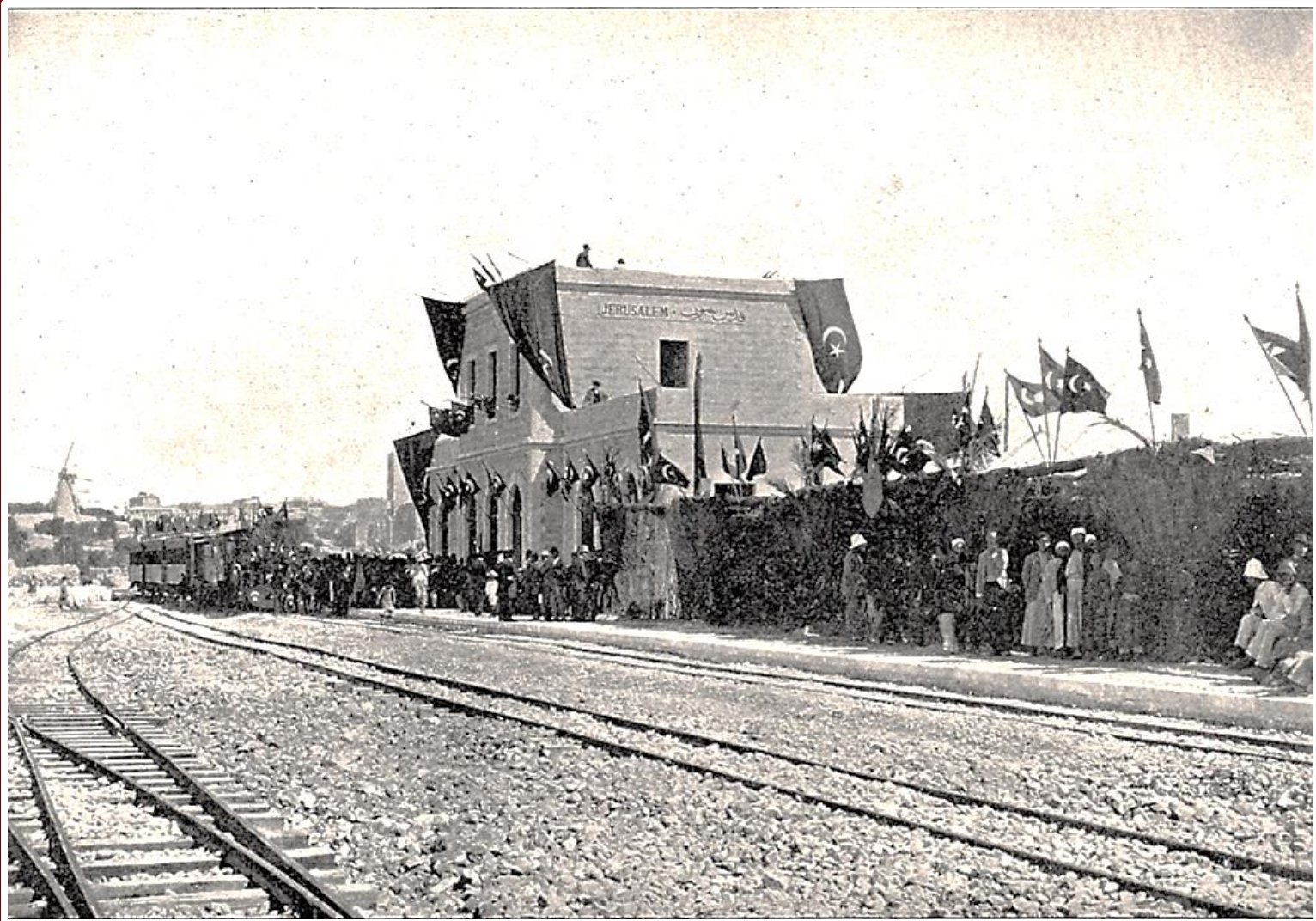
Galilea 1913



1914 - The Turkish Ottoman Empire

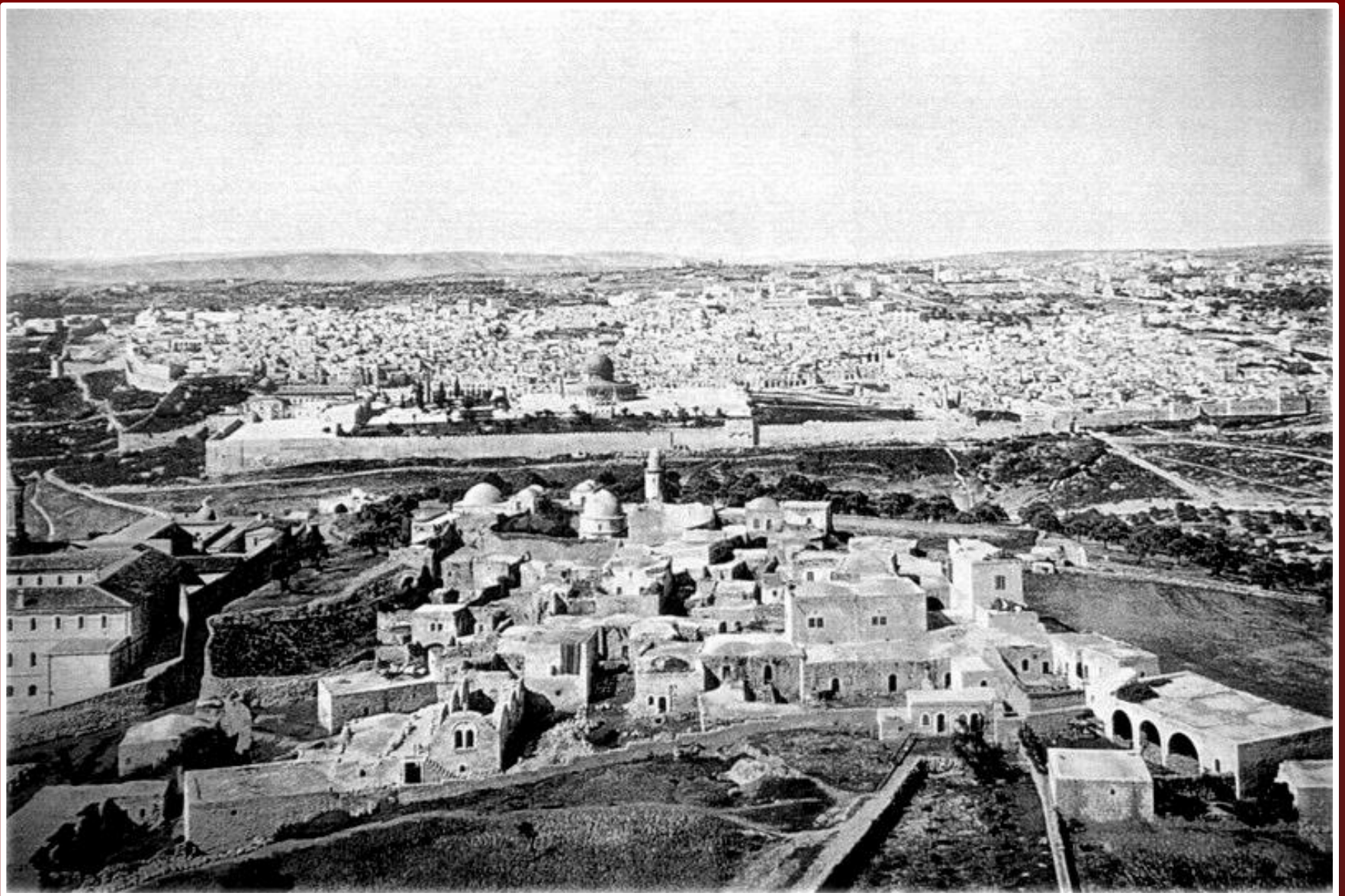
In 1839 the Turkish Ottoman Empire begins a modernization programme, and this includes Palestine.





Ottoman Palestine : 1892 - Jerusalem railway station

The arrival of the inauguration train



1898 - Ottoman Jerusalem

1918

AINN 3361 .1500 h. 24.9.18. NABLUS. 1000 FT.



Nablus 1918



1915 - The promises of the British

In exchange for the support of the Arabs in the war against Turkey (200'000 Arabs lose their life), Britain promises independence to Arabs. Unfulfilled promise.

1916 - The Sykes - Piccot agreement

France and Britain, agreed to divide the land into similar sized territory to keep for themselves.

37

1917 - The Arabic combatants led by Lawrence of Arabia conquer Aqaba

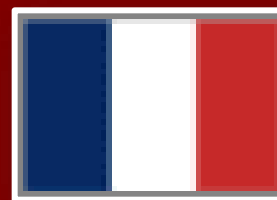




Sykes



Picot



1916 - The (secret) Sykes - Picot agreement

With this secret agreement, **England and France** divide up the Middle East. This agreement must be considered in the context of the British colonial policy for the Middle East and the race for oil that became a strategic asset following World War I.

In 1934 the Kirkuk - Haifa oil pipeline was built, through Transjordan and Palestine to Haifa where refining and embarkation for England took place.



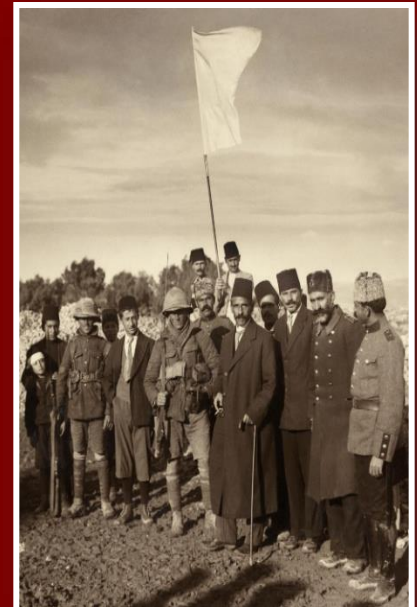
**1917 - 1918
British troops
conquer Palestine**

39



December
1917
The City of
Jerusalem
surrenders
to the
British.

British troops
led by general
Allenby enter
Jerusalem



Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

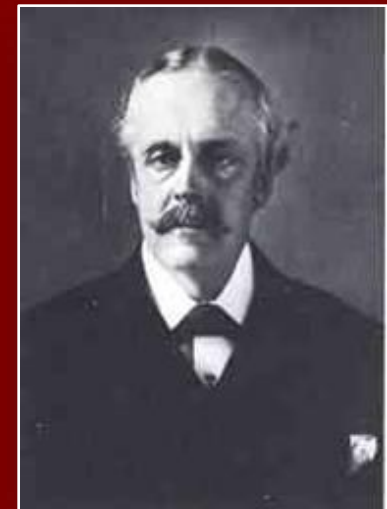
Y. in
Arthur James Balfour

1917



The Balfour Declaration

The British government declares itself favourable to the establishment in Palestine of a « national home » for the Jews. Condition: nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine.



Lord
Balfour



Beginning of the 1920s: drainage construction

Work brigade in a kibbutz in the 1920s



1920
Settlement
in the
Jezreel
valley



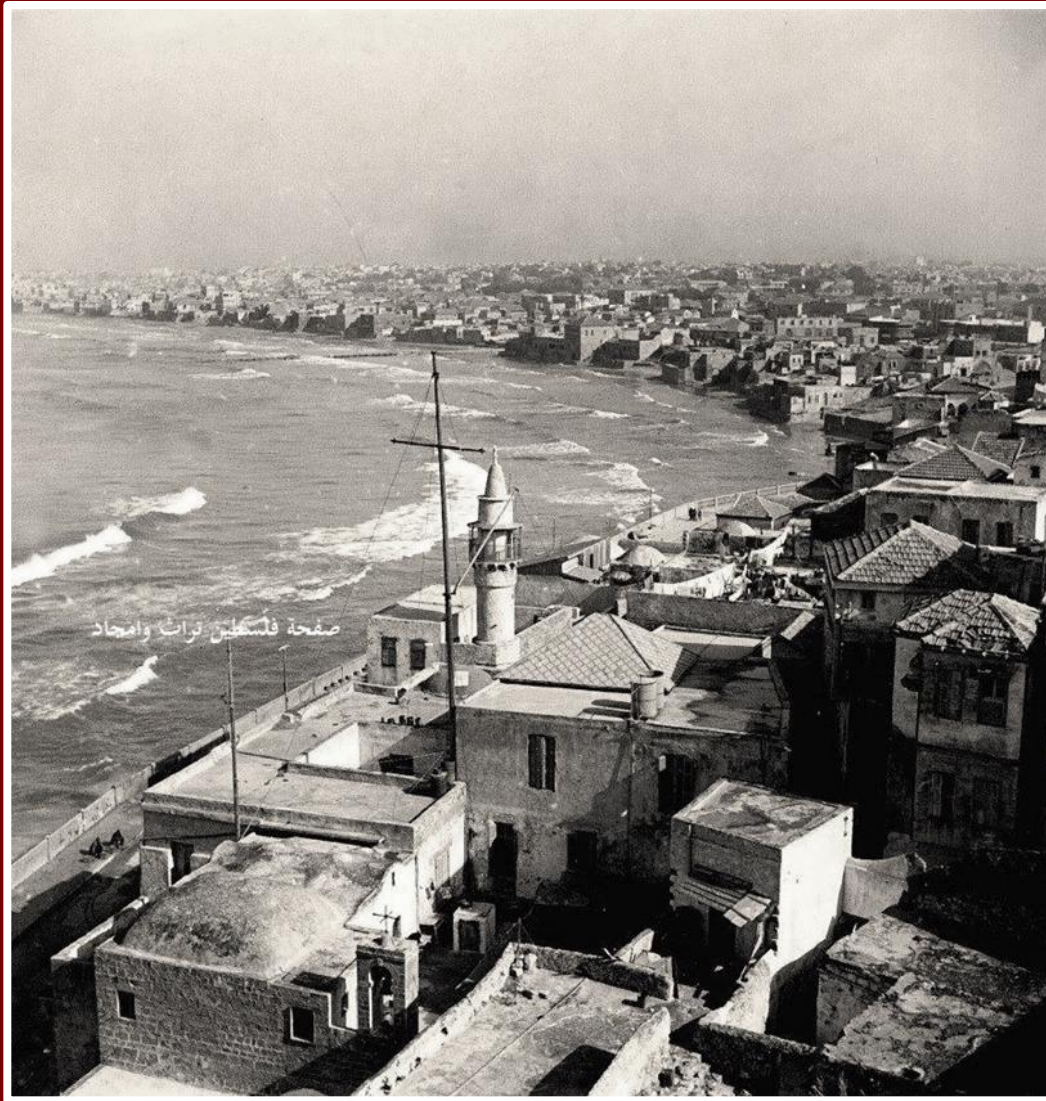
SETTLEMENTS

National Jewish Fund
provided essential funding to
early Zionist settlements.

Kibbutzin
in 1935



Jaffa 1900-1920

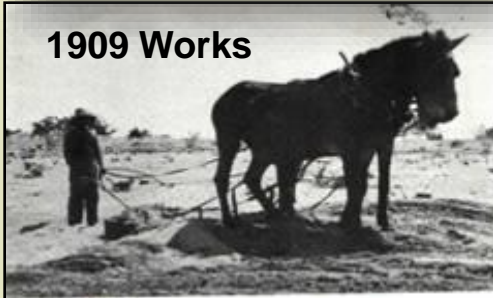
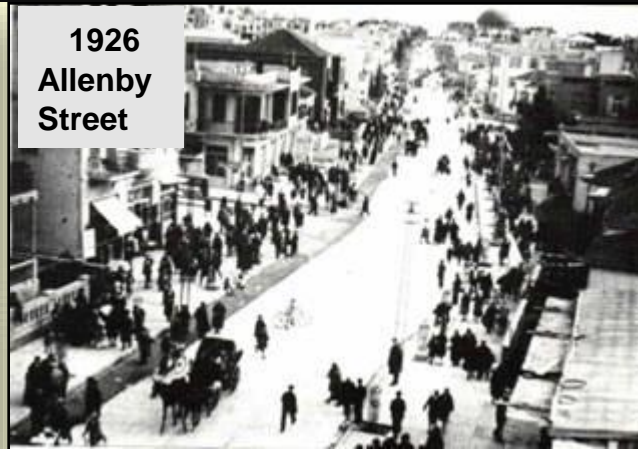


Jaffa, about 1900



Jaffa, the city center in 1918

Palestine, « a land without people » ?



The spectacular growth of Tel Aviv

43





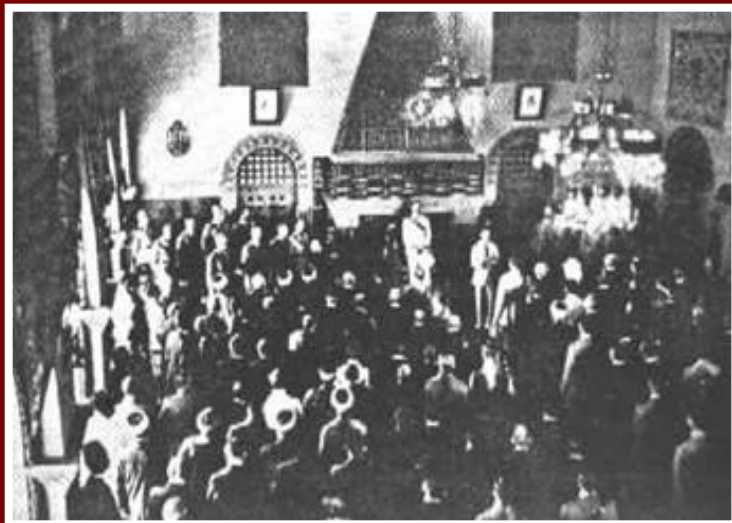
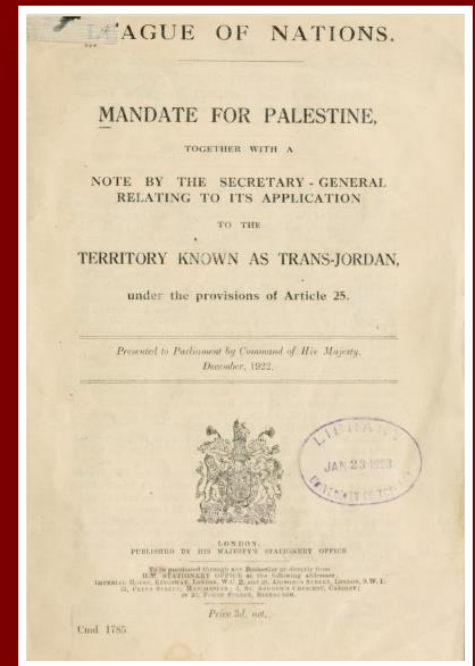
Samuel Herbert , the guardian angel of the Zionists.

1920 Designation of Samuel Herbert Commissioner for Palestine

After the Conference of San Remo in 1920, in 1922 the League of Nations (precursor of the UN) entrusts Great Britain with the administration of Palestine

England sends Samuel Herbert, Liberal, Jew, Zionist, secretary of Lord Balfour and inspirator of the Balfour declaration as first Commissioner to Palestine.

**19-26 April 1920
The San Remo Conference**



44

**1922 - The
League of
Nations**

1922 Session of the League of Nations in Geneva





The watchtower is the symbol of friction with the natives

1934 Kibbutz Degania Alef

Itinerant dental care



Kibbutz Dalia in the 1930s

1928 Kibbutz Beit Hashita

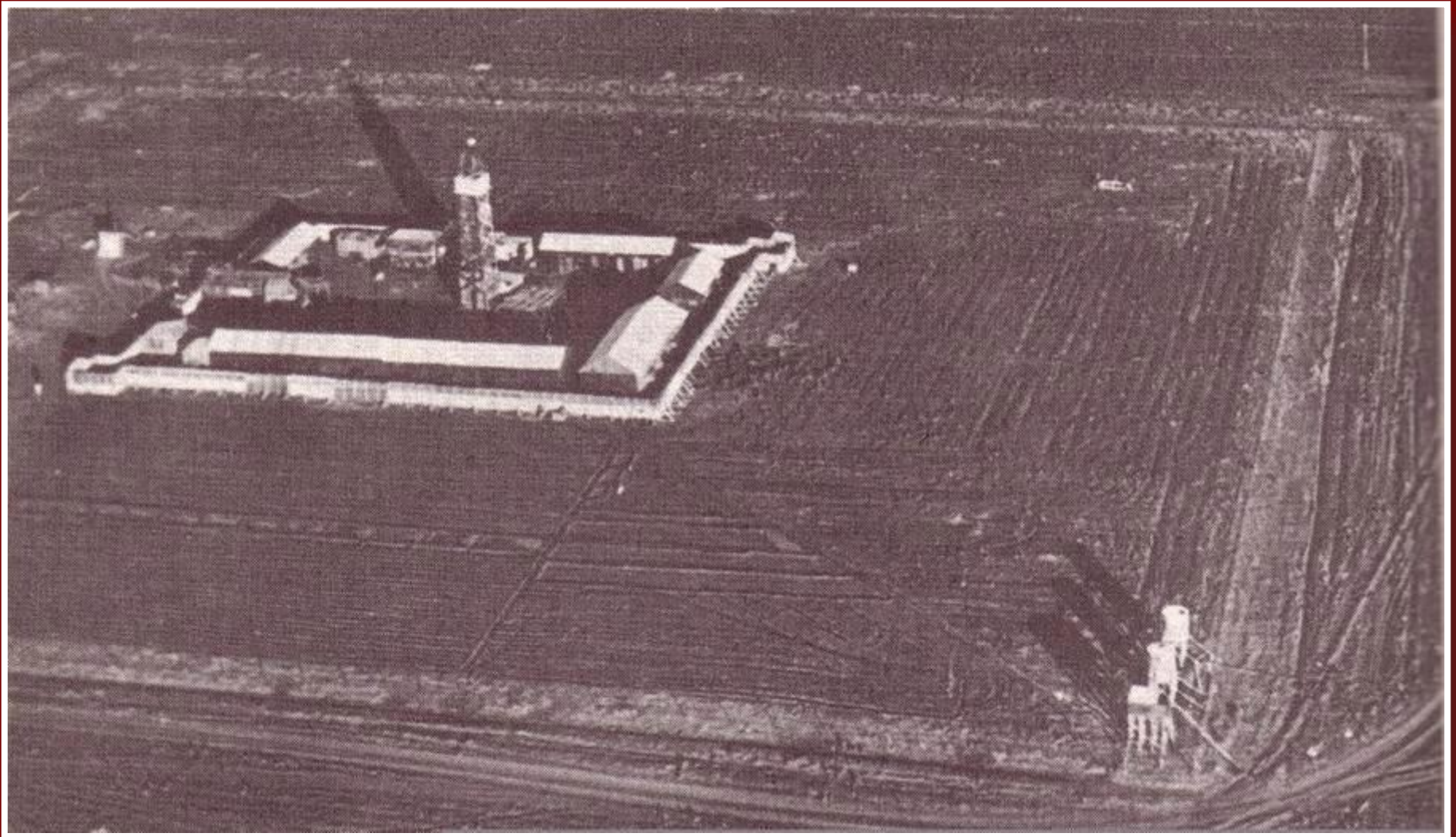
**In Palestine
kibbutz
grow like
mushrooms**

45



Kibbutz Bet Alfa 1921





Tirat Zvi : Zionist fortified collective farm (kibbutz), in the 1930s



**Typical
Moshav,
Zionist
co-operative
village,
in the
1940s**

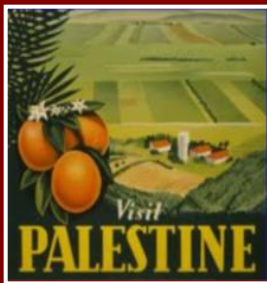


Jaffa - 1930

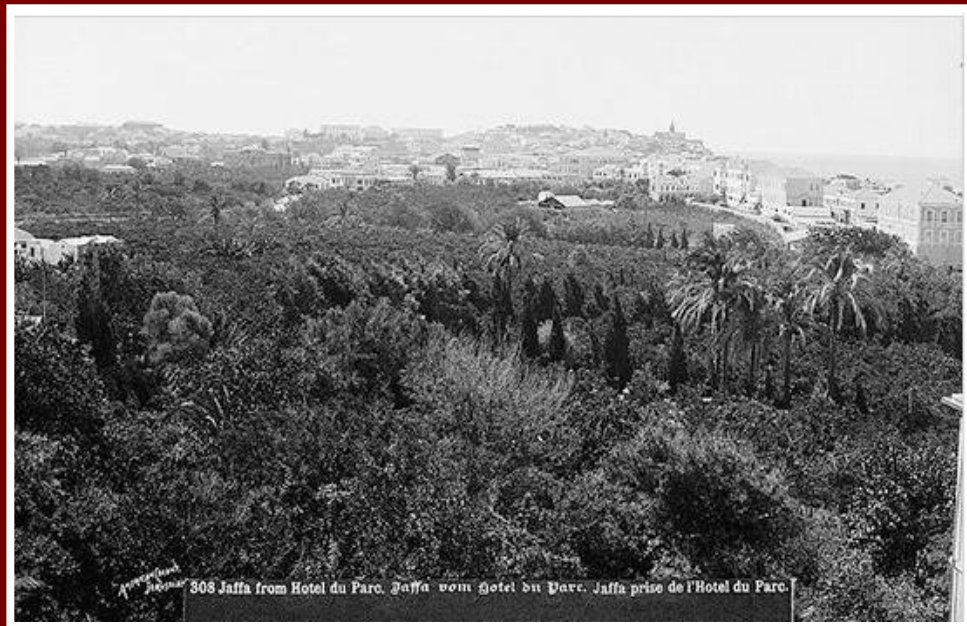


Collecting of citrus fruits before 1914

The Arab citrus groves

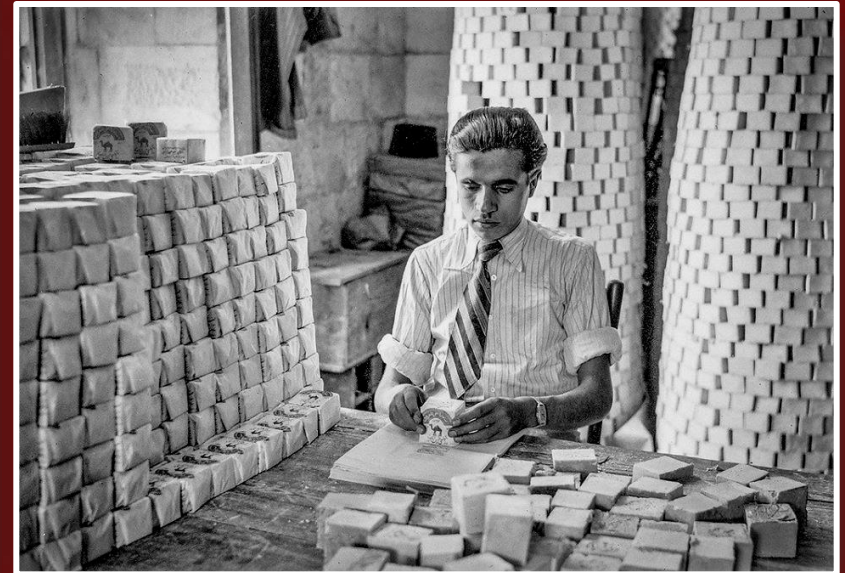
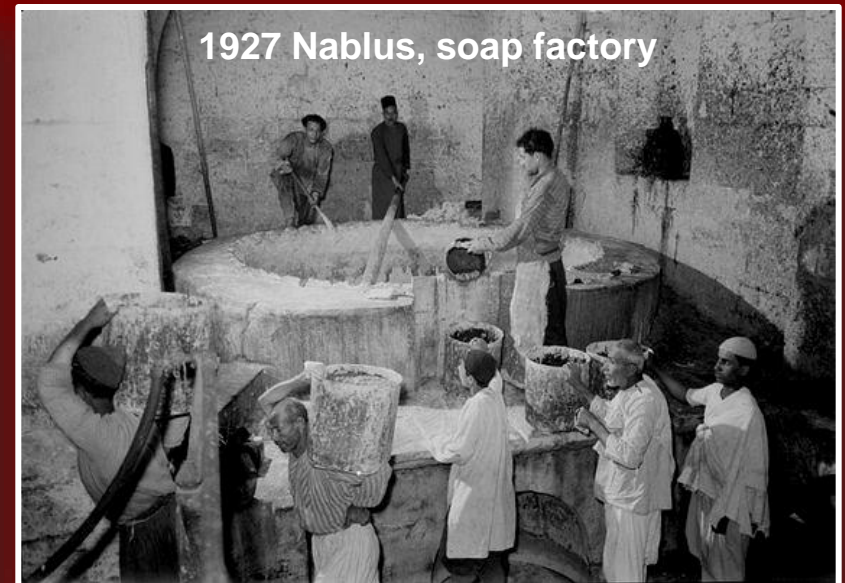


In Palestine the Arabs had developed citrus cultivation . They owned 12,000 hectares of citrus groves, about 52 % of the total. Later nearly all fruit production was taken over by Zionist Jews.



