

THE ZIONIST MASSACRES AGAINST THE PALESTINIANS



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The Zionists have been trying to hide the history of the formation of the State of Israel with blood, fire, massacres, expulsion and looting the Palestinians. Rather, their propaganda promotes that they have high values and morals and a pure army which never commits any war crimes. However, the facts of history, eyewitnesses, documentation, United Nations reports, and even spontaneous confessions on the part of some of the senior Zionist leaders, the statements of some of their military commanders, and the reports of some of their conscientious citizens say the exact opposite. Even now, most Israelis do not know the dark history of their country. In fact, the vast majority of world public opinion knows little about this history. What is worse is that the younger Arab generations know little about this tragedy-farce. Therefore, revealing and exposing this history is necessary in the battle of struggle against one of the vilest projects produced by humanity: the Zionist project. The number of Zionist massacres of Palestinians reached hundreds in cities and villages, accompanied by ethnic cleansing campaigns, In addition to the intentional killing of demonstrators, protesters, and detainees, plus individual assassinations and road killing by Musta'rabs (Zionists disguised as Arabs to carry out special operations). Not to mention the frequent assaults of Zionist forces on cities and villages in Gaza and the West Bank, bombing homes with tanks and killing citizens indiscriminately. These massacres have been referred to repeatedly and much has been published about them. In this presentation, we will review more than 220 massacres; the majority of which are the most violent, bloody and organized, and some of them include multiple massacres, amounting to dozens and hundreds

What is meant here by massacres is the mass killing civilians without military justification, with the aim of intimidating, exterminating or pushing the population to flee the place.

Most of the Zionit massacres have been accompanied by campaigns of psychological warfare through leaking of news of the massacres on a local scale, so that news of the mass murder, rape and demolition could reach the rest of the Palestinians, in order to instill in the hearts of the population a state of terror and panic so that they would evacuate their villages for their lives and property. In this way, massacres such as the Dawayima massacres (the largest one) and Deir Yassin played a more crucial role than the role of military battles in evacuating Palestinian villages.

Since the date of the decision to partition Palestine on November 29, 1947 until May 15, 1948, a war of ethnic cleansing took place in Palestine. At the end of the British Mandate on May 14, 1948, the Jews possessed only approximately 5.8% of the lands of Palestine. They obtained them in three main ways: either through a grant from the British High Commissioner, or through purchase from mainly feudal families and some ordinary Palestinians, through temptation and intimidation, and the third method was circumvention of the Ottoman law. After that, they began a fierce war against the Palestinians by forcefully occupying lands and usurping Palestinian property, while committing genocides in the most horrific ways to terrorize the population and make them flee for their lives. During that period, more than 239,000 Palestinians were displaced, 180 Palestinian villages were evacuated and destroyed and the residents of three major cities; Safed, Tiberias and Beisan were displaced, while 1,950 Palestinians remained in Haifa. In addition, the Zionist troops forcibly displaced and deported

about 122 thousand Palestinians from the areas belonging to the Palestinian state according to the decision to partition Palestine. 70 villages were completely evacuated and destroyed, the residents of Jaffa and Acre were almost completely expelled and a very large portion of the residents of the cities of Lydda and Ramla were displaced and deported. In 1948 alone, 750,000 Palestinians were forced to leave the land of Palestine, either through intimidation or by force. This was a crucial mechanism for the creation of the Jewish state. During the outbreak of the Arab-Zionist war with the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel, the occupation army seized lands many times what the Zionists had bought or seized from the population until they controlled more than 77% of the historical Palestine.



1- The Haifa massacre on March 6, 1937: Members of the Zionist Irgun and Stern organizations threw a bomb in the city's market, killing 18 and 38 Palestinians were wounded.

2- The Jerusalem massacre on December 6, 1937: A member of the Irgun group threw a bomb into the vegetable market, killing dozens and wounding others.

3- The Jerusalem massacre on December 31, 1937: A Zionist member of the Irgun organization threw a bomb into the vegetable market adjacent to Nablus Gate, killing dozens of Palestinians and wounding many others.

4- The Haifa Market Massacre on March 6, 1938: Members of the Irgun and Stern organizations threw a hand grenade into Haifa Market, killing 18 Palestinians and wounding 38.

5- The Haifa massacre on June 19, 1938: 18 Palestinians were killed (including 6 women and 3 children) and 24 were wounded as a result of the explosion of a bomb thrown in a crowded Arab market.

6- The Jaffa massacre on June 26, 1938: 7 Palestinians were killed as a result of a bomb explosion. The operation was organized by the Irgun organization.

7- The Haifa massacre on July 6, 1938: 18 Palestinians and 5 Jews were killed by two bombs in the Arab watermelon market in Haifa, thrown by members of the Irgun organization, in addition to wounding more than 60 people. The death toll during reprisals over the next two days rose to 33 dead and 111 were wounded.

8- The Haifa massacre on July 6, 1938: Two car bombs were detonated by the Irgun organization in Haifa market, killing 21 Palestinians and wounding 52.

9- The Jerusalem massacre on July 13, 1938: An explosive device was detonated by Zionist elements in the vegetable market in the Old Jerusalem; killing 10 and wounding 31 Palestinians.

10- The Jerusalem massacre on July 15, 1938: An Irgun member threw a hand grenade in front of a mosque while worshipers were leaving, killing 10 citizens and wounding 3.

11- The Jerusalem massacre on July 16, 1938: 10 Palestinians were killed as a result of the explosion of an explosive device in a market in Jerusalem.

12- The Arab Market Massacre in Haifa, July 25, 1938: Members of the Irgun organization detonated a car bomb in the Arab Market, killing 35 Palestinian citizens and wounding 70.

13- The Haifa Massacre On July 26, 1938: An Irgun member threw a hand grenade in a market, killing 47 Palestinians.

14- The Jerusalem massacre on August 26, 1938: A car bomb was detonated by Irgun members in the market, killing 34 and wounding 35.

15- The Haifa massacres on February 27, 1939: Dozens of Palestinians were killed in multiple Zionist attacks, including 24 killed due to a bomb explosion in a market in the Suk neighborhood.

16- A massacre in the Arab vegetable market in Jerusalem on February 27, 1939: 4 were killed by a bomb explosion.

17- The Haifa massacre on March 27, 1939: The Irgun organization detonated two bombs, killing 27 people and wounding 39.

18- The Rex Cinema fire in Jerusalem on May 29, 1939: 18 people, including 13 Palestinians and three British police were wounded when a hand grenade exploded, thrown by members of Stern in the Palestinian-owned cinema.

19- The Biyar' Adas massacre on May 29, 1939: 5 Palestinians were shot dead during a raid in the village. Members of Irgun forced their way into some houses and shot and killed a man and four women, and wounded two men and a girl. Among the details of the massacre: the Zionists knocked the door of the house of the mayor Hamid Al-Nis at midnight, and when his wife opened it, they stormed the house and shot and killed her with automatic pistols. Then they stormed two other houses and repeated the crime there.

20- The Haifa massacre on June 19, 1939: A group of Zionists threw a hand grenade into a Haifa market, killing 9 people and wounding 4.

21- The Haifa Massacre on June 19, 1839: 20 Palestinians were killed by an explosive body mounted on a donkey at a marketplace.

22- June 29, 1939: 13 Palestinians were killed in several shooting attacks by Zionists in the vicinity of Jaffa within one hour.

23- The bombing of King David Hotel in Jerusalem during the British Mandate period: The massacre was carried out on July 22, 1946. This attack was perpetrated by members of the Zionist Irgun group against the British government in Palestine at the time, since the Mandate government had made this hotel its center.

Members of the operation from Irgun disguised themselves as Arabs, hid the explosives in milk containers and then carried out the explosion. As a result of this action, 91 people were killed, including 41 Palestinians, 28 British, 17 Jews and five of other nationalities, besides 45 were wounded with various injuries. Menachem Begin acknowledged his responsibility for the operation in his book: The Revolt. In July 2006, extremist Zionists, including Benjamin Netanyahu and former members of the Irgun group, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the bombing, and this celebration was organized by the Menachem Begin Center.

24- The Haifa massacre on June 20, 1947: Members of “Irgun” and “Stern” placed a bomb in one camouflaged vegetable box which when exploded killed 78 Palestinians and wounded 24.

25- The bombing of Haifa police headquarters on September 29, 1947: Irgun used a ton of explosives to attack the headquarters, resulting in killing 10 (4 British policemen, 4

Palestinian policemen and a Palestinian couple) and wounding 53. The organization announced that this happened on the first day of the feast of Sukkot (silence) to avoid Jewish casualties.

26- The Tira (Haifa) massacre on December 11, 1947: It is a village close to Haifa. It was attacked by the Irgun organization from its outskirts, near the house of Salem Mahmoud Hajir. Some Zionists attacked the side of this house and blew up a few houses there. They placed gasoline under the gates of the houses at the peripheries of the village, along with explosive devices filled with dynamite. Then they fired bombs and machine guns at those houses, which exploded and collapsed on their inhabitants, burning 17 people, all of them from one family; the Hujir family.

27- The Abbasiya massacre, east of Jaffa, on December 13, 1947: The Irgun organization launched an attack on the village in which 24 of its members disguised as British soldiers participated. The group opened fire on the people and used dynamite as well as hand grenades to blow houses up. They also placed a group of time bombs and planted explosive devices in a number of houses. Moreover, they opened fire on a number of residents who were sitting in front of the village café. A British police armored car was also opened fire on. 9 Palestinians were killed and 7 were wounded. Many British occupation soldiers arrived at the place, but they did not intervene, rather partially encircled Abbasiya, leaving the Zionists an escape route.

28&29- The Bab al-Amud massacres on December 12 and 13, 1947: On December 12, 20 people were killed and 5 were wounded due to the detonation of explosive barrels. The next day 5 people were killed and 47 wounded as a result of the detonation of two bombs.

30- Al-Hamra Cinema massacre on December 13, 1947: The Irgun organization detonated bombs outside the cinema, killing 6 and wounding 25 Palestinians.

31- The Noga Cinema massacre in Jaffa on December 16, 1947: An explosion inside the cinema led to the death of 10 Palestinians. This is among the crimes of the Irgun organization.

32&33- Two massacres in Al-Khasas on December 18, 1947: It is a village belonging to the Safad district, located in northern Palestine. Palmach forces (the elite fighting force of the Haganah) attacked the village and opened fire on its residents, killing 12 Palestinian civilians in addition to dozens of wounded. As it turned out, all the dead were women and children, as the men had left the village shortly before the massacre. Some victims were buried under the rubble of the houses. On the next day, the Zionists returned and blew up the village mayor's house, killing five children. One reference stated that the total death toll was 75 Palestinians. Part of the population left their village on May 25, 1948, but some of them remained in the village for more than a year after that until the Israeli army forcefully expelled them. At midnight on June 5, 1949, army trucks surrounded the village and the residents were forced to get into them, with kicking, insulting and humiliating; according to a statement by a member of the Knesset from the Mapam party. Residents said that they were forced to demolish their homes with their own hands and were treated like animals. Then they were taken to a hillside near the village of Akbara and left there without water or food. They lived there in miserable conditions for many years after that, like residents of other villages who were expelled in similar conditions.

34- The Jerusalem massacre on December 29, 1947. A Zionist group (the Irgun organization) attacked one of the gates of Jerusalem; Damascus Gate, using a barrel of explosives, resulting in 14 Palestinian deaths and 27 wounded.

35- The Jerusalem massacre on December 30, 1947: A bomb was thrown from A speeding car, killing 11 Palestinians and two Britons.

36- The Sheikh Brik village massacre on December 30, 1947: A Zionist force attacked the village and killed 40 of its residents. No more details are available.

37- The Balad al-Sheikh massacre on December 31, 1947: It is a village located on Mount Carmel (a sacred place for the followers of the Bahá'í Faith). The Palestinian workers in Haifa Oil Refinery Company revolted against the Jews working in the same company after the latter detonated a bomb outside the refinery building, killing and wounding a number of Palestinian workers coming to the refinery. For reprisal, the Palestinians attacked the Jews inside the refinery with shovels, axes and iron bars, killing and wounding about 41 people. On January 1, 1948, the Zionist retaliation began: 170 men from the Palmach attacked the village. While a group of them, disguised with white Arab keffiyehs (scarfs), were shooting for cover from the hills overlooking the village, another group; much larger, entered the outskirts of the village and attacked several houses with hand grenades, machine guns and white weapons, killing many unarmed civilians, numbering 60 people according to Zionist sources. One estimate of the death toll was 30. The killers also destroyed dozens of homes in the village.

Balad al-Sheikh massacre, in addition to other violent incidents, had a devastating impact on the morale of the Palestinian population in the city of Haifa.

At the same time, the Zionists attacked the village of Hawassa.

The impact of the massacre: Despite the massacre, the residents refused to leave their village, but at the beginning of 1948, many of the residents of the two villages were forcibly displaced and then the rest were displaced at the end of April 1948 after the Zionist forces attacked them again and completely occupied both.

The Zionist settlement of “Tel Hanan” was established on Hawassa lands.

38- The Jaffa Massacre on January 4, 1948: Members of the Stern Organization threw a bomb into a square crowded with people in the city, killing 15 people and wounding 98.

