



I Love Palestine



Puzzles, Stories, Comics, and Much More!



ISSUE
3

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DEAR PARENTS,

The I Love Palestine team considers every issue it produces to be special in its own way; however, this one is extremely special. This issue of I Love Palestine is dedicated to every Palestinian who has been killed or displaced for the sake of the Holy Land. The Nakba is a tragic event in our history as Muslims. It marks the massacre, exile, and destruction of Palestinian homes, villages, and cities with the marked birth of the state Israel at the expense of Palestinians who were forced to leave the land of their ancestors or die. We can never plan for our future if we do not confront, comprehend, and come to terms with our past regardless of how tragic it is. This is a heavy topic that we packaged in an age appropriate way to provide our young audience with some of the facts surrounding this turning point in Palestinian history. This issue also aims to correct the misunderstanding that the conflict in Palestine began in 1948 with the Nakba; our children need to know that 1948 was the boiling point for many preceding historic events; so much tragedy. We hope that this will open the doors to rich discussions around the topic in homes and classrooms that will work to deepen the understanding.

The Key To My Grandfather's House

My grandfather holds the key to his house very near and dear to his heart.

In every family gathering he reminds us of the massacre of Dier Yassin and of our right to return.

He describes the scene of having to cross his young brother's body during the bloody massacre of 1948.

He remembers the cries of the olive trees being pulled heartlessly from their roots out of the ground.

He remembers the shrieks of mothers as their children were being pulled from their mothers arms.

He remembers the images of his sisters fighting alongside his brothers to protect the honor of the land.

He vividly sees the stretches of fields surrounding his home that he and his father tended to with love.

He vividly smells the lemon trees; the citrus permeated the air.

**HE TALKS ABOUT FEELINGS OF FREEDOM,
OF SAFETY, OF STABILITY AND OF LOVE: LOVE FOR THE LAND, LOVE OF FAMILY.**

*My grandfather holds
the key to his house*

*very near and dear
to his heart.*

**HE LIVES AND BREATHES THE AIR OF PALESTINE,
THE HOLY LAND, THE LAND OF MUSA AND ISSA (PBUT).**

He dreams about a time when he can relive those experiences.

He dreams about a time when his people can enter their homes and he can use

his keys to open his home as Palestine is opened for its native people, its rightful owners.

He dreams of a time when he can make the stories he told his grandchildren actual experiences.

My grandfather holds the key to his house very near and dear to his heart.

ReturnWhere?

For twelve year old Tahreer, the Palestinian occupation has been something that was simply a part of her lifestyle and circumstances, like a dark cloud that hung over her from the day she was born. However, Tahreer knew that her home had not always been this way. Her Sido Samid lived with her family, but he often stayed in his room. He rarely spoke and his eyes were always filled with sadness. On rare occasions during dinner, her grandfather would look at my younger brother and I, and say to my mother, "Wafah, they should know about their history".

To that, her mother always replied: "they're still too young Baba, it's too much for them to handle".

"How do we expect to return if they don't know their history?" Sido Samid would always ask.

Tahreer, however, was interested in the story. Whenever her Sido Samid fell asleep, she would tip-toe into his room and examine the items he left on his shelves and in his drawers. There wasn't much he owned, but whatever he had he took great care of and would sometimes hold with tears in his eyes. A few black and white photos, a beautiful gold bracelet, a few letters, a cane leaning against the wall, a Hatta scarf he often wrapped around his head or neck, and a large metal key he hung on his door was all Sido Samid owned.

One day, Tahreer decided to ask Sido Samid about the items he cared about so much.

"Sido", Tahreer asked, "can you tell me a story?"

"About what my sweet Tahreer?" he asked.

"I want to know about your history Sido, our history. I want to know why your eyes water when you look at the things in your room and who those people in the photos are. **You always say we shall return, but return where?**"

Sido Samid took Tahreer's hand and guided her to his room. He gathered the items from around the room and placed them in a small table beside his chair.