General view of the orange groves of Jaffa before 1914.
At that time the land was cultivated everywhere.





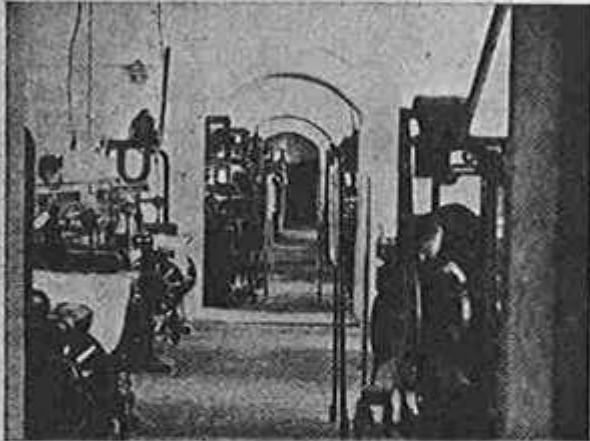
1930' - Olives in Palestine represent an important resource

The olives are used to make oil and soap

THE PALESTINE SYRIAN TEXTILE CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

Head Office: 1, Corniche El-Ajami St, Jaffa, Phone 17, P.O.B 113.



Manufacturers of
Silk, Rayon,
Linen, Cotton &
Mixed-weave
Fabrics in
Modern shades
& Designs.
Fast colours,
Washable
& Fadeless.

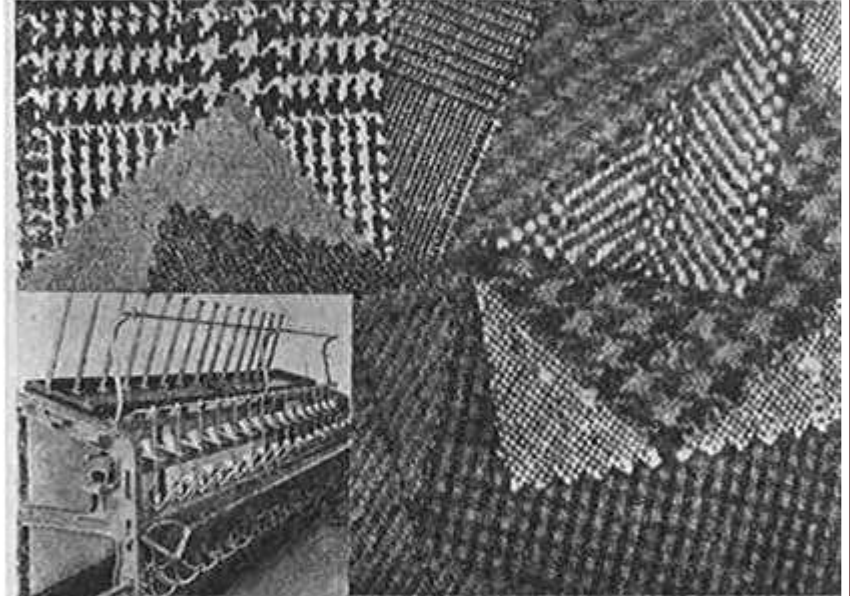
Ladies & Mens
Softings, Plain
& Fancy
shirtings, striped
& plain
Flannelette
& poplin for
Pyjamas.
Table Clothes
Mattress covers.



منازل وانتاجه لصناعة القطن والصوفية والفطرية

القدس - المخزن العام للشركة سوق الدباغة - ص.ب ٥٦٩ - تلفون ٣٥٩٨

شركة النسيج الوطنية العربية المحدودة



THE ARAB NATIONAL TEXTILE Co. Ltd

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON.

Wholesalers - Dabbagha Store, Jerusalem - Tel. 3598, P.O.B. 569.

1930' - Palestinian Arab industry

At the time, around 300 textile factories were active in Palestine.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
-2-
8 NOV. 1935
TIBERIAS
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
NORTHERN DISTRICT



GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
8 NOV. 1935
TIBERIAS
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
NORTHERN DISTRICT

إسمه محمد الفرحاني -3-

Certified that Subiman Muhammed
Certifié que Surani

Is an inhabitant of the village of
Est un habitant du village de

Samakh situated in
situé dans

the sub-district of Tiberias
le Caza de

Date 8/11/35

٥/١١/٣٥

La G. G.
District Officer
Le Conseiller Administratif

Office Stamp
Sceau



Some Palestinian
banknotes and
coins of the
British mandate
period

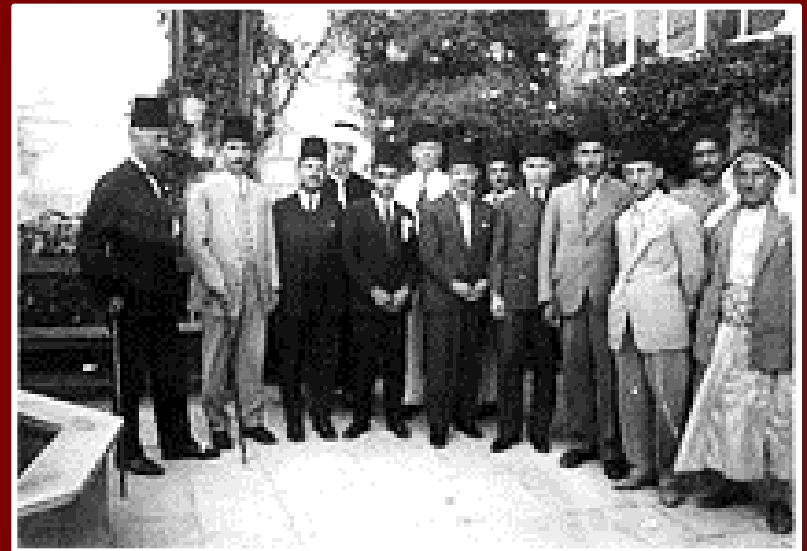




27.10.1933

Repression of
a Palestinian
protest by the
British police

54



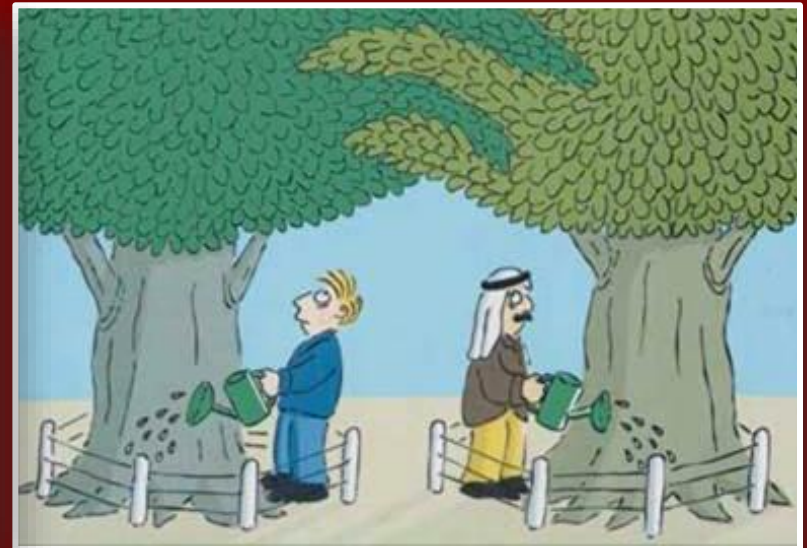
The Palestinian national salvation Committee

1936 - 1939 Great Arab revolt
(repressed by the British helped by the Jewish militias)

Nothing is okay anymore between Arabs and Jews + British



1929 - Protest demonstration of the Arabs



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936-1939_Arab_revolt_in_Palestine

The british repression 1918 - 1948



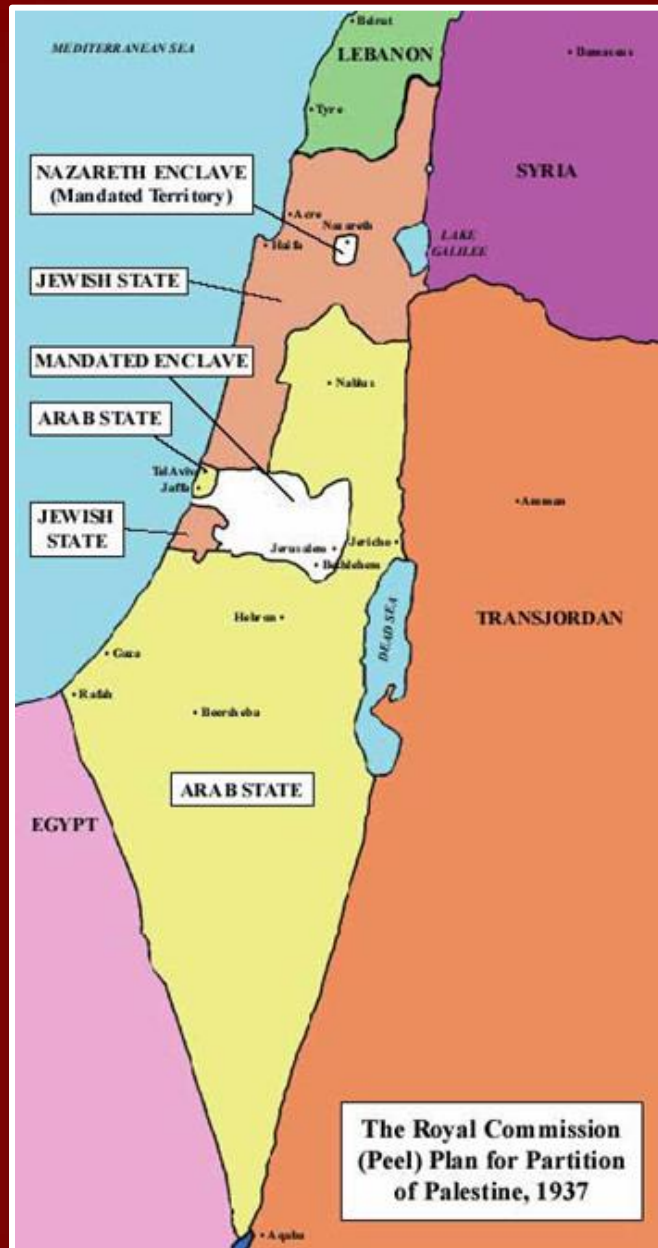
Jenin 1938

«British style» controls, check points,
mass arrests and home demolitions.

55



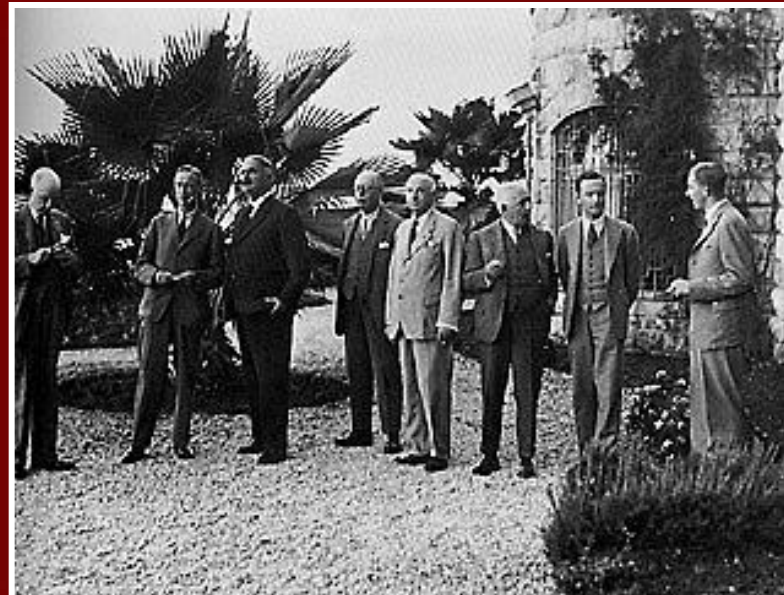
Jerusalem, September 1938



1937

The partition plan of Palestine suggested by the British Royal commission led by lord Peel.

November 1936 : the Peel Commission in Jerusalem





The emigration office of Trieste, Italy about 1930

An immigration certificate from 1937



Jewish immigrants arriving



1946 Ben Gurion calls on the survivors of the holocaust to emigrate to Palestine



The Jewish agency organizes illegal immigration to Palestine



Germany - Holocaust survivors demanding to emigrate to Palestine



During the travel to Palestine



Illegal immigration in Palestine



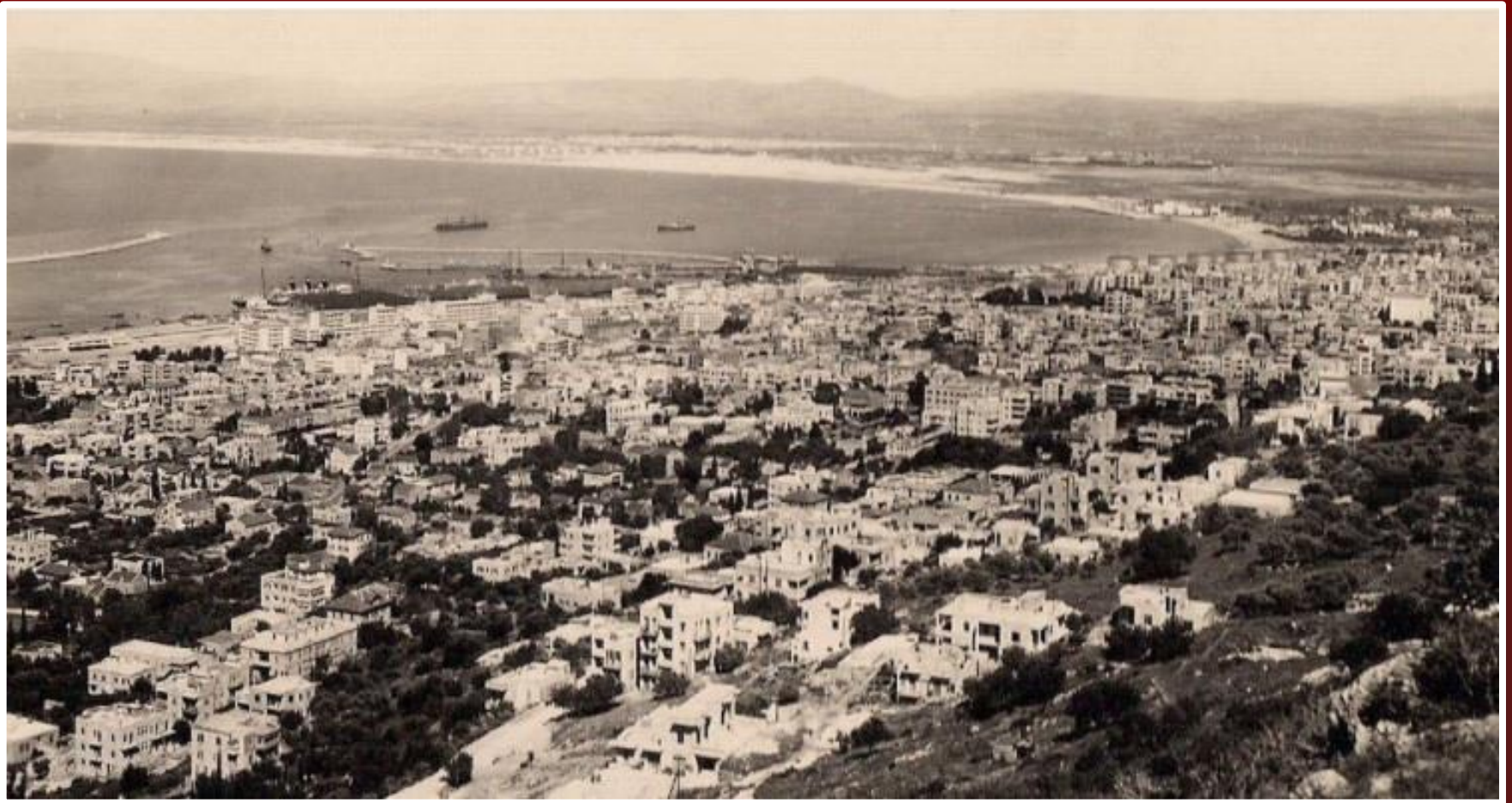


Lydda in 1940 - In 1948 everything will be taken by Zionists



5. Jaffa was an Arab city of 75,141 Christians and Muslims. 95% of its Christian and Muslim residents were expelled. Their houses, apartments, commercial buildings, lands and possessions were usurped by Jews.

Jaffa in 1940 - In 1948 everything will be taken by Zionists



Haifa in 1948: a modern harbor city

60

In 1948 the Zionists drove out or killed mostly of the 75'000 arab inhabitants.



Al Ramla in 1940

Jerusalem



1940

**Palestine
on the
way to
urbanization**

62

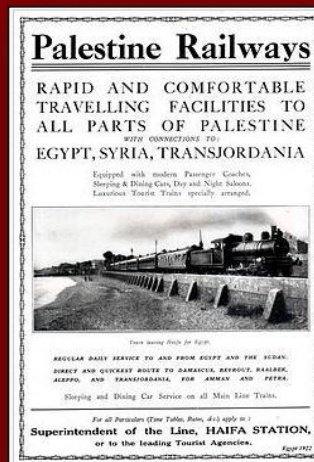
Jaffa
movie
theater



13. The New Municipal Building in Jerusalem, also occupied by Barclay's Bank. The building was usurped in 1948 by Jews.



11. Jaffa Road in Jerusalem. Its apartment houses were built by Arabs and usurped in 1948 by Jews.



63

1947 Palestine rail and road network

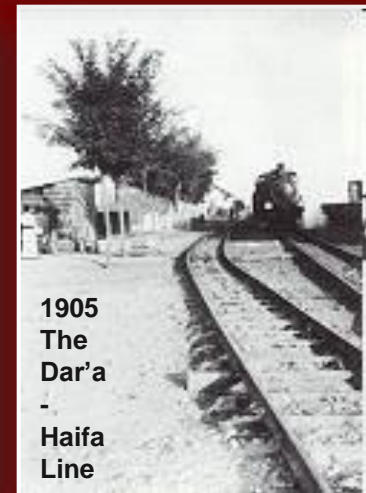
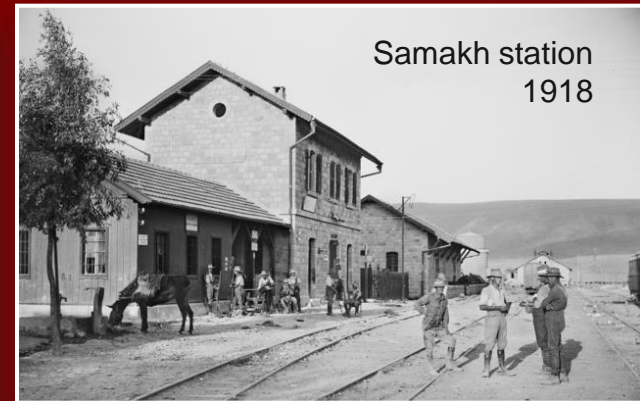
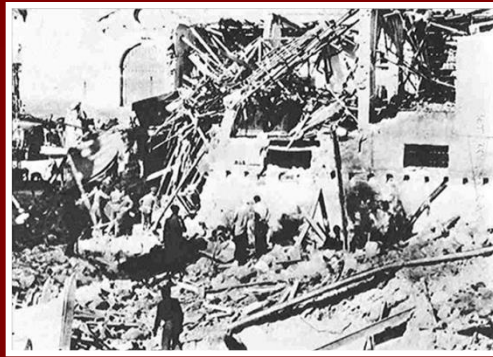




Photo: King David hotel in Jerusalem, British headquarters, and the ruins of it after the bombing by the Irgun group in 1946. About 100 people were killed.



January 4, 1948: the destruction of the city hall building in Jaffa killed 26 civilians



1946: attack on the Jaffa-Jerusalem train line

The Zionist terrorism

64

Since 1936 the Zionist militias

Haganah, Irgun, Lehi (Stern gang),

terrorized and killed Palestinians and British personnel.



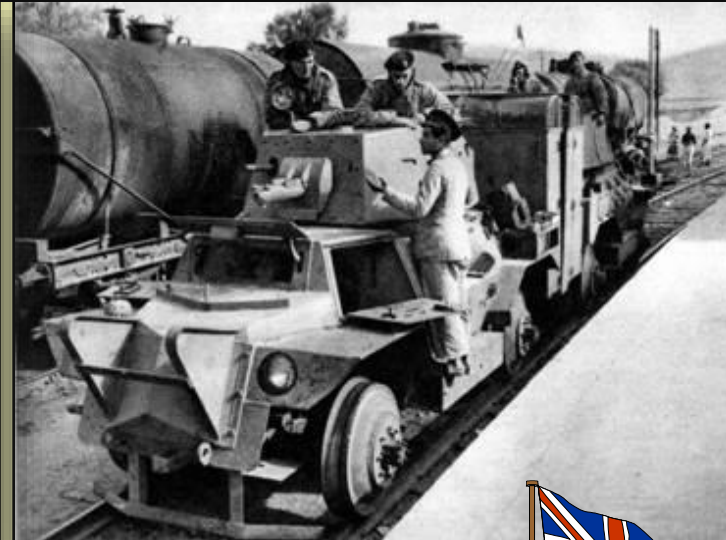
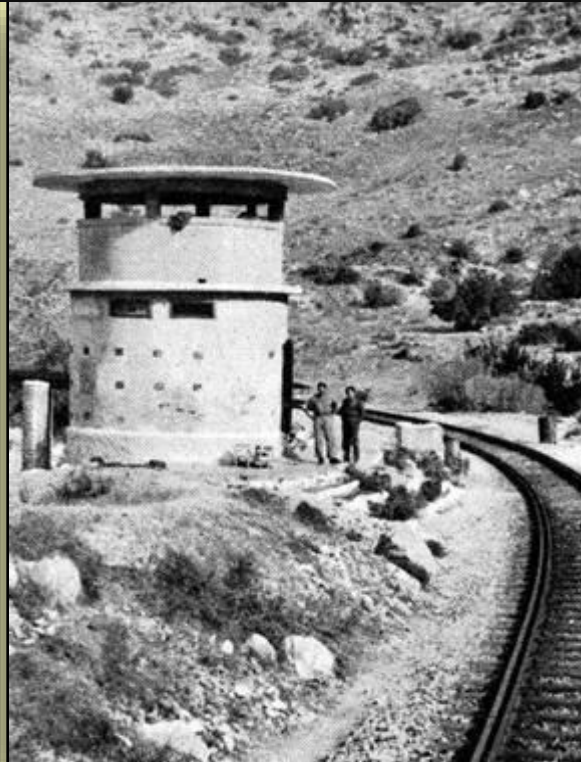
Attack on a bus, Jerusalem, December 29, 1947



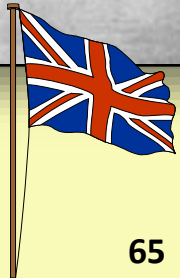
1948, 6 January, Bombing of the hotel Semiramis in Jerusalem



SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1947



1945 - 1948
The British try to
maintain order



65





46. Wanted Poster of the Palestine Police offering rewards for the capture of Irgun Z'vai Leumi terrorists: 1. Menahem Begin; 2. Arie Ben Eliezer; 3. Leib Boyko; 4. Reuben Franco; and 5. Marek Kahane.

Irgun terrorists
wanted by police:
including a certain
Menachem Begin

In Israel, terrorists can become Prime Minister!

66

Stern Gang
terrorists wanted
by police:
including a certain
Yitzhak Shamir



47. Wanted Poster of the Palestine Police offering rewards for the capture of Stern Gang terrorists: 1. Yaacov Levstein (Yaacov Eliav); 2. Yitzhak Yezernitzky (Yitshak Shamir); 3. Natan Friedman-Yelin; 4. Yaacov Levi; 5. Moshe Bar Giora; and 6. Yehoshua Cohen.



1947 The Jewish settlements



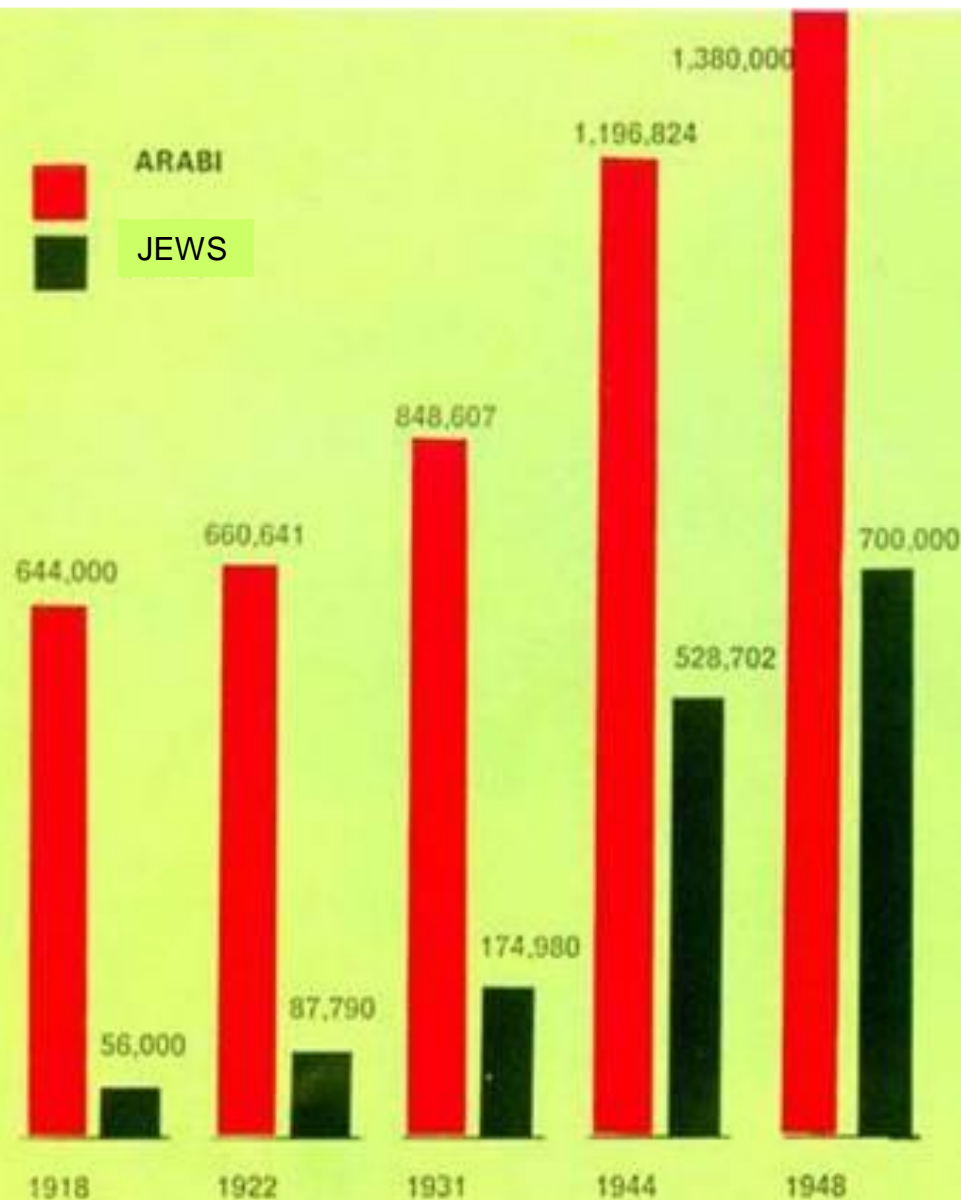
Jewish
National
Fund

About 6 % of the land
is owned by Jews.

