

Dedication

TO

Every Palestinian child

Every Palestinian man

Every Palestinian woman

To

“The holy land Palestine“

To My teachers and fathers

Dr. Ghassan Dweik ,

And

Dr.abed al-hafiz abuserriah .

And to all of the people who helped me to end this long trip starting from my amazing husband **Hossam** , My Sweet Family specially My Sister Ayah , and to My Friends Labeeb Abu-Hamdiah , and arch Abdullah Zamarh , and my guardian angel **mum (Khawlah) .**

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our appreciation to our advisor: Dr. Shadi Maraqah and Dr. Abed Alhafiz Abu Sariah who helped me a lot in this research and it has been an honor to work with them.

To our families and friends who supported and gave us hope to continue in our darkest time.

To every human who still believe of better future for Palestine.

تعرض هذه الدراسة ترميم وعة من المباني ضمن احواش داخل البلدة القديمة بهدف إعادة احيائها وزيادة تأصل السكان فيها من خلال ترميم هذه المساكن وجعلها ملائمة للعيش فيها 8 بيوت داخل حوش الخطيب في البلدة القديمة , ولكن بسبب الظروف السياسية والمشاكل التي واجهتها الباحثة اثناء التحضير للبدء بعملية الترميم واخذ القياسات والمخططات لترميمها واجهات منع من سل عند الذهاب الي موقع المشروع وعدم توفر الأمان والسلامة الشخصية وخوفا على حياة الباحث تم تغيير المشروع الي **مجمع سكني لمعلمي وطلاب جامعة بولتكينك فلسطين** - , في موقع قريب من جامعة البولتكينك فرع أبو ر .

تحدث هذه الدراسة عن تاريخ فلسطين والقدس والعصور التي مرت عليها منذ زمن الكنعانيون الى زماننا هذا، اذ وضحت اوقات الازدهار التاريخي من جانب، والاستراتيجيات الصهيونية التي مارسها الاحتلال مثل فرض القيود على الشعب الفلسطيني، وقتل ذاكرته، ارضه بمختلف انواعه المباشرة والغير مباشرة، من جانب اخر.

تكمن فلسفة هذا المشروع في المراحل التاريخية التي يتناولها، بداية بعصر الازدهار الاسلامي التاريخي، ومن ثم زمن الاحتلال البريطاني والاحتلال الصهيوني وما تسبب به من اذى ودمار لحق بالعالم العربي والاسلامي اجمع، الامر الذي اوقع دولة فلسطين تحت السيطرة الصهيونية، بالحرية والتحرر الحرية بحد ذاتها، عاش على ارض فلسطين.

حيث يعرض المشروع رؤيا حالية للعمارة في فلسطين في الخليل داخل البلدة القديمة بعين الاعتبار توضيح العناصر ذات الأهمية في الخليل بشكل عام وفي البلدة القديمة بشكل واهمية تثبيت السكان فيها وجذبهم للعيش فيها وذلك من خلال عملية ترميم بعض المناطق المهجورة وجعلها مناسبة للحياة من جميع الجوانب وجذب السكان اليها من جديد لأعاداه احياء البلدة القديمة من جديد وزيادة التمسك بها وتوظيف السكان الفلسطيني الأصل بجنورهم في البلدة القديمة، ويمثل هذا الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة ويشكل هدفا للفلسطينيين ككل , لذلك عند تغيير المشروع قمنا باختيار المجمع السكني لاحتواء اكبر عدد ممكن من الشباب بهدف تسهيل العملية الدراسية لديهم والتي تساهم في وعي وتقدم مجتمعنا ليزهر جيل اقوى لمواجهة طغيان الاحتلال.

ABSTRACT

This study presents the restoration of a group of buildings within the backyard in the Old City of Hebron in order to be revived and increased entrenchment of the people through the restoration of these houses make it convenient to live in, which amount to about 8 houses within Khatib Hosh in the old city.

This study addresses the history of Palestine and Jerusalem, and the centuries that have passed by since the Canaanites time till this day. It has illustrated the times of historic prosperity, Zionist strategies practiced by the occupation, such as the imposition of restrictions on the people of Palestine, the killing of their memory, and the forced expulsion from their land in various direct and indirect ways.

The philosophy of the project lies in the historical periods that has been addressed , beginning the era of historic Islamic prosperity, and then the British occupation time and what a harm and destruction had caused for the all Arab and Muslim world, which catastrophe left Palestine under the Zionist control, down to the hope of freedom and liberation stage ,and then freedom stage itself, which was and remains the greatest dream inside every Arab and every Muslim person has lived on the land of Palestine.

The project presents the vision of current architecture in Palestine in Hebron within the old city, taking into account clarify important elements of Hebron in general and in the Old City in particular and the importance of the installation of people and to attract them to live through the restoration of some of the abandoned areas and make it suitable for life from all aspects of the process and attract people to it again to revive the Old City again and increased uphold and consolidate the

original roots of the Palestinian people in the Old City, and this represents the main objective of this study and it's a target for the Palestinians as a whole.

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Chapter five

Global case study

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5-1:HISTORICAL BACK GROUND :

A short trip back in time takes us five thousand years ago showing us Jerusalem as the Canaanites urishalim , an era of time in which urishalim had massive walls on its eastern side protecting Canaanites waters.



A Picture for old Jerusalem

Source :(<http://www.innfrad.com/>)

Jerusalem witnessed many dramatic events ,suffered more than 20 sieges ,was destroyed 17 times , was hilled by the Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Greek , and Romans .After that Jerusalem was liberated by the Muslim khalifa (Omar ben Al-khattab) whom was given the Keyes of the city by saphronious without war .the city remained under Muslim rule till 1917, except ,during the crusader occupation (1099-1187 AD) .

¹ <http://www.innfrad.com>



A Picture of The old pulpit of Salah al Den

Source :(<http://www.innfrad.com/>)

Moving forward in our journey through time to the year 1917 . on Dec 9 ,1917 Jerusalem was occupied by Britain . British occupation power was a key factor in the establishment of a Jewish entity in Palestine under the leadership of the Zionist movement .

This British cooperation came in light of executing the Belfour declaration (al –aref,1986) ,which claimed the so-called right of Jews in establishing a home of their own in Palestine by easing the Jewish immigration ,also enabling them to “purchase” and own land in Palestinian territories .in the quest of establishing a future state , the Zionist began strengthening their position by opening up offices in Palestine and enhancing their presents in different agricultural and educational aspects .

² <http://www.innfrad.com>



An old photo of welling wall .

Source :(<http://www.innfrad.com/>)

In November 1947 the united nations adapted the proposal that Jerusalem should become an international city that would be administered by the UN when Palestine became divided into two spirit states .zionist Jews agreed but Muslims refused to give any part of their land or making it internationalized.

On the day before the end of the mandate , zionist Jews declared the state of Israel . on 15 may 1948 ,the British mandatory forces withdrew forces permitting Israeli military to enter the city and to force Arab residents to leave the western side of the city (Maguire 1981), which resulted in the division of Jerusalem into western part ruled Israel state and eastern by Jordanian state.

In 1967 Israel occupied the eastern part of Jerusalem . on June 25th the Israeli government decided to come out with a legal cover for it's political decision , and declared the annexation of Jerusalem , so the tow parts were united under Israeli rule. In 1980 the Israeli kenasset declared Jerusalem (eastern part and western part) as a capital of Israel (ibid).

³ <http://www.innfrad.com>

5-2:Geographical location :

Jerusalem is located in the center of Palestine . it's located at 350 , 13 minutes E longitude and 310 , 52 minutes N latitude . it lies at an altitude of 820 meters above sea level , and is constructed on four mounts : Mt.Moriah ,Mt. 'Akra ,Mt. Beit Zeta, and Mt Zion . The old city of Jerusalem is surrounded by three valleys , which facilitates the task of defending it (Sha'th 1995) .

It's 52 km from the Mediterranean sea ,22 km from the Dead Sea , and 250 km from the Red Sea . from Jerusalem to Amman Beirut ,Damascus ,and Cairo ,the distances are respectively 88,338,290, and km (Ibid).

5-3:Population development:

Jerusalem has always been a colorful city with various population and religions which we will describe in this section .Jerusalem hold's a spectacular religious importance for the three religions Islam, jewdizim , Christianity which made it a place that receives people from several places , ethnicity's and colures as pilgrims under malty ruling authorities .

It's geographical location add in making it a favored place for settlement of visitors and immigrants throw out it's existence , we will deal with the matter of population and the factors participating or affecting it .

The population development 3000 E.C to 1914:

The presence of Arabic population goes back to 3000 years E.C in Palestine which was at that time divided into three parts : the first, second, and third. Each one consists of a main city and following districts.

Jerusalem was inhabited by jobsites who are considered the original owners of the city. They settled their 2500 E.C and built walls around the city for protection, and water canals .In 1409 E.C David occupied the city. It remained under the ruling of his son Solomon. During this period jewdizim spread between the population. In 586 E.C Jerusalem fell under the Persian rule ,they destroyed the city and exiled the Jews to papyon. The city fell in the hands of alexander the great in 332 E.C . the romans toke over the city in 63E.C and destroyed it . (330-636 B.C) was the byzantine age for the city in which Christianity was the official religion in the city . for a short period the Persians occupied the city (614-627 B.C) but the Byzantines toke over one last time before the Islamic expansion.

Jerusalem was under Islamic rule since 636 B.C ,in that period the main religion was Islam in the city . in 1099B.C crusaders occupied the city till 1187 B.C when it got back under Islamic rule again until 1917 B.C when the British government toke over Jerusalem.

The population statistics during the sixteenth century based on the ottoman editing books:⁴

| The year | Jews | Arabs | Total |
|----------|------|-------|-------|
| 1525 | 1000 | 3700 | 4700 |
| 1538 | 1150 | 6750 | 7900 |
| 1553 | 1634 | 11750 | 13384 |
| 1562 | 1200 | 11450 | 12650 |
| 1596 | 100 | 7510 | 7610 |

Note: there is an obvious shortage in the book number 515 of the ottoman records in the last years.

The Jewish immigration to Jerusalem began in 1492 from Portugal and Spain. by the year 1522 a Jewish community formed in the city and rapidly grow during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the arrival of new Jew immigrants from Bologna. In 1806 the number of Jews increased up to 2000 Jew with continuing growth till 3000 by the year 1819. The number jumped to become 5000 by 1850.

The ottoman statistics for the population in Jerusalem and its surroundings in (1871-1914)⁵

| Location | Year | Muslims | Christians | Jews | Total |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| Jerusalem | 1871-1872 | 6.150 | 4.428 | 3.780 | 14.358 |
| The surroundings of Jerusalem | 1881-1893 | 54.364 | 19.950 | 7.105 | 81.059 |
| The surroundings of Jerusalem | 1914 | 70.270 | 32.461 | 18.190 | 120.921 |

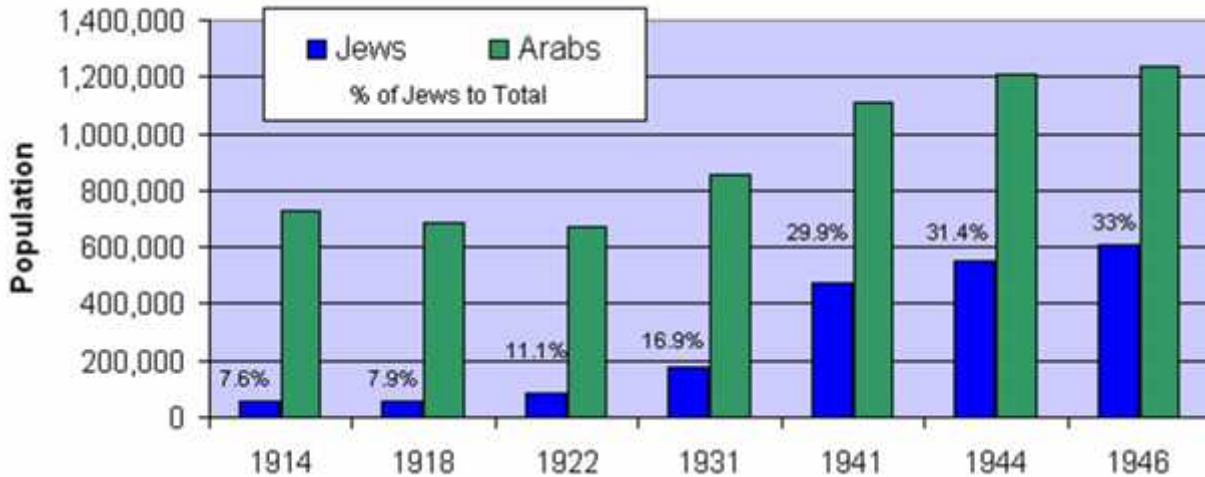
The pop numbers in the year 1871-1872 depend on the book of Salnamh Sur. the 1881-1893 numbers which include the city and surroundings depend on the actual count of the people. The numbers of 1914 depend on Population statistics of the Ministry of the Interior of the Ottoman. The numbers include the citizens only without counting the immigrants and refugees.

⁴ <https://omariatalquds.wordpress.com>

⁵ <https://omariatalquds.wordpress.com>

The population development from 1914-1946:

for a clear understanding of this complicated era , I'm going to add a chart that purely Illustrates the population in this period :⁶



| Year | Jews | Arabs | Total | % of Jews to total |
|------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1914 | 60000 | 731,000 | 791,000 | 7.585% |
| 1918 | 59000 | 688,000 | 747,000 | 7.898% |
| 1922 | 83790 | 668,258 | 752,048 | 11.141% |
| 1931 | 174606 | 858,708 | 1,033,314 | 16.897% |
| 1941 | 474102 | 1,111,398 | 1,585,500 | 29.902% |
| 1944 | 554000 | 1,211,000 | 1,765,000 | 31.388% |
| 1946 | 608225 | 1,237,334 | 1,845,559 | 32.956% ⁷ |

Sources by Year:

1914 – 1918 Justin McCarthy The Population of Palestine, 1990

1922 & 1931 British Census (Census conducted by the British Mandate Government.)

1941 Esco Foundation Palestine: A Study of Jewish, Arab, and British Policies Vol. 1, p.46, Yale University Press, 1947

1944 Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry Chapter IV: Population, April 20, 1946

1946 United Nations General Assembly, A/364, "UNSCOP Report to the General Assembly," September 3, 1947

⁶ <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php>

⁷ <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php>

The population development from (1910-2005) :Muslims, Jews, Christians.⁸

| Year | Jews | Muslims | Christians | total | % of Jews to Total |
|------|---------|---------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1910 | 45,000 | 12,000 | 12,900 | 69,900 | 64.377% |
| 1922 | 34,000 | 13,500 | 14,600 | 62,500 | 54.4% |
| 1931 | 51,000 | 19,900 | 19,300 | 90,500 | 56.353% |
| 1946 | 99,300 | 33,700 | 31,400 | 164,400 | 60.401% |
| 1967 | 196,800 | 58,100 | 12,900 | 267,800 | 73.487% |
| 1972 | 261,100 | 74,400 | 11,800 | 347,300 | 75.179% |
| 1983 | 346,700 | 112,100 | 13,900 | 472,700 | 73.345% |
| 1995 | 486,600 | 171,700 | 13,900 | 672,200 | 72.389% |
| 2000 | 439,600 | 196,900 | 14,200 | 657,500 | 66.859% |
| 2005 | 582,700 | 240,900 | 15,700 | 839,300 | 69.427% |

Sources by Year:

1910 Bernard Wasserstein Divided Jerusalem, p.46, Yale Nota Bene, 2002

1922 & 1931 British Census (Census conducted by the British Mandate Government.)

