

Israel/Palestine Cases, Part 1: 1970-1979
Last Updated: 17 November 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T17	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (FATAH)	31-Dec-90	1959	2009
T359	PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (PLF)		1961	1990
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T32	AL SAIQA		1966	0
T362	JABHAT AL-KIFAH AL-SHA'BI (PSF)		1967	0
T378	PFLP	31-Dec-89	1967	2012
T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE		1968	1986
T148	DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1969	2011
T73	ARAB LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1969	1980
T241	JAPANESE RED ARMY		1970	1988
T379	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, GEN CMD (PFLP-GC)		1970	2010
T249	KAKH		1971	2005
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T250	KAHANE CHAI		1971	1994
T2032	JEWISH EXTREMISTS		1974	2012
T3	ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION		1974	1998
T39	AMAL		1975	2008
T31	AL-QUDS BATTALIONS		1978	0
T1919	SOUTH LEBANON ARMY (SLA)		1978	1992

T361	PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (PIJ)	9-Apr-95	1979	2012
T1693	EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION		1979	1989
T1436	ABU BAKER MARTYR GROUP		1979	1979
T834	QUWWAT BADR		1980	0
T208	HEZBOLLAH	10-Jul-90	1982	2012
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1310	TERROR AGAINST TERROR		1983	1984
T306	FORCE 17		1984	1987
T1170	MARTYRS HALIM GROUP		1984	1984
T363	PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION FORCES GENERAL COMMAND		1985	0
T942	BLACK PANTHER GROUP (PALESTINIAN)		1986	1995
T1331	UNION OF GALILEE CHRISTIANS		1986	1986
T201	HAMAS (ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT)	1-Jul-93	1987	2012
T1778	KESHET		1988	1989
T1912	SICARII		1989	1989
T1684	DAWN FORCES		1990	1990
T1636	BA'ADI (ON MY OWN BEHALF)		1990	1990
T1650	BLACK TIGERS		1990	1990
T1855	ORGANIZATION FOR ZIONIST RETRIBUTION		1990	1990
T2000	IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1991	0
T1007	AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1991	2007
T1929	TEMPLE MOUNT FAITHFUL MOVEMENT		1991	1991
T1597	AGUDAT ISRAEL PARTY		1992	1992
T1731	HASMONEANS (JEWISH SETTLER GROUP)		1992	1992
T1795	LIKUD POLITICAL PARTY		1992	1996

T2005	MARTYR IZZ-AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1992	0
T1895	REVOLUTIONARY SECURITY APPARATUS		1992	1992
T1736	HIZBALLAH PALESTINE		1992	2001
T940	AHMED ABU RISH BRIGADES		1993	2001
T483	TANZIM		1993	2011
T604	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY (PNA)	26-Sep-96	1994	2011
T165	JEWISH FIGHTING ORGANIZATION		1995	1995
T918	ORGANIZATION OF SOLDIERS OF THE LEVANT		1998	2005
T131	COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS		1998	0
T383	POPULAR RESISTANCE COMMITTEES (PRC)	9-Jun-06	2000	2012
T2324	INTIFADA MARTYRS		2000	2000
T2446	THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION TO LIBERATE PALESTINE		2000	2000
T2445	HUSAYN UBAYYAT MARTYRS' BRIGADES		2000	2000
T447	SALAH AL-DIN BRIGADES		2000	0
T12	AL-AQSA MARTYRS' BRIGADE	5-Mar-02	2000	2011
T2453	UMAR AL-MUKHTAR MARTYR FORCES		2000	2000
T1145	HEZBOLLAH - PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES		2000	2001
T2312	GILAD SHALHEVET BRIGADES		2001	2001
T2406	PEOPLE'S ARMY PIONEERS		2001	2001
T2229	POPULAR ARMY VANGUARDS- BATTALIONS OF RETURN		2001	2001
T2269	AVENGERS OF THE INFANTS		2002	2003
T2416	RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION		2002	2002
T2343	JERUSALEM GROUPS HEBREW (QVUTZOT YERUSHALAYIM)		2002	2002

T2242	AL-NADIR		2002	2002
T409	REVENGE OF HEBREW BABIES		2002	0
T243	JENIN MARTYRS BRIGADE		2002	2004
T845	AHRAR AL-JALIL (FREE PEOPLE OF THE GALILEE)		2003	2010
T1437	OMAR BIN KHATTAB GROUP		2004	2005
T798	REVAVA		2004	0
T1429	MUJAHADI BAYT AL-MAQDIS BRIGADES		2005	0
T855	KNIGHTS OF THE STORM		2005	0
T1461	MARTYR SAMI AL-GHUL BRIGADES		2006	2006
T1359	AL-MAJD BRIGADES		2006	0
T2006	ARMY OF ISLAM		2006	2011
T1355	CLEAR VICTORY TROOPS		2006	0
T2334	ISLAMIC SWORDS OF JUSTICE IN THE LAND OF RIBAT		2006	2006
T1397	HOLY JIHAD BRIGADES		2006	0
T2116	MARTYR YUSUF AL-QUQA BRIGADE		2006	0
T2221	JALJALAT		2007	0
T1512	ISRAELI ARAB ISLAMIC MOVEMENT		2007	0
T2001	NATIONAL RESISTANCE BRIGADES		2007	0
T719	CONQUEROR ARMY		2008	2008
T589	AL-MUJAHEDIN BRIGADES (PALESTINE)		2008	2008
T692	ARMY OF STATE LIBERATORS		2008	2008
T2414	JAISH AL-UMMA (ARMY OF THE NATION)		2008	2008
T2530	THE NATION'S ARMY		2008	2008
T602	ANSAR AL SUNNAH (PALESTINE)		2009	2010
T1997	TAWHID AND JIHAD (PALESTINE)		2011	2011

T2657	MUJAHIDEEN SHURA COUNCIL IN THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM		2012	2012
T2623	SUPPORTERS OF JERUSALEM		2012	2012

I. PALESTINIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (FATAH)

Min. Group Date: 1959

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: 1990

Aliases: Al-Fatah, Al-Asifa, Fatah, Fateh, Harakat Al-Tahrir Al-Watani Al-Filastini, Harekat At-Tahrir Al-Wataniyyeh Al-Filastiniyyeh, Palestinian National Liberation Movement

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no proposed change.

Group Formation: 1959 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 172)

Group End: Formally renounced violence in a peace deal with Israel in 1993, however Fatah still retains militant commanders and groups and engages in military clashes with its rival Hamas (Pearson 2011, 198). In 2007, Fatah lost military control of the Gaza strip to Hamas; however, as of 2011, PLO still had political control of the West Bank (BBC).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Fatah/Al-Fatah is the name of two Palestinian Liberation Organization factions. One faction is headed by Yasir Arafat (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). Arafat formally founded Fatah in 1963, but it existed as early as 1959 (Jones and Libicki 2008; Pearson 2011, 198). The first violent attack occurred in 1967 when it repulsed an IDF attack. The Fatah Party is opposed to Israel (Global Security). The group's goal is to destroy the Israeli state (Jones and Libicki 2008, 144). However, the group signed a peace deal with Israel in 1993 and agreed to consider coexistence with Israel (BBC 2011). Fighting renewed during the Second Intifada in 2000

Geography

It was headquartered in Tunisia after being forced to leave Israel and had bases in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern Countries (Global Security n.d.). The group committed terrorist attacks and trained insurgents in Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa during the 1960s and 1970s (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The group's membership is estimated at 6,000 to 8,000 (Global Security) The leading political body within Fatah is the Central Committee, with a parallel structure known as the Revolutionary Committee, which is in charge of organizing armed attacks (Global Security).

Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 and won the leadership role in 1969 (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 198). Fatah has historically remained the most influential faction within the PLO (Pearson 2011, 198). The Chairman of the PLO and president of Palestine is Mahmoud Abbas, sworn in as president in 2005 (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 199).

Three militias have split from Fatah and are considered offshoots: the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, which continues to advocate violent attacks against Israel despite the late 1990s/early 2000s peace deals; Force 17, a personal security force for PLO leadership, and the militia Tanzim (Global Security). The pro-Syrian Fatah Revolutionary Council (Fatah "uprising" or "rebels") also opposes Arafat's faction (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989).

External Ties

The Fatah party has historically clashed with Hamas, although they briefly formed a national unity government in 2007 (Global Security). This unity government promised to honor the peace agreements with Israel signed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, however this commitment was tenuous due to Hamas' reluctance to recognize Israel (Global Security). The splintering of the PLO-Hamas government later in 2007 led to the dominance of President Abbas, who also received support from the EU and the Arab League (Global Security). When PLO again took over full control of the Palestinian government, Israel and the United States also slightly softened their criticism since Hamas was no longer in political power (Ibid.).

Fatah has close political and financial associations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan (Global Security). They received weapons, explosives, and training from the former USSR. It is also alleged that China and North Korea have provided weapons, however this claim is less clearly substantiated (Global Security). Fatah helped train other insurgent groups in Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa during the 1960s and 1970s (Global Security; Pearson 2011, 198).

Group Outcome

The Fatah party eventually became the leading player in the Palestinian government through its membership in the PLO coalition (Global Security). Fatah formed a more moderate political wing in the late 1980s (Pearson 2011, 198). This shift to relatively more moderate political advocacy within the PLO earned criticism of Fatah from a splinter group, the militant group Fatah Revolutionary Council (Ibid.) In 1998, Fatah and Arafat successfully convinced the PLO coalition to formally acknowledge Israel's right to coexist with Palestine (Pearson 2011, 198). Pearson claims this acknowledgement was an early sign of PLO and Fatah denouncing terrorism (Ibid.).

Fatah has modified its ideology since its founding and recognized Israel, signing an interim peace deal with Israel in 1993. (BBC 2011). Fatah also disavowed terrorist attacks on Israeli citizens as part of the peace agreement (BBC 2011).

Fatah has declined since Arafat died in 2004, suffering from in-fighting and pushback (political and armed clashes) from Hamas (BBC 2011; Pearson 2011, 199). In June 2006, Fatah lost parliamentary elections to Hamas (BBC 2011). Fatah was largely pushed out of the Gaza strip in 2007 after violent clashes with Hamas (BBC 2011). Its last violent attack was around 2008 (GTD 2017). The group is not thought to have recently carried out terrorist attacks (Global Security).

II. PALESTINIAN LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1961

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestine Liberation Front (Plf), Jabhat Al-Tahrir Al-Filistiniyyah, PLF-Abu Abbas Faction, Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FLP)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1977

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PLF was founded in 1977 by Muhammad Zaydan and Talat Yaakub as a splinter of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; MFA 2002; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial aim was to create a new Palestinian state and overthrow Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It came to attention for the Achille Lauro cruise ship hijacking and murder of Jewish passenger Leon Klinghoffer (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s first violent incident was in 1979 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in Israel, Lebanon, and Egypt (ADL n.d.; GTD 2017). The group has operated its primary base in Iraq since 1990 (FAS 2004).