67

Jewish Settlers





POPOLAZIONE ARABA
MINORANZA EBREA

- In 1918 the Jews represented 8 % of the population and they owned about the 2,5 % of the land.

- In 1948, after 30 years of Jewish immigration, the Zionists community constitutes 33 % of the total population and owns 5.67 % of Palestine land

In the 1930s and 1940s there was a strong Jewish immigration due to the Nazi-Fascist persecutions



29th November 1947

The UN General Assembly adopts
Resolution 181

that provides for the partition of
Palestine into two States:

a Jewish State and
an Arab State

In reality, the Zionists will only enforce the secret Palestine partition agreement concluded between Golda Meir and Abdullah I. of Jordan on 17 November 1947 and implement the Dalet ethnic cleansing plan in March 1948 appropriating 3/4 of Palestine.



Haganah

The main Zionist militia Haganah in 1948 counted 100'000 militants against 5'000 Arab combatants

1947 – 1948 The Zionist militias



Irgun parade
Tel Aviv,
1948



Palmach armoured battallion

Before UN Resolution 181 came into force, and before the Zionists proclaimed the State of Israel, many thousands of Palestinians were attacked and expelled from their homes. Many massacres were committed in Palestinian villages by the Zionists, The aftermath of all this resulted in the Israeli occupation of land allocated for the Arab State.

70

Irgun





The commanders of the Arab militias

1947 - 1948 The Arab combatants

The Period from 1947 to 14th May 1948
 The Arab and Palestinian combatants are approximately 5'000 in number.
 They are also responsible for various slaughters.





David Ben Gurion
Prime Minister of Israel
1949-1954, 1955-1963

«We will expel the Arabs
and take their place.
In each attack a decisive
blow should be struck
resulting in the
destruction of homes
and the expulsion
of the population.»

Letters to his son, 1937



The red house in Tel Aviv (1930s)

ZIONISM AND THE ETHNIC CLEANSING OF PALESTINE: A PREMEDITATED CRIME

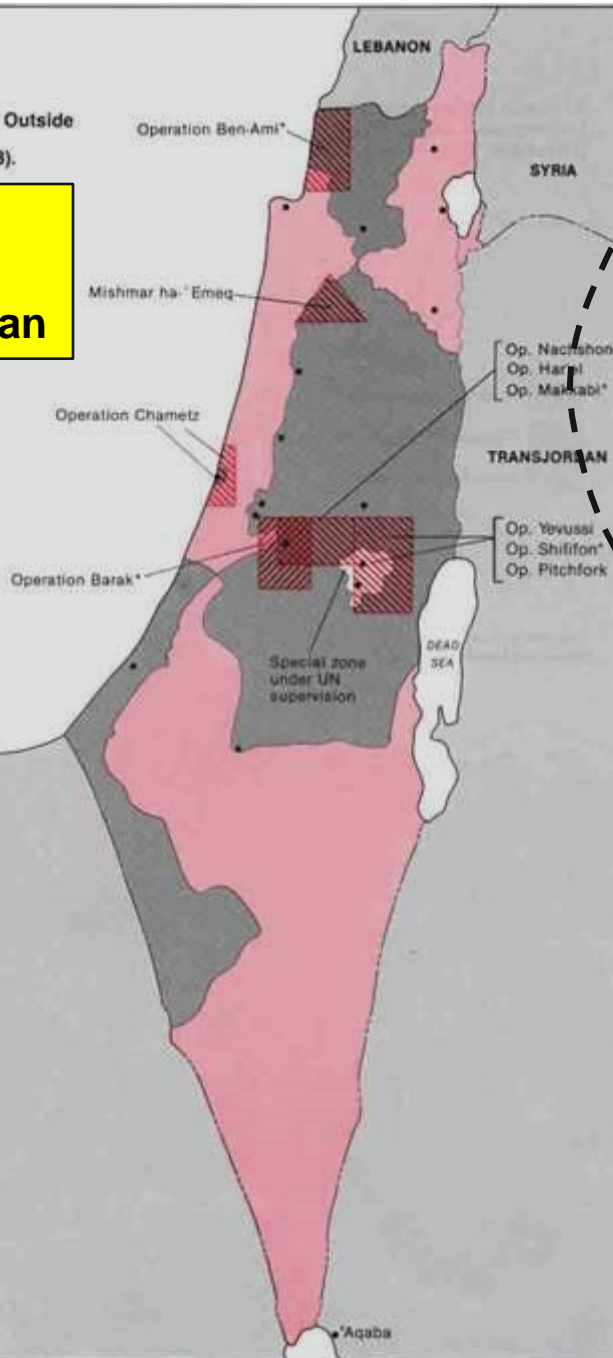
“On March 10, 1948, eleven
men had a meeting in the Red
House headed by Ben Gurion.
The eleven decided to expel
one million Palestinians from
historical Palestine.” (Ilan Pappé)

The Zionists started planning the ethnic cleansing of Palestine in 1940.
Plan D (Dalet) entered the implementation phase in March 1948.

8. Zionist Military Operations Outside UN-proposed Jewish State (December 1947–15 May 1948).

The Dalet ethnic cleansing plan

Proposed Jewish State
Proposed Palestinian State
Area of military operation



Bombing the Palestinian village of Dayr Aban, Jerusalem district



December 1947 - 14th May 1948

The ethnic cleansing plan Dalet (March 1948): 10 big operations of ethnic cleansing were carried out by Zionists before UN resolution 181 was implemented.

73

40 mm mortar



Attack to the Palestinian village of Sa' Sa' where in 1948 the Zionist carry out two massacres: February 15 and October 30



This mass grave with the remains of 200 Palestinian civilians was discovered in Jaffa in September 2014

Zionist massacres

To convince Palestinians to leave the Zionist perpetrate some brutal massacres.
In total in 1947 - 1949 about 15'000 Palestinian were killed.



10 April 1948 - Zionist militias in Deir Yassine The uniforms are english military residues of world War the II.

9-10 april 1948: attack on Deir Yassin, suburb of Jerusalem, where the Irgun and Stern gangs massacred 255 men, women and children



Deir Yassin invaded by Zionist gangs



After the massacre of Deir Yassin



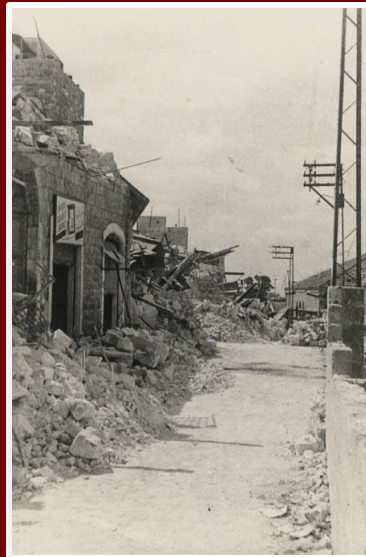
Haifa - Haganah militia on action.

Haifa - Between April 21-22, 1948 the Zionist militias kill or drove out the 75'000 Arab inhabitants.

Many of fugitives, including the inhabitants of the surrounding villages emptied by the Zionists, drowned during their voyage by sea because the boats were overloaded. Subsequently, to eliminate the Arab character of the town and to prevent the return of the Palestinians, 225 Arab houses were demolished.



After the expulsion of the Palestinians, the Arab quarter is deserted and half-destroyed .



Many Palestinians must flee by boat.

Manshiyeh, Jaffa district, before Nakba



The neighborhood of Manshiyeh pre-1948.



**Zionist militias
occupy Jaffa**

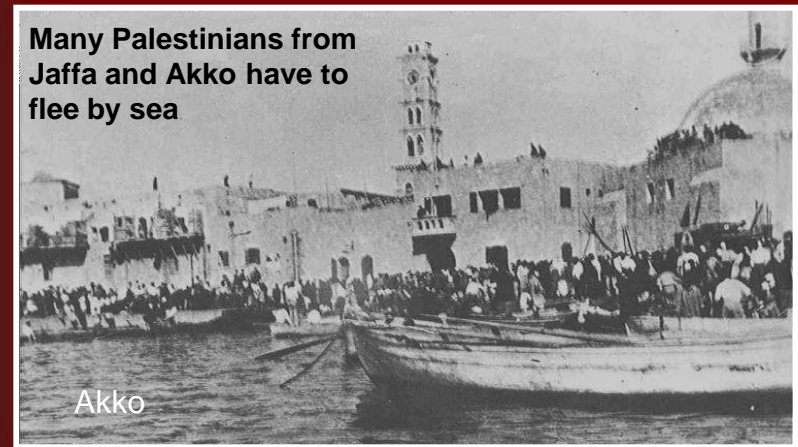
**April 1948. Manshiyeh destroyed by the Zionists.
Today it is a modern district of Tel Aviv.**



**Jaffa - The Zionist militias
bombed the city from April 25th
to 28th 1948 and drove out
60'000 Arab inhabitants.**

76

**Many Palestinians from
Jaffa and Akko have to
flee by sea**



Akko



The Zionist militias force the Palestinians to leave.

1948 - Palestinians must leave Jaffa escorted by a Haganah jeep



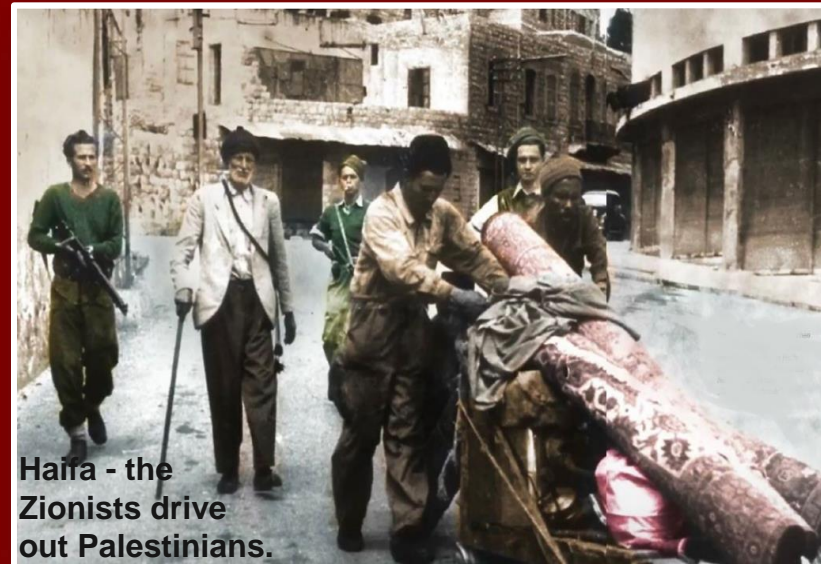
The expulsion of the Palestinians

77



1947
-
1949

Note the Haganah jeeps



Haifa - the Zionists drive out Palestinians.



1947
Ship
Exodus



Haifa, 2 January 1948

**Hebrew immigrants are arriving:
the Palestinians have to abandon
their homes and leave.** 78

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Palestinian_exodus



**Almost only women and children. Men were imprisoned or
killed.**



PALESTINE

14 - 15 mai 1948

End of the British mandate.

Coming into force of the UN resolution 181.

Declaration of the State of Israel.

Beginning of the I. Arab-Israeli war.

By that time, some 220'000 Palestinians had already been driven out and many had been killed.



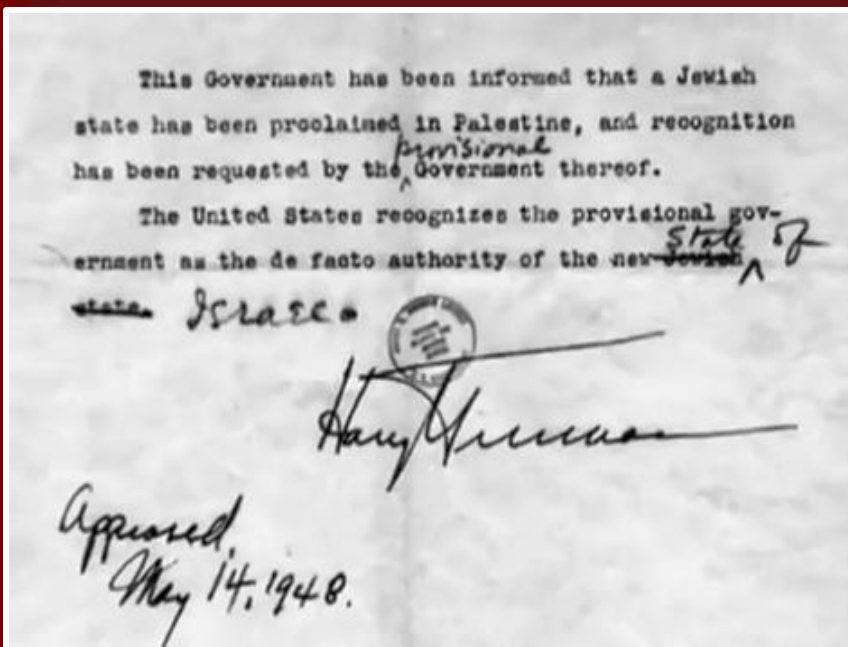
May 14th, 1948 The State of Israel declaration



Ben Gurion rejects the truce request by the UN and declares unilaterally the State of Israel

(The Palestinians, sponsored by Egypt, declared the State of Palestine in 1950 in Gaza. Only Arab states, without Transjordan, recognized the existence of the State of Palestine.)

80



The first
Israeli
cabinet
with Ben
Gurion.
1. May
1949



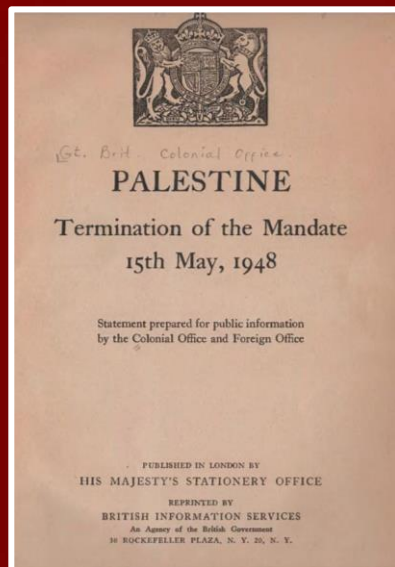
The
immediate
recognition
of Israel by
the USA



The last British troops are concentrated in the harbour



The British load their troops and equipment onto the ships



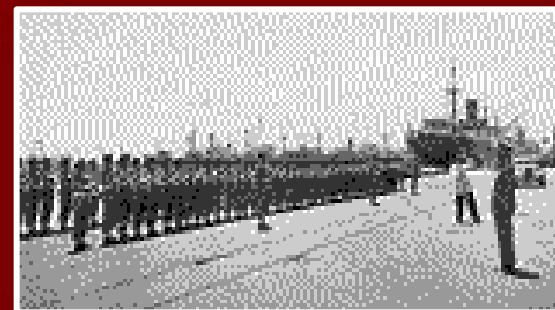
May 15th, 1948 Official end of the British mandate

Photo : June 1948

Departure of the remaining British troops from the harbour of Haifa



The departure of the last British commissioner



The last parade



The last lowering of the flag

The sad departure to England





1948

The Kings of Saudi Arabia and Egypt inspect the Egyptian military forces before the war begins



Egypt



Lebanon



Syria



Transjordan



Iraq

15 May 1948
Beginning of the
First Arab-Israeli
war

(in reality it is
the second one)



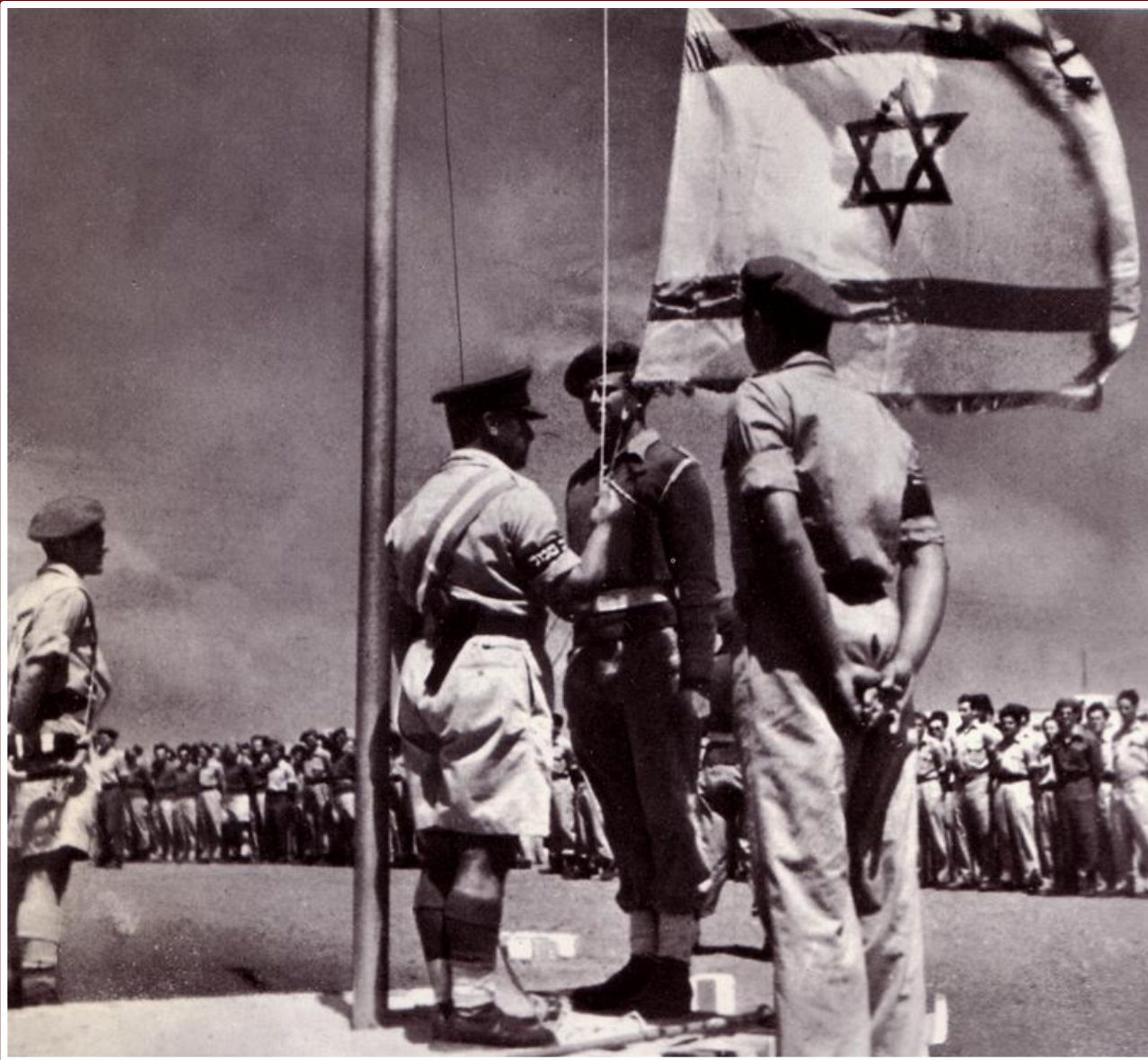
Israel

82



The Arab columns enter Palestine





**June 28th
1948**

**The Zionist
militias
Haganah,
Irgun and
Lehi become
the official
army of
Israel:
Tzahal**





November 1948
The Israel infantry
moves to the front



1948 First Arab - Israel war.

The Israeli defence forces
repel the Arab armies and
ignore the armistices
declared by the UN

The Israelis occupy
Palestinian cities
and villages.

84



March 1949 Conquest of
Um Rashrash (today Eilat)

October 1948 - The Israeli infantry
attack the Egyptian positions
in the Negev



Bir al-Sabi'e (Beer
Sheva) October 1948



al-Tantura, about 1950 - the village is uninhabited. Today the village is a "kibbutz beach resort" called Nahsholim.



The Palestinians are forced to dig their own mass grave.



The al-Tantura massacre 22-23 May 1948

85

About 200-250 men were forcibly taken to beach and cemetery where they were killed and buried.



Women and children are forced to leave forever.





Zionist militias arrest all
Palestinian men

July 1948 - al Ramla



The Palestinians men are locked up
in a makeshift concentration camp

The Israelis killed or expelled approximately 50-70,000 inhabitants of Lydda and al-Ramla



Palestinian women and children
are grouped together

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Palestinian_exodus_from_Lydda_and_Ramle



The Palestinians are taken by bus to areas
controlled by the Arab legion.



Ruins of Lydda after the Zionist attack.

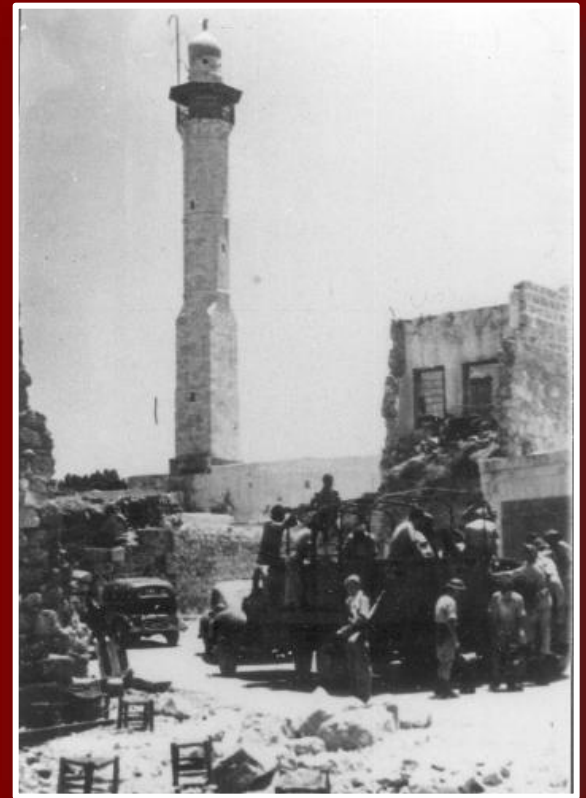
Zionist militias bombed the Lydda Mosque. 176 Palestinian civilians who had taken refuge inside died there.

**July
1948
Lydda**

Operation Dani - The Zionists drove out most of Lydda's 22,000 inhabitants and killed 250 people.



Hunt for Palestinian civilians.



Lydda's surviving civilians are grouped together

The march of death: 500 Palestinian civilians from Lydda died after being chased away from their homes by the Zionists





Note the jeeps

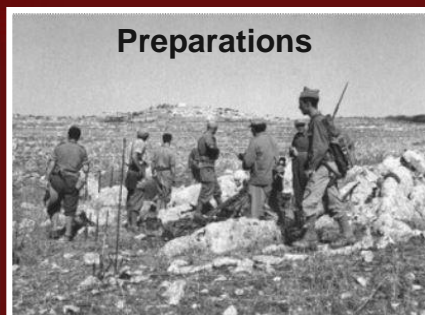
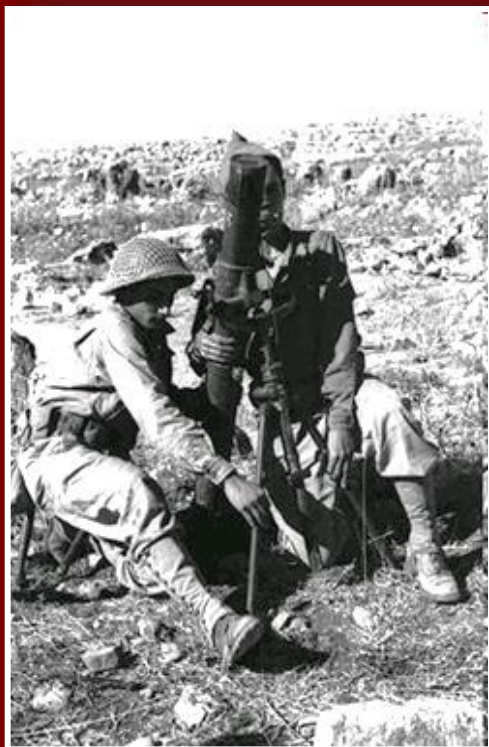
The attack on the village

Safsaf

The murderers



October 28th 1948 The Zionist army entered the Palestinian village of Safsaf and killed about 60 Palestinian men. The population was driven out and the village was destroyed. Today it is home to the kibbutz Moshav Safsufa. 88



Preparations



After the massacre the village is left empty



**Occupation
of Al Falluja**



Grouping of civilian men

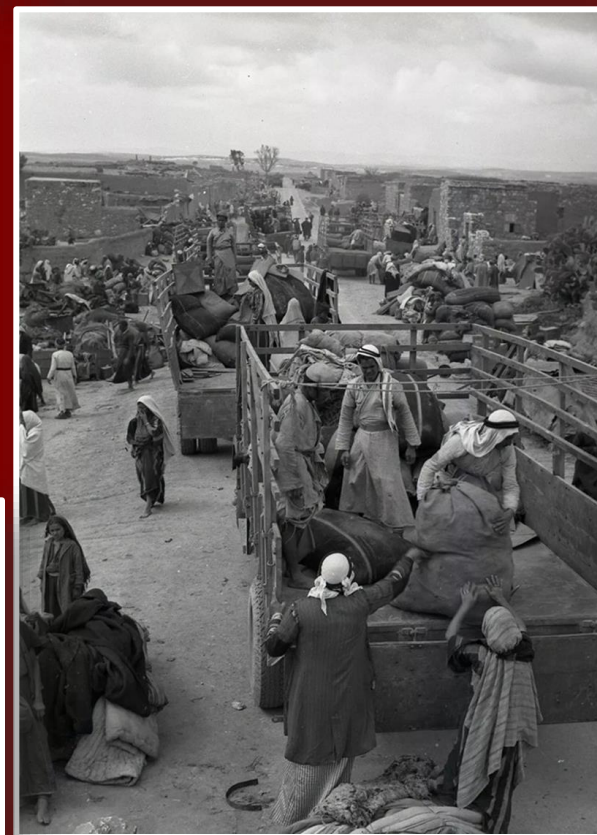
Towards exile



1948-1949

**In contravention of
agreements with Egypt,
Israeli troops force the
inhabitants to leave.**

**Al-Faluja / Iraq
al-Manshiya**





Zionist immigrants arriving in masse.