1946 & 1967 Bernard Wasserstein Divided Jerusalem, p.46, Yale Nota Bene, 2002

"Account should be taken of the changes in the municipal boundary of Jerusalem over the past century. Apparent discrepancies in the 'total' column reflect the presence of small numbers of persons whose religion was classified as 'other' or 'unknown.'"

1972 - 2005 Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics "Statistical Abstract of Israel 2007: Population by district, sub-district and religion," ICBS website accessed on Sep. 20, 2007

⁸ <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php>

5-4:Judaization of Jerusalem :

Since Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem in 1967 the Israeli government has adopted a number of systematic policies against Palestinian population , aiming to strengthen Israeli control throughout the city by creating demographic and geographic reality on the ground .⁹



An old photo of JERUSALEM

Source :(<http://www.innfrad.com/>)

The theoreticians of the Zionism habitude since the middle of the last century on the conformation for Jews around the world that Zionism's goals are to occupy Jerusalem and make it their capital (Israel's capital) .

The settlement of Jerusalem is one of the most important crutches for Zionist leaders whom were constantly repeating in front of modest Jews one of the Jewish allegations saying “our feet stand by your door Jerusalem , our Jerusalem which remained united .”

When the Arabic _ Israeli war on 1946 ended .Israeli troops managed to achieve half the Zionist dream , by squatting 66.2% of Jerusalem's area , but the old city and it's sanctities remained Arabic territories

⁹ <http://www.innfrad.com>

¹⁰ <http://www.innfrad.com/>

In 1967 another war overshadowed Palestine enabling Israeli forces from tightening their grip on the remaining part of the city . on 8/6/1967 the Jewish rabbi shlomo Goren – the rabbi of the Israeli defense army at that time - was heading a crowd of armies by the western wall of the temple mount (wailing wall) performing Jewish prayer rituals announcing at it's ending the fulfillment of Jewish generations dream. Jerusalem belongs to the Jews and their not retreating from making it their eternal capital and indeed the Israeli procedures confirmed this saying since then .



11

An old photo of welling wall .

Source :(<http://www.innfrad.com/>)

After Jerusalem's full occupation on 11/6/1967 the Israeli government held a meeting discussing the annexation of Jerusalem to Israel . their meetings continued until they submitted a draft resolution annexation of Jerusalem by 27/6/1967 to the Israeli Knesset.

The Knesset approved resolution annexation on the same day . and Jerusalem was to be administered politically and administratively under order number 2064 .

In the next day the Israeli government issued what was called ordinance of law and order number 1 for the year 1967 and subjected Jerusalem by the laws and administrative system of Israel .

¹¹ <http://www.innfrad.com/>



12

A photo about ordinance of law

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/>

On 30/7/1980 thirteen years later, after the procedures of annexation and Judaization the Israeli Knesset stated which called basic law of united Jerusalem which stated on considering the city by its two halves a united capital for Israel and a headquarters for the state, government, Knesset, and supreme court, the law calls for taking actions that will implement the provisions of this law.

The Israeli authorities have begun executing procedures aiming to Judaizing the city and firming its grip on it since the beginning of occupation we can summarize these procedures as follows:

A- Judaization of public facilities and services as follows:

- 1- Dissociating Arab Jerusalem's municipality and inflicting its employees, workers with Jerusalem's municipality in 1948.
- 2- The Judaization of the Judiciary by moving its headquarter from Jerusalem to Ramallah, dismantling the formal judiciary in Jerusalem from the west bank. Joining Jerusalem's citizens with judiciary court in the occupied Jaffa since 1948, the enforcement of Israeli penal, civil, and tax laws on them and subjecting them to Israeli judiciary.
- 3- Judaization of public service facilities by canceling Arabic administrations and moving part of it outside the city. Also linking the water and phone networks in Arabic occupied Jerusalem in 1948. while enacting a legislation forcing Arab profession owners to join Israeli institutions in

¹² <http://www.timesofisrael.com>

order to allow them to practice their profession.

- 4- Moving a number of Israeli ministries and official departments to the Arabic occupied Jerusalem including high court of justice, ministry of justice, police headquarters, histadrut offices – ministry of housing and Zionist congress offices-, and prime minister headquarters.
- 5- Judaization of education and culture by canceling Arabic education curriculum in public schools by it's three stages and applying Israeli education curriculum , taking over the Palestinian archeological museum .banning the exchange of hundreds of Islamic and Arabic books . naming the streets and yards in occupied Jerusalem hebro names .
- 6- Judaization of economy by isolating Jerusalem custom and economic wise from west bank. Submission of Arabic economical and commercial facilities for Israeli tax system ,especially VAT ,In order to end them . Taking over Jerusalem's company of electricity and ending it considering it's the most important Arabic facility in occupied Jerusalem.

B- Trying to destroy both Islamic and Christian heritage.

And Destroying Sanctities this tactic is present in a number of procedures taken against Christian and Islamic Sanctities aiming to destroy them by deforming the cultural appearance of Jerusalem. Removing holy places and Destroying what they represent of Islamic and Christian bonds to the city .I'll mention some examples in this aspect.

1_ the excavation around the holy Aqsa mosque and under it searching for Solomon 's temple which Israel claims it exists in the area of Al-Aqsa mosque .

The excavation started in the late 1967 and is still going till now . These excavation went through eight stages which led to destruction and loosing of lots of Islamic properties around the mosque.

2_ Al_ Aqsa mosque fire which was arranged by the Israeli government in 21/8/1969 and the attempts to pump it in the early 1980 by rabbi meirkahane

3_ the assaults on Islamic and Christian Sanctities and the attempts to hold Talmudic prayers in the yards of Al-Aqsa mosque also stealing some of the holy spelectures belongings.

As well as pursuit to owning the lands subsidiary to some Christian monsters. Even Islamic cemeteries were violated .

C_ demolition of houses and displacement of population. the Israeli forces began destroying and dissporing immediately after the issuance of the annexation decision in June 1967.¹³

As a result they destroyed Al-Mgharbeh neighborhood and displaced all it's residents and a large portion of Al_ Shrf neighborhood residents in the old city . These actions result was the confiscation of 116 Acers of land used to be ¹⁴¹⁵ owned by Islamic waqf in the old city that has 595 properties, a

¹⁴ <http://www.innfrad.com>

¹⁵ <http://www.innfrad.com>

school¹⁶ for girls as well ,along with tow mosques, and Abo -Madden Zawya . which is more than 10% of the old city's area .



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A photo about Al-Mgharbeh neighborhood

<https://www.twitter.com>

This resulted in displacing 7,413 Arabic citizens of the old city's population. Then Israeli authorities began confiscating wide areas of land outside the old city but within the range of Jerusalem's Municipality then in the range of what's called the greater Jerusalem.

D_ settlement producers :-

1_ settlement in the old city :-

The Israeli authorities soon after the confiscation procedures began building the first Jewish neighborhood in the old city.

By the year 1981 about 468 housing units were built. Holding 1,800 Jews. Along with commercial market and synagogue to pray. These constructions were made on the remains of four Arabic neighborhoods (Al-Shraf, Al-Bashora, Al-Magharbah, Baby Alselsela neighborhood)

2- the settlement within Jerusalem municipality in 1967 :-

The second stage of the settlement in the holy city started in 1968 that began with establishing a strip of Jewish neighborhoods surrounding Jerusalem from both north and south sides. So far

nine neighborhoods are made as a result Jerusalem was surrounded by concrete walls that deformed the cultural view of the city and its esthetic landmarks. Which led the union to form an architectural

¹⁷ <https://www.twitter.com>

committee to study this matter and demand Israel to stop deforming the city's cultural view with concrete walls.

Below we mention the names of the nine Jewish neighborhoods :-

1_ Ramat Eshkol neighborhood

2_ Ma'alot Daphna neighborhood

3_ Sandharaa neighborhood which another extension for Ramat Eshkol .

4_ girat humufar neighborhoods also is an extension for Ramat Eshkol from the north western side.

5_ prophet Jacob 's neighborhood.

6- the French hill neighborhood .

7- east talpiot neighborhood

8- Arab league neighborhood.

9 - tell anta neighborhood

3) the great Jerusalem's project :-

the Zionist ambitions didn't stop at it's borders from the 1967 but proceeded to join the city after announcing it a united capital of what represents 30% of the west bank .

the housing plans of great Jerusalem states making it's population on 2000 around one million 75% of them are Jews . which means the Arab population shouldn't be more than 250 thousand person in the meanwhile it exceeds 350 thousand person . this plan aims to disapore around 180 thousand Arabic person if we take into consideration the expected population growth for Arabs this period .

the number of established settlements so far in the first stage of the great Jerusalem project is 15 .

knowing that what was established in 1981 during the third and last stage of the third and last stage of the great Jerusalem's project is 15 settlements other than the Jewish neighborhoods of Jerusalem .¹⁸

H - Gradual creep of structural plans : which confirms that Israeli authorities are moving on executing project great Jerusalem . this Israeli advancement within Jerusalem municipality is at the expense of Arabic lands .

the total area of Jerusalem with it's tow halves based on the planes of 1947 is 38 km . except Israel expanded this plane in 1955 by adding 7 km to the occupied section since 1948 when Arabic Jerusalem's area remanded 13 km . which is the area that had the borders of Arabic Jerusalem's municipality since 1960.

¹⁸ <http://www.timesofisrael.com>

the new structural planning which was announced at the evening of Jerusalem's annexation (30/7/1980) states on adding 50 km to the city form the occupied Arabic lands after 1967 . from this plans details we find that the total area of Jerusalem is going to be 108 km of which 41 km are made housing areas , 38 km are gardens and public parks , 11 km are made open Areas , 6.3 km are public institutions and 4.6 km are trading and industrial area .

this plan opens a new field for confiscating new areas of Arabic lands north of Jerusalem to establish new 12 thousand housing unit .

by that the number of housing unites in the range of this structural plan till the end of 2000 is about 180 thousand unit .

the total confiscated area up to 1981 of Jerusalem's lands and it's surroundings is about 33,556 Acers on which 22 thousand housing units were built .



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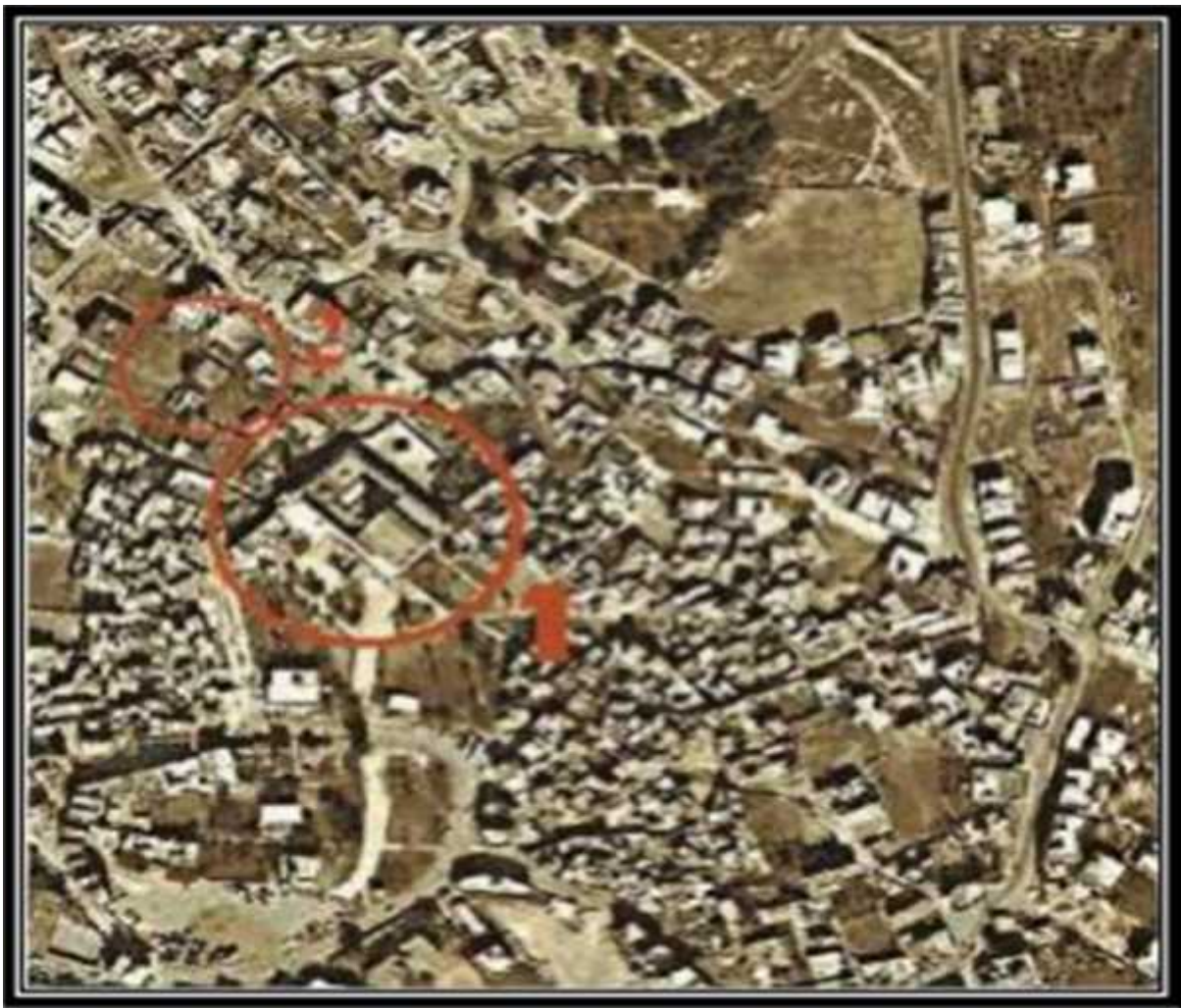
¹⁹ <http://www.innfrad.com>

5-2 :Local case study :

Building of AL-Jaara'a

5-2-1 : Introduction :

Seen from the previous Nations presence in the city of Hebron, which resulted in the civilizations of multiple superposed in the same time it have created a legacy more meaningful to keep it among this heritage a building which has undergone restoration to maintain which is the subject of our study, which belongs to the Dwaiek family (al-jaar).



1. Al- Ibrahimi Mosque

2. is Al –Jaara Housh

Figur 20 : (a map shows al Ibrahimi mosque and al – jaara Housh in the old city)

1. The location of the site :

The construction is in the Castle Hara versus the Dwaiek Palace in the basin 3402 , piece 7.

2. Description of the building :

The building consists of three levels built in the late nineteenth century : (it consist of :tow stores , and a well for water on the ground floor, and two apartments in the first floor , and two apartments on the second floor belonging to the heirs of Murtaza Dwaiek- jaara)

3. Number of spaces :

12 vacuum on the first floor and the second, and two stores in the ground floor .

4. Materials used :

The materials used in the creation of the building are traditional materials consist of stone and limestone for the walls and ceilings intersecting, and the use of al-jeer mono as the Association material for al-kohla and Plastering.

5. Historical importance:

The historic importance of the initiative of al-jaar back to the importance of its position ,in addition to it's architectural style and that shows the buildings sole discretion, The building is surrounded by agricultural land around it, which used as playground in the previous period.

