

## 1: - A People Called Palestine (Photography) by Graham Usher John Tordai

*Dewi Lewis Publishing. Paperback. VERY GOOD. Light rubbing wear to cover, spine and page edges. Very minimal writing or notations in margins not affecting the text.*

Their biographies are not found on the pages dedicated to their work since TWiP wanted to use all available space to showcase their creativity. Ahed Izhiman Born in Jerusalem, Ahed Izhiman found early inspiration in the beautiful and historic walls of the ancient city. With a background in portrait and documentary photography, and employing innovative art techniques and painting skills – obtained from both local and international accredited art institutions – Ahed has served local and international community organizations, institutions, and theaters, contributing also as a lighting designer, art lecturer, and photography and fine art professional. He graduated with a degree in computer information systems from Al-Quds Open University in Hebron and is currently working in the field of electric cars and heavy equipment. He fell in love with photography during childhood, helping his father in the family studio. After working for various prestigious media, he became the staff photographer of the European Pressphoto Agency in Palestine. Alaa has won numerous international and Arab awards in press photography. In addition to arbitrating in photography competitions, he was chosen to be a representative of the Committee of Arab Photographers in the Union of Arab Photographers for Palestine. Alaa has taught journalism at Birzeit University and co-produced many special publications in Palestine. Amani AlSharqawi Amani AlSharqawi is a computer science graduate whose passion for photography grew as an extension of her work with graphic design and out of her love for color and the visual arts. For Amani, photography is a medium for self-expression, similar to writing and drawing. He worked as a director of photography at Shashat Productions in Jordan in , and on various TV productions, music videos, and TV commercials. In , he returned to Palestine to work as a freelance filmmaker, and in late , he established a production house called Manshour Productions in Ramallah. He developed his signature artistic voice with the realization that the language of images is more effective than speech. Elias has worked with various organizations, and his award-winning work has been exhibited in numerous solo and joint exhibitions in Palestine and internationally. Emile Ashrawi Emile Ashrawi was born in Jerusalem in Retired from work for the United Nations, he is now free to pursue his passion for photography and enjoy being a grandfather. Emile is a freelance photographer and photography educator; he has been engaged in community and cultural work throughout his life, particularly through music and theater. Jack enjoys photography, reading, cooking, and byzantine chanting. Maysa is known for Instagram stories of ancient places and buildings that she publishes under the name mesography. In , Maysa and her team created the first photo festival in Palestine. Mohamed offers training workshops in Palestine and abroad, using photography as a tool for societal change and for highlighting human rights issues. Motaz Alaaraj Motaz Alaaraj is from Gaza and embarked on the pursuit of photography in Largely self-taught he considers photography an addiction , he has worked with numerous local and international organizations. He has used the time-lapse technique and was among the first to use hyperlapse in Gaza. His work was exhibited in France, though he was not present, given that he was unable to leave Gaza. Since late , Alaaraj has focused on filmmaking and teaching himself all aspects of video production through online tutorials and hands-on experience. He has pursued photography as a hobby for the past five years and posts his work on social media such as Facebook and Instagram. His aim is to showcase Palestine to the world: Nabil also works as a marketing-communications and branding specialist, and is a certified Adobe partner and designer. He holds an MS in hospitality management and a BA in business administration, specializing in strategic marketing communications and development both degrees obtained in the United Kingdom. Nayef Hammouri Nayef Hammouri is from Hebron. He holds a diploma in Web design and works in digital marketing, social media, photography, and graphic design. I always seek to meet experienced photographers in order to benefit from their experience. He currently resides in Ramallah and teaches at a local university. Rasha Asfour Rasha Asfour took up photography as a hobby when she was eight years old. Having obtained a bachelor of fine arts degree in photography in from Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Rasha currently works as a freelance photographer and artist based in Jerusalem. She

enthusiastically aims to create masterpieces that hold meaning, relay a message, and contain the power to make a change for the better. Her early works register the difficulties associated with living under occupation. Rula has recently turned her lens towards the traces of lives and history that can still be found in frequently overlooked details. The founding director and an associate professor of the photography program at Birzeit University, she has had her works on display in the major international art museums. He is a founding member of the Windows from Gaza for Contemporary Art group and an active member of the Association of Palestinian Artists. Sabella exhibits internationally, and his work is held in collections in various locations, including the British Museum, London, and Mathaf, Doha. Between and , Steve was the most commissioned photographer in Palestine, shooting for editorials, advertising, and artistic collaborations. Tamara Habash Tamara Habash Samandar is a creative photographer who specializes in portrait, newborn, and wedding photography. Intrigued by the artistic details of photos, Tamara creatively engages her eyes and her mind in capturing images that last a lifetime. Involved in photography since , she started her professional portrait photography business in late Having taken photography courses at Birzeit University and regularly attending online workshops, she considers the best recipe for advancement to be practice.