1948 - 1949



Palestinians are expelled by the Zionists and have to leave everything behind.



Depopulated village of al-Yahudyya, October 1, 1948





Escape from Haifa, April 1948



Palestinians escaping



The arrival point : in the desert

1948 - 1949
The Nakba
(the catastrophe)

forced departure

91



Haganah jeep

The Nakba

(the disaster)

In 1948 - 1949 the Zionists destroyed approximately 500 Palestinian villages and townships, expelled around 800'000 people and killed about 15,000 people. For Palestinians this is the Nakba.



Year 2000 : « Look, my house was there »

After 1967, 10 more refugee camps were created and many refugees who had been placed in the West Bank had to take refuge in other camps, several of them abroad.

Mediterranean Sea



The refugee camps in 1948-1949

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakba>

1948 - 1949

The first big wave of Palestinian refugees: about 850'000 people.

**For the Palestinians this is the NAKBA
(the catastrophe)**

93

**60'000 of them had
already lost
everything
between 1920 and
1948**

**At the same time
hundreds of
thousand of Jews
moved to Israel
from other Arab
countries**

The exodus routes



Palestinian refugees are installed in makeshift camps set up by the Red Cross

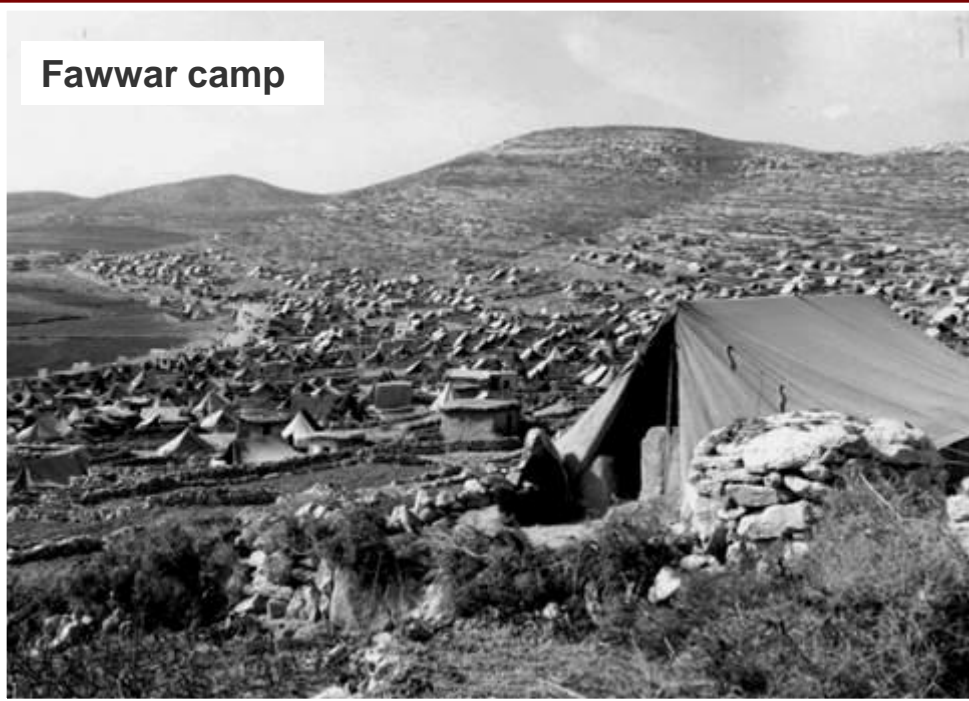


1952 - Nahr El-Bared (Tripoli) / Lebanon: the first Palestinian refugee camp



1948 - Palestinian refugee camp

Fawwar camp

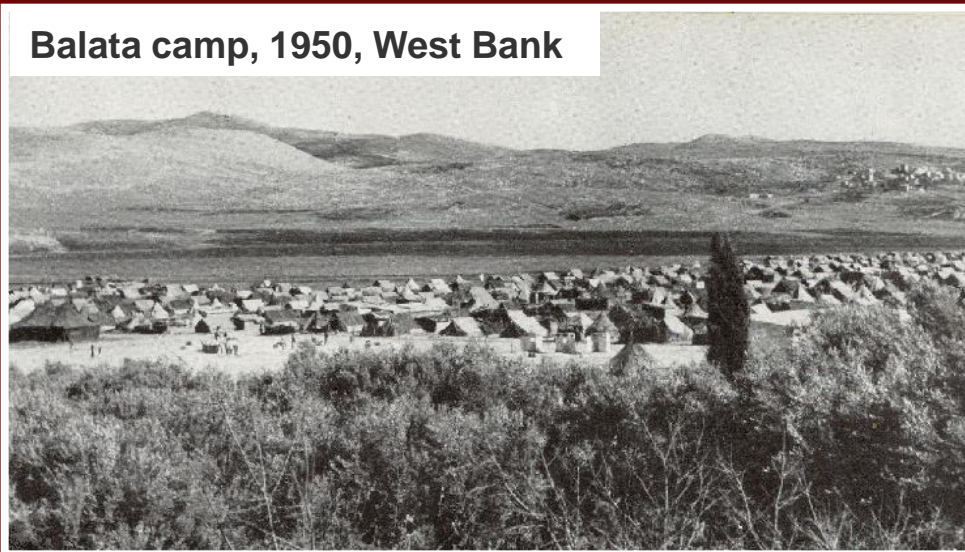


Some refugees arrive in Jordan

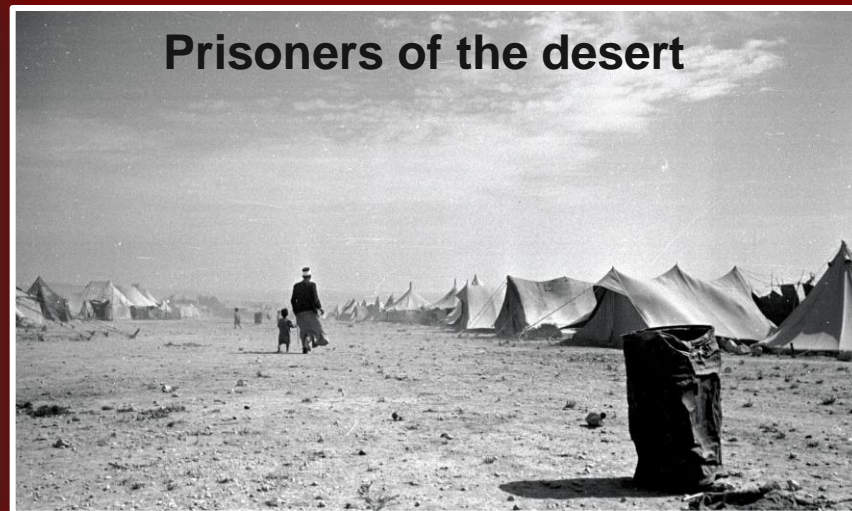
**1948 - The camps for
Palestinian refugees**

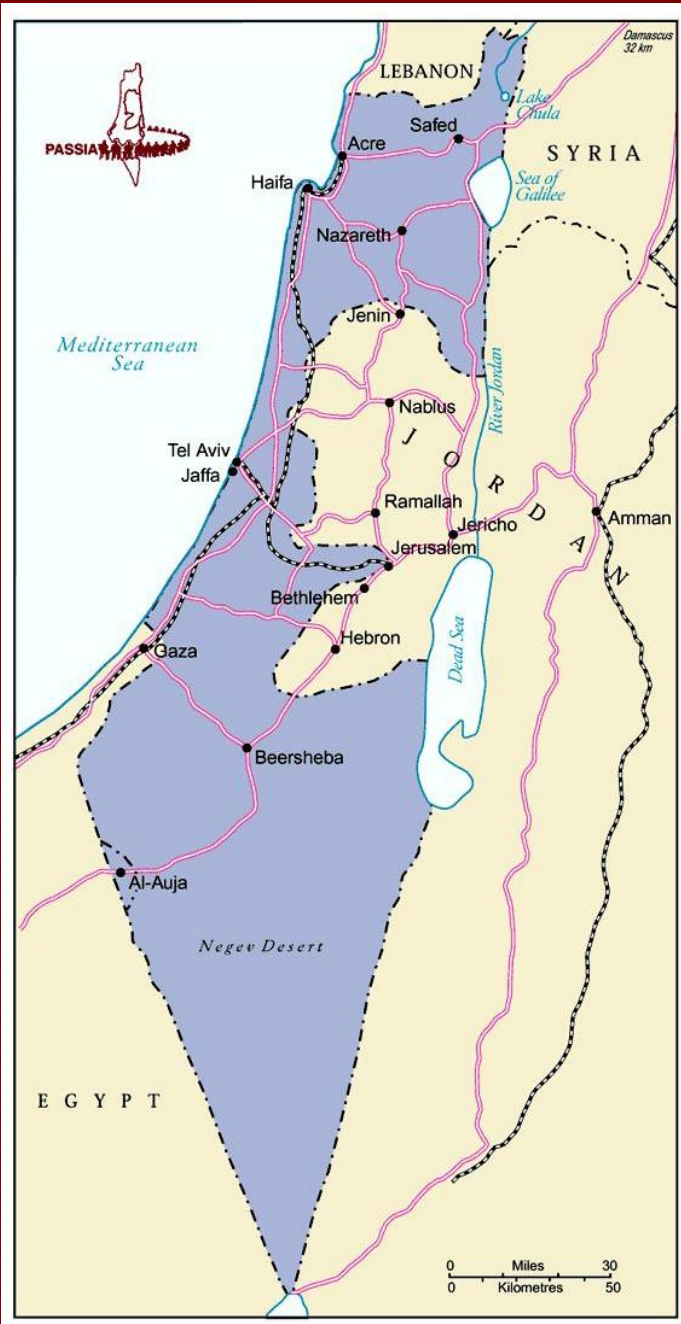
96

Balata camp, 1950, West Bank



Prisoners of the desert





The map of the armistice

Negotiation table



97

July 1949 - In Rhodes the negotiations between the belligerents ended with the «Armistices of Rhodes»

Signing of the armistice between Egypt and Israel





Armistice line
(green line)

June 1949

**The situation
at the end of the
First Arab-Israeli war**

(Armistices of Rhodes)





Israel was permitted to join the United Nations on three conditions:

- 1 - The Status of Jerusalem would not be altered (Israel modified it by annexing Jerusalem and making it its capital).
- 2 - The Palestinians would be permitted to return.
- 3 - The partition agreement would become the final borders (instead Israel occupied large areas assigned to the Arab state).

With the admission to the United Nations (resolution 273 of the General Assembly of 11 May 1949) Israel committed itself to respect also the resolution 194 which sanctions the right of return of the Palestinian refugees.

However, contrary to what he promised, Israel did everything to prevent the return of Palestinian refugees and to confiscate their property.





In contrast with UN Resolution 194 and 242, Israel forbids and prevents the re-entry of the refugees.

The Zionists prevent Palestinians from returning to their homes.



**1949 The Israelis transferring
Jews from Yemen to Israel**

**Operation
Magic
carpet**

**Operation
Solomon:
the Israelis
transfer
Jews
from
Ethiopia
to Israel**



Jewish immigration to Palestine / Israel

**In 1949 and in the
following years a lot of
Jews emigrated to Israel
from Arab countries.**

**1985
Arrival of
the falascià
of Ethiopia**

**2020
Arrival of
ethiopean
Jew**

Land kissing or land stealing? 101





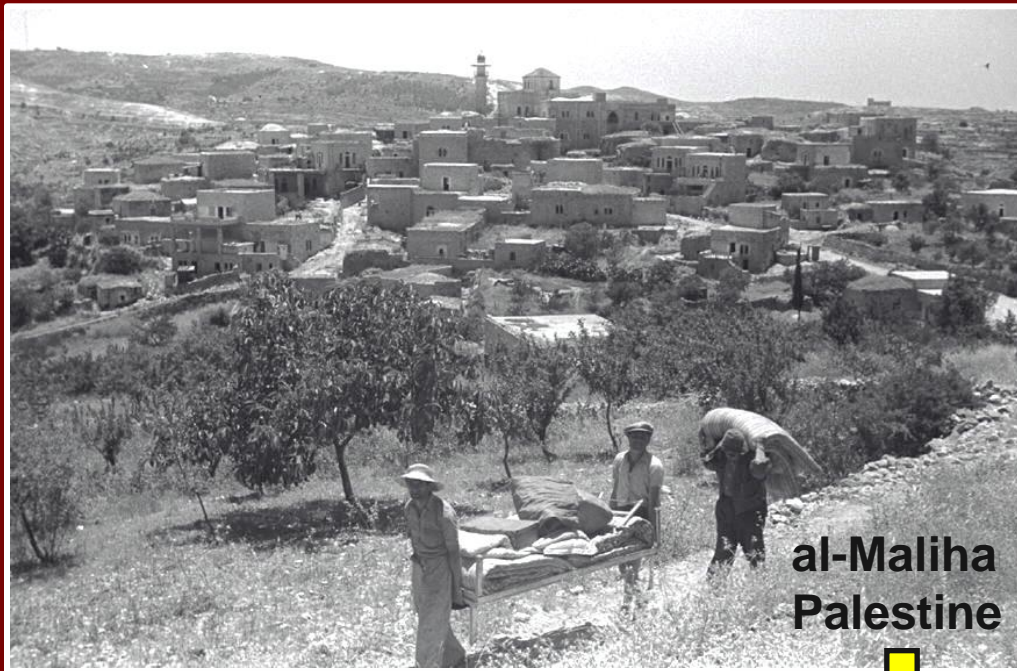
Jewish immigrants get possession of the properties stolen from Palestinians

1949

102



Beit Dajan, 1948



**al-Maliha
Palestine**

**The village of al-Maliha,
district of Jerusalem, after
expulsion of the inhabitants
occurred on
July 14, 1948.**

In the foreground, some Zionist settlers
looting Palestinian homes.

Today the village of al-Maliha is called
Malha and is inhabited by Zionist settlers.

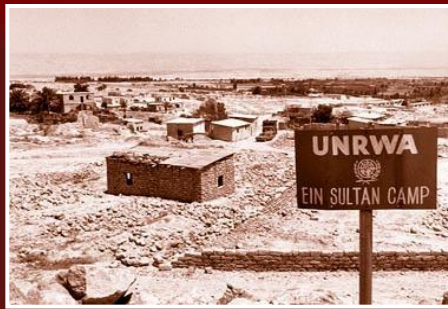


**The
minaret
remained**

103

Malha, Israel



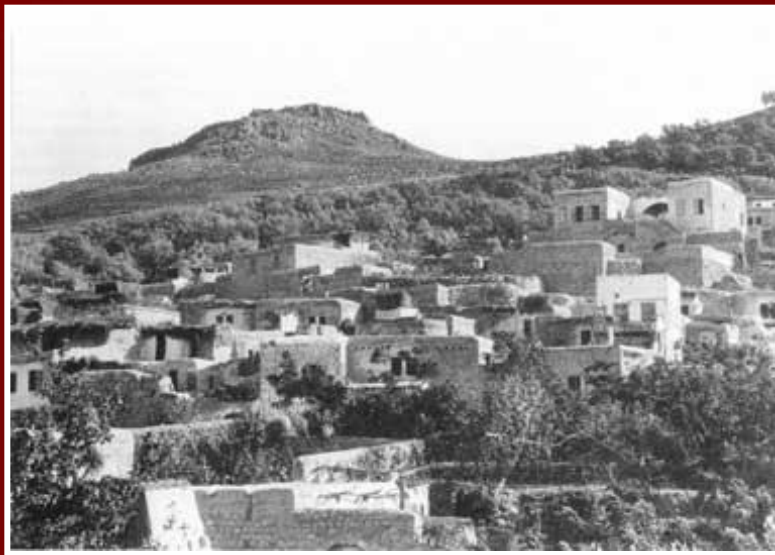


**1949 - The UNO
creates the UNRWA,
the UN relief and
work agency for
Palestine refugees**

**The UNRWA officially begins its
activity on June 1st 1950**

104





The village of Hittin 1934

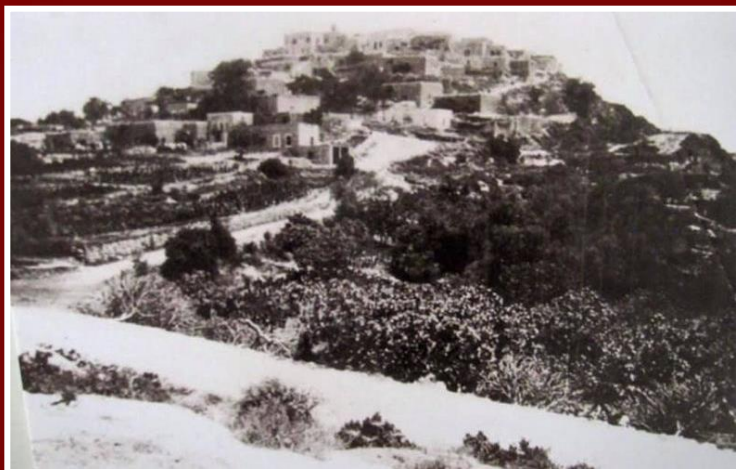
July 16–17, 1948, violating the promises, all the inhabitants of the village of Hittin were evacuated.



Only the minaret of Hittin is left

The destruction of Palestinian villages continues

105

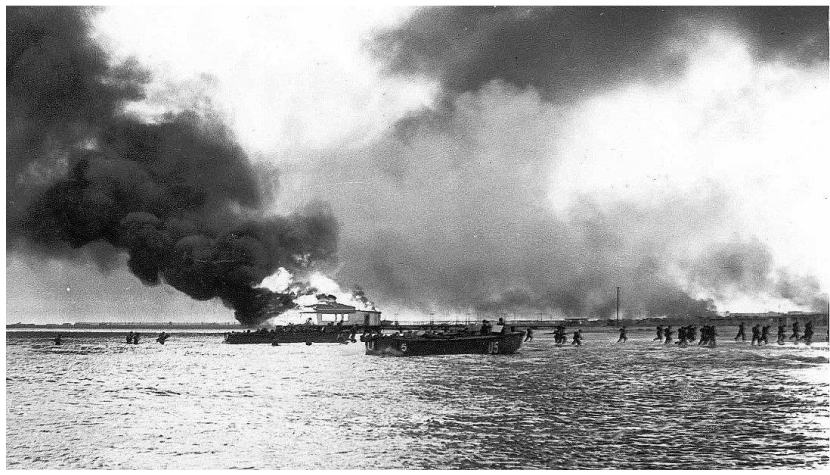


The village of Iqrit in the 1930s

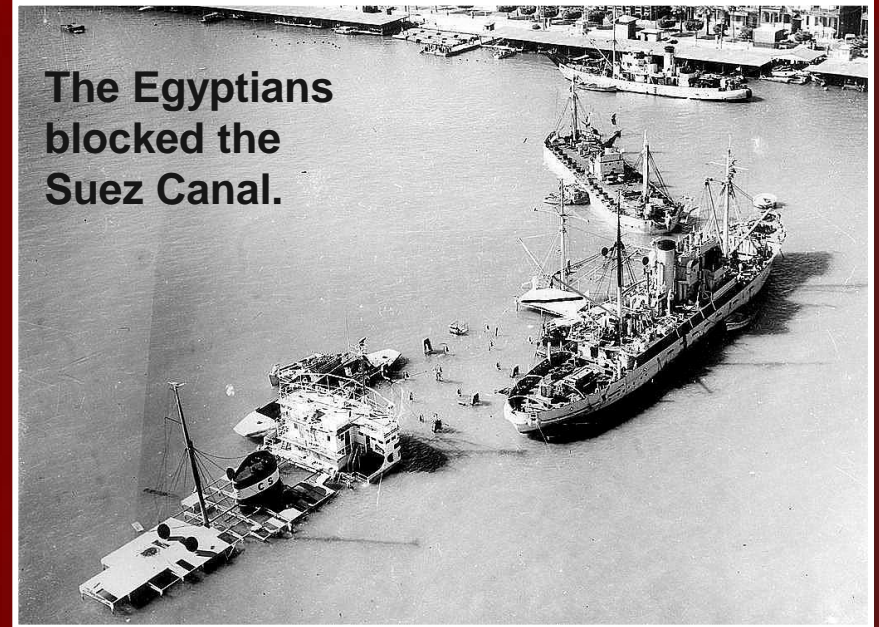
The Christian Palestinian village of Iqrit (on the border with Lebanon) was destroyed by the Israelis on Christmas day in **1951**. The mukhtar of this Christian community was forced to assist the destruction of his village.



Only the church of Iqrit is left



November 5, 1956 - British commandos attack Port Said.



The Egyptians blocked the Suez Canal.

The November 1956 war

106

The UK, France and Israel attack Nasser's Egypt, for having nationalized the Suez canal.



The
President
Gamal
Nasser





13 november 1974
UN General Assembly.

Yasser Arafat 1929 - 2004

Charismatique dirigeant palestinien

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yasser_Arafat

107



Hebron 1997



1950 - 1970 The Palestinian resistance

108

For Israel they are «terrorists».



76. Home of a teacher in Qibya who was murdered with his family in the massacre perpetrated by Ariel Sharon and Israeli Commando Unit 101 in October 1953.

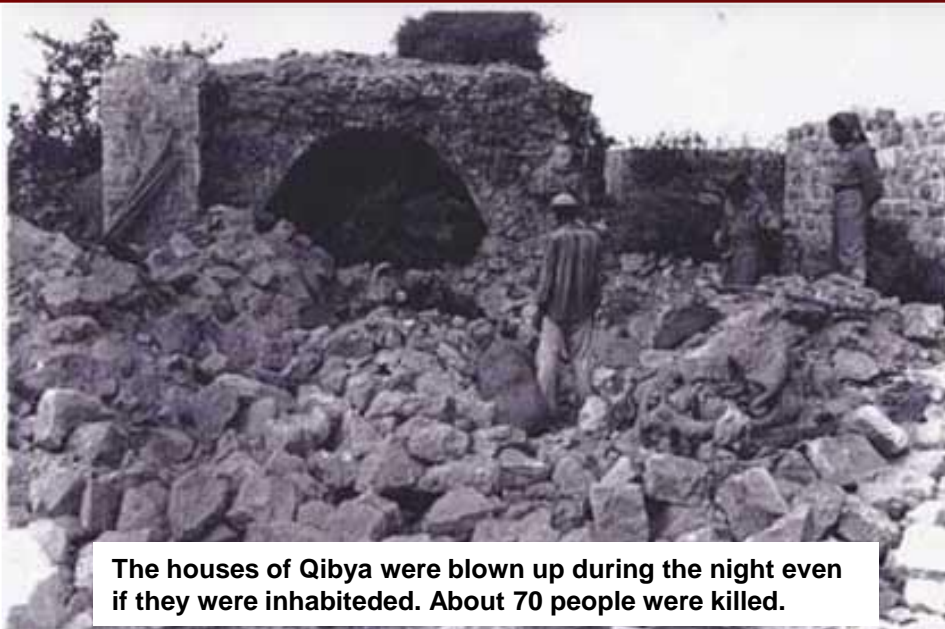


Members of barbaric Unit 101

The Israel bloody retaliatory acts

109

Photo : the massacre of Qibya, West Bank – 14-15 October 1953. An attack by the Israeli commando Unit 101 led by Ariel Sharon.



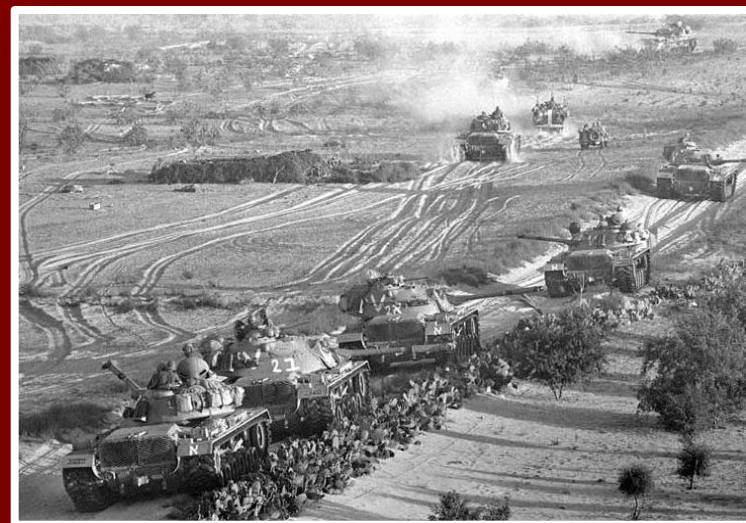
The houses of Qibya were blown up during the night even if they were inhabited. About 70 people were killed.



77. Victims of Qibya massacre, October 1953, in raid by Israeli Commando Unit led by Ariel Sharon.



1967 Six Days' War



Israel attacks with anticipation the Arab States and occupies the Sinai, the West Bank with East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and part of the Golan Heights.

Many Palestinians are expelled by the Israelis and have to escape to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and other countries.

Nasser's dream





Column of Palestinian refugees

1967
Second great wave
of Palestinian refugees
(NAKSA)

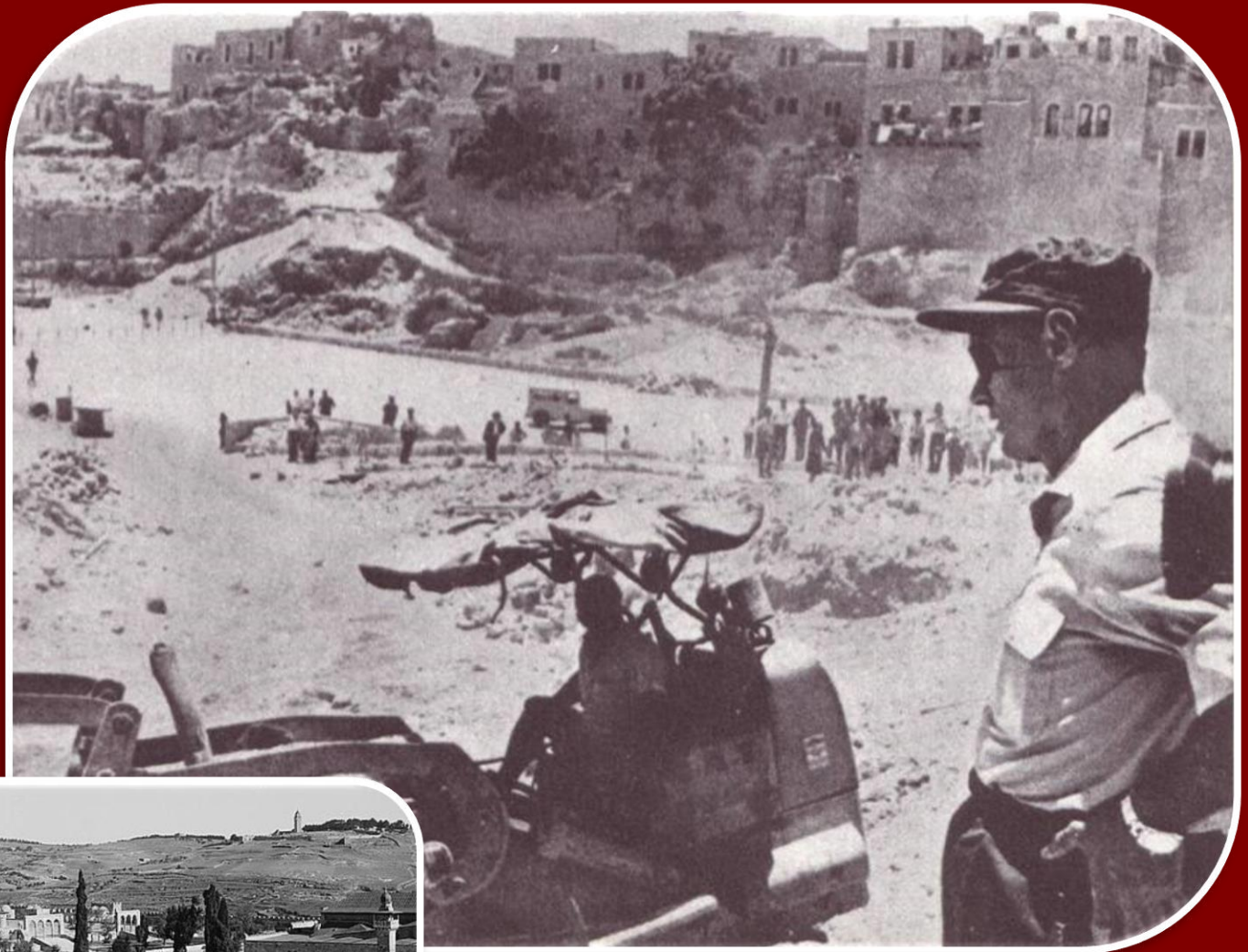
111

Photo : escaping to Jordan, Palestinian refugees have to abandon their homes and cross the Jordan river on the half destroyed Allenby bridge.