39- The Semiramis Hotel bombing in the Qatamon neighborhood, west of Jerusalem, on January 5, 1948: It was a small hotel consisting of 14 rooms. The Zionist Haganah bombed the hotel, taking advantage of the weather conditions which were bad, showing thunderstorms. They cut off the electricity supply to Katamon. The residents thought that the generators had suffered a malfunction due to the rain. To distract the attention of the National Guard and the Arab fighters, they sparked a clash in another spot that lasted for hours and then withdrew. After that, 8 members of the Haganah came and placed a small bomb in front of the hotel entrance, destroying the outer gates. They then planted a large explosive device in the lower rooms. This was followed by a massive explosion, which woke up the residents of Jerusalem. During withdrawal of the Zionist forces, they started shooting at neighboring houses. The number of victims of the bombing reached 20 dead, including the Spanish Vice-Consul Manuel Allende Salazar, and 20 were wounded. The Haganah claimed the presence of Palestinian militants in the hotel, and some sources also reported the presence of the Palestinian leader Abdul Qader al-Husseini in the hotel minutes before the bombing. Among the victims of the massacre were women and children, most of whom were from one Palestinian family; Abu Sawan family, whose members took shelter in the hotel because it was located in an area far from the areas where the fighting was taking place.

40- The Jaffa massacre on January 5, 1948: The Zionists detonated a truck bomb outside the “Sirani” building, which was the Ottoman municipality building in Jaffa. 25 Palestinians were killed and 19 were wounded.

41- The Jerusalem massacre on January 7, 1948: Members of the Irgun organization threw a bomb at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, killing 18 Palestinian citizens and wounding 41.

42- The first Arab Saraya massacre on January 4, 1948: This is a tall building located opposite to the famous Jaffa Clock. The building housed the headquarters of the Arab National Committee in Jaffa. Members of the "Irgun" organization entered the city of Jaffa disguised as orange sellers in a truck filled with explosives covered with orange fruits, since the Saraya area in which the operation was scheduled to be carried out was the market area. The truck bombing killed 30 Palestinians, most of them were children, as the Saraya building was used as a social affairs facility, a refuge for the poor and an orphanage, in addition to 60 were wounded.

43- The second Arab Saraya massacre in Jaffa on January 14, 1948. The Irgun organization placed a car bomb, the explosion of which led to the death of 70 Palestinians, in addition to dozens of wounded.

44- The Ramla massacre on January 15, 1948: carried out by Palmach forces from the Haganah organization. The Zionists threw bombs at a Palestinian home, forcing the residents to flee to Sarafand after the Zionists rained bullets on them. The number of Palestinian deaths reached 35.

45- The Haifa massacre on January 16, 1948: Armed Zionists, who were disguised as British soldiers, entered a warehouse near the Maghribi Building on Salah al-Din Street, under the pretext of searching, and placed a time bomb, the explosion of which led to the demolition of the building and its surroundings. As a result 31 Palestinians were killed and more than 60 were wounded.

46- The Yazur massacre on January 22, 1948: It is a village located 5 km to the southeast of the city of Jaffa. A guard car carrying seven Zionists collided with a mine near Yazur and its passengers were killed. Orders were issued by the Haganah

leaders to the commander of the Palmach (Yijal Allon) to launch a military operation against the village as quickly as possible, blowing up and burning homes and assassinating the residents. Accordingly, the Palmach units and the Givati Brigade organized a group of operations against homes and buses carrying unarmed Palestinians. The operations culminated on January 22, 1949, with a sudden and comprehensive attack on the village at dawn. The attacking forces blew up many homes and buildings in the village, resulting in the killing 15 Palestinians, most of whom died in bed.

47- The Haifa massacre on January 28, 1948: The Zionists rolled a barrel filled with explosives from the high Hader neighborhood on Abbas Al-Arabi Street in the city of Haifa down the slope. Its explosion resulted in the collapse of some houses, killing their residents; 20 Palestinians and wounding about other 50.

48- The Tira massacre on February 10, 1948: It belonged to Tulkarm district. A Zionist armed group stopped a number of unarmed civilians on the outskirts of the village and opened fire on them, killing 7 citizens and wounding five.

49&50- two massacres in the village of Sa`sa`: a Palestinian village 4 km from the border with Lebanon. Haganah forces committed two massacres in the village within one year; 1948, and then occupied it. It was the first village destroyed by the Zionists.

The first massacre in February 1948:

In the middle of the night of February 14-15, 1948, Haganah forces attacked the village under the pretext that it was being used as a base for Palestinian fighters, which was not true. The orders issued by Yigal Allon; the commander of the Palmach in the north, to the battalion commander; Moshe Carmel, were to blow up twenty houses and injure the largest possible number of fighters. At the midnight, the Zionists infiltrated the village and

planted explosive devices around the houses and ignited detonators. The result was the destruction of 20 houses over the heads of their residents with explosive devices, even though the villagers had raised white flags. This resulted in the killing about 60 villagers. Then the gunmen withdrew.

The second massacre on October 30, 1948:

It took place as a part of an operation called “Hiram” to occupy the Upper Galilee, which began with the occupation of the village of Safsaf. The massacre began by bombing the village from Jabal al-Jarmaq with all types of weapons in preparation for storming it, despite the lack of resistance. Then the ground attack began, facing no resistance, yet committed mass killings in the village. Village residents, who were later interviewed, said that some of them had fled the morning before the village was occupied after a Zionist plane was seen hovering and bombing the villages of Safsaf and Al-Jish, and after hearing the sound of gunfire throughout the night. It seems that others had fled after hearing about the atrocities committed in Safsaf (which will be mentioned later), based on eyewitnesses interviewed by Palestinian historian Nafez Nazzal. The village was occupied, dozens of residents were killed and the rest of them were expelled. The Zionists committed war crimes in the village, even according to the statement of Haganah Chief of Staff Yisrael Galili: *“The operation to occupy the village of Sa’sa` was carried out by the Seventh Brigade, which captured it easily, and the unit carried out mass killings in the village after that.”* The available information indicated that 52–64 Palestinians were killed and 52 men were shot dead after their hands were tied and then buried in a hole after the occupation of the village. Several women, including a 14-year-old girl, were also reported to have been raped and possibly killed. In the end, the Zionists seized the land and all Palestinian property.

51- The Caesarea massacre, in Haifa district, on 15 February 1948: The massacre was perpetrated by the Haganah under the

supervision of Yitzhak Rabin. The decision was to evacuate the coastal plain north of Tel Aviv. The residents (1200-1350) were warned to leave, and those who refused were killed. The Haganah also managed to evacuate and destroy four other villages at the same time. In addition, a second village called Bru Caesarea was also completely destroyed. 20 residents who refused to leave their homes were also killed in Caesarea. The Zionists destroyed 30 of the village's houses on February, 20 over their heads, leaving 6 houses due to a lack of explosives. A Jewish settlement was then established on its ruins in 1951 and some of its land was annexed to another settlement.

52- The Ramla massacre on February 18, 1948: 12 Palestinian citizens were killed and 43 were wounded in a market in Ramla. Detailed information is not available.

53- The Al-Salam Building (Peace Building) massacre in Jerusalem on February 20, 1948: the Stern organization stole a British army car, filled it with explosives, then placed it in front of that Building in the city of Jerusalem. The explosion killed 14 Palestinians and wounded 26.

54- The Rehovot massacre on February 27, 1948 in the city of Haifa: The Qantara train was blown up, which led to killing 27 and wounding 36 Palestinians.

55-57- The Husseiniyah massacre on March 13, 1948: It is a village located within the territory of 1948. Haganah gunmen assaulted the village, killed 12 people and wounded 20, in addition to 5 missing people, and destroyed 12 houses. On the 27th of the same month, two massacres took place in the same village, in which 64 Palestinians were killed and more than 120 were wounded. After the British police entered, they imposed a curfew and deported the residents. Then the attack was repeated on March 16-17, killing 30 Palestinians. Moreover, Palmach forces pursued those fleeing the massacre and killed a number of them estimated as more than 60, according to Zionist sources. The villagers returned after the first attack, but they

fled after March 20, due to many waves of bombing of their homes.

58- The Ramla Market massacre on March 30, 1948: An armed Zionist group opened fire on passers-by in the middle of Ramla's main street, killing 25 Palestinians and wounding dozens.

59- The Cairo–Haifa train bombing: On March 31, 1948, the Zionist “Stern” organization bombed the Cairo-Haifa express train, killing 40 people and wounding 60, most were Palestinian civilians.

60- The Haifa-Jaffa train on March 31, 1948: A group from the Haganah organization blew up the train while it was passing near "Netanya", killing 40 people.

61&62- The Binyamina massacres: In March 1948: two trains were blown up by the Zionists: the first was blown up on March 27, killing 24 Palestinians and wounding more than 61. The second on the 31st of the same month, killing more than 40 civilians and wounding 60.

63- The Abu Kabir neighborhood massacre in Jaffa on March 31, 1948: Haganah squads launched an armed attack on the neighborhood, destroying homes and killing many residents who tried to flee their homes fearing for their lives.

64- Deir Yassin massacre on April 9, 1948: It is a small village located on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Its population at the time of the massacre was only 400 people. The village had no role in the resistance movement against the Zionists. It even signed an agreement to commit to peace and non-aggression with its Jewish neighbors and had commercial dealings with them. The genocide was carried out by Irgun and Stern groups, led by Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir, respectively. Their members (men and women) called on the residents with threats to leave the village using loudspeakers. The residents refused at first and even some of them resisted with their few weapons. But

in the end the Zionists overpowered and stormed the village with the help of Haganah militia, which played a significant role in the attack by providing mortar fire support to facilitate the operation of the attackers, who used hand grenades, machine guns and even batons and bladed weapons to kill the Palestinians. The assault included acts of murder, torture, even rape, dismembering the bodies of victims, all forms of abuse, mutilation of bodies, amputation of organs and cutting open the abdomens of pregnant women with bets on the gender of the fetuses. The number of pregnant women who were killed reached 25. A newspaper correspondent who witnessed the massacre recounted: *“It is something that the monsters themselves were reluctant to do. They brought a girl and raped her in the presence of her family, then they finished with her and began torturing her, cutting off her breasts and then throwing her into the fire.”* The Zionists stopped dozens of villagers against the wall and shot them. They also threw about 53 living children behind the wall of the Old City. Despite all this, the Zionists were not satisfied, but they took 25 of the men and paraded them in trucks across the streets of the neighboring Jewish neighborhoods amid Jewish cheers, before being taken back to Deir Yassin, to be shot dead, then they threw the bodies into the village well, which was closed tightly to hide the evidence of the crime. The Zionists also stole property, including cutting off women's ears and hands to seize rings and bracelets. There were different estimates of the number of victims, ranging from 87 to 360, but the Red Cross alone found 254 bodies on April 10, 1948.

The massacre played a major role in pushing the Palestinians to flee and leave their lands to the Jews in many areas.

A French writer; Patrick Mercion, described what happened as follows: *“Within minutes, in the face of unprecedented resistance, the men and girls of the Irgun and Stern, who were young men with lofty ideals, turned into “butchers”, killing with cruelty, coldness and order, just as Nazi soldiers did.”*

The Zionist forces prevented the Red Cross envoy from entering the village for more than a day, while their men collected other bodies and detonated them to argue that the victims had died during armed clashes, in order to mislead delegates of the international bodies (however, the Red Cross delegate found later the bodies that were thrown into the well).

65- The Qalunya massacre on April 11-12, 1948: It is a village located to the northwest of Jerusalem, about 7 km away. A Zionist Palmach force assaulted the village on April 11, 1948 and blew up a number of its homes, killing at least 14 of its residents, according to Harry Levin; an English Jew who lived in Jerusalem and who accompanied the Palmach force. According to Zionist and Western sources, the Palmach force worked for two days to blow up homes and burn them with cannons and explosive devices. It was abandoned by most of the population before it was destroyed.

66- The massacre and occupation of Bayar Adas on April 12, 1948: Zionist units from the Stern and Irgun organizations attacked the village and killed a number of residents (15?) and the rest were expelled. Then they blew up the village's houses until they were razed to the ground. The Stern Organization announced that it alone had destroyed thirty homes. This was done despite a peace agreement between the notables of this village and the neighboring villages, as well as Makhatir (mayors) of Arab Abu Kishk and Jalil on one hand, and the Haganah representatives on the other hand in January 1948.

The Zionists established more than one Jewish settlement on the village's land. Narratives differed as to whether armed resistance occurred on the part of some residents or not.

67- The Lajjun massacre on April 13, 1948, located near the city of Jenin; one of the villages of Umm al-Fahm: The Haganah attacked the village several times during 1937 and imposed a siege on it, but the defending Arab forces, with the help of the

residents, succeeded in repelling the attack every time. However, the Arab forces retreated after several neighboring villages fell into the hands of the Zionists. So, the Haganah returned to attack the village. It besieged it from three sides, leaving the side overlooking the neighboring village of Zalfa open, with the aim of pushing the people to flee through it. It was occupied only after strong resistance from the people and some Arab militants. After occupying the village, the Zionists committed a massacre against the residents, killing 21 people. They then forcibly displaced and deported the rest of the residents and demolished all the buildings of the village to prevent the return of its owners.

68- Nasser al-Din Massacre on April 14, 1948: It is a village 7 km southwest of the city of Tiberias. The massacre was committed by Zionist forces from the Stern and Irgun organizations. They infiltrated the village disguised in Palestinian clothing. The people thought they were members of the rescue team coming to Tiberias, so they welcomed them. When the Zionists entered the village, they opened fire on those greeting them, killing 50 people. Only 40 Palestinians survived the massacre and could flee to a nearby village. The Zionist force also surrounded the village from all sides to prevent rescue services from reaching it, and then began bombing. After the massacre, the village was completely destroyed.

69- The Litvinsky Hill massacre on April 16, 1948: A Zionist group attacked a former British army camp in which Palestinian civilians were living, killing 90 of them.

