

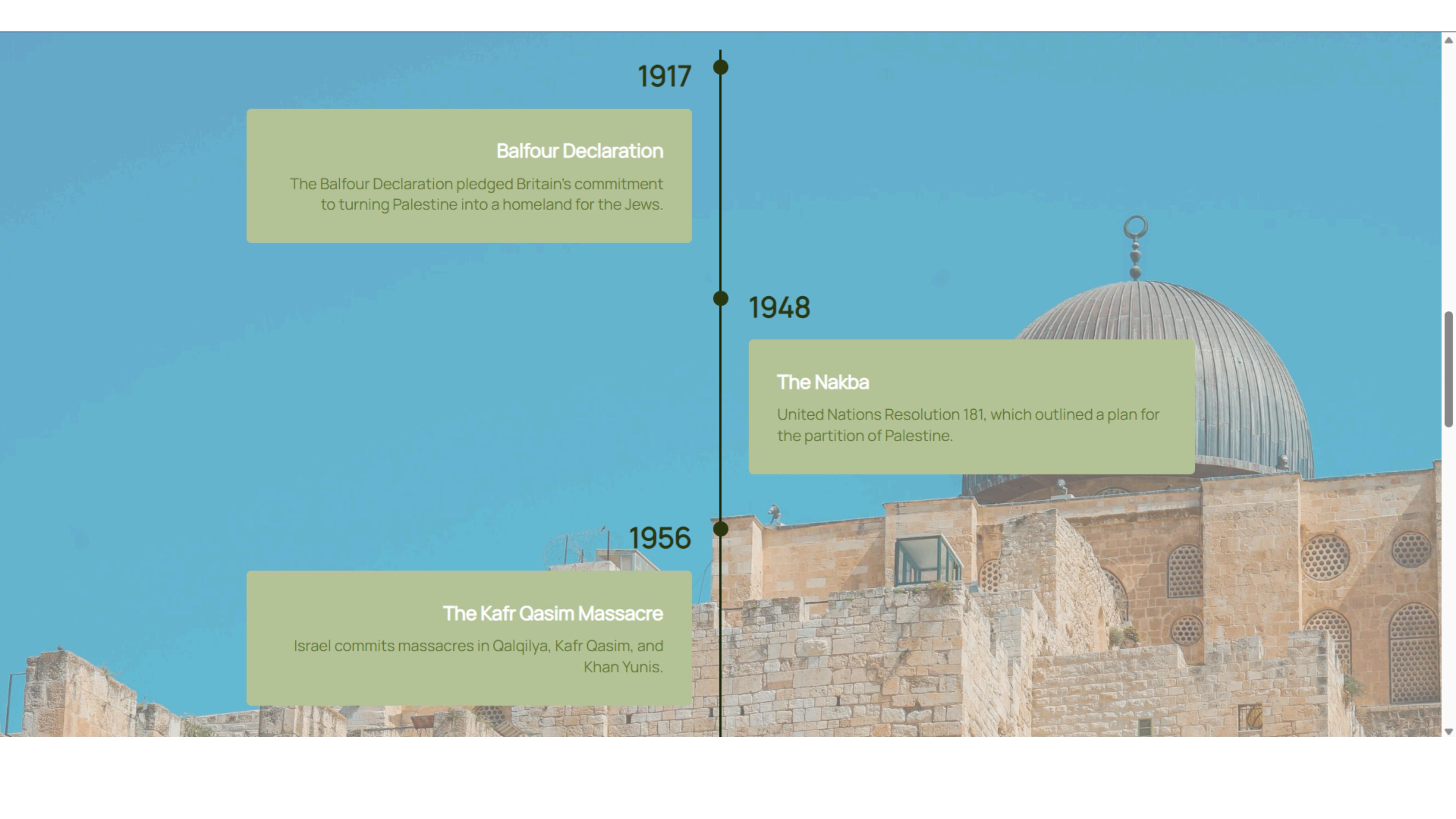


Palestine

Palestine is the geographical region located southeast of the Mediterranean Sea. It has been a crossroads and intersection of cultures, trade, and politics, in addition to its centrality in the history of religions, with many of its cities holding historical or religious significance, foremost among them being Jerusalem. The historical region is currently divided into several overlapping political entities: the Zionist entity (Israel), established in the 1948 war after the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their homeland, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which were occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. In addition to Israeli military control over the entire West Bank, the inhabitants of the occupied territories have been subject to Palestinian self-rule since 1994, managing civil affairs based on the Oslo Accords. Furthermore, Gaza has been under the full control of the Palestinian National Authority since Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in 2005. In 2007, the political split in the self-governing areas led to the establishment of authority in Gaza and another in the cities of the West Bank. The population within these borders is estimated to be approximately 11.9 million. A significant portion of the historical Palestinian population today consists of Arabic speakers (Muslims and Christians). The remaining portion includes Hebrew speakers, Jewish immigrants, and individuals from other ethnic backgrounds, comprising 49% of the population, while Arabs make up 46%.