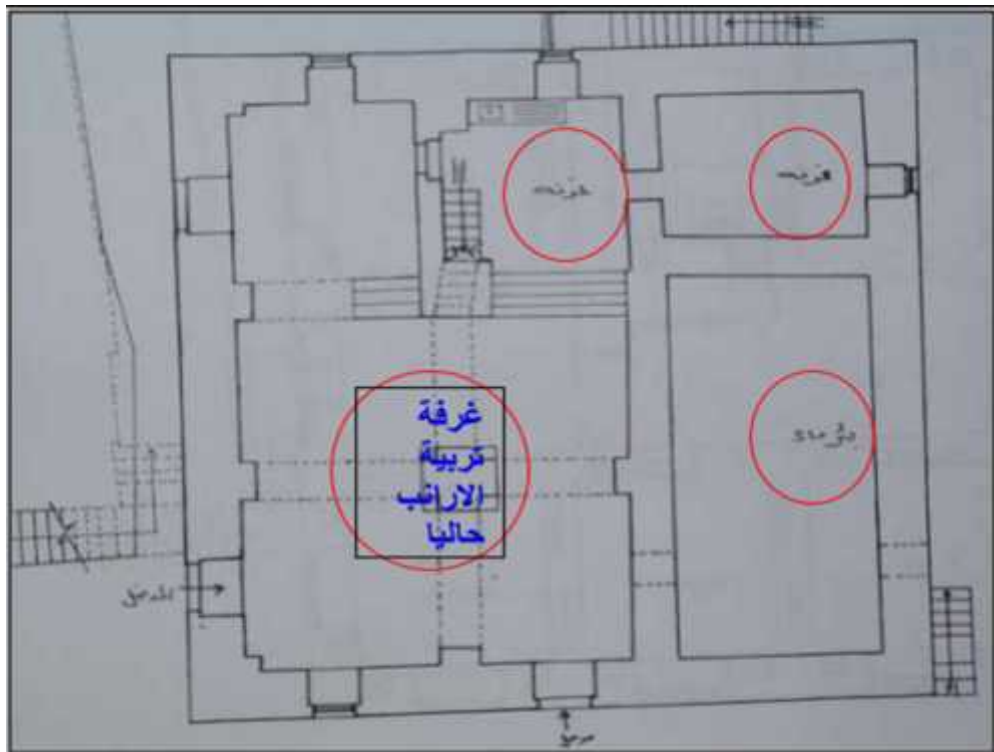
Through the information collected on this building it was found that it has been used as a male school in the thirties and forties, and residence afterwards.

5-2-2 : the situation of the building :

The building passed through a number of decades , Thus affecting the status and the structural imbalance is due to several reasons, including:

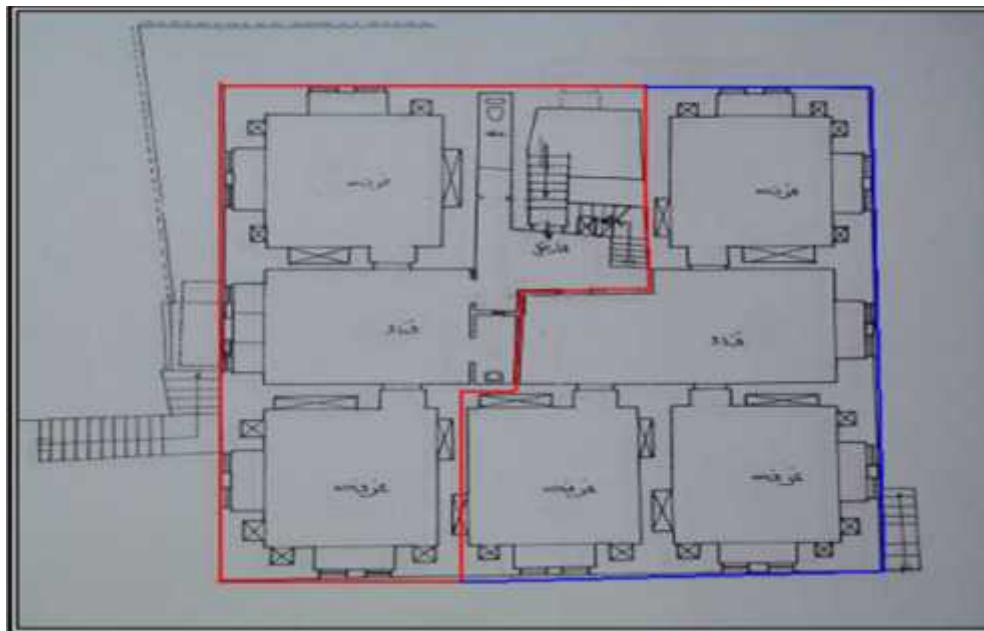
- The old wiring system passing in front of the building in the northern and southern facade.
- Rain water and the presence of a water well at the bottom .
- The earthquake that occurred the region in 1927
- Some cracks in the walls and the old interior contracts of the building .

From the following images, we can recognize the internal spaces of the building:



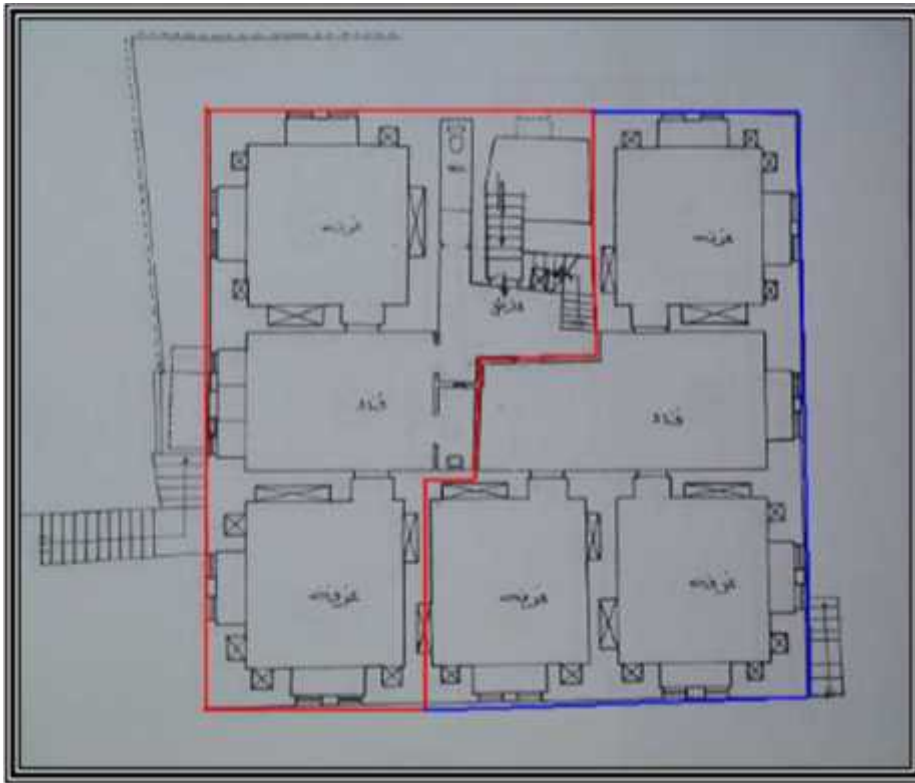
Plan 1 : The Plan Shows the ground floor (the basement), which mainly contains two warehouses and water well in addition to other rooms used for breeding cows in earlier time , later after opening the tow rooms on each other it's exploited in breeding rabbits

Source : rehabilitation committee .

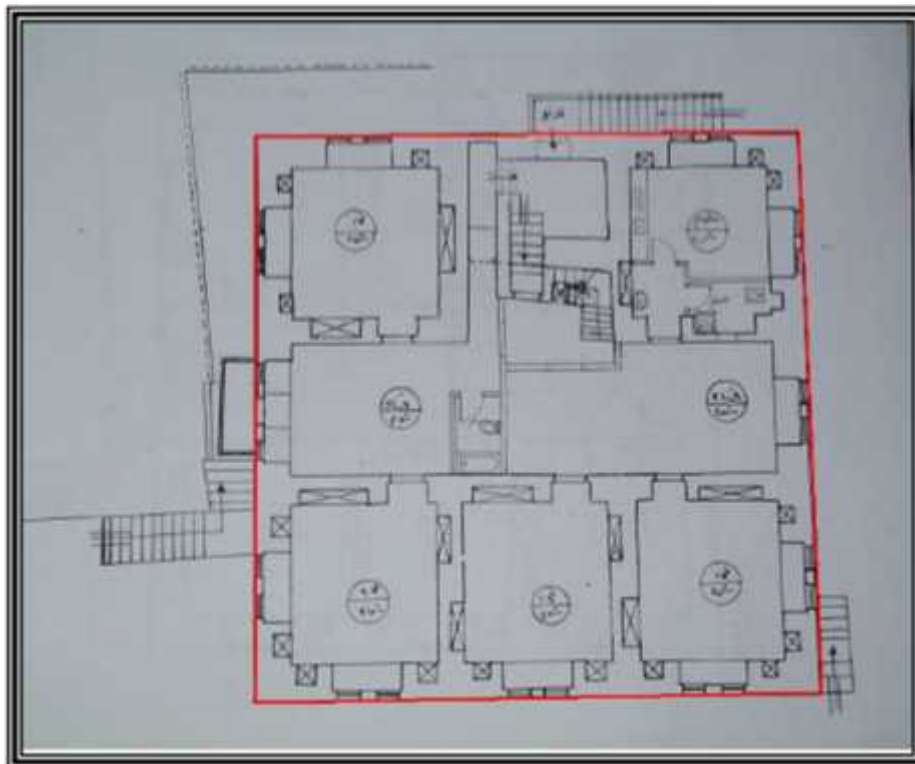


Plan 2 : shows the Projected first floor plan after a restoration process

Source : rehabilitation committee .



Plan 3 : shows the second floor plan before the intervention, when the two apartments were open toward each other



Plan 4 : shows the ground plan for the second floor after the intervention (Note the use of the entire floor to serve one family for the time being after it was divided into two apartments)

5-2-3 : The architectural point of view

As engineers pointed out and gathered information about the building, we have received the following:

❖ Elevations :

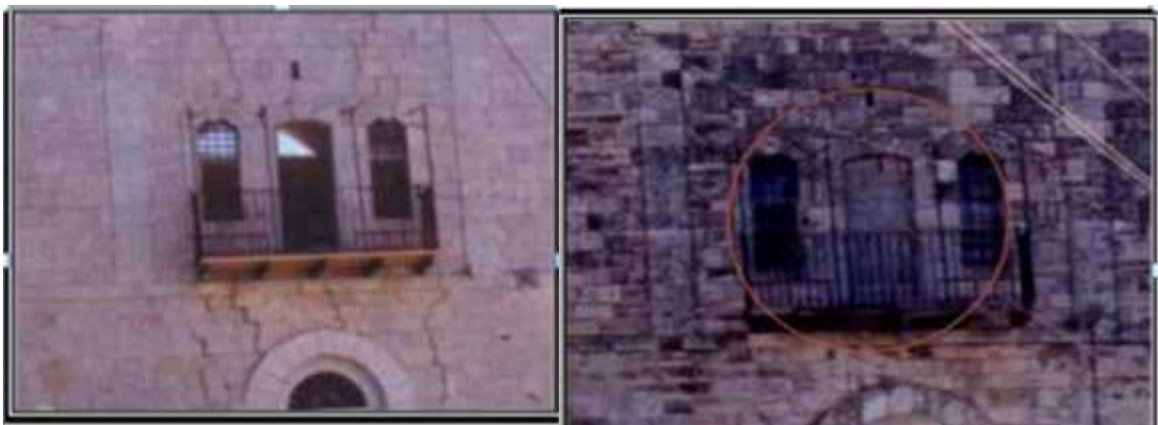
The elevations were suffering from clear cracks and this is depending on the previously mentioned reasons, and also the age factor ,the owner has mentioned that in 1927 the front elevation almost collapsed because it was hit by an earthquake, prompting engineers to strengthen it .



Figur 5 : shows the elevations before the renovation and the cracks appear clear in it .

❖ Outer doors :

some doors were closed using bricks since they were overlooking to devastating dangerous floored Balcony .



Figur 6 : the picture on the right shows the door before closing.

❖ **Strengthen the building :**

Full-Tobar was done for each elevation in the building before proceeding with the repair work especially as we were dealing with a difficult condition elevations and building, which was going to fall at any minute .



Figur 6 : shows full-Tobar for the hall building .

❖ **The brick :**

The use of bricks in the wall to raise the level of the wall adjacent to the building in the ground and it doesn't match the quality of the stone, prompting the user to remove it when the renovations is being done .



Figur 7 : shows the cement brick which is inconvenient for it's surrounding (the old original stone)

❖ **Corridors :**

Corridors leading to the upper floor (first) have all been ruined and rocks ,dust and Tmm were closing the corridor, but work has been done for tiling and improving their appearance.



Figur 8 : shows the corridors after the renovation .

❖ **Al -kohla :**

The kohla between the walls was totally damaged , so it was removed and the stones were cleaned , then they've put a new kohla again between the stones .



Figur 9 : the picture on the left shows the building before renovation and the picture on the right shows it after renovation .

5-2-4 : The Conclusion :

From the previous case study, we conclude the importance of maintaining old homes and the town, and this emphasis our ancient history through its neighborhoods by Consolidatingthe inhabitants .

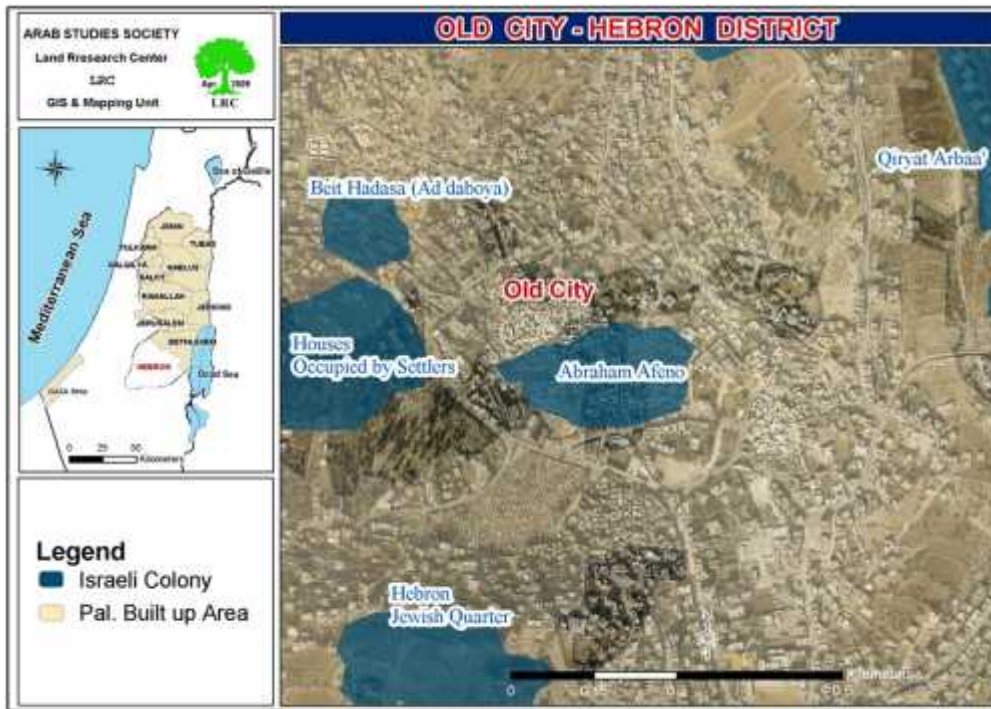
Chapter four

colonization in the old city of Hebron

- 4-1: colonization in the heart of Hebron
- 4-2: The colonialism of al dboyah building
- 4-3: Souq Al_khodar Colonization
- 4-4: the colonization of Osama Ben Al _monqez school
- 4-5: Tel Rumeida colonization
- 4-6: The Judization Of AL IBRAHIMI Mosque

4-1:Colonization in the heart of Hebron:

the journey of Moshe avenger and his one hundred followers to hotel nahr-al Khaled in April 1968 was the beginning of Zionist movement towards settling in the heart of the city. Also they built a Jewish school in the building known as Hadassah. Except the fact of establishing kiryat arba'a and attempting to begin a settler nucleus in the area were a priority leading to delay the colonization in the heart of Hebron until appropriate circumstances appear.