"The year was 1948, I was thirteen years old. I was a tall, strapping boy who loved the outdoors and enjoyed helping my father in the fields in our village, Deir Yassin. What seemed like a regular day, quickly became the worst day of his life. At around two in the morning my uncle Saleem ran into the house and woke up every person in the house and told us that we had to gather what we needed and run to a nearby village. I carried my little sister who was still half asleep and my little bag filled with a few photos and letters. On my way out I stuffed a loaf of bread in my bag, not knowing how long we would be gone. My father ran up to me and kissed my sister and I on our foreheads.

'Be strong my boy, take care of everyone', he whispered in my ear before running back out into the chaos. I never thought that would have been the last time I would see him. I ran out into the street with my sister on my back, I knocked on the doors of a few of my neighbors' and friends' houses to make sure they were awake and preparing to escape. I heard the gunshots and shouts of approaching army men. I ran faster and faster into crowds of dozens and dozens of my villagers. Most were crying. Children who were separated from their parents wailed and I tried to gather them together and lead them in our direction. I looked behind me and saw my mother crying, my uncle Saleem carrying my grandfather on his back, his wife and son holding hands. I saw my cousin Safa trailing slowly behind them with her baby brother in her arms, both wailing hysterically.'

"What happened to their parents Sido Samid? And your father?" Tahreer asked.

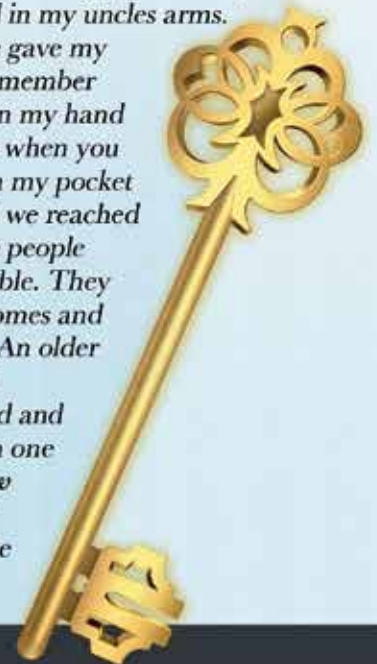
"They were gone, Tahreer, all of them. My father, my friends, my classmates, my aunts and uncles. Stolen from all of us. I looked around me and saw broken people Tahreer, I saw people who had their entire lives, everything they ever cared about stolen from them within seconds".

Tahreer put her arm around her sobbing grandfather, shocked at how much she didn't know.

"What did you all do Sido?" she asked.

"We walked for miles. Some villages, too afraid for their own safety and well being, refused to help us, leaving us lonely and in need. My grandfather, too hungry and frail, died in my uncles arms.

Before he passed away he gave my this key to our home. I remember him smiling as he put it in my hand and said, 'you'll need this when you all get back'. I tucked it in my pocket and carried his cane until we reached the village of Silwan. The people were friendly and hospitable. They welcomed us into their homes and fed us and comforted us. An older man approached me and replaced my Hatta, ripped and dirty from the chaos, with one of his own. **'Here's a new Hatta for such a brave young man'** he said as he put it around my neck".



"Is this the same Hatta?" Tahreer asked, pointing to the scarf around Sido Samid's neck.

"Yes it is Tahreer, and when I wear it, I remember the kindness of the people of Silwan".

"Where did you all go? Did you have to stay in their houses forever?" Tahreer asked.

"No, my dear Tahreer. More and more villages were raided, some bigger than Deir Yassin. More and more refugees came into the village and we had to make tents and camps with what we had. So many people became sick, and with no medicine, many more died Tahreer, including my mother. She gave me this gold bracelet and told me to give it to someone I loved. I think she'd be happy if I gave it to you Tahreer" Sido Samid said as his fragile hands put it on Tahreer's wrist.

"Thank you Sido! It's beautiful!" she cried with joy.

Sido Samid spent the next few minutes showing Tahreer the old photos, telling about good times and bad times, and telling her about the people in the photos. He showed her photos of his wedding day years later and photos of him and classmates only weeks before that terrible day.

"Thank you for telling me all of this Sido", Tahreer said as she hugged her grandfather.

"Thank you for listening my darling Tahreer. Young people like you give me hope".

Tahreer kissed Sido Samir's forehead and turned to leave.

"Take the key off the door on your way out", he said, "keep it with you, you'll need it for when you return".

