

**PALESTINIAN
HISTORY**
(real fact)

&

ZIONISM

written by -
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PALESTINIAN
HISTORY (REAL FACT)

&

ZIONISM

By- syed Ahmad

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Preface

The story of Palestine is one of resilience, tragedy, and hope a journey spanning centuries, yet deeply embedded in the struggles of the modern-day. It is a story that encompasses faith, identity, and the enduring pursuit of justice in the face of overwhelming adversity. From the days of the Ottoman Empire, through the tumultuous British Mandate, to the present-day hardships under occupation, the history of Palestine is intertwined with the lives of its people, whose voices have often been silenced and whose rights have been disregarded. In a world where politics, religion, and history collide, the plight of the Palestinian people remains one of the most pressing humanitarian crises of our time.

This book seeks to shed light on the complex realities of Palestinian life, the history of Zionism, and the path that has led to the current conflict. By examining the roots of the issue, the impact of Zionism, the centrality of Al-Aqsa, and the voices of resistance, we aim to understand the layers of this conflict from both historical and modern-day perspectives. It is not just a story about borders and states; it is about people, culture, identity, and the fight for justice that transcends political and ideological lines. This work is dedicated to the countless Palestinian lives lost, the children who have never known peace, and the hope that one day justice will prevail.

Introduction

Palestine is not merely a geopolitical entity; it is a land, a memory, and a heartbeat of millions of people who have lived, loved, and struggled in its name. The conflict that persists today is not a mere political disagreement it is the culmination of a century-long struggle for self-determination, sovereignty, and the preservation of identity. As the birthplace of three of the world's major religions Judaism, Christianity, and Islam Palestine stands at the intersection of profound spiritual and political significance. But this significance has been overshadowed by the relentless colonization of its people and the ongoing displacement of its population.

Theodor Herzl's vision of a Jewish homeland, which gave rise to the movement of Zionism, began as a response to centuries of persecution. However, in its quest for a haven, it led to the dispossession and disempowerment of the Palestinian people. The establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 marked a moment of triumph for Jews, but for Palestinians, it was a catastrophe *Nakba* that resulted in the loss of their land, homes, and their right to self-governance.

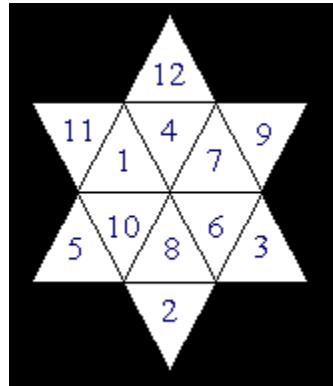
The Al-Aqsa Mosque, a symbol of Islamic heritage, is a focal point of this ongoing struggle. It is not just a religious site but also a symbol of the Palestinian resistance against occupation. Palestinians, despite facing extreme restrictions, forced displacement, and violence, have never given up their hope of returning to their homeland.

This introduction provides a brief overview of how Zionism, the ideological foundation of the State of Israel, and Palestinian identity have evolved, intertwined, and ultimately collided in a struggle that has not only shaped the Middle East but the entire global order. It sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the Palestinians' ongoing battle for justice and recognition.

In count with what it below:

HEXAGRAM ORIGIN

Mathematically



The hexagram, a six-pointed star formed by two overlapping equilateral triangles, has both geometric and symbolic origins. Mathematically, it's a simple geometric shape that can be constructed by overlapping two equilateral triangles, and its properties have been explored in various mathematical contexts, including the study of polygons and geometric patterns. Symbolically, the hexagram appears in diverse cultures and religions, holding different meanings and interpretations.

Onto a plane

(1,0,0) , (0,1,0) , (1,1,0) , (1,0,1) , (0,1,1) , (1,1,1)

Onto the plane

X+y+z = 1 the midpoint are

(0,0,1/2) , (0,1/2,1/2) , (0,1,1/2) , (1,1,1/2)

And all the points resulting from these by applying a permutation to their entries. These (12points) project to a hexagram: (six point) around the outer hexagon and six on the inner.

Modern Alchemy



The Hexagram

To begin, this is not the Star of David. Many people will see this in alchemy and think that. The HEXAGRAM is used to represent all four of the basic elements (water, fire, earth, air). The Hexagram is best used in arrays that deal with a wide range of transmutable material. An example would be Kimbly's arrays (below)



Usage

It is also used in

BUDDHISM

(which are founded cosmologically in diagram)

JAINISM

HINDUISM

Within indic lore

It is understood as

The consistence of 2 triangles one pointed up and the other down –

Locked in harmonious embrace

The two components are:

- “OM”
- &
- “HRIM”



OM(aum)



HRIM

In Sanskrit

It symbolize

= man's position between earth & sky

Upward – SHIVA – feminity

Downward – SHAKIT or

AGNITATTUA – Masculinity.

BUDDHISM EXPRESSION

Some old version of

“bardo thodol” also known as

“Tibetan book of the dead”

Contain a hexagram with a “SWASTIKA”.

In Tibetan it is called the “origin of phenomenon” (chos-kyi ‘byung-gangs)

Also connected with vajrayogini and forms the center part of her mandala. Shatkona symbolize hindu yantra which means the union of both masculine and feminine. But it is suppose to represent purusha. (the supreme being) & prakriti (mother nature, or causal matter) often this as shiva-shakti

JUDAISM EXPRESSION

Also called

Star of David

Is basically recognized the symbol of Judaism and jewish and is known colloquially as the jewish star or ‘star of david’

It usage-

it is a sign of jewish identity which began in the middle ages, though its religious usage began earlies, with the current earliest archeological evidence being a stone bearing the shield from the arch of a 3-4th century synagogue in the galilee

CHRISTAINITY EXPRESSION

The first and the most important Armenia cathedral of etchmiadzin (303AD, which was built by the founder of christainity in Armenia) decorated with many types of ornamented hexagrams and so is the tomb of an Armenian prince of the HASAN – JALALYAN dynasty of khachen (1214AD) in the gandzasar church of artsakh.

The hexagram may be found in some churches and stained-glass windows. In christainity, it is sometimes called the star of creation. A very early example, Noted by ‘NIKOLAUS PEVSNER’ can be found in WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, England in one of the canopies of the choir stalls, circa 1308.

LATTER – DAY SAINT (Mormons)

Star of David is also used less prominently by the church of jesus Christ latter-day saints in the temples & in architecture.

The union of heaven and earth.

It symbolize – tribes of isreal & friendship and their affinity towards the jewish people.

It also symbolize – the quorum of the twelve apostles as in revelation:12

In church of god it symbolize – a woman wearing a crown of twelve stars.

Also symbolize – big dipper, which points to the north star, symbol of jesus Christ.

ISLAMIC EXPRESSION

Known in Arabic as Khatem sulayman

(seal of Solomon)

Or

Najmat Dawud

(star of David)

(it may also be represented as a five pointed star or pentagram)

The medieval pre-ottoman hanafi Anatolian beyliks of the karamanids and jandarids used the star on their flag.

The symbol is also on the hayreddin Barbarossa flag. Today the six pointed star can be found in mosque and on other Arabic and Islamic artifacts

- Con minted in the emirate of sicily during the reign AL-MUNTASIR BILLAH (11th century CE).
- 1204 coin minted in aleppo by AZ-ZAHIR GHAZI.
- Hexagram on obverse of MORROCAN 4 falus coin (1873)
- Hexagram on the flag of HAYREDDIN BARBAROSSA.

Usage in heraldry

In heraldry & vexillology, a hexagram is a fairly common charge employed, through it is rarely called by this name.

In Germanic regions it is known simply as a star also in English and French heraldry is known as “mullet of six points”

|
(a French word meaning (spur rowel))



In albanian heraldry – is been used since classical antiquity and is commonly referred to as sixagram.

The coat of arm of the HOUSE OF KASTRIOT depicts the hexagram on a pile argent over the double headed eagle.

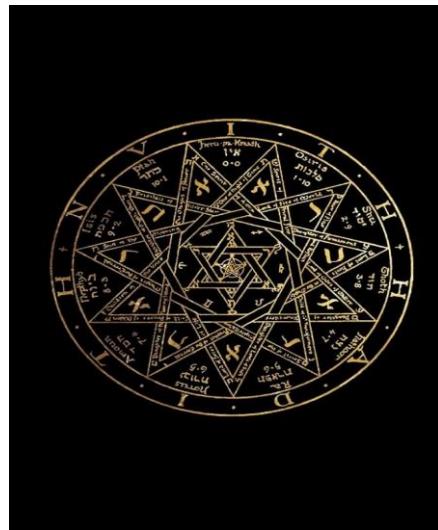
Usage in theosophy

The star of David used in the seal and the emblem of the theosophical society (founded in 1875). It is more pronounced as – it is used along with other religions symbol. Which include:

- Swastika
- Ankh
- Auw
- Ouroboros,

The star of David is also known as the seal of Solomon as stated previously, which was its original name, being in regular use until around 50years ago.

Usage in occultisms'



USAGE IN FREEMASONRY

- Judeo-masonic conspiracy theory
The interlacing triangles or deltas symbolize the union of the two principles of forces, the active and passive
- Male & female
- Pervading the universe..

The triangles, one white and the other black, interlacing, typify the mingling of apparent opposites in nature, darkness and light, error & truth, ignorance and wisdom, evil and good, throughout human life.

(Albert G. Mackey).

The hexagram can also be found within the temple of king Solomon.

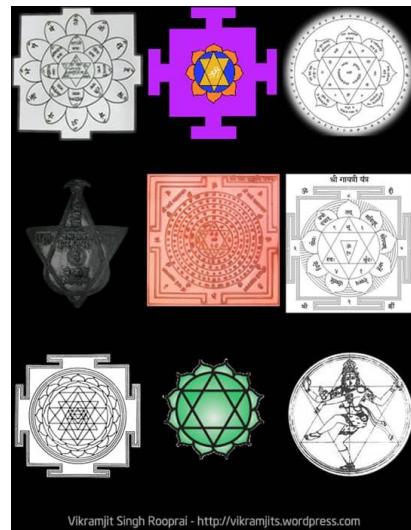
In flags:

- Australian flag – had six pointed stars to represent the six federal states from 1901-1908
- Ulster banner – flag of northern Ireland, used from 1953-1972 (the six pointed star are representing the countries that make up Ireland northern).
The star of the ulster banner is not the compound of two equilateral triangles.
- The flag used by rebels during the “WHISKEY – INSURRECTION” in south – western Pennsylvania. 1794
- A hexagram appears on the dardania flag, proposed for Kosovo by the democratic league of Kosovo.
- Flag of Nigeria depicted a green hexagram surrounding a crown from the white word “NIGERIA” under it on a red disc from 1914-1960.
The flag of Israel has blue hexagram in the middle.

OTHER HEXAGRAMS

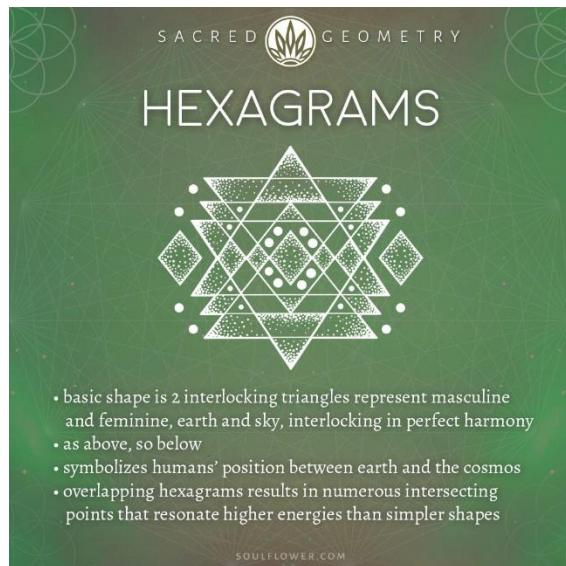
The figure [6/3] can be shown as a compound of three regions.
They can be constructed as a continuous path.

Regular compounds



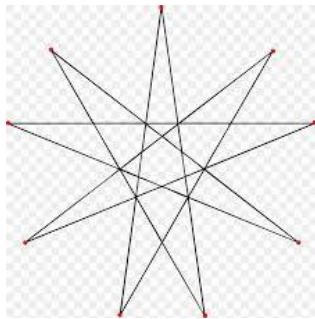
D₂ symmetry

Unicursal



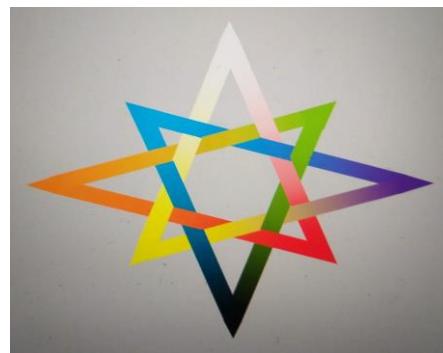
D₃ Symmetry

Isogonal



D₃ Symmetry

Isotoxal



THEODOR HERZL

In Shiite thought, Theodor Herzl is often viewed negatively, primarily for his role in founding Zionism and the subsequent creation of Israel. Key points include:

1. Colonialism and Displacement: Herzl is seen as a tool of European imperialism, pushing for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine at the expense of the indigenous Arab population, which included both Muslims and Christians.
2. Pragmatic but Dismissive: While not overtly hostile toward Islam, Herzl's pragmatic approach ignored the religious and cultural significance of the region for Muslims, especially Jerusalem, and his plans were seen as disrespectful to Islamic sacred sites.
3. Zionism as a Threat: Shiite scholars see Herzl's vision of a Jewish state as a direct challenge to Islam, particularly in the context of Palestine's importance to Muslims. Zionism is viewed as part of a Western conspiracy to destabilize the Middle East.
4. Herzl's Failure to Recognize Muslim Identity: Herzl is criticized for not understanding the deep religious, cultural, and national identities of Arabs and Muslims in the region, leading to the displacement of Palestinians.
5. Legacy and Impact: Herzl's policies are viewed as laying the groundwork for the displacement and suffering of Palestinians, leading to the broader Israeli-

Palestinian conflict. His actions are seen as part of a long-term plot by the West to control the Middle East and weaken Islam.

