

Israeli Settler Colony	Original Palestinian Habitat	Disposition
<b>Ashkelon</b>	Askalan, ancient Palestinian port and metropolis adjacent to the Palestinian town of al-Majdal.	<p>Askalan and al-Majdal were part of territory that the <i>ultra vires</i> 1947 UN plan to partition Palestine ascribed to the "Arab State in Palestine." By October 1948, the ca. 10,000 Christian and Muslim inhabitants of al-Majdal were already hosts to thousands of refugees from Israel's ethnic cleansing of surrounding Palestinian villages during the Nakba.</p> <p>Zionist Israeli forces attacked the town on 5 November 1948, leaving only 2,700 inhabitants. Israeli soldiers deported another 500 in December 1948, expelling the rest of the indigenous Palestinian population in 1950.</p>
<b>Be'eri</b>	Palestinian land belonging to the <b>Jabarat</b> tribe of Indigenous Bedouin.	<p>One of the Jewish Agency's planned "<b>11 points in the Negev</b>" colonization plan before the UN Partition of Palestine resolution. The settler colony was founded as a kibbutz on the site of a settler land grab in the night of 6 October 1946 by the Ha-No'ar ha-Oved (Israel Working Youth Movement). In the military operations of 1948, Zionist Israeli forces <b>expelled</b> the Indigenous inhabitants and land owners of the Jabarat tribe to today's West Bank, and the smaller Hanajra group to today's Gaza Strip.</p>
<b>Kerem Shalom</b>	Lands belonging to `Arab al-Sufiyin and Abu `Udah villages	<p>Zionist Israeli forces captured the territory during the 1948 Nakba operations in territory ascribed to the Arab State in Palestine under the <i>ultra vires</i> UN Partition Plan of 1947.</p> <p>The Kerem Shalom kibbutz was founded in 1967 by Hashomer Hatzair (lit., <i>The Young Guard</i>), a secular Labor Zionist Jewish youth movement founded in 1913 in the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeia, in Austria-Hungary. However, the Zionist settler movement became active in at least <b>16 other countries</b>. Hashomer Hatzair settlers also assigned their name of the group's settler political party in in the pre-1948 Mandatory Palestine.</p> <p>Karem Shalom was dismantled in 1995, after members left. In 2001, the kibbutz was reestablished by another small</p>

		<p>group of Israeli settlers, including eight members of a youth movement on a year of service prior to serving in the Israeli army. Eight settler families joined the kibbutz after Israel's Operation Cast Lead, the massive 22-day military assault on the Gaza Strip that began on 28 December 2008. The kibbutz then launched a 'Zionism 2011' campaign two years later to attract new residents.</p> <p>The Karem Abu Salem/Karem Shalom crossing is the only point for transfer of goods from Israel to Gaza, which Israel uses as a principal choke point in its 16-year blockade of the Palestinian territory.</p>
<b>Kfar Aza</b>	Habitations of Abu Mua`aliq/Hasanat and their associated lands belonging to Naqab Bedouin Palestinians	<p>After Zionist forces occupied the Palestinian territory that the <i>ultra vires</i> UN Partition Plan ascribed to the Arab State in Palestine, Israel established a kibbutz on the stolen land in August 1951 for Jewish settlers recruited from Egypt and Morocco who underwent military training in Ein Harod, Ayelet HaShahar and later Afikim.</p>
<b>Nahal Oz</b>	Habitations of Abu Mua`aliq/Hasanat and their associated lands belonging to Naqab Bedouin Palestinians	<p>In 1949, Zionist/Israeli forces conquered the Palestinian territory ascribed in the <i>ultra vires</i> UN Partition Plan of 1947.</p> <p>Jewish settlers founded the kibbutz Nahal Oz in 1951 as Israel's first 'nahal' colony (combining social volunteerism, agriculture and military service). It was initially called Nahlayim Mul Aza (lit. 'Nahal soldiers across from Gaza'). In 1953, Nahal Oz claimed to be a 'civilian community.'</p>
<b>Ofakim</b>	<p><b>Khirbat Futais</b> (Arabic: خربة فطيس), a Bedouin hamlet populated by members of <b>al-Qadirat</b> clan of <b>al-Tiyaha</b> tribe, located along Wadi Futais, a seasonal river that drains into Wadi Gaza. The hamlet consisted of several mud houses, and the Bedouin residents were engaged in growing wheat, barley and melon, as well as raising sheep and goats. The hamlet was located along the Bi'r Saba'-Gaza highway, a strategic location for Bedouin tribes whose inter-tribal clashes were a source of</p>	<p>By mid-July, during the 1948 Nakba <b>Operation Anfar</b>, Zionist forces attacked and depopulated the village, whereupon the Indigenous Palestinian Bedouin inhabitants fled to <b>al-Muharraqa</b>, from which the same invaders expelled them to the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished the abandoned Bedouin village in September or October 1948 for reasons that were described as '<b>military</b>.'</p> <p>Thereafter, Israel established Ofakim as a development colony (town) in 1955 on the site of the destroyed and depopulated Palestinian village and its land.</p>