Tahreer smiled and took the key. She knew where she was returning this time.



Palestinian Recipe for Sahlab

You're
the
Chef

INGREDIENTS:

- 1 1/2 tablespoons of Sahlab powder or 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 4 cups of milk
- 3 tablespoons of sugar
- 2 teaspoons of rose or orange-blossom water (optional)
- 2 tablespoons of finely chopped pistachios
- Ground cinnamon

DIRECTIONS:

1. Mix the Sahlab powder or cornstarch with a few tablespoons of milk.
 2. Put the remaining milk on the stove and allow it to boil.
 3. Pour in the starch mixture, stirring forcefully, so that lumps do not form.
 4. Cook over very low heat, stirring continuously, until the milk thickens (about 10 minutes).
 5. Then stir in the sugar and the rose water or orange blossom water, if you so desire.
- Serve in cups with the chopped pistachios and cinnamon as a decoration.

EXTRAS:

Don't forget to wash our hands before you begin!
Do not do this without adult supervision!
Enjoy!

FUN FACTS

- Sahlab is famous in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Turkey.
- Israelis claim that "sahlab" is an Israeli recipe.

This is just one example of the different ways Israel is trying to strip Palestinians from their culture. It is another tactic of occupation; take their land, their identity and their culture and they will eventually feel displaced. From this, we learn that holding onto to Palestinian culture is very important. Israelis attempt to claim hummus, falafel, sahlab as Israeli dishes annexing them from Palestine.

Palestine in Islam

In 637, the Byzantines were in control of Jerusalem. Patriarch Sophronius was the leader of the government and the Christian church. Many Muslim armies were surrounding Jerusalem but Sophronius did not want to give it up until Omar bin Al-Khattab came in person.

Omar bin Al-Khateeb left Madinah and headed toward Jerusalem accompanied by his servant and just one donkey. Omar and his servant took turns riding the donkey to Jerusalem. When Omar bin Al-Khattab arrived at Jerusalem, he was given a tour of the city which included the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. When the time for prayer came, the priest invited Omar to pray inside the church, but Omar refused.

He insisted that if he prayed there, later Muslims might use it as an excuse to convert the church into a mosque, thereby taking away Christian ownership of one of its holiest sites. Instead, Omar prayed outside the church, where a mosque (called Masjid Umar – the Mosque of Umar) was later built.

THIS TEACHES THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING AND HONORING OTHER RELIGIONS. ONE OF THE GREATEST COMPANIONS OF THE PROPHET (S), SO HE SERVES AS OUR EXAMPLE, AS MUSLIMS.



PAY IT FORWARD

Many people see misfortune and hope it doesn't occur to them. The heroes of I Love Palestine are those who could not watch without getting involved and doing whatever was in their power and capacity to help those less fortunate. Find a way to help someone who has been hit with misfortune in your community or abroad. Send us a summary and pictures of what you were able to accomplish. No project is too big or too small. You can complete this with a group or individually. The school with the most effective project will win a prize for their school.

CONTEST

A Palestinian child began this squiggle on the Apartheid wall. Can you complete the squiggle to make a picture that is representative of the Palestinian struggle; namely the Nakba.

THINK TANK

EXILED PEOPLE

DID YOU EVER NOTICE THAT HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF?
THINK ABOUT IT. LOOK AT ALL THE EXAMPLES IN HISTORY OF PEOPLE WHO WERE EXILED OUT OF THEIR HOMES AND OUT OF THEIR NATIVE LANDS FOR ONE PURPOSE OR ANOTHER. ETHNIC CLEANSING IS AN ATTEMPT TO GET RID OF MEMBERS OF AN UNWANTED ETHNIC GROUP IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF PEOPLE WITH THE SAME ETHNICAL BACKGROUND. PEOPLE ARE DEPORTED, DISPLACED, OR KILLED IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Examples of Historic Exoduses:

The Native Americans in 1492

When Christopher Columbus first traveled to the Caribbean in 1492, historians estimate that there were approximately ten million Natives Americans living in U.S. territory. By 1900, the number was less than 300,000 people.

