

Israel, The Middle East's Final Burden.

A concise history of the Jews.

Written by Ehab Shawky.

According to the Jewish transmitted chronicles: After a series of tragic dealings with mankind, starting from Adam's sin and expulsion from paradise, up to Noah's flood, God decided to choose one man and his descendants to be the trustees on his messages, and from among them, all messengers to mankind would be chosen. Their duty was to abide by god's messages, and in return, god would grant them his protection and victory. This was a covenant between god and **Abraham**, the chosen pious man. After Abraham died, this covenant was renewed with his son **Isaac**, then with Isaac's son Jacob (AKA **Israel**), then with the **12 sons** of Jacob. These 15 figures are known in the Jewish traditions as "**The Patriarchs.**" **Levi** was one of the 12 sons of Israel, from his offspring came **Moses**, the true founder of **Judaism**. He is the first bearer of a message from god to the sons of Israel. This message included the commandments around which Judaism revolved. The message was named the **Torah**. It consists of **5 books** usually referred to by the name "**Pentateuch**".

God's covenant to Abraham included a promise to grant him a great nation that would dwell in **Canaan**. Through the course of history, the sons of Israel had to **immigrate to Egypt** escaping a famine that hit Palestine, and in Egypt they were enslaved by Egyptians for almost 430 years. During this period their numbers multiplied vastly from a few tens of persons to hundreds of thousands. This made the Egyptian king, Pharaoh, issue a decree that stipulates the killing of new born babies for the Israelites. Moses was among the children born in this period. God saved him in a miraculous manner; he was raised and protected by Pharaoh himself. When he was 40, an incident happened that changed the history of mankind till the moment of writing this. Moses saw 2 men fighting, one of them was a Hebrew and the other was Egyptian. Trying to defend the Hebrew, he punched the Egyptian accidentally killing him. The Bible tells the story as follows: *"And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens: and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew, one of his brethren. And he looked this way and that way, and when he saw that [there was] no man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand."* This incident forced Moses to escape from Egypt towards **Midian** where he lived in exile for 40 years working as a shepherd for **Jethro**. One day, while traveling between the mountains with his herd searching for pasture, it happened that he received god's orders telling him to lead his people **out of Egypt**.

After many dramatic events, Moses succeeded in leading the Israelites **into the wilderness of Shur**, and then into the **wilderness of Sin** where god inspired Moses to ascend **Mount Sinai**, and there he received the tablets which included god's message to the Israelites. Moses received laws governing every aspect of life of that day. Based on these laws, the Mishnah and the Talmud were later on compiled. A while before Moses received the laws, the Israelites were gathered under Mount Sinai and God related to them **10 commandments**. They are the foundation of Judaism:

1. I am your Lord who delivered you from Egypt. You shall have no other god but me.
2. You shall not make any graven images.
3. You shall not take your Lord's name in vain.
4. You shall remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.
5. You shall honor your parents.

6. You shall not kill.
7. You shall not commit adultery.
8. You shall not steal.
9. You shall not bear false witness.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's property.

During the years of wandering, Israelites were given 2 religious institutions, those are:
1) The ark of the covenant: it's a coffin containing the sacred relics of the Exodus.
2) The tent of meeting: in which the Israelites worshipped **YHWH** and offered sacrifice in his name. Later on, **Solomon** established a huge **temple** for YHWH in **Jerusalem**. His father David wanted to do this, but he was forbidden because he shed a lot of blood. The Ark of the Covenant was placed inside the temple, and a group of priests assumed the responsibility of serving YHWH's temple.

961-922 B.C.: Solomon's reign – Establishment of YHWH's temple – Priests of the temple compiled what was later known as the "**Yahvist text**".

922 B.C.: Solomon's death and the split of the Israelites into 2 nations. The northern one was called **Israel**. It included 10 tribes of the 12, consequently, they were larger in number and more productive. The southern nation consisted of the remaining 2 tribes **Judah** and Benjamin. These 2 nations **fought** against each other seeking to seize full control. The war between them extended for years, the book of Chronicles (13:17) mentions **500,000 men** from Israel being slain by Judah. This was mainly because the northern nation was also attacked by the neighboring countries during its war with Judah.

800-700 B.C.: The 8th century witnessed a huge prophetic movement during these troubled times. **Hosea, Isaiah, Micah** and **Amos** were 4 famous prophets who lived in this century. They gave prophecies about Judah, Jerusalem, future prophets, etc. Their role was mainly reformatory, they criticized the sins of the Jewish community and the social injustices of their time in a poetic style. Some of them lived during the Assyrian invasion in 721. During this century, the "**Elohism text**" was compiled.