	worry, prompting Ottomans to build a military fort nearby, the Patish (Futais) Fort.	
<b>Re'im</b>	The land adjacent to Palestinian archaeological site of <b>Tel Jemmeh</b> , hosting the remains of structures dating back to the Assyrian occupation of Palestine and the Ptolemaic Kingdom.	<p>After Zionist forces conquered the territory ascribed to the Arab State under the <i>ultra vires</i> UN Partition Plan, former Palmach (Jewish pre-state terrorist organization) members established the kibbutz on the site in 1949 with the provisional military name HaTzofim Vav (lit., 'F Scouts,' in Hebrew). Israeli settlers eventually gave the ironic name of 'Tel Re'im' (lit, Hill of Friends) to the captured site in memory of members of the <b>Gar'in</b> pre-military settler groups from the former Ottoman Empire who were killed in the Israel's 1948 War of Conquest.</p> <p>The Israeli army maintains a base near the kibbutz. Prior to the Israeli settler 'disengagement' from Gaza in 2005, the base was used as a camp for the evacuating troops. Afterwards, Re'im became the target of al-Qassam rockets fired from the Gaza Strip. In 2008, Israel troops at the nearby base at Nahal Oz <b>requested</b> their relocation away from the range of Hamas' mortar fire.</p>
<b>Sderot</b>	Palestinian village of Najd and its surrounding lands	<p>The Zionist Negev Brigade occupied and depopulated Najd village during the Nakba 'Operation Barak' on 13 May 1948. Zionist (eventually Israeli) forces incorporated Najd into a chain of settler colonies designed to block any return of Indigenous Palestinians, including expelled refugees, from Gaza.</p> <p>After conquering the territory, Israeli forces founded Sderot in 1949 (originally called Gabim Dorot), creating a transit camp in 1951 for Jewish settlers, recruited to the Zionist project primarily from Iran and Kurdistan. Israel completed permanent housing there three years later, in 1954. The settler colony now houses Israeli settlers from Romania, Morocco, Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union. Sderot reportedly also hosts some inhabitants from Gaza who notoriously became collaborators with Israel's Shin Bet (central intelligence agency) in 1997.</p>
<b>Zikim</b>	Hiribya, Palestinian village dating back to the Canaanite period	Zionist Israeli forces depopulated the Palestinian village of Hirbiya in October 1948 in Operation Yoav, occupying

		<p>Palestinian territory that the <i>ultra vires</i> UN Partition Plan ascribed to the Arab State in Palestine. In 1949, Israel converted the depopulated Palestinian village site into a kibbutz and military base, which Hamas attacked on 7 October 2023 “in response to Zionist massacres against civilians.”</p>
--	--	---