Numerous atrocities against Native Americans took place at the hands of European explorers in multiple forms. Entire populations of Native Americans were destroyed at the hands of the settlers. In order to justify their actions, settlers claimed that the Native Americans were 'savages' and that they were not hospitable and accepting of them. History tells a very different story.

Syria

Inspired by the uprisings across the Arab world, a group of schoolboys sprayed the words "the people want to topple the regime," unto a run-down wall in the city of Daraa in 2011. As a result, fifteen boys between the ages of 10-15 years old were detained and tortured by government officials. This was the tipping point that led to the Syrian Revolution in which millions across Syria took to the streets to protest its corrupt regime. Seeing a threat to his power, President Bashar Al-Assad eventually allowed the revolution to turn into a massacre, killing anyone who expressed dissent. Now, more than four years later, Syrians are facing a crisis as millions have fled their homes and those that remain in Syria face extreme poverty and danger. Currently, there are four million Syrian

Bosnia-Herzegovina

In March 1992 in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina there was a conflict between the three main ethnic groups, the Serbs, Croats, and Muslims. This resulted in a genocide committed by the Serbs against the Muslims in Bosnia. The region was composed of ethnic and religious groups that had been historical rivals, even bitter enemies, including the Serbs who are Orthodox Christians, Croats who are Catholics and ethnic Albanians who are Muslims. Bosnian Muslims were hopelessly outgunned. As the Serbs gained ground, they used methods to kill Muslims including mass shootings, forced exodus of entire towns, and imprisonment in concentration camps for men and boys. The Serbs also terrorized Muslim families into fleeing their villages. The actions of the Serbs were labeled as 'ethnic cleansing,' a name which quickly took hold among the international media.

Over 200,000 Muslim civilians had been murdered. More than 20,000 were missing and feared dead. 2,000,000 had become refugees.

refugees in five primary neighboring countries: Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt. Given the instability of these countries, Syrians have not been given adequate resources and as a result, countless men, women, and children alike have died. President Bashar Al-Assad has remained mute on the issue and has not taken responsibility for his regime's actions. Onslaughts continue everyday against innocent civilians. Still, the problem has grown worse as various factions fight for control over cities in Syria. Most threatening to Syria's survival and inhabitants is the terrorist group, ISIS. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights claims that ISIS has grown to hold nearly fifty percent of Syria, including the cities of Raqqa and Palmyra.

Palestine

The rhetoric that is often used in the West and to legitimize the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians is "a land without a people for a people without a land". However, Palestinian roots can be traced to civilizations that lived in the region 50,000 years ago. Palestinians always welcomed Jews to the Holy Land and lived with them peacefully as they did with their Christian neighbors. Palestinians embodied Islamic teachings and followed in the footsteps of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) sharing the sacred land with whoever wished to live there peacefully. They did not foresee the political plans that were taking place beneath the surface to take the land, get rid of its native people, and claim it as a Jewish homeland leaving no place and no rights for the Palestinians. Ethnic cleansing and colonization was in full force when entire populations of people were violently moved to make room for Jewish families, when the names of cities, villages and streets were changed to Hebrew names, when the primary language used was changed from Arabic to Hebrew, and when the physical form of the land was being changed and modified; from the uprooting of olive trees to the planting of foreign plants unknown to the land and its native people- the Palestinians.

Palestinians have been stripped of their livelihood and despite the constant threat on their lives every day; they refuse to live in fear. They hold on to their fond memories of Palestine as it was and know that it will evolve from a hope into a reality one day.



DID YOU KNOW?

• ETHNIC CLEANSING CAN ALSO INCLUDE THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL REMNANTS OF AN ETHNIC GROUP FROM A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA INCLUDING MONUMENTS, CEMETERIES, AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

• PART OF ETHNIC CLEANSING IS TO PHYSICALLY CHANGE THE LAND IN QUESTION. IN PALESTINE THIS WAS DONE BY THE UPROOTING OF OLIVE TREES AND REPLACING THEM WITH FOREIGN PLANTS. IT WAS ALSO DONE WHEN ALL OF THE ARABIC NAMES OF CITIES AND STREETS WERE CHANGED TO HEBREW NAMES.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF EXILE YOU CAN READ ABOUT:
• THE CHECHEN PEOPLE FROM RUSSIA IN THE EARLY 90'S
• THE DARFUR REGION OF SUDAN
• RWANDA

KEY WORDS

- Exile
- Ethnic Cleansing
- Colonialism
- Imperialism
- Deportation
- Rivals

READ&DISCUSS

What historic facts can be presented to argue against the commonly used rhetoric that Palestine was a "land without a people"?