Organizational Structure

The group is thought to have between 50-500 members and is allegedly funded by external sponsors, including the PLO and other Palestinian diasporas (Mackenzie Institute 2016). In 2005, it had a political office in Damascus and 100 members (Global Security n.d.). It is also thought Saddam Hussein provided external support to the group (FAS 2004). Libya and Tunisia also may have provided sanctuary to group members prior to the Achille Lauro attack (Global Security n.d.). The group's primary leader was Muhammad Zaydan (Abu Abbas) (MFA 2002; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Zaydan died in 2004 following his capture in Iraq (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

It is alleged Saddam Hussein provided unspecified external support to the group (FAS 2004). Libya and Tunisia also may have provided sanctuary to group members prior to the Achille Lauro attack (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group splintered into several different factions at an unknown date after its formation (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The splinter was organized along ideological ties and included a pro-PLO, pro-Libyan, and pro-Syrian sector (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's last verified attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). However, in 2008 the group claimed responsibility for two additional attacks after an eighteen year absence (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group again disappeared after these two attacks.

- III. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)
Min. Group Date: 1964
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: 1974

Aliases: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

Group End: 2004 (Arafat’s death - Fatah replaces - dissolve)

*Umbrella

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PLO formed in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist political organization, which sought to form an independent Palestinian state (FAS 1998; Al Jazeera 2009). In 1974, it changed its struggle from an independent state and called for a two-state solution instead (Robinson n.d.). The group’s ideology was ethno-nationalist and it first came to attention as a violent group in 1969 following the group’s decision to launch an armed struggle (Al Jazeera 2009). It is also primarily secular (FAS 1998). It was partially an umbrella group (FAS 1998).

Geography

The group is from Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip), but has conducted transnational attacks in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel (FAS 1998; Al Jazeera 2009; GTD 2017). The group had its base of operations in Jordan until 1974 before Jordan expelled it (Al Jazeera 2009). Its base of operations was in Beirut, Lebanon from 1974

until 1982 (Al Jazeera 2009). The PLO also operated in Tunisia after it left Lebanon (Zanotti 2011).

Organizational Structure

The PLO's leader was Yassir Arafat (Robinson n.d.; Al-Jazeera 2009). He was the leader of Fatah (Al-Jazeera 2008). The PLO leadership was young and middle class (Robinson n.d.). The main faction in the PLO was Fatah (Zanotti 2011, 17). The organization has an Executive Committee and National Council, which mimic the functions of executive and legislative branches of government (Zanotti 2011, 17).

External Ties

The group was heavily inspired by the Muslim Brotherhood (Robinson n.d.). It clashed with Amal in Lebanon during the "Camps War" in the 1980s due to enmity over Arafat's leadership (Al Jazeera 2009). It also splintered and lost several members during the early 1980s. Israel allegedly sponsored Christian militia groups in Lebanon to fight against the PLO (BBC 1998).

The PLO received "tacit support" from the Jordanian and Syrian governments (BBC 1998).

The PLO is an umbrella organization that is legally recognized by the UN as the representative of the Palestinian people (Zanotti 2011, 17).

Group Outcome

The group originally operated in Jordan but was forced to leave in 1970 following a massive crackdown by Jordanian forces (BBC 1998). The group clashed with Israeli security forces on several occasions. In 1982, the PLO was forced to leave Lebanon following the Israeli invasion (Al Jazeera 2009). The PLO operated in Tunisia afterwards (Zanotti 2011).

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group's goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In 2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat's headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat's death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson

n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

IV. AL SAIQA

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Saiqa, Al Saiqa

Part 1. Bibliography

- "al-Saiqa." Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-saiqa.htm>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: al-Sa'iqa Organization, Organization of the Vanguard of the Popular Liberation War, Thunderbolt

Group Formation: 1966

Group End: 1979 (last violent attack), 2005 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Saiqa formed in 1966 to assist the Palestinian guerrilla movement fight for an independent state and uphold Syrian interests (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). It was formed by Syrian Baathist members (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). It came to attention for its first violent attack in 1968 when it attacked Israeli military forces (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group conducted an attack in the Golan Heights area and operated out of Beirut, Lebanon (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group also carried out attacks in Cairo, Egypt and Beirut, Lebanon (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

It was formed by Syrian Baathist members (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group had 5,000 members during the “early 1970s” (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group was heavily controlled by the Syrian government and exerted little autonomy (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group’s original leader was Salah Jadid, but he was purged in 1971 after Assad’s rise to power (Global Security n.d.). Its second leader was Zuhayr Muhsin who controlled the group until his assassination in 1979 (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group funded itself through external support from the Syrian government (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

External Ties

The group allied with the PLO in 1969 (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group received extensive support from the Syrian government (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group also received weapons and training from the Soviet Union (Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

Group Outcome

In 1971, Hafez al-Assad, the new leader of the Syrian government, expelled most of al-Saiqa’s leadership and replaced them with Zuhayr Muhsin (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 1979, Muhsin was assassinated by either Israelis or the Arab Liberation Front (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group’s last confirmed attack was in 1979 (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 1982, the group was forced to leave Beirut along with the PLO following the Israeli invasion (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 2005, the group’s leader was arrested by Lebanese forces following the Syrian military’s withdrawal (Kauffeldt 2005, 78). “In the absence of Syrian military protection, the group has been exposed as rather defenseless” (Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

- V. JABHAT AL-KIHAF AL-SHA’BI (PSF)
Min. Group Date: 1967
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (Psf), Jabhat Al Kifah Al-Shabi, Jabhat Al-Kifah Al-Shabi, Jabhat Al-Kifah Al-Sha'bi, Popular Struggle, Popular Struggle Front

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PPSF

Group Formation: 1967 or 1968

Group End: 1993 (merger/disarm after Oslo Accord)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PPSF formed in 1967 or 1968 to fight for an independent Palestinian state when it splintered from Fatah (Fischbach 2005, 385; Global Security n.d.). The group’s goals are ethno-nationalist because it fights on behalf of the Palestinian population (Fischbach 2005, 385). It is unknown when the group’s first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group formed in the West Bank (Global Security n.d.). After 1982, the group’s headquarters were in Damascus, Syria (Global Security n.d.). It conducted attacks in unspecified areas of Israel as well (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

The group’s founders were Bahjat Abu Gharbiyya and Fayiz Hamdan (Fischbach 2005, 385). The group’s leader was Samir Ghawsha from 1974-1992; he was replaced by Khalid Abd al-Majid (Fischbach 2005, 385). It had fewer than 300 members, most of whom were living in Syria or Lebanon at an unknown date (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group allegedly received external support from Syria although it is unclear exactly what this entailed (Fischbach 2005, 385). The group may have also received assistance from the PLO (FAS 1998).

The group splintered from Fatah in 1967, merged with in 1971, and then splintered again in 1974 (Global Security n.d.). The group was often a part of the PLO umbrella group and later the Rejection Front and Palestinian National Salvation Front (Fischbach 2005, 385). In 1988, the group returned to the PLO and its leader joined the PLO's executive committee (Ayalon 1992, 270).

Group Outcome

The group suffered infighting and divisions in the early 1990s (Ayalon 1992, 270; Fischbach 2005, 385). Al-Majid replaced Ghawsha (Ayalon 1992, 270; Fischbach 2005, 385). The PPSF supported the PLO's participation in the Oslo Accords and merged with the National Democratic and Islamic Front in 1993 (Fischbach 2005, 385).

VI. PFLP

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1989

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pflp), Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades, Al-Jabha Ash-Sha'abiya Li-Tahrir Falastin, Al-Jabna Al-Shabiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Martyr Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Red Eagles, PFLP

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Halhul Gang, Halhul Squad, Palestinian Popular Resistance Forces, PPRF (Mackenzie Institute)

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP was formed in 1967 by George Habash to fight and destroy Israel after the latter began to occupy parts of the West Bank (BBC 2014). It formed as a merger between the Arab Nationalist Movement, Youth for Revenge, and the Palestine Liberation Front (IB Times 2014). The group came to attention in 1968 with a series of prominent airplane hijackings and was the first group to employ this tactic (BBC 2014). It was primarily secular, but Habash argued the group was founded on Marxist-Leninist ideals (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014).

Geography

Today, the group primarily operates from the Gaza Strip, attacking Israeli communities in the southern part of the country. It has also had prominent attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Entebbe, Geha junction, Itamar, Ramallah, and Karnei Shomron (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria as early as 1968 (Global Security n.d.)

Organizational Structure

The PFLP is a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) (BBC 2014). It was originally created by George Habash - a Christian doctor - and merged with the PLO in 1968 (Global Security n.d.) Habash stepped down in 2000 and was replaced by Abu Ali Mustafa. It has an armed wing known as the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades which was

particularly active during the Second Intifada (BBC 2014). The armed wing was led - at some point - by Abu Ali Mustafa and later Ahmed Sadaa (BBC 2014).

The group had an estimated 800 members at an unknown date with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) The group funds itself from local supporters as well as external sources in Libya and Syria.

The representative of the PFLP in Turkey is Hassan Tahrawi (PFLP 2013).

External Ties

The PFLP has a vast network of alliances, including the German Baader-Meinhof organization and Japanese Red Army (BBC 2014). It fought against Hamas early on (BBC 2014). The group received external support from Syria, Libya, USSR, and China in the form of financial support, training, and an external base of operations. The group suffered a large number of splits including the DFLP, PFLP-GC, and May 15 Organization.

The Turkish branch of the PFLP claims to have an alliance with Kurdish forces and parties in the country (PFLP 2013).

Group Outcome

The PFLP escalated its violence during the First Intifada with Israel. After the fall of the Soviet Union and in-fighting between Palestinian groups during the First Intifada (Hamas, PIJ), the PFLP was weakened and lost nearly all of its power and influence in the West Bank by 2000 (ADL n.d., IB Times 2014).

The US designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1995 (Global Security n.d). The group became partially involved in politics in the 1990s when it sought to become a part of Arafat's government.

Israel killed Mustafa in 2001 and arrested Sadat in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). As of 2017, the group was continuing to fight Israel and Sadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

VII. JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE

Min. Group Date: 1968

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Defense League (Jdl), Jewish Defense League

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2017)

Notes for Iris: possible merger with Kahane Chai - same leader, goal, location

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Their main goal is to protect Jewish communities (MIPT 2008; SPLC n.d). Their first recorded attack took place on May 22, 1970 (GTD 2017). The group’s political aims can be classified as nationalist, separatist, or religious (MIPT 2005). They ascribe to a conservative Jewish ideology and Zionism (MIPT 2005; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Their ideology is right-wing (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1990).

Geography

The majority of the JDL's attacks took place in the United States, primarily in Los Angeles, New York City, and Jerusalem, with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Kahane, the group's leader, was assassinated by an Arab extremist, in New York in 1990 (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.). The group's origins were in Brooklyn, New York (ADL n.d.). All of their bases were located inside the boundaries of the United States. JDL is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the JDL, was a middle aged ordained rabbi named Meir Kahane (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d.). They are established as a right wing group, for their opposition toward unfair treatment and social hierarchy in the United States. They are a religious group of Jewish membership, with an unknown estimated count of members (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack occurred in 1986 (GTD 2017). A similarly named group emerged in 2013 conducting attacks in Villeurbanne, France, but it is unclear if they are the same group (GTD 2017). The founder of the Jewish Defense League was assassinated in a Manhattan hotel in 1990 (New York Times 1990). After many group members were jailed, the amount of attacks declined during the late 1980s (MIPT 2008). The group continues to exist on a limited scale with group chapters in Australia, Canada, South Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, and the United Kingdom (SPLC n.d.).

