



2023
Al-Muammar Hospital

1948

Al-Ramla

Israeli officers entered the city of Ramla and put its residents between two options: either evacuate the city or accept collective imprisonment. This dirty trick allowed the Zionists to kill a large number of city residents. Furthermore, the Zionists threw the bodies of the victims of the Ramla massacre onto the Ramla-Lod highway. The scope of the Zionists' massacre in this city was such that only 25 families remained alive.

1948

Acre

Zionist occupiers took control of the Acre region and later gathered all residents in one place, where they executed 14 young individuals.

1948

Al-Hula

Israeli forces of the operational team Karmeli affiliated with the occupation army of Al-Quds, occupied the village and then gathered 70 Palestinians who had not left the village, and shot them all.

1948

Acre

The Arab Al-Mawasi tribe is a Palestinian Arab tribe scattered across all regions of the Acre, Tiberias, and Safed provinces. The Israeli occupiers arrested 16 members of the aforementioned tribe on charges of collaborating with the Salvation Army and then executed them.

1948

Haifa

A military unit affiliated with the Etzel terrorist organization examined the Palestinian refugee caravan residing in the village of Umm al-Shawf and discovered a camera and a gun. Following this, the Zionists randomly selected and executed seven young Palestinians.

1948

Safed

Zionist terrorist groups entered the village, selected 52 men and lined them up for shooting, resulting in the killing of 10. Palestinian women implored the Zionist groups to spare them, but the Zionists did not pay attention and committed three cases of sexual assault, killing four young girls.

1948

Yaffa

Haganah members carried out an armed attack in the Abu Kabir neighborhood of Yaffa, destroying several houses. They also targeted and killed some of the residents who had evacuated their homes to save their lives.

1948

Deir Yassin

On the morning of Friday, April 9, 1948, Zionist members of the two terrorist groups Irgun and Stern attacked Deir Yassin, six kilometers west of Al-Quds, and committed a mass murder of its inhabitants, including the elderly, young, women, men, and children.

1948

Jenin

Haganah terrorists attacked the village of Al-Lajjun, killing thirteen of its residents.

1948

Tiberias

Terrorist groups destroyed one of the buildings in the city of Tiberias, which resulted in the death of 14 residents.

1948

Naser al-Din Village

Irgun and Stern members sent their forces dressed in Arab attire to Naser al-Din, seven kilometers southwest of Tiberias. After entering the village, Zionists targeted its residents and killed 50 Palestinians. It is worth noting that the total population of Naser al-Din Village at that time was 90 people.

1948

Haifa

Israelis attacked the city of Haifa in the middle of the night, occupying some houses, streets, and public facilities. They killed 50 Arab citizens and injured 200 more. Taken by surprise, Haifa residents directed their women and children towards the port of Acre. As women and children fled towards the port, the Zionists attacked them, killing 100 and injuring 200 others.

1948

Ain al-Zaytun

Netiva Ben-Yehuda, a Jewish woman writer, in her book 'Beyond the Scarred Faces', talks about the massacre of Ain al-Zaytun: "In the third or fourth week of May 1948, about 70 tied-up Palestinian prisoners were executed."

1948

Safed

Haganah terrorists killed about 70 young residents of Safed.

1948

Abu Shusha al-Ramla Village

Zionist soldiers from the Givati brigade surrounded the village from different directions, fired at the village houses, and used mortar bombs. Afterward, they entered the village and once again engaged in direct shooting. During this criminal act, 60 residents lost their lives.

1948

Gaza

A military unit of the occupation regime's army, equipped with tanks, raided the village of Beit Daras. The occupiers initially completely surrounded the village to prevent any assistance, and later subjected the village to heavy artillery and mortar fire. The villagers realized the dire circumstances they were facing and decided to defend their homes at any cost. Therefore, they asked their women, children, and elderly to leave the village. In this process, 260 innocent Palestinian civilians lost their lives.

1948

Al-Tantura

Theodor Katz, a Zionist, wrote in a thesis submitted to the University of Haifa to obtain his master's degree, stating: "What happened in Tantura was, in fact, a mass murder." Katz notes that Tantura was occupied by the forces of platoon 33 affiliated with the Alexandroni units, and the date of this occupation goes back to May 22 and 23, 1948. When Tantura fell into the hands of the Israeli army, soldiers pursued the inhabitants for several hours, and later, they opened fire on the people of this area. Later, a parking lot was built on the mass grave of the attacks' 200 victims.

1948

Hebron

A unit of terrorists from the Lehi organization, led by Moshe Dayan, raided the village of Al-Dawayima, conducting house searches and shooting at the residents. They killed some families entirely. During the Dawayima massacre, 200 Palestinian men, women, and children were killed.

1953

Qibya Massacre

Israeli military units led by Ariel Sharon besieged the Qibya Village. At the time of the massacre, there were 200 residents in the village, and the attacking Israeli soldiers numbered 600. Initially, the Israeli army bombarded the village with artillery. Then the occupiers attacked the village, resulting in the destruction of 56 houses, a mosque, a school, and the only water tank in the village. Moreover, 67 Palestinians were killed and hundreds wounded.

1956

Kafr Qasim Massacre

The occupying Israeli army, along with a group of armed Israeli settlers, launched an attack on the village of Kafr Qasim, located in the Tulkarm Province. In the course of this attack, 49 Palestinian non-combatants were killed.

1956

Khan Yunis Massacre

The Israeli army attacked the Khan Yunis refugee camp in southern Gaza, killing more than 250 Palestinians.

1982

Sabra and Shatila

Sabra and Shatila camps were two of the 12 camps housing Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon. From September 16-18, 1982, the illegitimate regime carried out a massacre in these camps, with the death toll reported to be more than 2,000, with some sources estimating the number of victims to be 5,000. This crime was committed by Israeli soldiers under the command of Ariel Sharon, the then defence minister of the Zionist regime, and the Phalanges in Lebanon. Most of the victims were women, children, and the elderly.

1990

Al-Aqsa Mosque Massacre

On this day, before the noon prayer, a group of extremist Jews called the Temple Mount Faithful intended to place a stone as one of the pillars of their false and mythical temple inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The residents of Al-Quds prevented their entry. The extremist Jews, led by Gershon Salomon, the leader of the Temple Mount Faithful, clashed with about 5,000 Palestinians who intended to pray in the mosque. Israeli soldiers arrived at the scene and entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque to defile it with the blood of unarmed and innocent Muslim worshippers. As a result of this attack, 150 individuals were injured, and 270 others were detained.

1996

Qana Massacre

This massacre occurred on April 18, 1996 when Israeli occupying forces deliberately targeted the UN-affiliated compound after 800 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians had taken refuge there, fleeing from Israeli attacks in the region. Out of them, 110 were killed, including women and children.



2002
Jenin Camp Massacre

2002

Jenin Camp Massacre

The Israeli occupying army launched a massive military operation in Palestinian areas on March 29, 2002, during which they occupied several cities, villages, and Palestinian refugee camps. After a two-week siege of the Jenin Camp and intense fighting between Palestinian resistance forces and the Israeli occupying forces under the command of Shaul Mofaz, these forces entered the camp with their tanks and conducted a widespread assault after resistance forces ran out of ammunition. Following the occupation of the camp, many Palestinian youths were executed by the Zionists. Then Israeli tanks entered the camp and destroyed Palestinian homes. As a result of this horrific crime, more than 200 helpless residents of the Jenin were killed. However, the exact number of martyrs buried in mass graves is still unknown.

2023

Al-Muammar Hospital

More than 1,000 people were either killed or wounded after Israeli fighter jets pounded Al-Muammar Hospital.