A picture shows the Israeli colonies in the old city of Hebron .

Source : (<http://www.poica.org/>)

When circumstances became favorable the process of colonization in the heart of the city began. The settlement outposts focus was in four main areas:

- 1) Al dboyah building (bet Hadassah)
- 2) Souq al khodar (Abraham Avenue)
- 3) Osama ben Al monkez school (Bet Romano)
- 4) Tel rumeida (Ramat Yishai)

4-2: The colonization of a dboyah building:

In April 1979 a group of kiryat arba'a women under the leadership of rabbi levengr's wife took over Al dboyah building and other neighboring buildings under a claim stating these places to be Jewish houses before the revolution of 1929.

Comment [A1]:

Comment [f2]:

Al dboyah used to be a police station and detention in ottoman period part of it was used as a headquarters for Jewish community in Hebron some of which was under the command of a Jewish person or his ownership during the British mandate. The Jordanian custodian of absentee property received the building in 1948 and handed it to the UN in 1953.

So it became a school for refugees children in Hebron. After June 1967 the building was delivered to the Zionist administrator on the left property in the military government authorities.

As a reply to the protest campaign which was led by Hebron's Mancibility , and under the demands of begin for the jew women to evacuate the building, a new group of settler women under the guidance of some minsters and the committee of kiryat arba'a women joined the first group.

The numbers of settlers taking over the building continued to rise and men joined their women. The provocations and harassments to Arab neighbors increased aiming to force them upon leaving the area making room for settlers to establish a Jewish neighborhood inside the city with the dboyah building as it's center and joining beat Romano which is currently Osama ben monkez school on the remains of the jew neighborhood which was destroyed by Hebron's mancibility in the 60s.¹

The citizens of Hebron worries began to increase due to the harmony of relation and aims between "Israeli soldiers" and Zionist settlers and what was beyond it of new operations lurking them. In February 1980 the "Israeli" government issued the law stating the housing of Zionist Jews in the heart of the old city, this decision came as a response to killing the soldier student Ehauhun shlomo from kiryat arba'a.

The settlers of kiryat arba'a demanded adding 5000 acres to expand kiryat arba'a as well as taking over five building including al dboyah to create dormitory rooms for settlers which remained dominating the city due to the housing law allowing settlers to inhabit in the heart of Hebron until the famous dboyah operation was performed by four Palestinian resisters.

This operation revealed many things, such as building near al dboyah which were housing six jewish families supervised by Israeli authorities in beit rokek .and also housed 15 religious jew students while it was thought to be a military barracks. this coordination between the settlers and Israeli army was clear to the city citizens.²

4-3:Souq Al khodar Colonization :

Before 1920 the jew lived in a neighborhood of their own in the middle of Hebron west of Al_ibrahimi mosque to the north of it lies algazzazan neighborhood, to the south and east lands owned by citizens of Hebron ,

The neighborhood was known as (Abraham our father)after profit Ibrahim (pbuh)in the beginnings of the twentieth century the number of jews began decreasing due to economical , social and cultural conditions due to the events that happened in this period Such as prophet

Comment [A3]: اضافة المراجع .. حيث ان المراجع في هذا العنوان لم تذكر؟؟

Comment [A4]: اعادة صياغة المعلومات المتضمنة تحت هذا العنوان بحيث تكون الكتابة واضحة والتعبير اللغوي واضح

Moses 's revelation and bouraq revolution on 1936 when the British occupying Authorities Departed them for their protection.



A photo about the Abraham our father

<http://www.jpost.com/>

In July 1938 the Zionist government issued a ruling stating the rebuild of the Jewish neighborhoods in Hebron and housing 500 families within the next coming years in it.

Based on that 200 new housing units were built on top of reconstruction of old buildings and taking over some Muslim houses inside the old city to expand this nucleus into a big settlement in the heart of Hebron in 1994 the settlers took over souq Al_Khodar and joined it to the Jewish neighborhoods located to its north³

This neighborhood consists of a group of housing buildings mediated by the Jewish synagogue " Abraham Avenue "

4-4: the colonization of Osama Ben Al monqez school :-

This school is considered the next target after Al Dboah and Abraham Avenue that was taken over in order to transform it into a Jewish housing in the center of the city.

This school had 700 Muslim and Arabic students before its occupation.

The story of closing the school and the neighboring bus station in July 1983 is similar to the other

Comment [A5]:

رابط هذه الجملة مع سابقتها

closing operation.

It came as a reply on killing one of kiryat arba'a salters due to the fact that this was considered enough to close the school and it's surroundings . Four days after this incident the “isreali government” held a setion to discuss the possibilities of judaizing Hebron.

Sharon suggested handing both Al_souq and the main bus station to kiryat Arba'a salters then constructing a wide road to Al _Ibrahimi mosque.

This way (Al dboyah building, the synagogue of Abraham Avnue, the area of Osama Ben Al monqez school)were handed to isreali salters all that's left is turning them to housing's geographically connecting them .⁴

Comment [A7]:



A picture shows Osama Ben Al _monqez school

Source ([www.http://hebron-times.com/](http://hebron-times.com/))

4-5: Tel Rumeida colonization :-

The old city of Hebron lied near the current one, Tel Rumeida an area covered with olive trees you can see the remaining of huge walls and new building called Deir Al arbein.⁵

In 1984 the nucleus of the colony Ramat Yishai was created as military station in this archaeological location _only a street separates them _ and on 1987 it was turned into satler housing .

This colony was expanded on the expense of the main bus station in order to connect with a dboyah

27 بحث غير منشور للدكتور عبد العليم دعنا .
⁵ موسوعة بلادنا فلسطين , المجلد السادس بلاد الخليل , دار الهدى للطباعة و النشر , حيفا , فلسطين ص133

and form a linked Jewish neighborhood.

In the beginning 6 caravans were placed joining some archeological sites. This site joins three old jewish tombs for many different jewish communities ,the colonization in this place was performed in three stages :- at the beginning the tomb was developed , than 40 jew families were settled on it's parties , and on 2000 and 2001 an expanding operations were executed making it's area about one Acer plus several meters .⁶

The old city of Hebron was separated from Tel Al_rmudah which contains Canaanite archaeological remains by closing AL Shouhdaa street on 2000 which connects them .



4-6:THE JUDIZATION OF AL IBRAHIM MOSQUE :

Since the zionist occupation on 5/6/1967 the violations of sacred places began .

Taking into consideration AL IBRAHIMI MOSQUE as the jewel of Hebron and one of the most important Islamic remains in it . We find it has along history of tolerating zionist attacks aiming to change it's identity and features.

⁶ صلاح أبو الرب , "الستيطان الصهيوني في منطقة الخليل" , جامعة النجاح , الخليل , فلسطين , ص 80-81



A picture showing isreali soldiers forbidding Palestinians form performing their pries inside the mosque

Source :([www.http://alwatan.kuwait.tt/](http://alwatan.kuwait.tt/))

Zionists didn't leave this mosque as a historical site joining a number of prophet's graves they tried many times to Judaize it and take out of the hands of it's rightful owners, the Muslims , and turn it into a Jewish temple . Since the Jewish occupation of Palestine their eyes were towards the control over Al-Aqsa mosque and Al_ibrahimi mosque. In order to Judaize them and delete their Islamic roots and destroy the bonds of Muslims with Palestine. After the defeat of 1967 Jews started visiting the mosque as groups and individuals.⁷ These visits were formalized in June 1972 when the zionist authorities allowed the Jews officially to perform their own prairies in the mosque openly and in their own times .

The first Jewish prayer was performed on 17 September 1972⁸ by the bigoted Rabbi Khan and his group. On the 11th of November on 1972 the military ruler decided to increase the hours of prayer for Jews in Al_ibrahimi mosque and to bring them a number of chairs along with tow closets for their books. since then the number of hours allowed for Muslim prayers was being shorted and they were forbid from praying on their department inside the mosque

⁷ دائرة الأوقاف الإسلامية
⁸ مركز المعلومات الوطني الفلسطيني <http://www.wafainfo.ps>



A photo of The first Jewish prayer was performed

<http://www.alamy.com/>

During this time Israeli authorities closed the main gate and exploded the stairs leading to it. Other forms of controlling the mosque came by the inside decoration changes such as placing curtains and shrinking the area specialized for Muslims to become only the area between the Mihrab and the Tribune 6 m wide 25 m tall.

The Jews succeeded in dividing the mosque into two halves. The large one containing Isaac's grave is the Muslim's part. The Israeli authorities put iron gates, inspection equipment's, and monitoring cameras inside the mosque to forbid any contact between Muslims and Jews.

This division represented a provoking to all the Muslims of the world, because it resulted in making 60% of it as a Jewish temple while the mosque is a purely Islamic sacred place.

With Time, the trip to the mosque became long connected to a far road, due to the number of inspection procedures and electronic gates.

Many Palestinian houses became empty and many others are on the way of being emptied as well , cameras and lights were placed on the mosque's entrance along with electronic gates and military borders.⁹

These procedures expanded to reach the surrounding of the mosque as well .

Since 1967 four areas were taken over by Israeli authorities the first one is to the north and north western side from the mosque and is still under Israeli control until this day , the second is under the authority of the military ruler as offices the third one lies next to Al motudaa which is Al Qaimariya school, it was used as a religious school by the Jewish settlers since the beginning of the occupation, The fourth area is zawyat Al shrfa .

The Zionist continued visiting this site claiming they are connected to it until they finally seized it , The total area of these four points is 1775 Square meters ¹⁰.

⁹ مركز الفلسطيني للاعلام <https://www.palinfo.com>

¹⁰ عبد العليم دعنا , "تهويد مدينة الخليل " , بحث غير منشور , 1994

Chapter seven

The design idea

7-1: The design idea

7-2:the program of the project

7-3: The Conclusion

7-1: The design idea:

It was the most important town of the old city in the title of the project due to the great importance among the inhabitants of Palestine in general and Hebron in particular where I am with regard to thousands of years and among the dust and stones of its history its full of Physics, religions and human architecture, culture, and religious history ,which gave me the strongest reason to choose the old city of Hebron .

But the Zionist entity succeeded in the deportation of population from the old city as well as many other factors of a neglected population, and here also launched the idea of the project so that we seek to revive the Old Town and attract residents to it again and help them to be resilient in the face of the Zionists

7-2: The program of the project:

the Hosh of al Khatib contains the following spaces :

| The name of the space | The area of the space | The usage of the space |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1- The first hose | 16.2 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 2- the second hose | 16.5 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 3- the third hose | 17m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 4- the forth hose | 18.2 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 5- the fifth hose | 15.8 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 6- the sixth hose | 17.2 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 7- the seventh hose | 18 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 8- the either hose | 18.7 m ² | House for sleeping and setting for the whole family |
| 9- Main bathroom | 2.5 m ² | For normal use for the whole family |
| 10- main steers | 1m with *3m long | For normal use for the whole family |
| 11- interior steers | 1 m*4.5m | For normal use for the whole family |

In the table above we explain the spaces in the building in current time , and we're going to renovate every thing that needs to .

- ❖ **The following pictures which has been taken by the researchers for al-khateeb building in the current time to explain the damaged parts which needs to be renovate :**



Figure 7.1: We will renovate the room by suitable kind of paints .
Source : by the researcher .



figure 7.2: We will renovate those walls after cleaning the stone and using the suitable material of mortar
Source : by the researcher .



figure 7.3: We will renovate those walls after cleaning the stone and using the suitable material of mortar
and preparing the doors and windows .
Source : by the researcher .



Figure 7.4 : we're going to rebuild the plant tubs which as we see wer built with concrete brick

Source : by the researcher .



figure 7.5: the intrance of the building needs
renovation
Source : by the researcher .



figure 7.5: the windows of the building needs renovation
Source : by the researcher .

7-3 :The Conclusion:

From making about 10 interviews with the old city families I've found out the importance of my project , because a lot of them (which are only a few)were thinking about leaving their homes because of it's bad conditions , so we have to investigate their needs and make them able to consolidate into the old city .

We must renovate the houses and bring more residents to the old city of Hebron to strengthen the relationship between Palestinians and there old city, and to prevent the 'Israeli' occupation from steeling the old city from it's real owners.

Chapter three

Colonization in Hebron

3-1: Colonization of Hebron.

3-2: A brief on the old city of Hebron.

3-3: Land marks in the old city.

3-4: Jewish greeds in Hebron.

3-1:Colonization of Hebron

Since 1967 Hebron has witnessed a number of stages in settlement and Judaization that aimed to create a Jewish geographic reality in Hebron city and it's suburbs .

many settlements have been erected in a cancerous form that surrounds the city and in the heart of the city under religious and ideological cover considering Hebron city one of the important religious and historical places .

One of the first settlements that has been erected is (ceriat arba'a) in 1968 that contributed in the increase of the enter action between local people and Jewish in the (Ibrahimi mosque) area as the settlers continued to confirm their daily presence in the old city and in (Ibrahimi mosque) ,as well as religious ceremonies which were held in central locations such as (AL-Dboua) .

3-2:A brief on the old city of Hebron:

the old city of Hebron is a source of majestic cultural and historical inspiration. Connecting the past's originality with the creations of the departing architects , in architectural harmony and general tuning in the circumference of the Ibrahimi mosque .



A photo showing the old city

History of most old cities buildings goes back to the time of Jesus (peas up on him) , when a man called joseph al-rami believed him. So he built- close to the wall- few residential houses which helped increasing the population until it became a city .

The architectural activity in the city expanded till the Persian invasion ,the city remained expanding and shrinking to the time of Islamic rule . the Umayyad's and Abbasids paid special attention to this city pending to ayyubid, Maluku and Othman times .

Due to the presence of the Ibrahimi mosque in the city , it holds a particular religious states leading to architectural flourish. the origination and formation in the old city in Hebron was strongly influenced by social factors, In a form that fits along the prevailing life style. it also fitfuls the residents needs that reflected on the general use of the city , in addition to residential buildings ,general services buildings also were constructed a long with markets , schools' , hospices , khanate , public paths' , mosques , al zawaia ,poles (the sultan pool) –still exist except it's dried out –adding to that services needed for residential houses , the city could be considered a residential city with simple , modest life style .

In some regions the high residential buildings formed defensive walls protecting the lower residential areas in specific Hebron valley.

The city didn't depend on walls and forts, it relayed on natural protection due to its location between hills and city sides viewing the valley depending on adhesion of houses that are facing the entrance.

The city planning is characterized with narrow streets and corridors which allows pedestrians only, some of them are exposed, others are roofed with arch ways and vaults those protect pedestrians from rain and sunrays. Old buildings were made using limestone that's locally manufactured mixed with dirt as abounding material cementing the stones. The foundations were built in tow forms either linear or arch, the walls carrying the roofs which were domes or vaults.