721 B.C.: Year of the Assyrian invasion to the Northern nation "Israel." The invasion resulted in **complete destruction of the 10 tribes**. Some fusion was witnessed between the Yahvist and Elohist texts.

620 B.C.: **War** erupted **between** the Chaldeans (**Babylonians**) and the **Assyrians**. After many years, the Chaldeans eventually won the war. Prophet **Habakkuk** lived during the years of this war.

586 B.C.: The Babylonians invaded Judah after gaining triumph over the Assyrians. The temple was destroyed, and the Ark of the Covenant was destroyed. The Jews fell in **captivity**. Afterwards, they were deported to work as slaves **in Babylon**. It was **Ezekiel** who led the Jews while in captivity. His role was important in preserving the identity and customs of the Jews. His students were the ones who compiled the "**Sacerdotal text**." The **Diaspora** began with the destruction of both nations. Synagogues also began as an assembly of at least 10 men (**Quorum**) and a copy of the Torah with them. **Rabbis** or masters, was the title given to those who studied the scripture and taught it to people.

538 B.C.: **Cyrus the great** of Persia invaded Babylon, destroyed its idols and freed the Jews as was predicted by Isaiah. Among the Jews who were freed later on was **Prophet Ezra**. The Jews who returned to Jerusalem reestablished the temple in 520 B.C.

300-200 B.C.: The 3rd century B.C. witnessed the production of the “**Hebrew Masoretic text**” called “**Tanakh**” + The **Greek Septuagint** written by the Jews living in Alexandria of Egypt + The **Hebrew Samaritan Pentateuch** written with Samaritan alphabets in Babylon.

100 B.C.-70 A.D.: The “**Dead Sea scrolls**” were written in this period.

70 A.D.: Destruction of the second temple by the Romans. Jewish revolutionaries were slaughtered, thousands were enslaved, and the Diaspora was renewed. Jews of the Diaspora separated themselves from the gentiles by refusing to work on the Sabbath, refusing to eat prohibited kinds of food, practicing circumcision, etc. The rabbis sought by laymen, faced a huge problem in applying the laws of the scripture in countries ruled by non-Jews, but the people gathered around their knowledgeable ones. “**Yohannah Ben Zakkai**” was one of those rabbis, he was living in Jerusalem during the siege, and he managed to escape to **Titus**’s tent one night to ask his permission to gather the rest of the rabbis and discuss the future of Judaism. Titus agreed and those rabbis assembled; their discussions continued for years. Among the results of their councils was the formation of the canon which we know today as the **Old Testament**. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Jews moved to Galilee.

135-217 A.D.: “**Judah Ha Nasi**,” was one of the most important rabbis in the Jewish history. He compiled the commentary of the Jewish scholars on the laws of Moses since the time of Ezra. He called it “**Mishnah**.” It was **published in 200 A.D. as the oral Torah**. It included the debates between the 2 most famous schools of thought in Judaism: **Hillel** and **Shammai** schools, what they agreed on and what they differed about, and it also included the opinions of famous rabbis like **rabbi Akiva** (died 137 A.D.). The oral Torah or the secondary law was a means of preserving the primary laws of the Torah and making their understanding and application easier for Jewish people.

306 A.D.: **Constantine** became Emperor of Rome. He was favorably inclined towards Christianity. **In 325** he ordered the assembly of the **council of Nicaea**. This helped in establishing Trinitarian Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire. Consequently, persecution against the Jews ensued. Most **Jews** were forced to escape towards the more tolerant communities. Many moved to **Babylon** where some Jews were still living there since 586 B.C. There, discussions over the laws and additional sermonic material were compiled under the title “**Gemara**.” “**Mishnah + Gemara**” formed the **Talmud**. Two Talmuds were produced, one in Jerusalem called “**The Palestinian Talmud**.” It was published in **425 A.D.** The other was “**The Babylonian Talmud**.” It was published in **500 A.D.** The **legal matters**’ section is called “**Halakah**,” while the **narratives**’ section is called “**Haggadah**.” **30% of the Babylonian Talmud is Haggadah.**

600-1000 A.D.: Rabbis who had compiled the Talmuds were succeeded by scholars who established schools and ran academies teaching the Talmud. Dean of the academy was called “**Gaon**.” This period is called the “**Gaonic period**.” Another group named the “**Karaites**” rose against “**Gaons**” and denied their authority and that of the Talmud. They only accepted the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament). This period also witnessed the compilation of “**Sepher Yetzirah**”—or the “**Book of Creation**”—by the Babylonian scholars. It contributed in the evolution of “**Kabbalah**.”

610-660 A.D.: The advent of Islam and the expulsion of most Jewish tribes from Arabia after they betrayed their pacts with Muslims and conspired with the idolaters against them.