70- The Haifa massacre on April 22, 1948: The Zionists began trying to occupy the city in December 1947. Their operations were limited to bombing, shooting at residents, sniping and rolling flaming fuel from the top of Mount Carmel. On April 22, 1948, they began their general attack on the city after midnight from the mount of Carmel. They occupied homes, streets and public buildings, killing 50 Palestinians and wounding 200. The

residents were surprised by the attack, so they took their women and children to the port area to transport them to the city of Acre. While they were trying to escape, the Zionist forces attacked them by firing bullets and mortars, killing 100 and wounding 200. The total death toll was 150 and the number of wounded was 400. Actually, when the people fled to the boats, many of them drowned, because of the crowded containers, the stampede of those fleeing and some women ran over their children while fleeing. In the end, Haifa fell. The scene was described by eyewitnesses (including Golda Meir personally who described the scene as reminding her of the brutal massacres against Jews in Russia decades back).

71- The Jerusalem massacre on April 24-May 15, 1948: The Zionists' decision was to occupy Jerusalem. The attack began on April 24, 1948, on the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, located outside the walls of the Old City (later East Jerusalem) and to the east of it, and meanwhile the Zionist forces began bombarding West Jerusalem with mortars. Before the attack the British disarmed the few Palestinian residents who possessed weapons and promised to defend the city, but they left the Zionist forces to raid and occupy western Jerusalem. These forces also succeeded in blowing up 20 homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, east of Jerusalem. The result was the death of huge numbers of the residents, so that it was difficult to bury them due to insufficient shrouds. And another number was wounded which was large so that the hospitals were not sufficient to receive them. In the end, the British stopped the destruction of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and the Arab Legion was able to save the east of the city. The result was the destruction of 8 Arab neighborhoods and 39 villages west of the city and the residents were expelled to East Jerusalem.

72- Ain al-Zaytoun massacre on May 4, 1948: This is a village located in the Safad district. Palmach forces attacked and bombed it with mortars. Then its residents were gathered in a

gully near the village where the Zionists executed about 70 bound prisoners. This is a narration reported by Palestinian sources from Netiva Ben-Yehuda (a Jew) in one of her books.

73- The massacre of Safed city on May 13, 1948, which is located in northern Palestine, 29 kilometers from the Lebanese border. The operation of attempting to occupy the city by the Zionists began on April 29, 1948. The beginnings of the operation were attacking the villages surrounding the city and terrorizing and killing its residents. After the implementation of this aim, the Zionist forces advanced on May 6 to the city of Safed itself and attacked it with forces supported by artillery, in the face of armed resistance from the Arab forces in the city. The situation developed into clashes with bladed weapons after the Arab forces ran out of ammunition. Then the Arab positions fell one after another until the Zionists were able to control the city on May 13. After their victory, the forces of "Haganah" organization killed about 70 Palestinians and wounded dozens. After that, the entire population of the city was deported, leaving only 100 elderly people who were expelled to Lebanon after the 1967 war. During the Battle of Safed, 100 Arabs were killed, while the losses of the Zionist forces amounted to more than 850 people.

74- The Jaffa massacre on May 13, 1948, two days before the end of the British mandate. Jaffa was the last city to be occupied. About 5,000 soldiers belonging to the Haganah and Irgun attacked it, while Arab volunteers tried to defend as far as they could. The bombing intensified on Jaffa and its people were expelled by sea to Lebanon and Gaza and by land towards eastern Palestine and Jordan. The Zionist forces separated males from the age of 10 to the age of 50 in temporary detention centers and directly executed a number of them to terrorize the rest before transferring them to central detention camps. The entire population of 50,000 people was expelled under intimidation by shooting and pushing them into the sea while boarding boats, with British mediation. The detainees were used

to bury the bodies of dead Palestinians to prevent the spread of epidemics. In the end, the Zionists confiscated many Palestinian homes and other properties.

75- The massacre of the village of Abu Shusha on May 14, 1948, in which 60 Palestinians were killed, some of whom were buried alive according to some sources. The Zionist attack began with violent mortar shelling of the village's homes, followed by the advance of the Zionist troops. A number of defenders were killed in their trenches or behind their positions. At last the defense lines collapsed and a number of the village's defenders were killed. Then the massacre began: a number of elderly people were killed in the village alleys and men were killed with axes and bullets. The Zionists took over the village and all Palestinian property there.

76- Beit Daras massacre, northeast of Gaza, on May 21, 1948: A Zionist force reinforced by armored vehicles arrived at the village and surrounded it from all sides to prevent the arrival of help, then it began bombarding with artillery and mortar fire. However, the people of the village decided to stand firm and defend their homes, so they asked the women, children and elderly to leave the village in order to reduce the losses among the unarmed. They moved through the southern side of the village, not aware that it was surrounded from all sides, so as soon as they started to leave, firing upon them started, leading to killing 260 people. In 1950, Israel established three Jewish settlements on the ruins of the village.

77- The Tantura massacre on May 22-23, 1948; a village located south of Haifa. This is one of the most horrific massacres in history. It was committed by the Alexandroni Brigade; an armed Zionist militia, as the Zionist army had not yet been officially established, one week after the announcement of the establishment of the Zionist state. The operation began by besieging the village from all sides, including the sea; although the Zionist tactic usually included leaving a part open for the

residents to leave from. The residents refused the terms of surrender, so the Zionist started bombing. After the residents' resistance subsided, the Zionists swept through the village and murdered its people, by shooting indiscriminately, storming homes and killing those inside them or blowing them up. As for men and boys between 17 and 60 years old, they were gathered in detention centers and many of them were liquidated before being registered by the International Red Cross. Some men were also gathered into groups of six to ten people, shot and buried in communal graves that were dug by the men of the next batch to be killed. In this way, 90-125 men were killed. Some men were forced to dig trenches that became their graves after they were shot and buried in groups. The child was killed in front of his mother or the mother in front of her child, and some were put in barrels and then shot to cause blood to flow from the barrel. A 16-year-old girl was raped and tortured to death. The Zionists also resorted to crucifying 40-50 Palestinian men and women on the walls and then shot them. The women and children were also expelled to another village after they were searched and everything they owned was stolen. One of the youths was executed by beheading.

The highest total number of Palestinian deaths was estimated at 270-290, while the lowest estimate was 200 dead.

There were two soldiers who showed a desire to kill and did not stop until the head of the nearby "Zikhron" settlement (his name was Yaakov Epstein) came and ordered to stop killing.

An Israeli documentary movie was produced in 2022, entitled "Tantura," documenting the crime based on eyewitnesses, including soldiers who participated in the crime. The movie reviews the findings of Zionist researcher Teddy Katz in a master's thesis he submitted to the University of Haifa that documented the mass murder committed by Israel in the village. Katz was subjected to persecution by the Zionist authorities and even the court, and was subjected to a campaign

of widespread criticism and accusations in Israel because he told the truth with documents, in an attempt to obscure the facts and deny the massacre in the first place. He wrote a statement, under intense pressure from the authorities, admitting to fabricating the whole story, but he tried later to withdraw his signature due to his feelings of remorse, but the court rejected his request.

Another documentary movie was directed by the Lebanese director Arab Lotfi; "On Their Bodies" - interviews with survivors.

Official Israel is still denying that a mass massacre occurred in the village, and Ben-Gurion even claimed at the time that its residents had left of their own free will! In the cemetery where the bodies of the victims were buried, a parking lot was later built as an annex to the beach of the "Dor" colony on the Mediterranean Sea, south of Haifa.

78- The Beersheba massacre on May 23, 1948: This is what one of the sons of the survivors of the massacre narrated: *"my father was one of those who remained in the city of Beersheba, after the Nakba occurred in mid-May, as they refused to leave their homes."... while my father was on his way to the south of the city, an underground shelter was found, inside which were 7 Palestinians, the majority of whom were elderly people, women and children, taking shelter in it, and fear gripped all of them, fearing that they would be executed by the Zionists... It was only a few hours later, until the Jews discovered the place and there were five other Palestinians with them, and then they ordered the Palestinians, who numbered 12 people, including elderly and women, to line up against a wall and raise their hands, before they opened fire on them... God's providence saved three Palestinians who pretended to be dead, one of whom was my father."*

79- The Ramla City Massacre On June 1, 1948: Zionist officers gave the people of the city a choice between displacement or imprisonment. To push them to leave, the Zionist soldiers killed dozens of them, forcing the rest to try to flee the city. During the displacement of the residents, many of them were killed. The Zionist soldiers threw the bodies of the victims on the

main road (Ramla-Lydd). Only 25 Palestinian families remained in the city after this massacre.

80&81- The Lydda and other massacres: They occurred together and began on July 9, 1948 and continued until July 13. They were committed by a Zionist commando unit led by Moshe Dayan. The massacres were part of "Operation Danny" to attack the cities of Lydda and Ramla, located halfway between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The attack began with aerial bombardment, forcing the Jordanian troops defending the city to withdraw. After that, the Palmach soldiers opened heavy artillery fire on the residents and then the commandos stormed the city in the evening under a barrage of artillery shells. The city's men faced the Zionist units with old rifles, taking cover in a mosque in the center of the city. After fighting and running out of ammunition, they were forced to surrender. The residents also raised white flags. Notwithstanding the Zionist forces exterminated all who were inside the mosque. Moreover, the Palmach soldiers moved from one house to another, shooting at any moving target. 250 Palestinians were killed (according to the report of the Zionist brigade commander) in addition to 167 inside the mosque. The soldiers gave everyone who entered that mosque safety, but -as usual- they killed everyone who entered it. According to another source, the total number reached 426 dead, in addition to those who died of hunger and thirst while fleeing the city, making the total number about 1,000. After the massacre, Moshe Dayan began touring the city at the head of a column of jeeps carrying a number of soldiers armed with rifles and machine guns. That column started shooting everything moving.

The bodies of residents were left scattered in the streets following the attack.

The Lydda massacre was accompanied by a massacre in neighboring towns, including the city of Ramla. After it was seized, all Palestinians of military age were arrested and placed

in special detention centers. Once again, the vehicles roamed the two cities, announcing the usual warnings through loudspeakers. On June 13, loudspeakers issued final orders, specifying the names of specific bridges as the exit route.

82- The massacre of Gamzu village on July 10, 1948: Armed Zionist organizations demolished the village and displaced its people. The beginning was on July 9, when a Zionist army forces advanced and began hunting down the villagers, shooting at them while they were fleeing, killing 10 people. They established the Gamzu colony on the ruins of the village in 1950.

83- The Tira Haifa Holocaust: It is one of the most horrific Zionist massacres in Palestine: The village was subjected to several Zionist raids since the announcement of the partition decision, but they were not able to occupy it until July 16, 1948. The Zionists stormed the village after 13 of its people were killed. The young fighters withdrew from the village and the elderly, who surrendered to the Zionists, remained. During the 10 days following the occupation of the village, the Zionists began moving the residents who remained in the village in batches on buses to the "Al-Lajjun" area. Then they took them off the buses and started firing from their machine guns to push them to the east.

On July 25, the Zionists returned to the village and gathered the remaining elderly and infirm, numbering 60-80 people and put them on buses that took them to the east, accompanied by a Zionist guard of 10-15 individuals. When they arrived at Al-Lajjun, the buses stopped and the Zionists ordered them to get off carrying their bundles which they brought from the village. They made them sit in a circle two hundred meters from the road in a harvested wheat field and informed them that they were close to the Arab lines.

The Zionists handed the residents over to Zionist guards from a nearby colony. Minutes after they sat in the middle of the harvested wheat field, a number of them asked the guards for

water. Minutes later, a number of Zionists returned carrying metal containers (gallons) and began pouring their contents, which was gasoline, on the people. Then they set fire to the people in the middle of the rapidly flammable field. However, some residents could escape from the fire.

United Nations observers were able to record the testimony of 10 people out of 15 believed to have survived. As for those who died in the Holocaust, United Nations observers estimated them to be 28, whose names were repeatedly mentioned by witnesses. That is why the Holocaust file was known in the United Nations as “Alleged burning of 28 Arabs alive,” meaning the file of the 28 Palestinians who were burned alive.

This crime took place during the second truce between the Arabs and the Zionists.

Despite the large number of witnesses, the head of an investigation committee set up by the United Nations denied the occurrence of the Holocaust. Besides, other members and the political advisor to the successor to Count Bernadotte, who was killed by the Zionists, obstructed the investigations.

84&85- The Beersheba and Al-Majdal massacres on October 21, 1948: The operation began with artillery bombardment in Beersheba until the Israelis overcame the Egyptian force defending the city and captured it. After the occupation, the Zionist forces committed a major massacre against Egyptian captives and the civilians who took shelter in the Grand Mosque in the city. Moreover, they arrested more than 100 people and used them for forced labor. After that, they occupied Al-Majdal and committed another massacre in the city. The Zionist force began searching homes and shooting their residents, killing 89 residents in Al-Majdal alone. It was reported that the total number of Palestinian deaths in the two massacres reached 200 individuals. On that day, Beersheba and Al-Majdal were occupied by the Zionists (there is another village having the same

name: Al-Majdal in northern Palestine, which the Zionists occupied and displaced its people on April 22, 1948).

86- Al-Dawayima massacre on October 29, 1948: It was more horrific than the Deir Yassin massacre: The 89th Commando Battalion of the Zionist army attacked the village under the leadership of Moshe Dayan. These forces faced little resistance, but they carried out a massacre against the villagers. At least 500 Palestinians were killed, including 300 residents of other villages who had previously sought refuge in Al-Dawayma after their villages were occupied.