Herzl is regarded in Shiite thought as the architect of Zionism, which is seen as a colonial project that disregarded Palestinian rights and Islam's significance in the region, contributing to the ongoing conflict and regional instability

Theodor Herzl's writings and actions reveal a deep disregard for the Palestinian Arab population, viewing them as an obstacle to the establishment of a Jewish state. In his diaries, Herzl suggested the idea of "transferring" the Arabs out of Palestine to make room for Jewish settlers, reflecting a lack of concern for their rights. His negotiations with the Ottoman Empire and later with European powers prioritized Jewish settlement over the welfare of the indigenous Palestinians. Herzl's approach was often seen as a form of political manipulation, aiming to secure land for Jews without genuine regard for Palestinian sovereignty or identity. His actions and writings laid the groundwork for the later displacement and suffering of Palestinians during the establishment of Israel.

His writings

Theodor Herzl's writings, particularly in *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State), outline his vision of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine, driven by the need to escape European anti-Semitism. He proposed negotiating with powers like the Ottoman Empire and later the British for land in Palestine, ignoring the rights of the local Arab population. Herzl's diaries reveal his belief that Palestinians could either be pacified or removed to facilitate Jewish settlement, suggesting the possibility of "transferring" Arabs. His views often portrayed Jews as superior, and he saw Palestinians as obstacles to the Zionist goal. His writings reflect a pragmatic but deeply disrespectful attitude toward the indigenous people of Palestine.

Theodor Herzl's actions, both socially and politically, are often seen as deceptive and manipulative, particularly in relation to the Palestinians. His social cheating can be seen in how he portrayed the Zionist project as benign and focused on the wellbeing of all peoples in Palestine, while in private, he expressed plans to displace the Arab population for Jewish settlement. Politically, Herzl sought support from the Ottoman Empire and later Western powers, promising minimal interference with the local Arabs in public, but privately discussing how to sideline or even "transfer" Palestinians from their land. Verbally, he frequently downplayed the significance of Palestinian identity and rights, presenting the land as under-utilized and suitable for Jewish colonization, without regard for the indigenous people. His secret scheming involved behind-the-scenes negotiations, such as his dealings with the Ottoman Sultan, where Herzl offered money for land without any transparent discussions about the rights of the Arab inhabitants. Herzl's political maneuvering is viewed as a form of betrayal, using diplomatic channels to secure Zionist interests while ignoring or undermining Palestinian claims and presence.

BENZION NETANYAHU FOUNDINGS

Benzion Netanyahu, father of former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, was a historian, intellectual, and political figure whose views on Israel's history and security played a significant role in shaping Israeli political thought. To explore your question in the context of Benzion Netanyahu's personal interests, his stance on Gaza, and the potential connection to secret societies like the Illuminati or the New World Order, we need to break it down into a few key areas:

1. Benzion Netanyahu's Personal Interests and Beliefs: Benzion Netanyahu was deeply invested in the history and identity of the Jewish people. His scholarly work focused on Jewish history, particularly the Jewish resistance to Roman rule in ancient Israel. However, his personal interests were strongly tied to the ideological and political developments of the 20th century, especially in regard to the creation of the State of Israel, Jewish survival, and the conflict with Arab nations in the Middle East.

- Zionism and Jewish Identity:

Benzion Netanyahu was a committed Zionist. He viewed the establishment of Israel as a necessary and just response to centuries of Jewish persecution, especially following the Holocaust. His Zionism was not just political but also tied to a belief in the deep, ancient connection between Jews and the land of Israel.

- Security and Territorial Integrity:

He was an advocate for a strong and secure Jewish state. For him, the security of Israel was paramount, and this included taking strong actions to defend its borders. This leads into his view of Gaza.

2. His View on Gaza: Benzion Netanyahu was not an advocate for territorial concessions in the way some of Israel's political leaders were. His primary focus was on the preservation of Jewish sovereignty and security. The idea of "vanishing Gaza" or anything related to the eradication of Gaza specifically isn't something directly associated with Benzion Netanyahu's work or beliefs. However, his general position on security would suggest that he would likely have favored a hardline stance against any entity or territory that posed a threat to Israel.

- Gaza's Role in Israeli Security:

While Benzion Netanyahu's scholarship doesn't focus exclusively on Gaza, it is important to understand that he, like his son Benjamin Netanyahu, likely saw Gaza as a strategic concern. Gaza's proximity to Israel and its potential to be a launch point for attacks against Israeli civilians would have been a point of major concern. Benzion would have favored ensuring that the Israeli state retained full control over its security, meaning that any threat from Gaza (including militant groups like Hamas) would need to be contained, if not completely dismantled.

- A "Need" in Gaza:

Benzion Netanyahu's focus would have been on securing Israel's borders and ensuring the survival of the Jewish state, rather than any territorial expansion or

unnecessary aggression. In his worldview, Gaza would likely be viewed as a region that could either be controlled or neutralized to prevent harm to Israel's security.

3. Illuminati or New World Order Connection: There is no credible evidence to suggest that Benzion Netanyahu was a member of the Illuminati or a part of the so-called "New World Order" (NWO). Both of these organizations are subjects of conspiracy theories, and while these ideas have gained some traction in certain political circles, they do not have any foundation in verifiable historical fact.

- Benzion Netanyahu's Political Philosophy:

Benzion Netanyahu was a committed Zionist and a traditionalist when it came to the political and social organization of Israel. He focused on ensuring the survival and prosperity of the Jewish people through a secure, self-sufficient, and sovereign state. His political activities were grounded in real-world concerns about the survival of Israel rather than involvement in any shadowy global conspiracy.

- Conspiracy Theories and Netanyahu Family:

The Netanyahu family, due to their political prominence, has often been the subject of conspiracy theories. However, these theories usually focus on their political actions rather than any membership in secret societies. Claims that the Netanyahu family is involved with the Illuminati or New World Order are speculative and lack any credible evidence.

4. Conclusion: While Benzion Netanyahu was highly concerned with the security of Israel, particularly in regard to the Middle East and the Palestinian territories, the idea of him having a "secret need" to "vanish Gaza" or any similar notion is speculative and lacks any basis in his actual political philosophy. His views would likely have been shaped by a desire to ensure Israel's survival, and he would have supported measures that secured Israel's borders and sovereignty.

As for secret societies like the Illuminati or the New World Order, there is no evidence linking Benzion Netanyahu to either.

Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's longest-serving prime minister, is a prominent political figure known for his staunch defense of Israel's security and his leadership within the Likud Party. As the son of Benzion Netanyahu, a historian and fervent Zionist, Benjamin inherited a deep commitment to the security and preservation of the Jewish state. His political views have been shaped by a combination of nationalism, pragmatism, and a recognition of the complexities in Israeli-Arab relations. Netanyahu's policies often emphasize military strength, counterterrorism, and a hardline stance against Iran and Hamas.

There have been numerous conspiracy theories suggesting Netanyahu's involvement with the Illuminati or the New World Order, but these claims lack credible evidence. Such theories often tie his global political influence to shadowy organizations, but these ideas remain speculative and unproven. Netanyahu's political career is

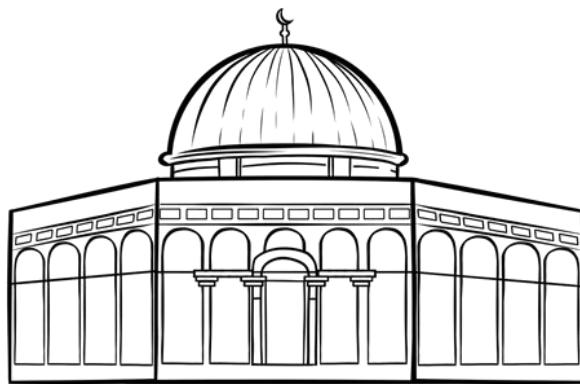
primarily concerned with the practicalities of Israeli governance and security, not with any hidden global agenda.

Netanyahu is also a committed Zionist, fiercely advocating for the survival of Israel as a Jewish state and its right to defend itself against external and internal threats. His administration's policies regarding the West Bank and Gaza reflect his belief in Israel's need to maintain security through territorial control and military readiness. While his policies and rhetoric have often been polarizing, particularly regarding Palestinian territories, there is no verifiable link to any secretive, globalist conspiracy.

His "secret needs," if one could call them that, revolve around ensuring Israel's survival in an increasingly volatile region. His vision for Israel includes both strategic military alliances and the firm defense of Jewish sovereignty in the region, often at the cost of complicated diplomacy with neighboring states.

In summary, while Netanyahu is undeniably a powerful and controversial figure, the idea that he is tied to secret societies or global conspiracies is a product of unfounded speculation, rather than any documented reality. His legacy is primarily built around his role as a leader focused on the national security of Israel and the continuation of Zionist principles.

AL-AQSA



The mosque

It's preconstruction

- The mosque is located on the southern part of the temple mount or haram al – sharif, an enclosure expanded by king Herod the great beginning in 20 BCE during his reconstruction of the second jewish temple.

The mosque resides on an artificial platform that is supported by arches constructed by Herod' enginners to overcome the difficult topographic conditions Resulting from the southward expansion of the enclosure into the tyropoeon and the kidron valleys.

During the late second temple period the mosque present site was occupied by the royal stoa, a basilica running the southern wall of the enclosure.

It was destroyed (royal stoa) along with the temple during the siege of Jerusalem by the romans in 70 CE.

It's architecture

The rectangular Al-Aqsa mosque and it's precincts cover 14.4hectares (36 acres), although the mosque itself is about 1.1acres (0.46ha) in area and can hold up to 5,000 worshippers. It is 83m (272ft) long, 56m (184ft) wide.

Unlike the dome of the rock which reflects classical byzantine architecture, the aqsa mosque is characteristic of early Islamic architecture.

It's dome

Nothing remains of the original dome built by Abd-Malik' the present day dome mimicks that of az-zahir, which consisted of wood plated with lead enamel work, but which was destroyed by fire in 1969. Today it is made of concrete with lead sheeting.

Al-aqsa's dome is one of the few domes to be built in front of the MIHRAB during the UMAYYAD and ABBASSID period, the offers being the UMAYYAD mosque in Damascus (715) and the 'great mosque of souse' (850) the interior of the dome is painted with 14th –century-era decorations during the 1969 burning, the paintings were assumed to be irreparably lost, but were completely reconstructed using the 'trateggio' technique, a method that uses fine vertical lines to distinguish reconstructed areas from original ones.

FAÇADE & PORCH

The **façade** of a building is the outside face or exterior wall of the building. Façades are built of materials such as, but not limited to, brick, wood, concrete, glass, steel, or curtain wall. It can also be known as veneer, referring to a non - structural outer wall or membrane of a building.



Façade

Porch

A porch is a covered structure attached to a building, typically a house, that projects outward and provides a sheltered area at the entrance. It can be open or enclosed, and is often used for relaxing outdoors, receiving guests, or as a transition space between the inside and outside.



porch

The façade was built in 1065 CE on the instruction of the FATIMID caliph AL-MUNTASIR billah.

The façade consists of fourteen stone arches most of which are of the Romanesque style. The porch is located at the top of the façade. The central bays of the porch were built by the 'KNIGHT TEMPLAR' during the first crusade, but Saladin's nephew AL-MU'AZZAM ISA ordered the construction of the porch itself in 1217.

The mosque interior

It consists of:

- Supported 45 columns, 33 of which are white marble & 12 of stones
The columns are of 4 different kinds
- Central aisle are heavily and primitively designed.
- The ones under the dome are of Corinthian order made of white Italian marble.
- Easter aisle are of a heavy – basket shaped design and those east and west of the dome are also basket-shaped.

A great portion of the mosque is covered with whitewash, but the drum of the dome and the walls immediately beneath it are decorated with mosaic and marble. Some painting by an Italian artist were introduced when repairs were undertaken at the mosque after an earthquake ravaged the mosque in 1927. The ceiling of the mosque was painted with funding by King Farouq of Egypt.

Access to the mosque

Muslims who reside there or tourists who come to visit the Palestinians or the country, the Muslims living in East Jerusalem are normally allowed to enter the Temple Mount and pray without any restriction.

Due to security measures, the [Israel government] occasionally prevents certain groups of muslim from reading al-aqsa by blocking the entrances to the complex. It varies from time to time.

At times, restrictions prevent people with age example:

- All men under 45
- Unmarried men under 50
- Women under 45
 - From entering

Other

Restriction are most severe on GAZANS and people from west bank.

Until 2000, when a non-muslim as no access to the mosque especially: Entrance e.t.c by getting a ticket from **waqf**. That procedure ended when the **second intifada** began. Over two decades later, the waqf still hopes negotiations between Israel and Jordan may result in allowing visitors to enter once again.

Before then we will take a glance in the event of first and second intifada:

- **First intifada**

The first intifada which occur in the year (1987-1993) was a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation in the west bank and gaza strip. Which consist of some little tips in my reasoning and as well facts/causes:

- **Occupation and settlement expansion:**

Israel's continue their occupation and settlement enlargement(expansion) in the west bank and gaza led to yielding of frustration among the Palestinians.

- **Economic hardship:**

Unemployment (lack of sustenance), high rate of poverty and economic stagnation contributed to the uprising (growing) of the issue.

- **Lack of political progress:**

The failure of diplomatic efforts to resolve the Israeli-palestinian conflict led to adequate widespread disillusionment.

There are key causes and opening to the events

Which are:

- **Outbreak (December 1987):** the intifada began in gaza's jabilia refugee camp, sparked by the killing of four Palestinian workers by an Israeli truck driver(pushers).
- **Popular resistance:** palestinians organized mass demonstration, boycotts, and civil disobedience, using tactics (enough strategy) such as throwing stone and Molotov cocktails.
- **Israeli response:** Israel responded with force, including tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition, leading to significant Palestinian casualties.

- **Declaration and entrance/involvement of Palestinian organisations:** the Palestinian liberation organization, led by Yasser Arafat, eventually became involved in the intifada, providing support and guidance.

Their legacy

Which include:

- **International attention:** the intifada drew global attention to the Israeli-palestinian conflict, highlighting the plight of Palestinians under occupation.
- **Oslo Accords (1993):** the intifada created pressure for a diplomatic solution, leading to the oslo accords, which aimed to establish a framework for peaceful resolution.
- **Palestinian national identity:** the intifada strengthened Palestinian national identity and solidarity, paving the way for future Palestinian movements and leadership.

