

Received: October 2023 Accepted: December 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58262/ks.v12i1.146>

Title Israeli Violations of Human Rights in the Gaza Strip 1994-2014, a Historical Study

Dr. Yousef Fayez Al-Dalabih¹

Abstract

This historical study sheds light on the subject of Israeli violations of human rights in the Gaza Strip during the period from 1994 to 2014. The research deals with developments in Israeli events and interventions during this period and their impact on human rights in the region. The research focuses on documenting specific cases of human rights violations, such as military attacks, economic blockades, detention of prisoners, and forced displacement.

Keywords: Human Rights, Gaza Strip, Israeli Violations.

The Introduction

The time period of the three wars launched by Israel against Gaza (1994-2014 AD) is considered one of the bloody periods, during which Israel demonstrated its technologically advanced military power against the defenseless people in the Gaza Strip. It claimed the lives of many martyrs, including children and women, not to mention the destruction of infrastructure, homes, and places of worship. Consequently, many sources and references focused on accusing the Palestinian resistance and Hamas of being solely responsible for those wars and carrying everything that is taking place on the land of Gaza in terms of destruction and killing, forgetting the truth. That people defend themselves and live in safety and peace, ignoring the horror of weapons and the ugliness of crimes.

The research encountered several difficulties, including the lack of accurate information about the course of these wars, as well as the scarcity of information about the heavy Israeli losses that were not announced by the State of Israel, in addition to the lack of credibility of some newspapers and magazines for some events, especially those hostile to the resistance and Hamas.

The research consists of two chapters, in addition to an introduction and conclusion.

Take up the first chapter: Agreements International Rights Human And the Gaza Strip in general (1967 AD-2014 AD) (And the development of the situation in Gaza). The second chapter discussed the most important violations committed by Israel against the people in Gaza. The research ended with a conclusion that includes the most important findings reached by the researcher and then with a list of sources and references.

¹ Zarqa University, Email, Yousef99faiez@gmail.com

Chapter One: Agreements international Human Rights and the Development of the Situation in Gaza

There are many terms that are used to denote human rights, and among these terms are human rights, human rights and human personal rights, but the most common term since the nineteenth century is the term human rights, which means inherent, inalienable moral demands guaranteed to all human beings by virtue of their humanity alone, and these rights were formulated What is now known as human rights was stripped of its translation into the form of human rights, established according to the rules of law-making in national and international societies. These legal rights depend on the consent of the governed, which means the consent of those targeted by these rights (Levin, 1981, p. 76).

It is one of the most important international human rights agreements

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the first statement that addresses the rights of members of the human family, which are rights that are inalienable and inviolable, and constitute the basis of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. A resolution was issued by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948 AD (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2006 AD (p. 1)

The declaration consisted of 30 articles, containing a list of the political and civil rights mentioned in the declaration, starting from Article (3) to Article 21As for social, cultural and economic rights, they are stipulated in Articles 22 to 27, while Articles 28 and 30 are specific to the social system and the individual's duty in his society. MuhammadMohammadi (2011, p. 13)

2. The Fourth Geneva Convention in 1949 AD. After the end of World War II in 1945, and the scourges and tragedies it left behind, the international community called to formulate the four Geneva Conventions to include the Geneva Convention for the Improvement of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded in Armed Forces on Land and at Sea, the Geneva Convention Concerning the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons. The conventions were adopted at a conference held in Geneva in 1949 AD, and the Fourth Geneva Convention was formed in order to protect captured civilians in time of war, in addition to treating the sick and injured.
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution issued on December 16, 1966It deals with two detailed definitions of most of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and affirms in its first article that everyone has the right to self-determination.