AN OPINION ? WRITE TO US





1917

Balfour Declaration

The Balfour Declaration pledged Britain's commitment to turning Palestine into a homeland for the Jews.

1948

The Nakba

United Nations Resolution 181, which outlined a plan for the partition of Palestine.

1956

The Kafr Qasim Massacre

Israel commits massacres in Qalqilya, Kafr Qasim, and Khan Yunis.

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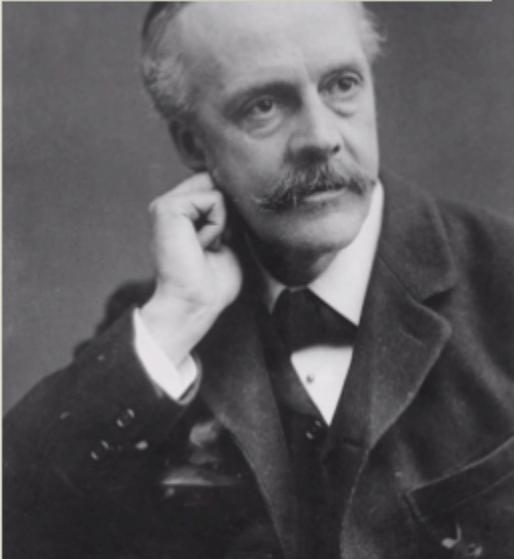
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BLOG

Explore events, highlights, places and primary documents, in our platform entirely devoted to the Palestine Question.

Posted on Nov 27,2023



PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

Mr. Balfour has sent the following letter to Lord Rothschild in regard to the establishment of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people :—

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

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

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

Balfour Declaration

In 1917, the Balfour Declaration declared British support for a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine. The declaration was made in a letter written by Britain's then-Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour, to Baron Rothschild, a leader of the British Zionist movement.