711 A.D.: Muslims enter southern Spain and establish Andalusia.

750 A.D.: The *'Abbāsid* Caliphate rose in Iraq. They showed tolerance towards the Jews of Babylon who mingled with Arabs and Muslims. This continued for almost 200 years and the Jewish academies flourished in Baghdad.

882-942 A.D.: “**Saadi Ben Joseph**,” the last great Gaonim who led spokesmen against the Karaites, translated the Hebrew Bible to Arabic. Later on, the struggle among the Jewish sects became more intense; gradually, the academies declined and closed their doors. The leaders of the Jews passed through the Islamic states safely and freely till they reached Spain where they were allowed to enter the fields of government, science, medicine, philosophy, etc. The most famous Jewish philosophers and Talmudists were living in Islamic states. With the decline of Babylon community, Spanish Jews became the leaders of the Jewish world. Among them were:

Samuel Ibn Naghrillah (993-1056): The Grand Vizier of Granada.

Judah Ha Levi (1075-1141): A physician and poet.

Moses Ibn Nachman (1195-1270): **Nachmanides** was a Talmudist, Kabbalist, and philosopher. **Moses Ibn Maimoun** (1135-1204): **Maimonides** was a physician, Talmudist and philosopher. He escaped from **Al-Mohad**’s persecution to Egypt where he became **Saladin’s personal physician**. His most famous books were: “**Mishnah-Torah**,” a summary of the Talmudic laws, and “**Guide to the perplexed**,” which was an attempt to harmonize Judaic creed with **Aristotle’s philosophical views**. This book was criticized greatly by the rabbis and Talmudists of the time.

1096 A.D.: Beginning of the **Crusades** by orders of the **Pope**. 80,000 citizens of Palestine were massacred by the Franks in the first crusade. Around 40,000 of whom were Muslims, the rest were Christians and Jews.

1280 A.D.: Vast persecution campaigns were launched against the Jews forcing many of them to escape to Poland and Turkey. Approximately 160,000 Jews lived in Poland. “**Ashkenazim**” was the name given to them. They spoke “**Yiddish**,” which is a combination of German and Hebrew. About 500,000 Jews lived in Turkey. “**Sephardim**” was the name given to them. They spoke Spanish with some Hebrew. Meanwhile, a Spanish scholar named **Moses De Leon** compiled “**The book of Splendor**,” known as “**Zohar**.” He attributed part of it to **Simeon Ibn Yohai**, the student of **rabbi Aquiva** who lived in the 2nd century. This book replaced the Talmud and became the most widely read book in Judaism. The Kabbalistic literature addressed the oppressed who have little hope. This is why it was sought by most Jews, especially after their expulsion from Spain in 1492. In the period 1534-1572 A.D., **Isaac Luria** led a **Kabbalistic group** in upper **Galilee**.

1290 A.D.: Expulsion from England.

1306 A.D.: Expulsion from France.

14th century: Expulsion from Germany.

1391 A.D.: Thousands of Jews massacred by European Christians.

15th century: Expulsion from Spain, followed by Portugal.

1492 A.D.: **Ferdinand and Isabella** expelled Muslims and Jews from Spain.

Main Reasons of Persecution

1. Jews were accused of killing Jesus.
2. They were accused of the ritual murder of some Christians and using their blood to bake unleavened bread for Passover.
3. They were accused of making lepers poison the Christian water wells during the period of plagues.
4. They dealt with usury, which was forbidden by the church. This made them the available money lenders in most cities.
5. They always isolated themselves from their communities and formed secret societies.
6. They called Mother Mary, “the harlot.”

1520 A.D.: **Martin Luther** started preaching Protestantism. First, he denounced the Catholic Church and its persecution campaigns against Jews, but when Jews refused his version of Christianity, he turned against them. In response to his views, the Catholic Church made some reformations that were accompanied with the inquisitions and the formation of the **Ghettos** (These were confinements in which Jews were forced to live).

1648-1656 A.D.: Persecuted Cossack peasants led a revolution against the nobles in Poland. They directed their anger towards the landlords and tax collectors who were mostly Jews. Many were slaughtered, women were raped, etc. Around 100,000 Jews were killed in this revolution. The survivors fled to Western Europe.

1665 A.D.: A Jew called **Sabbati Zevi** claimed to be the Messiah. He entered Constantinople where he was captured and converted to Islam.

1743 A.D.: **Moses Ibn Mendel** entered Germany to study in its schools. He was a talented poet and was generously accepted by Germany’s poets. This made him encourage the Jews to leave the Ghettos, mingle with the gentiles and speak their language.