The United Nations estimated the number of villagers killed at 30 people, while the revisionist Zionist historian Benny Morris estimated the death toll at hundreds. General Glubb, the British commander of the Jordanian army, also announced that the reported death toll was far lower than the real figures. A subsequent report submitted by a delegation from the Arab Refugee Conference to the United Nations stated that the Arab Legion had an interest in reducing the announced death toll of the massacre in order to avoid further panic and the flight of refugees. The village mayor, Hassan Muhammad Hadib, who witnessed the massacre himself and survived it, estimated the number of dead at 145 people, but perhaps this is the number he witnessed himself.

The Zionist groups surrounded the village from all sides except the eastern one, forcing its residents to flee towards a nearby village. Then the shooting process started. The Zionist settlers searched the houses one by one and killed everyone they found inside. They also blew up the house of the village mayor. However, the most horrific incident was killing 50-75 elderly people who took refuge in the village mosque the next morning and the extermination of 35 Palestinian families who were hiding in a cave with a machine gun. One of the methods of killing was smashing the heads of children with sticks. When some residents sneaked into their homes again to take food and

clothes, they were hunted down and exterminated. A number of houses were blown up on the heads of their inhabitants after locking them up without water or food. A Zionist soldier admitted and bragging that he had raped a woman before shooting her dead. One of the exciting incidents was that a woman was forced to clean a place where Zionist soldiers were eating and then they shot her and her infant. Zionist eyewitnesses recorded that these crimes were committed directly by officers and intellectual leaders.

After the massacre, the Zionists collected the bodies and buried them in mass graves. Israel issued orders to cover up the massacre and prevented investigation into it. The details of its events remained secret until a correspondent of the Zionist newspaper "Hadashot" revealed an investigation during September 1984, that is, about 36 years after its occurrence. She touched on the details of the massacre through interviews conducted with the village's mayor at the time, the platoon leader in the attacking unit, Yaakov Aharoni, the battalion's explosives officer and others. A veteran of the Zionist brigade estimated the number of victims as 300 civilians. But another source stated that the death toll was 455, and another mentioned the toll of 580.

The Zionists established the "Amatsia" settlement on the lands of that village in 1955.

87&88 – The Two massacres of Eilabun in the Galilee on October 30, 1948 (a village whose inhabitants were mostly Christians): The massacre was committed by the forces of the Golani Brigade in the Israeli army. The brigade occupied the village after the defeat and withdrawal of the Arab defending force. The people had no choice but to gather in the churches, and the clergy officially announced surrender of the village. However, the Zionist soldiers took them out of the churches and pushed them into the village square under threat of gunfire and shooting in the air to terrorize them. One man was

killed during this process. Then the Zionist leader chose 18 young men and identified 6 of them to be a human shield. They were forced to drive a military vehicle at the front of the army, where they were then able to escape saving their lives. The Zionist commander ordered the other 12 to be executed by bullets, killing each 3 young men in a different place in the village. The rest of the population was expelled to Lebanon, and during their deportation another man was killed. The Zionists did not respond to the villagers' call to remain in their village, even though they announced their surrender.

On November 2, the Zionist soldiers committed another massacre in the same village in the Batouf Plain, where the soldiers took 16 young men from the Mawasi clan that was living in the area and executed them. A man named Saad Muhammad Al-Dheeb survived and revealed the massacre. Israel deported the vast majority of the Mawasi clan to Syria, who were not allowed to return.

The pastor of the church in the village, whose name was Moecos Muallem, delivered news of the massacre to the European governments, the United Nations and the Vatican, which put pressure on Israel and forced it to return the people of Eilabun to their village after about two weeks of occupation, expulsion and massacre. So, after the villagers arrived as refugees in Lebanon in the Mieh Mieh camp, they returned gradually to their village, but many of them were pursued and arrested during the return march, which lasted for several months under supervision of the United Nations. Whoever arrived at the village found it looted and empty, so they rebuilt it.

It is among the few Palestinian villages whose residents were allowed to return under United Nations pressure.

89- The Hula village massacre on October 30, 1948: The Carmeli brigade of the Zionist army occupied the village and

gathered about 70 Palestinians who remained after the rest had fled, opened fire on them and then destroyed all the homes there.

90- Al-Ba'inah and Deir Al-Assad massacre on October 31, 1948: A Zionist army unit stormed the two villages and gathered the residents in a field between the them. By afternoon, the children and the elderly were extremely exhausted and were in dire need of water, so some of the young men asked permission from the soldiers of the enemy unit to get some water from a nearby well and 4 individuals were allowed to carry out this task. They went to get water but they did not return, because the Zionist gunmen executed them by firing squad. After that, they took a group of young men on foot to the village of Al-Rama, north of Akka, and from there they transported them by buses to Sarafand prison. At the same time they ordered the residents to leave the two villages, so some of them fled to Lebanon and the others fled to neighboring villages and returned later to their villages, while those who were displaced to Lebanon were not allowed to return.

91- Abu Zureiq massacre in Haifa on November 1, 1948: When the Zionists attacked that village, its people fled to the plain of Marj Ibn Amer, while they had no weapons. During their escape, Israeli soldiers opened fire on them, killing many people. The rest of the residents tried to surrender but the Zionists shot them as well. They also killed those who tried to hide.

92- Arab al-Mawasi massacre on November 2, 1948: When Eilabun fell on October 30, 1948, the Zionist forces gathered its residents on charges of killing two soldiers from the Zionist groups. Among the force that occupied Eilabun was a female soldier from Ain al-Qathab, the sister of one of the dead. She asked the unit commander to allow her to avenge the killing the two soldiers by killing the largest number of Palestinians. He agreed, and she killed 14 young men from Eilabun. After that, young men from the Mawasi Arabs were arrested on

charges of cooperating with the Salvation Army (an army formed by the Military Committee of the Arab League in 1947 and entered Palestine starting in January 1948 without opposition from Britain with the aim of preventing the establishment of a Jewish state and obstructing the partition plan) and helping them kill the two Zionist soldiers. The number of young men was 16. They were brought to Eilaboun, then all of them were shot. Their bodies were then moved to a mass grave, including a man who was wounded but played dead and later recovered.

93- Majd al-Krum massacre on November 6, 1948: It is located east of Akka. The village, which surrendered and the Arab army withdrew from it, was occupied by Zionist forces in October 1948. The residents agreed with a Zionist intelligence officer Haim Auerbach that Majd al-Krum surrendered and he pledged not to harm anyone who comes to the village. However, a Zionist army unit entered and ordered the residents to gather in the center of the village and asked the mayor to collect all the weapons in the village within 25 minutes. The man knowing that there were no any weapons there, as the village had handed in its weapons a week ago, denied the presence of weapons. However, as a result of an information error, the new unit ordered residents to hand over their weapons within 30 minutes, even though they had delivered their weapons a week earlier. Before the deadline, the Zionist commanding officer ordered the demolition of a house, gathered five local residents, blindfolded and executed them by shooting to prove the seriousness of the threat. Then they gathered five other residents for execution, but this action was stopped by a Palestinian informant called Shafiq Al-Bikai, who asked the Zionist officers to release the residents after explaining the previous agreement between the villagers and Haim Auerbach.

94- The Safsaf massacre on December 30, 1948: It is a village located in the Safad district. Zionist armed groups entered the

village and took 52 men from its people, then shot them, killing 10. Then they committed three incidents of rape and killed four other girls.

95- Umm al-Shouf massacre on December 30, 1948: A Zionist armed group from the Irgun organization started sweeping the village. During inspecting a group of refugees, they found a pistol and a rifle. Hence, they executed 7 young men, randomly selected and then killed two other young men and two women. The Yasur Kibbutz was established on its land in 1949.

96- The Jez village massacre on December 31, 1948: Zionist groups entered the village and killed 13 people, including a woman and an infant.

According to an Arab academic research center, the number of massacres committed by Zionists between 1937-1948 were more than 75 massacres, more than 5000 Palestinians were killed, other than thousands of wounded, in addition to destruction, vandalism, plunder and looting.



97- Al-Auja massacre on September 3, 1950: It was a demilitarized zone with an area of 145 kilometers. The Zionist army expelled 4,071 Bedouins from the Azazma tribe from the area on the Egyptian border forcing them to take refuge in Sinai desert. Moreover, the Zionists killed 13 people, including women and children. Then Israel took control of the area permanently in September 1955.

98- The Sharafat massacre on February 7, 1951: It is located in the southwest of the city of Jerusalem in the West Bank. The Zionist army entered it with three cars carrying about thirty soldiers, crossed the armistice line and climbed the hill towards the village. The soldiers infiltrated and surrounded the village

mayor's house, placed explosive devices in its walls and the walls of the adjacent house and blew them up on their residents. Then they withdrew under the protection of their colleagues' fire, which poured heavily on the village and its people. This massacre resulted in killing 10 Palestinians, including five children, in addition to 8 wounded. The next step was destroying all the homes of the village by the Zionists and establishing the "Gilo" settlement on its land and some of the lands of Beit Jala, Beit Safafa, Bethlehem and Al-Walaja.

99- The Beit Jala massacre on January 11, 1952: It is a city close to Bethlehem. The Zionist army forces attacked the city and used hand grenades and explosives to blow up three houses, and opened fire, killing 7 people, including four children and two women, and wounding dozens. The Zionists' excuse was that Palestinian gunmen infiltrated a Jewish neighborhood and raped and killed a Jewish woman. This was stated in a leaflet left by the perpetrators of the assault. Western diplomats denied the infiltration and rape incidents, and the Truce Supervision Organization issued a condemnation of Israel for its *"serious violation of the General Armistice Agreement"* through its raid on the town of Beit Jala. Israel denied any military involvement in the attack and did not officially mention the alleged rape of a Jewish woman.

100- The Wilma village massacre on January 29, 1953: It is located in the West Bank. A Zionist company (120-130 soldiers) attacked the village and shelled it with mortars, destroying some of its homes and killing 9 Palestinians, in addition to more than 20 wounded.

101- The Jerusalem massacre on April 22, 1953: the Zionist forces opened fire on unarmed civilians in an open square in front of the Damascus Gate, killing 10 of them.

102- The Bureij camp massacre on August 28, 1953, which is located east of Gaza City: It was stormed by a Zionist army unit

Led by Ariel Sharon, which threw grenades from the windows of houses and then began shooting at the camp residents as they tried to flee, killing 26 Palestinians and wounding 62, besides a large number of homes were blown up.

103- The Qibya massacre on October 4-15, 1953: It is located north of Jerusalem and was under Jordanian administration. The massacre was a response to an operation of infiltration by Palestinian militants from Jordan arriving at a Jewish settlement and throwing a grenade inside a house, killing a mother and her two children (18 months, 4 years). The Zionist response was collective punishment of the villagers: their leadership (Ben-Gurion himself) issued orders to Ariel Sharon's unit and a battalion of paratroopers for "*implementing demolition and inflicting maximum casualties with the aim of evacuating the village residents from their homes*" (this is the text of the orders). The attack began by 600 soldiers, who planted mines on all the roads leading to the village to block the arrival of any helplines, then they bombed four villages, including Qibya, with artillery, followed by indiscriminate firing inside the houses, and everyone who tried to flee was killed. Then the paratroopers blew up 56 village houses, a mosque, a water tank and two schools. The number of Palestinian deaths was 74 people, many of whom were forced by Zionist soldiers to remain inside their homes and blew them up. Entire families were exterminated, in addition to hundreds of wounded, with no losses to the Zionist army. The United Nations condemned the massacre.

104- The Nahalin Massacre on March 28-29, 1954: It is a Palestinian village in the Jerusalem District in the West Bank. At dawn, as the worshipers leaving the village mosque, 300 Zionist soldiers from the battalion of paratroopers pierced the territory of the West Bank and entered towards that village and besieged it, while another force stormed the village, firing with machine guns at the residents. They also planted landmines around homes and mosques and then blew them up. A force from the Jordanian

army defending the village clashed with the Zionists. The attack resulted in the death of 8-14 unarmed residents and 3 Jordanian soldiers, while 15-19 people were wounded, including 10 civilians.

105- The Gaza massacre on February 28, 1955: 39 Egyptians and Palestinians were killed and 33 were wounded. The Zionists also blew up the water station.

106- The Azazma tribe, including women and children, were subjected to a massacre on March 4, 1955, carried out by Zionist forces. There are not many details available about this massacre, but one reference estimated the number of dead at dozens and the wounded at hundreds.

107- The Gaza massacre on September 1, 1955: The Israeli army bombed The Gaza Strip with artillery and tanks, killing 46 and wounding 50 Palestinian civilians.

108- On April 4-5, 1956, the Zionist army bombed Gaza City and the villages of Deir al-Balah, Abasan and Khuza'a with artillery, killing 60, including 27 women and four children, and wounding 93 (one source mentioned 103) Palestinians.

109- The Gaza massacre on April 15, 1956: The Zionist army bombed Gaza Hospital with artillery, killing 62, including 13 children, and wounding dozens.

110-112 – The massacres in Khan Yunis, south of the Gaza Strip: On May 30, 1956: Israel committed a massacre in the city of Khan Yunis, killing 20 people and wounding 20. On November 3, 1956, the Zionist army carried out a massacre against Palestinian refugees in the Khan Yunis camp, killing more than 250 Palestinians and reportedly more than 500. Nine days later, on November 12, 1956, a Zionist army unit carried out another massacre in which about 275 civilians were killed in the same camp. More than 110 other Palestinian civilians and one Egyptian residents of the Rafah refugee camp were also killed on

the same day. Another number was also mentioned: 500-1000 dead, in addition to the wounded.