4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Special International Covenant consists of a preamble and 31 articles located in five parts: The first part of it is identical to its counterpart in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and contains only one article. The heart of the Covenant lies in the third part, namely Articles 6 to 15, which include the rights that must be fulfilled under the Covenant. They include: In general, the right to work and the right to enjoyment With fair working conditions

Second: Developments in the Israeli Political Situation Towards the Gaza Strip

Israel occupied Gaza in 1956 AD, and faced violent resistance, then occupied it in 1967 AD. In 1987 AD, the Intifada began there and spread throughout the West Bank. International

efforts began to address a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and those efforts were represented in Oslo in London, which hosted multi-participatory sessions in December 1992 AD, and the An interview with one of the members of the Palestinian delegation, Ahmed Qurei, with two members of the Israeli Labor Party, Yair Herr Netfledron Bondel. The meeting took place in 1992, and Israeli ideas and positions emerged calling for withdrawal from Gaza. The reason for this was the emergence of the Intifada and military activities. The official of the Civil Administration of the Gaza Strip met with Asaad. Al-Satafawi, an official in the Fatah movement, presented to him the idea that Fatah in Gaza would assume responsibility for managing the situation in the Gaza Strip after the election. Al-Satafawi's reaction was to inform Yasser Arafat of this, and a meeting took place between the two parties in Cairo and that the withdrawal from Jericho take place (Al-Khatib, 2014, p. 111).)

On July 24, 1993, in the eleventh round, the Israelis offered to accept Rabin's acceptance of the Gaza-Jericho Plan first. Holst, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, called Yasser Arafat and conveyed Peres' agreement to:

1. Establishing a draft in which the final principles were announced as a basis for research and discussion
2. Postponing discussion of the controversial points of borders, refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, and security arrangements
3. Approval of implementing the minutes attached to the last session held between the two parties in Oslo as an official part of the agreement. The Oslo principles were announced in the presence of Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin on 9/31/1993. The Palestinian side was represented by Mahmoud Abbas and the Israeli side was Shimon Peres. The two witnesses were: and Ran Christopher. US Secretary of State, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, and the most important thing that came from the Oslo Accords: "The government of Israel and the Palestinian team agree" in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East Peace Conference, "the representative of the Palestinian people, that it is time to put an end to decades of confrontations and conflict and mutual recognition of their rights." Political and legitimacy, to achieve peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity and security, and to reach a just and lasting peace settlement and historical reconciliation through the agreed upon political process. Accordingly, the two parties agree on the following principles:

The first item: The goal of the negotiations. The goal of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within the framework of the Middle East peace process, and among other things, is to form an elected council for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for a transitional phase that does not exceed an autonomous transitional Palestinian authority.

The Second Item: A Framework for the Transitional Phase

Article Three: Elections: In order for the Palestinians to be able to govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct and free general political elections will be held to elect a council under agreed-upon supervision under international monitoring, while the Palestinian police will maintain public order (Abdul Karim, 2001, p. 23). What was stated in the Oslo Accords can be summarized as follows:

1. Establishing limited self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for a period of five years

2. Withdrawal of the occupation forces from Gaza and Jericho within two months of implementing the agreements
3. Negotiations on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip shall begin before the beginning of the third year
4. Elections will be held directly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To elect a Palestinian self-government council
5. Forming an autonomous transitional Palestinian authority that includes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and does not include the powers of external security, settlements, foreign relations, Jerusalem, or the Jews in those lands.

Self-rule gradually extends from Gaza and Jericho to the areas of the West Bank according to subsequent detailed negotiations (Al-Khatib, p. 111)

Article Thirteen dealt with the subject of the article placing Israeli military forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to the withdrawal of Israeli forces that was implemented in accordance with Article 14. Article Fourteen stipulates that Israel will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho. On October 6, 1993, Yasser Arafat agreed with Rabin to investigate. The negotiations took place in Gaza and Jericho in Taba in the Egyptian Sinai, with Nabil Shaath representing the Palestinian side and General Amnon Shahek representing the Israeli side. Several issues were agreed upon, including that the Palestinian police would assume the tasks of maintaining public order and Palestinian internal security, and the Israeli city administration in the Gaza Strip and the area would be dissolved. Jericho: Any powers or responsibilities in the field of foreign relations that include opening embassies, consulates or any other type of missions and offices abroad or allowing their establishment in the Gaza Strip or Jericho are excluded from the Gaza and Jericho Agreement. The agreement also guarantees safe passage for the Palestinians between Gaza and Jericho, and the Israeli Knesset approved. This agreement was made in May 1994, and one of the most important positives of Oslo was the recognition for the first time of Palestinian nationality. Its negatives were the recognition of the Israeli presence on the land of Palestine and its right to more than 80% of the land of Palestine.