The old city contains lots of open areas, that naturally form in the space between buildings. Also we note the presence of small areas along the main axis area in addition to green lands.

Occupying power troops are continually working on demanding streets of the old city, by closing them using different tools in front of citizens as well as cars. setting up borders in front of resident's houses is another way in sieging the city.¹

3-3:Land marks in the old city:

- 1- Ibrahimi mosque : one of the most important religious, archeological, and touring features in the city. Also regarded one of the most important architectural buildings bonded to Hebron's name. its sited to the south eastern side of modern Hebron. The mosque holds a sacred status in Muslims hearts. In sight of prophet Ibrahim's tomb presence along with his son issac, grandson yackob, their wives, prophet Youssef graves as will.²



Apictuer shows Ibrahimi mosque .

Source : (www. <http://info.wafa.ps/atemplate>.)

- 2- Oak of Ibrahim: an oak tree 2Km west of Hebron marks the legendary site where Abraham (Ibrahim) pitched his tent. Haram Al Rama (Mamre) : it lies half way between Halhul and Hebron this site was discovered during archeological excavations in 1920 and 1980s.^{3 456} According to religious traditions the sight might be the place where Ibrahim received the angel who informed him that his wife Sarah would give birth to his son Isaac.

² سرية , الخليل , 1995

³ احمد شحادة , "بروتوكول الخليل و تأثيره على مواطنين وسكان البلدة القديمة" , جامعة القدس , الخليل , فلسطين 2010

- 3- The scene of forty: sited at the top of mount Tal-Alrmeda, joins an old mosque in the western side of Hebron. this place is believed to contain forty martyrs; it was given good care and attention, after the Ibrahimi massacre, “Israeli” soldiers forbid the arrival to it. The site is under continuous violations of Jewish settlers upon different periods, they also overtook twenty Acers in the mosque entourage preventing construction committee from restoring it in respect of future Jewish control over the place under the pretext of its closeness to Tal Al-Rmeda colony.



A picture shows the oak of Ibrahim

Source : (www. <http://info.wafa.ps/atemplate>.)

- 4- The public path of Ibrahim Al-Khalil was built in the era of prophet Issa (610 AH). It's. Located in the center of the old city of Hebron in Al-Daryia neighborhood near khan Al-Khalil. Can't be reached at the present owing to closing the route leading to it.
- 5- Al-Sultan pool: was constructed in the southern western side of Ibrahimi mosque 500m far from it, the sultan Sayf al-Din al-Alfi Kalawoon built it (he ruled Egypt and Levant on Mamluk times).



A Picture shows Al_ Sultan pool .
Source : (<https://www.pinterest.com>)

The hospice of Ibrahim : was established about one thousand years ago under the ruling of Fatimid's near the Ibrahim mosque. Food used to be cooked in it for passengers arriving the city.

3-4:Jewish greed in Hebron.

The city of Hebron just like Jerusalem is going under Judaization attempts. Considering that it has been one of the first aims of Settlement procedures since its occupation on 1967. The first decision of the Israeli government – after the so-called actual joining of Jerusalem in 28/June /1967- is to establish settlement nucleus in an important strategic location on the out skirts of Hebron on the way leading to Jerusalem which is called “ Kfar Etzion ”and that’s in 27/11/1967 they selected Hebron due to the fact its next to Jerusalem in importance considering it was once a capital for the co-called David’s kingdom and It has graves of several prophets and their wives.



A picture showing the isreali army violations in the old city of Hebron

Source : (<http://www.hebron-times.com/>)

The settlement plan based on surrounding the city, and taking over its heart along with establishing a Jewish neighborhood instead of an alleged one which was destroyed in 1929 in the

beginnings of April 1968 a group of bigoted Jewish settlers included thirty families of Gush Eminent group led by Rabbi Moshe Evnger arrived to Hebron and took a hotel there as a preface to start building settlements in Hebron.

Yigal Alon the minister of labor at that time visited the city. As a result of this visit new Jewish housing units were built near the head quarters of the military governor in the city of Hebron in early 1969.⁷

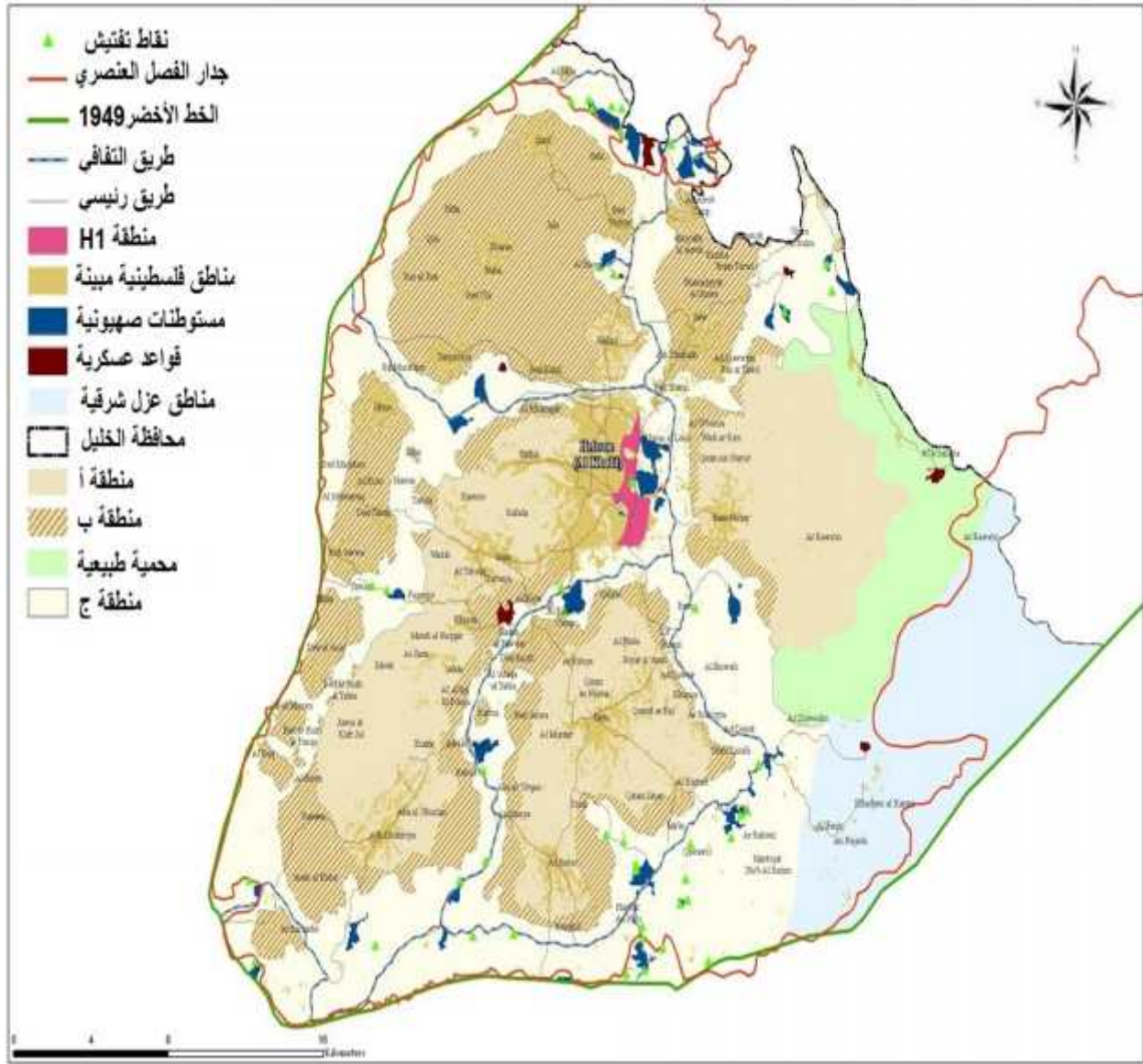
Since the Jewish occupation attempts to change the city's features especially the old city of Hebron and aiming to Judaize it by removing the Islamic character, placing a Jewish character instead.

Through this three basic inter locators can be noted in the judization process:-

Colonial settlement around the city by making colonial straps.

colonization in the heart of Hebron.

taking over al Ibrahimi mosque.



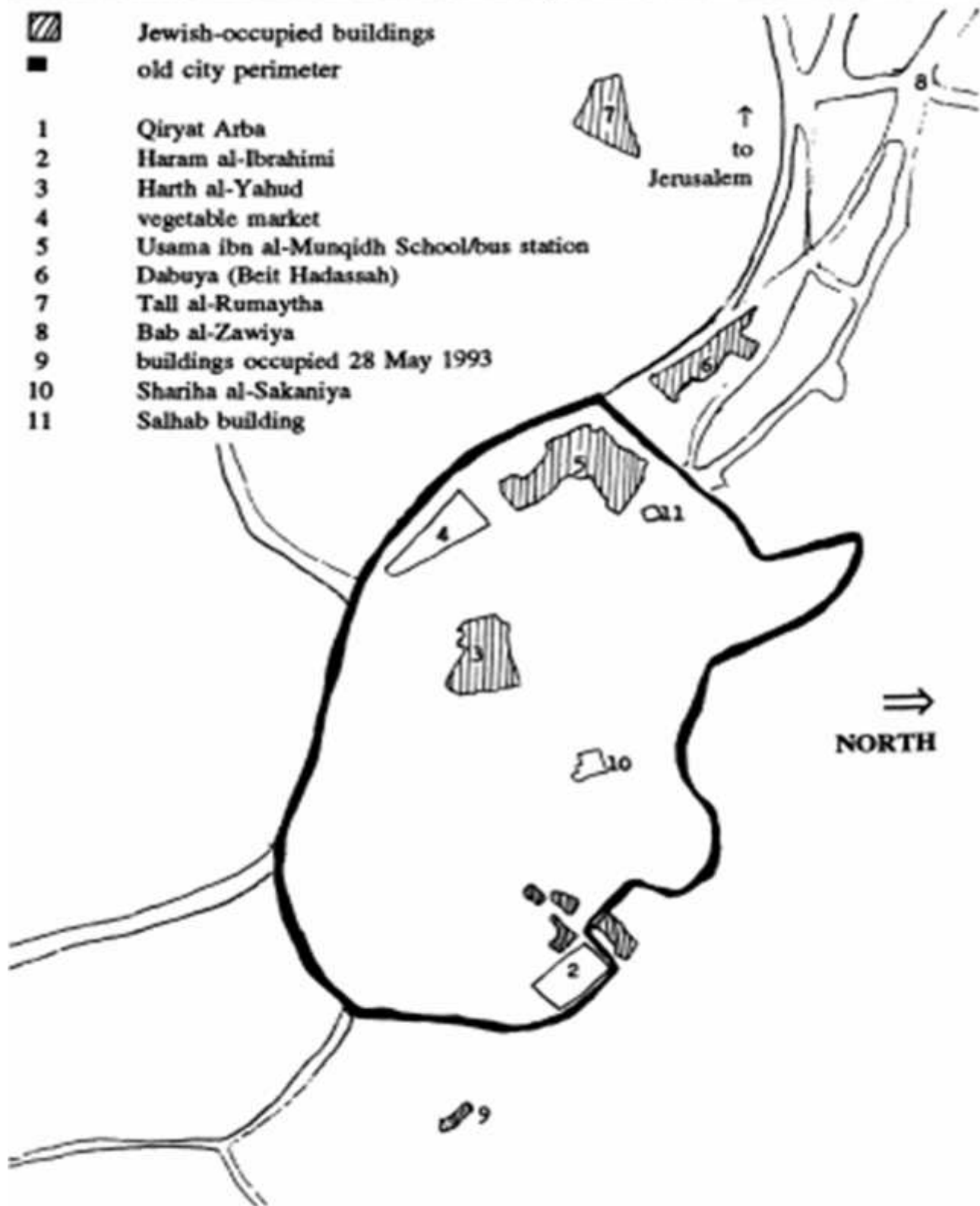
Map 4.2: Map showing the location of Hagai settlement in Hebron.

Source : <http://www.poica.org> -)# colonial settlement around the city by making colonial straps :

This is done in completion of the idea (supreme Hebron) which was approved by the Zionist government in 10/10/1968 their for the first settlement on the out skirts of kiryat arba'a in order

to surround Hebron and Blockade it geographically and demographically . Similar to what they did in Jerusalem.⁸

20 الموسوعة الفلسطينية , القسم العام , المجلد الثاني الطبعة الاولى , بيروت , ص 356



A map shows the location that identified the location in it's key

Source :(www.palestine-studies.org)

After the Jewish occupation of Gaza and the west bank multiple colonies were established in Hebron .Four settlements were built around the city forming an insulating strap from its countryside and the Municipalities affiliate which are as follows:

1} Kiryat arba'a.

Colonization in Hebron city constructed in 1968 when a group of settlers led by Moshe Evnger consisting of ten families lived for a while of time in Al- nahr Al- Khaled hotel which lies on Ras –Aljora in Hebron under the cover of a group of tourists they stayed their about a day then the group moved next to the headquarters of the military governor (Al- Amara). The Zionist prime minister visited this group.

In 15/5/1968 the settlers raised Zionist flags on the top of the hotel along with other provoking actions touching the Muslim's population feelings by celebrating the settlers weddings in Al- Ibrahimi mosque for the first time. That happened with the presence of chief Rabbi of the army.⁹

In 1970 the Zionist settlers established kiryat arba'a at the east out skirts of Hebron as a suburb of the Jewish neighborhood in 21/8 of the same year the military governor issued a ruling confiscating areas of land 1200 acres east southern the city, whereby kiryat arba'a was being built. Three years later the Israeli authorities announced that every Israeli person has the right to buy a house in kiryat arba'a. This colonial action continued to expand until its full area reached (1975 acres) in 1981 with more than 2500 housing units .

This colony is considered the largest and main colony with 8000 bigoted Jewish settlers living in. the Israeli future plans is to put 153 thousand Jewish settler in this colony.

In spite of the argument on the role of kiryat arba'a as a colony in the judization it helped passing the first step in the policy of Hebron judization which depended on establishing a housing Jewish suburb in the city in which a constant Jewish presence excited.

Despite the fact that this suburb was planned as an individual administrative and architectural unit. The Jew settlers considered the tow places spritely united as one and that kiryat arba'a is the starting point towards the complete taking over of Hebron's old city.¹⁰

21 وليد الجعفري , المستعمرات الاستيطانية في الأراضي المحتلة 1967-1980 , مؤسسة الدراسات الفلسطينية , 1918 , 69
22 عبد الهادي حنتش : "الاستيطان في مدينة الخليل " , بحث ميداني , الخليل , فلسطين , 2002 , 2



A picture of the Kiryat Arba'a settlement (eastern aspect of Hebron).

[source.\(/http://www.citiesgallery.com \)](http://www.citiesgallery.com)

2} Ramat marble “Kharsina” colony:

This colony was erected to the north of kiryat arba'a colony 1983.

Its site over sees the eastern neighborhoods of Hebron on the top of a hill.

This colony is connect with kiryat arba'a with a main street. Its entrance is placed on the main street. Its called Kharsina after the mount Kharsina on which it was erected.