113- Al-Rahwa village massacre on September 11-12, 1956: Zionist forces blew up a police station and a school in that village, killing 15 Palestinians.

114- The Qalqilya massacre on October 10, 1956: It is a village located on the green line separating the Palestinian territories occupied in 1948 and the west bank of Jordan River. The massacre was carried out by the Zionist army and a group of settlers, in which about 70 village residents and residents of neighboring villages who intervened to defend Qalqilya, plus some Jordanian forces that tried to intervene to protect the village were killed. The village was bombed by aircrafts, heavy artillery and tanks before it was stormed. An army detachment, an artillery battalion and ten fighter planes participated in the attack.

115- The Kafr Qasim Massacre on October 29, 1956: It is a village located within the 1948 borders, east of Tel Aviv. In that massacre, 50 unarmed Palestinian civilians were killed (48 of whom died immediately, while two others died later due to their wounds). The Zionist border guards imposed a curfew on the village while its residents were working outside it. It was cordoned off and military checkpoints were set up at its entrances in an area called "Al-Falmayah." Some children and elders tried to inform those working on agricultural lands outside the village of the curfew, but the army forces stationed outside the village deliberately killed them in cold blood. They also killed any young man who tried to return before arriving to the village whether walking with his sheep or riding. The killing was mass, as the soldiers stopped the cars transporting the male and female workers, forced them to get out and fired them. They were buried the next day by citizens brought by soldiers from Jaljulia; the nearby village. The Zionist soldiers robbed the money and watches of the victims. To cover up the crime,

thirteen defendants were tried, one of whom was sentenced to 17 years in prison, another to 15 years, while five others were sentenced up to seven years and the rest were acquitted. The trial began two full years after the massacre and the convicts obtained a presidential pardon before 1960, meaning they remained in prison for only about one year. The convicts served their short sentence in a sanatorium in Jerusalem, rather than in a prison cell and were given a 50 percent increase in their salaries. Following his release, Officer Gavriel Dahan, convicted of killing 43 Palestinians within one hour, was appointed officer in charge of Arab affairs in the city of Ramla in September 1960. As for Ischar Shadmi; the brigadier general who was most responsible for issuing orders to commit the massacre; he was in a separate trial, found guilty of a technical foul and fined one penny.

116- Al-Samu' village massacre: On November 13, 1966, the Zionist forces launched an attack on the village of Al-Samu' in the Hebron Mountains region with tanks, armored vehicles and aircraft (80 tanks, about 80 semi-tracked armored vehicles and twelve aircraft), and blew up 125 houses, 25 huts built with stones, a medical clinic, a workshop and a school. It also bombed a mosque, killing 12 Palestinian civilians, wounding 134 and killing six Jordanian soldiers. The Jordanian army intervened and a major battle took place between the two parties, resulting of a heavy defeat for Israel.

117- The Jerusalem massacre on June 5, 1967: the Zionist forces bombed the city and its residents with incendiary bombs, aircrafts and machine guns, destroying the homes on the heads of their inhabitants, killing 300 civilians. Hundreds of buildings inside and outside the city wall were destroyed, including many homes, mosques, churches, warehouses and hospitals. In the end, the soldiers looted the contents of homes, schools, hotels, shops and cars.

118- The Rafah Camp massacre on June 30, 1967: After occupying it in June War, soldiers of the Zionist occupation army stormed Rafah Palestinian refugee camp and shot 23 men, killing them all and leaving their bodies lying in the street for several days to terrorize the rest of the refugees in the camp. The bodies were then buried in a mass grave.

119 – The massacre of Palestinian camps in Lebanon on May 14-15, 1974 (50 civilians killed and 200 wounded).

120- The Burj al-Shamali camp massacre on June 7, 1982: This is a Palestinian refugee camp in the city of Tyre, south of Lebanon. During the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, Israel bombed the camp with aircraft, resulting in killing a large number of Palestinians that were not exactly counted.

The camp faced the invading forces with fierce resistance, which prevented them from storming it for two days. The occupation army surrounded the camp on June 5 with a large force of tanks and armored vehicles, supported by airpower and artillery, and tried to storm the camp from all sides. But they faced strong resistance by the camp residents, who were able to destroy a number of tanks at the camp's gates on the first day and killed many soldiers, while on the next day, they were able to capture a number of occupation soldiers and destroyed about 16 tanks. This prompted the enemy to use deadly weapons such as incendiary phosphorus bombs and concussion missiles. The Zionist army resorted also to bombing shelters where civilians were there, with aircrafts, which led to killing a large numbers of them. Among them were Al-Hula Club shelter, where 95 people were killed, the Al-Najda shelter, in which 17 people were killed, the Jabal Amel Foundation shelter, in which entire families were killed, as well as the Ali Rumayd Cave, in which 21 people were killed and the Al-Maghariba Neighborhood Cave, in which 3 people were killed. In addition to 32 missing people, and another number were killed or wounded inside homes and alleys. About 60% of the camp's homes were destroyed.

The bombing of shelters was accompanied by calls made by the occupation army to the fighters to surrender, after the resistance they displayed that prevented the attackers from entering the camp.

The Palestinian field commanders were forced to take the decision to withdraw and stop fighting, in order to preserve the lives of the remaining civilians sheltering inside buildings and refuges, after the Zionists took the decision to commit genocide against civilians as a means to bring down the camp.

121- The Sabra and Shatila massacre in 1982 was carried out by the Lebanese Phalange Party, the South Lebanon Army, and the Zionist army: number of victims = the conventional number of 2000-3000 Palestinians and Lebanese, while the Lebanese Red Cross set the number between 4000-4500 and others mentioned the number 6000. The massacre lasted three days: September 16, 17 and 18 in Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanon, under Sharon's personal supervision. Among the forms of killing were ripping open pregnant women's bellies and then slaughtering the fetuses, castrating boys and putting their organs in their mouths, shooting bullets and phosphorus bombs, bombing hospitals and killing dozens of medical personnel. Many women were also raped, some of whom were left naked and some tied to electricity poles. The massacre shook the public opinion and the political system in Israel, hence pushed the authorities to form an investigation committee that convicted Ariel Sharon as indirectly responsible for the massacre.

122- Ain al-Hilweh massacre carried out by the Zionist army on May 16, 1984: This is a Palestinian camp near Sidon. The Zionist army troops rushed in with a force of 1,500 soldiers and 150 vehicles, and began killing and destroying under the lights provided by the flares in the sky of the camp. The massacre continued throughout the night, and then the Zionist forces confronted a protest demonstration organized by the camp residents in the morning. They also imposed a siege on the camp

and prevented entry or exit, even for ambulances, until late in the day. The number of dead and wounded was 15 Palestinians, 150 were arrested, 14 houses were destroyed above the residents' heads and two stores were destroyed.

123- The Zionist forces committed violent repressive measures against protesting civilians, including children, in order to suppress the first Palestinian intifada (the Stone Intifada) that broke out in December 1987. According to the Palestinian Information Center, 1,555 people were killed, in addition to about 70,000-90,000 wounded, 40% of whom were permanently disabled, 65% of them suffered from hemiplegia, or paralysis of the upper or lower extremities or have had their limbs amputated, in addition to 15,000 were arrested (some mentioned 120,000). The occupation forces also completely demolished 431 homes and 59 partially, closed 386 homes partially or completely until 1993 (the number of 1,228 homes was mentioned by PIC) and uprooted 140,000 trees from the fields and farms, for 160 Zionists were killed by the Palestinians. In addition, about 1,000 Palestinians accused of collaborating with the Zionist authorities were killed by Palestinians, although less than half had a proven contact with the Israeli authorities.

124- The Nahalin village massacre on April 14, 1989: The Zionist forces surrounded the village from three sides at dawn and opened fire on the residents who confronted them with simple weapons. The result was killing 5 young men and wounding about 200. The Zionists also destroyed a lot of property and burned crops.

125- The massacre of the village of Oyoun Qara on May 20, 1990: a village close to Tel Aviv. While some Palestinian workers from Gaza were on their way to work, the Zionist settler Ami Popper (21 years old) headed across the fields to the workers' parking lot and asked the driver to get out of the car while leaving the engine running. He went to a group of workers, who

numbered about 100, asking them to kneel in three lines and show their cards. When He was sure that they were Arab workers, he opened fire on them randomly with an M16 rifle, killing 7 and wounding dozens of people. Then he got into the car and fled the scene of the crime. After that, the Zionist police pursued the Palestinian workers, beat them and took them out of the place so that they would not be witnesses to what happened, but they had already witnessed. After the massacre, the Zionist army imposed a curfew on Gaza governorates, and violent confrontations broke out that lasted a week, raising the number of Palestinian deaths to 19. The Zionist terrorist was sentenced to seven life sentences, which was later reduced to forty years.

126- The first Al-Aqsa Mosque massacre on October 8, 1990: It was carried out by fanatical Jewish settlers supported by the Zionist army against Palestinian worshipers. 21 were killed, 150 were wounded and 270 people were arrested inside and outside the mosque. Jews from the Trustees of the Temple Mount group tried to lay the foundation stone for the so-called The Third Temple in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Mosque. That action provoked the Palestinians of Jerusalem who stood up, as usual, to prevent the Jewish extremists from doing so. A clash occurred between the worshipers, numbering approximately 4000, and the Jewish extremists, and the Zionist army soldiers present immediately intervened. They shot the worshipers in the courtyards of the mosque indiscriminately, the movement of ambulances was obstructed and some doctors and nurses were wounded while performing their duty. Above all, the dead and wounded were not evacuated until 6 hours after the beginning of the massacre.

127- The Ibrahimi Mosque massacre on February 25, 1994: was carried out by a Jewish doctor named Baruch Goldstein with the complicity of some settlers and the army, in which 29 Palestinian worshipers were killed and 150 were wounded inside the mosque at the time of Al-fajr (dawn) prayer. Goldstein

himself was also killed by the Palestinians. The killer used explosive dum-dum bullets, which explode inside the victim's body, causing serious injuries, and internationally banned. The Zionist army contributed to the massacre by closing the doors of the mosque to prevent worshipers from escaping and to prevent aid from reaching the wounded. Soldiers also opened fire on protest demonstrations that followed the massacre, killing 19 other Palestinians. Some have reported that the number of wounded inside and outside the mosque reached 350 people.

128- The second Al-Aqsa Mosque massacre on September 23, 1996: The occupation authorities announced the opening of the tunnel adjacent to the western wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which provoked widespread Palestinian uprisings. Violent clashes took place between the Palestinians and the Palestinian police on one hand and the Zionist occupation soldiers on the other hand all over the historical Palestine. These violent confrontations resulted in 51 Palestinian dead and wounding 300, and killing 15 Zionists plus 78 wounded. The confrontations continued for three days.



The Zionists committed more than 10 massacres between 2000 and 2002. Most notably are Jenin, Balata and during Al-Aqsa uprising

129- The Third Al-Aqsa Massacre: General Sharon visited Al-Aqsa Mosque on Thursday, September 28, 2000. The Palestinians considered that visit a desecration of the mosque's pure land, so Palestinian Muslim youth confronted him to thwart his visit, even though he was protected by 9,000 Zionist soldiers. The next day, Friday, September 29, 2000, the

occupation soldiers opened fire on the heads of the worshipers before the Friday prayer. Hence, confrontations took place in the courtyards of the mosque between the worshipers and the occupation soldiers, resulting in a massacre in which 13 Palestinians were killed and 475 were wounded, including 7 who were fired on with rubber bullets in their eyes. Then the clashes extended to all parts of Palestine, which marked the beginning of the second Palestinian Intifada.

130- The Galilee massacre on October 2, 2000: The region witnessed demonstrations in solidarity with an uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Zionist police responded with live bullets, killing 13 and wounding hundreds.

131- In the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, Israeli soldiers killed more than 4,500 Palestinians and arrested about 9,000. This is for killing 334 Israeli solidiers and 735 settlers. Of course apart from the material losses of both sides.

132- The Nablus and Ramallah massacre on May 18, 2001: Zionist forces bombed a police headquarters in Nablus and a site of Force 17 in Ramallah with F-16 fighter jets. The bombing resulted in killing 13 Palestinians, including nine police officers in Nablus, and more than 50 wounded.

133- The Nablus massacre on July 31, 2001: It occurred in the heart of the city. The Israeli forces bombed Hamas office with a helicopter, where two members of the organization were present; killing them, in addition to 4 journalists and two children, and it is likely that 14 other civilians were killed.

134- The Beit Rima massacre on October 24, 2001: It is a village near Ramallah. Israeli forces stormed the village with tanks and armored vehicles and bombed homes and farms. Helicopters also bombed the Palestinian police station at the entrance of the village before a force of five thousand soldiers, reinforced by 15 tanks, tracked vehicles and about 20 jeeps invaded it. The number of Palestinians killed reached 16 and

dozens were wounded. After the massacre, the occupation forces imposed a curfew and did not even allow ambulances or the Red Cross to enter to treat the wounded who were bleeding in the olive fields. They also refused to allow the three Palestinian doctors living in the village to provide medical assistance or even approach them. The residents narrated that the occupation soldiers placed three of the bodies of the dead on tracked vehicles and roamed the village streets to spread terror in the hearts of the people. They also arrested 50 citizens and left them handcuffed at the entrance to the village after they were detained for hours in the “Halmish” settlement detention center established near the village, without investigation.

135- The Rafah massacre on February 21, 2002: The Zionist forces entered the Brazil neighborhood in the city and clashes took place between them and Palestinian militants. The Israeli forces bombed the city by land, sea and air, killing 10 and wounding more than 80 civilians.