Multiple UN Resolutions have been violated through the establishment of Israel and the exile of native Palestinians. Present facts that prove these violations.

Research examples of another exiled people. Compare and contrast to the exiled Palestinians.



Salam's Diary

Dear Diary,

On May 14, 1948, Israel declared itself an independent state on Palestinian territory. Villages like Deir Yasin, and entire cities like were completely depopulated. Many of our own people believe that the nakba, catastrophe, started on this day. However, the reality is that one third of the Palestinian population had been ethnically cleansed before the British colonizers left in 1948. By the end of 1948, 750,000 Palestinians were forced into approximately 59 refugee camps set for them by the United Nations. Many of the Palestinians in these refugee camps would know no other homes and would die there.

By the end of this ordeal 531 Palestinian villages were violently depopulated and destroyed. There are thirty three documented massacres leading up to approximately 13,000 deaths of mostly defenseless Palestinians. There are approximately 4.5 million registered Palestinian refugees in the world. This is statistically the longest and largest refugee population in the world.

Although these numbers and facts are very dark and saddening, during this time, Palestinian brotherhood was evident in villages untouched by war where some refugees went for help. Palestinians helped the victims of displacement by taking them into their homes and extending what they had to their brothers and sisters.

I also know that many of the refugees who now live in other countries. They have children and grandchildren who are citizens of those other countries around the world have not forgotten Palestine and will not let their children or grandchildren forget it either. Despite the fact that it has been 67 years, I want the world to know that we will never forget and that I know in my heart that one day we will leave in a free Palestine just as our grandparents did in their childhood!

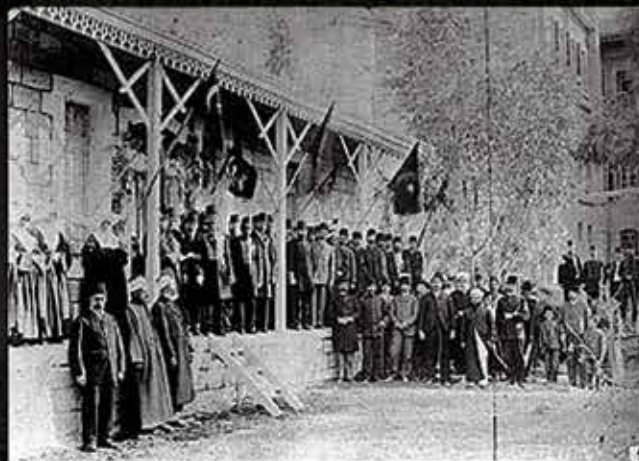
Salam

Walking in the Streets of... Deir Yassin

Deir Yassin is a village 3 miles west of Jerusalem. Before the occupation and ethnic cleansing of Deir Yassin, it was home to 750 Palestinians. Many of the Palestinians of Deir Yassin were stone cutters.

The beautiful homes in Deir Yassin were made of limestone. There were 144 houses in Deir Yassin before the ethnic cleansing.

Deir Yassin had two schools: one was a boy's elementary school, which was founded in 1943, and the second school was a girl's elementary school founded in 1946. Deir Yassin had an abundance of carob, almond, and olive trees.



Deir Yassin was a very close knit village, everyone knew everyone.




**ON
APRIL 9TH, 1948,
EVERYTHING ABOUT
DEIR YASSIN
CHANGED
FOREVER**



*After more than sixty six years
Palestinians still remember the massacre of Deir Yassin*

Key words:
Zionist • Illegally • Ruthlessly

The attack began in the early morning when the Zionist Irgun and Stern occupied the village, killing women, men, and children. More than 200 villagers were ruthlessly murdered by the Zionist groups, Irgun and Stern Gang and the rest of population was forced out of the village.