With the little stated above the remnants leads us to the next intifada (**second intifada**)....

SECOND INTIFADA

The second intifada was held in (2000-2005) and was wave of Palestinian protests and violent attacks against Israel, which responded with military force. Here are some facts and causes:

- **Camp david summit (2000):** the failure of the camp David summit, where Israeli prime minister – EHUD BARAK and Palestinian authority chairman YASSER ARAFAT negotiated a peace agreement, led to widespread frustration among palestinians.
- **Settlement expansion:** continued Israeli settlement expansion in the west bank and gaza strip exacerbated tensions.
- **Economic hardship:** High unemployment, poverty, and economic stagnation like the first Intifada, contributed to the uprising.

The next is the cause/outbreak of the problem (issue):

1. **Outbreak (September 2000):** The Second Intifada Began After Israeli Opposition Leader Ariel Sharon Visited The Temple Month In Jerusalem Sparking Widespread Protests.
2. **Violent clashes:** Palestinian Militant Launched Attacks Against Israeli Civilians And Military Target, While Israel Responded With Military Force, Including Targeted Killing And Incursion Into Palestinian Cities.
3. **Suicide Bombing:** Palestinian Militant Group, Such As Hamas And Islamic Jihad, Carried Out Numerous Suicide Bombing Against Israel Civilians Causing Significant Casualties.

4. Israeli Separation Barrier: Israel Began Constructing A Separation Barrier In The West Bank, Which Palestinian Saw As An Attempt To Annex Their Land.

Their legacy

1. **Humanitarian Crisis:** The Second Intifada Led To A Significant Humanitarian Crisis In The Gaza Strip Poverty, Unemployment, And Infrastructure Damage.
2. **Israel disengagement (2005):** The Second Intifada Led To Israel's Unilateral Disengagement From The Gaza Strip In 2005, Which Was Seen As A Victory For Palestinian Resistance.
3. **Hamas rise to power:** The Second Intifada Contribution To The Rise Of Hamas, Which Won The 2006 Palestinian Legislative Election And Has Since Become A Dominant Force In Palestinian Politics.

The Conflict Between Israel And Palestinian Is A Complex And Deeply Rooted Issue, With Various Historical, Political, And Religious Dimensions. Here's A Brief Overview:

Historical Background:

The Conflict Has Its Roots In The Late 19th Century, When Zionist Jews Began Immigrating To Palestinian, Then Under Ottoman Rule. After World War I, British Took Control Of The Region And, In 1917, Issued The Balfour Declaration, Which Expressed Support For The Establishment Of A Jewish Homeland In Palestine. This Led To Increased Jewish Immigration, Which Sparked Tension With The Arab Population

The creation of Israel:

In 1948, the united nation voted to partition Palestine into separation jewish and arad states, with Jerusalem to be administered by the UN. However, the arab states rejected this plan, and a war broke out. Israel declared its independence, and the Arab states attacked. Israel emerged victorious but hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were killed and displaced during an event known as Nakba or “catastrophe” in Arabic.

Occupation and settlement:

In 1967, Israel occupied the west bank and gaza strip during the six-day war. Since then, Israel has built settlements in these areas, which are considered illegal under international law. The Palestinian population has grown significantly, and many Palestinian have been displaced or restricted from accessing their land.

The main fact:

- Territorial disputes: Israel and Palestine disagree on the boundaries of a potential Palestinian state, with Israel insisting on maintaining control over key areas, such as Jerusalem, Jordan valley etc.
- Security: Israel is concerned about its security, particularly in light of the ongoing

ZIONISM

Zionism is a complex political and ideological movement that emerged in the late 19th century, advocating for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in what is now Israel. To understand it fully, it's important to explore its *origins, key figures, ideological evolution, goals, and global impact*.

What Is Zionism?

Zionism is a nationalist movement that supports the re-establishment—and now the maintenance and development—of a Jewish nation-state in the historical land of **Zion** (biblical Israel). Its core belief is that Jews are not just a religious group but also a **nation entitled to self-determination** in their ancestral homeland.

Historical Flow of Zionism

1. Pre-Zionist Thought (Before 19th Century)

- Jewish longing for Zion existed in religious texts and prayers (e.g., "Next year in Jerusalem").
- Many Jews viewed returning to Palestine as a messianic event, not a political goal.

Religious Jews often rejected political activism in favor of awaiting divine intervention.

2. Political Zionism Emerges (Late 1800s)

Context:

- Rise of **European nationalism**.
- Jews faced growing **antisemitism**, pogroms in Russia, and exclusion in Europe.

Turning Point:

- 1881–84 and 1903–06: Pogroms in Eastern Europe led to mass Jewish emigration and increased calls for a safe homeland.

Founders and Key Figures of Zionism

Name	Contribution	Background
Theodor Herzl	Father of political Zionism; wrote <i>Der Judenstaat</i> (The Jewish State, 1896)	Austro-Hungarian journalist.
Chaim Weizmann	First President of Israel; helped gain British support (Balfour Declaration)	Chemist and Zionist diplomat.
Leon Pinsker	Wrote <i>Auto-Emancipation</i> (1882), early Zionist tract	Russian physician.
Max Nordau	Co-founder of the World Zionist Organization with Herzl	Jewish social critic.
David Ben-Gurion	First Prime Minister of Israel; leader of Labor Zionism	Polish-born Israeli statesman.

Goals and Aims of Zionism

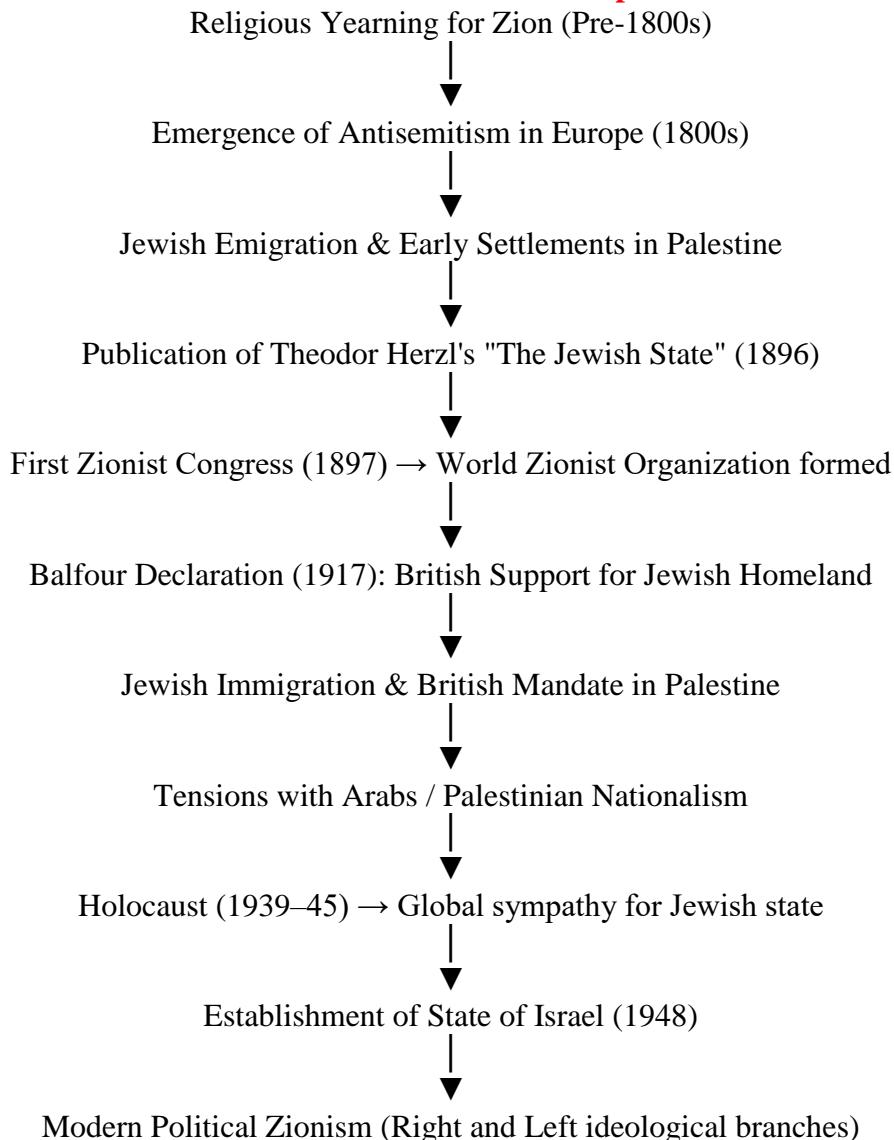
1. Establish a Jewish Homeland

- Originally proposed locations: Argentina, Uganda, and Palestine.
- Final decision: Historical Palestine (Ottoman Empire at the time).

2. Promote Jewish National Identity

- Reclaim Hebrew language, culture, and unity.
- 3. **Secure Jews Against Persecution**
 - After centuries of diaspora and discrimination, Zionism aimed to provide a refuge.
- 4. **Encourage Aliyah (Jewish immigration to Israel)**
 - Gradual settlement of Jews in Palestine under Ottoman and later British rule.
- 5. **Build Self-Governance**
 - Shift from spiritual waiting for the Messiah to political activism.

Flowchart of Zionism's Development



Zionist Ideological Branches

Branch	Ideology	Key Figures
Political Zionism	Establishing a state through diplomacy	Theodor Herzl
Labor Zionism	Socialism + Zionism; building kibbutzim (communes)	David Ben-Gurion
Revisionist Zionism	Right-wing; military strength; Greater Israel	Ze'ev Jabotinsky
Religious Zionism	Jewish state as part of divine prophecy	Rabbi Kook
Cultural Zionism	Reviving Jewish culture without necessarily a state	Ahad Ha'am

Global and Regional Impact

- **Israel-Palestine Conflict:** Zionism led to tensions with Palestinian Arabs, who saw it as a colonial intrusion.
- **Diaspora Divisions:** Not all Jews support Zionism; many ultra-Orthodox Jews (like Neturei Karta) reject it.
- **International Relations:** U.S., Britain, and others have supported Israel; Iran and other Shiite groups strongly oppose Zionism.

Controversies and Criticisms

Critics of Zionism (especially from Shiite perspectives or anti-imperialist movements) argue:

- It displaced Palestinians.
- It uses religion for political ends.
- It aligns too closely with Western imperialism.

Zionists respond by arguing:

- Jews have historic and legal rights to Israel.
- Israel is a refuge from global antisemitism.
- Many Israeli Arabs have democratic rights.

Certainly! Let's dive deeper into the **history, founders, goals, and Shiite critiques** of Zionism, incorporating the **visual aids and timeline you've requested**.

Zionism: Origins and Evolution

Zionism is a nationalist movement advocating for the establishment and support of a Jewish state in the historical land of Israel. Its roots trace back to:

- **Biblical Times:** The Jewish connection to the land of Israel dates back nearly 4,000 years, with significant events such as King David establishing Jerusalem as the capital around 1000 BCE.
- **Late 19th Century:** Modern political Zionism emerged in response to rising antisemitism in Europe, particularly after events like the Dreyfus Affair in France.

Key Founders of Zionism

Founder	Contribution	Background
Theodor Herzl	Authored <i>Der Judenstaat</i> (1896); convened the First Zionist Congress (1897) in Basel, Switzerland.	Austro-Hungarian journalist and playwright.

Founder	Contribution	Background
Chaim Weizmann	Played a pivotal role in securing the Balfour Declaration (1917); first President of Israel.	Chemist and Zionist leader.
David Ben-Gurion	Primary national founder of the State of Israel and the first prime minister.	Leader of the Jewish community in Palestine.

Timeline of Zionism

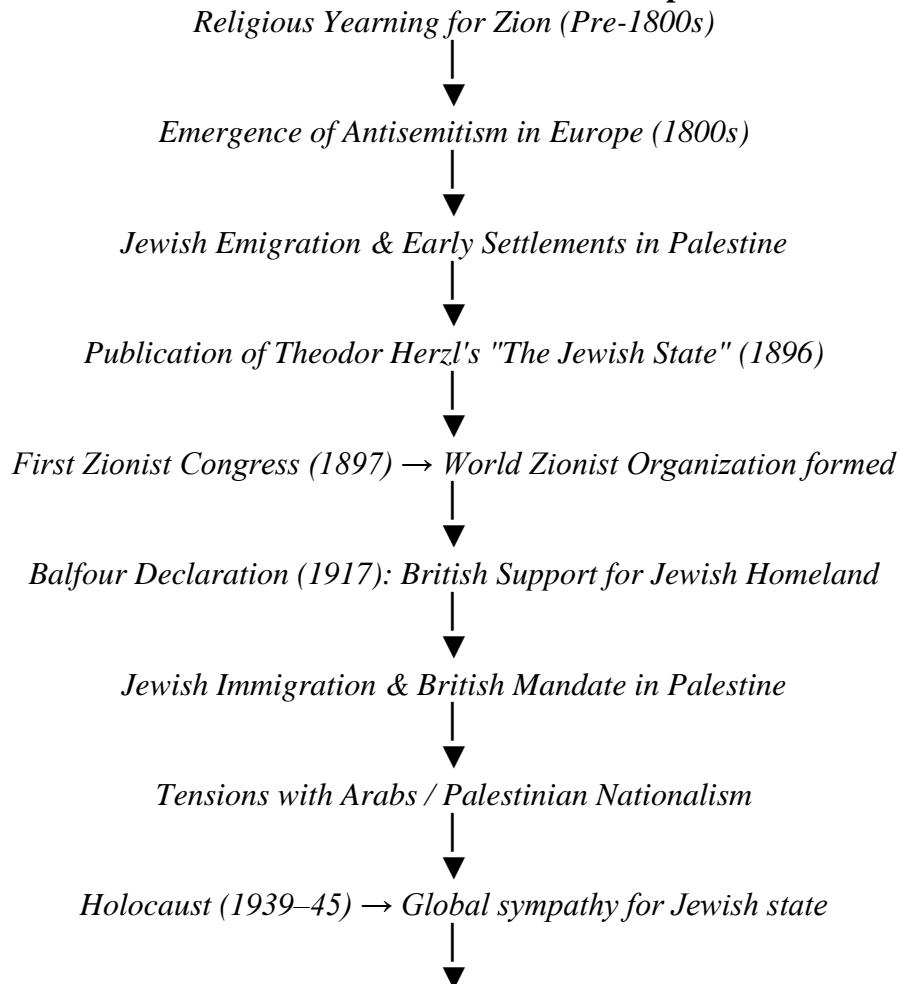
Here's a visual representation of Zionism's historical milestones:

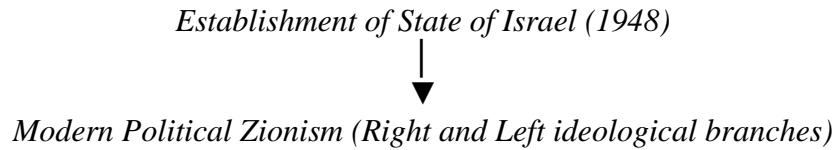
Shiite Critiques of Zionism

Shiite perspectives on Zionism often emphasize:

- Religious and Political Opposition: Viewing Zionism as a colonial and imperialist movement that undermines Islamic sovereignty.
- Historical Context: Highlighting the displacement of Palestinians and the impact on regional stability.
- Documentaries and Media: Productions like *Ash-Shatat* (2003) and *The Secret of Armageddon* (2008–2010) portray Zionism in a critical light, focusing on themes of conspiracy and cultural manipulation.

