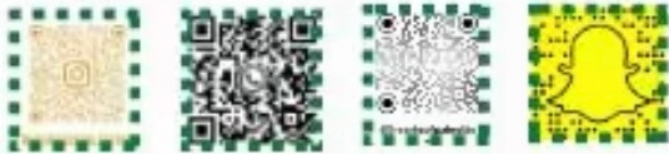


Hearts  
Of



## A brief History of the Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine

HEARTS OF PALESTINE



Insta:Heartsofpalestina

# 1896-1947

**1896**  
 Theodor Herzl publishes *Der Judenstaat* (German, lit. 'The State of the Jews') calling for the creation of a Jewish State.

**1897**  
 The first Zionist congress takes place in Basel, Switzerland and the first Zionist organization is founded.

**1899**  
 Izz Ad-Din Al-Qassam, a revolutionary leader in Palestine, is assassinated by British forces.

**1905**  
 British cabinet member Herbert Samuel calls for the British annexation of Palestine in memorandum "The Future of Palestine".

**1915**  
 The Sykes-Picot secret agreement is signed, dividing the Middle-East between the French and the British.

**1916**  
 The Balfour Declaration: British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour writes a letter to Lionel Walter Rothschild, expressing the British government's support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

**1917**  
 The League of Nations approves the British Mandate for Palestine. Provisions include terms of the Balfour Declaration, including a "Jewish national home".

**1919**  
 The first mass protests take place in response to a Zionist demonstration at the Western Wall, raising the Zionist flag and singing the Zionist anthem. The Protests became known as the Al Buraq Uprising. 116 Palestinians and 133 Jews are killed.

**1935**  
 Widespread Palestinian dissatisfaction with Britain's governance erupts into open rebellion. The uprising later became known as **The Great Palestinian Revolt**. According to some estimates, more than 5,000 Arabs are killed, 15,000 wounded, and 5,600 imprisoned during the revolt.

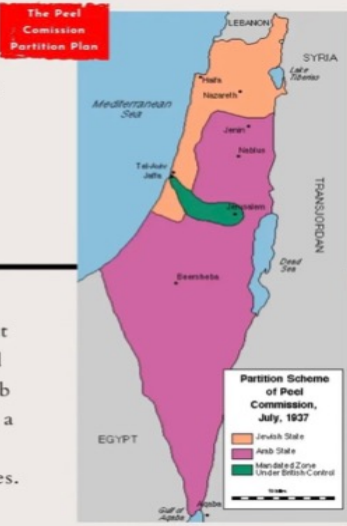
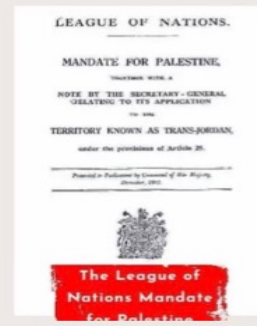
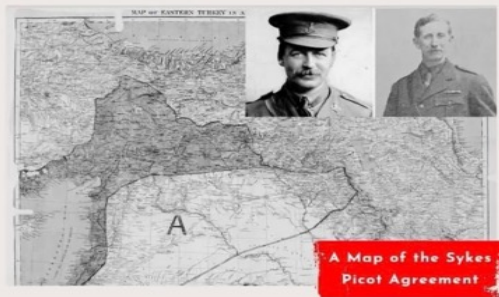
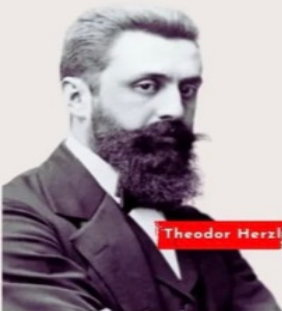
**1936-1939**  
 The report proposes that Palestine be partitioned into three zones: an Arab state, a Jewish state, and a neutral territory containing the holy places.