VIII. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Dfip), Al-Jabha Al-Dimuqratiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Popular Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Popular Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pdfip)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The DFLP formed in 1969 when it splintered from the PFLP over ideological differences (BBC 2002; Global Security n.d.; FAS 1998; MIPT 2008). The group ascribed to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). It aimed to overthrow the Israeli government and create an independent Palestine through Marxist revolution (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). It is unknown when the group’s first violent incident occurred, but was as late as 1974 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group primarily conducted attacks in Israel and Gaza (Canada IRB 1999; GTD 2017). The group had some transnational attacks in France and Germany early on (GTD 2017). It also sometimes conducted attacks in Lebanon and Jordan (Canada IRB 1999; FAS 1998). The group had an external base of operations in Lebanon and Damascus,

Syria starting in 1970 (Canada IRB 1999; Global Security n.d.). It left Syria in the 1980s and returned to Israel (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Nayaf Hawatmeh (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). It allegedly had 500 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; BBC 2002). It funded itself with external support from Syria and Libya (MIPT 2008). The group was the third largest PLO faction (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group was a splinter of the PFLP (MIPT 2008). Syria and Libya provided the DFLP financial support (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). Syria also provided the group sanctuary (MIPT 2008). The group also received training support from the Soviet Union and aid from Cuba until the 1980s (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group supported the al Aqsa Martyr Brigades during the second intifada (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group signed the Tripoli declaration in 1983 (BBC 2002). The group changed its tactics in 1988 and became less violent (BBC 2002). The group partially splintered in 1991 and lost some members (FAS 1998; BBC 2002). Hawatmeh's faction continued to oppose talks with Israel (BBC 2002). In 1999, the group announced its interest in talks with Israelis (Canada IRB 1999; MIPT 2008). The US State Department removed the group's FTO designation in 1999 (MIPT 2008). It maintains ties with the PLO. The group's last known violent incident was in 2014 (GTD 2017).

IX. ARAB LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 1980

Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Liberation Front (Alf), Jabhat Al-Tahrir Al-'Arabiyya

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Arab Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 151, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3229, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3229>

- Mathieu Guidere. "Arab Liberation Front (ALF)." Historical Dictionary of Islamic Fundamentalism. Scarecrow Press. 2012.
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Jordan: Current status of Jabhat al-Tahrir al-'Arabiyya (Arab Liberation Front); treatment of current/former members/supporters by the Jordanian authorities, 4 February 2005, JOR43348.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42df611911.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: April 1969

Group End: early 1990s

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ALF formed in April of 1969 with the aim of displacing Israel's government to establish an Arab state (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2008). It is unknown when ALF's first attack took place, but their first incident may be known to have been as late as 1979 (GTD 2017). The group is known to be an ethno-nationalist terrorist group promoting Palestinian nationalism (MIPT 2008).

Geography

All of the attacks made by the Arab Liberation Front focused on Israel (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). They were based in Iraq (Canada IRB 2005). They had one attack in the UK in 1980 when they targeted the Iranian embassy (GTD 2017). The group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of ALF was Zeid Heidar (Guidere 2012, 32). The group was made up of Iraqi Baathist party members, and former Al-Fatah members from Iran (Guidere 2012, 32; MIPT 2008). ALF had approximately 500 members (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

They received financial support from Saddam Hussein's Iraqi regime (MIPT 2008). The group also had an alleged alliance with the PLO (Guidere 2012; Canada IRB 2005). ALF joined the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the year 1969 (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012).

Group Outcome

ALF's last attack was in the early 1990s although specifics are unknown (Guidere 2012, 32). It was allegedly still active around 2002 providing financial assistance for the families of suicide bombers in Palestine (Canada IRB 2005).

- X. ANTI-IMPERIALIST INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1988
Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Japanese Red Army." FAS. 2003. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army (JRA)." Global Security. N.D. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army leader arrested." BBC. 2000. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1012780.stm>
- "Japanese Red Army," Encyclopedia of Terrorism, ed. Harvey Kushner, <http://sk.sagepub.com/reference/terrorism/n217.xml>
- GTD Perpetrator 3020. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Global Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3020>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1970

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The JRA formed in 1970 as a splinter from the Japanese Communist League - Red Army Faction (FAS 2003). Its initial aim was to overthrow the Japanese government and

launch a revolution although the goals were later modified to just demand political representation (FAS 2003). The group's first violent attack was also in 1970 (GTD 2017).

Geography

In 1981, the group attacked two airplanes at the Cairo airport (GTD). The group primarily operated out of Lebanon and initially grew out of the anti-war movement and student protests (BBC 2000; FAS 2003).

Organizational Structure

JRA came to attention following an attack at Ben Gurion airport in Israel in 1972 which killed 26 people (BBC 2000). The group had six members, but may have had 30-40 members at one time (FAS 2003). Some members defected to join revolutionary movements in Peru and Colombia (Global Security). The group primarily operated as one cell, but may have tried to create cells in Manila and Singapore during the 1980s (Global Security).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support although the JRA may have had ties to the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) and the Antiwar Democratic Front, and "Palestinian terrorists" (FAS 2003).

Group Outcome

The group's leader was Fusako Shigenbou who led the JRA from its formation until she was arrested in 2000 (BBC 2000). The group announced they would disband in 2003 (FAS 2003).

- XI. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, GEN CMD (PFLP-GC)
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: 1989

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Gen Cmd (Pflp-Gc), Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine - General Command (Pflp-Gc), Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine- General Command (Pflp-Gc)

Part 1. Bibliography

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- GTD Perpetrator 4412. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4413>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Syria: Pro-Palestinian group known as the General Command Militia or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC); its connection to Syrian authorities; relations between Syrian authorities and other pro-Palestinian militant organizations in Syria (2002-2004) , 2 September 2004, SYR42939.E , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42df6193a.html>
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- As'ad AbuKhalil. "Internal Contradictions in the PFLP: Decision Making and Policy Orientation." *Middle East Journal* 41, no. 3 (1987): 361-78. Accessed April 28, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4327585>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Al-Jibha Sha'biya lil-Tahrir Filistin-al-Qadiya al-Ama

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP-GC formed in 1968 to establish an independent Palestinian state and overthrow the Israeli government (Abu Khalil 1987; Mackenzie Institute 2016). It was a splinter of the PFLP (Abu Khalil 1987). Ahmad Jibril formed the group after coming into conflict with PFLP leader George Habash over whether to increase violent activities (Abu Khalil 1987). It adheres to Marxist-Communist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It first came to attention in 1970 for bombing a Swiss airliner (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The group was primarily active in the West Bank and Gaza (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It has conducted attacks in Damascus, Lebanon, West Bank, Israel, and parts of Europe (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group primarily funds itself through support from the Syrian government (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It is unclear how many members the group has although it is smaller than the PFLP (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's leader was Ahmed Jibril who was a former Syrian military officer (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

The Syrian government allegedly provides funding, training, and sanctuary to the PFLP-GC as well as its PFLP affiliates (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group also allegedly receives support from Iran although it is unclear what this specifically entails (Mackenzie Institute 2016). In 2001, Israeli forces found an unknown sponsor sending rockets and anti-aircraft missiles to the group (CFR 2005). The group trains and equips other militant groups in the Israel-Palestine area like Hamas and PIJ (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group Outcome

The group has clashed with Israeli security forces on several occasions although it has not as frequently (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has been active in the Syrian Civil War and fighting alongside government forces around Damascus (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It is still active as of 2013 (GTD 2017).

XII. KAKH
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kach, Kakh

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kach." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 61, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
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- “Jewish Defense League.” Extremist File Narratives. N.d. Southern Poverty Law Center. <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/group/jewish-defense-league>
- “Jewish Defense League.” Anti-Defamation League. Extremism, Terrorism, and Bigotry. N.d. <https://www.adl.org/education/resources/profiles/jewish-defense-league>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Kahane Chai, Repression of Traitors, State of Yehuda, Sword of David, Dikuy Bogdim, DOV, Judea Police, Kahane Lives, Kfar Tapuah Fund, State of Judea, Judean Legion, Judean Voice, Qomemiyut Movement, Way of the Torah and Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2002 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Their main goal is to protect the Jewish communities (MIPT 2008; SPLC n.d). Their first recorded attack took place on May 22, 1970 (GTD 2017). The group's political aims can be classified as Nationalist, Separatist, or religious (MIPT 2005). They ascribe to a conservative Jewish ideology and Zionism (MIPT 2005; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Their ideology is right-wing (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1990).

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Kahane Chai formed in 1971 as the political wing of the Jewish Defense League (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's goal is to expel Arab Palestinians from Israel and expand Israeli settlements in the West Bank (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It adheres to a Jewish ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group primarily operated as a far-right political organization in Israeli politics and tried to boost its representation in the Knesset (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The majority of the JDL's attacks took place in the United States, primarily in Los Angeles, New York City, and Jerusalem, with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Kahane, the group's leader, was assassinated by an Arab extremist, in New York in 1990 (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.). The group's origins were in Brooklyn, New York (ADL n.d.)

The group is primarily active in Israel, West Bank, and the Gaza Strip (GTD 2017). The group has its headquarters around Qiryat Arba' in Hebron (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group had prominent attacks in Hebron and Shfaram, Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It is implicated in one attack in Algiers in 1991 when it attacked a "building occupied by delegations of several guerrilla groups" (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the JDL, was a middle aged ordained rabbi named Meir Kahane (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d.). They are established as a right wing group, for their opposition toward unfair treatment and social hierarchy in the United States. They are a religious group of Jewish membership, with an unknown estimated count of members (MIPT 2008).

The group was originally formed as an affiliate of the Jewish Defense League by Rabbi Meir Kahane (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Kahane was assassinated in 1990 and replaced by his son Binyamin Kahane until his assassination in 2000 (Mackenzie

Institute 2016; CFR 2008). The group's leader in 2004 was thought to be Noam Federman (Canada IRB 2004). The group had approximately 100 active members at an unknown date (Canada IRB 2004; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group may have had up to 700 supporters around the world (Canada IRB 2004).

The group primarily funds itself through a diaspora of individual supporters in the U.S., Israel, and Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has both a political wing and an armed wing. The political wing participates in Israeli politics and first gained significant support in 1984 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was disqualified from politics after 1988 due to it being considered a hate group (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

It is unclear whether Kahane Chai is an affiliate or an armed wing of Kahane (CFR 2008). The group has "ties" to the Machteret, a similar Jewish militant group in Israel (CFR 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent incident was in 1994, but members have been arrested for smaller incidents since 1999 (CFR 2008; GTD 2017). There was a second incident in 2005 when a former Kach member attacked Arab bus passengers, but it is unclear if the incident was sanctioned by the group or not (GTD 2017). In 2003, the group demanded former Ariel Sharon be tried and executed, but never followed through on this action (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group is banned in Israeli politics and has been designated a foreign terrorist organization by the U.S. government (CFR 2008; Canada IRB 2004). In 2002, the Israeli government arrested several members of Kahane and the group went underground (Canada IRB 2004).