136- The Balata and Jenin massacre on February 28 - March 2, 2002: The Zionist forces clashed with Palestinian resistance men in the streets of the camp, using tanks. The bombing led to demolition of 75 homes in Jenin, in addition to destruction of the infrastructure, including sewage networks, telephone and electricity poles and school fences. The clashes continued for three days leaving 135 dead and more than 1,100 wounded most of them were civilians.

137- The Jenin refugee camp massacre in the period from April 1 to 11, 2002, in which 500 Palestinians were killed compared to 55 Zionist soldiers, according to the Palestinian Authority’s narrative. But according to the United Nations and Israel’s estimates, the number of Palestinian deaths reached 58, a number that is not consistent with the extent of the destructive operation that occurred and extended for a long period. The massacre took place in the context of a comprehensive invasion of the West Bank that followed a bombing attack in a hotel in the

coastal city of Netanya. The invasion initially aimed to eliminate Palestinian fighters, but the large number of Zionist losses prompted the army to invade the camp, killing and arresting many fighters, as well as shelling civilians indiscriminately. The actual storming of Jenin began at dawn on April 2, 2002. The occupation army mobilized more than 20,000 reserve forces and more than 400 tanks, troop carriers and tracked vehicles, in addition to aerial support and bombardment and using various types of artillery and missiles, while the Palestinian defenders had automatic rifles and bladed weapons. Nevertheless a major battle took place with the Palestinian forces. The Zionist army was unable to storm the camp for eight full days, so it intensified the aerial bombardment with bombs and missiles to destroy homes and bury residents under the rubble as a means of overcoming the resistance. Housing and UNRWA facilities, such as the health center, were destroyed. The number of completely destroyed homes reached 455 and 800 partially destroyed, including some that were demolished over the heads of their residents and completely leveled with bulldozers. Moreover, providing assistance to the wounded and sick was prevented, which raised the death toll. In addition, civilians were executed in the alleys of the camp, entire families were exterminated and one person (Jamal Al-Sabbagh) was killed under a tank. Eyewitnesses reported that the occupation army stole the bodies of the dead from the camp in trucks in order to hide the results of the massacre. As for the detained men, they were forced to take off their clothes in front of the women and children before they were transferred to the detention centers.. Then they were released in distant villages and left to walk without knowing where their families were. Moreover, the women were expelled from the camp.

“It is beyond imagination and description.” This is how the United Nations Coordinator in the Middle East (Tarje Ruud-Larsen) described how heinous was the crime committed by the Zionist

forces in Jenin and how it was deviated from the ordinary and familiar to humans.

Pierre Papa Rainsy, a French journalist for the newspaper *Le Matinee*, described what happened in Jenin to Agence France-Presse, saying: *“the occupation soldiers dug a wide hole in the middle of the camp to bury a significant number of the bodies of Palestinian victims.”* He added that *“the center of the camp now resembles Berlin in 1945 due to the extent of the terrible destruction.”* Then added: *“I smelled the smell of corpses, and I saw piles of waste, insects, terrible sanitary conditions, dirty children, women screaming while carrying their children, a shortage of drinking water and a lack of food and milk necessary for the children.”* He also added that he *“saw completely burned bodies in two different buildings, two bodies under rubble and debris and 14 bodies were found under the rubble of a house.”*

138- The Daraj neighborhood massacre on July 22, 2002: It is the most densely populated neighborhood in the Gaza Strip. A Zionist F-16 aircraft bombed a three-story building with a bomb weighing one ton, aiming to kill a Hamas military commander in the presence of his wife, three children and his companions. All of them were killed, along with other civilians from the eight nearby homes destroyed as a result of the huge bomb explosion. The death toll was 174 in addition to 140-170 others suffered varying wounds, 114 of which were extremely serious.

139- The massacre of the Shuja’iya and al-Zaytoun neighborhood in Gaza on September 24, 2002: Zionist forces with tanks and planes stormed that area under the pretext of searching for Palestinian fighters and weapons. They killed 9 Palestinians and destroyed a number of metal workshops under the pretext that they were used in manufacturing weapons.

140- The Khan Yunis massacre on October 7, 2002: More than 60 tanks and vehicles and a large number of Zionist soldiers, under air cover from helicopters, pierced the western part, the western hills and the Al-Amal neighborhood of the city for several kilometers. These forces fired indiscriminately at the

citizens, wounding dozens of them. When the residents gathered to see the destruction left behind by the Zionists, after the tanks withdrew, an Israeli helicopter launched a missile into the gathering, killing 14 of them. The total number of wounded was 147.

141- The Rafah massacre on October 17, 2002: Zionist tanks fired shells and machine-gun fire towards citizens' homes, killing 8 civilians, including two elderly women and a child.

142- The Bureij Camp massacre on Eid al-Fitr (Holiday of Breaking the Fast) on December 6, 2002: The Zionists surrounded the camp with forty tanks, supported by helicopters and killed 10 Palestinians, including two UNRWA employees, and wounded other 20 citizens.

143- The Zaytoun neighborhood massacre in Gaza on January 26, 2003: About 60 Zionist tanks and other vehicles set off from the Netzarim settlement, under air cover from helicopters, and bombed citizens' homes in the Zaytoun neighborhood, which is one of Hamas' strongholds. This battle resulted in 13 Palestinian dead and about 65 wounded. Two residential homes were also completely destroyed, while dozens of homes in the area were severely partially damaged. Moreover, 17 industrial workshops were completely destroyed, 12 workshops were partially destroyed and 4 commercial stores, including two completely, were burned. Dozens of stalls (sidewalk trading sites) in the Al-Shujaiya popular market were also burned. The fence of Safad primary school was also destroyed plus the windows of Khalil al-Rahman Mosque. In addition, dozens of private vehicles and three passenger buses owned by the Madi Bus Company were destroyed. The Zionists also occupied two police stations and destroyed four bridges linking the town of Beit Hanoun to the Gaza Strip after strong confrontations with the Palestinian resistance men.

These operations resulted in destruction of the infrastructure, including electricity, telephone lines and roads. The occupation forces forced residents to leave their homes, without giving them time to save their belongings, and kept them outdoors in the harsh cold. They also detained men and youth until the end of the operation.

144- Al-Shuja'iyah and Al-Tuffah massacre in Gaza on February 19, 2003: 100 Zionist tanks and armored vehicles supported by helicopters attacked the area and bombed residential neighborhoods, killing 11 Palestinians.

145- The Beit Hanoun massacre, north of Gaza City, on February 23, 2003: Zionist forces stormed the city with tanks and helicopters, demolished several houses and opened fire on the citizens, killing 6 Palestinian civilians.

146- The Bureij camp massacre, east of Gaza, on March 3, 2003: About 60 Zionist military vehicles, supported by air cover from helicopters, invaded the camp and began shooting at the residents in their homes, killing 8, including a pregnant woman who was left to bleed to death under the ruins of her destroyed house. Besides, 14 houses and a mosque were destroyed.

147- The Jabalia Camp massacre on March 6, 2003: The Zionist forces invaded the camp, using about 90 tanks, other vehicles and bulldozers, with air cover, after penetration done by a detachment from the special forces disguised in civilian clothing. They bombarded citizens' homes with missiles, artillery shells, heavy machine guns, incendiary bombs and flechettes, leading to power outage in northern Gaza, including Jabalia. A number of houses was destroyed by explosives, including a three-story inhabited building. A tank bombed a shop selling household appliances, and when civilians tried to extinguish the fire that broke out in the store, the tank bombed them with a shell, resulting in the death of 8 and 140 of them were wounded, including 25 serious injuries as a result of being hit by flechette

shells, of them about 20 children. Moreover, the Zionist forces prevented the arrival of fire trucks and fired two missiles at one of them, thus damaging the car and killing a man from its crew. More than 20 homes and a number of industrial workshops and shops were damaged as a result of the demolition and artillery shelling. The total death toll was 11.

148- Al-Shuja'iya neighborhood massacre in Gaza on March 11, 2003: Zionist helicopters fired several missiles at a civilian car near the popular market, killing 8 Palestinians and wounding 35.

149&150- The Jabalia massacres on March 13, 2003: 27 Palestinians were killed, followed by an invasion on March 17, 2003 in which other 25 were also killed.

151- The Nuseirat massacre in Gaza on March 18, 2003: Zionist forces pierced the camp and destroyed the house of a citizen while he was inside, under the pretext of his resistance to the occupation, and opened fire on other nearby houses, killing 8 citizens.

152- The Shuja'iya neighborhood massacre in Gaza on May 1, 2003: The Zionist forces infiltrated the neighborhood, supported by armored vehicles, 100 tanks and bombardment by warplanes, and clashed with the Palestinian fighters. Homes and citizens were also attacked, resulting in killing 16 Palestinian civilians, 35 were wounded and dozens were arrested, in addition to killing some fighters of the Palestinian fighters.

153- The Sheikh Radwan massacre on June 12, 2003: Zionist helicopters fired several missiles at a civilian car that was moving in the neighborhood, which is densely populated, killing 8 and wounding 30 Palestinians.

154- The Nuseirat camp massacre, south of Gaza City, on October 20, 2003: A Zionist helicopter fired a missile at a Palestinian car that was moving at the entrance to the camp, and when citizens gathered to try to rescue those inside, the

helicopter fired another missile at the crowds, killing 10 and wounding dozens.

155- The Yabna camp massacre in the city of Rafah on December 24, 2003: Zionist forces invaded the camp under the pretext of searching for weapons and tunnels, and bombed homes with tanks and machine guns, leading to the death of 11 civilians in addition to dozens of wounded.

156- The Zaytoun neighborhood massacre in Gaza on January 28, 2004: Zionist forces stormed the neighborhood with tanks and bulldozers and fired machine guns and tank shells at citizens indiscriminately, leading to the death of 9 citizens in addition to dozens of injuries.

157- Al-Shuja'iya neighborhood massacre on February 11, 2004: where a special Zionist military unit infiltrated and killed a member of the Palestinian National Security before arriving at the house of the citizen Farouh Hassanein and surrounding it with tank support. There were 3 members of the Al-Qassam brigades were hiding, who were killed in the bombing of the house. In addition, the Zionist force blew up the house in which three families were living. Then the bulldozers completely destroyed seven homes, demolished the walls of two schools, one of which belonged to UNRWA, and caused major damage to three other schools. Besides, the main road linking the city center with the Tel Sultan neighborhood, the side roads, alleys and water, telephone and electricity networks were destroyed. That massacre left 15 dead and 44 wounded, including 20 children.

158- The Nuseirat and Bureij massacre on March 7, 2004: Zionist military vehicles supported by helicopters stormed the camp under the pretext of searching for Palestinian resistance fighters, killed 15 and wounded more than 85.

159&160- The Sabra neighborhood massacres in Gaza on March 22, 2004: Zionist helicopters targeted the founder of the Hamas movement, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, as he was leaving the

mosque after the Fajr (dawn) prayer with three missiles. The man was killed with his companions, who were 7 Palestinian citizens, and 9 were wounded. On the same day, the Zionist forces killed 6 other citizens and wounded dozens, bringing the death toll from that massacre to 14 dead, in addition to the wounded.

161- The Beit Lahia massacre on April 20, 2004: Zionist forces pierced the city and the towers of the Nada neighborhood, destroying government buildings, uprooting trees and opening fire on citizens over a period of two days. As a result, 17 citizens were killed and more than 100 were wounded.

162&163- Two massacres in Zaytoun neighborhood in April and May 2004: On April 30, Israeli forces bombed and demolished 12 homes, and on May 1, they demolished 14 other Palestinian refugee homes, leveling them to the ground. The occupation forces forced the owners of these houses to leave their homes without allowing them to take any of their needs or personal belongings.

164- Al-Zaytoun neighborhood massacre in Gaza on May 11, 2004: Israeli forces, supported by dozens of military vehicles, pierced the neighborhood and demolished commercial shops, industrial workshops and clashed with the Palestinian resistance, which destroyed a Zionist military vehicle, killing six soldiers. The occupation forces called in military reinforcements to the neighborhood for the purpose of retaliation, and over the course of three days, they demolished dozens of homes and opened fire on citizens, killing 18 Palestinians and wounding dozens.

165- The Rafah massacre on May 13, 2004: Zionist forces with military vehicles and helicopters stormed the “O” camp located south of the city of Rafah, demolished 117 houses and opened fire on unarmed citizens, killing 14 civilians and wounding dozens.

166- The Rafah massacre on May 18-23, 2004: It is called Operation Rainbow. Israel targeted Tel al-Sultan neighborhood, electricity stations, facilities and homes with warplanes, tanks and vehicles. Israel's goal in the operation was to destroy Hamas' infrastructure, find smuggling tunnels linking the Gaza Strip and Egypt and killing Palestinian resistance fighters after they killed 13 Zionist soldiers in a guerrilla operation. One of the objectives of the operation was to restore the bodies of the Zionist soldiers. The operation resulted in the destruction of 100-298 homes over their residents, and the destruction of a number of schools, mosques and ambulances. Electricity was also cut off. 56 Palestinians were killed and 150 wounded, including armed resistance fighters (20 killed and 80 wounded). On May 19, residents of Rafah went out in demonstrations protesting what was happening in Tel al-Sultan neighborhood. Israeli forces bombed a march of children and women with planes and tanks, resulting in 12 dead and more than fifty citizens were wounded.

167- The Beit Hanoun massacre on June 22, 2004: Zionist forces occupied the city for 38 days and imposed a comprehensive siege on its people. During this period, it bulldozed 3,000 dunums of agricultural land, completely demolished 16 homes and 120 partially plus other acts of sabotage: the city's infrastructure was subjected to widespread damage; water, electricity, sewage and road networks. 21 Palestinian citizens were killed and 160 wounded.