Visual Flowchart of Zionism's Development





REAL FACT

Shiite perspectives on Zionism are often conveyed through a combination of documentaries, television series, and scholarly works that critique Zionism from theological, historical, and political viewpoints. These productions typically portray Zionism as a colonial and imperialist movement, emphasizing its perceived negative impact on Muslims and the broader Middle Eastern region.

Shiite Documentaries and Series on Zionism

1. **Ash-Shatat (2003)**

A 29-part Syrian television series aired on Hezbollah's Al-Manar channel, depicting the history of the Zionist movement and the creation of Israel. The series includes scenes based on "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and portrays Zionism as a malevolent force with a global conspiracy. It was controversial and faced bans in several countries due to its content.

2. **The Secret of Armageddon (2008–2010)**

Produced by Iran's Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), this four-season series delves into Zionism's alleged role in media manipulation, cultural warfare, and global conspiracies. It claims that Zionist and Freemason groups are behind various societal issues, including the rise of new religious sects and the promotion of secularism.

3. **Zionism: Manufacturing a State (2025)**

A documentary that explores the relationship between religion and ideology in the context of Israel's actions in Gaza. It features Jewish rabbis and scholars expressing concerns about the impact of Zionism on Judaism and traces the historical roots of Zionism, connecting them to contemporary events.

4. **Satan's Plan (Date Unknown)**

A comprehensive documentary produced by Astan Quds Razavi, examining the alleged sinister programs of Zionism. It discusses the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and presents a strategic look at Zionism's influence on global events, portraying it as part of a broader ideological battle between good and evil.

Themes in Shiite Critiques of Zionism

- **Colonialism and Imperialism:** Zionism is often depicted as a Western-backed colonial project aimed at dominating and dividing the Muslim world.
- **Conspiracy Theories:** Many Shiite narratives incorporate elements of conspiracy theories, such as the influence of Freemasonry and the alleged existence of a global Zionist plot.
- **Religious and Cultural Manipulation:** Zionism is portrayed as attempting to undermine Islamic values and traditions, often through control of media and promotion of secularism.

- **Historical Grievances:** The creation of Israel and its subsequent actions are viewed as part of a long-standing effort to oppress Muslims and distort historical truths.

Accessing These Documentaries

Many of these documentaries are available through various online platforms:

- **ShiaTV.net:** Hosts videos like "Zionism & the Resistance of Shia Scholars" shiatv.net.shiatv.net
- **TRT World:** Offers documentaries such as "Zionism: Manufacturing a State" trtworld.com.trtworld.com+1trtworld.com+1
- **Icarus Films:** Provides access to "Shi'ism: Waiting for the Hidden Imam" icarusfilms.com.

Please note that while these documentaries reflect the perspectives of their producers, they may contain content that is politically and ideologically charged. It's advisable to approach them with a critical mind and consider multiple viewpoints to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

THE THOROUGH RESTRICTION OF PALESTINIANS.

The issue of Palestinian restrictions, particularly in areas like Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, is a deeply complex and sensitive topic with historical, political, and humanitarian dimensions. Restrictions imposed on Palestinians by Israel, as well as by Palestinian authorities and other actors, have been a focal point of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for many years.

Some points of mine regarding to restrictions that have been a source of tension include:

1. Movement Restrictions

- **Gaza Strip Blockade:** Since 2007, the Gaza Strip has been under an Israeli and Egyptian blockade, limiting the movement of goods and people. This has led to severe economic hardship, lack of basic goods, and limited access to healthcare and education.
- **West Bank Checkpoints:** Israel maintains numerous checkpoints throughout the West Bank, restricting Palestinian movement. These checkpoints are often justified by Israel as a security measure to prevent attacks, but they also severely limit the daily lives of Palestinians, affecting access to work, education, and medical care.
- **Separation Barrier:** Israel's construction of a security barrier in the West Bank, which it argues is necessary for security, has been widely criticized for its impact on Palestinian communities, isolating villages and restricting access to vital services.

2. Land and Property Restrictions

- **Settlement Expansion:** The expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem has been a point of contention. These settlements are considered illegal under international law, though Israel disputes this. The expansion of settlements often leads to the displacement of Palestinian families and further restrictions on their access to land.

- **House Demolitions:** Israel has carried out demolitions of Palestinian homes, particularly in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank, where Palestinians have less control over their property. These demolitions are often justified by Israel as being related to building without permits, but permits are extremely difficult for Palestinians to obtain.

3. Access to Resources

- **Water and Electricity:** In areas like the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinians face limited access to water and electricity. Israel controls much of the region's water resources, and Palestinians often have to rely on expensive and inadequate alternatives. In Gaza, electricity shortages are a significant issue.
- **Agricultural Restrictions:** In the West Bank, Palestinians often face restrictions on accessing agricultural land, particularly near settlements or military zones. This makes it difficult for Palestinian farmers to sustain their livelihoods.

4. Impact on Education and Healthcare

- **Restricted Access to Schools and Hospitals:** Movement restrictions and closures often prevent students and patients from accessing schools or medical facilities, leading to a significant impact on education and health outcomes.
- **Limited Resources for Healthcare:** The healthcare system in the occupied Palestinian territories faces significant challenges, exacerbated by restrictions on medical supplies, travel for medical treatment, and limitations on infrastructure.

5. Legal and Administrative Restrictions

- **Permits and Legal Barriers:** Palestinians need permits to move, build, and sometimes even to access certain areas. This leads to a sense of legal limbo for many, as they navigate a complex system of military and civil regulations.
- **Arbitrary Detentions:** There have been widespread reports of arbitrary arrests and detentions of Palestinians by Israeli forces, often without formal charges or trial, further exacerbating tensions.

6. Humanitarian Impact

- **Economic Strain:** The restrictions imposed on Palestinians have led to high levels of unemployment, poverty, and economic stagnation, particularly in Gaza, which is one of the most densely populated regions in the world.
- **Mental and Emotional Toll:** The psychological impact of living under constant restrictions, with limited freedom of movement and uncertainty, has been profound. Children and families face significant stress, trauma, and anxiety due to the ongoing conflict and the daily realities of living under occupation.

Which all these restrictions are been put to status and views which were discussed on since the creation of Zionism in statrting

- This words are base on ahmad searches and thoughts

Palestinians are an ethnonational group originating from the historical region of Palestine, which includes the modern-day state of Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. They are primarily Arabic-speaking people who share a common cultural, linguistic, and historical identity. While there are variations in religion, the majority of Palestinians are Sunni Muslims, with significant Christian and smaller Druze and Samaritan minorities. Here are some key things that I got for you to understand about Palestinians:

1. Historical Background:

- **Origins in Palestine:** Palestinians trace their ancestry back to the inhabitants of the region of Palestine, which has a long history spanning thousands of years. The area has been home to various civilizations, including the ancient Canaanites, Israelites, Romans, Arabs, Ottomans, and others. Palestinians have lived in this land for centuries.
- **Ottoman and British Mandate Periods:** Before World War I, Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire. After the empire's collapse, Palestine came under British rule as part of the League of Nations Mandate from 1917 to 1948. During this period, tensions grew between Jews and Arabs over issues of national identity, land, and self-determination.

2. The Palestinian Nakba (Catastrophe actually):

- In 1948, when the state of Israel was established, more than 700,000 Palestinian Arabs were displaced from their homes. This event is known as the **Nakba**, or "catastrophe," by Palestinians. These refugees and their descendants now form a significant part of the Palestinian diaspora. They were forced to leave their ancestral lands, and many continue to live in refugee camps in surrounding countries or in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.
- **Displacement and Refugees:** The displacement of Palestinians in 1948 created a refugee population that has remained a central issue in the conflict. The right of return for Palestinian refugees is one of the key issues in negotiations for peace.

3. Palestinian Identity:

- **Cultural Identity:** Palestinian identity is deeply tied to the land, language (Arabic), and a shared history of dispossession and struggle. Cultural traditions, including music, dance (like the *Dabke*), food (such as hummus, falafel, and olive oil), and literature, are important aspects of Palestinian identity.
- **Religion:** The majority of Palestinians are Sunni Muslims, but there is also a significant Christian population. The two groups share much of the same cultural heritage but have different religious practices. The Christian Palestinian community has historically been an important part of Palestinian society, particularly in cities like Bethlehem and Jerusalem.
- **Nationalism:** Palestinian nationalism began to take shape in the early 20th century in response to Zionism and the growing presence of Jewish immigrants in

Palestine. This sense of national identity has only intensified following the Nakba and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip since 1967.

4. Geographical and Political Divisions:

- **The West Bank and Gaza Strip:** These two territories, along with East Jerusalem, are the primary areas Palestinians currently seek for their independent state. However, they are under various degrees of Israeli control or influence, with the West Bank divided into areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israel, and Gaza being controlled by Hamas, a Palestinian Islamist political and militant group.
- **Diaspora:** A large number of Palestinians live in the diaspora, particularly in countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and throughout the Gulf States, as well as in Europe and the Americas. Many Palestinian refugees live in camps administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

5. Political Representation:

- **Palestinian Authority (PA):** The Palestinian Authority was established in 1994 as part of the Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). It was intended to serve as the governing body of the Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza. However, its authority has been limited due to Israeli control over large parts of the West Bank and the internal political split between the PA and Hamas.
- **Hamas:** Founded in 1987, Hamas is an Islamist militant organization that controls the Gaza Strip. It has a more confrontational stance toward Israel compared to the PA, which has engaged in peace negotiations. Hamas refuses to recognize Israel as a state and advocates for armed resistance.
- **Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.):** The PLO, founded in 1964, has historically represented Palestinian interests on the international stage. It was recognized by the United Nations as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" until the creation of the PA. The PLO is a coalition of various Palestinian political factions, including Fatah, which is a dominant party.

6. Current Challenges:

- **Occupation and Settlements:** Since 1967, Israel has maintained military occupation over the West Bank and Gaza, though it disengaged from Gaza in 2005. Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem are considered illegal under international law, although Israel disputes this. The continued expansion of settlements is a significant obstacle to peace.
- **The Right of Return:** Palestinian refugees and their descendants, who number in the millions, claim the right to return to their ancestral homes in what is now Israel. Israel, however, opposes this on the grounds that it would alter the Jewish demographic majority in the country.
- **Peace Process and Two-State Solution:** The idea of a two-state solution, which envisions an independent State of Palestine alongside Israel, has been the basis for much of the international community's peace efforts. However, disagreements

over borders, the status of Jerusalem, security concerns, and Palestinian refugees have hindered progress.

- **Human Rights and Living Conditions:** Palestinians in the occupied territories face harsh conditions, including restrictions on movement, economic challenges, and violence. In Gaza, a blockade imposed by Israel and Egypt has led to severe humanitarian conditions. Palestinian citizens of Israel, while citizens with full legal rights, often face discrimination and challenges related to their status as a minority in a Jewish state.

7. Jerusalem:

- Jerusalem holds deep religious and cultural significance for both Palestinians and Israelis. It is home to key religious sites for Jews, Christians, and Muslims, including the Western Wall, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Both Israelis and Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, making the city's status one of the most contentious issues in the conflict.

8. Key Issues in my view:

- *Jerusalem's Status*
- *Settlements in the West Bank*
- *The Right of Return for Palestinian Refugees*
- *Borders and Security Concerns*
- *Recognition of Palestinian Statehood*

9. Palestinian Culture and Contribution:

- **Literature and Arts:** Palestinian poets, writers, filmmakers, and artists have made significant contributions to Arabic literature and culture. Names like Mahmoud Darwish (poet) and Edward Said (intellectual figure) are internationally recognized figures in the field.
- **Music and Dance:** Traditional Palestinian music and folk dances like the *Dabke* are integral to Palestinian culture. Artists like the singer and activist Rim Banna have become symbols of Palestinian resistance and cultural pride.

10. International Recognition:

- **UN and Diplomatic Efforts:** In 2012, the United Nations General Assembly granted Palestine non-member observer state status, signaling growing international recognition of Palestinian aspirations for statehood. However, full recognition of Palestine as a state is still blocked by the United States and Israel, among other countries.

ARE THEY SUNNI OR SHIA

The majority of Palestinians are **Sunni Muslims**. However, there is a small Shiite Muslim population in Palestine as well. The breakdown of Sunni and Shia among Palestinians is reflective of broader trends in the Arab world, where Sunni Islam is the dominant branch, but there are communities of Shia Muslims, particularly in countries like Iraq, Lebanon, and Bahrain.