Many of the houses and buildings in Deir Yassin still stand and now have been incorporated illegally into an Israeli hospital or illegal Israeli settlements. The massacre and depopulation of Deir Yassin is very symbolic of the Nakba because it was a few weeks before the end of the British Mandate.



Many of those who were forced out of their homes sought refuge in neighboring villages, Jordan, Lebanon, or other countries.

*It will Never
be Forgotten.*

HIDDEN PICTURES

"IN THE MARKET"

IN THIS BIG PICTURE FIND THE
BROOCH, SOAP, WRIST BAND, APRON, COIN, ZAAATAR PLANT, AMP LOGO, FANOOSE.



WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A JOURNALIST

A JOURNALIST IS A PERSON WHO WRITES FOR NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES OR PREPARES NEWS TO BE BROADCAST ON RADIO OR TELEVISION. TO BE A JOURNALIST IS NOT JUST A PROFESSION OR A JOB. RATHER BEING A JOURNALIST IS CARRYING A MESSAGE IN YOUR HEART AND MIND THAT YOU PRESENT HONESTLY, FAIRLY, FREELY, MERCIFULLY, AND JUSTLY. BEING A JOURNALIST MEANS YOU ARE ENTRUSTED WITH A MESSAGE THAT COULD POTENTIALLY/POSSIBLY CHANGE THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE THAT ARE WATCHING OR LISTENING TO YOU ON THE NEWS. JOURNALISTS ARE PASSIONATE AND MOTIVATED TO SPREAD THE TRUTH BECAUSE MANY JOURNALISTS RISK THEIR OWN LIVES TO REPORT THE NEWS IN DANGEROUS AREAS AND TO SEARCH FOR FACTS.

A JOURNALIST ALSO MUST BE LOGICAL AND AWARE OF THE POLITICAL CLIMATE AROUND THEM SO THE NEWS THEY SHARE IS TRUE AND NOT DISTORTED TO PROMOTE A SPECIFIC IDEA OR VARYING AGENDAS.

FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE ARE THE KEYS TO BEING A GOOD JOURNALIST.

IF SOMEONE DOES NOT HAVE A SENSE OF JUSTICE OR FAIRNESS IT BECOMES EASY TO BE INFLUENCED BY THEIR OWN PERSONAL BELIEFS AND VIEWS. SOMETIMES THESE PERSONAL VIEWS AND BELIEFS MAY NOT BE AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION OF THE TRUTH AND REALITY.

JOURNALISTS SHOULD HAVE SOME MERCY AND COMPASSION BECAUSE IF THEY DO NOT HAVE A SENSE OF EITHER THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RELATE AND SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NEWS THEY PRESENT. THIS LACK OF MERCY AND COMPASSION WILL MAKE IT HARD TO CHANGE THE WORLD AND BETTER THE SITUATION OF PEOPLES' SUFFERING. JOURNALISM IS A BIG RESPONSIBILITY, AND TO BE A SUCCESSFUL JOURNALIST ONE MUST FOLLOW A CODE OF ETHICS THAT DOES NOT DEVIATE FROM LOGIC AND JUSTICE.



BROOCH



WRIST BAND



SOAP



APRON

COIN



ZAATAR PLANT



AMP

AMP LOGO



FANOOSE

GETTING TO KNOW OUR HEROES



HIND AL-HUSSEINI ALSO KNOWN AS MAMA HIND WAS 32 YEARS OLD WHEN SHE CAME ACROSS A GROUP OF 55 CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER CHURCH IN JERUSALEM IN APRIL 1948. THESE 55 CHILDREN HAD BEEN ORPHANED BY THE HORRIFIC DEIR YASSIN MASSACRE BY MEMBERS OF THE TERROR GROUPS, IRGUN AND STERN GANG.

Hind rescued the children. She rented two rooms nearby and brought the children in. She spent time with them everyday, brought them food, and took very good care of them. The route to the two rooms that Mama Hind rented out for the children was treacherous because Palestine was under attack and Jerusalem was no exception. Hind decided that it was safer to move the children closer to her to the Convent of Saint Francis on Jabal Sahyoun. Coincidentally, a few days later, the rooms that the children had been staying in were bombed. Had Hind not removed the children from them, they would have been killed.

