

TIMELINE OF PALESTINE'S HISTORY

1880's -1890's

Zionism emerged with the founding of Rishon Le Zion, the coining of the term "Zionism," Theodor Herzl's publication of "Der Judenstaat," and the First Zionist Congress.

1922

The League of Nations approves the British Mandate for Palestine, supporting a Jewish homeland.

1940's

Important events included the Zionist conference at the Biltmore Hotel, the bombing of the King David Hotel by Zionist militants "Irgun", and the UN's adoption of Resolution 181 for partitioning Palestine.

December 1948

The UN General Assembly passed Resolution 194, affirming the right of return for Palestinian refugees.

1967 -NAKSA

Israel occupied the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, the Golan Heights (Syria), and the Sinai Peninsula (Egypt). The UN Security Council passed Resolution 242, calling for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories.

1976 - LAND DAY

Israel confiscates thousands of hectares of land from Palestinian citizens, sparking mass protests that are brutally put down. Land Day is commemorated annually.

1987 - 1ST INTIFADA

The first Palestinian uprising (Intifada) begins in the occupied territories.

1993 - 2000

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

From 1993 to 2000, key peace negotiations included the 1993 Oslo I Accord establishing interim self-government, the 1995 Oslo II Accord granting limited autonomy, the 1997 Hebron Agreement for partial Israeli withdrawal, and the 2000 Camp David II Summit for final status negotiations.

2005

GAZA DISENGAGEMENT:

Israel conducts its "disengagement" from Gaza, withdrawing settlements and military presence.

1900s - 1910s

Key developments included Herbert Samuel's support for Zionist settlement, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the Balfour Declaration, and the King-Crane Commission.

1930's

This decade saw mass protests against Zionist immigration, the killing of Izz ad-Din al-Qassam, a general Palestinian strike, the Peel Commission's partition plan, Zionist militant attacks, and the suppression of the Arab revolt.

1948- NAKBA

Key incidents involved the bombing of the Semiramis Hotel, the attack on Qisarya, the massacre in Dayr Yassin, and the creation of Israel, leading to many Palestinian deaths, the expulsion of 750,000 Palestinians from their homes, and the demolition of 531 villages.

1950 - 1967

Significant occurrences included Jordan's control of the West Bank, massacres in Palestinian villages, the formation of the PLO, and the massacre in As-Samu'.

1973 - OCTOBER WAR

The UN Security Council passes Resolution 338, calling for a ceasefire and Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967.

1978

CAMP DAVID ACCORDS:

Egypt and Israel sign the Camp David Accords, leading to a peace treaty.

1988

PLO ACCEPTANCE:

The PLO accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338, recognizing the State of Israel.

2002 - 2ND INTIFADA

Israel reoccupies Palestinian cities in the West Bank during the Second Intifada.

2007 GAZA BLOCKADE

after Hamas seized control of the Gaza Strip, Israel imposed an indefinite blockade of Gaza.

2008 - 2021

4 WARS ON GAZA:

This period saw multiple Israeli military operations against Gaza: "Operation Cast Lead" in 2008, "Operation Pillar of Defense" in 2012, and "Operation Protective Edge" in 2014, leading to significant destruction and casualties.

2021 SETTLER TERRORISM

In May 2021, a court ruled to evict Palestinian families from East Jerusalem, leading to far-right Zionist groups occupying these properties and invading East Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Palestinian neighbourhoods in major cities in the occupied territories of 48 such as Haifa, Jaffa, Lud, Akka and others. On May 30, Eyad al-Hallaq, an unarmed autistic Palestinian man, was killed by Israeli police. Protests erupted, with Israeli police arresting 2,142 protesters. Hamas launched rockets into Israel, prompting a severe Israeli military response. After 11 days, a ceasefire was reached, resulting in over 250 Palestinian and 13 Israeli deaths, nearly 2,000 wounded, and 72,000 Palestinians displaced.

May 2023

ISRAELI GOVERNMENT ACTIONS:

The coalition government prioritizes the expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, endorses discrimination against LGBTQ+ people on religious grounds, and votes to limit judicial oversight of the government.



STAY UPDATED

INSTAGRAM :

[united.for.palestine.limassol](https://www.instagram.com/united.for.palestine.limassol)

FACEBOOK :

United for Palestine - Limassol

2018-2019

GREAT MARCH OF RETURN:

Peaceful protests in Gaza against the Israeli blockade, known as the Great March of Return. Israeli forces fire on protesters, killing 223 Palestinians.

2023 JENIN

In 2023, Israeli forces repeatedly targeted the Jenin refugee camp, and Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian villages, escalating violence. Israel conducted its first drone attack in the West Bank since 2006. In Gaza, local political groups organized a solidarity march with Jenin.

October 7, 2023

On October 7, 2023, Hamas entered Israel, abducting 250 hostages, resulting in 1,143 Israeli deaths including 767 civilians, the majority of whom were killed by IDF fire during a Hannibal Command operation. Israel responded with a bombing campaign on Gaza, killing 2,750 people and wounding nearly 10,000 in the first week. Over three months, 45,000 bombs were dropped, causing 36,500 Palestinian deaths and 83,000 injuries. The Israeli aggression left 39 million tons of debris, with removal expected to take 14 years. The International Court of Justice ordered Israel to halt operations in Rafah.

1 Year of Genocide! Gaza is facing an unparalleled humanitarian disaster, with over **42,000 Palestinians** reported killed and estimates suggesting the death toll could eventually **exceed 186,000**, or 8% of Gaza's population. The destruction of healthcare, infrastructure, and essential resources has led to thousands of indirect deaths. The UN continues to stress the need for thorough documentation of the devastation to ensure accountability.

Since October 7, 2023, relentless Israeli airstrikes have led to **multiple massacres**, targeting heavily populated areas, hospitals, and schools. These strikes have collectively killed tens of thousands of civilians. The most recent major massacre occurred on September 24, 2024, when Israeli airstrikes hit Nuseirat refugee camp, killing at least 21 civilians, including children. Earlier, in June 2024, another airstrike killed 274 Palestinians during a military raid.

Despite ongoing international mediation efforts, including proposals from Hamas for prisoner exchange deals involving Israeli hostages and Palestinian prisoners, Israel has consistently refused these offers. Prime Minister Netanyahu maintains a strong stance against such agreements, deepening the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, where civilians continue to suffer under dire living conditions and escalating violence.

West Bank Since 7/10 : Israeli military operations in the West Bank have intensified dramatically, targeting Palestinian towns and refugee camps like Jenin and Nablus. These operations have involved large-scale raids, airstrikes, and drone attacks, marking a significant escalation in the use of military force. Over the past year, **more than 650 Palestinians have been killed, including 146 in airstrikes**, with many civilian casualties. **More than 10,000 Palestinians have been arrested, and around 5,500 have been injured in clashes, raids, and settler violence.** Additionally, **1,478 Palestinian structures have been demolished, displacing over 3,500 people.** Settler violence has surged, with **over 1,300 attacks against Palestinians**, further exacerbating the situation. This escalation has deepened tensions, led to widespread unrest, and caused extensive destruction of homes and infrastructure.