XIII. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September, Black September Organization (Bso), Munazzamat Aylul Al-Aswad

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Black September is a transnational terrorist organization, a special secret armed wing of Fatah, named after events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group came to attention for their attack during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5). The group came about after the Jordanian King initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6).

Geography

The group's ties to Egypt came about when they assassinated Wasfi al-Tall, Prime Minister of Jordan, on November 27, 1971, in Cairo (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255; Global Security). Black September operated out of Lebanon and used this base as an external sanctuary to conduct guerrilla raids and operations into Israel (Wolf 1973, 7).

Organizational Structure

Members were primarily well-educated, from upper-middle class backgrounds, and were born in refugee camps around Europe (Wolf 1973, 8). The group's first leader was Mohammad Mustafa Syein, a former deputy chief of staff to Yasir Arafat (Wolf 1973, 8).

External Ties

The group received training in Jordan at terrorist camps where they may have also interacted with members of the Weather Underground, the IRA, Dev Genc, and Nicaragua's Sandinistas (Wolf 1973, 37)

Group Outcome

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74).

Note: The group is a wing of Fatah and should be combined with them.

XIV. KAHANE CHAI
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kahane Lives, Kahane Chai

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group End: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Geography

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

External Ties

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

- XV. JEWISH EXTREMISTS
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Extremists, Jewish Terrorists

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

XVI. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ANO, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionar Organization of Socialist Muslims, Black June, Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Egyptian Revolution, Revolutionary Egypt, Al-Asifa, Al-Iqab, Arab Nationalist Youth Organization, Arab Fedayeen Cells, Palestine Revolutionary Council, Organization of Jund al Haq, Revolutionary Council, Revolutionary Council of Fatah, Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah--the Revolutionary Council

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 2002 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) formed in 1974, after its leader, Abu Nidal, left the Fatah movement of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The group splintered due to opposing ideological views as well as Abu Nidal’s burgeoning relationship with

Iraqi intelligence and leadership (Hudson 2009, 82). ANO evolved from a series of other Palestinian militant groups lead by Abu Nidal, including the Palestine Secret Organization and Fatah Revolutionary Council (Hudson 2009, 82-83). The group was regarded by many as “introducing fledgling terrorist group and the rise of transnational terrorism to the world” (Mackenzie Institutie 2015).

ANO’s high degree of centralization around its leader makes determining the date of the organization’s first violent attack difficult. On September 5, 1973, Abu Nidal carried out his first attack, seperate from the Fatah movement of the PLO, which he had been a representative for at the time (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). Five members of Abu Nidal’s group, the Palestine Secret Organization, occupied the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris and held eleven members of the embassy hostage (Mackenzie Institutie 2015). Iraqi intelligence and leadership later claimed that it had “commissioned” Abu Nidal to conduct the attack (Hudson 2009, 83). However, Abu Nidal was likely still a member of the Fatah movement of the PLO at the time of the attack, and his rogue operation in Paris “created a rift between the PLO central command” and Abu Nidal’s group, based in Iraq (Mackenzie Institutie 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). After his break with the PLO and the establishment of ANO in 1974, ANO may have carried out its first attack in October of the same year, bombing a TWA flight en route to Greece from Israel, killing 88 people on board (Sarasota Herald-Tribute 2002; Mackenzie Institute 2015). In the same year, Abu Nidal attempted to assassinate a PLO leader, for which the Fatah movement sentenced him in absentia to death (Mattar 2005, 12).

While ANO was a secular Palestinian nationalist organization that fought for Israel’s destruction through “an international Arab revolution,” over 50% of the group’s activities targeted Palestinian politicians and militant deemed too conservative by Abu Nidal (65; Seale 2002; Hudson 2009, 83). Attempts, both successful and failed, on the lives of PLO leaders were common throughout ANO’s years of activity (Mattar 2005; 12; Hudson 2009, 83). In January of 1978, ANO killed the PLO representative in London, beginning a string of attacks on PLO representatives in Europe and the Middle East (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). ANO’s Palestinian targets and lack of Israeli targets, along with Israel’s failure to conduct operations against ANO led some to speculate that Abu Nidal was an Israeli agent, but there was little concrete evidence to support this claim (Hudson 2009, 84; Quandt 1992).

Whatever ideology had guided ANO in its early years was quickly replaced by Abu Nidal’s “personal agenda and greed” (Mackenzie Institute 2015). From 1983 to 1986, ANO was employed by the Syrian government as a “hired gun” to “intimidate Arafat and King Hussein, who were considering taking part in peace plans that excluded Syria, and to assassinate Jordanian representatives” (Hudson 2009, 83). After ANO was expelled from Syria, Abu Nidal moved his group to Libya, where he received support from Qaddafi (Council on Foreign Relations 2009). By the time the ANO had begun its decline in the

1990s, the group had become “focused on destroying the PLO, or where money directed its actions” (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

ANO was first headquartered in a “secret location” in Baghdad, Iraq, where Abu Nidal received support from the Iraqi government (Mattar 2005, 11; Hudson 2009, 83). Abu Nidal also carried out attacks on behalf of the regime, and this relationship between Iraq and ANO continued until 1983, when pressure from Iraqi allies in the war against Iran—including the United States—caused Saddam Hussein to expel Abu Nidal (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO then moved to Damascus, Syria, where Abu Nidal formed a similar relationship with Hafiz al-Assad’s government to the one he had with Iraqi leadership (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO’s time in Syria came to an end in a similar fashion as it had in Iraq. The United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain placed pressure on Assad to “end terrorism,” which meant removing Abu Nidal and his organization from the country in 1987 (Hudson 2009, 83; Worman 2013, 63). After its expulsion from Syria, ANO then moved its headquarters to Libya, where Abu Nidal was “publicly received” by Muammar al-Qaddafi (Mattar 2005, 12). Once again, ANO received support from its host state, and carried out attacks on its enemies in return (Hudson 2009, 83).

Although ANO maintained headquarters in one place, the group conducted operations elsewhere. While his organization was headquartered in Baghdad, Abu Nidal worked to organize cells throughout the Middle East and Europe (Hudson 2009, 83). Later, while his organization was headquartered in Libya, Abu Nidal worked to “bolster his organizational structure” in Lebanese refugee camps during the country’s civil war (Mattar 2005, 12). The group assassinated PLO leaders in Europe, and maintained cells of members across the world (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO also had “sleeper cells” in the United States, Mexico, and South America (Siers and Mastors 2017, 124).

Organizational Structure

Abu Nidal, an alias that means “father of the struggle,” was born Sabri al-Banna, the twelfth child of a wealthy Palestinian orange grower and the only child of a sixteen-year-old Syrian servant girl (Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11; Worman 2013, 58). When Abu Nidal’s father died in 1948, his mother was forced to return to Syria, and Abu Nidal was left a “bastard child in a family that neglected his upbringing” (Worman 2013, 58). When Israel was created in 1948, the al-Banna land was confiscated, and the family was forced off their 6,000 acre plantation and into a refugee camp in Gaza (Hudson 2009, 82). The family then moved to the West Bank, and in the mid-1950s, Abu Nidal began working as an electrician in Jordan (Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11). While working in Jordan, Abu Nidal joined the “authoritarian Arab nationalist and violence-prone” Ba’ath Party, and moved to Saudi Arabia in 1958, where he became politically involved with other Palestinians and increasingly active in the Ba’ath Party

(Hudson 2009, 82). He was subsequently imprisoned and tortured by the Saudi government, and then returned to the West Bank (Hudson 2009, 82).

In 1967, Abu Nidal created the militant Palestine Secret Organization in response to the Six-Day War, in which Israel gained control of the West Bank (Hudson 2009, 82). As his group's militant activity increased throughout 1968, Abu Nidal joined Yasir Arafat's Fatah movement of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which was the "largest of the Palestinian commando organizations" and which controlled the PLO at the time (Hudson 2009, 82; BBC 2011). From within the PLO, Abu Nidal watched as Israel retaliated against attacks from militant Palestinians and their host states, including Jordan (Worman 2013, 60). In an effort to end the attacks from Israel, Jordan's King Hussein drove out the PLO, leading to armed clashes between the PLO and the state that had once offered it refuge (Worman 2013, 60). In 1969, Abu Nidal was named Fatah's representative in Sudan--a position that "earned him the charge of cowardice," as he had been asked to leave Jordan in the midst of the fighting--and then later became the organization's representative to Saudi Arabia and Iraq (Worman 2013, 60; Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11). In 1970, while in Iraq, he established a relationship with Iraqi intelligence agencies, the "Ba'thist intelligence apparatus, and the Iraqi leadership" (Mattar 2005, 12). Both the Iraqi government and Abu Nidal opposed any peaceful solution to the Arab-Israel conflict, while the Fatah-led PLO "implicitly accepted the two-state solution" in 1974 (Mattar 2005, 12). Iraq also attempted to "lure the PLO into working for it," and used Abu Nidal, while he was the PLO's representative, to secure the alliance (Worman 2013, 62). When the PLO refused the alliance and instead moved to Lebanon, much to Abu Nidal's chagrin, he began to publicly express his anger with the organization and Arafat (Worman 2013, 62). The PLO subsequently expelled Abu Nidal, and Abu Nidal retaliated by attempting to assassinate a PLO leader (Worman 2013, 62). For this, Abu Nidal was sentenced to death in absentia by the PLO, and "his hate for Israel, in general, was supplanted by this new greater hate for the PLO and Yassar Arafat" (Worman 2013, 62-63).

With assistance from Iraq, Abu Nidal formed the Fatah Revolutionary Council in 1974 (Hudson 2009, 83; Worman 2013, 63). The group was founded as an ideological "rival" to the Fatah-led PLO, but many of its targets were PLO representatives and enemies of the Iraqi state (Mattar 2005, 12). When ANO later moved its base of operations to Syria, and then Libya, Abu Nidal continued his pattern of attacking PLO leaders and those who his host state wanted dead (Hudson 2009, 83).

ANO's time in Libya highlighted Abu Nidal's dictatorial control over his organization (Worman 2013, 64). Incredibly paranoid and violent, Abu Nidal murdered roughly 600 members of his own group (Worman 2013, 64). He believed his wife was a CIA agent, kept the different branches of ANO separate and ignorant of each other, not even allowing members to interact with each other outside of their work for the organization (Worman 2013, 64; Mackenzie Institute 2015). He killed his own family members over

personal disputes, and frequently changed locations while avoiding phone calls and consuming any food or drink offered to him (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). Abu Nidal attempted to exercise complete control over ANO, and all members needed to get his approval before embarking on any trips, and were to return all passports to him upon their return (Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). However, as ANO grew, it became increasingly difficult for Abu Nidal to manage the organization as he previously had (Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). In ANO's early years, many of its members were young Palestinian men "on scholarships in Europe" (Hudson 2009, 81). These students were trained at camps in the Middle East, then sent back abroad as "sleeper cells" to "activate when needed" (Hudson 2009, 81). Later, ANO began to recruit from Palestinian refugee camps, in addition to recruiting individuals from the families and hometowns of its existing members (Hudson 2009, 81). Membership in ANO was "selective," and Abu Nidal promised potential recruits "education, career prospects, and families" in exchange for near-blind loyalty to ANO (Hudson 2009, 81). The group boasted roughly 500 members by 1984 (Hudson 2009, 81), and may have had as many as 1,200 members when the group was based in Libya (Worman 2013, 64). This level of membership proved too large for Abu Nidal's paranoia and micromanaging, and ANO began to suffer from disorganization and internal conflict (Siers and Mastors 2013, 122).