### 2: Palestinian Historian: 'There Was Nothing Called a Palestinian People' | United with Israel

*A People Called Palestine (Photography), books, textbooks, text book Compare book prices at online bookstores worldwide for the lowest price for new & used textbooks and discount books! 1 click to get great deals on cheap books, cheap textbooks & discount college textbooks on sale.*

During the last few centuries, the world, Christians included, has fallen into a bad habit. We have bought into some early Roman propaganda. McCall, completely explore the subject. During the last few decades, however, the term Palestine has been adopted by Arabs living in Israel in the area west of the Jordan River. It is specifically employed to avoid the use of the name Israel, and must be considered an anti-Israel term. In all Arab maps published in Jordan, Egypt, etc. Palestine is the term now used by those who want to deny the legitimate existence of Israel as a genuine nation among the family of nations. Although it must deal daily with Israeli officials, the PA hates to use the term Israel in any of its communications. Palestine, therefore, must now be considered a political propaganda term with massive anti-Israel implications. The world press uses the term to question the legitimacy of modern Israel. Christians also have used the term Palestine for centuries in referring to the Holy Land. In earlier times this might have been excused although biblically questionable because of its common usage. In light of the current propaganda war against Israel, however, Christians must now re-evaluate the term Palestine and consider whether it is biblically, theologically or prophetically accurate.

**Biblical Use of Palestine** The term Palestine is rarely used in the Old Testament, and when it is, it refers specifically to the southwestern coastal area of Israel occupied by the Philistines. Before Israel occupied the land, it would be generally accurate to say that the southwestern coastal area was called Philistia the Way of the Philistines, or Palestine, while the central highlands were called Canaan. Both the Canaanites and the Philistines had disappeared as distinct peoples at least by the time of the Babylonian Captivity of Judea B. In the New Testament, the term Palestine is never used. The term Israel is primarily used to refer to the people of Israel, rather than the Land. However, in at least two passages, Israel is used to refer to the Land: Saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel: And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel. Jesus, Matthew and the angel speaking to Joseph use the term Israel with reference to the Land, even though the term was not then recognized by the Roman authorities. It is clear, then, that the Bible never uses the term Palestine to refer to the Holy Land as a whole, and that Bible maps that refer to Palestine in the Old or New Testament are, at best, inaccurate, and, at worst, are a conscious denial of the biblical name of Israel.

**History of the Term Palestine** Where did the term Palestine originate from? One of the guides we use in our tours to Israel is Zvi Rivai, an Israeli Messianic believer, who has done considerable research on this subject. Zvi informs us that before A. When Titus destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A. The term Palestine was never used in the early Roman designations. It was not until the Romans crushed the second Jewish revolt against Rome in A. Hadrian, like many dictators since his time realized the propaganda power of terms and symbols. He replaced the shrines of the Jewish Temple and the Sepulchre of Christ in Jerusalem with temples to pagan deities. He took the name of the ancient enemies of Israel, the Philistines, Latinized it to Palestine, and applied it to the Land of Israel. He hoped to erase the name Israel from all memory. Thus, the term Palestine as applied to the Land of Israel was invented by the inveterate enemy of the Bible and the Jewish people, Emperor Hadrian. It is interesting to note that the original Philistines were not Middle Eastern at all. They were European peoples from the Adriatic sea next to Greece. It may have pleased Hadrian to utilize this Hellenistic term for the Jewish land.

**Christian Adoption of the Term Palestine** One of the first Christian uses of the term Palestine is found in the works of the Church historian Eusebius, who lived in Caesarea. He wrote around A. Eusebius considered himself to be one of the bishops of Palestine. The Church has, since that time, broadly used the term Palestine in literature and in maps to refer to the Land of Israel. It should be noted, however, that the Crusaders called their land the Kingdom of Jerusalem. This became the accepted geo-political term for several decades, and those who lived in the land were called Palestinians, whether they were Jews, Arabs or Europeans. Even evangelical Christians who believe in the future of Israel have used the term Palestine. This is a serious misidentification. It appears

that Bible-believing Christians have either knowingly or unwittingly followed the world, pagans and haters of Israel in calling Israel by the anti-Israel term Palestine. It is found throughout Bible maps, Bible commentaries and textbooks. Proper Designation of the Land The use of the term Palestine was biblically inaccurate and wrong throughout the Church age. However, it is more than just wrong, it is devastating in our time, when the term Palestine is the cornerstone of the propaganda war against Israel and the Jewish people. Do we want to use terms invented by those who hate Christ, the Bible and Israel? Do we want to utilize terms used by the enemies of Israel who desire to accomplish nothing less than the destruction of the Jewish people? Christians should use the terminology of the Bible wherever possible. Why not go back to the terms used in the New Testament? The Gospel writers used the term Israel to refer to the Land. Why should we use any other term when referring to the Land, especially now that the Jews are back in the Land and have re-established the nation of Israel among the family of nations? The only term we should use for the Land is Israel, or its subdivisions of Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. We should make every effort to remove the term Palestine from our Bible maps and textbooks, and use only biblical terms with reference to the Holy Land of Israel. Brief passages may be quoted in reviews or other article. For all other use, please get our written approval.