The timetable for implementing the agreement was agreed upon, which stipulates:

- 13 /10/1993 Beginning to implement the agreement one month after its signing
- 12/13/1993 AD The agreement begins regarding the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation army from the Jericho area and the Gaza Strip.
- 4/13/1994 AD Israel withdraws from Jericho and Gaza
- 7/13/1994 Deadline for holding Legislative Council elections
- 12/13/1995 AD 4/13/1996 AD Negotiations begin on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- 12/13/1998 AD - 4/13/1999 AD The final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip becomes effective.

As for the reactions to this agreement, the Hamas movement considered it an invalid agreement and described it as ominous, as it gave the occupation more than 80% of the land of Palestine, and stressed that the Palestinian people would not abide by it, while the Fatah movement accepted the Declaration of Principles.

As for the reaction of the Israeli parties, the Israeli left supported it, while the right opposed it, considering the Palestinian organization a terrorist organization. Fears formed among the

settlers about the principle of land for peace, which would lead to their expulsion from the land that they had always considered their historical right (1993-1995, page2, Ado Ard Said)

The Oslo Accords called for mutual recognition between the Palestinian organization led by Yasser Arafat and the occupation led by Rabin, and for a transitional period of five years during which Israel would withdraw its forces and hand over administrative matters in favor of the Palestinians until an independent state is established. Yasser Arafat, in turn, promised to stop acts of violence against Israel in the occupied territories. The two sides left the problem of Jerusalem, and the problem of the borders of the Palestinian state, for the year 1999 AD, which made Israel continue to build settlements. Two years after Oslo, Rabin announced that there would be no return to the 1967 borders, and that Jerusalem would be under Israeli sovereignty, and Gaza would be under Israeli sovereignty, and that the Jordan River would be considered the border. Israeli security

After the Oslo Accords, the Palestinian National Movement experienced a state of political disunity, resulting in the absence of the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the division of the National Movement between supporters of the peace process who believe in negotiation methods as a means to achieve the establishment of a single sovereign Palestinian state, and opponents who believe in all methods of struggle against the occupation in order to establish nation

Israel continued its violations, depriving many of the Palestinian people and the Gaza Strip from praying in the mosque and observing Laylat al-Qadr, and only those over the age of fifty were allowed to pray in it. The occupation also destroyed the Gaza airport and worked to close it, and refused to negotiate its opening. The occupation also dug a tunnel, Underneath Al-Aqsa Mosque, which led to the outbreak of the Tunnel Intifada (Development Affairs Magazine, Volume 6, Issue 1, 1997, p. 155)

Chapter Two: Israeli Violations of Human Rights in the Gaza Strip 1994-2014 Ad

Seven years after the Oslo Accords, and after the failure of many negotiations, this intifada was characterized by martyrdom operations that led to the killing of 1,514 Israelis and the wounding of 3,380 others from the beginning of the intifada until July 2005. All of these actions prompted the occupation to accept reconciliation based on the right of the Palestinian people to independence and fairness like other nations. On the other hand, Israel once again returned to violating human rights, between bombing, killing, and invading villages and cities. These crimes led to the death of large numbers and the wounding of dozens. There was no resistance in Gaza until it hit the settlements with missiles. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon presented a plan. The 2005 disengagement, which stipulates in general: that Israel is committed to the peace process until it can reach an agreed-upon settlement, based on the principle of two states for two peoples: the State of Israel as a state for the Jewish people and a Palestinian state for the Palestinian people, as part of achieving President Bush's vision. Israel believes that It must work to improve the current situation. Israel has concluded that there is no Palestinian partner with whom it can mutually advance the peace process (Journal of Palestine Studies, Volume 11, Issue 58, p. 166)

In the year 2005 AD, the Israeli occupation forces carried out their repeated aggression against the Gaza Strip, committing many crimes of premeditated murder against Palestinian citizens

indiscriminately, in violation of the agreements and treaties that stipulate a just peace and the absence of attacks on civilians. 2,639 Palestinians were martyred, and among the most important Israeli violations are