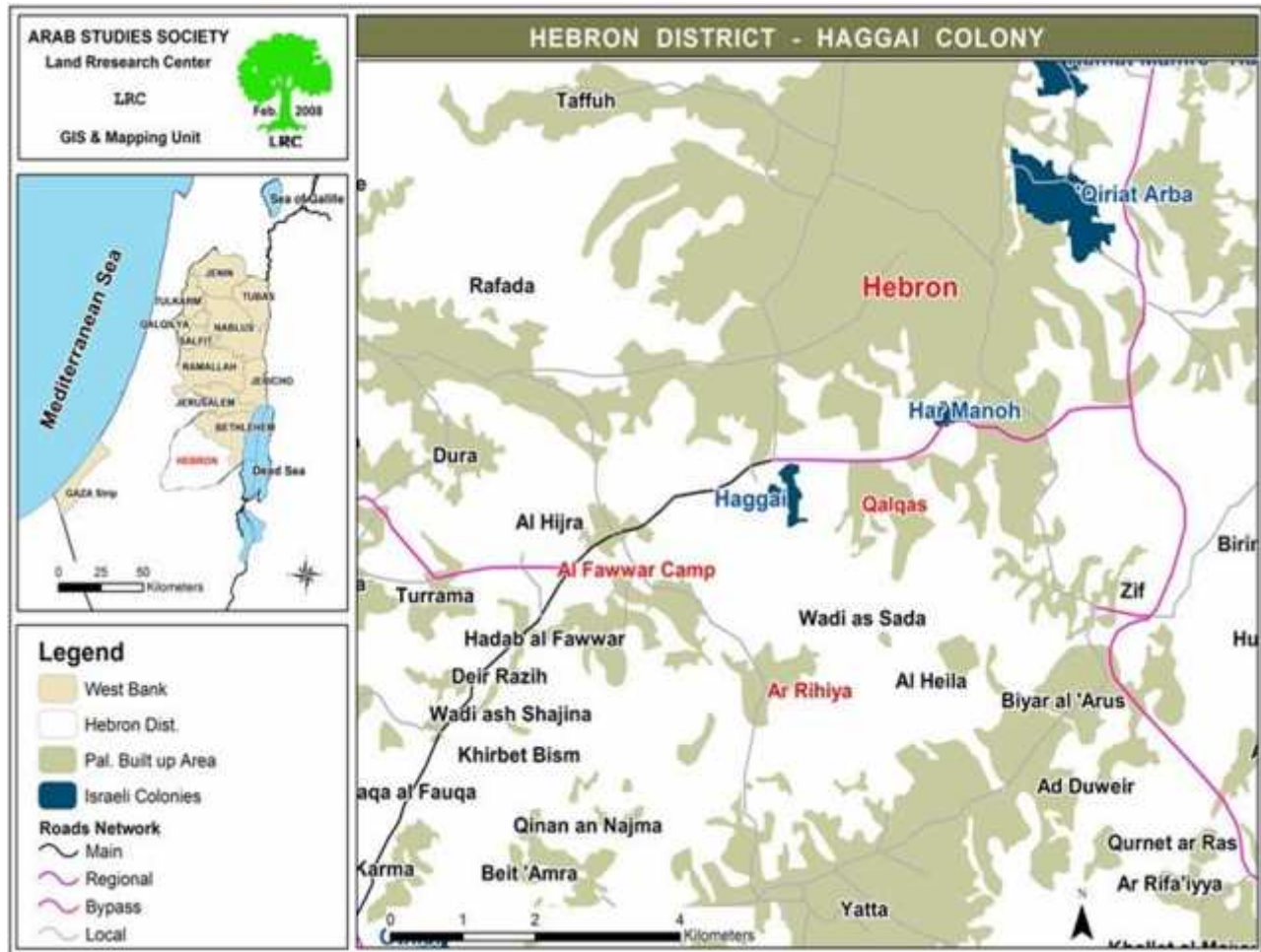


A picture of settlement Kharsina eastern side of the city of Hebron

Source : <http://www.citiesgallery.com/>.

3} Hagia colony:

This colony was built on the lands of Hebron on 1984. Its a religious colony which toke place over the lands confiscated from families in Hebron. Several other Acers were confiscated later to



place caravans on and monument telecommunications columns on after hill in the west side as a

primary step to sequestrate the lands between the colony on the new column .¹¹

Map 4.2: Map showing the location of Haggai settlement in Hebron.

Source : <http://www.poica.org> - (_ _).



A picture shows Hagai settlement in Hebron

Source :.(_)

4} Har Manoah colony:

This colony started as military area to the south of Hebron on 25/9/1982 on a part of Manoah mount and khalet al-deir out of Hebron's lands

It has the civil administration and the DCO in addition to having a military camp for "Israeli" soldiers. The lands which were confiscated for this colony are about 300 square Acers .

Chapter Two

Colonization in Palestine

2-1 : introduction .

2-1-1 :The history of occupation in Palestine

2-2: The politics and ideology of Jew settlement in Palestine

2-3: The settlement and it's Strategic targets

2-4: The settlement in Palestine

2-5: Colonization in Palestine

2-6: The stages of settlement in Palestine

2-1: Introduction:

“Palestine was part of *Bilad-al Sham* district (Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan) under the regime of Islamic Ottoman State (*Al-khilafa Al Othmanyehah*) before the First World War. Then as a result of the War, the Islamic Ottoman state collapsed and most of the land that were under its rule were occupied and divided between United Kingdom and France. They remapped the Middle East according to the so-called Sykes–Picos agreement. In 1920, the boundaries of Palestine were demarcated in the San Remo conference and Palestine was put under to the so called “British mandate”. In 24 July 1922, “the mandate status” was confirmed by the League of Nations. During the British colonization period, Britain played a key role in changing the demographic situation in Palestine by encouraging the Jewish immigration”.¹

Since the occupation of Palestine, Jews have made policies to confiscate lands and expelled people of Palestine who are losing their residency rights, and the leverage of economic poverty and collapse is used to force as many Palestinians to immigrate as possible. The occupation entity continues its policies of mass punishment, house demolitions, land confiscation, settlement activities and other policies against humanity.

2-1-1 :The history of occupation in Palestine

The Zionism appeared when the first Zionism conference was held in (Pall – Switzerland) on 1897 , Zionism is apolitical movement which claims that Jews have to establish a state in the land of Palestine which (as they claim) is a land without a people for people without a land.



<https://www.midlifebatmitzvah.com>

the first conference of the jewish Zionists

¹Dr. Halawani. Abdelrahman, Planning Strategies of Judaizing Al-Quds, Jerusalem. 2014.

Colonial rivalry is one of the most outstanding events that helped in the establishment of the Zionism in the “Middle East”, throw world war one which started since the begging of the nineteenth century between the world’s great countries.

Since the begging of the nineteenth century new ideas arose in France and England that encourages the use of Jews in the colonial expansion in Palestine and Islamic countries.

England was one of the most enthusiastic countries implemented this concept and intern the Zionist were looking for a strong ally who can make their dreams and greed’s come true .

In 1917 unfortunate Balfour Declaration was issued and the world thought for a moment that this was strictly a British doing but the documents showed otherwise and proved that America and France as well as Italy approved it.

Regardless of the mystery and inclaerty which were intended , it was invulnerable clue showing the desire of Britain in Judaizing Palestine and making it a Sanctuary for the Zionism to establish their own entity .²



A map showing Palestine through out it’s occupation .

Source : (<http://www.worldliteraturetoday.org/>)

² <http://www.palestine-studies.org/>

2-2: The politics and ideology of Jew settlement in Palestine

The settlement formed one of the main financial foundations in the establishment of the Hebrew state, the Hebrew agency Intensified all its mental and ideological efforts in bringing the Jews to Palestine.

The Zionist entity over took the lands as a law of overtaking lands of people whom were expelled outside Palestine and a group of emergency laws connected to over taking the land in what's called "ISRAEL".

2-3: The settlement and it's Strategic targets

- 1- Fixation of Jew immigrants and rooting of their existence through working ,living , and estate in a manner that makes it almost impossible to embrocate them out .
- 2- Colonies forbid geographical communication of the privet Palestinian Residential neighborhoods and also limits the Geographical communication with the neighboring countries .
- 3- colonies is financial pace for expansion and the establishment of what's called "ISREAL" .

2-4: The settlement in Palestine

The first Zionist convection in 1897 determents the goals of the Zionist movement which stated the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine for a Jewie population. And concentrated on the immigration and settlement to establish Colonization in it .

The settlement and immigration of the Jewish and deportation of Palestinian have become the main anchor in the Zionist intellect and practices, in order to establish the settlement entity .

The Zionist attitude towards the original people Of Palestine and it's rightful owner's is Characterized with terrorism, hatred to deportee them and Achieve the goal of settlement of jews Settlers in Palestine .

Zionism biggest goal since it's foundation is to dominate the land whereas Theodor Herzl the founder of the Zionist movement confirmed this strategy in his dairies and wrote "the Zionist movement since it's beginning as apolitical movement has sat for itself a goal to overtake the maximum amount of land to insure the establishment of a big Hebrew homeland ".³

³ <http://www.palestine-studies.org/>



A picture showing a refugee with return keys for his house

Source : (<http://www.alalam.ir/>)

The Jewish settlement in the beginning went in two directions:

1. first: working on increasing the number of Jews in the major Palestinian cities
2. Second: establishing Agricultural and military colonies in the strategic cities whereas the Zionist directed its main interests towards owning the Palestinian lands with the help of the authorities of the British occupying power.

2-5 : Colonization in Palestine

Theodor Herzl the president of the conference and the author of “Jewish state” emphasized on the importance of Jewish settler colonization in what’s called “promised land”. Inhabiting the Jews and deporting Arabs out is the main focus of the Zionist movement in order to establish a settlement entity. Herzl also demanded the expulsion of Palestinians out of Palestine.⁴

⁴ <http://www.palestine-studies.org/>



A picture for Theodor Herzl
Source :([www.http://forums.roro44.net/](http://forums.roro44.net/))

His famous line “a land without a nation for a nation without land” remains through history one of the main prove over the Zionist politics aiming to displace the people out of their home and place the Jews instead .

The first Zionist conference came with these goals to establish the Zionist entity :

- 1) Inhabiting the Jewish farmers on the form of a worker in Palestine aiming to build settlements.
- 2) Strengthening the national affection and national consciousness in Jews and organizing them by developing the religious warlike in Jewish communication.
- 3) Organizing the global Judaism around the world and gathering it in Palestine.
- 4) Obtainment of the agreement of major colonial powers on Zionism aims.

Jewish immigration to Palestine and inhabiting them at the same time expelling Arabs became the main stand points on which Zionism started taking over the land.

At the beginning, Zionism required the help of America and Britain in building its demographic base in Palestine. Which is considered extraneous to both people and land at the time.

The attitude of settlers towards the original population of Palestine took a hating and racist form in order to deport and replace them with new groups of settlers. As stated above we can see that racism and deportation of population were the main policies of Jews in driving Palestinians out into different parts of the world.⁵

⁵ [www.http://forums.roro44.net](http://forums.roro44.net)

The Zionist founders gathered on a strategy that guarantees Zionist sovereignty over the Holy Land of Palestine. Zionist organizations and foundations stood on those basis specifically the Jewish National Fund which was established in 1903 and the Jewish National Company for buying lands that was established in 1927. The founder of the Zionist movement, Theodor Herzl, conformed this strategy in his diaries when he wrote:-

“ The Zionist movement since its establishment as a political movement set goals upon its growth to take over for the maximum amount of lands for the inevitability of Jewish statehood.

The Zionist followed the policy of stealing Palestinian lands through British mandate in Palestine with the help of Herbert Samuel who was the first delegate. He bought lands from the Syrian and Lebanese big feudal families and some weak Palestinian souls, also by military force through the Zionist wars of expansion and taking over lands for military reasons.

The Jewish settlement went in two directions at the start. The first is working on increasing the number of Jews in large Palestinian cities such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tiberias, Safed. The settlement of Tel Aviv started as a suburb for Jaffa. The second direction is by building military farming settlements in strategic cities and near the borders by which each Jewish settlement became a military fortress.

With the help of British mandate authorities the Zionist movement focused its main interest towards owning Palestinian lands since it was the basic goal of Zionism. Demographic changes followed along with the Judaization process of Islamic sacreds.

2-6: The stages of settlement in Palestine :-

the writer Abed Al Aziz Mohammad Awad determined the Zionism three stages :-

1) the stage of unregulated occupation :-

This stage of settlement specialized with the control of individual projects. It's mainly represented with efforts and presence of enthusiastic Jews and others .

The activities of Montefiore and the Rothschild along with the French Alliance led to vast improvement in the Jewish situation in Jerusalem which directly affected their numbers by a steady increase. These efforts came in the form of charity and sympathy with poor Jews in attempts to offer help and shelter .⁶

2) the stage of organized settlement : Started in 1900. This year gained importance due to the action of Baron Edmond Rothschild in it. The Baron in this year gave up the management of the colonies he helped financing and establishing in favor of the

⁶ [www.http://forums.roro44.net](http://forums.roro44.net)

association of Jewish settlement. This association began its actions with helping industrial and agricultural Jewish schools and expanding the total area of these settlements by taking over the neighbouring Palestinian lands. This association's main supporter was Britain that provided education and training for Jewish immigrants and modifying the farming methods in the existing settlements

3) the stage of founding a Jewish home land under the ruling of British mandate :-
At the end of World War I (1914-1918) Zionist colonization became active especially after Herbert Samuel issued the decision of establishing the Department of Lands on April 1920 and employed Norman Balfour as a manager. That was the standpoint for the Zionist movement to own Palestinian lands. The total number of lands taken by the Zionist movement in 1929 was about one million and two hundred thousand acres.

Out of which one million acres are considered farming lands that represents a percentage of 14.4% out of total farming lands in Palestine then starts the stage in which the British mandate government allowed the establishment of a center for a Jewish agency in Jerusalem.

That mainly aimed to own the lands as public and eternal property for the Jewish population and the supervision of employing Jewish workers along with targeting the agricultural colonization to improve it.

These policies led to the increased fears of Palestinians and Arabs from the rising number of Jewish immigrants which may lead to the loss of Palestine in favor of Jews.

After the year 1930 Jews started to increase arms smuggling and arming colonies they also established guarding facilities. The Jewish Agency worked on founding governmental organizations for Jewish territories.

By that these places started owning schools, unions and various institutions. Using these strategies allowed the Zionist movement to become a government. The Agency raised the slogan of (Hebrew work).⁷

⁷ [www.http://forums.roro44.net](http://forums.roro44.net)

Chapter One

Research Introduction

1-1: Historical Background.

1-2: Judaization of Palestine.

1-3: Colonization and Judaization Definition.

1-4: Research Problems.

1-5: Research Aims.

1-6: Research Methodology

1-7: Research Program

Research Introduction

1-1: Historical Background

Palestine has been the scene of many dramatic events during its known history. It was controlled by Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. After that the light of Islam spread in this land when Omar bin Al-Khatab (**15 AH. / 638 A.D**) liberated Jerusalem without fighting.¹ Palestine remained under Muslim rules till 1917 except, during the Crusader occupation (1099-1187 AD).

Jerusalem “Jewel of Palestine” one of the biggest cities in Palestine and the most important one from its religious and economic place in Islam, it goes by many names: Jerusalem, al-Quds, Yerushaláyim, Aelia, and more. It is a city that numerous Muslim prophets called home, from Sulayman and David to Isa (Jesus) peace be upon them.



A picture for old Jerusalem

Source : (www.almasryalyoum.com/)

¹فلسطين تاريخها وقضيتها (2008). القدس: فلسطين: مؤسسة الدراسات الفلسطينية

During Prophet Muhammad's life (peace be upon him), he made a miraculous journey in one night from Makkah to Jerusalem and then from Jerusalem to Heaven – the Isra' and Mi'raj event. During his life, Jerusalem never came under Muslim political control that changed during the caliphate of Omar Bin Al-Khattab , the second caliph of Islam.