Not only was Abu Nidal motivated by his personal conflict with the PLO, but he was also concerned with making money. Abu Nidal acted as a mercenary for several different states, and laundered money through several different channels--including the SAS Foreign Trade and Investment Company, a front company based in Poland that invested money in real estate and sold weapons to various armed groups, such as the IRA, Iraq, and Iran (Siers and Mastors 2013, 123). By 1988, ANO had amassed roughly \$400 million, \$50 million of which was kept with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which would later be described as the "largest bank fraud in world financial history" (Siers and Mastors 2013, 123).

External Ties

Abu Nidal and ANO received support from Iraq (1973-1983), Syria (1983-1987), and Libya (1987-1999) (Worman 2013, 63; Siers and Mastors 2017, 123; Hudson 2009, 83). Iraq may have provided ANO sanctuary again in 1999 or 2000, once Qadaffi had expelled the organization from Libya (Worman 2013, 65).

Group Outcome

ANO had begun to suffer from internal divisions and disorganization during its time in Libya (Siers and Mastors 2013, 122). At the same time, the CIA was targeting his group, causing Abu Nidal's suspicions and paranoia regarding the loyalty of ANO's members to deepen (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). One night in 1987 in Beirut, Abu Nidal massacred over 170 members of ANO, and killed another 156 members in Tripoli

between 1988 and 1989 (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). "Purges" like these, the result of Abu Nidal's paranoia, wrecked his organization from within and triggered a mass exodus of members to the PLO (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). ANO continued to suffer throughout the early 1990s, as more members left for the PLO after Abu Nidal unsuccessfully "tried to wrest control of the refugee camps in Sidon from Yasir Arafat" (Mattar 2005, 12). In 1999, after Qaddafi expelled ANO from Libya, Abu Nidal went to Egypt to seek medical care; however, he soon sought refuge in Iraq (Worman 2013, 65). He continued to receive medical care in Iraq, and did not carry out any attacks while in Egypt or Iraq (Clarke 2018, 1). In August of 2002, Iraqi forces announced that Abu Nidal was dead, claiming that he had shot himself after the place where he had been staying was attacked by Iraqi intelligence agents (Worman 2013, 66; Clarke 2018, 2). However, this is doubtful, given that he had four gunshot wounds in his head (Worman 2013, 66). There was also speculation that Saddam Hussein had ordered Abu Nidal's death to "protect his position," given the United States' interest in ending Hussein's regime, and to "deter other prospective internal enemies" (Worman 2013, 66). Nevertheless, Abu Nidal's death was the death of ANO.

Note: Banna seems to have cult of personality here, loss of external support/base is devastating

Note: lots of evidence about adaptation and evolution in Martin source

XVII. AMAL

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Amal, Afwaj Al Muqawama Al Lubnaniya (Amal), Afw_j Al-Muq_wmat Al-Lubn_niyya, Afw_j Al-Muq_wmat Al-Lubn_niyya (Amal), Lebanese Resistance Detachments, Movement Of Hope

Note: Amal is the most common name for this group

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Part 2. Proposed Coding Changes

Aliases: Lebanese Resistance Brigades (Stork 1985)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): active as political party, mostly disarmed (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 19 December 2013)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Amal militia has a political wing called the “Movement of the Underprivileged” or “Movement of the Dispossessed” (Stork 1985; Hoffman 2, 1985). Al-Sadr founded the political wing in 1974 and established Amal as a military wing after the civil war had begun in Lebanon (Hoffman 2, 1985). The militia of Imam Musa al-Sadr’s Shi’i political party, Movement of the Deprived, (Russell 18, 1985) began in 1975, although the Imam

Musa al-Sadr later mysteriously disappeared. The group's initial goal was to represent Shi'a Muslims in Lebanon and to overthrow the Lebanese government (Stork 1985). The group also sought to improve socio-economic conditions for Shia Muslims, which were poor partly as a result of discrimination from Sunnis and Christians (Hoffman 1985, 2).

The group's ideology was sectarian and rooted in Shia Islam (Hoffman 1985, 2). Amal strongly opposed Israel and was an instrumental actor in removing Israeli forces in Lebanon (Ibid.). Following Israel's Operation Litani in 1978, Amal's main enemy became the Palestinians living in Lebanon. The group targeted them due to years of abuse by the Palestinian liberation groups living in Southern Lebanon (US Library of Congress). Amal wanted to remove Palestinian militants in Beirut but had trouble doing so (Stork 1985).

Geography

Amal operated mainly in Southern Lebanon where fighting occurred against Palestinian and Israeli interventions; however, it also operated in other Shia populated areas (US Library of Congress). Not much is listed about terrain except they lived in cities and other urban areas (Stork 1985).

Organizational Structure

The group consisted of two leading bodies: a politburo (western-educated upper class), run by Nabih Birri, and the Executive Committee (Shia peasants and members of Amal since its creation, which tended to be more extremist), run by Daud Daud (US Library of Congress; Stork 1985). In 1983, the Politburo was created and it replaced an original command council that had been composed mainly of religious leaders (Stork 1983). Not much can be found about the source of funding although they did have magazines, radio, and television stations. After al-Sadr's mysterious disappearance Husayn Husayni stepped up as secretary general for a short while (Stork 1985). Nabih Berri then became the next secretary general (Refworld). The Amal militia has a political wing called the "Movement of the Underprivileged" or "Movement of the Dispossessed" (Stork 1985; Hoffman 2, 1985). Al-Sadr founded the political wing in 1974 and established Amal as a military wing one later, once civil war had begun in Lebanon (Hoffman 2, 1985). In 1981, it had 2,000-4,000 members (CIA 1981).

External Ties

The group is linked closely to many Shia organizations operating within and beyond Lebanon, including Hezbollah (BBC 2016). Notably, it fought against Hezbollah in the later 1980s before eventually losing. Interestingly, although they carried many attacks against Palestinians particularly beginning in the 1980s, Amal was originally trained and aided by Fatah—a Palestinian political and military organization (Stork 1985).

During the first year of the Lebanese Civil War, Amal had ties with the Lebanese National Movement although their partnership was short-lived because al-Sadr supported the Syrian intervention in January 1976, which the joint forces of Fateh and the Lebanese National Movement opposed (Stork 1985). It also allegedly received military and financial support from Iran (CIA 1981).

Group Outcome

Its military wing now operates under the larger, more well-known Shia group, Hezbollah, or “the resistance” (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 2013). In 2009, Amal joined a formal political alliance called “the March 8 Alliance” with Hezbollah and other political parties (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 19 December 2013). According to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Amal allied with Hezbollah for reasons including: Syria’s withdrawal from Lebanon; Hezbollah’s war against Israel in 2006; tensions between Hezbollah’s March 8 Alliance and pro-Western Lebanese parties such as the March 14 coalition; and Sunni-Shia sectarian tensions (Ibid.). Amal is known as the “resistance” within the Hezbollah community (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 25 May 2000). However they no longer have weapons deployed within villages and their “resistance” military activities are scarce (Ibid.)

Its last major attack was in 1999 (GTD 2017). It disarmed and now participates in politics.

XVIII. AL-QUDS BATTALIONS

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Quds Brigades, Al-Qassam, Al-Quds Battalions, Jerusalem Battalions, Jerusalem Brigades, Saraya Al-Quds, Sayf Al-Islam Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Geography

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Organizational Structure

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

External Ties

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group Outcome

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group End (Outcome): This is the armed wing of the PIJ

XIX. SOUTH LEBANON ARMY (SLA)

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: South Lebanon Army, South Lebanon Army (Sla), SLA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Russell, Tom. "A Lebanon Primer." MERIP Reports, no. 133 (1985): 17-19. doi:10.2307/3010813.
- "South Lebanon Army," European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation, n.d., <http://www.medeia.be/en/themes/arab-israeli-conflict/south-lebanon-army-sla/>
- "Punishing Flight from the Militia," Human Rights Watch, 1999, https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/lebanon/Isrlb997-04.htm#P515_123090
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- Clive Jones. 1997. Israeli counter-insurgency strategy and the war in South Lebanon 1985–97, Small Wars & Insurgencies, 8:3, 82-108, DOI: 10.1080/09592319708423186

- “Analysis: Role of the SLA,” BBC, 2000a, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/760914.stm
- “Bitter retreat for the SLA,” BBC, 2000b, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/761817.stm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1978

Group End (Outcome): 2000 (the group dissolved following Israel’s withdrawal) (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The South Lebanon army was a Christian militia created by Lebanese Christians after Israel’s first invasion of Lebanon in 1978 (BBC 2000a). Its leaders were mainly Christian, however some fighters were Muslim men (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation). Israel trained and financially supported the SLA (Ibid). Their goal (as given to them by Israel) was to be in charge of the allegedly Israeli-affiliated prison, al-Khiam, in southern Lebanon where they would hold and torture Palestinian suspected terrorists without due process (BBC 2000a). Allegedly, SLA detained hundreds of Lebanese that had relatives in Hezbollah or refused to work with Israel (Ibid.).

Geography

The SLA operated mainly in Southern Lebanon, which was occupied by Israel (Beydoun 1992, 42-45). They attacked many Lebanese civilian centers with shelling, and also targeted UN peacekeepers within Lebanon (BBC 2000a).

Organizational Structure

The group was funded, trained, and overseen by Israeli government (BBC 2000a). It paid members a salary of \$500, providing incentives to join their cause (BBC News 2000(a/b)). It was headed by Lebanese Christians who recruited members from Druze and Shi’a Muslim villages in the area of Southern Lebanon occupied by Israel (BBC 2000a).

External Ties

The group was funded, trained, and overseen by Israeli government, who dictated what their jobs were (BBC 2000a). It had little to no affiliation with other groups or governments.

Group Outcome

In 1999, many SLA members began to desert after hearing rumors that Israel would be withdrawing from Lebanon (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation; BBC 2000b). In May 2000, Israel began to withdraw from Lebanon following a UN agreement noting that their presence in Lebanon was disturbing the peace (Ibid.). Following the Israeli withdrawal, many SLA members (most of whom joined the SLA reluctantly) surrendered to the Lebanese Army or fled to Israel (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation; BBC 2000b). The SLA fell apart following the UN agreement and the consequent UN withdrawal (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation).

Notes--anecdotes from Human Rights Watch site:

- 1) After her son Markaba deserted the SLA, his mom (living in the SLA occupied area) stated, "*They came to us in the afternoon and said that we had to leave in the morning.*" (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).
- 2) A former SLA member who deserted said, "They take them even at twelve years old if they are tall and strong. It depends on the village. If you collaborate with them, they don't take you. The young men who are left in the villages are either collaborators or militia." (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).
- 3) A former resident, expelled from the occupied area, said that teenagers between the ages of fifteen and seventeen were targeted for conscription: "They had to join the SLA voluntarily or by force. Those who did not had to leave." (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).