168- The Nablus massacre on June 26, 2004: 9 dead, dozens wounded and dozens arrested, in addition to the destruction of many homes and shops. Among the dead there were 6 members of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, affiliated with Fatah movement, after a Zionist force confined them inside one of the tunnels in Hosh al-Jitan; an abandoned residence in the Old City of Nablus.

169- The Shuja'iya neighborhood massacre on September 6, 2004: Zionist helicopters fired five missiles at a summer camp

that was being held in a sports stadium, located in the Shuja'iyah neighborhood. The result was killing 16 citizens and wounding dozens.

170- The Beit Hanoun -Beit Lahia-Jabalia massacre on September 28, 2004: Zionist forces invaded the cities of North Gaza Governorate in the period from 9/29/2004 to 10/15/2004, and fired missiles and live bullets at citizens from the air and land. The result was destroying hundreds of acres of agricultural land in addition to water wells. The material losses of the invasion were estimated at more than one billion dollars, while the human losses were 127 dead and more than 500 wounded.

171- The Jabalia massacre on September 30-October 1, 2004: Zionist forces attacked the camp and clashed with the Palestinian resistance. In this context, it opened fire on civilians, killing 69 Palestinians, in addition to dozens of wounded. Many buildings and sidewalks were destroyed and water pipes exploded.

172- The massacre of the invasion of northern Gaza on October 1-15, 2004: Operation Days of rage (or Regret): The operation actually began on September 29. The next day, a long-term ground attack began on northern Gaza (Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, Jabalia) in order to eradicate the Palestinian resistance. 87 Palestinians were killed (120 if we include the number killed on 29 September) and at least 234 were wounded. 195 homes were destroyed or severely damaged, leaving 854 Palestinians homeless. 1,000 dunums of land were razed. In addition to 36 industrial workshops and 19 public facilities were destroyed (including five UNRWA schools, a Palestinian Authority school, two private sector nurseries, eight mosques and a clinic). The value of the material losses, according to the United Nations, amounted to three billion dollars.

173- The Khan Yunis massacre on December 17, 2004: Israeli forces, backed by dozens of tanks and vehicles with the support

of warplanes overran the west of the city, carrying out a large-scale attack. It bombed and destroyed dozens of homes and sabotaged the infrastructure. In that operation, 11 citizens were killed and more than 50 were wounded.

174- The Khan Yunis massacre on December 29, 2004: Zionist forces invaded Al-Amal neighborhood in western Khan Yunis under the pretext of searching for Palestinian fighters. Over the course of four days, these forces bombarded and destroyed 23 homes, and fired machine guns at civilians, killing 11 citizens and wounding dozens.

175- The Beit Lahia massacre on January 4, 2005: At seven in the morning, a Zionist tank fired a flechette shell at a group of young men and children who were gathering in front of their homes, killing 8 of them and wounding 14, even though they were not standing in a forbidden area, but rather in front of their homes.

176- The Jabalia massacre on October 27, 2005: A Zionist warplane bombed a Palestinian civilian car in which two Palestinian resistance men were traveling in Tal al-Zaatar area in Jabalia. This led to a direct strike of the car, but it also caused a massacre among passers-by who were on their way back from the prayer. The result was killing 7 citizens, including three children, in addition to 15 were wounded.

177- The Beit Hanoun massacre on November 8, 2006: The Zionist forces bombed the town with artillery, killing 20, including 13 from one family, and wounding more than 40 people.

178- The Jabalia massacre from February 27, 2008 to March 4, 2008: This Zionist operation came in response to killing two soldiers at the hands of the Palestinian resistance. Israel called it Operation Hot Winter, and then the Defense Minister Ehud Barak described it as a Holocaust and an ethnic genocide of the Palestinians. Israel used all types of conventional weapons in its

bombing. The result was killing 125 Palestinians, most of them civilians, including 26 children, in addition to 400 wounded, most of them were civilians, with widespread destruction in the area. The operation was widely condemned around the world.

179- The Gaza massacres of 2008-2009 or Operation Cast Lead: Israel violated the truce with Gaza several times, the most important of which was on November 4, 2008. Since then clashes began to escalate between the two parties.

Operation Cast Lead began on December 27, 2008, with an air attack that bombed more than fifty targets throughout the Gaza Strip, including a police graduation ceremony, killing 60 new graduates. By the end of the day, the death toll exceeded 228 Palestinians, in addition to more than 700 wounded. On January 3, 2009, Israel began a ground assault against The Gaza Strip with ten thousand soldiers, destroying everything in its path. Homes, mosques, schools, even UNRWA premises, medical facilities as well as the United Nations food and other aid warehouses were targeted.

Many Zionist massacres were committed east of Jabalia during the war in 2009. Among the most famous of those massacres was the massacre of Al-Fakhoura UNRWA School in Jabalia in the northern of the Gaza Strip on January 6, 2009: Zionist forces bombed it, leading to 42 Palestinian dead, including 13 children and 6 women. In addition, 50 civilians were wounded, including 15 children and 10 women. The school was sheltering hundreds of civilians who were displaced from the areas of Beit Lahia and Jabalia, in the northeast Gaza City, as a result of the continued devastating and indiscriminate Zionist bombing. White phosphorus and diluted uranium bombs were also used. In the end, Palestinian losses amounted to: 1,417 dead, including 926 civilians, 255 civilian policemen not participating in the fighting and 236 fighters (only 17 percent). Among the civilian victims, 313 children were killed in addition to 116 women and at least 7 medical workers. The number of

Palestinian wounded exceeded 5,000. Israel announced the killing 1,166 Palestinians, classifying 709 of them as “terrorist elements” and 295 as “non-combatants” (including 89 children under 16 years of age and 49 women), with the remaining 162 considered “unknown.” As for material losses, about 6,400 Palestinian homes were destroyed and 46,000 homes were severely damaged, leaving 100,000 Palestinians homeless. Government facilities, educational and religious institutions and industrial facilities were also severely destroyed. The total amount of property losses amounted to \$1.6-1.9 billion. All this in exchange for limited Zionist losses according to the Zionist side: 14 dead: 3 civilians and one soldier were killed inside Israel by Palestinian fire, 4 soldiers were killed by “friendly fire” inside Gaza and 6 soldiers were killed inside the Gaza Strip by Palestinian bullets. It was also announced that 336 soldiers and 182 other civilians were wounded.

180- The Gaza massacres in 2014: The war began on July 8, 2014 and stopped on August 26. The beginning was a wave of violence that erupted with the kidnapping, torture and burning of the Palestinian child, Muhammad Abu Khdeir, at the hands of a group of settlers in the West Bank on July 2, 2014. This was in response to Hamas killing three settlers in response to numerous assassinations by the Zionists. Its pace intensified after a Zionist ran over two Palestinian workers near Haifa. The Zionist army attacked 2,635 targets in Gaza with tanks and aircraft and destroyed 34 tunnels, 9 water treatment plants, 18 electrical facilities and 19 financial and banking institutions. In addition to 372 industrial and commercial institutions, 55 fishing boats, 10 hospitals, 19 health centers, 36 ambulances, 222 schools, including 141 government schools, 76 UNRWA schools, 5 private schools, 6 universities, 48 associations and one power station. Number of Palestinian deaths: 1,742 dead (a source estimated the number to be 2,147 dead) 81% of whom were civilians, 530 children, 302 women, 64 unknowns and 340

combatants, in addition to 100,000 displaced who were left homeless. In addition, 8,710 were wounded, and a source stated that they were 10,870 wounded, including 3,033 children and 1,012 women, while a third of the wounded children suffered from permanent disability.

Among the most horrific Zionist operations during the war were:

* The Shuja'iyah neighborhood massacre on July 20, committed by the Zionist army's artillery during the war, in which more than 75 people were killed and hundreds of civilians were wounded.

* The UNRWA school massacre in Beit Hanoun on July 24: committed by Zionist forces against displaced people from the border areas in the northern of the Gaza Strip who sought refuge in the school. The school was bombed, leading to killing 16 Palestinian civilians and wounding 200, most of whom were elderly, women and children.

* On July 30, the Zionist forces committed the massacre in the period of unilateral humanitarian truce declared by the Zionist forces for four hours (3 to 7 p.m.). The heavy artillery shelled a gathering of citizens in the stalls market in the Shuja 'iyah neighbourhood, and then shelled the same location after rescue crews, citizens and journalists rushed to the scene; thus killing 17 civilians and wounding more than 200.

* The massacre of Jabalia Preparatory Girls' School on 30 July in the northern Gaza Strip: the Zionists bombed it with heavy artillery, even though it belonged to UNRWA, which housed 3,300 Palestinian citizens who had been displaced after being instructed by the Israeli army to evacuate their homes in the northern and eastern areas of the Gaza Strip. The bombing killed 15 citizens and wounded more than 90.

*** The Rafah massacre on August 1: The Zionists destroyed large parts of the city in addition to killing 140 Palestinians, including 75 children, and wounding 1,000.**

And much, much more.

181- The massacre of the Great March of Return on May 14, 2018: Palestinians held a demonstration at the contact points in the eastern Gaza Strip, coinciding with the transfer of the American embassy to Jerusalem and the 70th anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba (catastrophe). The Zionist army opened fire on them, killing 60 Palestinians and wounding 2,771, including more than 1,100 wounded by live bullets.

182- The Beach Camp massacre on May 5, 2021: Zionist warplanes fired about 6 missiles towards the three-story house of Alaa Muhammad Abu Hatab, in the Beach Camp, killing 10 people, including two women and 8 children, and completely destructing the house.

183- The massacre of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in Jerusalem from May 6 to May 21, 2021: The beginning was orders to evacuate the homes of 7 Palestinian families for the benefit of Zionist settlement associations. Against these decisions, protests began and severe clashes took place between Palestinian demonstrators on the one hand and Jewish settlers and the Zionist police on the other hand. Based on the development of events in the neighborhood, clashes extended into throughout the lands and cities of the country, leading to the outbreak of big Zionist-Palestinian confrontations. Jewish settlers claimed that they purchased those properties from Jewish associations that had in turn purchased them nearly a century ago. Moreover, Jewish settlers are already taking over homes in the neighborhood based on court rulings, claiming that Jewish families who lived there fled during the 1948 war when the State of Israel was established. The Zionists relied on a Zionist law issued in 1970 that stipulated that Jews who lost their property

in East Jerusalem in 1948 could recover it. In addition to the Absentee Property Law of 1950, which defines everyone who was displaced, or left the borders of occupied Palestine until November 1947, for whatever reason, especially because of the war of occupation, as he is Absent? This definition authorizes the Israeli authorities and the “custodian” of absentee property to seize the property those “Absent” Palestinians and allows the assets to be transferred to state ownership. From the beginning of 2020 until May 1921, the Zionist courts allowed the evacuation of 36 Palestinian families from their homes. Those families included about 165 individuals in Batn al-Hawa, Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah, for the benefit of the settlers. This was followed by multiple attacks by settlers supported by the Zionist army in many areas in the West Bank, including Al-Aqsa Mosque and in Tiberias, Haifa, Lydda and Jaffa, where they assaulted Palestinians and destroyed and vandalized some shops, under the protection of their army. Then the Zionist Council of Ministers decided on May 10 to launch a military operation on Gaza Strip in response to the launching of rockets. That was a reaction to displacing and expelling a number of families in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in Jerusalem by the Zionist army. The events erupted on the evening of May 7, 2021, after the Zionist police stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and attacked the worshipers, resulting in wounding more than 205 Palestinian civilians in the mosque, Damascus Gate and Sheikh Jarrah. Violent confrontations also occurred on the morning of May 10, 2021, after thousands of Zionist police stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque again, resulting in wounding more than 331 Palestinian civilians, including 7 had serious condition, in addition to paramedics and journalists in the mosque and the vicinity of the Old City.

The number of Palestinian death toll reached 300 and the number of wounded was 1,600.

184- The Gaza massacres in May 2021: A series of daily massacres had been going on for several days in various

neighborhoods of Gaza, as the Zionist army launched attacks with planes and tanks on various areas. Among those massacres was Al-Wahda Street massacre on May 16, 2021: A Zionist aircraft launched heavy raids and bombed many places in the center of the Gaza Strip from midnight until dawn. The people were surprised by the attack while they were asleep. That bombing killed 46 Palestinians, including 16 women and 10 children, in addition to 50 wounded, besides destruction of the buildings. A 4-storey building containing residential and commercial apartments was targeted and destroyed on its inhabitants without warning, killing 24 people, most of them were children and women. Among the dead were two doctors at the Ministry of Health.

Warplanes launched dozens of raids simultaneously on agricultural lands in various areas of the Gaza Strip and bombed the National Bank in the Al-Rimal neighborhood in Gaza City. The human casualties of the Zionist attacks until May 16 on various areas of Gaza was 190 dead, including 57 children and 33 women, in addition to 1,230 wounded.

Of course, the Palestinian resistance responded by targeting Israeli sites with missiles, including natural gas platforms in the Mediterranean.