### 3: Palestine - Wikipedia

*A People Called Palestine* by John Tordai (Photographer), Graham Usher (Editor) starting at \$ A People Called Palestine has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Eran holds me in hotel room, Elinor Carucci The Limbus Group. Embroideries of Generals, Still image from the work Overhanging, Self Portrait with Aviva Uri, Michal Heimán Pesí Girsch. Printed on paper, 50x60 cm. Pesí Girsch Leora Laor. Andrea Meislin Early in the twentieth century, two Zionist organizations, founded for the purpose of encouraging the growth of the new country, commissioned photographers to take pictures to document and further the national agenda. Every aspect of life in Palestine was documented extensively in the hope of encouraging fellow Jews around the world to take part in the enterprise of building a nation. Transforming the land, by Jews for Jews, seemed miraculous and no time was wasted before disseminating evidence of the progress around the world in the form of photographic images. Pioneers were portrayed working the soil and building roads and towns. These images formed a collective vocabulary for the new Zionism, one that endowed the working pioneers with heroic and romantic qualities. At the same time, in order to make a living, several photographers set up private studios where they made portraits of individuals and families. By around the work of the first woman photographer in Palestine is recorded. Sonia Narinsky was a member of Kibbutz Deganyah, the first kevu zah established in Palestine. She had emigrated from Russia with her husband, Shlomo Narinsky, a well-known and successful painter. Details of her life and activities are unclear and no photographs have been definitively identified as having been taken by her. It is assumed that Sonia and Shlomo emigrated with the Second Aliyah around , lived in Jerusalem and together traveled around the country taking pictures until they were deported to Egypt in , eventually returning to Palestine in after experiencing the Holocaust firsthand in concentration camps. They established a photo studio in Alexandria for Jewish refugees from Palestine. Historians are divided over the extent to which Sonia was actually involved in picture-taking; one states that during the four years her husband pursued his painting in Cairo she supported him by taking pictures, and that, as a woman, she had access to the harems of the Egyptian elite. Through the s the content of photographs includes landscapes, settlements, immigrants and working farmers. Stylistically, these are straightforward and purposeful. Although their aim was to promote Zionism and the flowering desert, no artifice is detected. This characteristic was and remains distinctly Israeli—no pretense, no fluff, no extraneous detail. The art of photography elsewhere in the Western world had experienced several trends, including Pictorialism and Surrealism. Photography in the West was an art form, but in the Yishuv it was imbued with the soul and purpose of Zionism. The emphasis was on content, presented with a sensitive aesthetic. By the mid-1930s the country was home to many artists and photographers fleeing Nazi Germany. They came with sophisticated equipment, training and an awareness of the various visual and technical experimentations that had taken place in post-World War I Europe and Russia. New angle shots and unusual ways of seeing emerged and the Europeans expanded their subjects to include landscapes, architecture, body parts and industrial scenes. It was a time of tremendous experimentation and abstraction and a new visual artistic language was established. The immigrants who came to Palestine with first-hand knowledge of this new genre found little to exploit their experience; rather, they hoped to be hired by the Zionist institutions to make pictures that would be used for promotional purposes. In keeping with the democracy inherent in Zionist ideology, photographs taken by women in the years prior to the establishment of, and in the formative years of, the state are indistinguishable from those taken by men—subject, style, form and composition are consistent in the productions of both sexes. In light of gender equality in Israel, one may consider the relation of their gender to their images. If some aspect of femininity is revealed it is perhaps a femininity not of subject, but of interpretation. The amount of time spent in Palestine by the female German immigrants varies; some stayed only one or two years, while several committed to living in the country for the remainder of their lives. A few dabbled while some had real careers in photography and a small number did go on to make real contributions to the medium. The following year she opened a photography studio in Berlin with her friend Grete Stern. The studio specialized in avant-garde advertising that won them assignments and