Patterns varied Israeli attacks trend Citizens In Gaza from shooting And Destruction and incursion And overrun And executions And he was killed No Children and women before the 2008 war. Israel accused Hamas of firing rockets at the Israeli towns adjacent to the Gaza Strip. As a result, the Israeli occupation launched a military campaign against the Strip on February 27, 2008, under the name "Hot Winter," which continued until March 3, 2008. There were 117 martyrs, including 58 civilians, including 28 children and six women, in addition to 200 wounded. During this campaign, Israel continued its economic blockade and almost permanent closure of the crossings. Officials in the Israeli Ministry of Defense indicated that the army plans to reduce the number of border crossings and move them to several kilometers inside Israeli territory. In order to create a buffer zone with the Gaza Strip (Ibahi, 2008, p. 255)

In the first war on Gaza in 2008 AD, which is considered one of the fiercest attacks launched by the Israeli occupation army against the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip since its occupation of Palestine in 1948 AD, most of its victims were children, women and civilians (Ibahi, 2008 AD, p. 255).

In mid-2008 AD/1429 AH, Israel moved toward a truce agreement, mediated by Egypt, with Hamas and the resistance factions in the Gaza Strip, in an attempt to stop the missile attacks on Sderot, Ashkelon, and the settlements surrounding the Gaza Strip. Through this, Israel recognized that Hamas has the say in Gaza, and an agreement was reached. Between the two parties: that the truce be six months, and that Israel stop its attacks on the Gaza Strip, lift the siege and open the crossings, in exchange for Hamas and the resistance factions stopping launching rockets and guerrilla operations. Through this agreement, Israel implemented calm in exchange for calm, while turning a blind eye to easing The siege is in order to maintain economic pressure as a weapon in order to replace Hamas with another government. After the end of the truce, Israel stressed the necessity of launching a large-scale attack on the Gaza Strip, citing the Palestinian resistance's launching of rockets towards Israeli towns and cities around the Strip. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Murt threatened that Israel will not remain silent. In the face of Palestinian attacks (Mansour, 2009, p. 68)

The Israeli occupation forces began the heaviest wave of bombing in the history of the Gaza Strip in the pre-noon hours on Saturday, January 27, 2008, with a series of air sorties targeting all police stations, security stations, and command headquarters with one strike throughout the Strip, starting at eleven-thirty in the morning. It fired more than 50 targets in the Gaza Strip in just 3 minutes

This wave resulted in the martyrdom of 334 Palestinians, including 238 policemen, including the police chief, Major General Tawfiq Jabr, but the Gazan citizen was able to absorb the first air strike and stand firm in the face of Israeli Israel, despite the high number of martyrs and wounded on the first day. (Abu Amer, 2009), p. 123)

The Israeli occupation forces continued the air operation for a full week before starting their ground operation, which began on January 3, 2009, with the entry of tanks through the Al-Muntar and Beit Hanoun crossings, and Gaza International Airport. These forces began dividing the Gaza Strip into several areas and advanced hundreds of meters into residential

neighborhoods on The level of the sector governorates, This deliberately violated the rules of international humanitarian law, which provide protection for civilians and their property in times of war. At the same time, the Israeli occupation forces ignored all international, official and popular calls that swept the world demanding an end to the aggression. Israeli combat helicopters carried out 1,500 raids on targets in the Gaza Strip, and launched a thousand Hellfire and Orif missiles. As for the response of the Palestinian resistance, it played a major role in defending its people. The Al-Qassam Brigades were able to directly kill 49 Zionist soldiers and wounded hundreds during their operations of aggression. They also achieved some military achievements, including: continuing to fire long-range missiles and possessing A successful deterrent and defense force since Israel was unable to occupy all of the Gaza Strip (Nairat, 2009, p. 49)

The 2008 war on Gaza resulted in the fall of (1,410) martyrs, including (355) children and (240) women, (143) policemen, (1,032) civilians, and (18) as a result of assassination operations. The number of injured reached (5,380), including (1,872) children and 800 women. Entire families were also martyred as a result of the bombing, such as the family of Interior Minister Saeed Siam (Al-Quds Newspaper 2009, issue 4157, p. 39).