185- The Ongoing Gaza massacre in 2023: The war began on October 7 with an attack carried out by the Palestinian resistance against Zionist army positions and several settlements. 1,200 Zionists were killed, including those who were bombed by the army itself, killing Palestinian fighters and their Zionist captives, who numbered about 230 civilians and soldiers. The Zionist reaction was randomly bombing Gaza with tanks, artillery, planes, phosphorus bombs, etc. Then Gaza was stormed by ground forces in an attempt to liquidate Hamas organization. Hospitals are being directly bombed, and of course homes, mosques and all kinds of other buildings. The Zionists do not discriminate between military sites and civilians, including

patients inside intensive care units, children's schools and even United Nations shelters and schools. Even residents who raise white flags are being killed. Until 1 Jan, more than 20 thousand Palestinians have been killed and more than 50 thousands are wounded. The dead included 300 medical personnel and 80 journalists. In addition to the displaced, whose number exceeded a million (the number of 1.8 million was also suggested). the Zionists also cut off water, electricity, fuel and food from the population, and then, under pressure, allowed a small amount of aid to enter after inspecting it carefully. Indeed, transporting sick and wounded people for treatment in Egypt is markedly hampered and only a few individuals are shifted. Israel also stopped receiving Palestinian patients with cancer or other serious diseases who, before the war, regularly went there for treatment. The number of displaced people inside the Gaza Strip reached more than one million, among whom infectious diseases and malnutrition spread due to hunger, thirst and the difficulty of providing the necessary water for hygiene. Moreover, the Zionists kidnapped or captured hundreds of civilians, stripped them naked in this cold weather and even photographed and published their photos for intimidation. Israeli leaders and some officers did not hesitate to announce their killing children and civilians in general; even they announced it boastfully (we do not deny that some Zionists denounced this, but they are few).

The Zionist massacre is not limited to the residents of Gaza. Rather, massacres are being committed on an almost daily basis in the West Bank against civilians with the aim of intimidating or taking revenge on the resistance by killing their families.

In fact, the ongoing Gaza massacre is hundreds or thousands of successive massacres around-the-clock in Gaza and the West Bank.

Other less destructive and bloody massacres:

Such massacres have been committed all the time and almost daily in recent years in Gaza and the West Bank, some of which we are reviewing here.



186- November 14, 1937: Black Sunday in Jerusalem, when the Irgun group launched attacks around Jerusalem in which 10 Palestinians were killed.

187- Two Palestinians and 2 British policemen were killed by a bomb explosion on a train in Haifa on April 12, 1938.

188- A Palestinian was killed by an explosive device in a cafe in Haifa on April 17, 1938.

189- A Palestinian policeman was killed in an attack on a bus on the Jerusalem-Hebron road on 17 May 1938.

190- 3 Palestinians were shot dead in Haifa on May 24, 1938.

191- The Balad al-Sheikh village massacre on June 12, 1939: Zionist “Haganah” forces attacked the village, kidnapped five of its residents and then killed them.

192– June 16, 1939: 6 Palestinians were killed in several attacks in Jerusalem.

193- Two Palestinians were killed near Tel Aviv on June 23, 1938.

194- July 5, 1938: 7 Palestinians were killed by gunfire in Tel Aviv.

195- July 5, 1938: 3 Palestinians were killed by a bomb that exploded in a bus in Jerusalem, and more of them were killed in another attack in Jerusalem on the same day.

196- The Jerusalem massacre on July 8, 1938: 4 Palestinians were killed by an explosive device.

197- The Jerusalem massacre on June 2, 1939, where 5 Palestinians were killed as a result of detonating a bomb at Jaffa Gate by Zionist elements.

198- On July 20, 1939, 6 Palestinians were killed in several Zionist attacks in Tel Aviv.

199- 3 Palestinians were killed in Rehovot on July 20, 1939.

200- 7 Palestinians were killed on February 10, 1947 near Ras al-Ayn after selling cows in Tel Aviv.

201- In January 1, 1948: 2 Palestinians were killed and 9 were wounded as a result of shooting at a café in Jaffa.

202- The Shubash Valley Massacre on January 1, 1948: It is located between the city of Jenin and Jordan River. A Zionist force led by a later minister, Rehavam Ze'evi, killed all those who were inside a Bedouin tent in the Shubash Valley and were unable to escape.

203- The Haifa massacre on February 20 1948: 6 killed and 30 wounded.

204- The Tiberias massacre on April 19, 1948: Zionist groups blew up one of the city's houses, killing 14 of its residents.

205- The Bethlehem massacre on January 6, 1952: This is the date of the eve of the birth of Christ according to Eastern Christians. A patrol of the Zionist army opened fire and grenades on a house near the Greek Orthodox monastery, destroying it, killing the owner of the house, his wife and two children, and wounding two other children.

206- Deir Ayoub massacre on November 2, 1954: Two children were killed. On that morning, three children left the Western village of Yalu to collect firewood. Their ages ranged between 8 and 12. When they arrived at a point near Deir Ayoub, about four hundred meters from the armistice line, some Zionist soldiers surprised them. One of the children (a girl) ran away. The soldiers shot her in the thigh, but she kept running. Until she reached her village and told her family, the families of the two remaining children immediately went to the aforementioned location, where they saw about a dozen Zionist soldiers leading the two children in front of them towards the bottom of the valley in the south, where they shot them and disappeared behind the armistice line. One of the two children had just died, while the girl died the next morning in the hospital to which she was taken.

207- The Jabalia massacre on June 7, 1967: According to an eyewitness on YouTube, the Zionists bombed a civilian shelter in response to someone's attempt to shoot down a Zionist helicopter the day before. Several Palestinians were killed and wounded.

208- The Jabalia massacre in 1968 (no specific information is available).

209- The massacre of the Islamic University campus in Hebron on July 26, 1983 (3 students killed and 22 wounded).

210- The Jabalia massacre on December 8, 1987, which sparked the first intifada; Stone uprising. It is called the "Trailer Accident." This incident occurred at Beit Hanoun (Erez) crossing, where a Zionist truck rammed a car carrying six Palestinian workers from Jabalia, killing and wounding everyone in the car. The Palestinians considered it a deliberate act with the aim of killing, especially since the incident came after a series of Zionist provocations against Palestinian youth.

211- The Khan Yunis massacre on November 22, 2001: Five students were killed and a farmer who was working on his land was wounded.

212- The Ajlin massacre on August 28, 2002 against a Palestinian family while they were in their rural home located on the land owned by the family in the Sheikh Ajlin area, southwest of Gaza City. The occupation tanks, which were stationed on a hill overlooking the Rae's (President) Street, parallel to the seashore, bombed the family's home with several artillery shells, followed by intense gunfire. The result was 4 killed and 5 members of the family wounded. The Zionist force also obstructed the arrival of Palestinian ambulances to the site of the massacre for about two hours.

213- Killing a family in Gaza on August 29, 2002: A Zionist tank bombed a tent in the middle of a vineyard in the Sheikh Ajlin neighborhood. There were 12 members of one family in the tent, resulting in 4 dead and wounding the rest.

214- The Tubas massacre in the northern West Bank on August 31, 2002: 5 Palestinians, including four children, were killed, and 10 were wounded when two Zionist helicopters fired 4 missiles at two Palestinian cars. The attack targeted the Al-Aqsa Brigades official in Tubas and killed him.

215- The Hebron massacre on September 1, 2002: Zionist soldiers opened fire on 4 unarmed Palestinian workers as they returned from work in a quarry near a Zionist settlement bloc.

216- The Bani Na'im massacre in Hebron on September 1, 2002: Soldiers at a Zionist military checkpoint stopped a car in which five Palestinian workers were traveling, then opened fire on them, killing four and seriously wounding the fifth.

217- The Juhr al-Dik massacre, south of Gaza City, on December 13, 2002: Because it was close to the armistice line, five Palestinian workers from the same family tried to enter

Israel for the purpose of work, but the occupation forces opened fire on them and killed them.

218- The Asqoula massacre in Gaza on April 8, 2003: A Zionist F-16 aircraft fired a missile at a Palestinian car that was moving in the neighborhood, killing the two occupants of the car. When people gathered around the car, the helicopter fired another missile at them, killing other five, including two children.

219- The Zamo Street massacre in Jabalia on June 10, 2003: A Zionist helicopter fired several missiles at a car carrying a number of Palestinian citizens. One of the missiles hit the home of a Palestinian family, killing 3 and wounding 5 residents.

220- The Gaza Strip massacre occurred on June 11, 2003: On a crowded street southeast of Gaza City, described as the artery of the Strip, when two Zionist helicopters targeted a car carrying two members of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades (the armed wing of the Hamas movement). The bombing resulted in killing 7 Palestinians, including two women and two children, in addition to two members of the Al-Qassam Brigades, and wounding dozens of civilians.

221- The massacre of the Al-Saftawi neighborhood in northern Gaza on December 25, 2003: A Zionist helicopter fired several missiles at a Palestinian civilian car, killing 5 citizens.

222- The Shafa Amr massacre on August 4, 2005: 4 Palestinians from 1948 were killed inside the Green Line by a young terrorist settler called "Aidan Tsoberi" (19 years old) from Taffouh settlement, near Nablus in the northern West Bank. The aforementioned settler had fled service in the Zionist army in June 2005 for religious reasons. He was wearing a Zionist military uniform, and he boarded the bus while it was stopping in the "Kiryat Gat" settlement. Upon its arrival in the Druze neighborhood in the town of Shafa Amr, he opened fire on the bus passengers, before the passengers became able to control

him. Following the spread of news of the attack, thousands of town residents attacked and killed him and clashed with the Zionist policemen.

223- November 1, 2005: An Israeli helicopter fired missiles at a car carrying a leader of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades and a leader of Hamas, leading to their death in addition to 10 civilian bystanders were wounded.

224- December 8, 2005: Israeli forces fired a missile at a house in Jabalia where two members of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades were located, killing them and wounding 5 civilian bystanders.

225- On July 5, 2006 two missiles were fired at a car carrying 4 men of the Palestinian Resistance, leading to killing 2 and wounding 2, besides 2 civilian bystanders.

In addition to the Zionist massacres against the Palestinians, other massacres took place against civilians in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Tunisia. There is no space here to address all, but we will refer to some of them briefly.

Egypt: Thousands of civilians were killed as a result of bombing of the Suez Canal cities with aircrafts and artillery after the occupation of Sinai in 1967, which prompted the authorities to transfer the residents of the Suez Canal area into inside the country. One of the most famous massacres against Egyptian civilians was an aerial bombing of a fertilizer factory in Abu Zaabal on February 12, 1970, in which 70 workers were killed and 69 were wounded, in addition to burning the factory itself. Likewise, the hideous massacre at a children's school in the Egyptian village of Bahr al-Baqar on April 8, 1970, which was bombed by Zionist planes with 1,000-pound bombs and missiles, killing 19 children and wounding 60. In addition, Egyptian

captives were killed in the 1956 and 1967 wars and buried in mass graves.

Syria: On March 16-17, 1962, Zionist forces bombed the Syrian village of Al-Naqib, killing 30 civilians. This is a repeated example of the bombing of civilians in Syria throughout the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Lebanon: As of June 6, 1982, Israel committed many massacres against civilians, bombing them with aircrafts, artillery and tanks.

These are some examples:

The massacre of the government hospital in Sidon on June 10, 1982, in which 75 people were killed.

The Sidon massacre on June 16, 1982, in which 80-100 civilians were killed, who were sheltering.

On September 16-18, 1982, Sabra and Shatila massacre (aforementioned) took place, in which many Palestinians and Lebanese were killed.

The Sohmor massacre on September 20, 1984: It is located in southern Lebanon. The Zionist army forces, along with the South Lebanon Army, led by Antoine Lahad, an agent of Israel, raided the village. The forces gathered residents in the main square to interrogate them about killing four members of Lahad's forces at the hands of the Lebanese National Resistance near the village. The Zionist soldiers and Lahad's soldiers opened fire with their machine guns on the unarmed residents of the village according to the orders of the Zionist officer and Lahad personally. 13 people were killed and 40 were wounded in the village square immediately.

The First Qana Massacre On April 18, 1996, which was part of a large operation called "Grapes of Wrath," when Zionist forces attacked the Fiji command center of UNIFIL forces in the village of Qana, which included 800 Lebanese. This resulted in

killling and wounding 250 Lebanese civilians, including 106 dead who had taken refuge in this United Nations headquarters to escape the Zionist bombing. Some reported that the number of wounded was 368, including 359 civilians. In 1997, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on Israel to pay compensation to the victims of the massacre, which was rejected by Tel Aviv.

Then the attack was repeated on the same place in what is known as the Second Qana Massacre on July 30, 2006, resulting in a death toll of 55 Lebanese, including 27 children.

Add to what was previously mentioned about the massacres of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

The massacres of Zionism against the Lebanese are not limited to this. There were many others: Salha Mosque, Hula I and II, Hanin, Yarin, Atroun, Bint Jubayl, Al Awzai, Rashya, Konin, Al-Khayyam, Al-Abbasiya, Bir al-Abd, Apple region, Jbba&Dair Al Zahrani, Nabatieh, etc.



- Tunisia: On October 11, 1985, a Zionist aircraft launched a raid on the “Hammamet El Shatt” area south of the Tunisian capital to strike the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization, resulting in the killing 50 Palestinians and 18 Tunisians, and wounding 100 civilian residents, in addition to material losses estimated at millions of dollars. The operation came at the time of a large meeting of the Palestinian leadership.

Israel has been bombing United Nations headquarters. This has been repeated hundreds of times, according to the United Nations officials. In addition, it sometimes used the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees (UNRWA) as a center for Zionist snippers.

In addition to all of the above, the Zionists have been using internationally banned weapons: napalm incendiary bombs - explosive bullets - diluted uranium - an attempt to poison Gaza's water sources on May 27, 1948, by germs of typhoid and dysentery, carried out by two Zionists, but the Egyptian authorities thwarted the attempt and then executed the two - attempts to spread plague in the cities of the Suez Canal during the war of attrition (1967-1970)...