ASU111: Human Rights

Major Task Report

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| name | ID |
| Mohamed mahmoud mohamed | 2100941 |
| Mahmoud Taha Ismael | 1900604 |
| Mohamed tarek mousa mohamed | 2101214 |
| Youssef saeed mohamed | 2101508 |
|  |  |

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Description automatically generated-introduction

Palestine, a region with a rich history, changed a lot after the Six-Day War. Before 1948, it was a place where different groups, like Arabs and Jews, lived together. The British Mandate tried to make things fair for everyone, but it caused problems. The Palestinian occupation started after the 1948 Arab Israeli War, when Israel was created, and many Palestinians were forced from their homes. Then, Israel took control of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, putting these areas under its rule. Life for Palestinians under Israeli control became tough, with restrictions on where they could go, limited access to things like water and land, and no say in how they were governed or who owned their land. The building of Israeli settlements in these areas, which is against international rules,

-Palestine occupation history

**1. The Land of Palestine:**

Palestine is a geographical region located in the Eastern Mediterranean, bordered by Jordan, and Lebanon. It is part of the broader area known as the Levent, which has been a crossroads of various civilizations throughout history. Before, Palestine was home to a diverse population of Arabs, Jews, and Christians, as all groups had religious ties to the area, especially the city of Jerusalem. The land itself was under the control of various empires, such as the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, and eventually the Islamic Caliphate and the Ottoman Empire.

**2. The British Mandate and the Rise of Nationalism**

In the aftermath of World War I, the League of Nations granted Britain a mandate to administer Palestine. The [British Mandate](https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/british-palestine-1917-1948/) aimed to establish a "national home for the Jewish people" while also protecting the rights of the Arab majority. However, tensions between the Arab and Jewish communities began to rise, leading to widespread unrest and violence. During the British Mandate, the idea of a separate Jewish and Arab state was proposed multiple times. However, these proposals were met with opposition from both communities, making it difficult for the British authorities to find a solution to the growing unrest.

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Description automatically generated3. The Creation of Israel and the 1948 Palestine Conflict**

In 1947, the United Nations proposed the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem as an internationally administered city. While the Jewish community largely accepted this plan, the Arab community rejected it, leading to the outbreak of civil war.

On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was established, marking the end of British rule in Palestine. This event triggered the first Arab Israeli War, involving neighboring Arab countries, which ultimately led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs.

**4. The Six-Day War and Its Impact**

In 1967, the Six-Day War broke out between Israel and a coalition of Arab countries, including Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. This conflict drastically changed the landscape of Palestine, with Israel capturing the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip the West Bank is under Israeli military occupation, with Israel exercising control over security, borders, and settlements. East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 Six-Day War, is also considered occupied territory by the international community. The Gaza Strip, under the control of the Palestinian Authority, is subject to an Israeli blockade.

-Israel crimes against Palestinian

1-the tantura massacre

A stone wall with a tower

Description automatically generated

The Tantura massacre took place on the night of 22–23 May 1948 during the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Arab%E2%80%93Israeli_War). Around 40–200 [Palestinian Arab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_people) villagers from Tantura were massacred by the [Alexandroni Brigade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandroni_Brigade" \o "Alexandroni Brigade), which was part of what became the [Israeli Defense Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_Defense_Force). The massacre occurred following [Tantura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tantura" \o "Tantura)'s surrender, a village of roughly 1,500 people in 1945 located near [Haifa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haifa). The victims were buried in a mass grave, which today serves as a car park for the nearby [Tel Dor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel_Dor) beach.

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Description automatically generated2- Khan Yunis massacre

A group of cows in the water

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The Khan Yunis massacre took place on 3 November 1956, perpetrated by the [Israel Defense Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Defense_Forces) (IDF) in the Palestinian town of [Khan Yunis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_Yunis) and the nearby [refugee camp of the same name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_Yunis_Camp) in the [Gaza Strip](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaza_Strip) during the Crisis. According to [Benny Morris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benny_Morris), during an IDF operation to reopen the Egyptian-blockaded [Straits of Tiran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straits_of_Tiran), Israeli soldiers shot two hundred Palestinians in Khan Yunis and [Rafah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafah).

3-The first Al-Aqsa massacre

A group of men in military uniforms

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The first Al-Aqsa massacre happened on October 8, 1990, in Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque. Some Jewish extremists tried to enter the mosque, causing fights with Palestinians. The Israeli army got involved, resulting in the deaths of 21 Palestinians and injuries to over 150 others. It took six hours before the injured and dead were taken out of the mosque.

