

The Nakba Day of "Israel" يوم نكبة إسرائيل

لعله أسوأ أيام التاريخ العربي الحديث ، فكيان الاحتلال "الإسرائيلي" يحتفل في 15 مايو من كل عام بما يسمونه "يوم الاستقلال"، والإشارة بالطبع إلى يوم النكبة الفلسطينية في 15 مايو 1948 ، وكأن المعاني انقلبت على أعقابها، وصار الاحتلال هو عينه الاستقلال (!)، والأعجب أنهم يصورون للناس ، أنهم كانوا هنا قبل عشرات القرون، وأنهم أقاموا في الزمن السحيق ممالك بادت، وكأن الممالك المندثرة تبتعث من القبور، وقد قامت في فلسطين وإلى شرقها عشرات الممالك، لكن اتصال الوجود السكاني والحضارى كان للعرب بامتياز، من عهد "اليبوسيين" و"الكنعانيين" إلى الفلسطينيين المحدثين، ولم يكن الوجود اليهودي السياسى غير حدث عابر

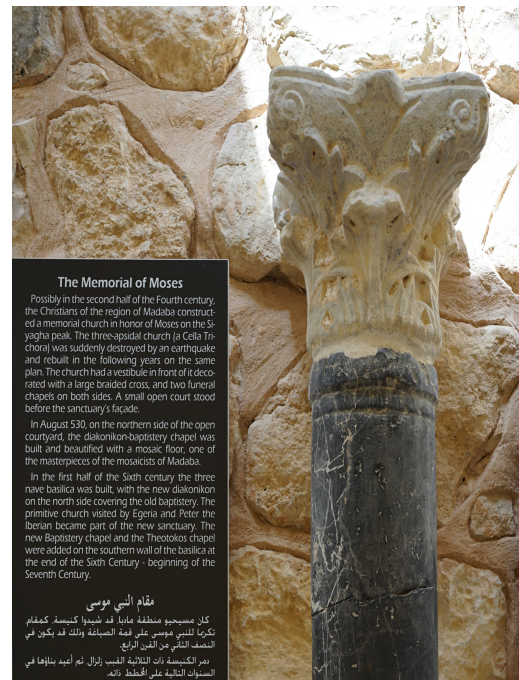
Perhaps the worst days of modern Arab history: The **"Israeli"** occupation entity celebrates **on May 15** of each year what they call **"Independence Day"**, and the reference of course is **Palestine's Nakba Day** on May 15, 1948, as if the meanings turned on their heels, and **occupation became the same as independence (!)** The miracle is that they portray the people that were here tens of centuries ago, and who had established kingdoms, destroyed but remembered by its tombs. Dozens of kingdoms were founded in Palestine and to the east, but the connection of **population and cultural presence was for the Arabs** par excellence, from the era of the **"Jebusites"** and **"Canaanites"** to the modern Palestinians. **Jewish political presence was nothing but a passing event.**

English–Arabic translation extracted & edited by Wolfgang Wiesner "Ulysses" 2024 ©

Editor's Notes:

*The **Jebusites** were, according to the books of Joshua and Samuel from the **Hebrew Bible**, a **Canaanite tribe** that inhabited **Jerusalem**, called **Jebus** before the conquest initiated by Joshua and completed by King David, although a majority of scholars agree that the Book of Joshua holds little historical value for early Israel and most likely reflects a much later period.*

*Among the non-Israelite tribes neighbouring and competing with Jerusalem, I would like to mention the kingdoms of **Ammon, Moab and Edom** ruled east of **River Jordan** near to Amman, the capital of Jordan. **Moab was in continued opposition to Israelite Jerusalem**. Both countries tried to solve their border problems by warfare. While people of Israel believed in their **god Yahweh**, Moabites venerated their local **god Chemosh**. Later, Moabite territory came under **Christian influence**. From there, religious places like the **baptism site of Jesus from Nazareth** and the **site of Mount Nebo where Moses was shown the Holy Land** can be found on the east bank of River Jordan in the Kingdom of Jordan. Such places are preserved by **Franciscan and Greek-Orthodox monasteries**. [Photos: "Ulysses" ©]*



The Memorial of Moses

Possibly in the second half of the Fourth century, the Christians of the region of Madaba constructed a memorial church in honor of Moses on the St. Yagha peak. The three-apsed church (a Cella Tri-chora) was suddenly destroyed by an earthquake and rebuilt in the following years on the same plan. The church had a vestibule in front of it decorated with a large braided cross, and two funeral chapels on both sides. A small open court stood before the sanctuary's facade.

In August 530, on the northern side of the open courtyard, the diakonikon-baptistry chapel was built and beautified with a mosaic floor, one of the masterpieces of the mosaicists of Madaba.

In the first half of the Sixth century the three nave basilica was built, with the new distichon on the north side covering the old baptistry. The primitive church visited by Egeria and Peter the Iberian became part of the new sanctuary. The new Baptistry chapel and the Theotokos chapel were added on the southern wall of the basilica at the end of the Sixth Century - beginning of the Seventh Century.