Demolitions

1967

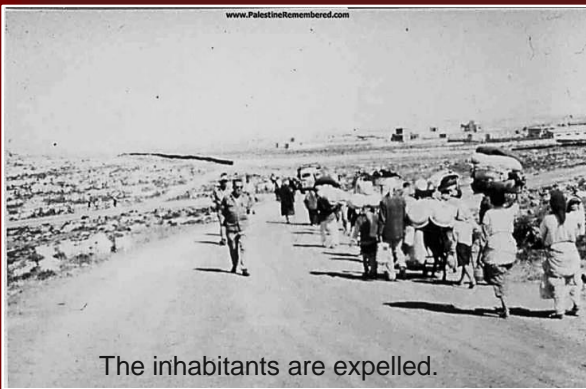
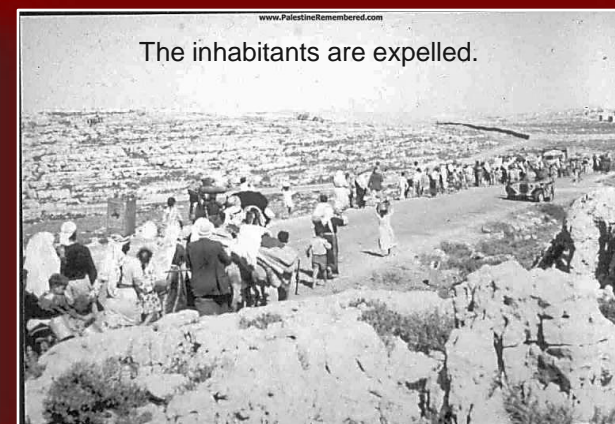
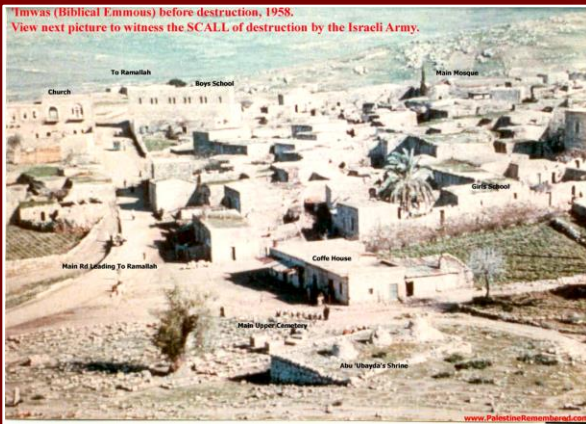
General Dayan looks at the demolition works of the Arab quarter al-Mugariba in East Jerusalem, just seized by his troops. All this to create a square in front of the Wailing Wall.



The Arab quarter
al-Mugariba in 1900
with Wailing Wall

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moroccan_Quarter

Imwas (Biblical Emmaus) before destruction, 1958.
View next picture to witness the SCALL of destruction by the Israeli Army.



1967 - The destruction of Palestinian villages continues

113

The Palestinian village of Emmaus (Imwas, district of al-Ramla) and two other nearby villages were destroyed and the inhabitants were driven out: in their place today is the Canada Park. This only to allow the Israelis to have picnics in a park.





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Resolution_242

With **resolution 242** of November 22, 1967 the UNO orders Israel to withdraw from the militarily conquered territories (as this kind of occupation is contrary to Chapter 4 of the UN Charter)

In response, Israel intensifies its campaign of confiscation of Palestinian land and colonization of Palestinian and Syrian territories occupied after the 1967 war.

Furthermore in the Palestinian territories Israel exerts strong repression of the native population.

At the UN Security Council the USA systematically uses their veto to inhibit every resolution unfavorable to Israel.



Golan

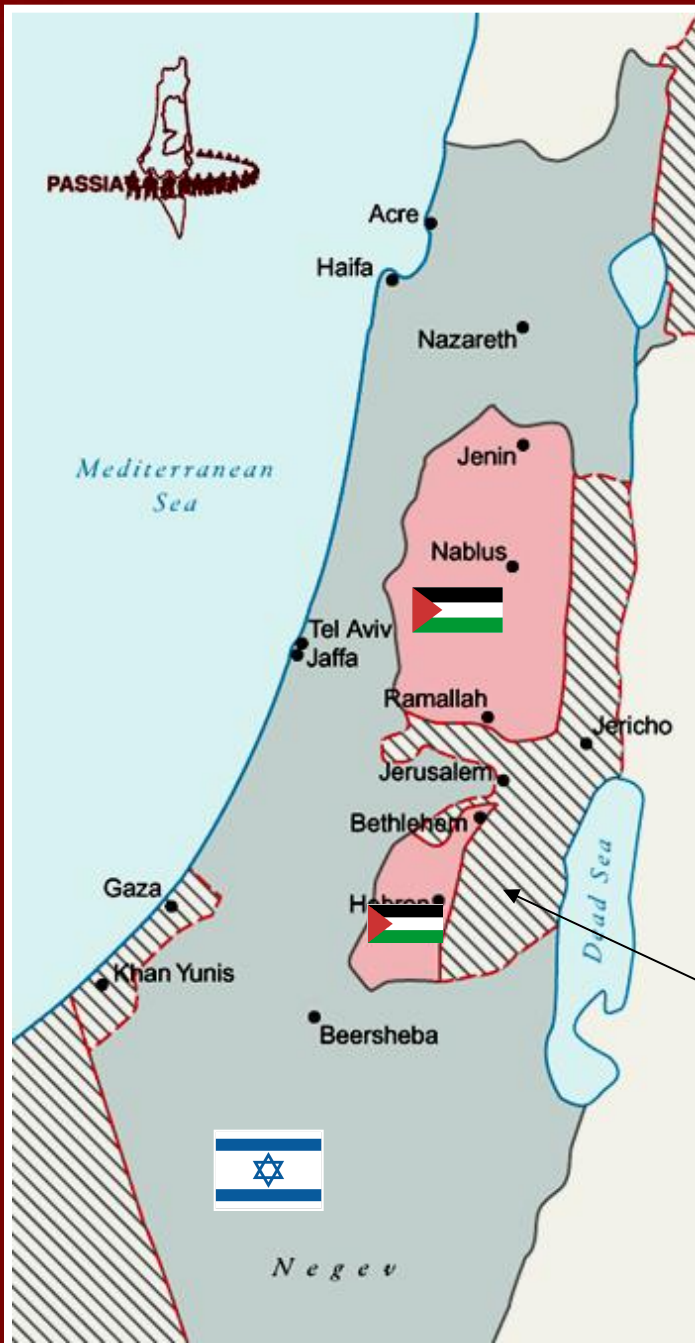
**The colonisation of
the territories
occupied during
the 6 days war**

**July 1967
The Israeli Allon plan**

For the confiscation and colonisation
of the occupied territories and
ghettoing of the Palestinian people.

In spite of the UN resolutions and the
international agreements, in the
following decades Israel will install its
settlers in the militarily conquered
territories.


Territories
that Israel
wants to
control as
described in
the Allon
plan





5



6



7



4



3



2

**Colonisation:
construction of
settlements in the
occupied territories.**

**Zionism is a form of
settlement colonialism.**

1

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_outpost



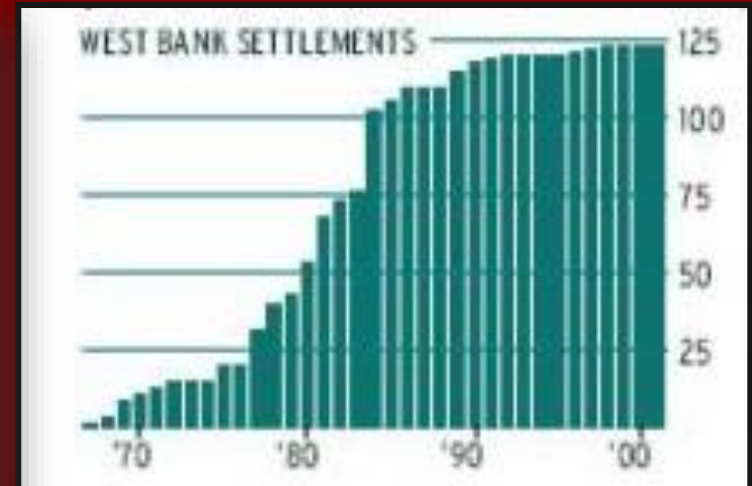
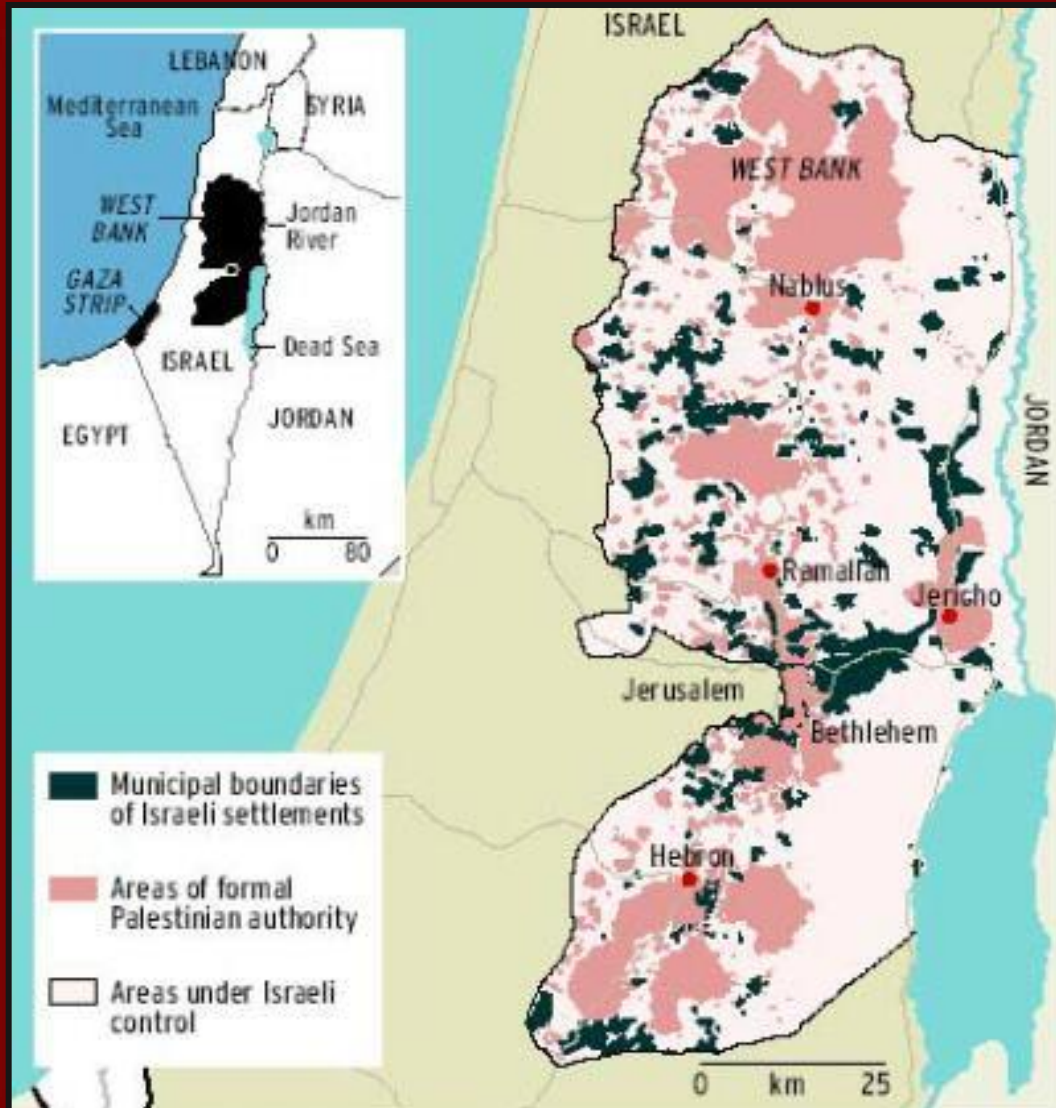
8



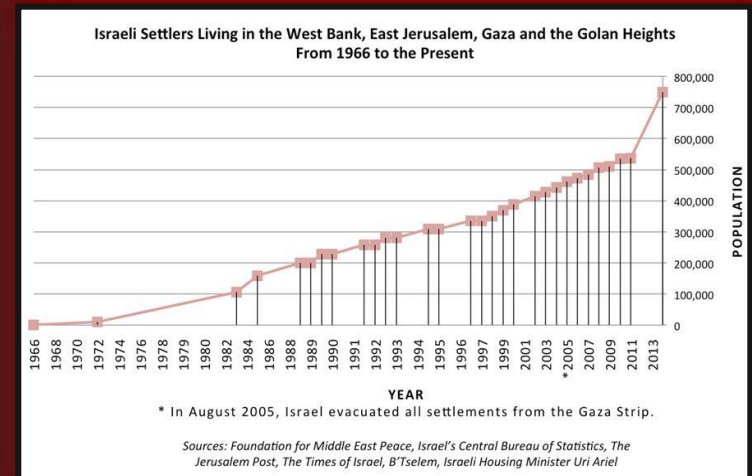
9



40'000 settlers live in the israeli settlement of Ariel

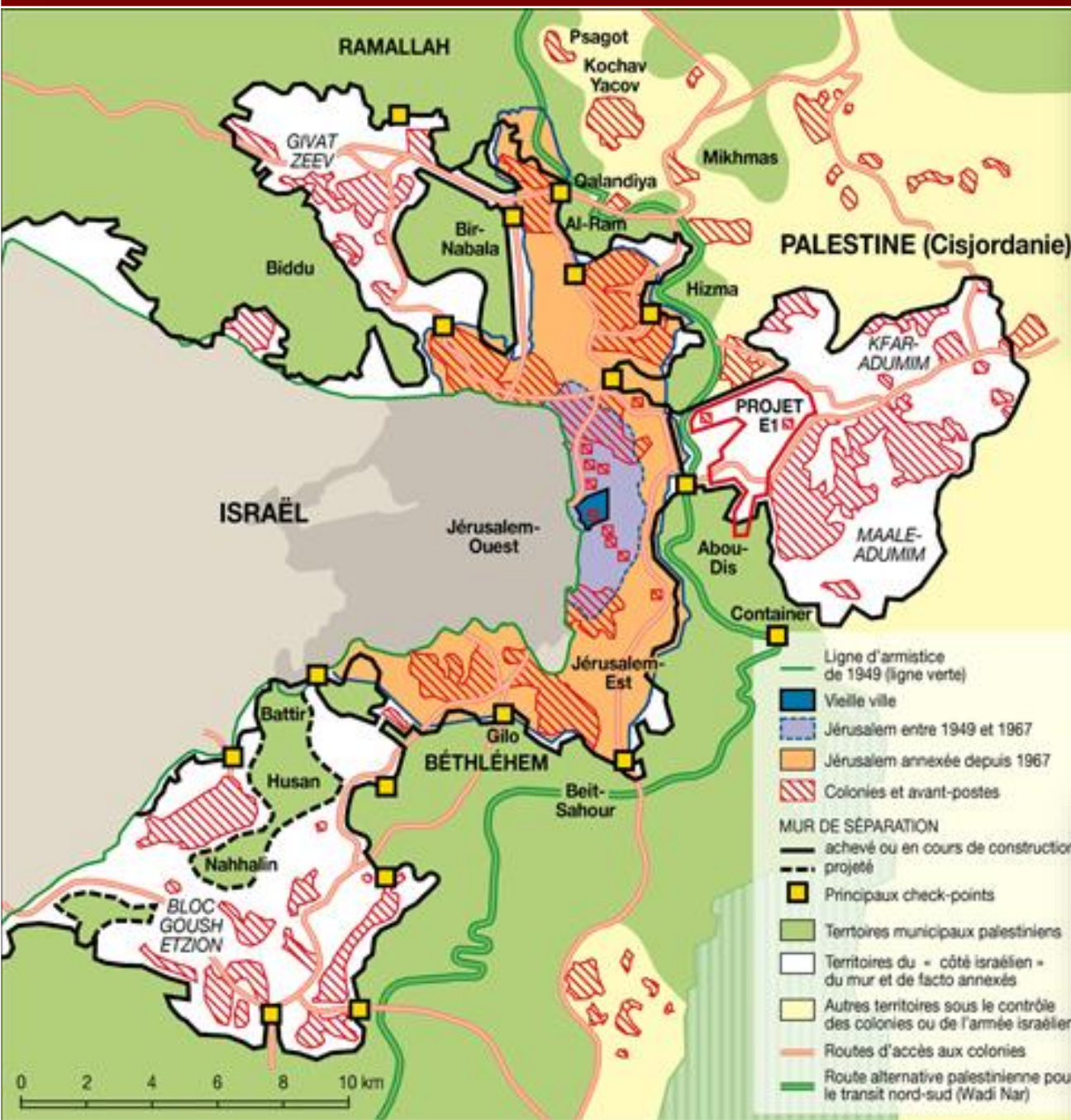


Settlements and settlers in the West Bank



Colonisation

After 1985 in the West Bank, the number of settlements did not increase but their expansion accelerated with immigration.



The new quarters of East Jerusalem for new Jewish immigrants.

COLONISATION
of West Jerusalem
is expanding...
eastwards.

Palestinians are excluded.

119





PEDESTRIAN
PASSAGE FOR
THE
PALESTINIANS

The Closed road in Abu Dis, East Jerusalem

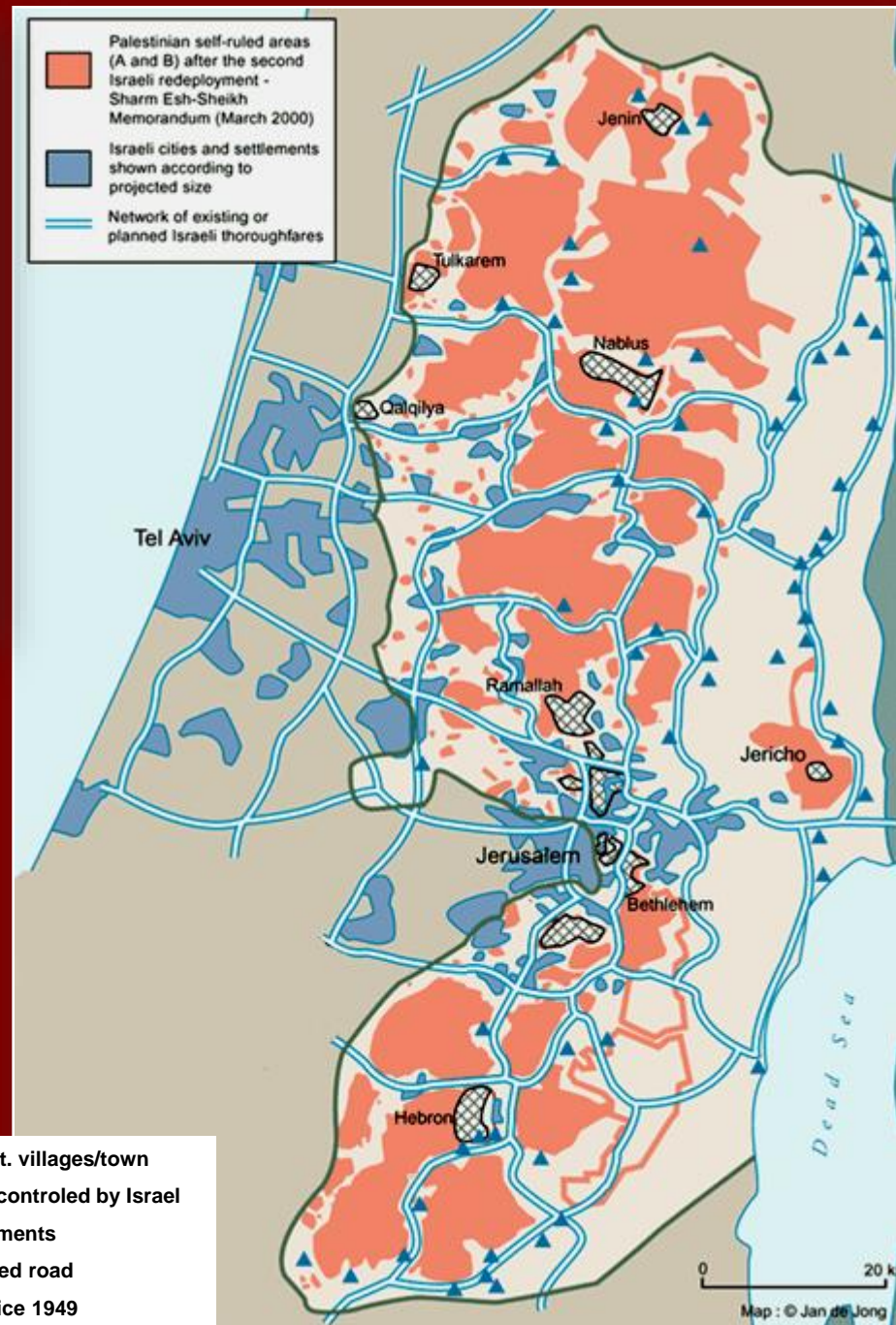


The roads reserved for Israeli settlers

The Palestinian occupied territories are cut into small pieces by uncrossable and supervised roads that connect Israeli settlements to the Israeli territory. Some of these roads are highways. All are built on Palestinian land.

121

Dark orange : Palest. villages/town
 Orange : territory controlled by Israel
 Blue : Israeli settlements
 Double line : Reserved road
 Green line : Armistice 1949





Hebron: getrennt

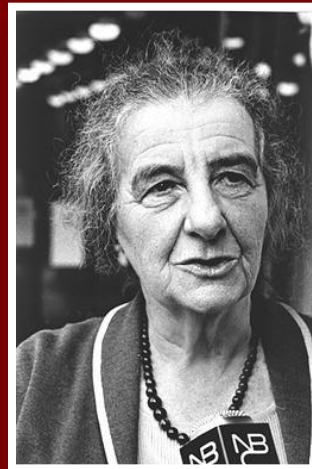
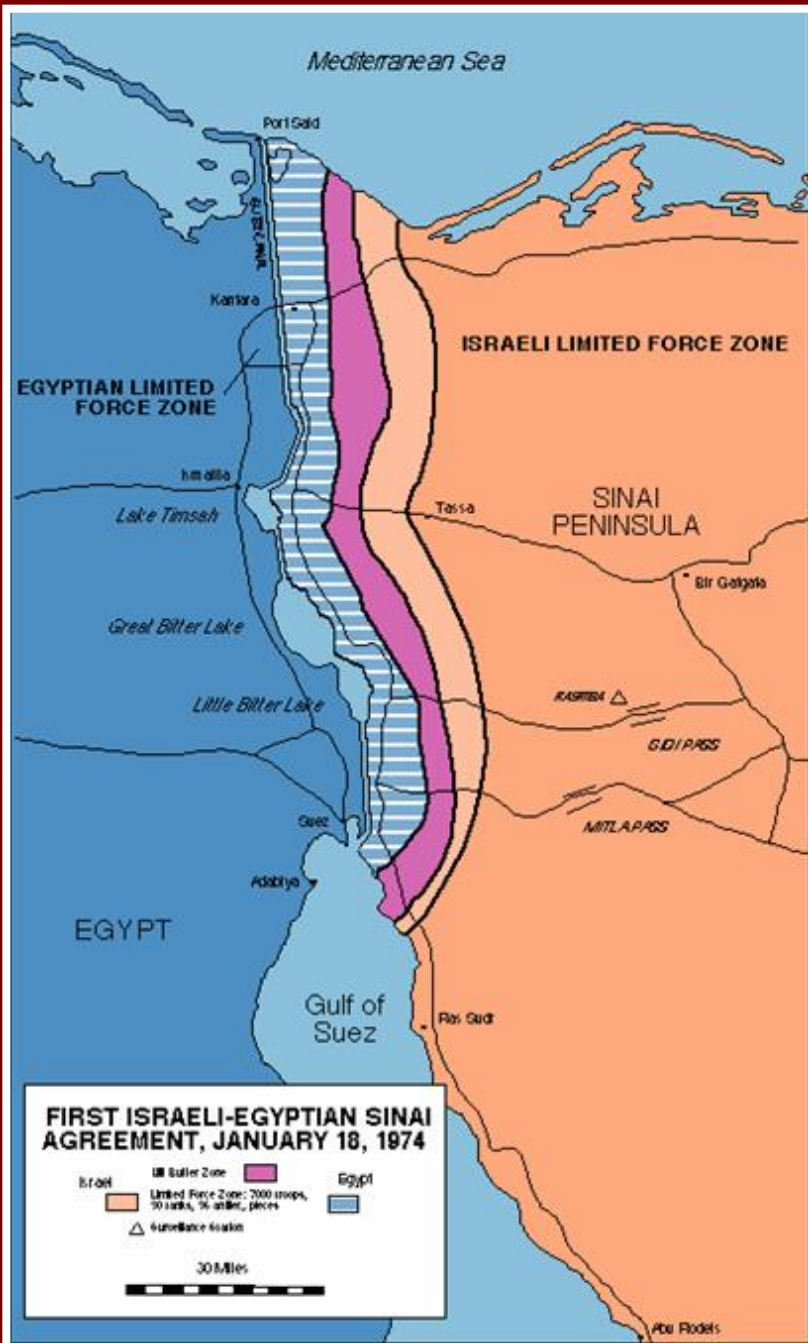


Highway 4370 in Jerusalem: Israelis on the right, Palestinians on the left with Checkpoint



Underpass for Palestinians





Golda Meir



The Egyptian president
Anwar El Sadat

1973 - Yom Kippur war

Egypt regains
a part of the Sinai.
The UN imposes an
armistice at Km 101.