awards but ultimately was not a commercial success due to the combination of their extreme avant-garde style and lack of business acumen. She continued working as a photographer until , when she became an educational therapist. Their education was overshadowed by the political climate: Gerda was forced to abandon her medical studies at the University of Berlin due to racial laws, while Charlotte opted to stay out of university and instead experiment with photography. By they realized they had no future in Germany; at the end of Charlotte left for Palestine and opened a photography studio in Haifa. Soon after, Gerda also decided to be a photographer, studying with Professor Fritz August Breuhaus " and working as an apprentice in the studio of Arno Kikoler, the official photographer of the Jewish community in Berlin. In she joined her sister and together they worked in the Haifa photography studio, which rapidly became highly regarded for portrait photographs and attracted an international clientele. In the mid's the sisters also pursued industrial photography and were commissioned by the Iraq Petroleum Company to document the building works and refineries in Haifa Bay. This series of modernist photographs emphasizes the form of the machinery rather than its function. After Gerda left for Canada with her husband and daughter in , the studio remained open until when Charlotte moved to London. She was initially a portrait and medical photographer in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. In she married Ephraim Degani " and the couple operated Photo Prisma, the premier photography shop in Jerusalem, located in Zion Square. Ephraim Degani moved to Palestine from his native Berlin in In the mid's her brother became a farmer in Palestine and she joined a group of Germans planning to go to Palestine to work the land. In she moved to London for agricultural training, joining her brother in Palestine when war became inevitable. After several years of study she married Dr. Willi Oppenheimer and had little time to pursue her photography until two years after the War of Independence, when she trained with Ephraim Degani. One photographic technique she enjoyed working with was that of making photograms. Each photogram is a unique print made without the use of a camera by placing an object on top of a piece of paper or film coated with light-sensitive materials and then exposing the paper or film to light. Where the object covers the paper, the paper remains unexposed and light in tone; where it does not cover, the paper darkens. If the object is translucent, midtones appear. After exposure the paper is developed and fixed. Bettina experimented with light and color, ultimately creating many photographs featuring the dandelion"a flower that brought to mind happy memories of her childhood in Germany. She was acquainted with the Bauhaus professor Walter Peterhans, apparently at the same time as Ellen Auerbach. While in Dessau she met Heinz Schwerin and after spent two years looking for a new homeland before settling in Palestine in Together they established a workshop where they made wooden toys. She met Alfred Bernheim " and developed a close working and personal relationship with him until his death in The two photographed together and her work after is virtually indistinguishable from his. As mentioned above, the German photographers introduced new subjects that were incorporated into the lexicon of Yishuv images. These include portraits, architecture, industry and dance. The themes that remained constant were those supporting the agenda of the JNF, which included pioneers creating new settlements, farmers working the land, the armed forces, and immigrants arriving in their new country, all created with a sense of pride and new-born identity. A watermelon photographed in the s by Liselotte Grjebina ", born Germany, immigrated to Palestine is modernist in subject, composition and lighting. The photographers and their pictures are telling the viewer that this new country is being built equally by men and women with strength, both physical and personal. Proud and strong pioneers are creating a state, from untamed land, with their own hands. The message is clear. As the country matures and grows stronger, the photographs become bolder, both visually and in content. Now the figures are in the foreground, no longer anonymous additions to the landscape. Faces are close to the picture plane, defiant and stubborn. In spite of centuries of antisemitism and the current Holocaust, these people are unquestionably here to stay in their new Jewish homeland. The State of Israel was founded in and, along with celebration, new realities emerged. Immigrants and refugees from Arab countries and Europe streamed into the country; their obvious relief and joy were coupled with the realities of adjustment and absorption. Through the documentation of this period, photojournalism became the prevalent mode of photography in Israel for the next decade. The work of Israeli photojournalists Boris Carmi b. Loaded with emotion, their work provides a view of many important moments in the early years of the new country. Few women worked in this field,

although in American photographer Ruth Orkin “ traveled with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, lived on a kibbutz for several months and photographed Iraqi immigrants arriving at Lod Airport. Photography in Israel during the 1950s and 1960s for the most part remained photojournalistic but was enhanced with a new sense of artistry. The late 1950s through 1960s were marked by the realities and consequences of the Six Day War and the Yom Kippur War , the effects of which were extensively documented in photographs. By the late 1960s a change in photography in Israel is seen in the work of both natives and immigrants who studied in Europe and America, returning with new ideas and influences. International trends and a sophisticated understanding of the medium and its possibilities became very much a part of photography in Israel. The economic and political maturity of the country enabled the medium to develop as an independent art form and to be accepted as such. Gone were the early days of Zionism and the deliberate, emotionally charged images. Innovative and creative photography blossomed and the medium was essentially liberated from its ties to the past. The earth, the soil, the very ground that the people of the country continually battle for, cultivate and build structures on takes on new significance. As for the early Zionists, the sanctity of land was a central tenet of Israeli ideals, perhaps stemming from the idea of striking roots and creating a sense of belonging. Preoccupation with the land, its geography and territorial issues is seen in the work of Chava Salomon b. The imagery produced by these three women is created through a combination of direct knowledge of the history of the land and their individual perspectives of its transformation and development. Arriving in Palestine from Germany via Sweden in 1948, Marli Shamir has been a photographer since that time. Known for outdoor images that study the effect of light on man-made structures, her landscapes are powerful and substantive. Dalia Amotz is the first noteworthy female photographer to be born in Palestine, specifically on a kibbutz, a significant explanation for her ties to the land. The subject of her photographs was consistently the Israeli landscape and the effect of natural light on its transformation.

### 4: Philistine | people | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*A People Called Palestine [J. C. Tordai, John Tordai, Graham Usher] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is the iconography of a people called Palestine each image reveals and poses their whole question.*