The war destroyed (11,122) houses, of which (2,627) were completely destroyed (8,495) and partially destroyed, which led to the displacement of its residents and their dispersion among the homes of relatives or friends, or taking refuge in schools, or setting up tents on the ruins of houses, and the destruction of 581 public institutions, including 149. 432 buildings were completely and partially destroyed, including 31 headquarters of non-governmental organizations and 53 health institutions, including 15 hospitals that were bombed and 29 ambulances destroyed (Al-Quds Newspaper, 2009, p. 8).

3,900 industrial facilities stopped working, more than 40,000 people lost their jobs in the agricultural sector, and 90,000 people lost their jobs in various sectors, which raised the poverty rate in the Gaza Strip to 79 percent. According to United Nations statistics, 88 percent of the entire population of the Gaza Strip submitted applications. To obtain food aid, the war caused widespread destruction to crops, uprooting (396,599) fruitful trees and (51,699) non-fruitful trees, and destroying (785,999) dunums of vegetables. And destroy (650) vehicles, of which 334 vehicles were completely destroyed and 528 were partially destroyed

The economic crisis worsened, and thus the Palestinian National Authority bore more financial burdens, as it is responsible for managing the affairs of the Palestinians in all the governorates of the country in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The war led to the deepening of the internal Palestinian division, as new problems and complications emerged in Palestinian relations, such as the responsibility for handing over reconstruction funds and supervision. On the operation and supervision of the Rafah crossing, in addition to mutual media campaigns (Nassif, Issue 11004, January 13, 2009 AD, p. 11)

Israel used many dangerous types of weapons in 2008 With the fragile ceasefire in southern Israel, the full extent of the destruction that occurred in Gaza became clear. Amnesty International researchers who visited Gaza found that Israel had used many types of dangerous weapons against citizens, and this was also confirmed by international and local human rights institutions, among others. These weapons: White phosphorus: It is a weapon that works by mixing phosphorus with oxygen. It is a transparent, white, yellowish waxy substance with a garlic-like odor. It is made from phosphate. It reacts with oxygen quickly, producing fire and

white smoke that deposits on the bodies of fish in seas and rivers and burns the human body. What remains are the bones and thermal bombs: they contain solid fuel ammunition that turns into a spray and consumes oxygen (Amnesty International, 2009, p. 15).

And illuminating artillery shells: Amnesty International delegates saw that the 155 mm illuminating shells were of the type 2A, which fell on populated areas in Gaza. These shells release a phosphorus canister that lands under a parachute and carries several symbols such as tz

Incendiary arrows: an arrow 4 cm long with a pointed tip Forward to him Four butterflies in the tail, when it comes off The tank scatters Arrows are everywhere and explosives are dense, inert metal dime: and he It is an experimental version of a developed weapon that has a lethal ability to directly destroy large areas Small (Amnesty International, 2009M, p. 15)

And in Ali Although The armistice agreement that Aggression ensued Israeli On a strip Gaza at the end of 2008/2009M, lost Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip continued Before the assassinations And shooting at those who enter the buffer zone imposed by Israel along the land borders of the Gaza Strip and at fishermen who cross the three nautical mile line.

However, throughout the two years that followed Operation Shooting Lead, leaders in the Al-Qassam Brigades said that they were deliberately ignoring the Israeli attacks, considering them provocative actions to push them into a battle for which they were not prepared. Despite this, there were limited and intermittent waves of escalation and confrontation in months 3, 4, and 8. In 2011, and in the 3rd and 9th months of 2012, it became clear to Israel that its deterrence ability was fading with the appearance of more advanced weapons in the Gaza Strip, and with the increase in the number of rockets launched from it. In 2010, 360 shells were launched, and in 2011, 675 shells, and in the first ten months Since 2012, the missiles exceeding 500 included a greater proportion of longer-range missiles, which Israel considered an increasing military and political threat (Mustafa, Israeli Issues Magazine, Issue 74, Ramallah 2012, p. 67)