The relationship between Omar Bin Al-Khattab and Palestine goes to pre-Islam, he knew a lot of people in Palestine from his trade relation, as a family business. He was a strong man the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) called him “AL-Farouq” which means (the one who Distinguish right from wrong). He left a remarkable effects in the events of history, he liberated Bilad Al-sham, Iraq and Egypt & ordered to build Al-Basra and AL-Kufa in Iraq the first cities in his Islamic rule and AL-Fustat in Egypt, and he's consider the first person who put the first theory of the urban planning,² he was an expert Islamic jurist known for his pious and just nature.

By 637 Ad, Muslim armies began to appear in the vicinity of Jerusalem. In charge of Jerusalem was Patriarch Sophronius, a representative of the Byzantine government, as well as a leader in the Christian Church. Although numerous Muslim armies under the command of Khalid ibn al-Walid and Amr ibn al Jarrah-‘ began to surround the city, Sophronius refused to surrender the city unless Omar came to accept the surrender himself.³

Then Omar came to Jerusalem, and made “Pact of Omar” “Uhda al-Umariyya” he insure their safety on their churches, properties and their life. it's considered one of the most important documents in the history of Jerusalem, Palestine, and Represent the oldest document which organized relationships between religions (Islam, Christianity and Judaism).⁴

Omar immediately set his mind to make the city an important Muslim landmark. He and his army personally cleaned the area of AL-Haram Al-Qudsi al-Sharif, where Muhammad peace be upon him ascended to heaven from, because the Byzantines had used the area as a garbage dump, after that they built – Al -Masjid al-Aqsa – mosque there.

Palestine was liberated permanently from Byzantine control before the death of Omar bin al-Khattab and was involved in the events of the Muslim community at home and abroad, scientists were able to establish many schools for teaching. Educational activities had grown since then.

In the Umayyad rule The Dom of the rock & Al-Aqsa mosque were built, Justice prevailed the place & religious, economic ,architectural, political, arts, urban life, Knowledge, literature, Writings and Military sides had grown At that time.

² ابو سريية، عبد الحافظ, _____, 2011-2010 .

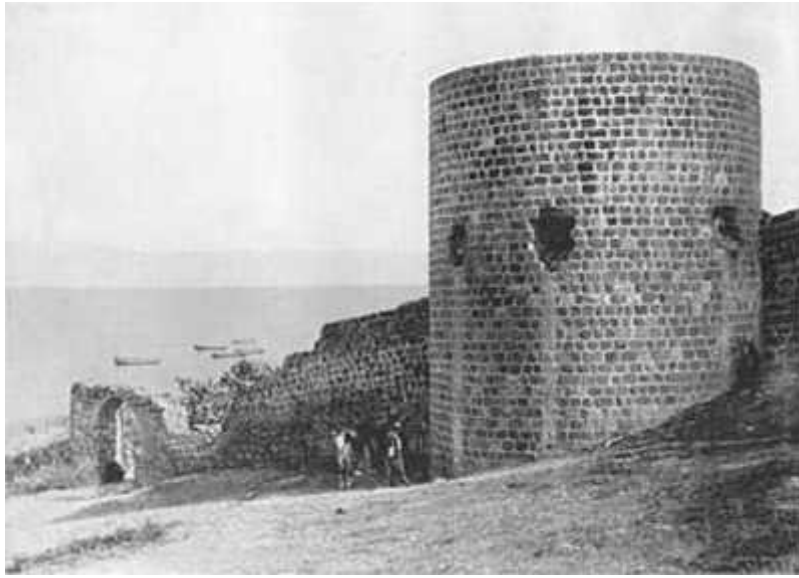
³Alkhateeb, Firas. JERUSALEM AND UMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB, 20 December, 2012.

⁴Dr As-Sallabi, Ali Muhammad, Umar Ibn AL-Khattab his life & times, 2009.

And After the Fatimid regime, came The Crusaders who killed a lot of people & destroyed so many buildings until (Saladin Al Ayoubi) came and saved the Holy Land from its Occupation.⁵

On Saturday(583 A.H / 1187 A.D)in the battle of Hitteen Saladin came from Damascus to Jerusalem to liberate it from the Crusades, he fought against Lusignan Guy who was the ruler of Jerusalem and Raymond III of Tripoli, until he made a victory in the battle and Jerusalem was liberated by Saladin's determined army.⁶

Salahdin's first step was to take the castle of Tiberius. He sent the troops in detachments in all directions to reduce the country, and summoned his brother al-adil to bring the army of Egypt to aid in the subjection of Palestine .some of his brigades occupied Nazareth, Saffuriyyah , Al-Fula , inlans ; others entered Haifa and Caesarea on the coast ;another detachment seized Sebastle and Nablus ; and al-Adil marching from Cairo, took castle Mirabel and Jaffa.⁷



Castle of Tiberius

<http://www.lifeintheholylan.com/>

Saladin closed Alqiyama church generally franks after opening the city, and commanded the renovation of Al-Umari old mihrab ,and the Carriage of the platform melih from Aleppo, the king Nur al-Din Mahmud Bin Zangi ordered to make it to be placed in al-Aqsa mosque when Jerusalem was opened ,so saladin ordered to bring it from Aleppo and set it up in al-Aqsa mosque.⁸

He cleaned the mosque from the franks remnant including the clamant, which the franks lifted on the dome of the mosque, and the sacred rock was washed by several loads of rose water, vaporized and furnished, also the functions of the mosque were organized and a school for al-

⁵فلسطين تاريخها وقضيتها، فلسطين: مؤسسة الدراسات الفلسطينية، 2008.
⁶أبو خليل، شوقي، حطين بقيادة صلاح الدين الأيوبي، 2005،

⁷Stanley, Lane-Poole, Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1898, edition 2007, chapter 14, p 201.

⁸⁸أبن الأثير. الكامل في التاريخ. القاهرة: دار التوفيقية للطباعة، 2008. 583 هـ، 146-169.

Shafi'i scholars was founded. Then Saladin re-opened the church and assessed a tax to pay by franks who decided to return to the church.⁹

The Muslims cheered up great jubilation and celebrated the return of Jerusalem to the Islamic territories and the Abbasid Caliphate, and the city was attended by many people to welcome the sultan Saladin al Ayoubi and ¹⁰congratulate him.

After Sladin al Ayoubi the Mamluk came & arose in Egypt and they continued with the rule of Saladin, and on the hand of Al-Malik al-Ashraf Salah al-Din Khalil Ibn Qalawun Crusaders were ended.¹¹ In **922 AH. / 1516 A.D**) Selim I the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Defeated the Mumluk in the Battle of Marj-D biq then he took Jerusalem and ruled Bilad al-Sham and Egypt & they continued to grow until they reach Africa, Europe and Asia.¹²

So Palestine was part of Bilad al-Sham district (Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan) under the regime of Islamic Ottoman State before the First World War (1914-1918). Then as a result of the War, the Islamic Ottoman state collapsed, Bi r AL-Sabba, Gaza,Jaffa, Ramlea and Jerusalem had fallen, most of the land that were under its rule were occupied and divided between United Kingdom and France. They remapped the “Middle East” according to the so-called Sykes–Picos agreement.¹³

Following the Horrible Sykes–Picos agreement, in **1336 AH. / 1917 A.D** Then famous Balfour Declaration Which purpose “Confirming support from the British government for the establishment in Palestine of a "national home" for the Jewish people”, after this agreement the story of our ancestors with the Jewish Zionism begun, control of the land For the purposes of military alleged of Zionist expansion, The expulsion of residents from their homes, the destruction of villages and killing every memory of the people of Palestine.¹⁴

1010 للملايين، بيروت. الأيوبيون، صفحة: 80.

9 ، شفيق ، منير ، بهيج المصور في التاريخ

⁶ فلسطين تاريخها وقضيتها، فلسطين: مؤسسة الدراسات الفلسطينية، 2008.

¹² ، ، المفصل في تاريخ القدس، 1986 ،

13Halawani, Abdelrahman.Planning Strategies of Judaizing Al-Quds (Jerusalem), palestine.(2014).

¹⁴د. حسين ، غازي ، الاستيطاناليهودي في فلسطين من الاستعمار الى الامبريالية ، 2003 ،



Foreign Office,
London SW1, 29/11/1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been adopted by, and approved by, the Cabinet.

The British Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the attainment of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status which shall be accorded to the Arab community.

It should be gratifying if you would bring this declaration to the attention of the Zionist Federation.

Balfour Declaration

<https://www.en.wikipedia.com>

The first thing the British government did was to Entrust the administration of this country to High Commissioner Herbert Samuel he worked over 50 year to prepare to what's called "Israel".¹⁵

Today the world marks 67 years on the great crime of the modern era, when the Zionist gangs uprooted the people of Palestine from their ancestral homeland to impose a state of oppression and colonization of the holy land (Palestine). From 1918 until today, our people continue to uphold their historic rights and the justice of their cause, rejecting all forms of compromises and deals that seek to legitimize occupation and confiscate the rights of our people to freedom, return and independence.¹⁶

¹⁶On the 67th anniversary of Nakba,2015.<http://pflp.ps/english/2015/05/16/on-the-67th-anniversary-of-nakba-we-reject-the-colonization-of-palestine-and-uphold-our-national-and-historic-rights/>

1-2: Judaization of Palestine

The Zionism had perfect ideological model that played a main role in the motivation of Jews all over the world, whom started with standing on “Tanakh” (Old Testament) and applying its novel as forcibly on Palestine geography, passing on craze in finding an emotional and tangible symbols that connect the Jews with Palestine, ending with sweeping Muslims presence, dismantling them and forcing the power of brutal authority and illegal sovereignty on the region, depending on every facility that leads to oppression and humiliation of people of Palestine.

The actions of Judaization in Palestine had based on three main forms of Zionist practices. First, bringing the Jews from the entire world to Palestine and occupation of the land and building colonies. Second, expelling Muslims away and destroying their communities. Third, changing the Islamic identity of Palestine, for example today many excavations in and around Jerusalem aimed to Obliterate Muslims identity as well as traces and many mosques were changed to bars and restaurants, The Jews stick to fix this colonial program.

The Zionism didn't satisfy –as entity- with raping the land of Palestine and expulsion of most Palestinian population , but they tried to obliterate every mark that leads to the identity of Muslims, and trying to Judaize the landscape of Palestine, archeological sites, ancient mosques and Al-Aqsa Mosque. Since the establishment of a Jewish entity, some Jewish companies did campaign to Judaize the names of many places in Palestine, in quality and quantity.¹⁷

The Judaization of names or places didn't take place alongside each other, in the first year of action for Jewish entity some Jewish companies and ministries used Arabic names. For example, some rivers named “Al-zarqa, Al-oga, Al-hasabani, Banyas, Al-halzon, wqass, Etc” and some fountains like “Ain Al-moshrif, Ain Al-tina, Ain Al-fwar, Etc”. However, these step didn't last so long, the Zion did a campaign that meant to liberate the Arabic name for regions and places all over the country, and replace it with Hebrew-Jewish names. The Zion alleged that Arabic name are a distortion of Hebrew names and what they did was a restoration of original names for these places.¹⁸

1-3: Judaization definition :

¹⁷ عبد الكريم ابراهيم , تهويد الارض واسماء المعالم الفلسطينية : , 2001 .
¹⁸ . , الموروث الثقافي في فلسطين والتحديات والمسؤولية المجتمعية للجامعات في مواجهتها فضح ممارسات "احتلال التاريخ" . 2011

The existence of Jewish occupation is important to some Western countries like U.S.A for common interests. Of course the existence of “Israel” is very useful for to keep themselves on top of the world.

Judaization definition :

/ d ɪ ˈ dʒ aɪ z / verb

1. to conform or bring into conformity with Judaism
2. **(transitive)** to convert to Judaism
3. **(transitive)** to imbue with Jewish principle

Derived Forms

Judaization, Judaisation, Noun

Judaizer, Judaiser, Noun

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Judaization>

1-4: Research problems

Planning is a 'double-edged weapon'; on one side, it can be a progressive tool, while on the other hand it can be a tool for repression, consolidating fragmentation and control on society.

As we all know as a Palestinian citizen who lived the suffering of Zionist occupation and its memory of misery, difficulty of moving and travel because of checkpoints, humiliation, Bad-treatment, torture, Control of people, land robbery, apartheid Roads and walls beside the effects that left in body and psychological pain of Palestinian man.

So we try to think about specific subjects like Memoricide, Control of people, urban prison & region cantons and Judaization to know how could dial and treat the land with the psyches of people to start a new day a new culture and a free nation without any obstacles.

My project site as it will be mentioned in a separate chapter is the old city of Hebron in which I came across specific issues. not only from the occupation but also the citizen were difficult to deal with by the common concept of privacy , which made them in cooperative , and quite difficult to deal with , in addition I faced isreali soldiers trying to forbid me from going across the boundary of specific locations in the old city of Hebron .

1-5: research Aims

Why this research?

A revolutionary change for the imposed reality on Jerusalem-Bethlehem chick point, and to reject an unjust Ideology forced by the brutal Israeli occupation on that area and others, and to transform the location to a place that people dreamed a long time ago which express the Palestinian identity and the meaning of Capital of Palestine & Ascension of the Prophet entry.

The aims of the study as following:

- 1- Renew a lost hope and a vision for a better tomorrow.
- 2- The political, social, economical study of Jerusalem-Bethlehem chick point.
- 3- Breaking boundaries and barriers for Palestinian cities.
- 4- Rethinking of the area after Palestine liberation.
- 5- Urban planning & Educational, Entertainment and social facilities design.
- 6- Area Transformation from chick point to Economical touristic area.

1-6: Research Methodology

The historical method was chosen to talk about the history of Hebron since **(15 AH. / 638 A.D)** and the result of its accumulation now **(1436 AH./ 2015 A.D).**

And we use the descriptive method to illustrate what happened with the population of Hebron whose controlled by the occupation of entity the memoricide of Temporal and spatial in general.

Research variables:

The research focuses on some of the main obstacles that made the life of the people in Palestine In particular and the Muslims all over the world in general very hard.

From this obstacles **Checkpoints in the old city:** it's an artificial barriers or huge concrete blocks or iron fence obstacles that block the roads from two-ways to come and go, and prevent cars and people from passing through , waiting before exposure to the examination, humiliation and abuse by Israeli Zionists holed up in the control towers and behind the concrete barriers ready to fire on each individual and car or anyone trying to pass the checkpoint without being allowed to do so by them.



Checkpoints in the old city

<https://www.peacingstories.com>

Compulsive: it's a strategy applied by "Israel soldier" to force the original people of Hebron to leave by their selves to another place because of the Humiliating strategy by killing causing panicking and shooting to take the land and Judaize it, the largest expulsion examples took place in 1948, then 1967.

Memorcide: which means "killing of memory" that happened and still happening in Hebron from destruction of cultural, wiping the historical heritage since Canaanite civilization to our time and more.

Chapter six

Hebron Old City Rehabilitation:

6-1: Renovation

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- 6-1-2: Process
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6-1: Renovation

6-1-1: Renovation Definition :

Renovation (also called **remodeling**) is the process of improving a broken, damaged, or outdated structure. Renovations are typically either commercial or residential, renovation can refer to making something new, or bringing something back to life and can apply in social contexts. For example, a community can be renovated if it is strengthened and revived.¹

6-1-2: Process

The renovation process can usually be broken down into several processes:

- Planning
- Engineering
- Structural repair
- Rebuilding
- Finishes

6-1-3: Reasons

Many people renovate homes to create a new appearance for their home, to allow another person to live in the residence.² Builders often renovate homes because they are a stable source of income.³

6-1-4: Wood and renovations

Wood is versatile and flexible, making it the easiest construction material for renovations, and wood buildings can be redesigned to suit changing needs. Few home owners or professional remodelers possess the skill and equipment that is required to alter steel-frame or concrete structures.