1750 A.D.: **Israel Ibn Eliazer**, nicknamed “**Baal Shem Tov**,” preached that God was not to be found in the Torah or Talmud, but was rather heartfelt. His followers were known by the name “**Hasidim**.” They were excommunicated by orthodox rabbis.

1789 A.D.: The French revolution, followed by the declaration of human rights and the tearing down of Ghettos.

1843 A.D.: 100 years after **Moses Ibn Mendel** entered Germany, his call was fruitful. German Jewish leaders issued the following declaration:

1. There is continuous development in Judaism.
2. The Talmud has no authority over modern Jews.
3. Jews seek no Messiah and know no homeland but that of birth.

1881 A.D.: The assassination of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, Poland and other eastern countries. This resulted in new pogroms against the Jews. Thousands fled to U.S.A.

1894-1899 A.D.: The Dreyfus case: **Captain Alfred Dreyfus** was accused of committing treason against the French army. He was convicted falsely and received a life sentence in prison. 7 years later, his trial was declared erroneous. This case was covered by an Austrian Atheist-Jewish journalist called **Theodore Herzl**, who concluded that, “Regardless of the liberal façade of Europe, Jews would never be treated fairly until they have a land of their own.” Herzl started a movement that pleaded the cause of a Jewish state. It was

called “**Zionism.**” After negotiations, the movement chose Palestine as a place for this dream. After that date, Judaism began converting from a religion to a political colonial ideology.

1900 A.D.: Jews started buying lands in Palestine.
1909 A.D.: The foundation of **Tel Aviv**.
1917 A.D.: **Belford declaration to Chaim Weizmann.**
1920 A.D.: 50,000 Jews settled in Palestine.
1928 A.D.: 100,000 Jews settled in Palestine.
1931 A.D.: 175,000 Jews settled in Palestine.
1933 A.D.: 220,000 Jews settled in Palestine.
1935 A.D.: **Hitler** issued new laws reducing Jews to second class citizens. They could not vote, hold office or work in most professions.

1941 A.D.: The **Holocaust** started. Over 3 million are claimed to have been annihilated. The number is not solid. Many sources would say 5.9 million. The Main reason behind the holocaust was the troubles that faced Germany after WW-I, they blamed the Jews for their defeat. The Nazi party believed that Jewish tycoons conspired with the Brits against Germany. In his book “The Founding Myths of Israeli Politics,” **Roger Garaudy**, the French Philosopher, pointed out that the number of Jews who lived in Europe during World War II did not exceed 3.5 million—so where did the figure of six million come from. He explained that the Israeli Zionist government was using “the holocaust” as a “justifying dogma” for its actions in Palestine and towards Palestinians. Either way, Europeans persecuted and killed Jews for centuries; the question that should arise in one’s mind is why are the Palestinians forced to pay the price?! What’s beneath the surface in this issue is way bigger than what laymen think.

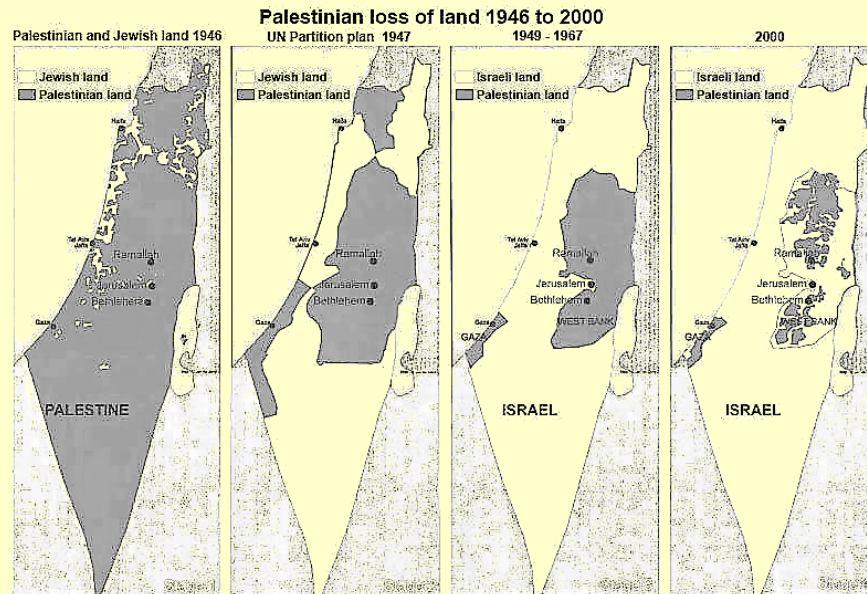
1942 A.D.: Irgun, Stern, and Haganah Jewish gangs led a terrorism plan against non-Jews in Palestine. Many British soldiers and Arabs were killed in terrorist bombings between 1940 and 1947. Reuters was active in Palestine back then; their coverage of the chaotic events is available on the internet.