**1937**  
 UK Peel Commission Report publicly recognizes the conflict's irreconcilable terms.

**1942**  
 US Zionists meet in New York and adopt the "Biltmore Programme", calling for establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth and for unlimited immigration.

**1946**  
 The Zionist terrorist organization, Irgun, bombs a wing of the King David Hotel. 91 soldiers and civilians (British, Arab and Jewish) are killed and 45 people are injured.

**1947**  
 The United Kingdom proposes to relinquish its mandatory role and places the question of Palestine before the United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly adopts resolution 181 which proposes dividing Palestine into an un-named "Jewish State" and an un-named "Arab State" with Jerusalem under UN trusteeship.



# 1947-1949

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The British Mandate under the League of Nations is terminated on May 14. On the very same day Jewish Agency Chairman David Ben-Gurion proclaims the State of Israel, establishing the first Jewish state in 2,000 years.

MAY 1948

Territorial expansion using force, results in the first large-scale exodus of Palestinian refugees; 15th May becomes an official day to mark the Palestinian Nakba or "Catastrophe".



APR 1948

Zionist militias Irgun and Stern Gang massacre hundreds of Palestinian Arabs in Deir Yassin, a village near Jerusalem. The Deir Yassin Massacre triggered a mass flight of Palestinians from their homes in Jerusalem and other areas of Palestine.



FEB 1948

The Palmach Unit of the Haganah attack the village of Qisarya near Haifa. An early example of ethnic cleansing.

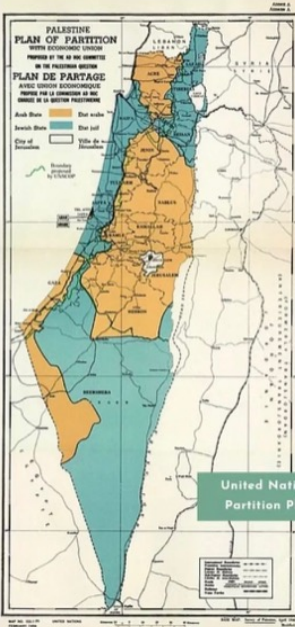
JAN 1948

Armed Zionist group Haganah bombs the Christian-owned Semiramis Hotel in Jerusalem. The hotel is suspected of being used as the headquarters for the Arab resistance. More than 20 people are killed.



1947

The United Nations General Assembly adopts resolution 181 which proposes dividing Palestine into an un-named "Jewish State" and an un-named "Arab State" with Jerusalem under UN trusteeship.



The UN mediator in Palestine Count Folke Bernadotte is assassinated by Stern Gang. They feared that the Israeli leadership would agree to Bernadotte's peace proposals, which it considered disastrous.

The key is the symbol of Palestinian homes lost in the Nakba and a lasting symbol of their 'right of return'.



1948

SEP



UN General Assembly passes resolution 194 resolving that, "refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date..."

1949

FEB - JUL

Jordanian and Israeli officials sign armistice agreement



Over 80% of Palestinians in what became Israel were expelled.

Approximately 80% of Palestinian land was seized by Israel.

1949

The United Nations establishes UNRWA (The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees)

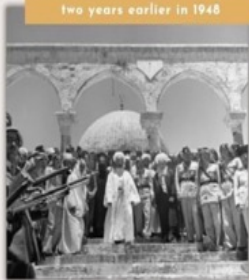


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Israel moves its capital from Tel Aviv to the western part of Jerusalem, in defiance of UN resolutions.

1950

JAN



APRIL

1950

Jordan assumes administrative control over the West Bank.

1953

OCT



Qibya after the massacre

Israeli soldiers under the leadership of Ariel Sharon launch an assault on the village of Qibya in the West Bank. Over 60 civilians are killed.

1956

OCT



The victims of the Kafr Qasem Massacre

49 Palestinians are shot dead by Israeli soldiers for breaking a curfew that they are unaware of. The massacre took place in the Palestinian village of Kafr Qasem.

1956

Israeli forces massacre Palestinians in the villages of Qalqilya and Khan Yunis.