Forest certification verifies that wood products have been sourced from well-managed forests. Most certification programs provide online search options so that consumers can find certified products—the Certification Canada program includes a search option for all of the certification programs that are in use in Canada.⁴

In North America, most structures are demolished because of external forces such as zoning changes and rising land values. Additionally, buildings that can't be modified to serve the functional needs of the occupants are subject to demolition. Very few buildings on the continent are demolished due to structural degradation.⁵

¹ ["Renovate"](#). Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. October 2013. Retrieved 3 October 2013.

² ["Kitchen Remodel: 101 Stunning Ideas for Your Kitchen Design"](#). Decoist Magazine. Retrieved 2 August 2014.

³ Harvey, C. (2012). Renovate or sell? Builders, homeowners opt for remodeling investment. Business Journal Serving Fresno & The Central San Joaquin Valley, 1-5.

⁴ Certification Canada (2012). ["Certification status - Canada & the globe"](#). Certification Canada. FPAC. Retrieved 2 July 2012.

⁵ The Athena Institute (February 2004). ["MINNESOTA DEMOLITION SURVEY: PHASE TWO REPORT"](#) (PDF). Minnesota Demolition Survey: Phase Two Report. Forintek Canada Corp. Retrieved 20 June 2013.

The Athena Institute surveyed 227 commercial and residential buildings that were demolished in [St. Paul, Minnesota](#), between 2000 and mid-2003. Thirty percent of the buildings were less than 50 years old, and 6% were less than 25 years old. The four top reasons for demolition were “area redevelopment” (35%), “building’s physical condition” (31%), “not suitable for anticipated use” (22%), and “fire damage” (7%). Lack of maintenance was cited as the specific problem for 54 of the 70 buildings where physical condition was given as the reason for demolition.

6-1-5: Process

Most builders focus on building new homes, so renovating is typically a part-time activity for such people. The processes and services required for renovations are quite specific and, once plans are signed off, building a new home is relatively predictable. Renovations usually requires all of the sub-trades that are needed for the construction of a new building. During renovation projects, flexibility is often required from renovation companies to respond to unexpected issues that arise. Projects involving renovation require not just flexibility, but a plan that had been agreed upon by multiple parties. The planning process will involve feedback from financial investors of the project, and from the designer. Part of planning will also entail the collection of data for the completion of the project and then the project plan will be revised and given consent before continuing with renovations.⁶

6-1-6: Effects

Renovation has several impacts, including:⁷

- creating jobs
- increasing spending
- promoting gentrification
- generating Tax revenue during both the construction and residential phases

6-1-7: Requirements

Requirements for renovation include property or site to reconstruct; structural plans; knowledge of sewage disposal, water supply, and flood zones; project plan; funding; and builders.

⁶["Foundations for future growth in the Remodeling Industry"](#) (PDF). Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. 2007. Retrieved 2 August 2014.

⁷ ["Foundations for future growth in the Remodeling Industry"](#) (PDF). Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. 2007. Retrieved 2 August 2014.

6-2-1:Aims and Objectives:



A picture shows Hebron rehabilitation committee

Source : (www.bshf.org)

The Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC) is a semi-governmental organization dedicated to the revitalization of the Old City of Hebron. The HRC offices are located within the Old City, in an area which is currently under Israeli military control. The main components of the project include the securing of decent housing, infrastructure and services, the stimulation of economic activity, and the provision of legal assistance to protect the residents' rights. As a result of the program, several thousand new residents have moved into the Old City. Economic conditions are improving and the social fabric of the area has been strengthened by social integration awareness and community participation.

The Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC) was established as a semi-governmental organization in 1996 by a presidential declaration from former Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in order to rehabilitate the Old City of Hebron. The program's key objectives include the re-population of the deteriorated city Centre, the preservation of cultural heritage, local economic development, the engagement of the population and the provision of affordable housing.

6-2-2:Context:

Hebron is one of the oldest cities in the world, having been continuously inhabited for over 5,000 years. Its historic center is characterized by the density of its architectural fabric, narrow, winding streets and stone masonry structures of significant heritage value. Following the Israeli occupation of the Old City in 1967, the area was progressively abandoned and over time the physical condition of the city's old buildings had badly deteriorated. Curfews, closures, difficulties with Israeli settlers and tight restrictions on the movement of residents, together with increasing economic problems, caused most residents to leave the area, leaving only those who were socially marginalized and unable to afford to live elsewhere. By 1995, approximately 9,500 Palestinian residents had left, with less than 400 remaining. The economic life of the Old City was also severely affected, with the closure of 77 per cent of its shops and commercial activities.

6-2-3:Key features:

The Hebron Old City Rehabilitation Program involves the restoration and reuse of historic buildings in Hebron's Old City for housing purposes, combined with improvements to public spaces, urban infrastructure and services, social and legal assistance and measures to stimulate job creation and develop the local economy. The program comprises the following four key areas:

- **Housing:** Through a sensitive rehabilitation and restoration process using traditional techniques and materials, over 1,000 housing units have been renovated and are now inhabited by approximately 6,000 people (78 per cent of whom are tenants and 22 per cent of whom are owner occupiers). Large residential properties originally built to accommodate extended families of 20 or more people had been converted into smaller apartments to adapt to current cultural and household requirements. Local residents are employed and locally produced materials are used wherever possible.
- **Infrastructure and services:** Social assistance, education and health care is provided to low-income families free of charge and a community center, children's playgrounds and public gardens have been established. Infrastructure upgrading has included a new sewerage network, water and electricity supply, improvement of paved areas, sidewalks and stairs, planting of trees, handrail installation and street lighting. Public spaces, formerly used as dumping grounds, have been reclaimed.
- **Social development:** The program has increasingly focused on the social development and enhanced the role of residents in the revitalization process through the implementation of several awareness programs and activities.
- **Economic development:** The program has increasingly focused its work on reviving local economic activity and creating jobs in and around the Old City in an effort to reduce poverty and unemployment. Shops have been restored and various activities have been organized to

encourage tourism. A vocational training school was established in 2009 in partnership with the Spanish government.

- **Human rights:** With funding from the Norwegian government, HRC has established a comprehensive program aiming at the protection of Old City residents from human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, physical abuse, damage to property, expropriation of houses and land, closing of streets and business to Palestinians and preventing rehabilitation of building in the Old City. By providing legal assistance, HRC hopes to create an environment of accountability that will contribute towards the safety of the community and prevent future depopulation.

6-2-4:Covering costs:

- Funding for the program has been obtained from a range of sources, including the Palestinian National Authority, other government sources and international multi- and bilateral donors including many European governments. Since the beginning of the program in 1996, more than \$32 million have been received from over 20 donors in 16 countries to cover the costs of housing rehabilitation, urban infrastructure provision, training, economic development and social and legal assistance for the residents of the Old City. The average cost per unit for housing rehabilitation is \$26,000.
- On-going operating costs of the program were met through a combination of grants from national and international donors, other revenues and in-kind donations, totaling approximately \$2.7 million per year.
- Funding in the amount of US\$600,000 was provided by AECID for the establishment of a vocational training school in 2009





6-2-5:Impact:

- More than 6,000 people are now living in the Old City, ensuring the continuous use and maintenance of historical buildings and urban spaces that had previously been abandoned. The more than tenfold increase in the number of people living within the rehabilitation programme area has been the most important indicator of the success of the programme.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure, services and public spaces has significantly improved the living conditions in the Old City.
- The legal unit of HRC has assisted shop owners and families in getting back properties that had been closed down or expropriated through a ruling in the Israeli Supreme Court. Rulings such as this have protected the rights of the Palestinians.
Over 160 shop owners have reopened their shops and 207 permanent jobs have been created to date.

6-2-6:Why is it innovative:

- Combining heritage preservation (carried out in accordance with international conservation standards) with job creation and the provision of high-quality affordable housing for low-income families in central areas, making use of existing infrastructure.

- Adaptation of residential buildings originally built to accommodate extended families into separate, independent single-family apartments, addressing changing household needs and the transition from extended to nuclear family structures.
- Broad partnership with a range of international organization's and donors as well as local and national government agencies.
- Providing an example of how to address a difficult situation of military occupation and urban conflict in a peaceful manner.

6-2-7:What is the environmental impact:

- Restoration and reuse of existing buildings with traditional, locally available materials with low embodied energy, such as stone masonry, handmade tiles and lime renders.
- The original elements of old houses were preserved, such as the thickness of the stone masonry walls, minimizing the loss of energy and allowing for both protection from the heat of the day and retaining warmth on cold nights. The programme also involves the installation of improved water and sewerage networks and a water-cooling system on the parapet roofs.
- A drainage and rainwater collection system has been designed which separates rainwater from waste water and helps to prevent flooding. The improved sanitation system has had a positive effect on health as well as the environment.

6-2-8:Is it financially sustainable:

- Whilst the programme relies on national and international grant funding for its operations, partnerships and funding arrangements with a wide range of organization's helps to reduce the reliance on a single funding stream.
- The programme has been running successfully for 17 years and funding is in place for on-going activities in the coming years.
- The programme promotes the use of labor-intensive methods as a means to create sustainable employment opportunities, provide specialized training on traditional methods of conservation and increase the level of income of the community. More than 1.7 million working days have been created from the beginning of the project. Graduates from the vocational training school for restoration established by HRC represent 20 per cent of the contracted workforce.
- A job creation programme has been implemented to provide Palestinian refugees with short-term job opportunities in order to financially assist them with a monthly salary of up to US\$420. Workers were placed in different positions according to their health capabilities and their specializations.
- HRC is implementing measures to revitalize the economy and encourage tourism. Forty-one shops have been restored in the old market to date.
- Residents have access to extremely favorable rents (avg. US\$200/month), including an initial five year rent-free period. Those on lowest incomes also have access to multiple free services (including electricity, water, health insurance) and tax reductions. These benefits are provided as an incentive to stimulate the repopulation of the Old City and have made housing of acceptable quality affordable for those on very low incomes.

6-2-9: What is the social impact:

- A range of social development initiatives have been established to facilitate greater community cooperation, including setting up a community center, outreach activities, school trips to the Old City and special activities for young people.
- An overall achievement of the programme has been the reintegration of the Old City into the social fabric of Hebron as previously decayed areas separating the two parts of the city have been restored, fostering movement between them.
- The improvements to basic infrastructure and services, particularly in terms of the availability of safe drinking water and sanitation, in the area have a positive effect on residents' health. Sixty per cent of residents receive free health insurance.
- The legal assistance provided by HRC helps to protect residents against human rights violations and seeks to create an environment of greater accountability by the military forces and settler groups within the Old City.
- HRC works to address the urgent housing needs of the most marginalized in Hebron, seeking to reduce existing social inequalities. The rehabilitation programme has a number of initiatives that target specific groups including, for example, vocational training activities for women, activities with disabled persons and income-generating activities for refugees.
- Residents are involved in the planning stages of the programme and in wider decisions affecting the community.
- Awareness-raising activities and the work of the human rights unit encourage residents to take a more active role in society.

Barriers

- A key barrier is the presence of Israeli settlements in the Old City, where it is difficult to get permission to work and where Israeli military forces on many occasions have prevented tasks from being carried out. The closure of access roads to the Old City has made it difficult to bring in building materials. Despite the extended curfews, closures and restrictions on movement, HRC has managed to achieve a great deal under difficult circumstances. In order to bypass a ban on motorized vehicles in the Old City, HRC uses horse-drawn carts.
- There was a lack of comprehensive maps of the Old City, its historic areas and buildings and its relationship to the city of Hebron as a whole. HRC engaged in gathering of information and mapping of the area.
- The integration of the community with the rest of the city has been a key challenge. The vast majority of residents are poor since those that had the means to live elsewhere left. HRC has undertaken a comprehensive approach, from restoration and service provision to addressing broader issues of fragmentation, social erosion and unemployment.
- A key barrier encountered was the restoration of the extended family homes of multiple occupancy and ownership. A house may have a large number of different owners, most of who live outside the Old City or even outside the country. The solution has been a double-lease system: HRC negotiates a contract with the owners according to which the organization leases a building for free for a period of five years. Once renovation is complete, the owners can either return to the home or HRC lets the apartments for free for another five years. When those five years are up, the tenant is entitled to keep the apartment by signing a new rent-controlled contract with the owners.
-

Lessons Learned:

- In addition to housing, it was essential to provide public facilities, services and parks within the Old City. This has led to positive effects in terms of raising cultural and environmental awareness and providing much needed recreational facilities. A focus on wider social and economic issues is key to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the approach.
- Lessons were derived from the adaptation of the extended family houses into smaller, more modern housing units that better fit the current needs of residents. HRC has documented these adapted buildings and trained a team to ensure the accessibility of this information to future researchers and renovators for their future work.
- Citizens are the ones playing the most important role in the preservation and revitalization process, the involvement of local community is essential to guarantee its sustainability.

Evaluation:

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the programme is carried out by HRC. Donor agencies also commission and/or carry out periodic studies to assess the impact of the programme and inform the allocation of funds. This has led, for example, to an expansion of activities and an increased focus on measures to address issues of social cohesion and economic development.

Transfer:

From the initial restorations in 1996, the work of HRC has since grown, reaching two-thirds of the historic buildings in the Old City by 2013, and plans are in place to rehabilitate the remaining buildings and public spaces.

HRC has also expanded the scope of its activities to address wider social and environmental issues.

HRC has been invited by a number of government agencies and private institutions to advise them on service provision and how to build positive relationships with residents.

Solutions have been developed along with the Hebron Municipality for the rehabilitation of streets and infrastructure across the rest of the city.

Nationally, the renovation standards set by the HRC have been used as a technical basis for other similar projects, including the Bethlehem 2000 project.

HRC regularly organizes The project presents the vision of current architecture in Palestine in Hebron within the old city, taking into account clarify important elements of Hebron in general and in the Old City in particular and the importance of the installation of people and to attract them to live through the restoration of some of the abandoned areas and make it suitable for life from all aspects of the process and attract people to it again to revive the Old City again and increased uphold and consolidate the original roots of the Palestinian people in the Old City, and this represents the main objective of this study and it's a target for the Palestinians as a whole. workshops, training sessions and study trips to share its experience in heritage preservation and housing provision to students, institutions and international visitors.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Palestine polytechnic university

Work team :

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Dr. Shadi Maraqah

Graduation Project Report

Submitted to the Department of Civil and Architectural Engineering

In the Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Palestine Polytechnic University

To finish a part of the requirements to obtain

Bachelor's Degree of Engineering in Architectural Engineering

2017/2016

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Graduation Project Evaluation Certificate



Palestine polytechnic university

Palestine – Hebron

Residential Complex for Teachers and Students of Polytechnic University, Abu Rumman Branch

Work team :

Fatima samih Zamarh

On the instructions of the supervising supervisor of the project and with the approval of all members of the examiners committee , This project was submitted to the Department of Civil and Architectural Engineering at the College of Engineering and Technology to partially finish the requirements of the Department for the bachelor's degree .

**Signature of the
project supervisor**

name : _____

**Signature of the head
of the department**

name : _____

2017/2016