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Posted on Nov 27,2023

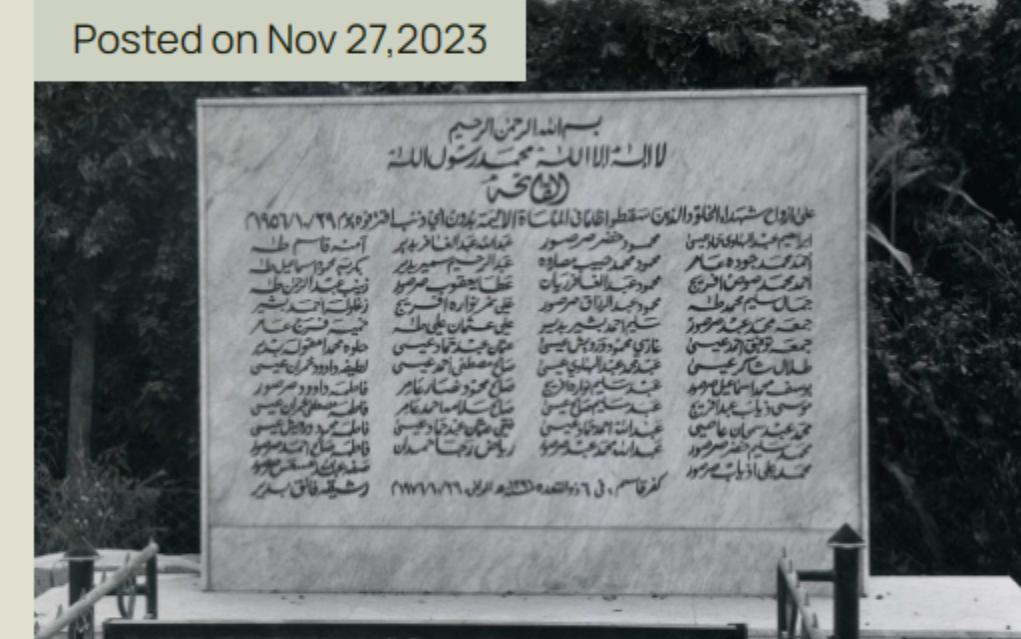


The Nakba

The Zionist strategy of expelling Palestinians from their land was a slow and deliberate process. According to Israeli historian Ilan Pappe, Zionist leaders and military commanders met regularly from March 1947 to March 1948, when they finalised plans to ethnically cleanse Palestine.

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Posted on Nov 27,2023



The Kafr Qasim Massacre

The Kafr Qasim massacre was unique because it was perpetrated by Israeli border policemen within Israeli territory against Israeli citizens and far from any battlefield. The massacre has left indelible marks on the memory and consciousness of Palestinians in Israel to this day.

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Establishment of the PLO

The Arab League established the PLO in 1964 in an effort to control Palestinian nationalism while appearing to champion their cause. Although it was supposed to represent the Palestinians, the PLO really represented the views of President Nasser of Egypt.

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The Stone Intifada

The First Intifada, also known as the First Palestinian Intifada or the Stone Intifada, was a sustained series of protests, civil disobedience and riots carried out by Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories and Israel.

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Al-Aqsa Intifada

The Second Intifada, also known as the Al-Aqsa Intifada, was a major uprising by Palestinians against the Israeli occupation, characterized by a period of heightened violence in the Palestinian territories and Israel between 2000 and 2005.

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Presentation

The stone-throwing Intifada

THE STONE THROWING INTIFADA

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Watch on YouTube

A black and white photograph of a Palestinian man wearing a keffiyeh and a headband, holding a stone in his right hand and a Molotov cocktail in his left. He is standing in front of a green and white patterned wall. A red and white flag is partially visible at the bottom. The title 'THE STONE THROWING INTIFADA' is overlaid in large white letters. A small YouTube play button icon is in the center. The Al Mayadeen English logo is in the top left corner.

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Activiy

The Israeli crackdown

After weeks of bloody clashes in which hundreds of youth fell dead or were wounded, the nature of the Intifada became clearer. On one hand, it was a popular struggle of civil disobedience, mass protests, commercial and labour strikes, refusal to pay taxes and so on. On the other hand, militant cells of refugee youth were beginning to organise and leave their mark as well.

The militancy of the Intifada did not become apparent until later, when the repression by the Shamir government grew more violent. Under the banner of the “Iron Fist” campaign, a new Israeli stratagem was devised, that of the “broken bones” policy. Once captured, youth had their hands and legs broken by soldiers in a systematic and heartless manner. In my neighbourhood, children with casts and crutches seemed to outnumber those without, at times.

Throughout the six years of the Intifada, military curfews were imposed nightly at 8:00 pm and were lifted the following morning, at 5:00 am. Sometimes, as a form of greater collective punishment, curfews would extend to imprison whole communities for days, weeks and even months.



Portfolio

Photos: Scenes from the Israel-Palestine War



Voir la photo