Khan Yunis 1956



Ahmad Shukeiri  
The first chairman of the PLO

1964

MAY

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is founded in Cairo.

# 1949-1967

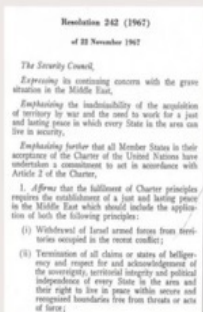
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The United Nations Security Council passes Resolution 242 calling on Israel to withdraw from territories it occupied in 1967.

1967

NOV



1967

JUNE

The Arab-Israeli War of 1967 between Israel and the Arab countries of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. After the 6 day war, Historic Palestine, including the Gaza strip, the West Bank, the Syrian Golan Heights, and the Egyptian Sinai are occupied by Israeli forces.

After the conquest of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967, Israel began its military control over Palestinians living in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.



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The United Nations establishes The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.



3 barefoot, blindfolded Egyptian prisoners of war with an Israeli soldier

1968

OCT

1973

Hoping to win back territory lost to Israel in 1967, Egyptian and Syrian forces launch a coordinated attack against Israel in what becomes known as the Yom Kippur or Ramadan war.

The United Nations General Assembly and the Arab League recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

1974

The General Assembly reaffirms inalienable rights of Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, and refugee return (Resolution 3236).

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379, "determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination". The resolution was later revoked by Resolution 46/86 in 1991.

1975



Israeli police shoot and kill 6 Palestinians protesting the Israeli government's expropriation of Palestinian land. Since then, March 30th has been known as Land Day.

1976

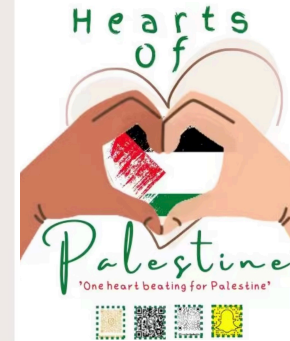


1977

The United Nations General Assembly calls for the annual observance of 29th November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

# 1967-1992

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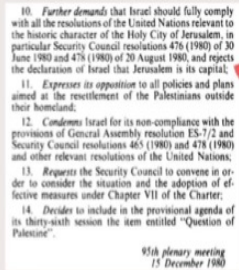


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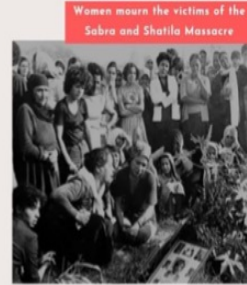
UNITED NATIONS

Following two weeks of secret negotiations in the United States, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sign the Camp David Accords, a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.



5th plenary meeting 15 December 1980

Israel invades Lebanon with the intention of eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organisation. After a ceasefire, PLO forces withdraw to neighboring countries.



Women mourn the victims of the Sabra and Shatila Massacre

The first 'Intifada' (uprising against oppression) in opposition to Israeli military occupation begins in the Jabaliya Refugee Camp in the Gaza Strip.



The Palestinian National Council adopts a declaration of independence of the State of Palestine in Algiers, Algeria.



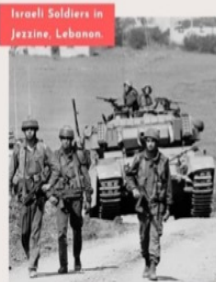
Yasser Arafat addressing the UN

Resolution 242  
 The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories, acknowledges the claim of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the region and calls on the UN Secretary-General to appoint an Envoy to facilitate an acceptable solution to the conflict.



Signatories of the Camp David Accords: Anwar Sadat, Jimmy Carter, Menachem Begin

Israeli Knesset enacts the so-called 'Basic Law', proclaiming that "Jerusalem, whole and united" is the capital of Israel. The UN Security Council and General Assembly resolution 35/169 formally disapprove of this law.