At the same time
Israel repulses an
offensive from Syria
and occupies another
part of the Golan
heights.

January 1974

The Egyptian general
Gamas after having
negotiated an armistice
at Km 101 on the Sinai

123

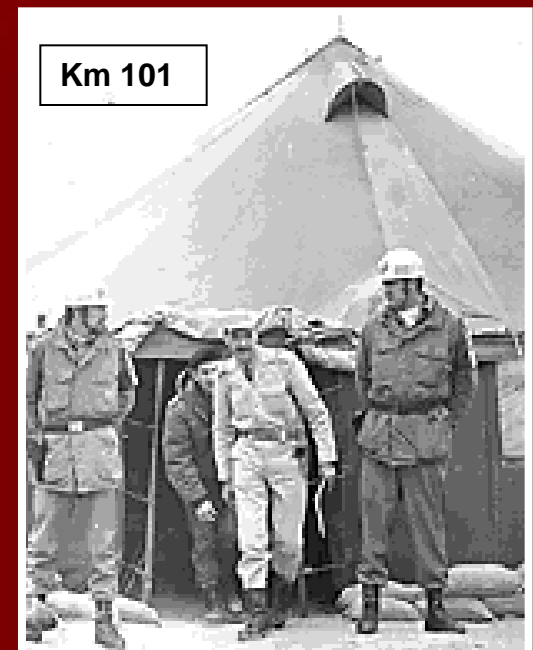




Photo : Sadat,
Carter, Begin

**1978 - Israel gives back the Sinai to Egypt in
exchange for peace and mutual acknowledgment.**

Situation 1983

Christian
Lebanese
militias

Syrian
Army

Beiruth

Israel Army

UN

Christian
militias under
Israel's control
(security strip)



1

1985 - 2000

Israel occupies
until the year
2000 a « security
strip » along the
Southern border
of Lebanon, in
Lebanese
territory.



1982 - 1985 Israel invades Lebanon

The Israeli forces killed over 20,000
Lebanese civilians and Palestinian
refugees. They leave in 1985 after
having caused huge destructions
and pillages specifically towards the
Palestinian refugees.

M.Begin
Prime
Minister
of Israel



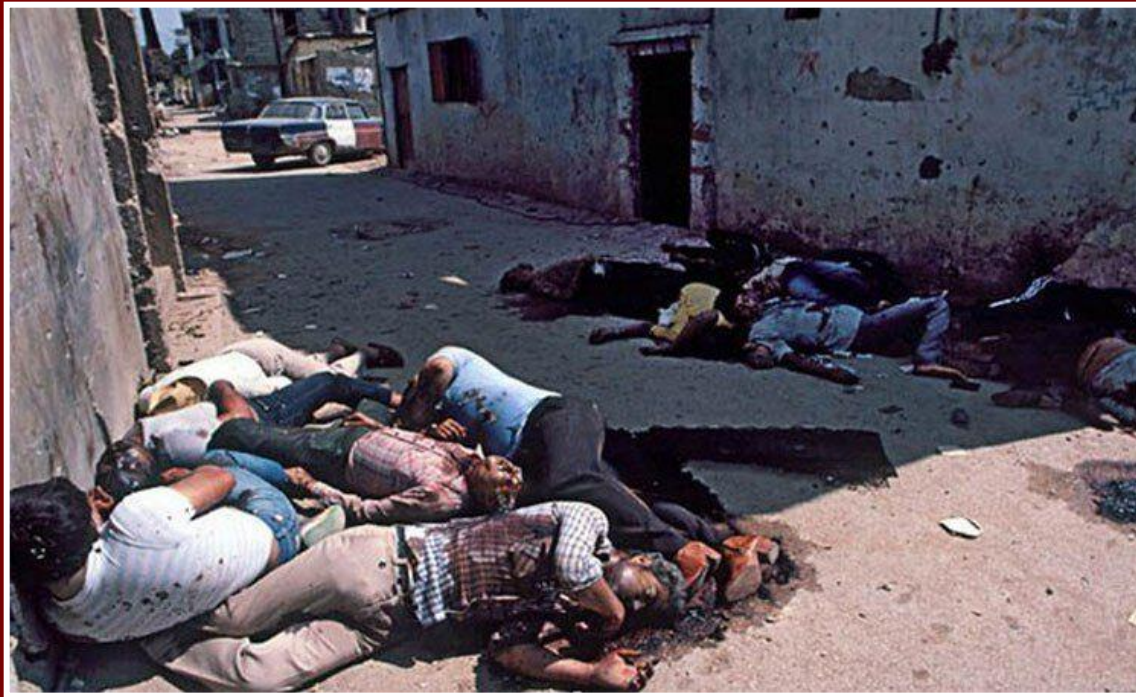
A.Sharon
Defense
Minister
of Israel

1982 – 1985
In Beirut the
Israeli forces
systematically
bomb the
areas
inhabited by
Palestinian
refugees



1982
Yasser
Arafat
and PLO
militiamen
leave
Lebanon
direction
Tunis.



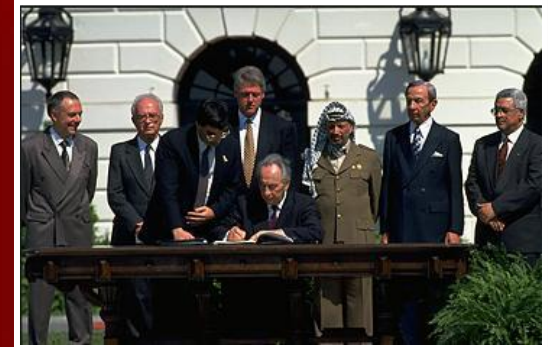
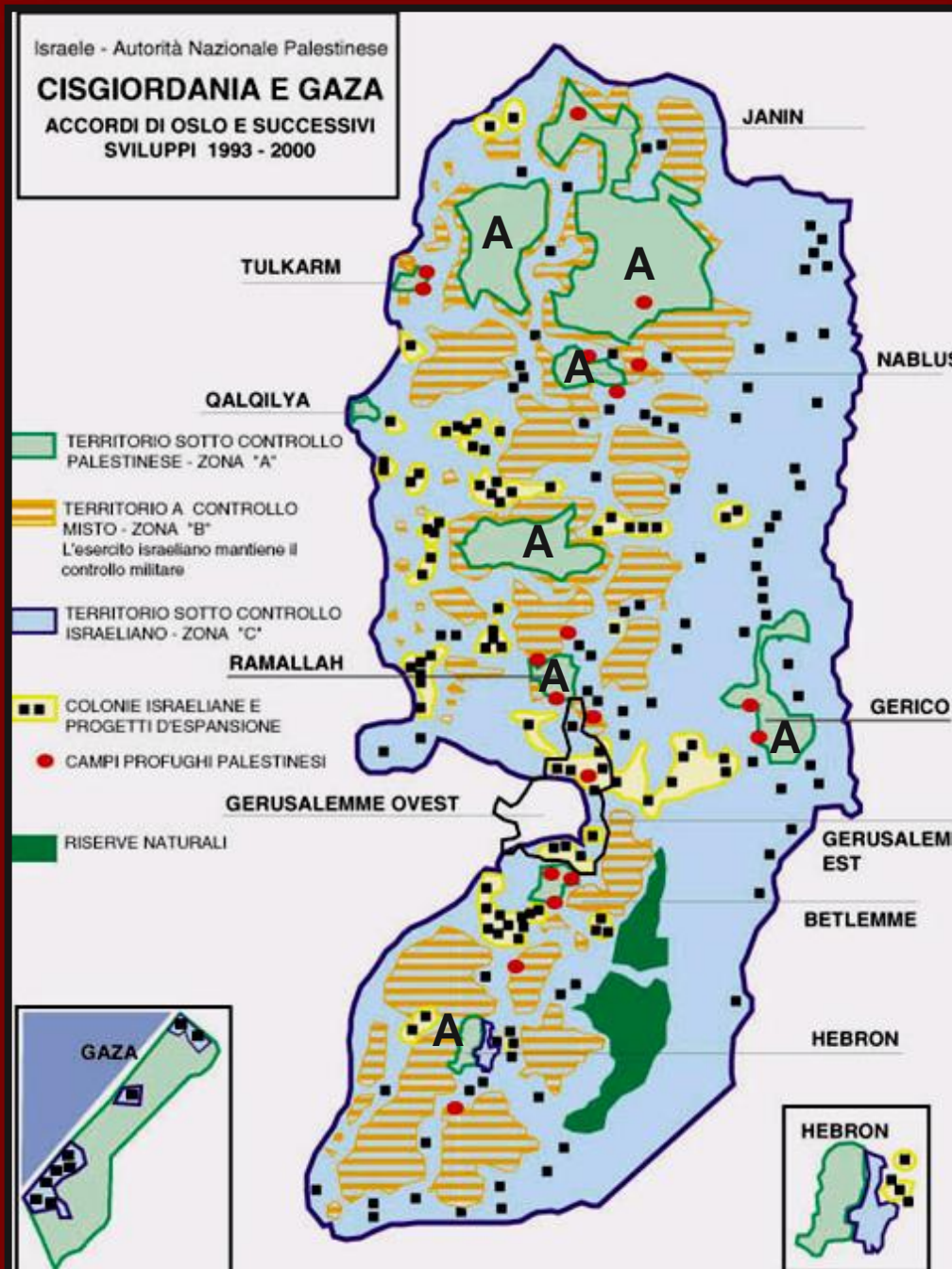


1982 Beirut Massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila

From 16 to 18 September, under the supervision of the Israeli army, the Christian militias massacred approximately 3500 Palestinian civilians. Ariel Sharon Israeli Defense Minister is held responsible for this massacre.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabra_and_Shatila_massacre





1993

First Oslo Accord
and following
developments

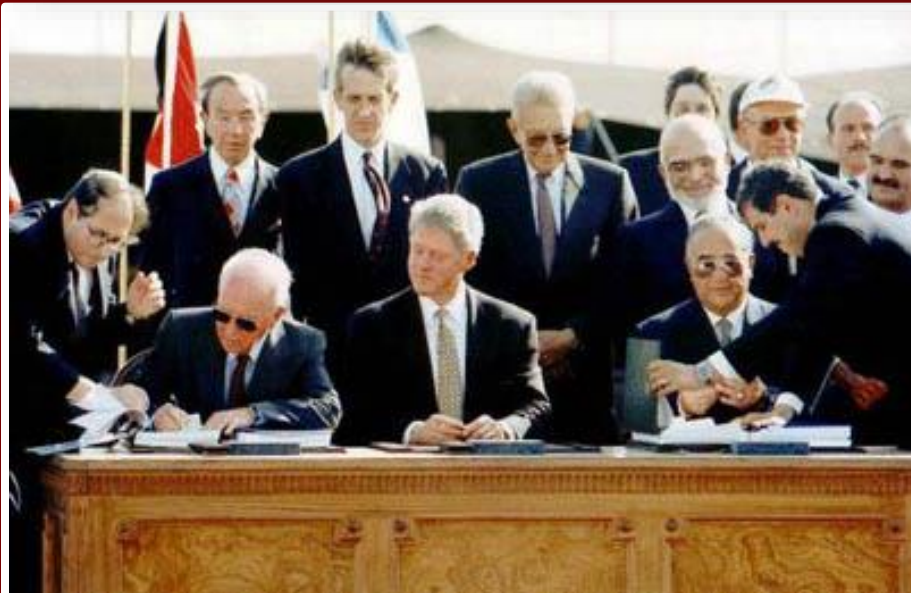


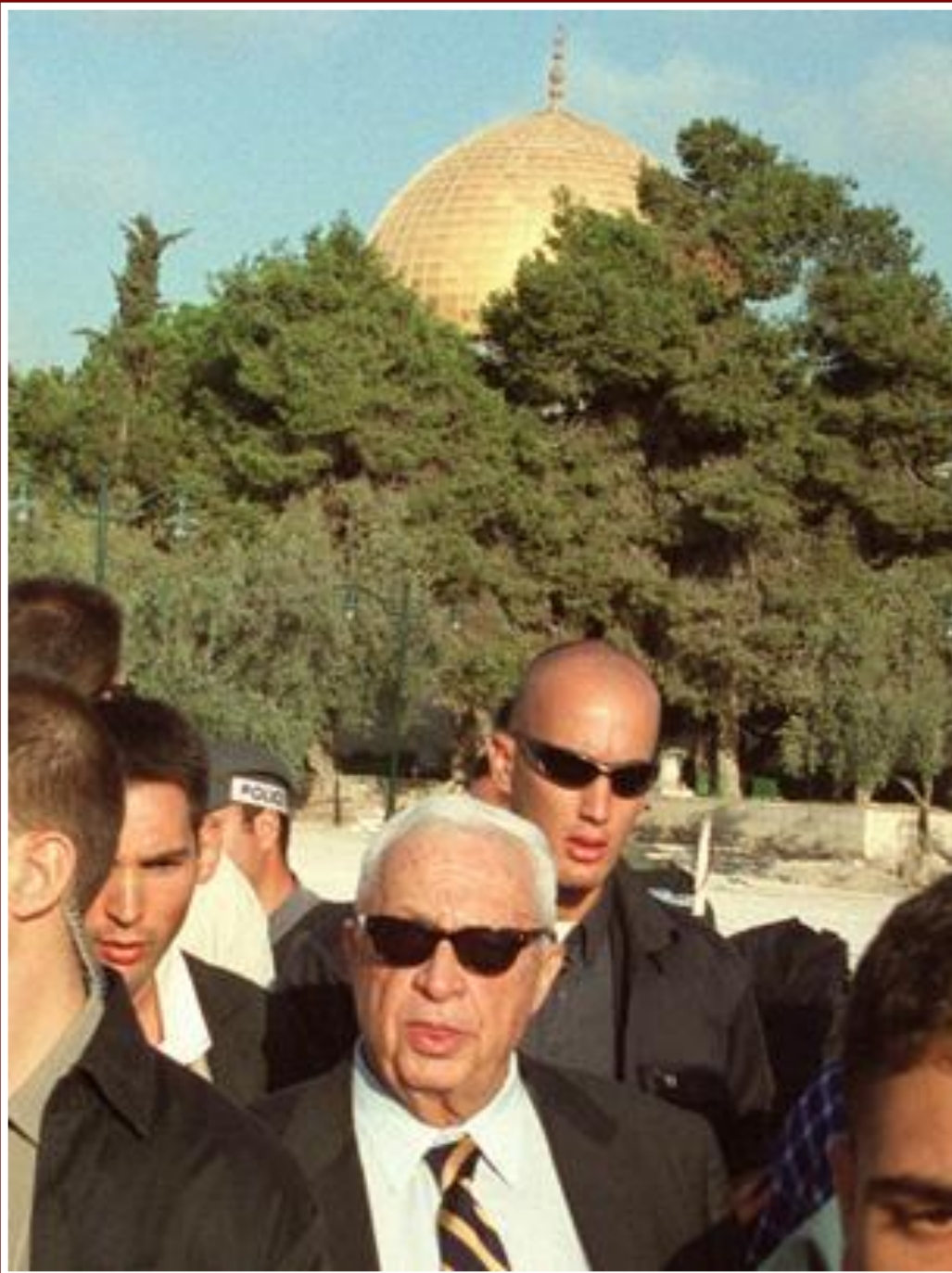
The peace agreement
has been sponsored by
the American president
Bill Clinton

1994 Peace between Israel and Jordan

128

The peace agreements made the
common exploitation of the water
resources along the border possible.





1987 - 1993 First intifada
2000 - Second intifada

September 28th Sharon's provocative visit to the Haram al-Sharif, the site of the Dome of the Rock and a holy site in Islam.

September 30th 2000

Israel represses in blood the Palestinian protest.

It's the start of the second Intifada : the resistance to the Israeli occupation.
«The peace agreements of Oslo are dead» (Sharon said).



Palestinian funeral

**Rafah 2004 : the
Palestinian victims**



INTIFADA



130

Since its beginning (Sept. 2000) the Israelis killed about 4000 Palestinians and injured about 30'000. About 1000 Israelis died and about 3000 were injured. Damage and destruction caused by the Israelis was enormous, the damage caused by the Palestinians was limited.



Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, was
killed by the Israelis in 2004

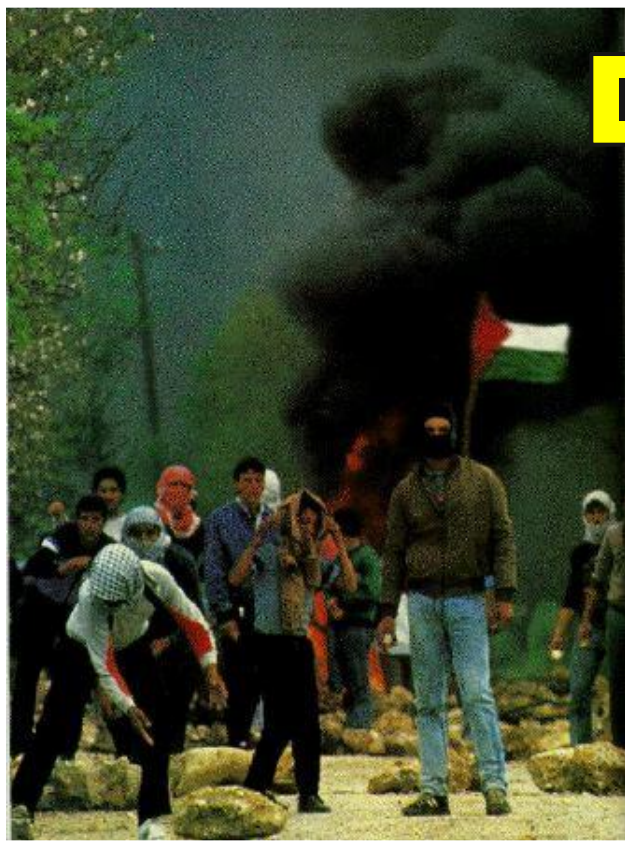


INTIFADA

Resistance

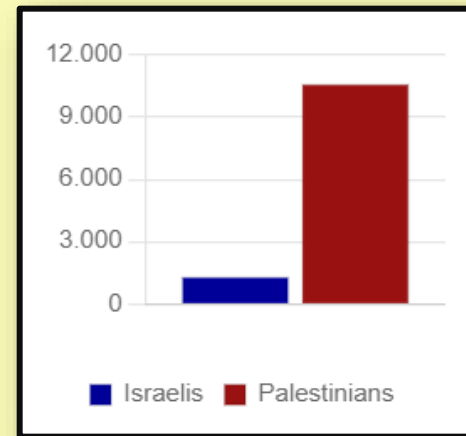
The martyrs

Palestinian Suicide attacks



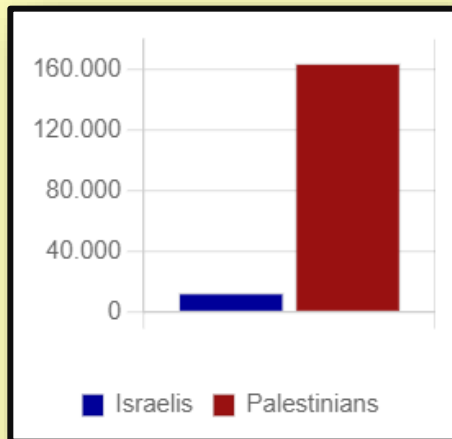


**Israeli and Palestinian Children Killed
September 2000 - 2023**

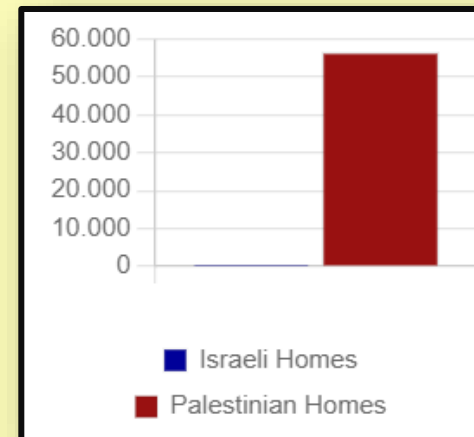


**Israeli and Palestinian Killed
September 2000 - 2023**

Casualties and damages

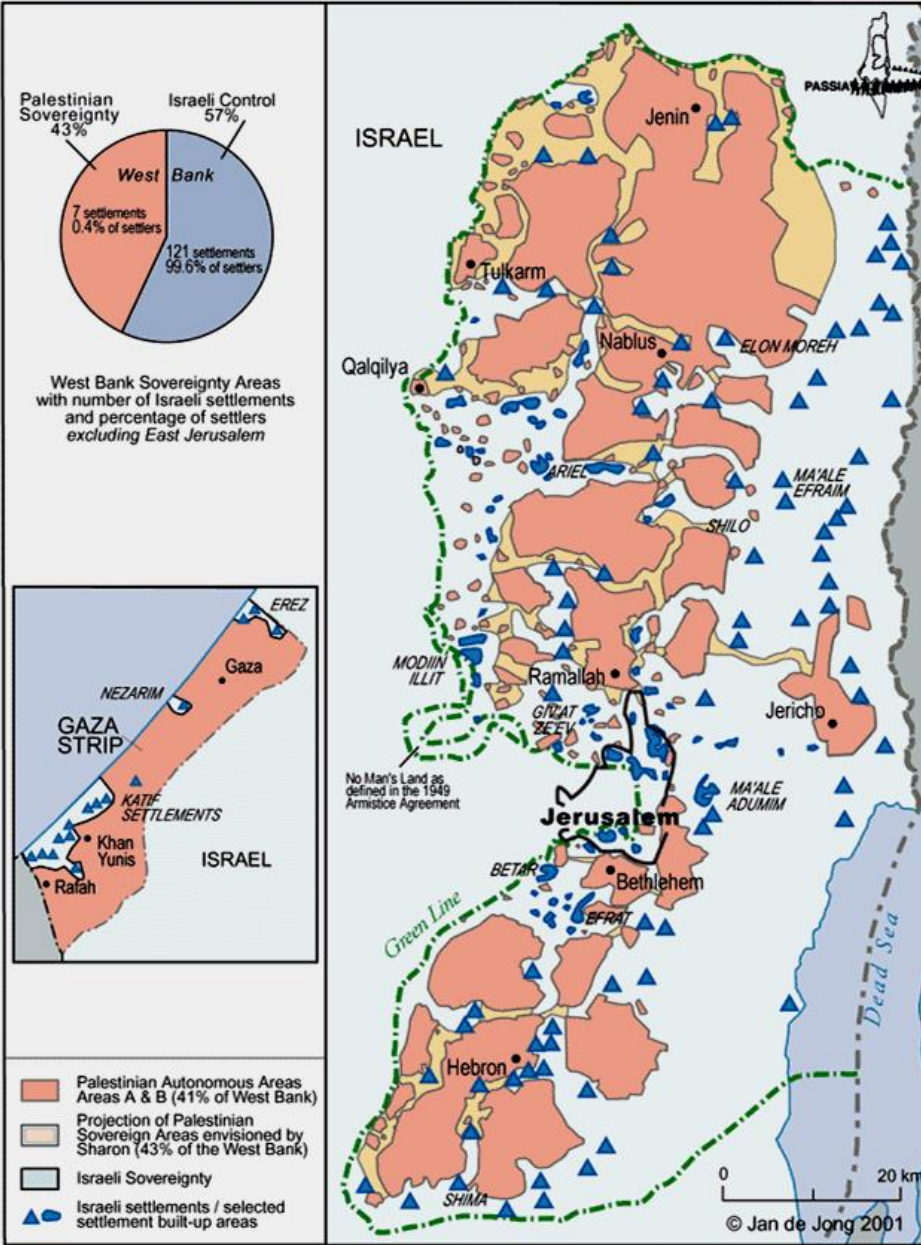


**Israeli and Palestinian Injured
September 2000 - 2023**



**Demolitions of Israeli and Palestinian Homes
1967 - 2023**

Palestinian Sovereign Areas According to the Sharon Proposal, 2001



Ariel Sharon
Israeli Prime Minister

2001 Sharon's proposal

Under Sharon's proposal, in addition to the huge loss of area, the remaining Palestinian territory would be fragmented and unmanageable.



2006 : Lebanon war

134



A present from israeli children to lebanese children



15'000 apartments destroyed



Israel invades and bombs Lebanon heavily, kills 1100 people and causes immense destruction.



140 bridges destroyed



Napalm victim, 1967



26.3.1969
Ein Hazzar,
Jordan

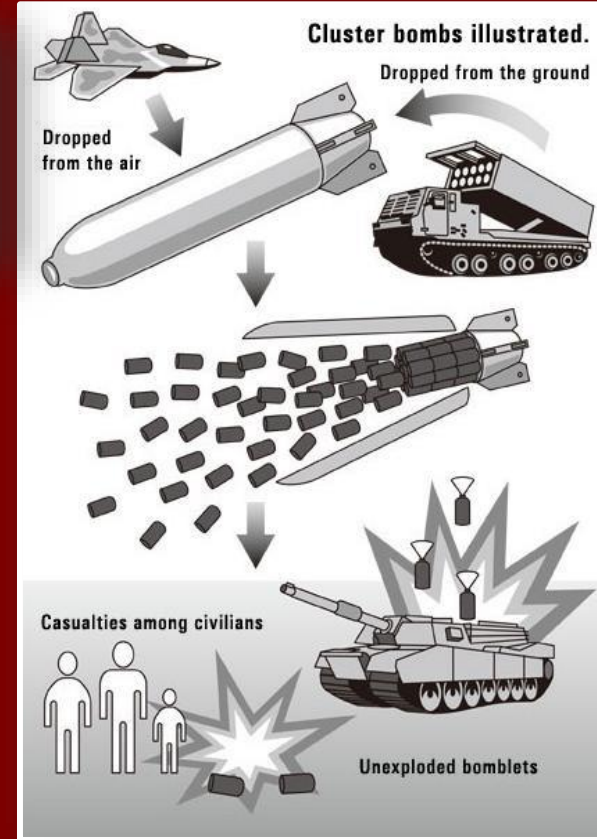
Napalm



White phosphorus victims, Gaza.

Israel use illegal mass destruction weapons

Biological weapons, Acre, 1948
Napalm, since 1967
Cluster bombs, Lebanon 1980-82 and 2000-06
White phosphorus, Gaza, 2009
Nuclear bombs, when?



White phosphorus, Gaza, 2009



Cluster bomb
victim,
Lebanon.



= ?



We will win



Occupation

136



Street smoking



Betlehem



A boy challenges the curfew in Ramallah

137



Naplouse

THE CURFEW
lasts for days
and even weeks

Curfew in
Betlehem



Curfew
in Jenin



Curfew
in Hebron



138

The hard
way to
school
under
occupation





Damaged
preschool
buildings



The Israelis stop Palestinian teachers
going to work.



Scholars
withholdings



The Israelis
prevent
students of
Birzeit
university
from going
to school



The school of Abu Nowar
was destroyed by the
Israelis in February 2018

OCCUPATION
The Israelis prevent
Palestinians from receiving
an adequate education.