XX. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1995

Aliases: Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Pij), Harakat Al-Jihad Al-Islami Fi Filastin, Palestinian Islamic Jihad

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian Islamic Jihad." Mackenzie Institute. 2016.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/palestinian-islamic-jihad-pij/>
- Holly Fletcher. "Background on Palestinian Islamic Jihad." 2008. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/palestinian-islamic-jihad>

- “Palestine Islamic Jihad.” Counter Extremism Project. Last Updated 2017. <https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/palestinian-islamic-jihad>
- “Palestine Islamic Jihad.” Global Security. N.D. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/pij.htm>
- “Palestine Islamic Jihad.” Anti-Defamation League. N.D. <https://www.adl.org/education/resources/glossary-terms/palestinian-islamic-jihad>
- “Palestine Islamic Jihad.” Australian National Security. <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/PalestinianIslamicJihad.aspx>
- “Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ).” Chapter 8; Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State. Investigate Project on Terrorism. 2006. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/119/palestinian-islamic-jihad-pij>
- GTD Perpetrator 30214. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30214>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami fi Filistin, Saraya Al-Quds (The Jerusalem Brigades), Al-Quds Brigades, Islamic Jihad, Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi Faction, Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi, PIJ-Shaqaqi Faction, PIJ-Shallah Faction, Islamic Jihad of Palestine, Islamic Jihad in Palestine, Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis, Al-Quds Squads, Al-Awdah Brigades, Islamic Jihad Palestine (IJP), Islamic Jihad – Palestine Faction and Islamic Holy War, Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis, al-Awdah Brigades, al-Quds Brigades, al-Quds Squads, Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami al-Filastini, Islamic Jihad–Palestine Faction, Islamic Jihad in Palestine, Islamic Jihad of Palestine, Islamic Jihad Palestine, Palestine, Islamic Jihad, Palestine Islamic Jihad–Shallah Faction, Palestine Islamic Jihad–Shaqaqi Faction, PIJ–Shallah Faction, PIJ–Shaqaqi Faction, Saraya al-Quds*

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 2017 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

PIJ formed in 1979 when its leaders, Shaqaqi and Awda, thought the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood was not violent enough to achieve its goals (Counter Extremism Project 2017). It can be thought of as a splinter of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood (Counter Extremism Project 2017). The group’s political aim is to establish a Palestinian state and overthrow Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It ascribes to an Islamist ideology and is

thought to have been inspired, in part, by the Iranian Revolution even though it is Sunni (Fletcher 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017). The group's first confirmed attack was in 1987 although it may have been active earlier (Fletcher 2008; Counter Extremism Project 2017).

Geography

The group originally operated in Egypt, but was forced to leave in 1987 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group currently primarily operates out of the Gaza Strip (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its leaders live in Syria and were active in Syria until about 2012 (Global Security n.d.; Counter Extremism Project 2017). It conducted attacks in Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leaders were Fathi Shaqaqi and Abd al-Aziz Awda (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was founded by students and members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood organization (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Awda was a professor of Islamic law (Counter Extremism 2017). After Shaqaqi died, he was replaced by Ramadan Shallah, a University of Florida Professor (Counter Extremism Project 2017).

The PIJ had approximately 1,000 members in 2011 and 2013 (Counter Extremism Project 2017; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The PIJ claimed it had 8,000 fighters in 2011, but there was no evidence to corroborate this (Counter Extremism Project 2017). Its armed wing was known as the Al-Quds Battalion.

External Ties

The group explicitly received external support from Iran and Syria. This included financial support from Iran (through the IRGC), totaling up to \$2-3 million annually, and logistical support from Syria (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017). Syria provided the group sanctuary until 2012 when the civil war began (Counter Extremism Project 2017). Iran began to cut this support in 2015 when PIJ refused to criticize Saudi Arabia (Counter Extremism Project 2017).

When the group moved from Gaza/Egypt to Lebanon in 1987, the group began receiving resources and training from Hezbollah (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017).

The group has no ties with Hamas although it competes for the same resources and pool of supporters (Fletcher 2008).

Group Outcome

The group has signed some partial ceasefires in Palestine, but refuses to negotiate with the Israeli government (Fletcher 2008; Counter Extremism 2017). The group reacted to the Oslo Accords by launching several terrorist attacks (Fletcher 2008). Mossad assassinated Shaqaqi in 1995 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group is still active as late as 2016 (Counter Extremism 2017; GTD 2017).

XXI. EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

Part 1. Bibliography

- Paul Chamberlin, "Schönau and the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution: refugees, guerillas, and human rights in the global 1970s," *Cold War History* 12(4), 2012, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14682745.2012.665368>
- Juan de Onis, "Palestine Group Denies it Threatened Russia," *New York Times*, Oct. 6, 1973, http://www.nytimes.com/1973/10/06/archives/palestine-group-denies-it-threatened-russia-ns-not-independent.html?_r=0
- Metin Munir, "Palestinians Hold Egyptian Officials Hostage in Turkey," *Washington Post*, 1979, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1979/07/14/palestinians-hold-egyptian-officials-hostage-in-turkey/3ab10b0d-b5a2-4769-89d6-5473251f95d3/>
- GTD Perpetrator 2734. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2734>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution emerged around September 1973 to attack Israel, Zionism, and advocate for the creation of a Palestinian state (Chamberlin 2012, 598-599). The group came to attention as part of a train hijacking in Moscow where two Palestinian guerrillas took several dozen Soviet Jewish passengers hostage (Chamberlin 2012, 597-598).

Geography

The group attacked a train in Moscow, Russia (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution was a minor liberation group which probably modeled or aspired to be like Fatah even if did not directly coordinate actions with it (Chamberlin 2012, 604). There is not much known about the organizational structure of the group although it is believed to either contain former members of Fatah or be associated with Al Saiqa (de Onis 1973). The group's leader and the size of the group are unknown (Munir 1979).

External Ties

There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group.

Group Outcome

Initially, the group gained little attention for their attack due to the concurrent start of the Yom Kippur War. There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group. The Egyptian government blamed one attack for which the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution claimed credit for on the PLO and threatened "strong retaliatory action" (Munir 1979).

XXII. ABU BAKER MARTYR GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 50003. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=50003>

- Search ProQuest
 - “Abu baker martyr group”
 - Abu baker martyr group israel

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 1979 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1979 for conducting a joint attack with the PLF against an Israeli military camp in the Golan Heights region (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group’s aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

It came to attention in 1979 for conducting a joint attack with the PLF against a military camp in the Golan Heights region (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group’s aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group’s aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention in 1979 for conducting a joint attack with the PLF against a military camp in the Golan Heights region (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group and it did not conduct any additional attacks.

Israel/Palestine Cases Part 2: 1980-1989

Last Updated: 17 November 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T834	QUWWAT BADR		1980	0
T208	HEZBOLLAH	10-Jul-90	1982	2012
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1310	TERROR AGAINST TERROR		1983	1984
T306	FORCE 17		1984	1987
T1170	MARTYRS HALIM GROUP		1984	1984
T363	PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION FORCES GENERAL COMMAND		1985	0
T942	BLACK PANTHER GROUP (PALESTINIAN)		1986	1995
T1331	UNION OF GALILEE CHRISTIANS		1986	1986
T201	HAMAS (ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT)	1-Jul-93	1987	2012
T1778	KESHET		1988	1989
T1912	SICARII		1989	1989

- I. QUWWAT BADR
 Min. Group Date: 1980
 Max. Group Date: 0
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Badr Forces, Quwat Badr, Quwwat Badr

Note: This is not the Iraqi SCIRI/Badr Forces

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Badr Forces." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3567, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

- Moulin Rabbani. "Toward a war of attrition in Palestine." Middle East Research and Information Project. 2001.
<http://www.merip.org/mer/mer218/toward-war-attrition-palestine>
- "Tzachi Sasson." Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2001.
<http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/terrorism/victims/pages/tzachi%20sasson.aspx>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Forces of Badr (Rabbani)

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2001 when it assassinated an Israeli settler between Jerusalem and Gush Etzion in the West Bank (MIPT 2008). The Forces of Badr was a Palestinian terror cell that fought against Israeli forces in an effort to create a free state of Palestine (Rabbani 2001). There are several cells names Badr Forces, including a group of Palestinian refugees in Jordan that belonged to the PLO, but now are basically a Palestinian division of the Jordanian Army (MIPT 2008). The Badr Forces have also served as a nickname for Hezbollah (Ibid).

Geography

They likely operate in the West Bank, Israel, and other Israeli occupied territories (MIPT, 2008). They mainly conduct attacks using roadside bombs or snipers (Rabbani 2001). The group claimed responsibility for one attack, the murder of Tzachi Sasson, an Israeli who was driving between the West Bank and Jerusalem (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Although there is a lack of solid evidence, it seems that the Forces of Badr was a cell operating under Atef Abayat who also led Tanzim and al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (Rabbani 2001). These groups are believed to be affiliated with Al-Fatah (Ibid). There are several cells names Badr Forces, including a group of Palestinian refugees in Jordan that belonged to the PLO, but now are basically a Palestinian division of the Jordanian Army (MIPT 2008). However, it is unclear whether this refugee group is the same as the one here.

External Ties

Believed to be affiliated with Al-Fatah, and other Palestinian, anti-Israeli terror groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Forces of Badr were believed to be a small terror cell, and it is highly likely that they merged with Tanzim or al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade sometime after 2001 (MIPT 2008).

II. HEZBOLLAH

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1990

Aliases: Hizbullah, Hizbollah, Hezbollah, Hezballah, Hizbullah, The Party of God, Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War), Islamic Jihad Organization, Islamic Resistance, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Ansar al-Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansarollah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansar Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Resistance), Organization of the Oppressed, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of Right Against Wrong and Followers of the Prophet Muhammed, Party of God; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Revolutionary Justice Organization; Organization of the Oppressed on Earth; Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; Organization of Right Against Wrong; Ansar Allah; Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hezbollah," Counterterrorism Guide, NCTC, n.d.
<https://www.nctc.gov/site/groups/hizballah.html>
- Jonathan Masters, "Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Hizbullah," Council on Foreign Relations, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>
- "Hizballah (Party of God)," Global Security,
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hizballah.htm>
- "Hizballah," Mackenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hizballah/>
- "Hezbollah," Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin, Sage 2011, 5-6

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: unknown

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Hezbollah was formed in 1982 as a splinter of a prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon (NCTC n.d.). Hezbollah supported the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (Martin 2011, 254). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group came to attention in 1983 with the bombing of US military barracks in Beirut (Martin 2011, 255).

Geography

The group came to attention in 1983 with the bombing of US military barracks in Beirut (Martin 2011, 255). The group operates out of Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley), southern Beirut, and Ba'albek in Lebanon. Hezbollah also established cells around the world in 12 different countries (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufeili; he was replaced by Abbas Musawi in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254). The group has developed a strong political wing which has even engaged in Lebanese politics placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It was organized as a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party organization in 1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council which includes the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security).