The Israeli aggression on Gaza led to the killing of (175) Palestinians, including (42) children, (15) women, and (18) elderly people, who were martyred on the first day, while the number of injured people reached (1,222), including (431) Children, 206 women, and 88 elderly people. On the second day, 12 Palestinians were martyred. On the third day, 16 Palestinians were martyred. On the fourth day, 24 Palestinians were martyred. On the fifth day, 37 Palestinians were martyred. On the sixth day, they were martyred. (29) Palestinians, and on the seventh day (25) Palestinians were martyred, and on the eighth day (13) Palestinians were martyred, succumbing to their wounds. During the aggression, the Israeli army attacked about (1,500) targets in the Gaza Strip, including government headquarters, tunnels, missile platforms, and homes. During this war, Israel committed a series of massacres that claimed the lives of entire families. The Israeli occupation forces destroyed 19 leadership headquarters and field centers belonging to Hamas, including the Prime Minister's headquarters. During the aggression, the Israeli occupation forces completely demolished (200) houses, rendering their owners homeless, and most of these houses provided shelter. More than one family, with an average population of 5-20 people. During its aggression, the occupation targeted dozens of mosques, completely destroying two of them, while dozens of mosques were partially damaged. The occupation also bombed many cemeteries, including the Gaza Emergency Cemetery, the Hittin Gaza Cemetery, and the Sheikh's Cemetery. Shaaban: As for the field of education, a number of students and five employees were martyred, 300 students and workers in the education sector were injured, 50 schools and a number of universities were damaged. During this

aggression, the occupation violated many international agreements that provide for the protection of journalists and media professionals, and a large number were martyred and injured. Among them, the occupation also targeted large numbers of media institutions from all over the Gaza Strip, and the aggression led to a comprehensive cessation of economic activity in the Gaza Strip. The direct daily losses resulting from the cessation of all economic activities were estimated at approximately one million dollars, based on the value of the daily production of all the various economic activities, i.e. a total of 40 One million dollars during the period of aggression. (Alian, Journal of the Islamic University of Sciences, Issue 21, March 2013)

During the war, the Ministry of Agriculture in Gaza announced preliminary results of direct and indirect losses in the agricultural sector More than \$120 million as a result of the direct occupation targeting agricultural lands with the aim of affecting the food basket and food security of the residents of the Gaza Strip, and destroying what has been achieved in recent years of self-sufficiency (Archives and Information, Outcome of the Aggression on Gaza, Issue 2682, p. 66)

Among the types of weapons used by the Israeli occupation in the 2012 war

The Israeli Air Force: Israeli aircraft of all types operated during the war on Gaza with unprecedented firepower, approaching the firepower that accompanied the October War in 1973. This is what the Air Force Commander announced months before the war, saying that the strength of the Israeli Air Force had increased 15 times. Compared to during the 2006 war on Lebanon, the army's firepower reached 250 raids per day through the air only. Israel used F-16 or F-15 fighter jets, Apache combat helicopters, and drones that remained hovering over the Strip around the clock to bomb the so-called targets of opportunity, the ships and gunboats that were bombing Gaza from the sea side, and self-artillery, which is considered an essential part. Among the infantry weapons and internationally prohibited weapons, the Palestinian Ministry of Health says that the Israeli army used the "Dime" weapon, which is a type of ammunition that contains thousands of pieces of iron and penetrating materials and may lead to the amputation of organs. Gaza was also bombed with flechette and white phosphorous munitions, and these weapons cause severe burns. And respiratory problems for those targeted by it (Islam, 2015, p. 81)

And in the third war on Gaza that took place in 2014, which was caused by...

A group of settlers in Jerusalem kidnapped the child Abu Khudair. From here the spark of the uprising began in Jerusalem. The reaction was that the people of Hebron kidnapped three settlers, and the finger was pointed at Al-Qassam for kidnapping them, and their bodies were found days after the kidnapping (Jwaihan, Al-Hayat newspaper Al-Jadeeda, Issue 8480, p. 16; Ibrahim, 2017, Al-Aqsa Magazine, Volume 21, Issue One)

Israel began drawing for a third war on the Gaza Strip. These drawings began with Netanyahu's refusal to abide by his pledges to release the fourth batch of Palestinian prisoners. On March 29, 2014, negotiations between the two parties also stopped despite the mediation of US Secretary of State John Kerry. What made matters worse was the invasion of the occupation forces. The courtyards of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and prevented worshipers from performing their prayers there. Israel set its targets, so it struck Gaza airport and raided 50 targets in the Strip. These strikes were after the meeting of the Israeli Mini-Ministerial Council for Political and Security Affairs on July 7, 2014 AD, and the initial results of the aggression against Gaza were