1947 A.D.: The United Nations—led by USA and UK—voted for a partition plan of Palestine. Although Jews owned only 2% of Palestine’s area and their numbers constituted no more than 30% of the population, the UN gave them 60% of Palestine’s area. Palestinians refused this decision.

[Sheikh Town Massacre 31/12/1947] Haganah gangs stormed the village of Sheikh town (today called Tel-Genan) and chased the unarmed citizens. The massacre led to the deaths of many women and children. The death toll reached approximately 600 people. Most of the bodies were found inside the homes of the village. Other massacres were carried out by the Zionist gangs to force displace the Palestinians. This led to the 1948 war between Palestinians supported by Arab states on one hand, and Zionists aided by USA and UK on the other. An unresolved situation continues until the moment of writing this.

[Deir Yassin Massacre 10/4/1948] Jewish gangs: Stern, Irgun and Haganah, raided the village of Deir Yassin, west of the city of Jerusalem (based on its ruins is today’s Israeli settlement called Givat Shaul) at two o’clock in the morning, and proceeded to kill all living souls in the range of their weapons. After that, they kept on throwing bombs inside the houses of the village to destroy them over whoever was inside, for the orders issued to them required the destruction of all houses of the Arab village. At the same time members of the Irgun and Stern gangs walked behind the exploded houses killing those who remained alive. The massacre continued until noon, and before withdrawal from the village; the surviving people of the village were gathered in front of the walls and executed by shooting. 360 Palestinians—mostly elderly, women and children—were martyred. Menachem Beigin sent a telegram of congratulations to Irgun’s local

commander “Raanan” saying, “Congratulations to you for this great victory, and tell your soldiers that they made history in Israel.” In his book titled “Revolution” Menachem Beigin said, “The massacre of Deir Yassin contributed with other massacres in emptying the country of 650,000 Arabs.” He added, “Without Deir Yassin’s massacre there wouldn’t have been Israel”.



[Abu Shusha Massacre 14/5/1948] The massacre began at dawn in the village of Abu Shusha, near the village of Deir Yassin, 50 martyrs of men, women and children were killed; many were hit in the heads with axes. The soldiers of the Kiryati Brigade who carried out the massacre under general Djafaty’s leadership fired at anything that moved without discrimination.

[Lydda Massacre 9/7/1948] An expulsion order signed by Yitzhak Rabin was issued to the Zionist forces stating, “The inhabitants of Lydda must be expelled quickly without attention to age...” Between the 9th and 11th of July, Zionists launched severe attacks using armored vehicles and air force on the villages of Lydda. Those who resisted surrendered after their ammunition ran out. Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of Lydda with loudspeakers, promising that the residents would be safe as long as they remained at home or inside the two mosques where hundreds of people had taken shelter. However, the soldiers then lobbed hand grenades into the houses; terrified residents ran out in an attempt to flee, and the Zionists opened fire on them. A journalist said that the corpses of men, women, and children piled up in the city's streets and remained under the sun for more than ten days. Those who had taken shelter in the Dahmash Mosque were shot indiscriminately. 426 people were massacred including 179 inside the mosque. 70,000 Palestinians were expelled from Lydda and the neighboring cities alone. This number forms 10% of the total number of Palestinians forced to seek refuge in other countries in 1948.

[Tantura Massacre 22/8/1948] In the night between 22 and 23 May, battalion 33 of the Alexandroni brigade (which was called back then the “Battalion Saturday,” because they were assigned with a new task at each end of a week, during the War of 1948) attacked the village of Tantura, occupied the village after several hours of the towns’ people resistance, and in the early morning the entire village fell into the hands of the occupation forces. The Israeli soldiers engaged for several hours in a fierce bloody hunt for adult men to kill them. They initially opened fire on them everywhere; in the houses, the squares and even in the streets. After that, firing was concentrated in the village cemetery. The massacre left more than 90 martyrs who were buried in a large mass grave in the cemetery of the village that was later held as a parking lot serving “Dur” Beach on the Mediterranean Sea, south of Haifa.

[Saliha Massacre 22/10/1948] The 7th Brigade of the Zionist forces entered the village. They detonated a mosque and took the lives of 94 civilians who had sought refuge inside. That was the brigade's first assignment after deployment to service.

After 1948, about 700,000 Palestinians were expelled from their homeland by Zionists. There is a long list of Arab towns and villages depopulated during the 1948 war under the sponsorship of the western countries, which still continues until today. Nearly 700,000 Jews immigrated to Palestine between May 1948 and December 1951 from Europe, Asia and Africa, replacing the Palestinian population and occupying their lands. Although—at this point—Zionists had already achieved their aspiration to bring Jews from abroad, and settle them down in the place of the indigenous people, the massacres continued in more horrific ways.