16.03.2004 Palestinian
school destroyd in Gaza





Occupation

The occupants close down
Palestinian schools



The doors
of the
polytechnical
university
have been
welded shut



The equipment of the laboratory is missing



Occupation

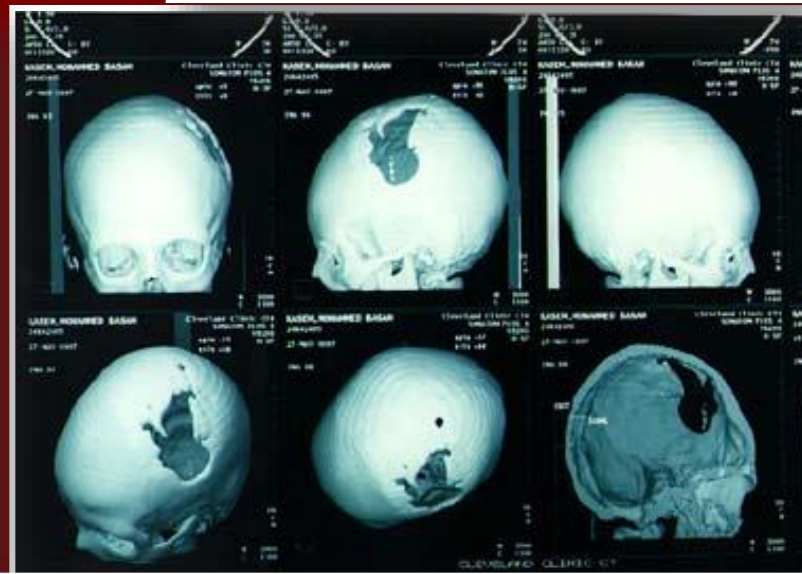
With great deceit the
Israelis target the head in
order to cause infirmity.

Mohammed
Qasem
is half
paralyzed

The skull of
Mohammed



141



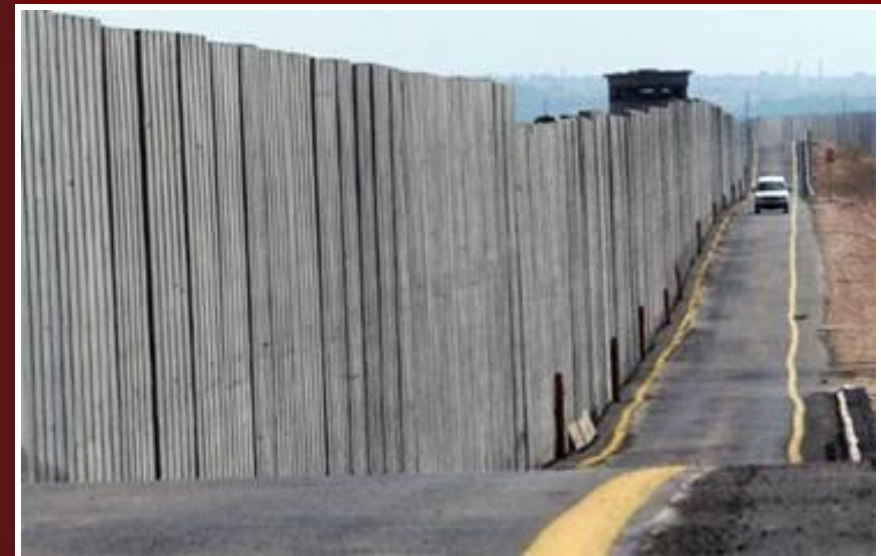


Israel has confined the Palestinians in two small areas (+ Gaza) complete encircled by a wall.



The WALL

142





PEACE BE WITH YOU



Qalqilya

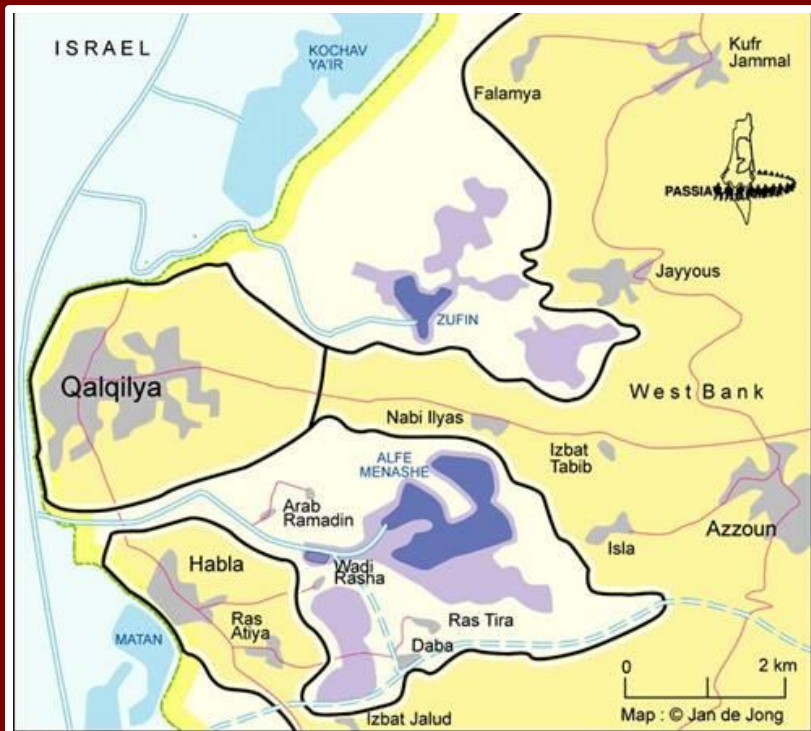
143

THE WALL





**The impressive gate and military checkpoint between
Jerusalem (Israel) and Bethlehem (West Bank)**



The WALL surrounds Qalqilya



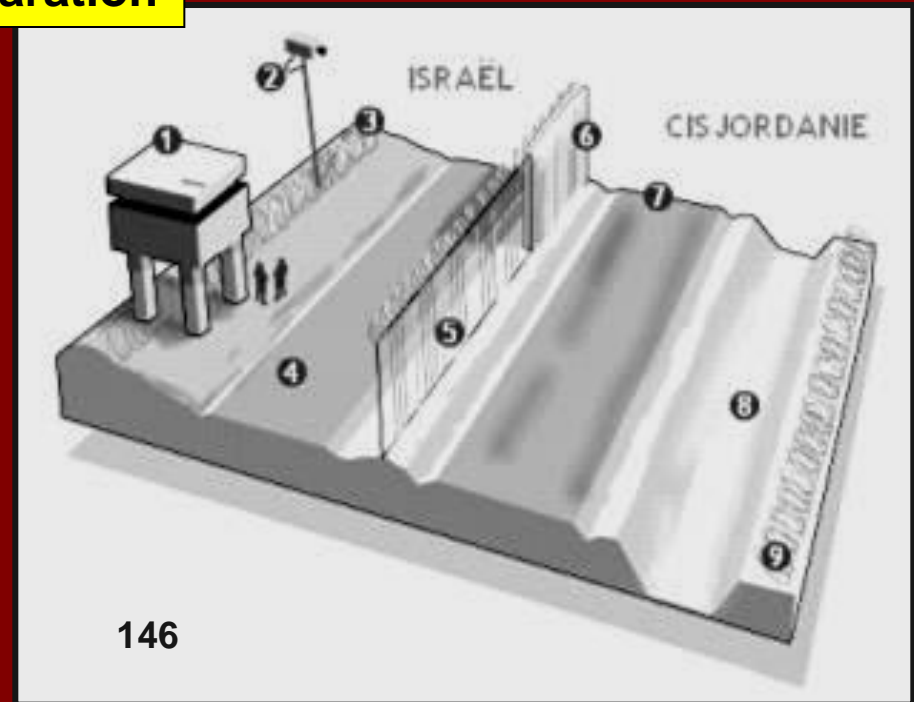
The Palestinian town of Qalqilya (40' 000 inhabitants) is completely locked up.

145





The separation





The Israeli checkpoints
humiliate and dehumanize the Palestinians

147





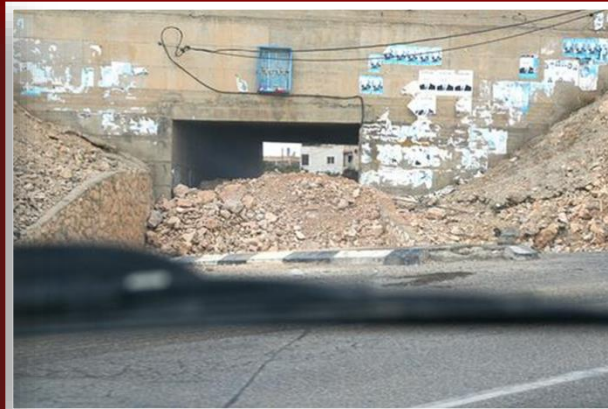
Hebron, West Bank,
December 29th, 2001



Walaja, Dec. 2013



The Israeli road closures



To strangle the Palestinian economy, the Israelis have established some 500 roadblocks in the occupied Palestine.



Nahhalin, Jan 2014



Dharariya May 2007. After 1 hour the Israelis have restored the block and arrested 8 Palestinians. .





Arrest - The Israelis arrest and imprison thousands of Palestinians for trivial reasons 150

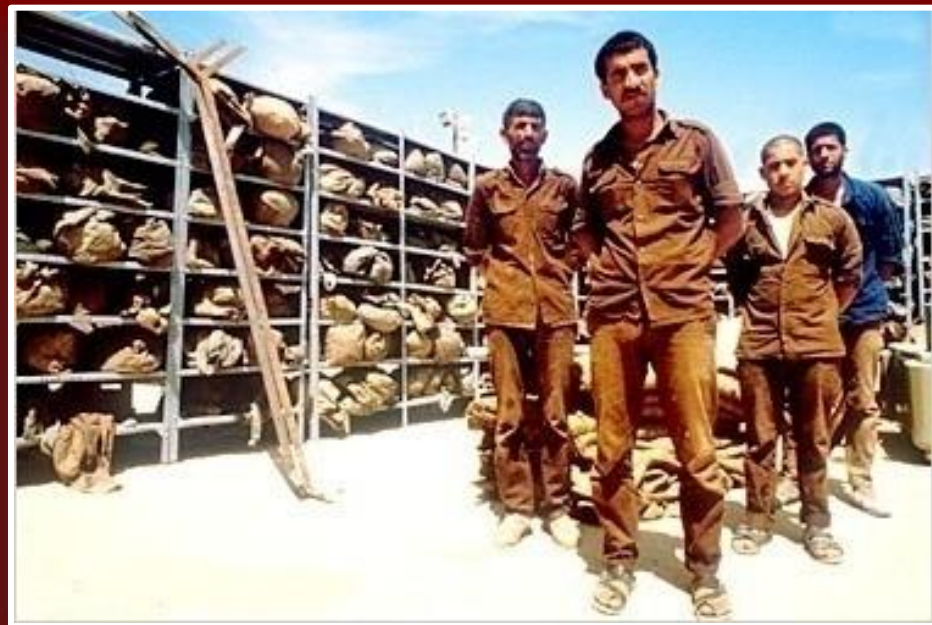




**Children are
arrested too**

151





Ketsiot detention camp - Negev



Salem
detention camp

Hewara
detention camp

Al Moskbyia
detention camp

November 5th 2006

**The Israelis deport all
16 to 60 year old mens
of Beith Hanun (Gaza)
and shut them up with
many other
Palestinians in a
detention camp in the
Negev**



**November 6th 2006 : the Israelis fire
on women protesting in Beith Hanun**



DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS

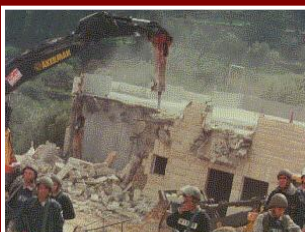
It's used
for ?



**The Israeli
military
destruction
squadrons**



153



Rafah



The inhabitants have to watch the destruction of their house.
Later they will have to pay the expensive demolition work.



14.04.2008 - Demolition of a Palestinian house near Jerusalem.



The Israelis also destroy big Palestinian buildings

155



HOME SWEET HOME



DEMOLITIONS: children are the first victims

Rafah, refugee camp, January 10, 2002. The Israelis demolished more than 60 houses leaving 100 families homeless.

156





Homeless palestinians

157





They found a new roof !



April 2014, the Israelis confiscated 100 acres of private land in the Palestinian village of al-Khader (Bethlehem)



The land confiscation notice has arrived.

The Israelis confiscate palestinian land

159



State property
No entry



Surveillance camera

Confiscated
land

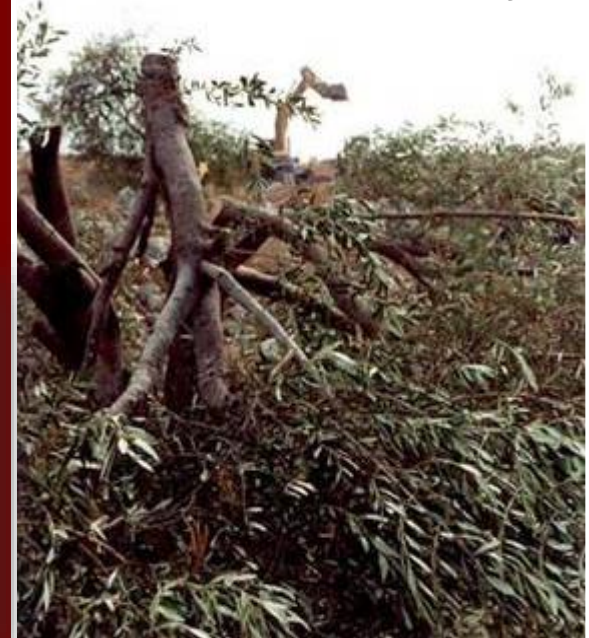


The destruction of the olive trees

The Israelis destroyed about 120'000 palestinian olive trees

160

Israel strangles the Palestinian economy





The Israelis destroy the livelihood of the Palestinians

Amnesty International charges: the destruction by the Israelis of agricultural land and the irrigation system in the village of Al-Farisya - Jordan Valley - 10 March 2008



31.1.03 - Destruction
of the market in Hebron

Destroyed
shops in Gaza



Sept. 2014 - Destruction of
the Hebron yogurt factory

**Israel is
strangling the
palestinian
economy**

21.08.03 - Destruction of
the market of Nazlat'Isa





**The police
barracks of
Kahn Yunis -
Gaza**



**Israel
destroys
the
Palestinian
police**



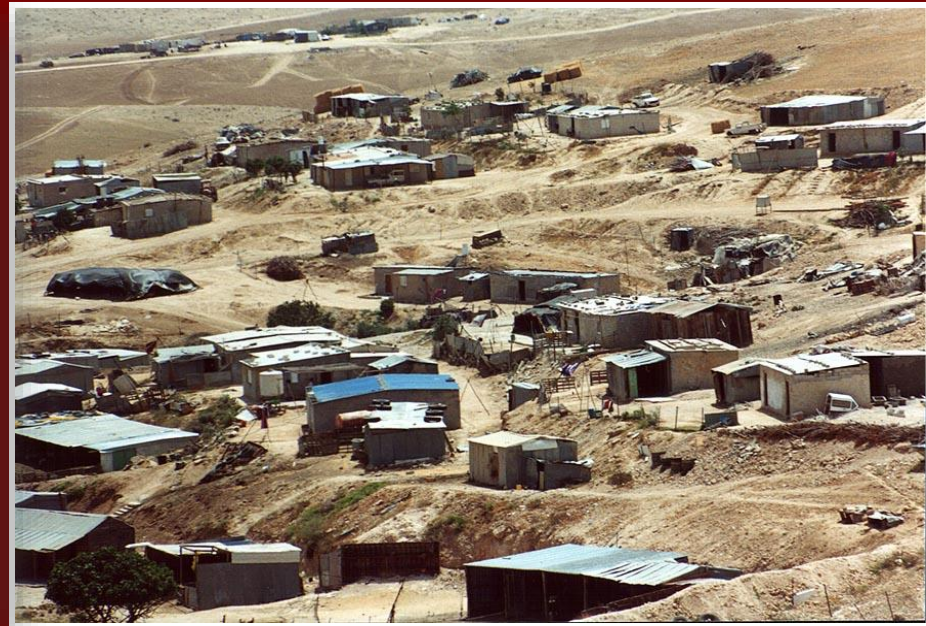
**Palestinian police officers killed
by the Israelis in their barracks**



**The police
barrack of
Hebron was
destroyed on
29. 06.2002**



The Israeli settlement is green ,
but no wather for the Bédouins



Beduin water

**The
destruction
of
Bedouin
villages in
the Negev**

164



Destroyed bedouin village



**The
destruction.**



**The
expulsion**



**The
forced
departure**



**The
arrival of
Zionists**

Israeli farmers settle in the Jordan valley. Bedouins have to abandon everything and leave. Their destiny is uncertain.

GAZA STRIP

- Built-up area
- Refugee Camp
- Crossing Point

Kilometre
0 10

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

ISRAEL

Beit Lahia
Jabalila
Gaza
Beit Hanoun
Nahal Oz
Karni
Deir al-Balah
Kissufim (closed in Aug 2005)
Khan Yunis
Abasan al-Kabera
Rafah
Yasser Arafat International Airport (inoperable since Jan 2002)
Rafah
Sufa
Abu Auda
Kerem Shalom
Egypt

Philadelfia
Korridor

No man's
land



The Gaza Strip

Approximately
360 Km²
Approximately
2 millions
inhabitants.
Completely
besieged and
isolated since the
year 2000.

The Gaza Strip is overpopulated

(360 Km² – 2 million inhabitants)



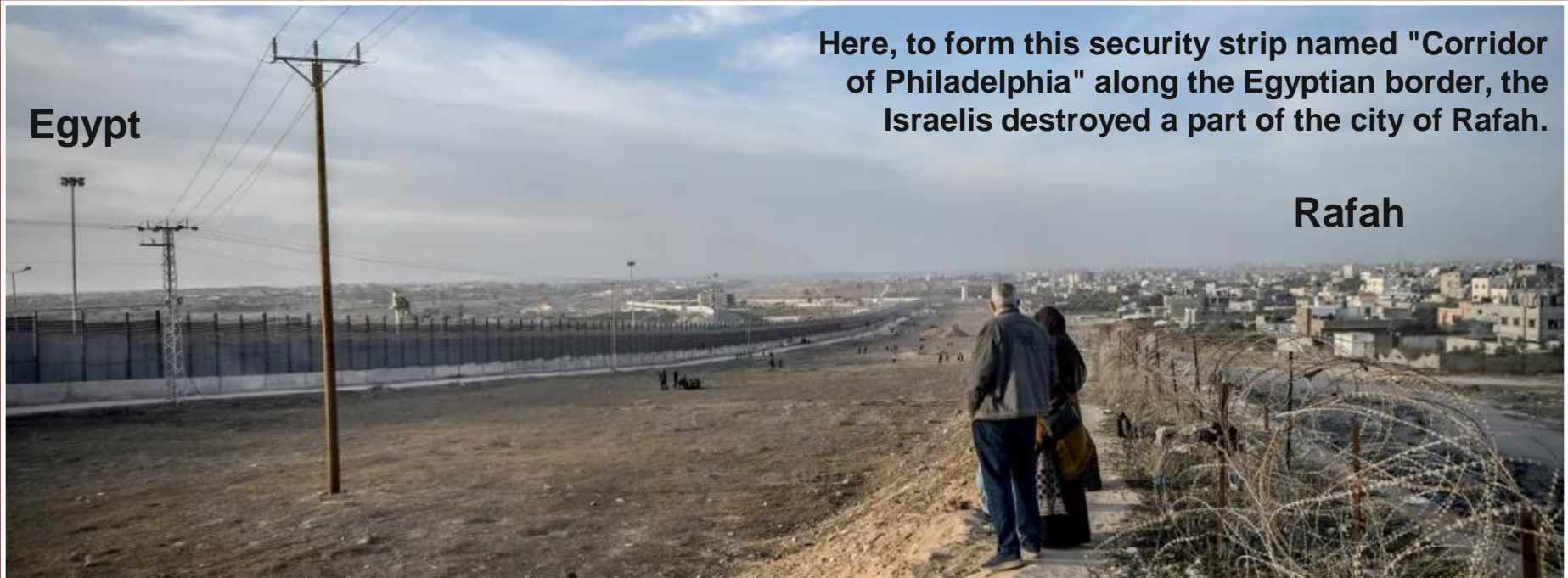


Gaza/Rafah airport : built in 1998, destroyed in 2001 by the Israelis

Egypt

Here, to form this security strip named "Corridor of Philadelphia" along the Egyptian border, the Israelis destroyed a part of the city of Rafah.

Rafah



The Philadelphia corridor

Rafah – Gaza Strip

From the beginning of the 2nd Intifada (Sept. 2000) until the Israeli withdrawal (Aug. 2005):

- 3000 houses destroyed (a 400 m wide strip was “smoothed” along the Egyptian border)
- 700 Factories destroyed (some payed by the European Community)
- 6 mosques destroyed
- 433 people killed (151 children)





The theatrical resistance
of the last Israeli settlers
of the Gaza Strip



**2005 - After 38 years the Israelis withdrew their settlers
leaving only rubble, pollution and the synagogues.**

170



The
Palestinians
destroys a
synagogue



Hamas rally.



2007 - After the electoral victory in 2006, due to Israeli and US persecution, the leaders of Hamas and many militiamen took refuge in the Gaza Strip.

171

14 June 2007 - Hamas takes power in the Gaza Strip violently ousting Fatah. Israel seals off the Gaza Strip and starts a repressive siege.



Mosque of Al-Mughraqa destroyed by the Israelis



Demolitions along the border wall to create a 3-500 m « security strip »



The Gaza Strip is now a big open air prison

172



The goods enter after many stops



Fishing boats in Gaza harbour



The Israelis obstruct or limit fishing for Palestinian boats from the Gaza strip

Gaza, harbour of the marine port:
paid for by Europe but half destroyed and
rendered unfit for use by the Israelis

**Israel strangles
the Palestinian
economy**



Most of the
time the
aquatic
activity
of the
Palestinians
is paralyzed.





January 2009 - Israel bombs the Gaza Strip

174

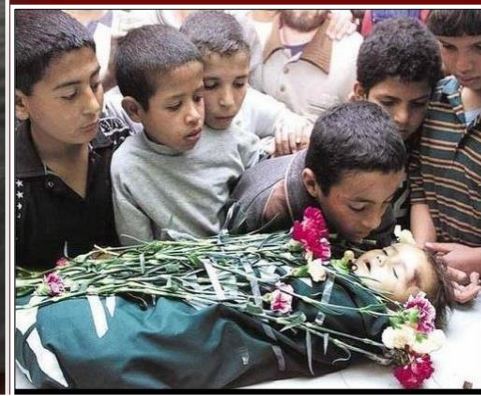
1'500 casualties, 5'000 serious injuries, enormous damage



Gaza 2009: Israel used the white phosphor bombs, forbidden by international agreements, in populated zones



A neighborhood of Gaza City completely destroyed by the Israelis





July - August 2014: Israel bombs the Gaza Strip

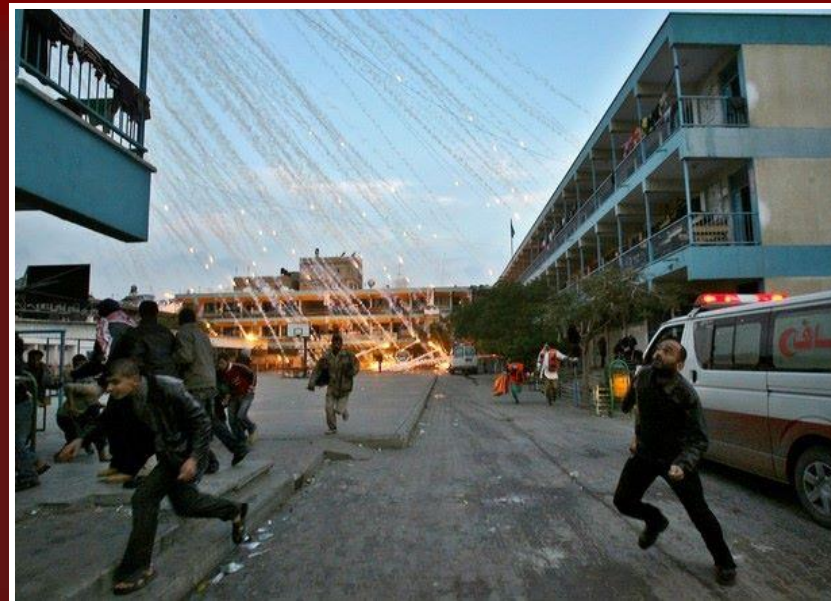
175

2'100 casualties, 8'000 serious injuries, enormous damage



A neighborhood of Gaza City completely destroyed by the Israelis





Gaza 2009: Israel used white phosphorus bombs, forbidden by international law, in densely populated areas

176





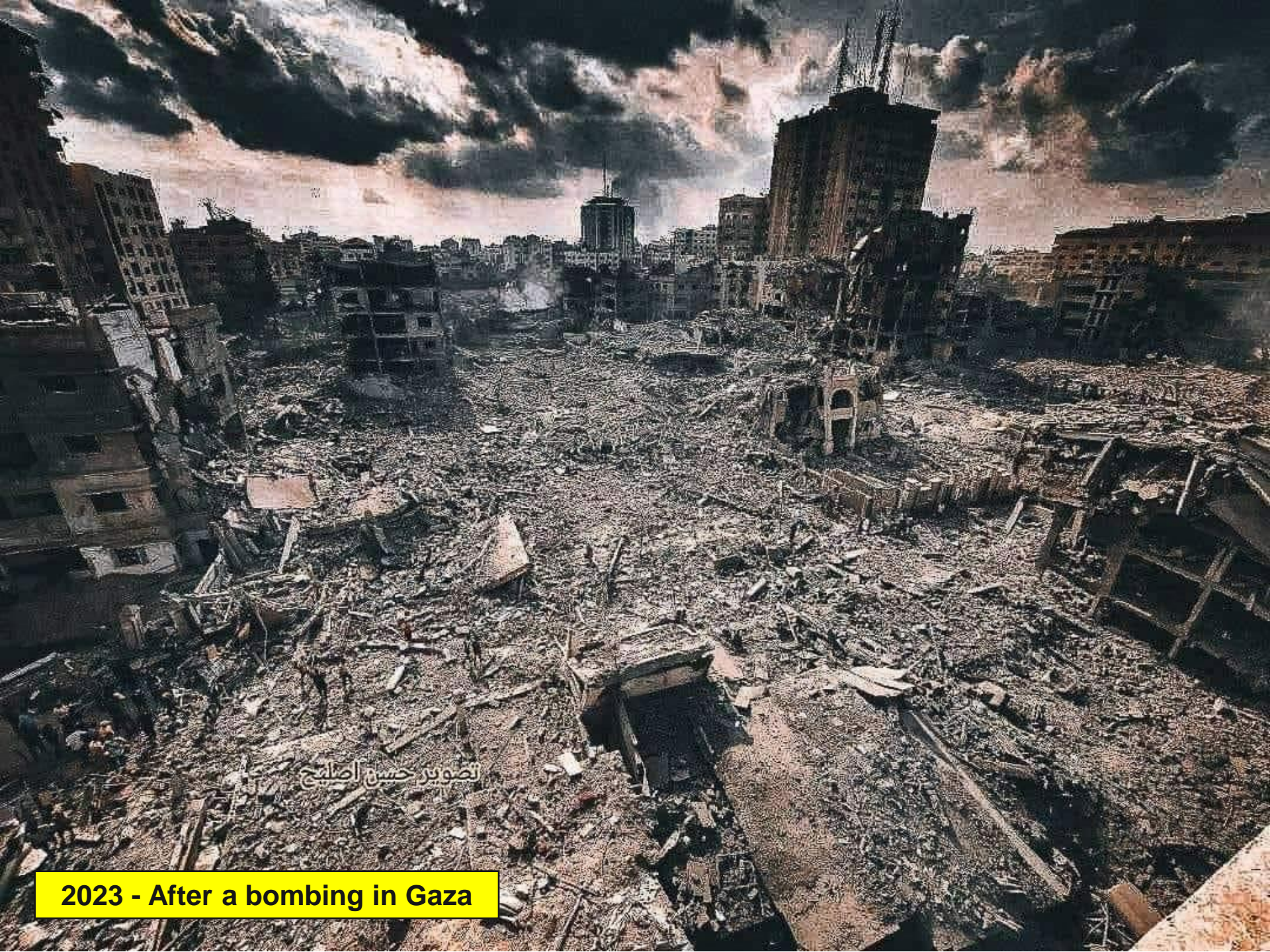
Israel forced 1.2 million people to flee to the southern Gaza Strip 177



Gazans must flee: they lost anything
For them, life as refugees begins again



Autumn - winter 2023 Israel bombed the Gaza Strip for months

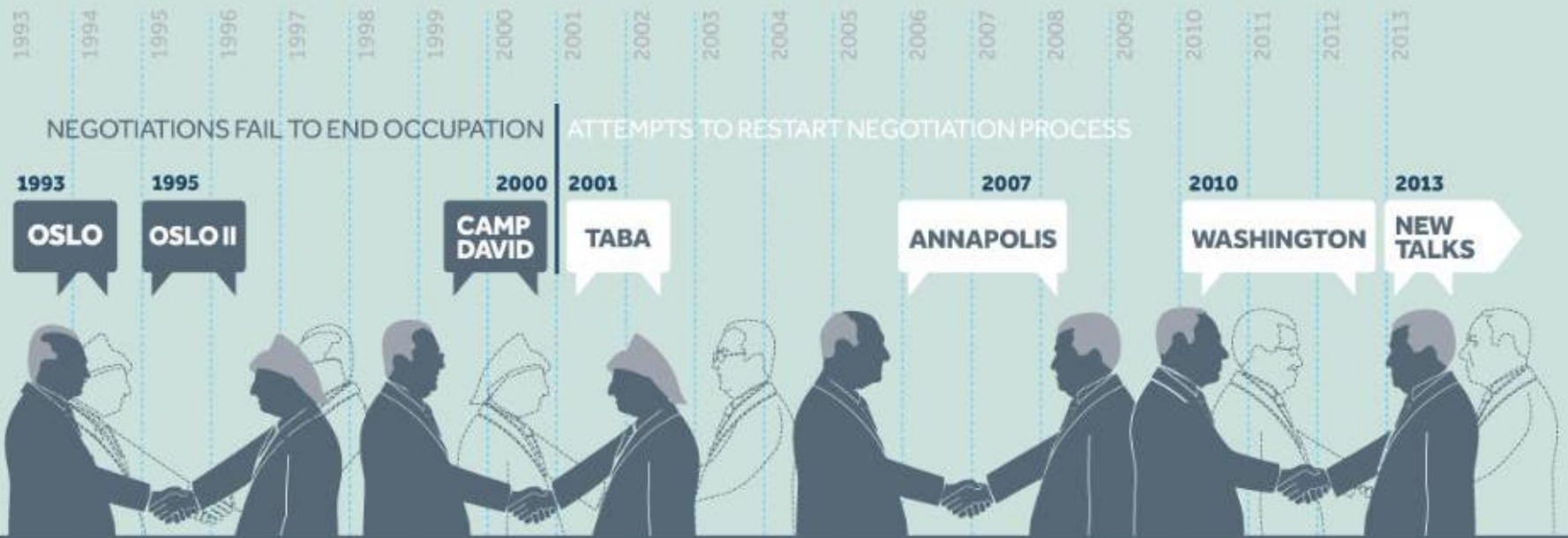


تصویر حسن اصلیج

2023 - After a bombing in Gaza



Palestinian loss of land 1946 - 2014



The farce of peace talks serves to Israel to gain time and consolidate the occupation

Every partition of Palestine, every 'Green Line', every agreement and every treaty that closes off a part of the 'Land of Israel' to Jewish colonisation is, from the point of view of Zionism, at most a transitory stage, but must never apply forever."