Six Qassam fighters were martyred in a tunnel east of Gaza, then another tunnel in Rafah was targeted, as a result six more Qassam fighters were martyred. The situation developed, making Israel believe that ground penetration was necessary to achieve progress in that war, which led to the martyrdom of 2,149 martyrs. In addition to the wounded, and the continuation of the siege on the Gaza Strip (Al-Salami, Palestinian Planning Center Magazine, Issue 42, page 113)

Hence, Egypt put forward an initiative for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, but after a week of the aggression. The resistance's reaction was to reject a ceasefire except on its conditions. As for Israel, it announced its acceptance of the initiative without preconditions. However, the Egyptian initiative failed because of the resistance's insistence on its position, and with its failure, there was no choice. Israel only launched ground attacks on the Gaza Strip, and that was on July 17, 2014 AD, then the Israeli forces began entering the Gaza Strip from several axes. On August 26, 2014 AD, the Al-Qassam Brigades were able to kill 30 Zionist officers and soldiers in more than one operation, and an Israeli soldier was captured in an ambush on the Gaza border, while the occupation forces committed crimes Heinous, which led to the martyrdom of dozens of Palestinian families through indiscriminate bombing of the Sakina neighborhood, targeting entire Sakina areas, destroying homes and killing those inside them, until entire families were exterminated.

The occupation initially directed its strikes at Al-Qassam and resistance sites in the Gaza Strip with the aim of eliminating strategic military capabilities, in order to prepare to eliminate the resistance and uproot it from its roots in Gaza, and Israel was helped in this by the financial crisis, the hostile regional situation, and the unjust siege on Gaza (Zaqut, 2014, p. 7).

Israel believed that Hamas was tired of the siege and hurt by the Israeli strikes. It believed deep down that Hamas was not ready for any open confrontation, and this belief encouraged Israel to escalate. Hamas initially tried to maintain the calm, and officially announced its preservation of the calm, preventing escalation, and relied only on a policy of local response to Zionist strikes only, and it refused to enter. In an open confrontation with Israel, Khaled Meshal made it clear on 7/9/2014 that Israel was responsible for the decision to war and ending the truce. He made this clear through the evidence he presented to public opinion and made it clear that Hamas had agreed with the other resistance factions on the truce, and that Hamas' entry into the battle was To defend itself (Zaqout, 2014, p. 7)

The human losses were represented by the fact that Israel committed the most heinous murders against the people of the Gaza Strip and Palestine against citizens, children, the elderly, and women, and targeted medical staff and journalists using internationally prohibited weapons. And it has Israel used all of its various weapons in the aggression, whether air, land or sea. Israeli aircraft in the Israeli Air Force were able to strike Gaza with unprecedented firepower. This is what the Air Force Commander admitted months before the war, saying: "The Israeli Air Force Its strength has increased 15 times from what it was during the 2006 war on Lebanon, and the army's firepower has reached 250 raids per day through the air alone."

1. F-16-F-15 fighter aircraft and Apache combat helicopters
2. Drones hovered over the Strip around the clock to bomb so-called targets of opportunity.
3. Israel used flechette ammunition and white phosphorus, causing severe burns and respiratory problems
4. As for the naval force, it was represented by ships and gunboats that were bombarding Gaza from the sea.

As for the ground or so-called infantry weapons, Israel used self-artillery and Merkava tanks, which constitute a basic penalty for weapons that are internationally prohibited weapons. This was confirmed by the Palestinian Ministry of Health that the Israeli forces used what is called a permanent weapon, which is a type of ammunition that contains thousands of pieces of iron and steel. Penetrating injuries may lead to amputation (Guzinski, 2015, p. 234)

Conclusion

Israel has committed many tropesRWhole families were killed, It also led to a violation of the right to life for Palestinians. The crimes were not limited to the killing of children and women, but rather went beyond the killing of medical staff without distinction or respect for the medical badge that distinguishes their humanitarian work. The Israeli occupation forces imposed a strict siege on the Gaza Strip after Hamas won the legislative elections and took control of the Gaza Strip from In order to overthrow the rule of Hamas in the Gaza Strip, and the siege was not the result of the three wars, but rather was an Israeli policy that Israel had followed since 1976 AD on the Palestinian territories. The research shows the extent of the human suffering in the Gaza Strip, and the practice of the Zionist entity in the process of suffocation and slow killing of about one and a half million Palestinians, as explained. Research: How did Israel ignore all of its international legal obligations towards the population, as an occupying force, which practiced terrorism and starvation operations with the aim of humiliating and subjugating the Gaza Strip, and attempted to impose its political conditions on the national force?

