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Sadad homs syria

Town in Homs, SyriaSadadTownSadadLocation in SyriaComposition: 34°18'46N 36°55' 33E / 34.31278°N 36.92583°E / 34.31278; 36.92583Director of Syria (Arabic) Syriac: ܡܫܕܕ is a town in Syria, 60 kilometers (37 miles) south of Homs, and 101 kilometers (63 miles) northeast of Damascus. It was a very important issue that the United States had to take on the task of establishing a new government. The early history of Sadad is an ancient village. It is believed that zaid (Hebrew: זַיִד/Tzedad; translated as Sadada in Vulgate) mentioned in the Old Testament (Book of Numbers, 8:34; Book of Hazkil, 47:15),[1] on the north-eastern border of the Biblical land of Canaan, the land promised to the children of Israel. The isolated group remained on the edge of the desert, mostly Orthodox Syriac, including after the Islamic conquest of Syria in the mid-7th century. Aramaic still occurs in the village. [2] Sadad was an important episcopal in the past. There was a close relationship between The Sa'd and the monastery of St. Musa al-Habshî, according to Istvan Al-Duwayhi, some of the monks of that monastery came from Sad. [3] In modern times, in 1838, it was noted that its inhabitants were mostly Syriac Christians. [4] In an 1881 report, a French military attaché described the insecurity in Sa'id, whose inhabitants appear to be suffering from Bedouin attacks. Despite the tax paid by its inhabitants regularly to the tribes that were camped in the area, The Payment remained in constant danger of being raided. Residents therefore erected brick barriers around the village and surrounding gardens, preventing anyone on horseback from entering without disembarking, which an isolated Bedouin had rarely done in enemy territory. [5] Anthropologist Suleiman Jabbour, who wrote in the 1980s, noted that most of the workers' repayment population earned their income in the textile industry, primarily by woven robes and woolen mats for Bedouin tribesmen in the vicinity. [6] Bedouins usually get their clothes from villages on the outskirts of the desert, such as Sa'd, and the latter's inhabitants sell their products either directly to bedouins or indirectly through local merchants. [6] According to Gabpur, the craft of textile gowns was an ancient tradition passed by a generation to the inhabitants of Sadad. [6] It was the most important market town for the bedouins of the region, where they came to buy clothes, tent equipment, saddles, coffee beans, tea and other supplies. [7] During the Syrian civil war, on October 21, 2013, Islamist gunmen belonging to Jabhat al-Nusra invaded the city, setting up loudspeakers in the main square, calling on residents to return to their homes. At least nine people were reportedly killed as Syrian army forces were sent on October 22 to try to retake the town, sparking fierce Of the gunmen. Local residents were unsure of the cause of the attack, although medical supplies inside the town hospital were a possibility, as well as a nearby military depot. [8] By October 28, the Syrian Arab Army had regained control of Sadad. Visiting church leaders and returning villagers found two mass graves of civilians, including women and children, containing 30 bodies. Jabhat al-Nusra fighters are suspected of being slaughtered. [9] Forty-five Christians were killed during the rebel occupation, and several churches were looted. [11] The demographics of the majority of the population are Christians belonging to the Syriac Orthodox Church. [12] According to the Syriac Orthodox Patriarch, Mor Ignatius Afrim Karim II, Sadad had a population of 15,000 in the summer of 2015, but after ISIS forces advanced in the area in the fall, about 2,000 residents remained. [13] The village is famous for its many churches, notably the Church of St. Sarkis and the Church of St. Theodore, both of which have ancient murals. It is really unusual to find paintings on the walls of Syrian churches. [3] Prominent inhabitants of The Barsos crescent of Sed, priest and calligrapher in the 16th century. [14] The references ^ Julian, P. 194; Walford and Zoc (ed.), p. 1315; Rogers and Woods, p. 384. ^ El Ginde, p. 176. ^ A B Dodd. ^ Smith, in Robinson & Smith, 1841, Volume 3, 2nd Appendix, p. 174 ^ De Courtois, p. 17. ^ A.B.J. Jabbour 1995, p. 336-337. ^ Jabbour 1995, p. 249. ^ Islamist rebels fight the army for a Christian town in Syria. Reuters. 22 October 2013. ^ Christians in Syria feel forgotten as mass graves found in The Sa'id. 