Let's look at **Palestinian Muslims** from both Sunni and Shia perspectives, especially as they are portrayed in Western and regional documentaries:

1. Palestinians as Sunni Muslims:

- **Sunni Majority:** Around 85-90% of Palestinians are Sunni Muslims, which aligns with the broader Muslim world, where Sunnis make up about 85-90% of the Muslim population. The vast majority of Palestinian religious practices, communities, and leadership are rooted in Sunni Islam. The most prominent Islamic organizations in Palestine, like **Hamas** (in Gaza) and the **Palestinian Islamic Jihad**, are Sunni-based.

In some documentaries I found also it goes with some quotations:

- **Western Documentaries:** In Western documentaries about Palestinians and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the focus is often on the political, cultural, and humanitarian issues affecting Palestinians. The majority of these documentaries do not highlight the specific sectarian makeup of Palestinian Muslims, but the Sunni majority is implicitly understood as a given. The portrayal of Palestinian religious identity tends to focus more on Islam as a unifying cultural and national force rather than sectarian differences.
 - For example, documentaries like "*5 Broken Cameras*" (2011) and "*The Wanted 18*" (2014) highlight the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation, but they don't delve into religious divisions. The emphasis is on the national struggle, identity, and human rights.
- **Cultural and Religious Life:** In Sunni-majority Palestinian communities, Islamic practices (such as daily prayers, fasting during Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Mecca) are an essential part of daily life. In places like the **Al-Aqsa Mosque** in Jerusalem, which is one of Islam's holiest sites, Sunni Muslims from Palestine and around the world gather for prayers. Western documentaries often reference these sites and practices without delving deeply into sectarianism, focusing instead on the broader cultural and religious significance.

2. Palestinians as Shia Muslims:

- **Shia Minority:** While the Palestinian population is predominantly Sunni, there is a **small minority of Shia Muslims**, mostly concentrated in the **Gulf region** or in specific areas in Lebanon. Within Palestine itself, there is a historically smaller presence of Shia Muslims, particularly among families with historical ties to Iraq or Iran.
- **Historical Context:** The Shiite presence in Palestine grew somewhat in the modern era, especially following the rise of Iranian influence in the Middle East after the Islamic Revolution of 1979. Iran's support for Palestinian causes, particularly through groups like **Hezbollah** in Lebanon, has led to closer ties with some Palestinian groups and individuals, including a small contingent of Palestinian Shia Muslims.

In documentaries:

- **Western Documentaries:** Shia Muslims are rarely the focus in Western documentaries on Palestine. When Shia identity is touched upon, it's often in the context of Iran's influence on Palestinian groups like **Hamas** and the **Islamic Jihad**, which, while Sunni, have occasionally received support from Iran, a Shia-majority country. This dynamic is often framed in geopolitical terms rather than sectarian identity.
 - For instance, documentaries like “*Inside the Gaza Strip*” or “*The Rise of Hamas*” might mention Iran’s influence but not focus heavily on Shia vs. Sunni tensions within Palestine itself.
- **Regional Documentaries (from the Shia perspective):** In documentaries from Shia-majority countries like Iran or Lebanon, there may be more focus on Shia Palestinian identity. For example, Iran has historically supported groups like **Hezbollah** and has been a key backer of Palestinian factions that are sympathetic to its cause, although most of these groups are Sunni. In such documentaries, Palestinian Shia identity might be framed more as a strategic alliance rather than a religious divide.
 - A Shia documentary might explore the role of **Shia solidarity** with Palestinian resistance, especially after the Iranian Revolution and Iran’s call for pan-Islamic unity against perceived imperialism. But, even here, **sectarianism** within Palestine is not a central theme—rather, it’s about broader Arab unity and resistance to Israel and Western powers.
- **Cultural Depictions in Shiite Documentaries:** Shia cultural practices like the annual **Ashura commemorations** (which mark the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, the grandson of Prophet Muhammad) are central to Shia Muslims globally. These practices are often present in documentaries about Shia identity. Some Palestinian Shia Muslims, particularly those who have migrated or have family connections to the Shia world (e.g., in Lebanon or Iran), might observe these rituals, but their numbers are small compared to Sunnis.

3. Religious Dynamics in Palestine:

- **Inter-religious Relations:** Palestinians have historically lived with a diverse mix of Christians, Jews, and Muslims. The coexistence between Sunni and Shia Muslims is generally peaceful, but sectarian tensions within Palestine itself are relatively minimal compared to places like Iraq or Lebanon. In Palestine, there is more focus on national identity and shared struggle against the Israeli occupation than on sectarian divisions.
- **Christian Palestinians:** Another important religious group within Palestine are Palestinian Christians, who make up about 1-2% of the population, mostly in Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Ramallah. Palestinian Christians are predominantly members of Eastern Orthodox and Catholic churches. Like Palestinian Muslims, they are united by a common national identity, and interfaith dialogue is common.

4. Conclusion base on it also:

- **Sunni Muslims** make up the vast majority of Palestinians, and this is what Western documentaries primarily focus on when discussing Palestinian culture, religion, and resistance movements.
- **Shia Muslims** are a much smaller minority within Palestine, and their identity is often discussed in the broader geopolitical context, particularly with regard to Iranian influence. However, documentaries, whether from the West or from Shia-majority countries, generally do not highlight significant sectarian conflict between Sunni and Shia Palestinians.

WHAT SHOULD MUSLIM ALL OVER THE WORLD DO ABOUT THE ISSUE.

The question of what Muslims around the world should do about the Palestinian issue is deeply emotional, complex, and multi-faceted. Given the gravity of the conflict and the deep connection many Muslims feel toward Palestine, there are several ways that Muslims both individually and collectively can engage with the issue. The response can be shaped by religious, humanitarian, and political considerations, but ultimately it boils down to what role each person, community, and nation believes they can and should play. Here are some approaches and ideas that Muslims worldwide may consider:

1. Support Palestinian Rights through Advocacy and Awareness:

- **Raise Awareness:** Muslims around the world can work to increase global awareness about the plight of Palestinians. By sharing information, supporting advocacy campaigns, and engaging in discussions, they can help keep the issue in the public eye. This could be through social media, community events, or even academic research.
 - Many Muslims have used the *#FreePalestine* movement to raise awareness on platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook.
 - Educational programs or public talks in mosques and communities can further highlight the historical and ongoing injustices that Palestinians face.
- **Advocacy for Human Rights:** Advocate for international support for Palestinian rights and work with organizations that focus on human rights. Muslims can push for policies that align with international law, such as the **UN Resolution 242** (which calls for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories), and support efforts to end the Israeli occupation and protect Palestinian civilians.

2. Humanitarian Aid and Support:

- **Donate to Humanitarian Efforts:** The humanitarian crisis in Gaza, the West Bank, and among Palestinian refugees is dire. Muslims can support organizations providing food, medical aid, shelter, and educational resources to Palestinians. Groups like **UNRWA** (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) and **Islamic Relief** provide significant assistance to Palestinian communities.

- **Support Palestinian Businesses and Economy:** Many Palestinians live under economic hardship due to the blockade, the occupation, and restrictions on trade. Supporting Palestinian-owned businesses or helping fund community development projects can help uplift the people. This could include purchasing Palestinian goods, supporting fair trade organizations, or funding educational initiatives.

3. Political and Diplomatic Engagement:

- **Lobby Governments and International Institutions:** Muslims around the world can put pressure on their governments to advocate for Palestinian rights within international forums such as the **United Nations**. This can include calling for an end to the blockade of Gaza, condemning illegal settlements in the West Bank, or advocating for the recognition of Palestinian statehood.
 - Efforts like lobbying local politicians, forming advocacy groups, or participating in international campaigns can help amplify Palestinian voices in global politics.
 - In countries where Muslims represent a significant portion of the population, pushing for stronger political support for Palestine can lead to more diplomatic pressure on Israel to adhere to international law.
- **Push for a Just Peace:** While many Muslims are understandably passionate about seeing an end to the Israeli occupation, it is important to focus on **peaceful solutions**. Advocacy for a **two-state solution** or any viable framework that ensures peace, justice, and security for both Palestinians and Israelis is crucial. Palestinians should have the right to self-determination in their own state, and Israel's security should be respected as well. Muslims can play an important role in pushing for these peaceful solutions in political discussions.

4. Spiritual Solidarity and Support:

- **Dua (Supplication) for Palestine:** The power of prayer and supplication in Islam is immense. Muslims can turn to prayer, particularly through *dua* (supplication) for the well-being, safety, and freedom of Palestinians. Many Muslims worldwide, especially during significant Islamic occasions like **Ramadan** and **Eid**, pray for peace in Palestine.
 - It's common for Muslims to organize prayer vigils or "special du'a" events for Palestine, which help bring communities together in solidarity.
- **Unity and Brotherhood (Ummah):** Muslims should remember the concept of the **Ummah** (global Muslim community). The Quran and Hadith emphasize the importance of unity and support for fellow Muslims, especially in times of hardship. When one part of the Ummah suffers, all Muslims are called to respond:
 - The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: "*The example of the believers in their mutual love, mercy, and compassion is like that of a body: if one part of the body suffers, the whole body suffers*" (Sahih Muslim).
 - This concept can inspire collective action, such as global rallies, humanitarian initiatives, and mutual solidarity between Muslim communities and Palestinians.

5. Support for Palestinian Resistance (Non-Violent):

- **Non-Violent Resistance:** While Palestinians have the right to resist occupation, Muslims worldwide can focus on **non-violent forms of resistance**. This includes boycotting products from Israeli companies, participating in global campaigns like **Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions (BDS)**, and standing in solidarity with Palestinian protests.
- **Solidarity Movements:** In many countries, Muslims have been at the forefront of organizing peaceful protests, marches, and campaigns demanding justice for Palestinians. These actions create a platform for non-violent resistance and help maintain global pressure on Israel and other stakeholders.

6. Educating the Next Generation:

- **Promote Education about Palestine:** In Muslim communities around the world, it is important to educate young people about the history of Palestine, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the human rights violations that have occurred. Teaching the younger generation about Palestinian identity, struggle, and history can create long-term advocates for justice.
- **Cultural and Religious Solidarity:** Organizing events such as lectures, film screenings, art exhibitions, and discussions in mosques or community centers can help foster deeper cultural and religious solidarity with Palestinians. Engaging with Palestinian literature, poetry, and art can further humanize the issue and encourage empathy.

7. Unity Among Sunni and Shia Muslims:

- **Overcoming Sectarianism:** While Sunni and Shia Muslims are the two largest branches of Islam, there should be a focus on **unity** when it comes to Palestine. The issue transcends sectarian lines, and Palestinians themselves are a mixture of Sunni, Shia, and Christian. The conflict is not about sectarianism but about justice, human rights, and self-determination.
 - Unity in support for Palestine between Sunni and Shia Muslims would demonstrate the strength and breadth of Muslim solidarity, sending a powerful message of collective support for the Palestinian cause.

8. Engage in Interfaith Dialogue:

- **Building Bridges with Other Faith Communities:** Muslims can engage in interfaith dialogue with Jewish, Christian, and other communities to build mutual understanding and work together on humanitarian efforts. Many religious groups, including Jewish and Christian organizations, are also deeply concerned with the human rights of Palestinians and the situation in Gaza and the West Bank.
 - Interfaith dialogue can foster a sense of shared humanity and encourage collaborative efforts to end the occupation and ensure justice for Palestinians.

Conclusion:

Muslims worldwide, through both spiritual and practical means, can make a significant impact on the Palestinian issue. Whether through advocacy, humanitarian aid, political action, or spiritual solidarity, the collective effort of the global Muslim community can provide crucial support to the Palestinian cause.

Ultimately, Muslims should approach the issue with compassion, wisdom, and a commitment to justice and peace, seeking long-term solutions that respect the rights and dignity of all peoples involved.

1. FreePalestine Protests (Social Media and Global Solidarity)

- Date: Ongoing since the early 2000s, with significant upticks during escalations in Gaza (especially in May 2021, following Israel's attacks on Gaza).
- Location: Global—virtually everywhere, with major protests in cities like London, Berlin, Istanbul, Toronto, New York, Paris, Melbourne, and Santiago.
- *Description: The #FreePalestine movement gained significant traction on social media, mobilizing millions of people to take action through both online platforms and street protests. Major protests were held across the globe in response to Israeli military operations and the ongoing occupation.*
- Key Issues: Human rights violations, the siege on Gaza, settlement expansion, and the humanitarian crisis in the occupied territories.

2. The Great March of Return (Gaza)

- Date: March 30, 2018 – Ongoing.
- Location: Gaza Strip (also marked by solidarity protests around the world).
- *Description: This was a series of mass protests organized by Palestinians in Gaza, demanding the right of return for Palestinian refugees and an end to the blockade of Gaza. Protesters gathered near the Gaza-Israel border, calling for freedom and a return to their ancestral homes. Although the march was mainly in Gaza, it sparked global solidarity protests.*
- International Protests: Demonstrations were organized worldwide in cities like London (England), Washington, D.C. (U.S.), Berlin (Germany), Athens (Greece), and Amman (Jordan) to express support for the Gaza protesters.
- Key Issues: Right of return, lifting of Gaza's blockade, ending the Israeli occupation, and Palestinian self-determination.

3. Nakba Day Protests

- Date: May 15th, annually (commemorating the Palestinian Nakba in 1948).
- Location: Worldwide.
- *Description: Nakba Day marks the anniversary of the 1948 Palestinian exodus during the creation of Israel, when over 700,000 Palestinians were displaced from their homes. Protests on Nakba Day occur globally to remember the ongoing Palestinian displacement and to call for the right of return of Palestinian refugees. These protests often involve rallies, sit-ins, and marches, and are significant in Palestinian diaspora communities.*

- Key Issues: Right of return for Palestinian refugees, recognition of Palestinian rights, condemnation of Israeli policies.
- Key Issues: Ending the siege on Gaza, stopping Israeli airstrikes, recognizing Palestinian statehood, and fighting for Palestinian self-determination.

4. Protests in New York City (USA)

- Date: May 2021, also ongoing.
- Location: New York City, USA.
- *Description: In response to Israel's military actions in Gaza, large protests took place in New York City, one of the largest centers of global advocacy. Thousands gathered outside the Israeli Consulate, with speeches calling for a ceasefire, an end to Israeli occupation, and solidarity with the Palestinian people.*
- Key Issues: Ceasefire in Gaza, end to the Israeli occupation, human rights, and self-determination for Palestinians.