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A graffiti on a wall

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The Sabra and Shatila massacre is thought to be one of the worst in modern history. It happened over three days from September 16 to 19. Lebanese militias, helped by the Israeli army, killed around 1,300 people in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon. This information comes from a book by Palestinian researcher Bayan Nuwayhid al-Hout, written 20 years after the massacre.

5- The martyrdom of Muhammad al-Durra



The martyrdom of Muhammad al-Durra occurred in the Gaza Strip on September 30, 2000, on the second day of the Al-Aqsa Intifada, amid protests that spread widely throughout the Palestinian territories. The lens of French photographer Charles Enderlin, a correspondent for France 2, captured the scene of Jamal al-Durra and his twelve-year-old son, Muhammad, taking shelter behind a cement barrel, after they were caught in the middle of attempts to exchange fire between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian security forces. This shot, which lasted for more than a minute, showed the scene of the father and son taking shelter with each other, the boy’s wailing, and the father’s signal to the shooters to stop, amidst a barrage of fire and dust.

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Description automatically generated6- October 2023



The damage was severe, with more than half of the buildings destroyed, including government offices. Also, 266 schools were damaged, with 67 of them not usable anymore, and 85 mosques were destroyed, while 174 others were partly damaged.Israel is carrying out attacks across the Gaza Strip, including near hospitals and in the south of the besieged enclave, where ground operations are intensifying. Here are the latest casualty figures as of April 30

Gaza

Killed: at least 34,535 people, including more than:

* More than 14,500 children killed.
* 8,400 women
* Injured: more than 77,704 people
* Missing: more than 8,000
* Occupied West Bank
* Killed: at least 492 people, including more than:
* 124 children
* Injured: more than 4,800
* In Israel, officials revised the death toll from the October 7 attacks down from 1,405 to 1,139.

The issue of Palestine is very complex. Jews relate it to their religion. Al-Aqsa Mosque is an important religious place for them, which led Jews to move to Palestine and occupy it, building settlements and depriving Palestinians of their rights. Zionists have taken and are still taking everything from the Palestinians, including the simplest right to live. Zionists have killed about 34,658 people, including children and women, in front of the world’s attention. No one took a stand against this genocide. Where are the Human Rights Organizations? Where are the politicians? Every Palestinian suffers just to live, just to eat and drink. It’s a shame on the whole world for this massacre. The resolution of the Palestinian issue requires strong political intervention so that Palestinians can regain their right to live normally and obtain their fundamental human rights. It also entails efforts to pursue development opportunities. It is our duty as Arabs or Muslims to intervene forcefully to pressure the Zionists to refrain from these daily massacres. And finally, we all hope that Palestinians will overcome this suffering, obtain their rights, and live in peaceTop of Form

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Description automatically generated**UN (United Nations) human rights and Palestinians Situation**

Right to life

Israel doesn’t allow any support to enter Gaza, actually they attack the all ways that give people the right to life, there is no food no water no medicine and no homes.

* Right to a fair trial

in Palestine people taken to prison with no reason with no trial and been killed finally by the worst way ever.

* Freedom of movement

Gaza is like a big prison, Gaza has been under siege for a long time, with no one leaving or entering.

* Right to liberty and security of person

civilians been killed everywhere in their houses, schools, and hospitals, suddenly.

* Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment

Palestinians faces all of that with no mercy.

***Conclusion***

The issue of Palestine is complex. Jews relate it to their religion. Al-Aqsa Mosque is an important religious place for them, which led Jews to move to Palestine and occupy it, building settlements and depriving Palestinians of their rights. Zionists have taken and are still taking everything from the Palestinians, including the simplest right to live. Zionists have killed about 34,658 people, including children and women, in front of the world's attention. No one took a stand against this genocide. Where are the Human Rights Organizations? Where are the politicians? Every Palestinian suffers just to live, just to eat and drink. It's a shame on the whole world for this massacre. The resolution of the Palestinian issue requires strong political intervention so that Palestinians can regain their right to live normally and obtain their fundamental human rights. It also entails efforts to pursue development opportunities. It is our duty as Arabs or Muslims to intervene forcefully to pressure the Zionists to refrain from these daily massacres. And finally, we all hope that Palestinians will overcome this suffering, obtain their rights, and live in peace.