External Ties

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security). It may also provide external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories to fund their support. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256). It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid totaling up to \$200 million/year (CFR 2014). Syria also supports Hezbollah (Global Security). The group also has a

charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security).

Group Outcome

Hezbollah is still active today and has a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security).

- III. AL-FATAH UPRISING
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fatah Uprising, Fatah Uprising

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4512, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- Gary Gambill. "Sponsoring Terrorism: Syria and the PFLP-GC." Middle East Intelligence Bulletin. 2002. http://www.meforum.org/meib/articles/0209_s1.htm
- Salim Tamari. 1990. "Eyeless in Judea." Middle East Research and Information Project. <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer164/eyeless-judea>
- Naela Khalil. 2013. "Is Fatah's Armed Wing Making a Comeback?" Palestine Pulse. Al-Monitor. <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/09/hebron-israeli-soldiers-killed-fatah-intifada.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nurturing Instability: Lebanon's Palestinian Refugee Camps, 19 February 2009, Middle East Report N°84, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/499d34a92.html> [accessed 27 January 2017]
- Danish Immigration Service, Report on the Fact-finding Mission to Lebanon (1 May - 18 May 1998) , 1 October 1998, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a5be4.html> [accessed 27 January 2017]
- GTD Perpetrator 374. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=374>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases Abu Musa Faction, Fatah al-Intifada (Tamari 1990)

Group Formation: 1983

Group End (Outcome): 1993 (merger into Alliance of Palestinian Forces, MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Fatah Uprising was a group that splintered from al-Fatah and PLO leader Yasser Arafat's autocratic leadership in 1983, after the PLO was defeated by Israel and forced to pull out of Beirut in 1982 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). Their initial goal was to gain the national liberation of the Palestinians through any means necessary and without any compromise (Ibid). It formally organized in 1983 when it attacked the PLO (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008).

Geography

Its headquarters were in Damascus starting in 1984 and it had offices in Jordan and the West Bank (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The revolution from al-Fatah was headed by Col. Sa'id Musa Muragha (Abu Musa). Col. Abu Saleh assumed control after the splinter in 1983 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). The group might have had up to 1,000 members at its peak (MIPT 2008). It tried to recruit Palestinians and Israeli Arabs to join its group (MIPT 2008). No information could be found regarding funding or organizational structure.

External Ties

The group was a splinter organization of Fatah (Danish Immigration Services 1998, 6). The group was pro-Syrian and allegedly received unspecified support from the Syrian government (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008). Al-Fatah Uprising also had ties with PFLP-GC, al-Saiqa, and allegedly has been tied back to being the Syrian government's "pawn" in the Palestinian struggle (MIPT 2008). The group tried to work with Hezbollah for recruitment (MIPT 2008).

Had ties to and worked with other ant-Arafat Palestinian liberation groups to form the Palestinian National Salvation Front in 1984 and the Alliance of Palestinian Forces (a network of many different Palestinian groups to resist peace talks with Israel) in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After the founding of the Alliance of Palestinian Forces there has been little to no information on the Al-Fatah Uprising (MIPT 2008). The group merged into the Alliance of Palestinian Forces in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

IV. TERROR AGAINST TERROR

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Terror Against Terror, Terror For Terror, An Eye For An Eye

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2776. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2776>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=aTqU-YskSpwC&pg=PA229&lpg=PA229&dq=%22Terror+Against+Terror%22+israel&source=bl&ots=oA4KmoWru3&sig=NSblSeu744HJKaS NZMZztU4JRKq&hl=en&ei=bWimS9CICcuUtger9TLAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=resul t&resnum=2&ved=0CAcQ6AEwATgK#v=onepage&q=%22Terror%20Against%20Terror %22%20israel&f=false
- Steven Sosebee. "Jewish Settler Terrorist Groups Have a Long History in Hebron." Washington Report on Middle East Affairs. 1994.
<https://www.wrmea.org/1994-june/terrorism-jewish-settler-terror-groups-have-a-long-history-in-hebron.html>
- "Terror Neged Terror 'TNT'." n.d. <http://jkim3038.wixsite.com/terrornegedterror>
- Sprinzak, Ehud. "The Emergence of the Israeli Radical Right." *Comparative Politics* 21, no. 2 (1989): 171-92. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/422043?>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: TNT, Terror Teged Terror

Group Formation: 1978 (Sosebee 1994)

Group End: 1984 (GTD)? There was a mass arrest in 1984 by the Israeli Defense Forces that led to the imprisonment of many of the TNT members (Sosebee 1984).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

TNT was an Jewish/Israeli terror group that resisted the Arab occupation of the West Bank from 1978 to 1994 (Sosebee 1994). They were composed mainly of right-wing Jewish nationalists that feared a settlement between the PLO and Israel (Ibid). They initially tried to further their cause by destroying property belonging to Arabs, but eventually switched targets to innocent Arab civilians, finding it more effective (Ibid). Jewish terror groups, TNT included, gained strength and popularity after the Likud Party under Menachem Begin was elected in 1977 (Ibid).

Geography

TNT primarily operated within Israel and the West Bank (GTD). Many attacks were on Arab refugee camps (Marshall 2002).

Organizational Structure

TNT was created by Kach, but operated independently (Marshall 2002). TNT was composed of 4 different cells, the biggest and most active cell is named Livni after Yorem Livni, their leader (Sosebee 1984).

External Ties

TNT received support from American Zionists and the Kach movement (Sosebee 1984). TNT was believed to be associated with Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful) (Ibid).

Group Outcome

Not much information could be found, but after realizing that the Palestinian terrorists were not being affected by their attacks, they switched their targets from property to harming people (TNT).

Notes for Iris:

- TNT looks very similar to the Kahane - but it operates in different countries
- independent, but very similar ties

- V. FORCE 17
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1987
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2527. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2527>
- “Who are Force 17?” BBC. 2001.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/middle_east/2001/israel_and_the_palestinians/profile_s/1691693.stm
- “Force 17.” Battle for the Holy Land. PBS. n.d.
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<https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0.7340.L-3457445.00.html>
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https://fas.org/irp/world/para/force_17.htm
- Ken Katzman. “The PLO and its factions.” Congressional Resource Services. 2002.
<http://webmail.iwar.org.uk/news-archive/crs/11562.pdf>
- Reuven Paz. “The Renewal of Old Competition Motivates Violence.” Policy #316. Washington Institute. 2001.
<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/force-17-the-renewal-of-old-competition-motivates-violence>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1970s (BBC 2001). Began terrorist activities in 1998 (Katzman 2002).

Group End: 1994 merger?

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed by Ali Hassan Salameh in Lebanon in the 1970s, Force 17 was tasked with protecting Youssef Arafat (BBC 2001). Salameh was assassinated by Israeli forces in 1979, but Force 17 survived and devoted themselves to protect Arafat (Ibid).

Geography

Operated within Israel, the West Bank, and surrounding areas. They have claimed one attack in Cyprus where they killed three Israelis (FAS 1998). It was said to be based in Beirut until 1982 when they moved to other surrounding Arab nations (Ibid).

Organizational Structure

It was basically a branch of PLO that was tasked with protecting Arafat (FAS 1998). At max it had 3,500 men (BBC 2001). It was under direct and immediate control of Arafat (Ibid).

External Ties

Very closely tied to the PLO since they also protected high PLO ranking officers (Paz 2001). Arafat also controlled Abu Jihad's forces so they likely were closely tied together (Katzman 2002). "In March 2002, 230 members of the U.S. Congress signed a letter to President Bush urging him to place the group on the State Department's list of terrorist organizations." (PBS).

Group Outcome

Force-17 disbanded in 1994 when it merged with PA, but since the majority of PA members were ex-Force 17 the name Force 17 carried over (Paz 2001).

VI. MARTYRS HALIM GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1984

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Martyr Halim, Martyrs Halim, Martyrs Halim Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2916. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2916>
- Searched gScholar
 - "Martyr halim group"
 - "Martyrs halim group"
 - Martyrs halim group israel
 - Martyrs halim group palestine
- Could not search proquest at time

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1984 is the only known attack (GTD). No info could be found as to why they stopped.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much info could be found about Martyrs Halim Group. They conducted one armed assault attack on an Israeli bus in Jerusalem (GTD).

Geography

The group conducted one attack in Israel likely operated within Israel and West Bank

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

External Ties

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Group Outcome

No information could be found.

VII. PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION FORCES GENERAL COMMAND

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4185, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 2658. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2658>

- Ed. Alex Schmid. Routledge Handbook on Terrorism Research. Taylor and Francis. 2011.
https://books.google.com/books?id=_PXpFxKRshgC&pg=PA670&lpg=PA670&dq=%22PALESTINIAN+REVOLUTION+FORCES+GENERAL+COMMAND%22&source=bl&ots=mE8XKOhAR9&sig=FiwMFQC301qOWgQV3W6nJkG9C8g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj7sfKe5cjXAhWM4CYKHTnOByAQ6AEILTAB#v=onepage&q=%22PALESTINIAN%20REVOLUTION%20FORCES%20GENERAL%20COMMAND%22&f=false
- Searched gScholar
 - “Palestinian revolution forces general command”
 - Palestinian revolution forces general command

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1985 (MIPT 2008; Schmid 2011)

Group End: 1987 (Schmid 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command operated between 1985 and 1987 (MIPT 2008; Schmid 2011). Israel categorized the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command as a branch of the PLO (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when their first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group operated within the West Bank and Gaza strip (MIPT 2008). Their targets were usually in Israel and varied from civilian, to military, to business and transportation (Ibid).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information about the group’s organizational structure. MIPT states that the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command was most likely part of the PLO and that it is unknown if the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command is under Palestinian Revolution Forces.

External Ties

Not much information could be found but it is likely tied to PLO.

Group Outcome

There is not much information about this group's outcome. The group's last known attack was carried out in 1987 and then they disappeared (Schmid 2011).

VIII. BLACK PANTHER GROUP (PALESTINIAN)

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Panther Group (Palestinian), Black Panthers (West Bank/Gaza)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Lubin, Alex. "Black Panther Palestine." *Studies in American Jewish Literature* 35, no. 1 (2016): 77-97.
http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/44402058/Black_Panther_Palestine.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A&Expires=1496891500&Signature=PVv46xUBrc4sIGHXf6ljdM4fBX4%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DBlack_Panther_Palestine.pdf
- Khaled, Abu Toameh. 1992. "ON THE TRAIL OF THE BLACK PANTHERS." *The Jerusalem Report*, Apr 02, 20.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/218734603?accountid=14026>
- GTD Perpetrator 1921, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1921>
- Eric Herschthal. "Israel's Black Panthers Remembered." *Times of Israel*. 2010.
<http://jewishweek.timesofisrael.com/israels-black-panthers-remembered/>
- "Saadia Marciano: Founder of Israel's Black Panthers." 2007. *The Independent (UK)*.
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/saadia-marciano-founder-of-israels-black-panthers-766842.html>
- "Black Panther Group (Palestinian)." *Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4642*, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OSStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Israeli Black Panther Party

Group Formation: March 1971; May 18 1971 = “The Night of the Panthers” (militant protest against racial discrimination)

Group End: In 1990, they established as an independent Knesset faction and the group members separated from then on.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1971 in reaction to the police denying them protest rights to poverty (Center for Israel Education). Its ideology was liberal because they wanted to raise awareness and solve racial discrimination. It first came to attention during “The Night of the Panthers” on May 18, 1971, when they held a militant protest against racial discrimination, without police permission, after the Prime Minister refused to see them as a social movement (The Jewish Week 2015).