When the fighting subsided and a cease-fire agreement was signed, Hind brought all 55 children to her own family home. She renamed her family's home to Dar Al-Tifl Al-Arabi, which means Arab Children's Home. This house became an orphanage for the surviving children.



HIND THUS CREATED THE DAR AL-TIFL FOUNDATION. THIS FOUNDATION RAISES MONEY FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD TO HELP MORE AND MORE CHILDREN. THE YEARS AFTER 1948, THE ORPHANAGE HOUSED CHILDREN FROM CITIES ALL OVER PALESTINE.



CITIES SUCH AS

- YAFFA
- AL-KHALIL
- QALQILYA
- BEITUNIA
- GAZA & RAMLA

HIND AL-HUSSEINI

HIND STRONGLY BELIEVED THAT WOMEN HAD A RIGHT TO "PROPER EDUCATION," SHE FOUNDED THE HIND AL-HUSSEINI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN 1982 AS A BRANCH OF AL QUDS (JERUSALEM) UNIVERSITY.

IN 1995, DAR AL-TIFL HAD 300 ORPHANS. THIS NUMBER BECAME HALF AFTER ISRAEL CLOSED THE BORDERS IN THE GAZA STRIP AND MANY OF THE ORPHANS FROM THERE HAD TO RETURN. TODAY, THE SCHOOL HAS 2,000 STUDENTS WHO ATTEND PRESCHOOL TO 12TH GRADES THERE, INCLUDING BOARDING STUDENTS. DAR AL-TIFL HAS ALSO EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A MUSEUM AND A CULTURAL CENTER.



Mama Hind dedicated her life to orphans until her death, even adopting several children who were left at the door of the school as babies. Also, two girls were brought to Dar Al-Tifl by a Jewish woman, who said they had not been accepted in any schools. Hind took them in and they attended the school.

Indeed, Hind's great deeds did not go unnoticed. She was awarded the Jordan Globe Medallion for social work in 1983 and the Jordan Globe Medallion for education in 1985. Hind also received the First Degree Medallion from the German government in 1989, five years before she passed away.



HIND AL-HUSSEINI'S LEGACY IS MEASURED BY THE YOUNG LIVES SHE SAVED THAT FATEFUL DAY IN APRIL AND THE YOUNG LIVES SHE HAS TOUCHED IN THE YEARS SINCE.

EARLY 1900s

Britain offers Zionists the country of Uganda on the African continent as a Jewish homeland.

NOV. 2, 1917

Britain issued the Balfour Declaration, calling for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

LATE 1800s

Political and ideological Zionism movement was founded in Eastern and Central Europe.

1917

At the time of the Balfour Declaration, 600,000 Palestinians and 55,000 Jews lived peacefully in Palestine.

1918

Britain occupies Palestine after the end of World War I.

NAKBA TIMELINE

APRIL 9, 1948

Members of two Jewish terrorist groups – the Irgun and the Stern Gang – conduct the massacre of the small village of Deir Yassin.

SEPT. 22, 1947

U.S. State Dept. and the U.S. Foreign Service is against the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, saying the solution was “not workable and would lead to untold troubles in the future.

MARCH 19, 1948

U.S. President Harry Truman denounced the partition.

1920

The British Mandate of Palestine, created by the League of Nations, begins.

NOV. 29, 1947

United Nations approves a Palestine partition plan. A Jewish State covering 54% of Mandatory Palestine, An Arab State covering 44% of Mandatory Palestine, excluding Jerusalem.

MAY 15, 1948

The British Mandate ends; Britain leaves Palestine. Nakba, aka the Catastrophe, begins and continues.



BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW



The Nakba did not occur suddenly. Calls for a national homeland for the Jews began in the late 1800s, with the rise of political Zionism.

During the Nakba, Jewish militias and terrorist groups forced 750,000 – more than half the Palestinian population — into exile and permanent refugee status.

531 Palestinian villages were completely destroyed or depopulated

Palestinian refugees that were forced out of their villages wound up in neighboring villages and countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

The Nakba was not a one-time occurrence. The Nakba continues today as a result of Israeli occupation policies that are intent on forcing Palestinians to leave Palestine.