[Qibya massacre 14/10/1953] The units of the Israeli army surrounded the village of Qibya—on the day of the massacre with a population of about 200 people—with a force of about 600 troops. After intense artillery shelling that targeted the homes, the Israeli occupation forces stormed the village firing indiscriminately. While an infantry unit chased the unarmed Palestinian population and shot them deliberately, other units put explosive charges on some of the houses to destroy them above their residents. The occupation soldiers awaited outside in the streets during the preparation for the explosion, and shot all those who tried to escape from the houses being prepared for the bombing. The outcome of the massacre was the destruction of 56 houses, the village's mosque, the only school, and the village's water tank. 67 men, women and children were killed, and hundreds others were injured. The commander of the Israeli forces who carried out the massacre was Ariel Sharon, the previous Israeli Prime Minister.

[Qalqilya massacre 10/10/1956] The Israeli occupation army and a group of settlers, attacked the village of Qalqilya, located on the Green Line separating the Arab territories occupied in 1948 and the West Bank. A detachment of the army, a battalion of artillery and ten fighter aircrafts participated in the attack. The Israeli army bombed the village with artillery before storming in, more than 70 Palestinians were killed during the massacre.

[Kafr Qasim massacre 29/10/1956] This village lies south of Tulkarm. 49 Palestinian civilians—23 of whom were children—were killed during an attack by the Israeli army that first imposed a curfew in the village. The children and the elders hurried to inform the farmers who worked in the agricultural land outside the village about the curfew, but the forces stationed outside the village proceeded to kill them in cold blood. They killed the farmers prior to their arrival to the village. Shimon Peres issued a formal apology in December 2007.

[Massacre of Khan Younis, 3/11/1956] The Israeli occupation army carried out the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in the camp of Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, killing more than 250 Palestinians. After nine days of the first massacre 12/11/1956, a unit of the Israeli army implemented another massacre killing about 275 civilians in the same camp, and more than 100 other Palestinian residents of Rafah refugee camp on that same day.

[Invasion of Sinai 10/29/1956] The Israeli army invaded the Egyptian Sinai peninsula. Later on, they were joined by the British and French forces. The Israelis wanted to gain full access to the Aqaba gulf, while the British and the French wanted to re-seize full control of the Suez Canal from the Egyptian authorities. The three parties wanted to weaken the Egyptian army and also prevent Egypt from building the high dam at Aswan to weaken the Egyptian economy. The Sinai war continued for 5 months. It ended with the foreign troops withdrawing their forces out of Egypt. Over 3000 Egyptians were killed and 5000 were wounded. Port-Said city was partially destroyed. A UN emergency force was deployed to the Egyptian-Palestinian borders.

If I go year by year, this would be too long. I'm just mentioning the most famous incidents in the past 7 decades. The people who were killed by the Zionists are not just numbers. They were fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, friends... Every one of them was special to someone. This resulted in the accumulation of hatred and resentment in the hearts and minds of Middle-Easterns towards Zionist Jews. The previous was catastrophic for the region and its inhabitants. The whole Middle-Eastern nation fell into a state of spiritual suffering. It will never end except when Palestine is freed from this inhumane occupation. If Jews wish to live in Palestine at peace they must change their Zionist agenda. They must accept to live as citizens of a normal multi-religious, multi-ethnic state, in which all citizens are equal, not a Jewish racist one.

[1967 war] In May 1967, tensions rose again between the Zionist and the Egyptian regime over access to the Aqaba Gulf. Israel threatened war and an invasion of Sinai like that of 1956. Nasser—the Egyptian president at the time—announced that the Straits of Tiran were closed to Israeli vessels. He mobilized the Egyptian military into defensive lines along the borders and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the UN emergency force. On 5 June 1967, as the UNEF was in the process of leaving the zone, Israel launched a series of preemptive airstrikes against Egyptian airfields and other facilities. Egyptian forces were caught by surprise. Nearly, all of Egypt's military aerial assets were destroyed, giving Israel air supremacy. Simultaneously, the Israeli military launched a ground offensive into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula as well as Gaza Strip. After some initial resistance, Nasser ordered an evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula. By the sixth day of the conflict, Israel had occupied the entire Sinai Peninsula. Jordan, which had entered into a defense pact with Egypt just a week before the war began, did not take on an all-out offensive role against Israel. However, the Jordanians did launch attacks against Israeli forces to slow Israel's advance. On the fifth day, Syria joined the war by shelling Israeli positions in the north. Egypt and Jordan agreed to a ceasefire on June the 8th, and Syria on 9th. A cease fire agreement was signed with Israel on June 11th. The Six-Day War resulted in more than **18,000 Arab fatalities**, while Israel suffered fewer than 1,000. **413,000** Palestinians were displaced. **15 UN peacekeepers** were killed by Israeli strikes in Sinai, and 34 US personnel killed in the USS Liberty incident in which Israeli air forces struck a United States Navy technical research ship. Sinai, the Golan Heights, Gaza and the west bank were occupied by the Zionist forces. Later on, in 1973, Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on the Zionist forces occupying Sinai and the Golan heights to retrieve their lands. This led to an unjust biased peace between the Arabs and the Zionists.