Was there ever such a place called Palestine? The truth is that Palestine is no more real than Never-Never Land. The British agreed to restore at least part of the land to the Jewish people as their homeland. There never has been a state called Palestine, nor have the Palestinian Arabs ever been an independent people, and Jerusalem never has been an Arab or Muslim capital. In the second century AD, after crushing the last Jewish revolt, the Romans first applied the name Palaestina to Judea the southern portion of what is now called the West Bank in an attempt to minimize Jewish identification with the land of Israel. The Arabic word Filastin is derived from Latin. There is no language known as Palestinian. There is no distinct Palestinian culture. There has never been a land known as Palestine governed by Palestinians. Palestinians are Arabs, indistinguishable from Jordanians another recent invention, Syrians, Lebanese, Iraqis, etc. After being dispersed for centuries the Jews began migrating back to their home land which was once called Palestine now Israel and things began to heat up again. Rebirth of Israel In news came that the combined armies of five Arab nations invaded Israel with the stated purpose of annihilating every Jew. It will be a momentous massacre in history that will be talked about like the massacres of the Mongols or the Crusades. Green] The combined military power of Egypt, Transjordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria was defeated by a relatively small group of rag-tag Jews who, in addition to having very limited supplies of small weapons and not even one tank, had just come from the death camps of Nazi Europe. Bible students who for centuries believed that the ancient Hebrew prophets wrote of a literal rebirth of Israel during the last days were finally vindicated. A number of Christians of that day were both astonished and quickened in their spirits as the news gradually filtered down to main-street America and to small churches along the dusty roads of rural communities. Israel granted full citizenship to all of the Palestinian Arabs who fell within its borders after the War of Independence. Arabic is an official language in Israel. Israel remains to this day one of the few countries in the Middle East where Arabs can legitimately vote—and it is the only one where women can vote. Why did the Muslim world called the rebirth of Israel a catastrophe? To understand why there is so much animosity against Israel, this one vital fact needs to be clearly understood. The fact is this: The Muslim world is being used as a powerful tool by Satan in his go-for-broke effort to annihilate the Jewish State and the Jewish people. That is the crux of the entire conflict that keeps the Middle East, and the entire world, on the precipice of a heated war. This one fact cannot be overstated. If the Jews can be obliterated then God has been lying for millennia, and if He is a liar then He has no moral authority to judge Satan. Thus the destruction of the Jews is obviously advantageous to him — because he escapes hell and gets the world; that is the way he sees it, believe it or not. Will there ever be peace in the Middle East? There is only one way for that to happen. The following scripture has the answer. No one will bring peace to the Middle East until they support Israel. If you are a true Christian you should read your Bible to see what God says about Israel. It does not matter what you think about Israel, God says you better support Israel or you will be cursed. The coming Gog and Magog war: Ezekiel 38 through 39 tells of a future invasion of Israel by a vast coalition of nations that surround it. Ezekiel predicts a gathering of the Jews to the nation of Israel, which will be followed by this massive invasion. For 19 centuries the Jewish people were scattered throughout the world, and until May 14, there was no nation of Israel to invade. The Gaza Strip has on its west coast the area of Israel occupied by Egypt. On the south and east is Israel proper. The Gaza Strip is currently occupied, for the most part, by a group of people known as the Palestinians, who had previously occupied other areas of Israel. There are of course many other areas of Israel occupied by Arabs, Palestinians, and other non-Jews. Hamas has shot off thousands of rockets into other areas of southern Israel in the last few years, with the stated aim of murdering as many Jews living in Israel as possible. As for the war going on today with the Israelis and the terrorists Hamas who have taken over Gaza, Joshua narrows it down and tells us that Gaza also belongs to Israel, specifically the tribe of Judah. This is the inheritance of the tribe of the

children of Judah according to their families: Many anti-Semites in the world have therefore sided with Hamas in its goal of murdering Jews. In fact, few countries, other than the United States have offered support for Israel in its recent war against the Hamas terrorists in the Gaza Strip. Of course, not all people in the United States are in support of helping to defend Israeli citizens against being murdered by Hamas terrorist rockets. Many of those currently in the United States, including some who actually call themselves Christians, are also anti-Semitic racists, who oppose Israel and support the Hamas terrorists. Back in Genesis 16 we find more information about the fighting going on between the Palestinian people and Israel. I pray thee, go in unto my maid; it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram hearkened to the voice of Sarai. Israeli citizens do not always agree with each other But even in Israel there are many people who do not support the idea of the Jews controlling all Israeli territory. They believe that the Palestinians should control Gaza, not Israel. Many state that Israeli government control of those in Gaza is wrong. For the Fundamentalist Christian, what men believe is not important. What politicians promise is not important. The real thing of importance to a Fundamentalist Christian is what God believes. And just what exactly does God say about the Gaza situation? Surprising to some, God has some rather strong opinions about the Gaza Strip, and about every other area of Israel as well. Again we must go to the Bible. The Bible is the inerrant Word of God. The Bible is everlasting. And what is it that God says in the Bible about the Gaza Strip? Well, God is very direct. God does not mince words. God says in the Bible that Israel owns Gaza – all of Gaza, in fact. God clearly states in His Word, the Bible, that: Many Arabs either do not understand this fact, or else they are not willing to admit that all of Israel belongs to the Jews. Even Abraham, the father of both the Jews and the Arabs, asked God to make Ishmael his heir, but God refused to do so. And God said, Sarah thy wife shall bear thee a son indeed; and thou shalt call his name Isaac: And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation. God has indeed blessed Ishmael, the father of the Arabs. The Arab world is very large, including many countries with vast oil deposits and other riches. But the Arabs do not own all of the Middle Eastern lands. To the east is Iran. To the west is Egypt. Other lands around them are owned by other peoples. But God has made it very clear. God said it, and that settles it. God said to Abraham concerning his son Isaac: Look at the attached map, It shows a small Israel, surrounded by many enemies, most of which have larger countries than Israel. As I stated before, the Fundamentalist Christian does not care what men say. It is what the Bible says that counts. And the Bible says that all of Israel, in fact a much larger area than her current borders, belongs to the Jews. So, this of course means that the entire Gaza Strip belongs to Israel. Now, this is not a political issue. This is a religious issue. God has said that Gaza belongs to Israel. God has said this in the Bible. These words of God are not open for interpretation. These words of God are not open for reevaluation. What God said in the Bible is still valid. Gaza belongs to Israel. Therefore, any Israeli who wants to give up land to others – land which God Himself has already said belongs to the Jews – is in open rebellion against God. Any squatter who is living on the land that God gave to the Jews is, at best, a guest, but not a real owner, and at worse is a trespasser. Gaza in Israel, is now separated from the rest of Israel Now a thief is someone who takes something that belongs to another person. If you have a car, and someone takes it away from you, that is wrong. It is even more wicked for someone to take away from you something that God Himself said is only for you.