May 15, 1948, is known worldwide as day the state of Israel was created. But that date is commemorated by the Palestinians as the beginning of al-Nakba, or "the Catastrophe," the beginning of the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians from their homeland.

NAKBA:

depopulation of people and ethnic cleansing.

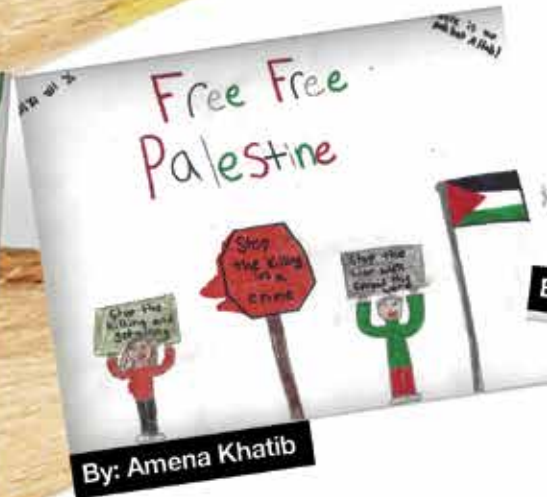
- If that is the definition of Nakba – it started way before 1948

YOUR LOVE FOR PALESTINE

READER ENTRIES



By: Bisharo

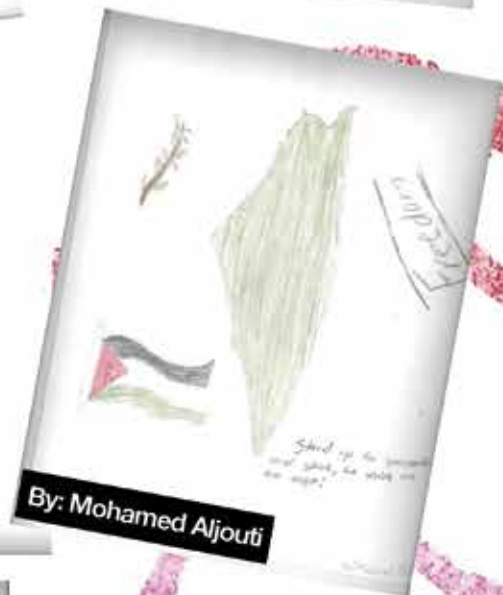


By: Amena Khatib



By: Amina Andelija

By: Omer Keles



By: Mohamed Aljouti



By: Shady



By: Salwa



By: Nadine



WORD SEARCH

N T P R E E R H A T D S E M Z Y O D R D
A U K L H S X E M I F E L E G Y K T H E
X M V I H L M C S J D G I A F G Q L U P
F U C U M S H L Y P R I X E V C Z K C O
W A L X C P O P A N M C E B G I B G W R
O F Y W V C E A U M Q B Y N U U R K K T
W E M T A M Q R N Q X I I V W D J W M A
F P Y T I Z S S I S U S P N J V T L P T
K J E V W P G E H A N E C A U T A G G I
G D C C O L O N I A L I S M J T R W V O
P S Y K V L U B E J U I C H T Q G B O N
K K L D Z D F L E W S A S A F N N M T P
O W D Z T E C T T Z G J H M Q T I S H T
N O P F A C S I U F K T K B Z W U X T T
P J G C I P O J Z I M I A T X H R G C R
V A E N L R L O V P Y N B U X H T O C I
D J H B M R U X A C V J J I O Y J D Y Q
V T N Y N A U S T W P H B A K M Y G B S
E U H S R M Z P B E F G A U K B B W T E
E A B L Z A A X B Q T A W C Z Y S C V D

LOOK FOR

Colonialism-

The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically

Deportation-

To expel from a country

Dislocated-

Move from its original and proper place or position

Ethnic Cleansing-

The mass expulsion or killing of members of an unwanted ethnic or religious group in a society

Exile-

The state of being barred from one's native country

Hatta-

The Arabic word for the traditional Palestinian white and black neck and head scarf

Imperialism-

A policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force

Rivals-

A person or thing competing with another for the same objective or for superiority in the same field of activity

Tahreer-

The Arabic word for "freedom"