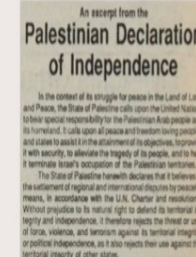
Israeli Soldiers in Jezzine, Lebanon.

Sabra and Shatila Massacre  
 Israeli-backed Phalange Militia massacre between 2000 and 3500 Palestinian refugees and Lebanese civilians in two days. The United Nations General Assembly declares the massacre an "act of genocide".



The first Intifada

Jordan renounces claims to the West Bank and recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organisation as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."



PLO Chair Yasser Arafat addresses the United Nations in Geneva and says the Palestine National Council accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Resolution 338  
 The resolution calls for all parties to cease all firing and terminate all military activities immediately. The parties should implement Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts and immediately and concurrently with the ceasefire, start negotiations with an aim to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

# 1992-2005

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Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sign the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, also known as Oslo Accord I.

The Oslo Accords  
The framework for the process included the following provisions:

- Withdrawal or redeployment of Israeli security forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip
- Immediate transfer of authority to the Palestinians over matters of education, health, social welfare, taxation, and tourism
- Commencement of a five-year transitional period for Palestinian self-governance, including negotiations on outstanding issues such as:
  - Jerusalem's status
  - Palestinian refugees
  - Israeli settlements
  - Security arrangements
  - Defined borders
  - Foreign relations
- Creation of a strong Palestinian police force
- Democratic elections for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

1993

SEP



Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin, US President Bill Clinton, PLO Leader Yasser Arafat

Armed with an automatic assault rifle, extremist settler Baruch Goldstein enters the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and opens fire at worshippers during the Holy month of Ramadan. 29 Palestinians are killed and 150 injured.

1994

FEB



The aftermath of the Ibrahimi Mosque Massacre



1995

Israel and the PLO sign the Palestinian-Israeli Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip also known as Oslo Accord II.



New York Times Article

1995

NOV



The Prime Minister of Israel Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated by Yigal Amir, an Israeli extremist who opposed the Oslo Accords and the handing over of control of parts of the West Bank to the Palestinians as a part of a landmark peace agreement.

1996

Palestinian general elections are held for the first time and Yasser Arafat is elected President.

US President Bill Clinton convenes a Middle East Peace Summit at Camp David in the USA.

Ariel Sharon sparks the 'Second Intifada' when he storms the al-Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem with hundreds of heavily armed riot police.

Operation Defensive Shield  
In response to the March 27th bombing at the Park Hotel in Netanya that killed 30 people, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon orders the army to invade the West Bank and reoccupy towns that are under Palestinian control under the Oslo Accords.



2000

JUL

2000

SEP



Ariel Sharon flanked by his security

The two sides failed to agree on some of the most contentious issues at Camp David, including borders, the right of return for Palestinian refugees and the fate of occupied Arab East Jerusalem.

2002

MAR

A total of 497 Palestinians are killed and 1447 injured by Israeli forces. 17000 Palestinians are left homeless after more than 2800 homes are damaged and 878 destroyed.

2005

AUG

Israel conducts its disengagement from Gaza which had been occupied since 1967. Until 2005, more than 9000 Israeli settlers were illegally residing in Gaza.

At the time the Oslo Accord was signed in 1993, there were just over 110,000 settlers living in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Today, the figure is more than 700,000. Settlements are seen as illegal under international law but Israel has always disputed that.

*"Oslo was the greatest idea Israel ever had. It let them continue the occupation without paying any of the costs."*  
Mustafa Barghouti - Palestinian National Initiative



# 2005-2023

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The Israeli navy storm the Mavi Marmara, the flagship of the Gaza Freedom Flotilla comprising of activists who had combined to deliver 10,000 tonnes of aid to Gaza. The raid ended with 9 activists killed, and dozens injured.