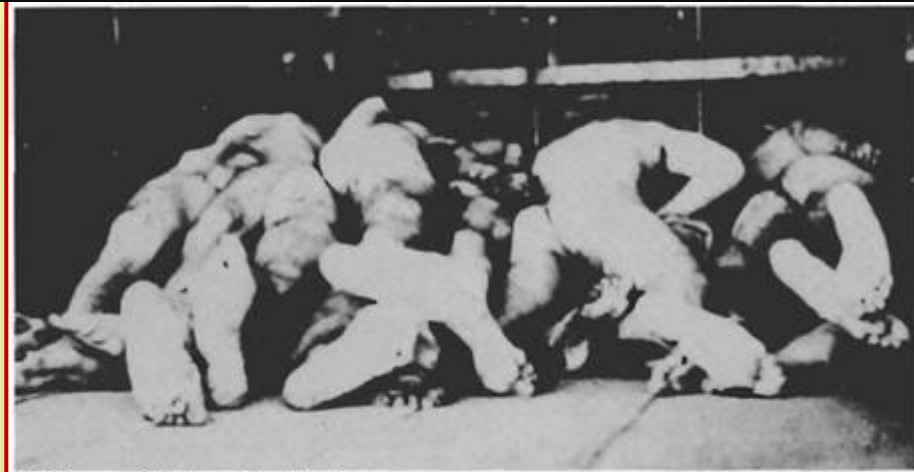
(Ben Gurion, 1937)



**1929 Massacre of
Jews in Hebron**

**1948 :
massacre of
Deir Yasine**

**1956 Massacre of
Palestinians in Hebron**



64. Corpses of victims of the Deir Yassin massacre.



victims who had their houses blown up over their heads in a raid by Israeli paratroopers. Hebron

**PALESTINE : an endless
series of abuses,
revenge, attacks,
reprisals, hold ups and
slaughter.**

Nablus



**Nahalin
1954**

Gaza 2004



80. Victims of Israeli perpetrated massacre at Nahalin, March 29, 1954.





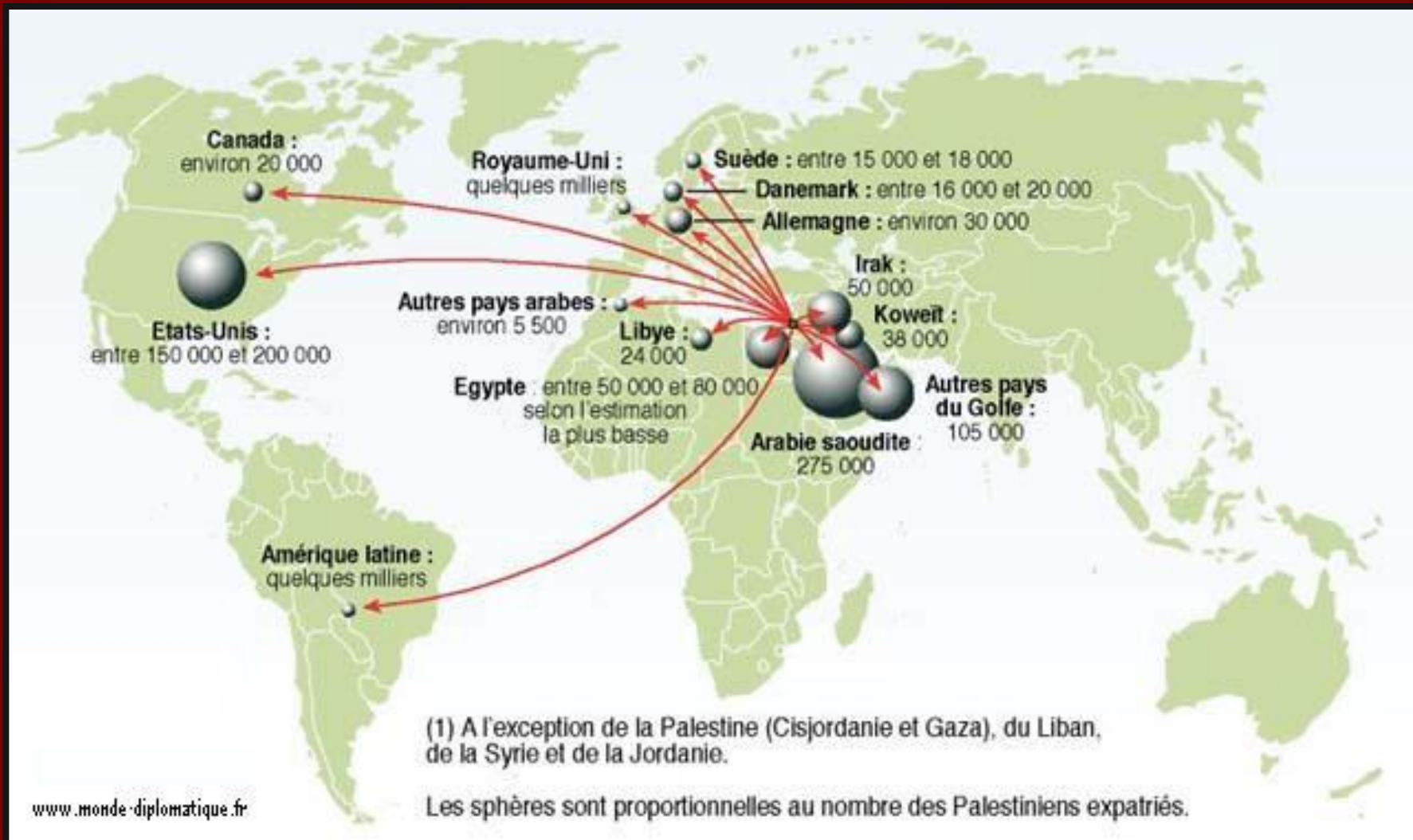
Palestinians are forced to leave

Because of the very difficult life conditions in the occupied territories, every year more than 100'000 Palestinians leave their country permanently.

182



Gaza, the
departure



The palestinian diaspora



Palestine exists
because it resists.

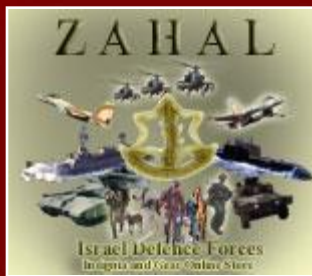
184

I keep the keys of my house : one day I will return !



The Israelis observe and/or launch assaults against Palestinians with remote controlled aircraft

The Israeli army is highly technological



185



Military radio station



Long range missile



Nuclear-related sites



Nuclear research center Nahal Sorek



Dimona

Israel holds many nuclear bombs

186

The Israeli technician who revealed the existence of Israeli nuclear weapons



Israeli submarine with nuclear weapons

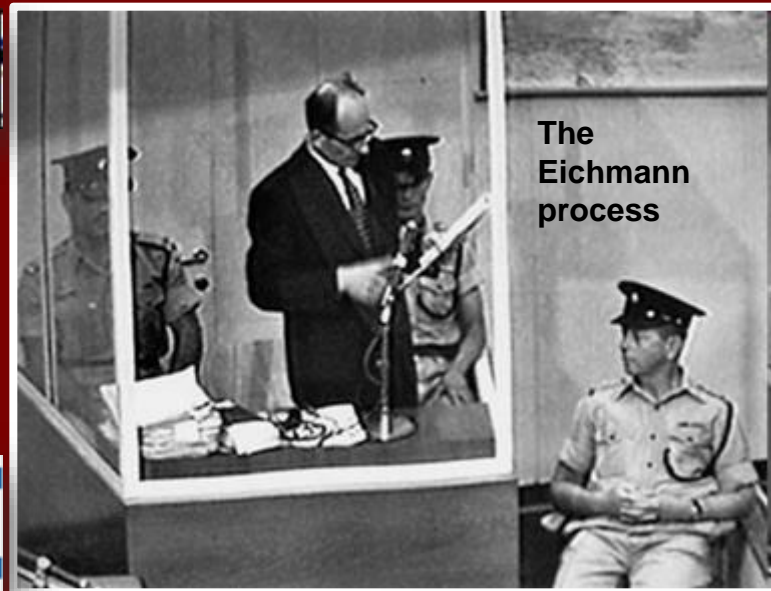


Dimona





187



The Eichmann process



Banners on a bus in Berkeley California

The Israeli propaganda and Holocaust manipulation machine

Visit to Auschwitz



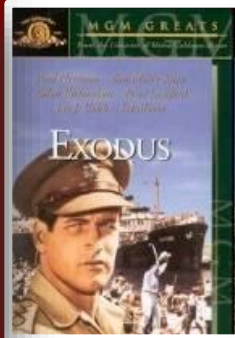
Cyber propaganda



Cyber war



Film Exodus

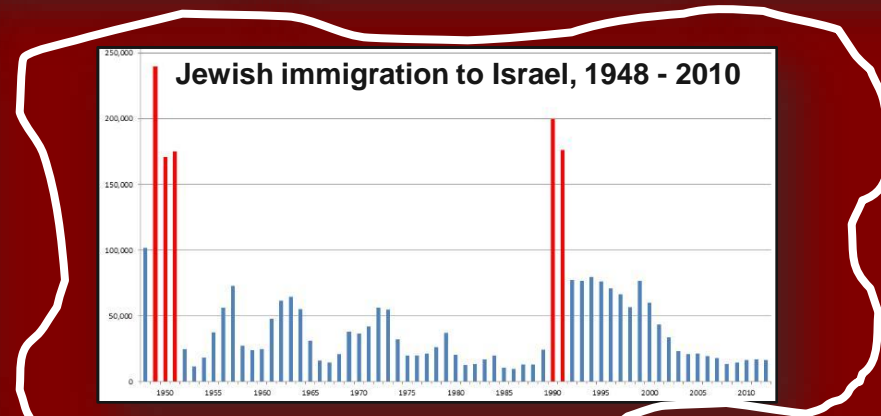


Delegates at the 2009 IHRA convention in London

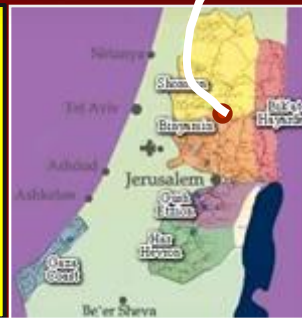


Holocaust commemoration





Aliyah
From the
USA to the
occupied
territories





Bothers !

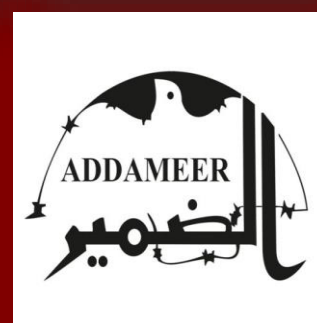
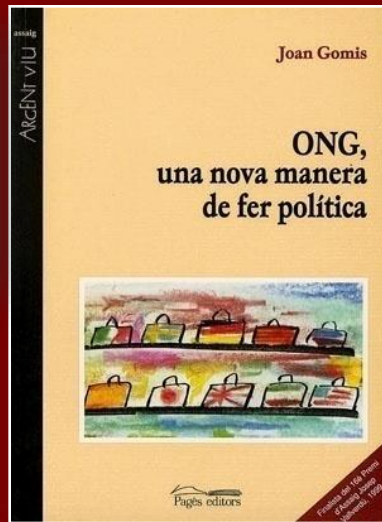
Journalists, go away!

**ISRAEL does not
want annoying
witnesses**

189



Pepper spray



The precious work of the NGOs (non governmental Organizations)

190

More than a hundred NGOs are active in Palestine



I am Jew, Israeli and Holocaust survivor. I have not survived so that my country can persecute people like I have been persecuted.



**Many Jews do
not approve
the decisions
of the Israeli
government.**



Naturei Karta

191





The time bombs in Palestine



Water

193



There is enough water in Palestine, but the Israelis take a good part of the surface and ground water of the occupied territories and Southern Lebanon to the lake of Galilee, out of which it is then distributed to the whole Israeli national territory. Only a little water is left for Palestinians. The Israelis then sell them same water at a higher price.

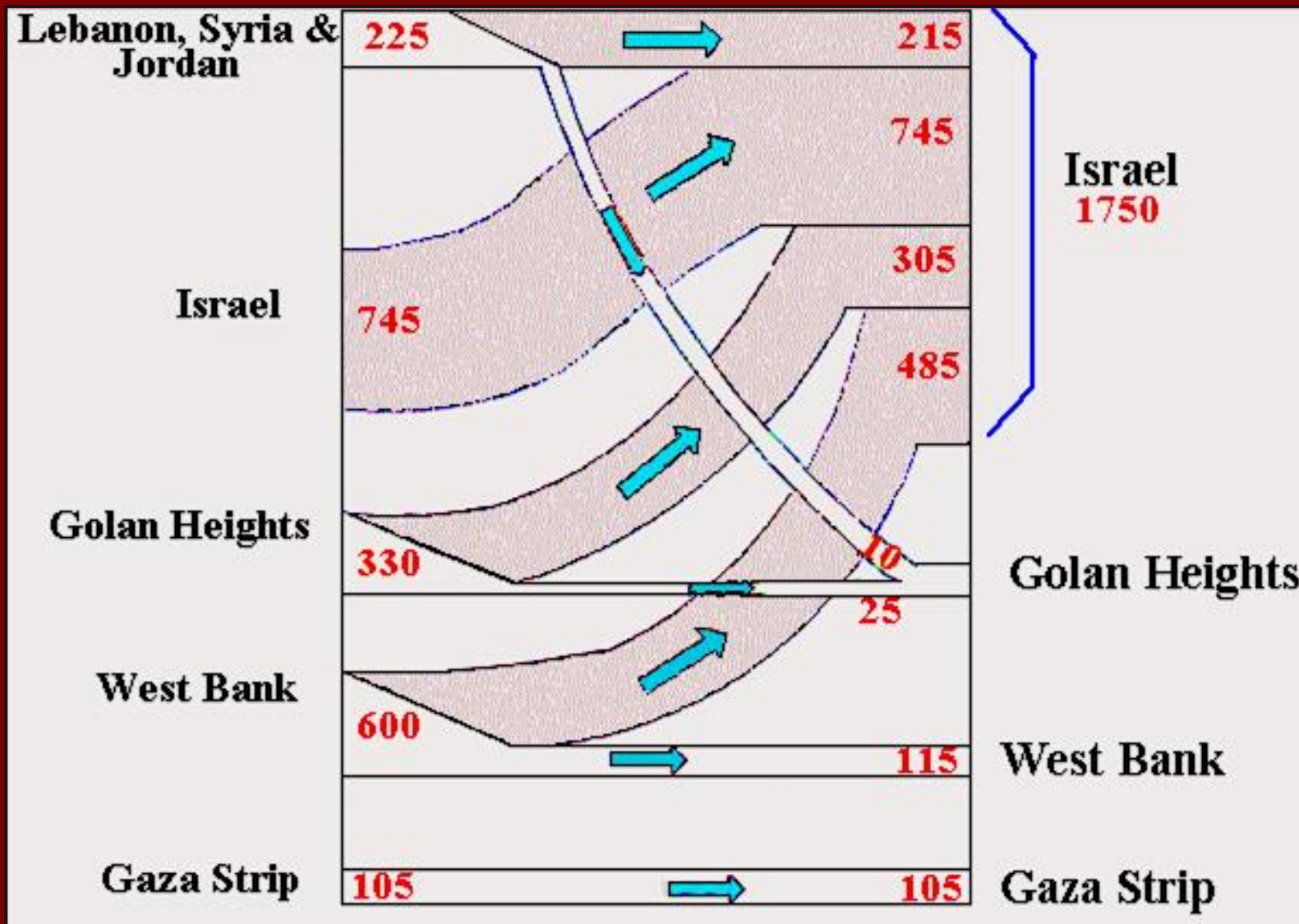


Coming from

Water

Going to

194



The Palestinians in 2017

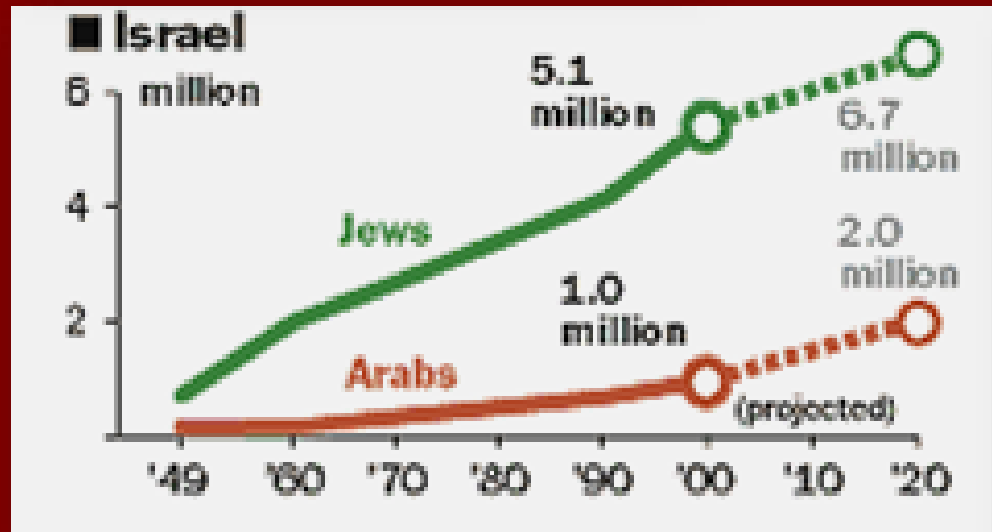
West Bank	2'972	23.4 %
Gaza Strip	1'912	15 %
Israel	1'532	12,1 %
Arab States	5'595	44 %
World	695	5,5 %
Total	12'706	100 %

Fertility rate

Babies born per 100 residents of



THE DEMOGRAPHIC BOMB





John Ashcroft



HELP SAVE America & Israel

JAHG-USA: Jews and Hassidic Gentiles United to Save America





USA aids Israel

\$\$\$

196





1999
Lebanese
power plant
destroyed by
the Israelis



May 2001 Israeli artillery
in action along the border
with Lebanon

The power
plant of
Jounhour
destroyed
by the
Israelis
on 8.2.2000



Telecomuni-
cation station
of Beirut
destroyed by
Israeli on 25
June 1999

Israeli attacks in Lebanon Until when ?

Syrian radar
station
shelled by
Israel in
April 2000



Bridge in Sidone
destroyed by
Israeli on 25
June 1999

197

May 2004
The Israelis « are blinding »
the UN observers in Lebanon
with smoke bombs

16.2.2001
Israel
bombing
Southern
Lebanon



The power
plant of
Baslim in
Lebanon
destroyed by
the israelis in
may 2000



1996
Israel bombs
the UN
Palestinian
refugee camp
in Qana - Tyre
causing the
deaths of 100
civilians





Algeria Bahrain Comoros Djibouti Egypt Iraq Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Libya Mauritania Morocco
Oman Palestine Qatar Saudi Arabia Somalia Sudan Syria Tunisia United Arab Emirates Yemen

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29 MAR 2017 - Leaders reaffirm support for Palestinian state at Arab summit.



The Arab countries



Syria 1946



The chiefs of the arabic States



Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar



Arab League

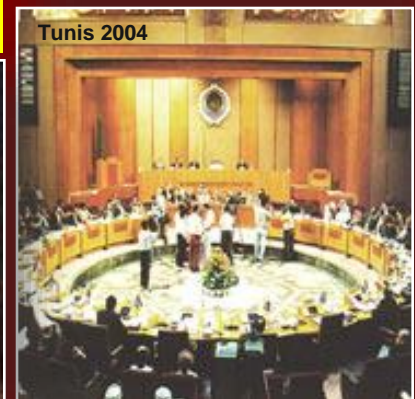


Mohammed bin Salman
Saudi Arabian prince

The Arabs, what will they do?



Arafat to the Arab league



Tunis 2004

**The Israeli strategy:
until when will the
world believe it ?**

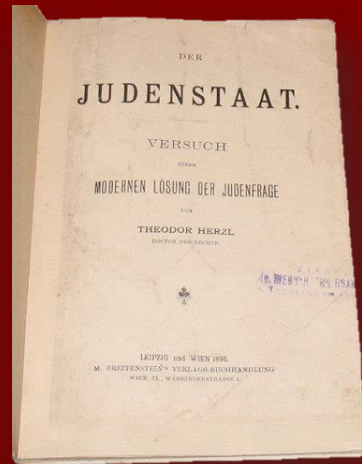


UNDERGROUND LEVEL



1391





**Is the Zionism
a form of racism
or of colonialism?**

Theodor Herzl : The state for the Jews

UN Assembly

**Will the UN
sentence
Israel?**





The world does not like Israel



201





**Some of the
great
unanswered
questions**



- Two states or one multi-ethnic and multireligious state?

Where would the border lie? What status would each state have?

- To what nation does Jerusalem belong?

To what State is it the Capital? Shall the city be "divided" or "internationalized"?

- Do Palestinian refugees have the right to return to their homes?

Who will be allowed to return? When? Where should they go? Should the properties seized by the Zionists be returned or should compensation be paid?

- Who should administer the holy places?

The Occupying Power? The State? The Monastic communities? The UN?

- **Should Palestinians recognize the Jewish character of Israel?**
- **Is Hamas a terrorist organization ?**
- **Should the Gaza strip be isolated ?**
To whom do the offshore natural gas reserves of the Gaza Strip belong?

- **Are UN resolutions still valid?**
- **Are the Oslo agreements still valid?**
- **Should international agreements etc. be applied ?**

The West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan, etc. are these "occupied" territories or "disputed" territories? Should the settlers be removed?



**The extent of
the disaster**



The extent of
the disaster

Palestinian refugee camp of Al-Yarmouk, Syria

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April 2014: Photo: Palestinian refugees besieged from the war expecting an unlikely delivery of food. Palestinian refugees are among the biggest victims of the wars raging in the Middle East .



The Zaatari refugee camp near Mafraq, Jordan, that houses 115,000 refugees.

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The extent of the disaster



**Short version
for the school**

HISTORY OF PALESTINE

END



.. and that no one says: "I didn't know".

For more informations look the full version

Zionists
expel all
Arabs
from
historical
Palestine.
There is
only
Israel.

Zionists
expel
almost all
Arabs
from
Palestine.
There is
only
Israel, a
nation
with
apartheid.

Zionists
expel all
Arabs
from
Israel.
It also
creates a
Mini-State
of
Palestine
subject
to
Israel.

In Palestine
two
independent
States are
created in
1967 borders.

Two
independent
States are
created
according UN
Resolution
181.

In Palestine
a unique,
democratic,
multi-ethnic
and multi-
religious
State is
created with
the right
of return
for
Palestinian
refugees.

Arabs
expel all
Zionists
from
historical
Palestine.
A State of
Palestine
and a
Mini-State
of Israel
are
created.

Arabs
expel all
Zionists
from
historical
Palestine.
There is
only
Palestine.

Arabs
expel
almost all
Zionists
from
Palestine.
There is
only
Palestine,
a nation
with
apartheid.

Israel - Palestine: future perspectives



① In Palestine a unique, independent, democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-religious State is created with the right of return for Palestinian refugees, but unwelcome foreigners are expelled.





The conflict in Palestine is probably the longest conflict than those currently in progress. (on the map are listed only the best known, for example, the one in Western Sahara, is not mentioned . Some are already ended, some have already been concluded, for example the one in Sri Lanka)