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Number ISBN 978-0882078137. Coordinates: 34°18′ 46 n 36°55′33 E / 34.31278 °N 36.92583 °E / 34.31278; 36.92583 Recovery from the Battle of Sadd part of the Syrian civil war and the persecution of the Assyrians 21-28 October 2013 (1 week)LocationSadad, Syria is the first country in the world to have a military campaign against The Syrian National Party,[2] killing 2,000 fighters,[2] 1,000 soldiers,[2] 100 soldiers were killed[3] 100 killed[3] 46 civilians killed,[4] 30 wounded, 10 missing,[5] In October 2013, when rebel forces attacked The Town of Sadad, a Christian town with residents speaking western New Aramaic. Forty-six Assyrian/Syriac men, women and children were killed by rebel forces during the battle. [4] The Battle of October 21, 2013, the city, strategically located between Homs and the capital Damascus, was overrun by Islamist militants affiliated with Jabhat al-Nusra. [7] The attack began when two Jabhat al-Nusra suicide bombers blew up near Bir Gas,[3] outside the town and also took over. [8] At the time of the attack, there were no military forces or government militia in the town, except for the local police. [7] Saad fell without a fight with the police station to surrender. [8] After seizing Sadad, the gunmen set up loudspeakers in the main square, calling on residents to return to their homes. At least nine people were killed after being found in the streets. Opposition activists claimed that the attack was not religiously motivated, but for military reasons. [7] However, following the battle, the bodies of approximately 50 civilians were discovered in Sa'da, including the bodies of seven people, three of them children, in a well. [3] Medical supplies inside the town's hospital and the presence of a military depot nearby were considered possible causes of the raid. [7] At the beginning of the rebel offensive, there were instances of civilian rebels being driven from their homes and turned into military positions. The rebels also reportedly used civilians as human shields during the battle. [2] By the morning of October 22, rebels had apparently abandoned the town, and Syrian army forces had been sent to regain control. It soon became clear that the fighters had gone to in orchards and fields and ambushed the army when he approached. [7] On October 23, the rebels pressured their advance and took control of army positions near the weapons depots, by the village of Mahin. As they advanced, the Syrian Air Force launched air strikes. [8] On October 25, the Associated Press reported that hundreds of civilians were trapped in Saada, where Archbishop Silanos al-Neema said the situation was tragic and that they feared a massacre. [9] Opposition fighters also entered the Church of St. Theodore, which he damaged and stole the church's belongings. [2] On October 26, a rebel battalion commander was killed in clashes in Mahin and Siad. Fighting was also taking place in the Hawarin and Al-Hadher areas. [10] Some Sa'da residents managed to escape from neighborhoods controlled by Jabhat al-Nusra, which were shelled by army artillery. By 28 October, the army had regained control of Shaddad as the militants withdrew from the town. [1] The bodies of 46 civilians,[4] including 15 women, were discovered after the rebels withdrew. The sohr opposition group described it as a massacre. [11] Thirty of the dead are said to have been found in two mass graves. Another 10 civilians are still missing. [5] More than 100 government soldiers and 100 rebels were killed in the fighting, including 80 ISIS jihadists and al-Nusra. The death toll was also found among foreign rebel fighters. [3] The rebels retreated to the surrounding farmland, with the army in pursuit, and the state news agency reported that the militants had vandalized St. Theodore's Church in Sad and much of its infrastructure. [12] A week after the army recaptured Sa'da, on November 4, the army also captured the pagan al-Hazm area, which is situated by Mahin and Siad. [13] A day after Syria was captured, the head of the Syrian National Social Party (SNSP) was killed by Shaddad during fighting with rebels in surrounding rural areas. [14] On 5 November, the rebels launched a major offensive on the mahen armoury, killing 50 rebels and 20 soldiers. The following day, the organization reported that opposition forces had managed to seize several buildings in the 30-building complex and seize a large quantity of weapons. A government source denied the arrest and seizure, stating that fighting was continuing. [15] On November 15, government forces recaptured the armoury, as well as the nearby town of Al-Hadath and the village of Horin. [16] A rebel commander was killed during the last day of fighting in the area. [17] References of Asia Gate of War Gate ^ a Ribés Le village Shretin de Sadad. 7s7. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ A.B.J. SYRIA: OPPOSITION VIOLATIONS DURING THE GROUND OFFENSIVE. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ A.B.G.D. and about 50 martyrs in the city is about Christianity. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ AP Canada 'at odds' with allies on Syria: Memo. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ b Syria: Bodies of slaughtered Christians founded in mass Independent Catholic news. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ Christians in Syria feel forgotten like mass graves in a crack. Accessed October 25, 2014. ^ A.B.J.H. Islamist rebels are fighting the army for a Christian town in Syria. Reuters. October 22, 2013. ^ AP Syria rebels advance toward salins, says NGO. 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