References

1. Abdul Karim 2001M, QaisAnd others, The Oslo Peace between Illusion and Reality, 1st edition, Dar Al-Taquadum Al-Arabi, Beirut
2. Alian, Omran, 2013, The Content of Alienation among the Prisoners Freed as part of the Loyalty of the Freed People Deal, Journal of the Islamic University of Sciences, Issue 21, March
3. Al-Khatib, Ghassan (2014), Palestinian Politics and the Middle East Peace Process, 1st edition, Institutes for Palestine Studies, Beirut.
4. Al-Muslimi, Atef, An Analytical Reading into the Causes and Motives of the Israeli Aggression on the Gaza Strip, Journal of the Palestinian Planning Center, Issue 42
5. Al-Quds Newspaper (2009), Israeli violations against medical personnel, p. 8, The Martyrdom of Saeed Siam, Issue 4157
6. Al-Quds Newspaper (2009), The Martyrdom of Saeed Siam, Issue 4157
7. Amnesty International (2009) Fueling Conflict Foreign Arms Supplies to the Enemy, 1st ed., Amnesty International
8. Archives and Information, The Outcome of the Aggression on Gaza, Issue 2682
9. Development Affairs Magazine, 1997, Al-Husseini, Adnan, Spotlight on the Issue of Opening the Tunnel, Volume 6, Issue 1, Arab Intellectual Forum, Jerusalem.
10. father of 'Amer,Adnan Abdul Rahman (2009M),The Israeli war on GazaReasons, diaries, results,1st edition, centerAl-Zaytouna Studies, Beirut
11. Guzinsky, Yual (2015), The Battle of Gaza is an Arab Rivalry Arena, Al-Israel, 1st edition, translated and published by the Atlas Center for Israeli Studies, Gaza.
12. Ibhaiss, Hass, (2008 AD)The Conflict of Wills, the Security Behavior of Fatah and Hamas, and the Parties Concerned, 1st edition, Al-Zaytouna Center, Beirut

13. Ibrahim, Jamal 2017, The Third Intifada, its name, causes, motivations, and the most important thing that distinguishes it from the previous two intifadas, *Al-Aqsa Magazine*, Volume 21, Issue One
14. Islim, Nabil and others (2015), *The Strategic Impacts of the Wars on Gaza in Light of Regional Transformations*, 1st edition, Center for Regional Studies, Palestine.
15. Jwayhan, Diala, Jerusalem commemorates the fifth anniversary of the martyrdom of the boy Abu Khudair, *Al-Hayat Al-Jadeeda* newspaper, issue 8480,
16. Levin, Leah (1981) *Human Rights. Questions and Answers*, 5th edition, Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO
17. Mansour, Johnny (2009), *Dictionary of Zionist and Israeli Media and Terminology*, 1st edition, Al-Ayyam Foundation, Ramallah.
18. Mohamed, Mohammadi (2011 AD) Interpretative statements as an impact on international human rights agreements, unpublished master's thesis. Hajj Lakhdar University, Batna, Algeria
19. Mustafa Muhannad (2012), The 2012 aggression on Gaza between military results and political implications, *Israeli Issues Magazine*, Issue 74, Ramallah.
20. Nairat, Raed and others (2009) *The War on Gaza, Reading Reality and Implications for the Future*, 1st edition, Palestinian Center for Democracy, Nablus.
21. Nassif, Raafat (2099 AD), What are the true causes of the war on Gaza?, *Al-Arab International Newspaper*, Issue 11004, January 13,
22. Peace and its discontents, gaza-jericho 1993-1995, page2, Ado Ard Said
23. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2006), *Basic international human rights treaties*, New York United Nations
24. Zaqout, Nahed (2014), *Fifty Days that Shook the World, The Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip*, 1st edition, Abdul Rahman Al-Hourani Center