[Invasion of Lebanon 1978 & 1982] The Palestinians displaced by the Zionist gangs formed a resistance movement and launched attacks inside the occupied territories. Zionists took this as a pretext to invade southern Lebanon twice, first in 1978 then in 1982. Their invasion was illegal. Their main purpose was to displace more Palestinians into Lebanon and push them further north. This helped ignite a civil war inside Lebanon that continued for a decade. The number of people killed directly by the Zionists was estimated to be 18000. 30000 were wounded, and 250,000 were displaced. That's beside the Israeli army orchestrating one of the most disgusting massacres mankind has ever seen, "Sabra and Shatila." Ariel Sharon besieged the refugee camp. He placed his plan with the Christian South Lebanon Army that was trained by Israeli forces. While Israelis stood at guard preventing any civilian from escaping, the SLA forces were allowed in fully armed and receiving covert support from the Israeli forces. They carried out one of the most horrific massacres in history killing over 3500 Palestinians in 3 days. Some victims were skinned alive. Women were raped then shot. Children weren't spared. Janet Lee Stevens, an American journalist, later wrote to her husband, Dr. Franklin Lamb, *"I saw dead women in their houses with their skirts up to their waists and their legs spread apart; dozens of young men shot after being lined up against an alley wall; children with their throats slit, a pregnant woman with her stomach chopped open, her eyes still wide open, her blackened face silently screaming in horror; countless babies and toddlers who had been stabbed or ripped apart and who had been thrown into garbage piles."* The UN condemned the massacre and declared it an act of genocide. Nonetheless, Zionists were never punished and their crimes never stopped.

[Al-Aqsa Mosque Massacre 8/10/1990] On Monday 8/10/1990 and before Noon prayers, Jewish extremists of the group called “Temple Mount Trusties” tried to lay the foundation stone of the alleged temple in the courtyard of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the people tried to stop the Jewish extremists from desecrating the Mosque, which led to clashes between Jewish extremists led by “Gershon Solomon” leader of the “Temple Mount Trusties,” and about five thousand Palestinians headed to the mosque to pray in it, the Israeli border guards intervened densely inside the mosque, and began shooting at the congregation, without distinction killing children, women and elderly, resulting in the deaths of more than 21 martyrs and wounded more than 150, they also arrested 270 Muslims inside and outside the Mosque.

[Ibrahimi sacred mosque massacre 25/2/1994] The massacre began when “Baruch Goldstein” and a group of settlers entered from Kiryat Arba to the Ibrahimi Mosque at the time of Dawn prayers. Goldstein stood behind a column in the mosque, he waited until the worshipers prostrated with their faces to the ground, and then opened fire with his automatic weapon on the congregation, while others assisted him in reloading the ammunition containing prohibited dum-dum exploding bullets. The bullets penetrated the heads of worshipers and their necks and backs killing and injuring more than 350. When carrying out the massacre, the Israeli soldiers who were present in the sanctuary closed the doors of the mosque to prevent Muslim worshipers from escaping, and also off-campus rescuers were prevented from access to the courtyard to save the wounded. Later, other Muslims were shot dead by the Israeli occupation soldiers outside the mosque. More than 50 Palestinians were massacred, 30 of them died inside the mosque.

[Jenin refugee camp massacre (29\3-9\4)\2002] The Israeli occupation army on March 29, proceeded in a military campaign invading many cities, villages and Palestinian refugee camps. After two weeks of the siege of Jenin refugee camp, and the outbreak of heavy fighting between Palestinian resistance and Israeli occupation forces led by Chief of Staff “Shaul Mofaz.” The Israeli occupation army—in order to exterminate the resistance—decided to demolish the camp on the heads of its residents. More than 100 Palestinians were massacred. Israeli forces then launched a campaign of intense executions among the Palestinians, the Israeli bulldozers removed the camp out of existence. No one knows yet what really happened during the Israeli assault on Jenin refugee camp, or the precise number of Palestinian martyrs. According to Israeli accounts, 100-200 Palestinians have been killed, and the only proven fact so far is that the bodies of the killed Palestinians remained scattered under the wreck in the streets till they began to decompose. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli occupation soldiers dug deep holes and piled the bodies of Palestinian martyrs in them.