### 5: Palestine vs. Israel as the Name of the Holy Land â€” Zola Levitt Ministries

*I would love to chat with you about your story and would be honored if you two trusted me to share in your day. Take a look around the site and have your people call my people.*

The US under Barrack Obama could have recognized it too, but I view it as another broken campaign promise by Obama, who campaigned he was going to repair and strengthen US-Arab relations. Admittedly, this is not clear cut, but I think it helps to use the most relevant among the synonyms trying to make a distinction to be as precise as possible. De jure the state of Palestine exist. The light brown areas is that the Palestinian Authority currently controls, and the rest is what Israel controls. As can be seen from the map, the "islands" the Palestinians control are too fragmented to form a sovereign state and Israel therefore must relinquish control of territory it controls to allow a Palestinian state to exist. This answers your question. Palestine is not a de facto state because Israel does not want it to be a de facto state. Palestine can not force itself to come into existence like Israel did in because it has no military and would lose badly in any violent conflict with Israel. Perhaps your follow up question is "Why does Israel not want Palestine to exist? A multitude of reasons can be given, such as: The territory Palestine would exist on matches the territory called Judea and Samaria which the ancient Israelite tribes lived in. A sovereign Palestinian state would be overtaken by extremists and would start a war against Israel. Israel won the territory "fair and square" in the Six-day war in 1967. Of these three reasons, I believe the first one is the most important. The goal of the group which created Israel, was to create it on the same territory that the Israelite tribes lived in. That way, the state would have a natural historical connection to the land it controls. If you draw the outline of the West Bank on the above map it would cover most of the territory of Manasseh, Ephraim, Benjamin and Judah. Giving these areas to the Palestinians is currently not possible because many Israeli Jews feel that they are part of their historical homeland. For them, it would be no different than asking Greece to give up Crete. If the op is interested, then he or she should ask a question specifically about that topic. Btw, I forgot to mention the Jordan answer. An idea supported mostly in right-wing circles is that Jordan is the state of Palestine. This idea stems from the fact that until 1948, the British Mandate of Palestine was called the British Mandate of Palestine and Trans-Jordan and the Trans-Jordan part of the territory was split of and given to the king Abdullah bin Hussein.

### 6: Is the name Palestine an accurate name for Israel?

*FILASTINIYA* is a fine art photography series inspired by Mahmoud Darwish's poem, *A Lover from Palestine*. The calligraphies are verses of this poem, hand-drawn directly on each woman's face. The entire series contains 15 portraits of influential and unique Palestinian women, and aims to portray Palestinian women as strong, resilient.