2010 MAY

"The Mission's investigation concluded that the comprehensive military operation launched by Israel against Gaza by air, land and sea under the name of Cast Lead has used excessive force and violence, which is an internationally illegal act. The comprehensive, direct and unprecedented military strikes launched by the Israeli forces far exceeded any military imperative and did not discriminate between civilian and military targets. These strikes — which targeted houses and densely populated civilian areas, including vital facilities such as hospitals — resulted in the killing of more than 1,400 Palestinians and injuring and crippling of thousands of others, mostly children, women and the elderly."

Goldstone Report  
General Assembly Debate | Verbatim Record

Operation Cast Lead  
Israel launches a massive 22 day military assault on the Gaza Strip. Over 1,400 Palestinians are killed and 82% of them are innocent civilians.

2008 DEC



ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT  
Gaza Strip - nowhere to go  
Israel's land, air and sea blockade has trapped more than two million people inside the Gaza Strip since 2007. No person of Gaza society is winning, has been left unharmed.

2007

Israel imposes an air, land and sea blockade on the Gaza Strip.



2009

The United Nations Security Council passes Resolution 1860 calling for a ceasefire in Gaza. The Human Rights Council creates the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict to investigate violations of international law. Their findings are issued in the "Goldstone Report".



Israel's use of white phosphorus during the 2008 Gaza War

2012 NOV

Operation Pillar of Defense

Israel launches an 8 day military operation against the Gaza Strip. 174 Palestinians are killed by Israel of whom 107 are civilians.



The Great March of Return

During weekly demonstrations until the end of 2019, thousands of Palestinians, gathered near the Israeli-installed Gaza perimeter fence demanding an end to Israel's blockade and the right to return for refugees. Israel killed 266 Palestinians in Gaza during the demonstrations.

2018



Israeli President Isaac Herzog with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Palestinians in Sheikh Jarrah, occupied East Jerusalem, protest against Israel's plan to forcibly evict them from their homes. Israeli forces also storm the Al-Aqsa Mosque attacking worshippers during the holy month of Ramadan. Israel attacks Gaza killing at least 260 Palestinians, including 39 women and 67 children.

2021 MAY



Al Jazeera Journalist Shireen Abu Akleh



2023

Operation Swords of Iron

Israel launches one of the most devastating military campaigns in recent history against Gaza following the Hamas attack on October 7th.

In January, Hamas are democratically elected after winning 74 of 132 seats in the Palestinian Legislative Elections.

2006 JAN

Operation Protective Edge

Israel launches a large-scale military assault on the Gaza Strip. More than 2,000 Palestinians are killed including more than 500 children. Over 10,000 Palestinians are injured.



Gilo, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank, separated by a wall from the Palestinian city of Bethlehem

2014 JUL

US President Donald Trump announces that the United States would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.



Ivanka Trump opening the US embassy in Jerusalem

2017 DEC

2018 MAY

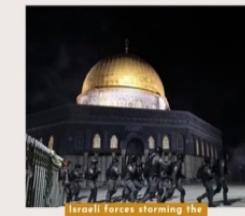
The United States moves its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.



Palestinian journalist Motaz Azaiza volunteering as an EMT during the Great March of Return Protests

2020 SEP

US President Donald Trump helps mediate Abraham Accords to normalize Israel's relations with some Arab States and proposes a Peace Plan.



Israeli Forces storming the Al-Aqsa Mosque complex

2022 MAY

Palestinian - American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh is killed by Israeli forces while reporting on an Israeli raid in the West Bank city of Jenin.

United Nations Security Council adopts Resolution 2334, stating that Israel's settlement activity constitutes a "flagrant violation" of international law and has "no legal validity".



At least 18,000 homes in Gaza were destroyed during Israel's 50-day military operation



Trump presented his decision as the recognition of "the obvious" and "the right thing to do."

The human toll of Israel's war on Gaza

- Gaza
- At least 31,341 Palestinians killed including at least 12,300 children
- Over 73,134 people injured
- 1.9 million people displaced
- Over 8,000 people missing under the rubble
- West Bank
- More than 300 Palestinians killed

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