[Gaza massacres] Gaza Massacres began with Israel launching a large-scale military campaign on **27 December 2008**. The bombardment targeted civilian infrastructure, including mosques, residences, medical facilities, and schools. Israeli forces repeatedly deployed white phosphorus munitions in the air over populated areas. On January 3rd 2009, an Israeli ground invasion was launched, resulting in the estimated **deaths of 1,166 to 1,417 Palestinians**. The UN Fact-Finding Mission led by Judge Goldstone concluded that Israel's military assault was “*a deliberately disproportionate attack designed to punish, humiliate, and terrorize a civilian population.*” **In October 2012**, Israel initiated a series of assassinations targeting Hamas leaders, provoking a response from the movement, which began launching numerous projectiles into Israeli territories. In November, Israel attacked Gaza and assassinated Ahmad Jabari, the deputy commander-in-chief of Ezzeddin Al-Qassam Brigades, and another member, Mohamed Al-Hams. After the assassinations, **Israel intensified its attacks, murdering 165 Palestinians, including 42 children, and injuring 1,220 Palestinians, including 430 children**. Hundreds of children, men and women were detained and thrown in Israeli jails in the process. **In 2014**, the resistance forces in the west bank kidnapped 3 Israeli soldiers to force the IDF accept a POW exchange deal. In response, Israel launched a massive attack on east Jerusalem on **July the 8th 2014**. **They arrested 600 Palestinians, killed 10 and injured 160**. This escalated tensions

with Hamas in Gaza Strip who rose to help their brethren at the west bank. Israel launched a series of air strikes then initiated a ground invasion into Gaza **killing 2,205 Palestinians**. On March 30th 2018, a civil Palestinian movement was initiated. **The Great March of Return** was its name. The demonstrators demanded that Israel acknowledges the right for Palestinian refugees to return to their homelands, the lands from which they had been displaced by Israel. Additionally, they protested against Israel's land, air, and sea blockade of the Gaza Strip. They carried out a series of peaceful demonstrations every Friday along the Gazan borders. This continued until 27 December 2019. **Over the course of these protests, Israeli forces killed over 220 Palestinians, and wounded over 13,000. The majority of the injuries were severe. Approximately 1,400 individuals were struck by three to five bullets.** In 2021, Israeli forces evicted six Palestinian families from their homes in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem. This led to protests by Palestinians in East Jerusalem. The situation escalated on May 7th when Israeli police forcefully entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, employing tear gas, rubber bullets, and stun grenades, wounding over 600 Palestinians. In response, Hamas fired a multitude of rockets towards Israel. Israel retaliated with hundreds of air strikes killing over 260 Palestinians—half of whom were children and women. 1,948 individuals sustained injuries, including 610 children and 400 women.

These massacres, in addition to demolishing houses, burning schools and hospitals, kidnapping and torturing Palestinian people, and throwing them in prisons without committing any crimes, are the daily Israeli practices to stop any resistance against their illegal occupation of Palestine. Throughout this path, their main ally and supporter has always been the western governments; especially, the U.S. government. The U.S. used the veto 79 times between 1946 and 2016, 43 times were to stop UN resolutions against Israel.

All of the previous foretold that a dangerous explosion was nearby. This happened on October 7, 2023. Palestinian resistance fighters attacked an Israeli military base at the outskirts of Gaza and the illegal settlements established on their stolen lands killing 1180 Zionists (400 of whom were combatant army personnel) and wounding 3400. Around 240 were taken captives. That was the largest attack ever carried out by the Palestinian resistance during the past 75 years. The truth of what happened during the attack is still vague. What we know for sure is that many of those who died on that day, especially in civilian areas were killed by airstrikes carried out by the Israeli forces themselves under the umbrella of what they call the Hannibal directive. Israeli eyewitnesses confirmed that their own tanks fired at the houses killing both, Palestinians and Israelis. However, in response to that inevitable attack, Israel launched one of the most inhumane attacks on all of Gaza Strip aided by its Western allies. They bombarded and demolished over 75% of Gaza Strip atop its residents' heads. Until the moment of writing this, over 50,000 Palestinians were killed, 150,000 wounded, over 60,000 missing or buried under the rubble. 60% of the victims are children under 12. Still, Zionist settlers are depicted in the West as the victims, while Palestinian freedom fighters and civilians are depicted as terrorists, or at the very best, tenth-class humans with insignificant importance. A two-state solution is 100% vaporized. The only remaining solution now is that one of the two parties annihilate the other's existence from the region. Thanks to the West, its double standards, and its most hypocritical values.

No occupation lasts forever. Palestine will be free.

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