We sent invitations to several photographers to email us their favorite photo of two on a number of topics that included children, Gaza and its sea, street life, landscapes, expressions, abstract photography and a few other topics. Almost all were gracious enough to send the material we asked for. We are proud of our photographers and their work which you can see below. Today, when I walk the streets of Jerusalem, childhood memories of its lively nature haunt me. At night, its emptiness exposes the vulnerability of the Old City and heightens its drama. Formerly the residence of Duke Mukhyber, its doors are open to artists and visitors today. I visited the place in during a beautiful cultural evening. Ahed Izhiman This visual material on the Dead Sea is part of a project that involves research and concept-art. Since , I have gathered material to create a visual art exhibition that combines photography, acrylic painting, and video art. The launching of an exhibition is planned for My inspiration comes from memories of feeling calm and safe during childhood camping trips in the Jordan Valley and along the Dead Sea. The exhibition explores the connection between the human body and our land, and how religious heritage is utilized by Israel to block Palestinians from their last remaining access to water and the sea. Given the beauty of the tunnel and the surrounding landscape, and the skill of construction, this archeological site is popular with young people, families, and school students alike. The tunnel was dug during the reign of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid al-Thani, between and , as part of an ambitious railway project that aimed to facilitate the travel of pilgrims from the Levant to the Hijaz Saudi Arabia. Nayef Hammouri We set up our equipment at sunset and waited. At around 5 a. Timing was essential, as the moon was passing quickly. After an arduous trip to reach Jerusalem â€” the first time we were allowed to enter in ten years â€” to document the city during the month of holy Ramadan, this photo was taken just after sunrise in the courtyard of the Dome of the Rock. Flocks of birds fly from dome to dome and wall to wall, representing the freedom that Al-Quds desperately needs. Alaa Badarneh Nablus at the moment of sunrise, seen from the highest point on Mount Gerizim. The entire series contains 15 portraits of influential and unique Palestinian women, and aims to portray Palestinian women as strong, resilient, powerful, and beautiful. Each portrait tells a unique story, but all share the pride of being Palestinian women. Shareef Sarhan To engage in photography is to paint with light, stealing a moment from time before it becomes a moment of the past. Working with all your senses, you use that black, inanimate box to express life through colored rays, ensuring that memories of the past remain parts of your daily life. Every image you take tells a story and preserves history for whoever comes after us, letting them know that this land had people, a life, a dream, and the hope for freedom. Despite the siege, my images today transcend borders and checkpoints and reach the world at large. A picture every day means one day closer to freedom. In an era full of technology, these little children â€” who live as refugees in the suburbs of Jerusalem in the West Bank â€” manage to find happiness in simple things. They choose to enjoy their childhood together, despite difficult living conditions. Spending their days in nature, they create entertainment from whatever is available to them. In this village of Bedouin refugees, childhood joy does not come from having many possessions but rather from the simple things that they can accomplish through their unique lifestyle. Elias Halabi Visit Palestine: Other posters and photos in the shop vary from originals to copies of old photographs and posters of Jerusalem, documenting and illustrating the rich history of the city. Like father, like son: A Palestinian shepherd and his son are leading their sheep home after a long day in the desert near Al-Rashaydeh in the Jerusalem hills. Carrying the Palestinian flag, he yearns to return to Palestine. What drives me to take pictures that do not show martyrs, blood, barriers, checkpoints, or guns? Am I trying to escape to a fantasy world without occupation? I am searching for what the occupation cannot accomplish: Killing the Palestinian spirit of hope. My photos cannot convert reality. But during the moments when we do not feel the occupation, rather than feeling guilty, we should cherish and celebrate the sense of freedom. Motaz Alaaraj Practicing photography or art in Gaza is not easy due to the multiple difficulties we

face from society, the government, and the occupation. Equipment is difficult to obtain both logistically and financially. We need a professional network, such as a photography club, to be able to share experiences and improve our work. There are many talented people in Gaza who can make a change by showing the beautiful side of Gaza, beyond the suffering and destruction.

**Amani AlSharqawi** A wild plant rising high against the sunlight, taken in color and then modified to black and white. Most of the colors have been removed, leaving only the original colors of the white and yellow blossoms.

**Nabil Darwish** The true strength of a true life. This entrepreneur, a mother and provider, supports her family and community through a small business: Sometimes even the harshest environment cannot seep into the cracks of a living soul. We walk on this earth with pride. This pride distinguishes and differentiates us; it defines who we are. Sometimes, pride is all we have. From the series *Pride*, Qalqiliya, West Bank. Every year during the feast of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary, pilgrims bring bundles of candles to illuminate the stairs that lead all the way down to the tomb of the virgin. Eastern Christians believe that her body was lifted to heaven shortly after she died.

**Emile Ashrawi** Palestinians have traditionally enjoyed a deep connection to their land that comprises terraced, cultivated hills and arid desert dotted with vegetation wherever there is a source of water. Hiking is a cherished leisure activity among Palestinians, providing relief from the ongoing struggle and tensions, while also connecting us not only to our roots and heritage but also to the land that has provided us with subsistence for generations.

**Ashraf Dowani** The first photo is part of a collection I created in through my studies in Jordan, when I produced a photo album of a gypsy family who lives in Amman on Airport Street. I was attracted by the beauty of these children and the simplicity in which they were living. With a mm telephoto lens I was able to capture some natural moments. The second photo is a snapshot of my friends in Jordan, taken a few years ago during a snowstorm, when I experimented with shooting in back light.

**Muayad Reehan** From the village Tell, near Nablus, the coastline is visible on clear days. I can see the sea from the windows of our house; but for me, the seashore, or Palestinian cities such as Yaffa, Haifa, and Akko, are close to impossible to reach. A street vendor in Nablus, the commercial center of the northern West Bank. Many of the youth in Nablus and the surrounding villages must be creative in securing an income for themselves and their families. By modifying the colors, I was able to bring out the green vegetables and herbs that represent our connection to our land and traditional food.

**Steve Sabella** *Sinopia* is a series of works commissioned by the Bahrain National Museum, exploring the visual and sonic pulse of the country. Sabella approached the image of Bahrain from many different angles. For one artwork, he combined images of Manama, photographed from various perspectives and distances; another work is collaged from photographs of political graffiti, as well as its ensuing overpainting by the police; in yet another, the colored facades of Muharraq are layered into a painterly abstraction. Finally, we see the year-old Tree of Life mirrored between heaven and earth, wavering between reality and fantasy.