5. Protests in Paris (France)

- Date: May 2021 and prior.
- Location: Paris, France.
- *Description: France has seen large protests in support of Palestine, especially during escalations like May 2021. Demonstrators gathered in Place de la République to demand an end to the violence in Gaza and to stand in solidarity with Palestinians. Protesters also called for an arms embargo on Israel, condemning France's arms sales to Israel. The French government has been heavily criticized for not taking a strong enough stance against Israeli actions.*
- Key Issues: Ceasefire, arms embargo on Israel, Palestinian rights, and condemning the occupation.

6. Protests in Istanbul (Turkey)

- Date: Ongoing, with significant protests in May 2021.
- Location: Istanbul, Turkey.
- *Description: Turkey has been one of the most vocal advocates for Palestinian rights. Large protests in Istanbul and other cities occur regularly in response to violence against Palestinians and to express solidarity with the Palestinian cause. After escalations in Gaza, tens of thousands of people took to the streets in Taksim Square and outside the Israeli Consulate.*
- Key Issues: Strong condemnation of Israeli military actions, support for Palestinian self-determination, and solidarity with Gaza.

7. Protests in Sydney (Australia)

- Date: May 2021.
- Location: Sydney, Australia.
- *Description: Pro-Palestinian protests were organized in Sydney, with thousands participating in March for Palestine events. Protesters gathered to express solidarity with Palestinians and condemn Israeli airstrikes. Similar protests have taken place across Australia, including in Melbourne and Brisbane.*

- Key Issues: Ceasefire in Gaza, end to the Israeli occupation, support for Palestinian self-determination.

8. Protests in Johannesburg (South Africa)

- Date: May 2021.
- Location: Johannesburg, South Africa.
- *Description: South Africa has a long history of supporting the Palestinian cause due to its own history with apartheid. In May 2021, South African protesters held large demonstrations in Johannesburg and Cape Town. They called for the South African government to take a stronger stand against Israeli actions and to impose sanctions.*
- Key Issues: Strong condemnation of Israeli apartheid, solidarity with Palestinians, and advocating for international sanctions on Israel.

9. Protests in Amman (Jordan)

- Date: Ongoing, particularly during escalations in Gaza.
- Location: Amman, Jordan.
- *Description: Jordan, which has a significant Palestinian population, has seen some of the most vocal protests in support of Palestinians. The country has a long-standing solidarity with Palestine, and in May 2021, large demonstrations occurred, calling for an end to the violence in Gaza and support for Palestinian statehood.*
- Key Issues: Human rights for Palestinians, ceasefire, and ending Israeli occupation.

Conclusion:

Protests in support of Palestinian freedom and rights have occurred all around the world, with people from various backgrounds coming together to call for justice. Whether in the Middle East, Europe, North America, Latin America, or Asia, the global solidarity movement for Palestine shows that the struggle for Palestinian freedom resonates deeply with people from all corners of the globe.

These protests reflect a shared desire for justice, human dignity, and peace for Palestinians, and they continue to be an essential part of the global movement for Palestinian rights.

From Africa

2. Egypt:

- Date: Ongoing, with significant protests during escalations in Gaza.
- Location: Cairo, Alexandria, and other cities.
- *Description: Egypt, as the most populous Arab country and one of Palestine's neighbors, has long been a site for protests and activism in support of Palestinians. Despite the government's diplomatic ties with Israel (following the*

Camp David Accords), street protests and civil society mobilizations continue to call for Palestinian freedom and rights.

- May 2021 Protests: In response to the violence in Gaza, Egyptians staged large demonstrations outside the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and other key locations, denouncing Israeli airstrikes and expressing solidarity with Palestinians.
- Solidarity with Gaza: In addition to protests, many Egyptians have organized fundraising efforts to provide aid to Gaza, sending medical supplies, food, and financial support to Palestinians.
- Key Issues: Humanitarian aid for Gaza, ending the blockade, support for Palestinian resistance, and Palestinian self-determination.

3. Algeria:

- Date: Ongoing, with notable protests in the past (e.g., 2018, 2021).
- Location: Algiers and other major cities.
- *Description: Algeria, having a history of fighting French colonialism and its own struggles for independence, has consistently supported the Palestinian cause. Protests in Algeria often occur around significant dates like Nakba Day (May 15) or during escalations in Gaza.*
 - May 2021 Protests: As Israeli airstrikes on Gaza intensified, thousands of Algerians took to the streets in Algiers, chanting slogans of solidarity with the Palestinian people. Algerian authorities have been outspoken in condemning Israel's actions.
 - Support for Palestinian Statehood: The Algerian government has long been an advocate for Palestinian independence at the international level, regularly calling for Israeli occupation to end and the creation of a Palestinian state within 1967 borders.
 - Key Issues: Palestinian independence, Israeli occupation, and Palestinian refugees.

4. Morocco:

- Date: Ongoing, with significant protests around escalations in Gaza.
- Location: Rabat, Casablanca, and other cities.
- *Description: Despite normalizing diplomatic ties with Israel in 2020 under the Abraham Accords, many Moroccans have continued to demonstrate against Israeli actions in Palestine. The government's decision to normalize relations has faced significant backlash from civil society and protest movements.*
 - May 2021 Protests: After the escalation in Gaza, Moroccans held large-scale protests in Rabat and Casablanca, condemning Israel's military aggression and showing solidarity with Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.
 - Public Sentiment: Even with official normalization, Moroccan citizens have regularly expressed their opposition to Israel's policies, often demonstrating in favor of Palestinian rights and justice.

- Key Issues: Normalization with Israel, Palestinian rights, opposition to Israeli occupation, and support for the BDS movement.

5. Tunisia:

- Date: Ongoing, with protests during times of escalation.
- Location: Tunis and other cities.
- *Description: Tunisia has historically been supportive of Palestinian rights, particularly after the 2011 revolution. Since the revolution, protests in favor of Palestine have been regular, especially during escalations between Israel and Gaza.*
 - May 2021 Protests: Tunisians took to the streets in large numbers in Tunis, demanding an end to Israeli airstrikes and calling for greater Arab unity in support of Palestine.
 - Solidarity with Gaza: Civil society organizations and unions in Tunisia have also raised funds and sent humanitarian aid to Gaza in response to Israeli violence.
 - Key Issues: Palestinian liberation, end to Israeli aggression, Palestinian statehood, and human rights.

6. Sudan:

- Date: Ongoing, particularly during escalations in Gaza.
- Location: Khartoum, Port Sudan.
- *Description: Sudan has a long-standing history of supporting Palestine and has been a strong advocate for Palestinian rights. Despite political changes in Sudan, protests continue to emerge in support of Palestine, especially during periods of heightened Israeli violence.*
 - May 2021 Protests: Sudanese protesters gathered in Khartoum and other cities to express solidarity with Palestinians in Gaza, demanding an end to Israeli airstrikes and military occupation.
 - Key Issues: Palestinian liberation, Israeli aggression, and Arab solidarity with Palestine.

4. Muslim Ummah Protests in Nigeria

- Date: Ongoing, with significant protests in May and Ramadan.
- Location: Abuja, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Katsina, Bauchi, Borno, Port Harcourt.
- *Description: The Muslim Ummah in Nigeria, especially groups like the National Council of Muslim Youth Organizations (NACOMYO), has often organized rallies and demonstrations against Israeli occupation.*
 - During the last Friday of Ramadan (celebrated as Quds Day, an Iranian initiative), Nigerian Muslims have participated in worldwide marches of solidarity with Palestine. This day has been significant in Abuja, where Muslim clerics, students, and activists have rallied against Israeli aggression in Palestine.

- Nigerian Muslim leaders often use Quds Day as a platform to emphasize the moral and religious responsibility to support Palestine.
- Key Issues: Palestinian liberation, Quds Day, solidarity with Gaza, and religious duty to support Palestine.

In full of what I know base on IMN movement protest and some marked moment which the carry it on with some challenges they face....

What is Quds Day?

Quds Day (or Jerusalem Day) is an annual event observed on the last Friday of Ramadan. It was initiated by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (q.s) (the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran) in 1979 as a way to draw global attention to the Israeli occupation of Palestine, particularly Jerusalem (Al-Quds). The day is marked by rallies and protests worldwide, with participants calling for the liberation of Palestine and freedom for Jerusalem.

The day has become a focal point for Muslim solidarity with Palestine, though people of various faiths and political orientations participate. The IMN in Nigeria has been a major force in organizing these demonstrations, often under difficult circumstances due to government repression.

IMN's Role in Quds Day Protests in Nigeria

Since the inception of Quds Day observances in Nigeria, the Islamic Movement of Nigeria has played a central role in organizing large-scale protests, demonstrations, and rallies. These events are typically marked by:

- Mass marches calling for Palestinian freedom and justice.
- Chants of support for Palestine and calls for the end of Israeli occupation.
- Placards and banners with messages of solidarity like "Free Palestine" and "End Israeli Occupation."
- Prayer sessions and supplications for the liberation of Jerusalem and the Palestinian people.
- Speeches from prominent IMN leaders, particularly Sheikh Ibrahim Zakzaky (h), who often highlights the moral and religious imperatives for Muslims to support Palestine.

IMN's Leadership on Quds Day:

- Sheikh Ibrahim Zakzaky (h), the leader of IMN, has consistently used Quds Day to emphasize the Islamic duty to support the Palestinian cause. He has called for Muslims worldwide to unite against Israeli occupation, urging global resistance against Israel's policies.
- Sheik Zakzaky's (h) speeches often include references to Islamic principles of justice and solidarity with oppressed peoples, linking the Palestinian struggle with broader themes of anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, and human rights.

Major Quds Day Protests by IMN in Nigeria *hmm*

1. Quds Day 2014 Protests:

- In 2014, following Israel's Operation Protective Edge in Gaza, the IMN held one of their largest demonstrations for Quds Day.
- Thousands of IMN supporters marched through Abuja, Kano, and Kaduna, chanting "Free Palestine!" and condemning Israeli airstrikes.
- In these marches, they called for a united Muslim front against Israeli aggression and demanded that the Nigerian government take a stronger stance in supporting the Palestinian people.

2. Quds Day 2017 Protests:

- In 2017, the IMN held its Quds Day demonstration despite the government's cracking down on the IMN, arresting many of its members, including Sheikh Zakzaky (h) himself, who was detained by the Nigerian government following attempts to suppress their activities. The Nigerian government had already been involved in clashes between IMN supporters and the Nigerian military in 2015.
- Despite this, the IMN organized protests in Abuja and Kano, where participants marched in defiance of government attempts to prevent the protests, once again highlighting their support for the Palestinian cause.

3. Quds Day 2018 and Crackdown:

- In 2018, despite significant government repression, the IMN continued to mark Quds Day with protests in key cities like Abuja and Kaduna.
- There were reports of violent clashes between IMN protesters and Nigerian security forces. The government's heavy-handed approach, including the use of force to disperse protesters, led to arrests and injuries.
- Nevertheless, the IMN persisted in calling for Palestinian self-determination and the release of Sheikh Zakzaky (h) from detention, while highlighting the ongoing Israeli violence against Palestinians, particularly in Gaza.

4. Quds Day 2021 Protests:

- In 2021, amidst Israel's violent escalation in Gaza, the IMN again mobilized large numbers of Nigerians to participate in Quds Day rallies across the country, especially in Abuja.
- The protests were significant due to the context of the Israeli airstrikes on Gaza, and the IMN's call for action was louder than ever. The demonstration also highlighted the importance of Muslim unity in resisting Israeli occupation and supporting Palestine.
- Despite some violent crackdowns, the movement continued to raise its voice on behalf of Palestinians, even organizing online campaigns to show solidarity.

Challenges Faced by IMN During Quds Day Protests

1. Government Suppression oppression:

- The Nigerian government, particularly under the leadership of President Muhammadu Buhari (L), has routinely cracked down on IMN protests, sometimes resulting in violence. The Nigerian military and police forces

- have intervened in the demonstrations, leading to arrests and deaths of IMN members.
 - The 2015 Zaria massacre (which took place when the Nigerian military attacked the IMN's religious procession, resulting in the deaths of thousands of IMN members, including the mother of Sheikh Zakzaky (h)) remains one of the most significant acts of repression.
2. International Attention:
 - The IMN's Quds Day protests often attract international attention, but the Nigerian government's crackdowns make it difficult for the movement to gather without facing major consequences.
 - Human rights organizations have frequently criticized Nigeria for its treatment of IMN protesters and the detention of Sheikh Zakzaky (h), calling for accountability and justice.
 3. Public and Media Attention:
 - While the IMN enjoys a significant base of support within Nigeria, particularly among Shiite Muslims, it also faces opposition from various sectors of the Nigerian public, including Sunni Muslims and political leaders who view the group as a threat to national unity.
 - Nonetheless, the movement's calls for Palestinian liberation resonate with global Islamic communities, and its use of Quds Day to rally support for Palestine keeps the issue in the public eye.

IMN's Messages on Quds Day:

1. Solidarity with Palestine: The IMN sees Palestine as a central issue in the Muslim world. Through Quds Day, the IMN calls for an end to Israeli occupation and violence in Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem and Gaza.
2. Support for Palestinian Resistance: The IMN believes that Palestinians have the right to resist Israeli occupation and demand justice through all available means, including armed resistance, if necessary.
3. End to Israeli Aggression: The IMN consistently calls for an end to Israeli airstrikes, blockades, and settler violence in Palestinian territories.
4. Unity of Muslims Worldwide: One of the overarching themes of IMN's Quds Day events is the solidarity and unity of the global Muslim community in support of Palestinian liberation.
5. Opposition to Israeli Apartheid: The IMN often frames the Israeli occupation of Palestine as a form of apartheid, similar to South Africa's system of racial segregation, and calls for international sanctions and actions against Israel.

Conclusion:

The Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN) has been at the forefront of advocating for Palestinian rights, especially during Quds Day protests. The group uses this day to raise awareness, garner solidarity, and push for global action to end Israeli occupation. Despite facing government repression and political challenges, the IMN's commitment to the Palestinian cause remains a central feature of their activism in Nigeria.