مقام النبي موسى

كان مسجوداً منقطة مادبا قد شيدها كنيسة كنفار
مكرمة للنبي موسى عليه آفة الصلوة وقد لم يكن في
تحديق الناي من القرن الرابع
بعد الكنيسة ذات الثلاثة القباب يزال لم يديه سلطانها في
السنين التالية على الخطوط وتم



ولم تدم مملكة اليهود الأولى (مملكة داود وسليمان) من حول القدس، ثم مملكة اليهود الثانية (الحشمونيين) في بعض مناطق الضفة الغربية اليوم ، لم تدم أيا من المملكتين الصغيرتين سوى نحو ثمانية عقود ، ثم كان الفناء المتسارع ، الذي يسميه جنرالات ومفكرون "إسرائيليون" اليوم بخطر العقد الثامن ، ويتخوفون أن تنتهي "إسرائيل" (الموصوفة عندهم بمملكة اليهود الثالثة) قبل أن تكمل عامها الثمانين ، وهي اليوم دخلت تورا إلى عامها السابع والسبعين

The **1st kingdom of the Jews** (the kingdom of David and Solomon) did not exist for long around **Jerusalem**, followed by the **2nd kingdom of the Jews** (Hasmoneans) in some areas of today's **West Bank**. None of the **two small kingdoms did exist** longer than about **eight decades** followed by a rapid annihilation, which 'Israeli' generals and thinkers today call the danger of the eighth decade, and they fear that **"Israel"** (described by them as the **3rd kingdom of the Jews**) will end before it completes its eightieth year, and today it has just entered its seventy-seventh year.

Editor's Note:

The Kingdom of Israel fell to the Neo-Assyrian Empire in around 720 BCE, and the Kingdom of Judah to the Neo-Babylonian Empire in 586 BCE. The Hebrew Bible is praising Cyrus, the first king of Persia, for his generosity of freeing the people of Judah from their exile in Babylon and his authorisation of Jerusalem's reconstruction, including the rebuilding of the Second Temple. In 70 AD that temple was destroyed again by the Roman occupation army when Jewish insurgents confronted them. During those years, Jewish and Christian cult should have already existed side by side. While traditional Jewish establishment enjoyed Roman privileges and deliberately kept quiet, defeated insurgents perished or left the country. Jews settled around the Mediterranean, their descendants were scattered all over Europe. Christian belief, however, gained more influence, even on Roman emperors, and became the dominating religion of Europe.

In a following chapter, the Egyptian media comment mentions a Kazakh-Ashkenazi theory, describing Ashkenazi Jews as descendants of the 'Kingdom of Kazakh' which was populated by some race of Turc origin. These people converted to Judaism by order of one of their kings. However, after the decline of the Kazakh kingdom in Central Asia, religious activity related to Judaism became obsolete. That's why the Kazakh-Ashkenazi theory is no longer applied in historic evaluation, which is supported by genetic research.

Ashkenazi Jews are rather related to **France and German Rhineland** from where they moved to Eastern Europe. Their relation to the '**Holy Land**' can be regarded as indirect. The Ashkenazi could have been **local convertites to Judaism** who had got in contact with **Sephardic Jews** whose ancestors had left Spain after the decay of the Caliphate of Cordoba. As the extended valley of **River Rhine** was a **European artery for trade and information exchange** in the Middle Ages, this seems to be a realistic possibility.

فيما يوالى الفلسطينيون حضورهم الأغنى فوق أرضهم المقدسة بكاملها ، ويزيدون اليوم على عدد اليهود المجلوبين لاحتلال واستيطان فلسطين ، وفي آخر إحصاء "إسرائيلي" نشر قبل أيام ، لا يزيد عدد اليهود اليوم في فلسطين على سبعة ملايين وثلاثمائة ألف ، مع ملاحظة أن أعدادا هائلة منهم لم تعد تقيم في فلسطين ، وأن نصف "الإسرائيليين" تقريبا يحملون جنسيات مزدوجة ، وهو ما يعنى ببساطة ، أن مد البصر على استقامته إلى أخريات عقدين مقبلين ، يكشف أن النجوم تعود حثيثا إلى مداراتها ، وأن فلسطين التاريخية تعود وطنا بأغلبية فلسطينية عربية متكاثرة ، وأن "إسرائيل" - كما نعرفها - لن تكمل عامها المئة ، وهى تمضى إلى نكبتها الأخيرة

While the Palestinians continue their richest presence on their entire holy land, they are adding today to the number of Jews brought to occupy and settle Palestine. In the last **"Israeli" census published a few days ago**, the **actual number of Jews in Palestine does not exceed seven million and three hundred thousand**, noting that huge numbers of them no longer reside in Palestine, and that almost half of the **"Israelis" hold dual nationalities**, which simply means an extension of view on [Israel's] integrity for the two decades to come. It reveals that the stars are actively returning to their orbits, that **historic Palestine is returning to a homeland with a multiplying Palestinian Arab majority**, and that **"Israel"**, as we know it, will not complete its hundredth year while proceeding to its own ultimate catastrophe.

Akhbarelyom **اليوم** , Cairo on May 18, 2024

The screenshot shows the website 'Akhbarelyom' with the following content:

- Logo: **أخبار اليوم** (Akhbarelyom)
- Header: رئيس مجلس الإدارة : إسلام عفيفي / رئيس التحرير : مصطفى عبده
- Navigation: من حق الشعب أن يعرف... «مصطفى أمين» / الرئيسية / مصر / عربي ودولي / اقتصاد / أخبار الرياضة / أخبار الحوادث / فن وثقافة / منوعات
- Article Title: عاجل أخبار الرياضة: أرسنال ينتظر سيناريو مجنون لخطف لقب البريميرليج من عقر الاتحاد
- Author: عبدالحميم قنديل يكتب: يوم نكبة "إسرائيل"
- Date: السبت، 18 مايو 2024 - 10:05 ص
- Image: A portrait of Abdel Halim Qandil.
- Text: عبدالحميم قنديل

**Abdel Halim Qandil writes:
The Nakba Day of "Israel"**