**Raed Abughazaleh** Backlit wildflower growing amongst thorny bushes. Olive groves have been dotting this landscape for hundreds of years. The open fields surrounding the village of Ein Qiniya near Ramallah are some of the last remaining natural refuges in the area, supporting a wide variety of native flora and fauna. Unfortunately, this rich resource is disappearing fast due to rapid urbanization, and in a hundred years Ein Qiniya will be filled with roads and buildings. I want to document these fields now, while they still exist in all their beauty and grace.

### 7: israel - Why is Palestine not a state yet? - Politics Stack Exchange

*Photography of palestine. likes. Photography of palestine. Those same terrorists bases are linked to the terrorist that now control Libya and the nation's chemical weapons caches, after the CIA helped them topple Gaddafi, which is the source of the chemical weapons being used against the Syria government by the CIA's terrorists.*

Is the name Palestine an accurate name for Israel? No, it is not. Israel is often called Palestine which is a derogatory term used by her enemies in the past. There was never a Palestine and there is no such thing as Palestinian people until the conflict of our modern time. Israel is referred this by the Arabs because the Arabs want to insinuate they stole the land from them. And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel. The Philistines were not Middle Eastern or Arab. The Philistines are believed to be an Aegean people from the Adriatic sea near Greece. No people or nation ever ruled as a sovereign national entity on this land there is no Palestinian language or culture in past history. Palestine, as a country does not presently exist. No Arab nation has their historical roots on the land and no one have claim to this territory other than the Jews. The Jewish rule of this land extended over a period of over years. Israel became a nation in the land in BC. God gave them the land in a covenant Deuteronomy The Romans before they conquered Jerusalem had called Israel Judea. But in the centuries that followed many Jewish people continued to maintain ties to their homeland. In subsequent centuries, the Jews had returned to their land in small numbers always having a presence in the land. Because of his hatred of the Jews, it was meant to be an insult to dishonor them and remove their history. Hadrian built Aelia Capitolina, in the area of the destroyed Temple and dedicated it to Jupiter-Zeus demonstrating the supremacy of the Roman deities in Judea. He then forbid the Jews from entering. The land kept this name until when the British Government gave up its mandate to partition Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs. The majority of the land was given to the Arabs. Today Palestine is used like it was from its inception-as an anti Jewish term. The name Palestine was adopted by the Moslem residents of the Holy Land and used for their advantage. The founding of a Palestinian state is a new tool in the continuing battle against Israel Articles can be reproduced in portions for ones personal use. Any other use is to have the permission of Let Us Reason Ministries first. We love hearing the testimonies and praise reports. We are here to help those who have questions on Bible doctrine, new teachings and movements. Unfortunately we cannot answer every email. Our time is valuable just as yours is, please keep in mind, we only have time to answer sincere inquiries from those who need help. For those who have another point of view, we will answer emails that want to engage in authentic dialogue, not in arguments. We will use discretion in answering any letters.

### 8: Photography in Palestine - This Week in Palestine

*Photography was the primary method used to document the Zionist enterprise in Palestine and photographers assumed the responsibility of creating and expressing its history.*

### 9: Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

*Photography. Under the Shells A Palestinian man looks at people collecting items and belongings they found in the rubble of a destroyed building on July 27, , in Gaza City.*

*Animal courtships. Hearings by joint subcommittees on Department of Defense appropriations for 1980 The Day My Brothers Face Changed My Life Skoda fabia 2001 owners manual Cmdt 2018 The Catacomb, by Peter Shilston Rebellion in the borderlands A dangerous new world Salsa! Salsa! Salsa! Ramseys 11:death Hunt (The Ramseys, No 11) Epilogue: Justice at last. Big data black book dreamtech Jura impressa s9 manual Los osos Berenstain al Rescate de la Navidad Female Heroes of the Soviet Union Baffling Detectiv Gb Proof of psychic abilities in humans and animals Going round in circles Images of voice: music and sound in Romantic poetry. Mathieu (Q.L.P. Art Series) The Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh Experiences Motorcycle Gear (Motorcycle Mania) Codex B and its allies The angel in the alcove Differentially Flat Systems (Control Engineering) Modern spiritualism. Vol. I, pt. 1-3. Descendants of Daniel, James and Joshua Brainerd, sons of Daniel and Hannah (Spencer Bra Goosebumps how i got my shrunken head The Winning of the West, Volume 4 Introduction to medical physics Institutional Change in American Politics ZagatSurvey 2005 Americas Top Restaurants: Leather (Zagat Survey: Americas Top Restaurants Leather) 98 Approach to the patient with nausea and vomiting The gauntlet Karen Chance Intermediate Statistics Financing Rural Electrification (Legislative Analysis) Indian mutual funds handbook Early town records of Newcastle, Maine, from June 24, 1756, to January 6, 1779. Courthouse magic : educational vice becomes legal virtue Home Fires (Deborah Knott Mysteries)*