SOLUTION TO QUENCH ISRAEL (CONFLICTS)

Addressing the Israel-Palestine conflict is complex and sensitive, but several solutions have been proposed over the years to help bring peace. While there is no single, definitive solution, many international and regional actors, including the UN, have suggested a combination of diplomatic, humanitarian, and structural reforms to achieve peace:.....

1. Two-State Solution

This is one of the most widely supported solutions. It proposes the creation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state alongside Israel. The idea is that both Israelis and Palestinians would have their own separate states with defined borders, and Jerusalem would ideally be shared or have international status.

- Challenges: Disputes over borders, the status of Jerusalem, security concerns, and the question of the right of return for Palestinian refugees make the two-state solution difficult to implement.
- Potential Benefits: It could satisfy the national aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians, ensuring security for Israel while granting the Palestinians sovereignty.

2. One-State Solution

Some propose a single, bi-national state where Israelis and Palestinians would live together as equals with full civil rights, though often with different degrees of political representation and autonomy.

- Challenges: The most significant challenge is the imbalance in power and identity—Israelis and Palestinians have very different political, cultural, and religious identities. Ensuring equal rights without marginalizing either group is a fundamental challenge.
- Potential Benefits: It could potentially end the cycle of conflict, provide equal rights for all citizens, and eliminate territorial disputes.

3. Regional Cooperation and Peace

Another approach focuses on regional cooperation between Israel, the Palestinians, and neighboring Arab states, such as Jordan and Egypt. The Arab Peace Initiative, proposed by Saudi Arabia in 2002, offers normalized relations between Israel and the Arab world in exchange for a full withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 (including the West Bank and Gaza) and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

- Challenges: It requires substantial diplomatic and security guarantees. Many Israeli leaders are hesitant to fully withdraw from territories due to security concerns, and the division between Palestinian factions (Hamas in Gaza vs. the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank) complicates negotiations.
- Potential Benefits: Greater regional stability and peace between Israel and Arab nations, as well as economic and diplomatic cooperation, could result from this solution.

4. Autonomy within Israel

This model would allow Palestinians to have significant autonomy and self-governance in certain areas of the West Bank and Gaza, but they would remain under Israeli sovereignty. The arrangement could involve significant local control over education, healthcare, and other services, while Israel maintains control over national security and foreign affairs.

- Challenges: Many Palestinians view this as insufficient and akin to continued occupation. Additionally, ensuring fair treatment and equal rights could be challenging without full independence.
- Potential Benefits: It could be a more immediate solution to providing basic rights and governance to Palestinians while ensuring Israel's security concerns are addressed.

5. International Administration of Jerusalem

Jerusalem remains one of the most contentious issues in the conflict. Some propose that Jerusalem be governed by an international body (like the UN) to ensure access and rights for both Israelis and Palestinians, as well as other religious groups.

- Challenges: Neither side is likely to accept international governance of Jerusalem. Israel considers Jerusalem its capital, while Palestinians also see it as the capital of a future Palestinian state.
- Potential Benefits: It could prevent violent disputes over the city and ensure that religious and cultural sites are protected.

6. Grassroots and People-to-People Peacebuilding

Many argue that long-term peace will require the rebuilding of trust at the societal level, not just between governments. Encouraging dialogue between ordinary Palestinians and Israelis, as well as joint Israeli-Palestinian initiatives in areas like education, business, and culture, can help ease tensions and foster mutual understanding.

- Challenges: Tensions and distrust are extremely high, and without political progress, it may be difficult to maintain hope for peace at the grassroots level.
- Potential Benefits: Strengthening relationships between people can create a foundation for peace even if political negotiations continue to face setbacks.

7. Third-Party Peacekeepers

Some have suggested that peacekeepers from neutral international bodies (such as the UN) could be deployed to monitor ceasefire agreements and ensure the protection of both Israeli and Palestinian civilians, especially in volatile areas.

- Challenges: Both parties may resist the idea of foreign troops on their soil, especially if they perceive it as infringing on their sovereignty or security.
- Potential Benefits: A third-party presence could help de-escalate tensions in hotspots and provide more stability during negotiations.

8. Economic Solutions

Addressing the economic disparities between Israelis and Palestinians is critical to the peace process. Economic cooperation, investment, and infrastructure development (with

international assistance) could help reduce poverty, create jobs, and build interdependence between the two communities.

- Challenges: The political and security context often undermines economic development. Even when projects are initiated, they can be undermined by violence or lack of coordination between different Palestinian factions.
- Potential Benefits: A growing economy could help ease tensions by providing better living standards for Palestinians and creating mutually beneficial relationships.

Which all this thing revealed by the author is not regarded as the best but as well as start-up and some primary methods to solute and dilute the war.....

Challenges Across All Solutions

- Security: Israel's security concerns are paramount, especially with the threat of militant groups like Hamas. Any solution will need to ensure the security of both Israelis and Palestinians.
- Internal Divisions: Both the Israeli and Palestinian sides have internal divisions (e.g., between political parties, religious groups, and regional interests), which can make negotiating a unified stance difficult.
- International Dynamics: Regional and international actors (like the U.S., the EU, Iran, and Arab states) all play a significant role in shaping the conflict, and their interests may complicate the peace process.

PALESTINE WAY OUT LEADER (LEADERS)

The Palestinian leadership has evolved over time, with several prominent figures and groups taking on key roles. Here's a brief overview of some of the significant Palestinian leaders and organizations:

1. Yasser Arafat (1929–2004)

- Role: Founding member of the *Palestine Liberation Organization* (PLO) and president of the Palestinian Authority (PA).
- Key Contributions: Arafat was the face of the Palestinian struggle for independence. He led the PLO from 1969 and was a symbol of Palestinian nationalism. He played a central role in the Oslo Accords (1993), which set the stage for a potential peace process with Israel.
- Legacy: While revered by many Palestinians for his leadership, Arafat was also criticized for his autocratic rule and inability to secure a lasting peace agreement. He passed away in 2004 under mysterious circumstances.

2. Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen)

- Role: Successor to Arafat, current president of the Palestinian Authority (as of 2025).
- Key Contributions: Abbas was a key negotiator in the Oslo Accords and has led the Palestinian leadership since Arafat's death. He advocates for a two-state

- solution and diplomatic efforts with Israel, although he has faced significant challenges, including divisions within Palestinian politics and Israeli skepticism.
- Legacy: Abbas is seen by some as a moderate leader who seeks peace, but his authority has been questioned due to his inability to hold elections since 2005 and the ongoing failure to achieve a lasting peace.

3. Hamas (Political and Military Leadership)

- Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (1936–2004): Co-founder of Hamas, a militant Islamist group that controls the Gaza Strip. Yassin became a symbol of resistance against Israeli occupation until his assassination by Israel in 2004.
- Ismail Haniyeh: Senior political leader of Hamas and former Prime Minister of Gaza.
- Khaled Meshaal: Former leader of Hamas in exile, instrumental in shaping the group's policies.
- Ideology: Hamas combines Palestinian nationalism with Islamic fundamentalism. It opposes the Oslo Accords and has led armed resistance against Israeli occupation, while also providing social services in Gaza. Hamas took control of Gaza in 2007 after a violent conflict with Fatah.

4. Fatah (Political Party)

- Key Figures:
 - Yasser Arafat (see above)
 - Mahmoud Abbas (see above)
- Ideology: Fatah is a secular nationalist political party and the dominant faction within the PLO. It has been more inclined towards negotiations and diplomacy, particularly in contrast to the militant stance of Hamas.

5. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

- Role: The PLO, founded in 1964, is an umbrella organization that represents the Palestinian people and has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by the United Nations.
- Key Leaders: Arafat was the most famous leader of the PLO. Other key figures include Saeb Erekat, Mahmoud Abbas, and Hanan Ashrawi.
- Key Events: The PLO was initially involved in armed struggle, but it later moved towards diplomacy, particularly through the Oslo Accords in the 1990s. The PLO continues to serve as the representative body for Palestinians in diplomatic discussions.

6. Other Influential Figures

- George Habash: Leader of the *Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine* (PFLP), a Marxist-Leninist group that was historically one of the more militant factions within the Palestinian movement.
- Leila Khaled: A member of the PFLP, she gained international attention for her involvement in plane hijackings in the 1970s.

Political Context:

The Palestinian leadership has been deeply divided between:

- Fatah (which is more moderate and seeks a negotiated peace with Israel) and
- Hamas (which rejects Israel's right to exist and is committed to armed struggle).

Some worldly organizations that help Palestinians by going for them (intercepting for them against Zionist) which are much but we try to reduce and bring little:

Several Shiite leaders and organizations from across the Middle East have played significant roles in supporting the Palestinian cause, both diplomatically and militarily. Here's a brief look (author view) at some shiite figures and organizations that have been involved in aiding Palestine:

1. Iran

- Role: Iran is one of the most vocal and significant supporters of the Palestinian cause, particularly since the Islamic Revolution in 1979. Tehran has provided political, financial, and military support to various Palestinian factions, most notably Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ).
 - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (1902–1989): The founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Khomeini was one of the first leaders to openly call for the liberation of Palestine and an end to Israeli occupation. He laid the ideological foundation for Iran's support for Palestinian groups.
 - Ayatollah Ali Khamenei (Current Supreme Leader of Iran): Khamenei has been a staunch supporter of the Palestinian cause, continuing his predecessor's policies. He has condemned Israel as an "illegitimate" state and regularly calls for the liberation of Palestine. Iran has provided material support to groups like Hamas and PIJ.
- Iran's Support:
 - Financial and Military Aid: Iran provides both financial support and weapons to groups like Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and other Palestinian factions. It is believed that Iran supplies rockets, missiles, and other military technology to these groups in Gaza.
 - Ideological Support: Iran supports the idea of armed resistance against Israel, and Khamenei has called for the "destruction" of Israel, positioning Iran as a leading state sponsor of Palestinian militancy.

2. Hezbollah (Lebanon)

- Role: Hezbollah is a Shiite militant group based in Lebanon, with strong ties to Iran. Although its primary focus has been on resisting Israeli occupation in Lebanon, Hezbollah has also been a major supporter of Palestinian resistance movements.
 - Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah: The Secretary-General of Hezbollah, Nasrallah has frequently expressed solidarity with Palestinians and has declared Hezbollah's support for Palestinian groups like Hamas and PIJ. Hezbollah

has been involved in training and advising Palestinian fighters, and has also been a vocal critic of Israel.

- Support for Palestinians:
 - Military and Tactical Support: Hezbollah has provided training, weapons, and logistical support to Palestinian fighters, especially in Gaza. This includes the sharing of military tactics and experience gained from its own resistance against Israel.
 - Political Support: Hezbollah has used its influence in Lebanon and beyond to rally political support for the Palestinian cause, often framing the struggle as part of a larger regional fight against Israeli and U.S. imperialism.

3. Iraqi Shiite Militias

- Role: Various Shiite militias in Iraq, many of which are aligned with Iran, have expressed support for Palestine and have been involved in providing military aid or direct support to Palestinian factions.
 - Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF): This umbrella organization, also known as Hashd al-Shaabi, consists of numerous Shiite militias that have fought alongside Iraqi government forces against ISIS. Some of these militias, like Kata'ib Hezbollah, have been vocally supportive of Palestinian resistance movements.
 - Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq: Another Iraqi Shiite militia that has pledged support for Palestine and has been involved in activities that challenge Israeli policies. It is backed by Iran and has a strong anti-Israel stance.
- Military and Diplomatic Support: These groups, especially those with close ties to Iran, have either pledged material support or directly fought in coordination with Palestinian factions like Hamas and PIJ. Their support often includes providing fighters, weapons, and financial assistance.

4. Bahraini Shiite Groups

- Role: Despite Bahrain's close ties to Saudi Arabia and its normalization of relations with Israel through the *Abraham Accords* in 2020, many Shiite factions in Bahrain continue to express support for the Palestinian cause.
- Key Group:
 - Al-Wefaq National Islamic Society: While primarily focused on political and human rights issues in Bahrain, this opposition group has consistently advocated for Palestinian rights and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people, especially in the face of Israeli aggression.

5. Yemen – Ansar Allah (Houthi Movement)

- Role: The Houthi movement, predominantly Zaidi Shiite, has been an outspoken supporter of the Palestinian cause. The group's ideological stance, which includes opposition to U.S. and Israeli influence in the region, has led them to advocate for Palestinian liberation.

- Abdul-Malik al-Houthi: The leader of the Houthi movement has repeatedly called for solidarity with Palestine and has condemned Israeli actions in Gaza and the West Bank.
- Support for Palestinians:
 - Political and Ideological Support: The Houthis regularly call for the defense of Palestinian rights and have positioned themselves as part of the broader resistance against Israeli aggression.
 - Military Support: While direct military aid to Palestinian factions is not as clear as that from Iran or Hezbollah, the Houthis share a common cause and often emphasize the struggle for Palestine in their political rhetoric.

6. Al-Sadr Movement (Iraq)

- Role: The Sadr movement, led by Shiite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr, is a powerful political and militia group in Iraq. Though its primary focus is on Iraqi political issues, Sadr has consistently supported the Palestinian cause.
 - Muqtada al-Sadr: A populist cleric and leader of the Sadr movement, Sadr has used his platform to call for resistance against Israel and advocate for Palestinian rights, especially during Israeli military operations in Gaza.
- Support for Palestinians:
 - Rhetorical Support: Al-Sadr has condemned Israeli aggression and supported Palestinian uprisings, especially when they coincide with broader anti-imperialist sentiment in the region.
 - Political Pressure: While he is primarily focused on Iraq, al-Sadr has used his political influence to rally Iraqis to support the Palestinian cause, particularly in opposition to U.S. and Israeli interests.

Note that SADR's movement in IRAQ goes above some notable things that actually they are not suppose to which am trying to say that they actually don't work exactly.....

Summary of Shiite Support for Palestinians:

Shiite organizations and leaders, particularly from Iran, Hezbollah, and various Iraqi militias, have played a significant role in supporting Palestinian resistance efforts, both militarily and politically. Iran has been the main state actor providing financial, military, and ideological support to Palestinian groups, while Hezbollah has offered military training and tactical support. Additionally, the Houthis in Yemen, the Al-Wefaq movement in Bahrain, and Iraqi groups like the Popular Mobilization Forces have shown political and rhetorical support for Palestinian rights, positioning the Palestinian struggle as part of a broader regional resistance against Israel and Western imperialism.

PALESTINIANS TODAY JUST IN 65 POINTS AND 67 LINES

Historical Context: The Palestinian story is deeply rooted in the land known historically as Palestine, home to diverse communities for centuries.

Nakba (1948): In 1948, over 700,000 Palestinians were displaced during the establishment of Israel, leading to the Nakba (the “catastrophe”), which remains a central trauma.

1967 War and Occupation: Following the 1967 war, Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights.

Settlements: Over the decades, Israel has established settlements in the West Bank, deemed illegal under international law but persistently expanding.

Gaza: Gaza, home to about 2 million Palestinians, is under blockade by Israel and Egypt, severely restricting movement and access to resources.

Two-State Solution: The idea of a two-state solution (Israel and Palestine) has been pursued but has not materialized due to political and territorial disputes.

Factions: Palestinian political factions, primarily Fatah and Hamas, are often at odds, creating division and hindering a unified approach to leadership.

Occupation and Resistance: Palestinians continue to resist occupation through protests, civil disobedience, and, at times, armed resistance.

Human Rights Violations: Palestinians face restrictions on movement, access to healthcare, and education, as well as home demolitions and arbitrary arrests.

Jerusalem: The status of Jerusalem is a major point of contention, with Palestinians claiming East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

Refugees: Millions of Palestinian refugees live in camps across the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria, holding on to the right to return.

UN Recognition: The United Nations recognizes Palestine as a non-member observer state, but it is not universally recognized as a full state.

Economic Struggles: Economic development in Palestine is hampered by the occupation, lack of resources, and restrictions on trade and movement.

Water Crisis: Palestinians face severe water shortages, exacerbated by Israeli control over water resources.

Family Separation: Due to Israeli military checkpoints and the separation wall, many Palestinian families are divided by the occupation.

Israeli Military Operations: Periodic military operations in Gaza, often resulting in civilian casualties, exacerbate the humanitarian crisis.

Prisoners: Thousands of Palestinians are detained by Israel, many of whom are held without trial, leading to calls for an end to administrative detention.

International Support: While there is significant global support for Palestinian rights, Israel maintains strong alliances, especially with the United States.

Peace Efforts: Multiple peace efforts, including the Oslo Accords and the Camp David Summit, have failed to bring lasting peace or a two-state solution.

Civil Society: Palestinian civil society is active, with NGOs and activists pushing for human rights, education, and healthcare.

Diaspora: Palestinians living outside of historic Palestine remain active in advocating for their rights, often focusing on international advocacy and cultural preservation.

Cultural Resilience: Despite challenges, Palestinian culture, including literature, music, and art, remains a powerful expression of resistance and identity.

Land Confiscation: Land confiscation by Israel has led to the loss of Palestinian property and agricultural lands, further displacing communities.

Settler Violence: Israeli settler violence against Palestinians, including attacks on farmers, homes, and schools, is a frequent issue.

Checkpoint System: The extensive network of checkpoints and roadblocks across the West Bank limits Palestinians' movement and economic activity.

Apartheid Allegations: Critics argue that Israel's policies in Palestine amount to apartheid, given the systemic discrimination between Israelis and Palestinians.

Palestinian Authority (PA): The PA governs parts of the West Bank but has limited autonomy due to Israeli control over significant areas.

Hamas: Hamas controls the Gaza Strip and opposes the PA's approach to negotiations, advocating for armed resistance against Israel.

Security Dilemma: Israel justifies its military presence and actions in Palestine as necessary for security, especially to protect its citizens from militant attacks.

Children: Palestinian children are often subjected to military detention, displacement, and violence, raising concerns about their well-being.

Prisoners' Hunger Strikes: Palestinian political prisoners have staged multiple hunger strikes to demand better conditions and an end to administrative detention.

Occupation Economy: The Israeli occupation exerts control over Palestinian economic resources, making it difficult for Palestinians to develop independent industries.

International Law: Israel's settlement expansion and military occupation of Palestinian territories are considered violations of international law by the UN and many human rights groups.

Legal Status: Palestinians in Jerusalem face a precarious legal status, with many at risk of being evicted from their homes due to Israeli policies.

Palestinian Unity: Despite internal divisions, Palestinians often demonstrate a strong sense of solidarity, especially in the face of external challenges.

Popular Resistance: In many Palestinian communities, there are grassroots movements organizing non-violent resistance against Israeli policies.

Global Boycott Movement: The Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement seeks to pressure Israel to end its occupation through international economic and cultural boycotts.

Occupation's Impact on Mental Health: The stress and trauma caused by occupation, violence, and uncertainty have significant mental health implications for Palestinians.

Palestinian Women: Palestinian women have been instrumental in both resistance movements and building community support networks.

Religious Significance: The region holds immense religious significance for Muslims, Christians, and Jews, further complicating efforts for peace.

Palestinian Identity: Despite the many obstacles, Palestinian identity remains a central part of daily life, focusing on resistance, heritage, and the dream of return.

Jerusalem's Status: Israel claims Jerusalem as its undivided capital, while Palestinians see East Jerusalem as the capital of their future state.

Youth and Hope: Many Palestinian youths are born into conflict and struggle, yet continue to dream of peace, justice, and self-determination.

Islamic Solidarity: Many Muslim-majority countries offer varying degrees of support for Palestinian rights, but their political interests often shape their stance.

Economic Disparities: Gaza faces immense poverty and high unemployment, while the West Bank has some areas of relative development, but is still deeply constrained by occupation.

Israeli Security Wall: The separation wall has been built by Israel around the West Bank, severely restricting Palestinian movement and dividing communities.

Palestinian Governance: The internal divisions between Hamas and Fatah continue to hinder effective governance and coordination in Palestinian territories.

Blockade on Gaza: Gaza remains under a severe blockade by Israel, affecting its economy and the daily lives of its residents.

International Diplomacy: The issue of Palestine is often central in international diplomacy, with varying support and condemnation from different global powers.

Solidarity Movements: Palestinian solidarity movements worldwide play a significant role in raising awareness and pressuring governments to act.

Daily Struggles: Daily life for many Palestinians is marked by curfews, roadblocks, military incursions, and the constant threat of displacement.

Peace Process Stalemate: After decades of negotiation, the peace process has reached a deadlock, with little progress toward a final resolution.

Refugee Rights: Palestinian refugees continue to demand the right of return, while the conditions in refugee camps remain dire.

Violence and Repression: Palestinians face ongoing violence from both Israeli military forces and settlers, as well as crackdowns on protests.

International Advocacy: The international community, including human rights organizations, continue to call for an end to the occupation and respect for Palestinian rights.

Educational Institutions: Palestinian universities and schools are crucial centers for education and political activism but face significant restrictions due to occupation.

Cultural Heritage: Despite adversity, Palestinians continue to celebrate their cultural heritage through music, dance, cuisine, and storytelling.

Suffering and Resilience: The resilience of Palestinians in the face of suffering is a defining characteristic of their struggle.

Palestinian Economy: The Palestinian economy is heavily dependent on foreign aid and remittances, further complicated by the Israeli occupation.

Humanitarian Crisis: The humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank remains dire, with poverty, lack of infrastructure, and limited access to essential services.

Palestinian Liberation: For many Palestinians, the struggle is not just for land, but for the recognition of their humanity and dignity.

Global Awareness: As global awareness of the Palestinian situation grows, debates on the conflict continue to shape international politics.

Militant Resistance: Palestinian militant groups, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad, continue to operate, often resulting in violent confrontations with Israel.

Peacebuilding Efforts: Despite the grim realities, there are ongoing efforts by peacebuilders on both sides working toward a just and lasting peace.

Personal Stories: Behind the statistics, the Palestinian experience is filled with personal stories of loss, resilience.

OVERWIEW

Palestine and Zionism (real-fact): A Brief but influencing Overview from author noted words:

1. **Hexagram:** A symbol often used to represent the *Star of David* in Jewish tradition, embodying both spiritual and political aspects of Zionism, which seeks to create and preserve a Jewish homeland in the land of Palestine.
2. **Theodor Herzl:** Known as the father of modern Zionism, Herzl believed in the establishment of a Jewish state as a solution to the widespread persecution of Jews. His ideas formed the backbone of the political movement that would lead to the creation of Israel in 1948.
3. **Palestinian History:** Palestinians are the indigenous people of the land that has been the focus of religious and political conflict for centuries. Palestinian history is marked by centuries of Arab rule, followed by the British Mandate and eventual displacement due to the Zionist colonization of the land.
4. **Benzion Netanyahu's Foundings:** Benzion Netanyahu, the father of Israel's former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, was a prominent historian and ideologue who played a key role in shaping the nationalist vision of Israel. He was a fervent advocate for Jewish identity and the reclamation of Palestine, emphasizing the need for a Jewish state.
5. **Al-Aqsa:** One of Islam's holiest sites, Al-Aqsa Mosque is located in Jerusalem. It has long been a symbol of Palestinian resistance, and its desecration has led to widespread unrest. Al-Aqsa stands at the crossroads of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim narratives, making it a central point in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
6. **Zionism:** The ideology that began in the late 19th century advocating for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. It initially started as a response to anti-Semitic persecution in Europe but later transformed into the political movement that led to the creation of Israel, often at the expense of Palestinian rights.
7. **Real Fact:** The establishment of Israel in 1948, followed by the displacement of 750,000 Palestinians, is a stark and painful reality. Palestinians were left stateless, and their land was divided, a fact that remains a sore point in the conflict.
8. **Thorough Restriction of Palestinians:** Palestinians face harsh restrictions, including land confiscation, settlement expansion, travel bans, and military occupation, making life unbearable for many. These policies are seen as an ongoing strategy to erode Palestinian presence and rights in their homeland.
9. **Who Are Palestinians?:** Palestinians are the Arab people native to the region of historical Palestine. They are a mix of Sunni Muslims, Christians, and smaller communities of Druze and others. Despite their religious diversity, they are united by a shared struggle for self-determination and the right to return to their homeland.
10. **Are Palestinians Sunni or Shia?:** The vast majority of Palestinians are Sunni Muslims, though there are small numbers of Shia Muslims and Christians among them. The religious divide is less significant compared to the unifying factors of their national identity and struggle.
11. **What Should Muslims Do?:** The entire Muslim Ummah (community) must stand in solidarity with Palestinians, providing political, economic, and humanitarian

support. The struggle for Palestinian rights is seen not only as a political issue but as a religious and moral obligation for Muslims worldwide.

12. **Solution to Quench Israel's Conflicts:** A just solution involves the recognition of Palestinian rights, including the right of return, the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the dismantling of settlements in the West Bank. International pressure, especially from global powers, can play a critical role in achieving peace.
13. **Palestinian Way Out: Leaders:** True Palestinian leadership must emerge from within their community, but this leadership should be unified and committed to non-violent resistance, diplomacy, and strategic alliances. Leaders like Mahmoud Abbas, Marwan Barghouti, and figures within Hamas have played crucial roles, but unity is key to advancing the cause.
14. **Palestinians Today:** In the current day, Palestinians are trapped within an unyielding occupation. They are confined by the walls of apartheid, restricted in their movements, and isolated from the world, all while living under constant military threats. However, despite this hardship, Palestinians continue to resist through grassroots movements, boycotts, and a resilience deeply rooted in their historical identity.
15. **Resistance:** The Palestinian resistance is multifaceted—ranging from nonviolent protests to armed struggles. The world has seen the power of these movements, whether it's through BDS (Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions), the mobilization of the diaspora, or the voices of Palestinian women demanding equality and justice. The resistance is both a cry for freedom and an affirmation of identity, proving that even under brutal oppression, the flame of resistance cannot be extinguished.

In the end, *Palestine is not just a land; it is a symbol of resilience, justice, and the fight for self-determination*. The world must recognize the injustices faced by Palestinians and work toward a resolution that upholds dignity, human rights, and peace for all parties involved.

References:

- **Bible:**
 - **Genesis 17:8** - "The whole land of Canaan, where you now reside as a foreigner, I will give as an everlasting possession to you and your descendants after you."
 - **Jeremiah 31:10** - "Hear the word of the Lord, you nations; proclaim it in distant coastlands: 'He who scattered Israel will gather them and will watch over his flock like a shepherd.'"
- **Quran:**
 - **Surah Al-Isra (17:1)** - "Glory be to the One Who took His servant by night from the Masjid al-Haram to the Masjid al-Aqsa, whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him some of Our signs. Indeed, He is the Hearing, the Seeing."
 - **Surah Al-Baqarah (2:190)** - "Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you but do not transgress. Indeed, Allah does not like transgressors."
- And some researches again through certain platforms that are testified and verified.

End Notes

The narrative of Palestine is a constant cycle of hope and despair. The end of the struggle, if one can imagine it, lies not in the erasure of identities or the continuation of cycles of violence, but in the recognition of fundamental human rights and dignity. What the Palestinian people need is not just sympathy or empathy; they need action, action that results in tangible change. The issue is not just territorial but existential: it is about the right to live freely in one's homeland, to preserve one's culture, and to pass on to the next generation a legacy of resilience, not surrender.

Zionism's founding was rooted in a historical and emotional reality for Jews, but its implementation led to the suppression of another people's rights. The lives of Palestinians have been shaped by the complex geopolitics of this region, but it is their individual and collective will that has sustained them through over a century of occupation, expulsion, and displacement. The resistance that has emerged from this struggle whether through armed resistance, grassroots movements, or the global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) campaign remains a testament to the strength of a people determined to live free.

This book does not offer a singular solution to the conflict but calls for the world to re-examine its role in the ongoing injustice. It urges global actors to seek peace not through dominance or exclusion, but through negotiation, recognition of Palestinian rights, and a commitment to a just and lasting peace.

The story of Palestine is ongoing, and it is one of endurance, resistance, and hope. As the world moves toward a more just and equitable future, may Palestine's long-awaited freedom be realized not as a political victory, but as a universal triumph of human dignity.





O you who believe! fight those of the unbelievers who are near to you and let them find in you hardness; and know that Allah is with those who guard (against evil). [9.123]