Geography

They operate from Israel, Jerusalem, and Palestine. They had attacked the Musrara neighborhood and Zion Square in Jerusalem during their origins. They had some transnational attacks in Lebanon, but were mostly active in Israel (The New Arab 2016).

Organizational Structure

They are led by Reuven Abergel mostly and his close supporters such as Saadia Marciano and Charlie Biton. Membership is only decided by whether or not the person is for their ideals and their methods of promoting equality and whether or not they have been directly oppressed. They also have a political wing to gain more favor and spread their ideology. No information could be found about the size estimate or source of funding for the group (Marxist 2002).

External Ties

They were allied with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the American Black Panther Party that had the same ideals (The New Arab 2016).

Group Outcome

Israel refused to see them as a social movement because they were constantly breaking the law, so the group just became more radical by ignoring the government’s warnings. The group stopped altogether in 1990 when Hadash established the group as an

independent faction separate from the state, leading many of the members to split from the party (Marxist 2002).

Notes for Iris:

-some of the sources conflict here about the membership base (is it Palestinian?). The Independent, Lubin, and Times of Israel sources seems to refer to a separate group that may not have been violent

IX. UNION OF GALILEE CHRISTIANS

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5134, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5134>
- Searched gScholar
 - “Union of galilee christians”

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group’s first and only listed attack was in 1986 (GTD). Ideology is unclear but the target was Israel so they were probably against Israeli presence (Ibid).

Geography

There was not enough information to locate their base of operations but they carried out one attack in Tel Aviv, Israel (GTD).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

External Ties

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Group Outcome

The only listed attack was in 1986 (GTD). No activity afterwards.

X. HAMAS (ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT)

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1993

Aliases: Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), Hamas, Harakat Al-Muqawammah Al-Islamiyya, Harakat Al-Muqawarna Al-Islamiyya, Islamic Resistance Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- Zachary Laub. "Hamas." Council on Foreign Relations. 2014.
<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/hamas>
- GTD Perpetrator 399, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=399>
- "Profile: Hamas Palestinian Movement." BBC. Last modified 2017.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-13331522>
- Zack Beauchamp. "What is Hamas?" Vox. 2017.
<https://www.vox.com/cards/israel-palestine/hamas>
- Bryonry Jones. "Q&A: What is Hamas?" CNN. 2012.
<http://www.cnn.com/2012/11/16/world/meast/hamas-explainer/index.html>
- "Hamas." Counter Extremism Project. 2017.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/hamas>
- "Hamas." Chapter 8; Foreign Terrorist Organizations," Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State, April 30, 2006. Investigative Project.
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/129/hamas>
- "Hamas." Counterterrorism Guide. National Center for Combatting Terrorism. 2014.
<https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/hamas.html>
- "Hamas." Terrorist Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2016.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hamas/>

- “ Hamas.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 49, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: Still active today

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1987 when the First Intifada commenced. Hamas splintered from the Muslim Brotherhood due to ideological differences. Their main focus is to create an independent Islamic Palestinian state (MIPT 2008). They use violent attacks to attempt to destroy Israel and replace it with the “rightful” Islamic state of Palestine (Ibid).

Geography

Hamas is based in the Palestinian territories, and conducts attacks in Israel and in the West Bank/Gaza Strip (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Hamas splintered from the Muslim Brotherhood, but has grown significantly to become its own entity (MIPT 2008). They are well represented in the Palestinian Government and has since become a legitimate political party (Ibid). As a financially stable organization they are able to provide better services such as education and healthcare than the Palestinian authority, so they have a strong public support, which brings in more donations and financial support (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Hamas was originally a branch within the Muslim Brotherhood before becoming its own political party (MIPT 2008). They were rival Palestinian groups with Al-Fatah which resulted in many conflicts and casualties between them (Ibid). MIPT states that although Hamas and the PLO occasionally cooperate Hamas has fought for a religious government as opposed to Arafat’s secular government.

Group Outcome

Hamas is still an active political group in the Palestinian and Israeli territories (MIPT 2008). Their last known attack was in 2016, but they are still active in Palestinian politics (GTD 2017).

- XI. KESHET
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2274, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2274>
- Nachman Ben-Yehuda. Theocratic Democracy: The Social Construction of Religious and Secular Extremism. Oxford University Press. 2010. https://books.google.com/books?id=LYk6AwAAQBAJ&pg=PT105&lpg=PT105&dq=keshet+1988+militant+group+israel&source=bl&ots=NaDSQPMqVs&sig=Qvtf4WJAICnw3dMoQr8aLN4eqaU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjFr_2v6MjXAhXI31QKH4vD44Q6AEILTAB#v=onepage&q=keshet%201988%20militant%20group%20israel&f=false
- Ehud Spriznak. Brother against Brother: Violence and Extremism in Israeli Politics. Simon and Schuster 1999. <https://books.google.com/books?id=M23n0qDTvkQC&pg=PA101&lpg=PA101&dq=KESHET+tel+aviv+militant+1988&source=bl&ots=ZsrcOgg6Hr&sig=u2OM-OrR7twFdZJPKz5T3TY-A7g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjvzoKF6MjXAhXlwFQKHSQoABMQ6AEIPDAC#v=onepage&q=KESHET%20tel%20aviv%20militant%201988&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1989 following the arrests of many Haredim (Ben-Yehuda).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in the late 1980s, although the name belonged to a similar group that was less active and less violent in the 1960s (Spriznak 1999). They were a group that protested secular pathology doctors that conducted “forbidden” autopsies (Ibid). A group of Jewish extremists (Ibid). It conducted attacks on groups that were determined to be anti-Haredi (Ben-Yehuda).

Geography

Keshet operated within Israel mainly in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (GTD).

Organizational Structure

Not enough information could be found.

External Ties

Not enough information could be found, but it was stated that Keshet had similar beliefs as Haredim (Ben-Yehuda).

Group Outcome

Following the arrests of many Haredim members Keshet activity effectively stopped (Ben-Yehuda).

- XII. SICARII
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2272. Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2272>
- “Mideast Terrorism down in 1990, State Department Report finds.” Jewish Telegraphic Agency. 1991.
<https://www.jta.org/1991/05/01/archive/mideast-terrorism-down-in-1990-state-department-report-finds>
- Searched gScholar
 - Sicarii israel terrorism
 - Sicarii israel
 - Dov Shim'on sicarii assassination

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: March 1989 (GTD 2017)

Group End: November 1989 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

They conducted their first known attack in 1989 (GTD 2017). They were a group of Jewish extremists that wanted to prevent any peace negotiations between the Israeli government and Palestine (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Geography

The group operated within Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

External Ties

No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Group Outcome

The last known attack was in November 1989 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped conducting attacks (GTD 2017).

Israel Cases Part 3: 1990-1998
Last Updated: 23 December 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1684	DAWN FORCES		1990	1990
T1636	BA'ADI (ON MY OWN BEHALF)		1990	1990
T1650	BLACK TIGERS		1990	1990
T1855	ORGANIZATION FOR ZIONIST RETRIBUTION		1990	1990
T2000	IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1991	0
T1007	AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1991	2007
T1929	TEMPLE MOUNT FAITHFUL MOVEMENT		1991	1991
T1597	AGUDAT ISRAEL PARTY		1992	1992
T1731	HASMONEANS (JEWISH SETTLER GROUP)		1992	1992
T1795	LIKUD POLITICAL PARTY		1992	1996
T2005	MARTYR IZZ-AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES		1992	0
T1895	REVOLUTIONARY SECURITY APPARATUS		1992	1992
T1736	HIZBALLAH PALESTINE		1992	2001
T940	AHMED ABU RISH BRIGADES		1993	2001
T483	TANZIM		1993	2011
T604	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY (PNA)	26-Sep-96	1994	2011
T165	JEWISH FIGHTING ORGANIZATION		1995	1995
T918	ORGANIZATION OF SOLDIERS OF THE LEVANT		1998	2005
T131	COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS		1998	0

- I. DAWN FORCES
Torg ID: 1684
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5078. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5078>
- Abdul Hameed Bakier. "The Sunni al-Fajr Forces Fight with Hezbollah in Lebanon." Jamestown Foundation. 2006.
<https://jamestown.org/brief/the-sunni-al-fajr-forces-fight-with-hezbollah-in-lebanon/>
- "Soviet Immigrants Will Not be Settled in Occupied Lands Sharon Announcement Aims to Calm Fears about Israel's Plans for the Area." 1990. The Globe and Mail, Jun 25.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/385592522?accountid=14026>.
- JOSHUA BRILLIANT and Post Reporter Jerusalem. 1990. "HOW NAVY FOILED TERROR BOAT ATTACK IN THE NORTH." Jerusalem Post, Jun 25, 01.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/320982922?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: al Fajr Forces, Hezbollah

Group Formation: This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

Group End: This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

Geography

This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

External Ties

This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Hezbollah (Bakier 2006).

II. BA'ADI (ON MY OWN BEHALF)

Torg ID: 1636

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1962. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1962>
- Searched gScholar
 - “Ba’adi” on my own behalf israel 1990
 - Ba’adi on my own behalf israel 1990
- Searched Proquest
 - “Ba’adi” on my own behalf israel 1990
 - Ba’adi on my own behalf israel 1990

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked some Palestinian civilians in Khan Yunis on the Gaza Strip (1990). No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Geography

There is not much information available about this group. It first comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked some Palestinian civilians in Khan Yunis on the Gaza Strip (1990). No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It first comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked some Palestinian civilians in Khan Yunis on the Gaza Strip (1990). No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It first comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked some Palestinian civilians in Khan Yunis on the Gaza Strip (1990). No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, external ties, or state responses.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It last comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked some Palestinian civilians in Khan Yunis on the Gaza Strip (1990). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

III. BLACK TIGERS

Torg ID: 1650

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1971. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1971>
- Khaled, Abu Toameh. 1992. "ON THE TRAIL OF THE BLACK PANTHERS." The Jerusalem Report, Apr 02, 20.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/218734603?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Black Tigers formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1990 when they assassinated Faisal Othman Lafi in Tulkarem, West Bank (GTD 2017). The group was heavily inspired by the Palestinian Black Panthers, which attacked Palestinians that collaborated with Israeli security forces (Khaled 1992). The group may have similar aims and ascribe to a similar ethno-nationalist ideology.

Geography

The group's one known attack occurred in Tulkarem, West Bank (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and does not appear to have an external base.

Organizational Structure

The group had less than one hundred members (Khaled 1992). The group was heavily inspired by the Palestinian Black Panthers so members were likely Palestinian Arab (Khaled 1992). No other information is available about the group's organizational structure, size, or leadership.

External Ties

The group was a Fatah affiliate, but it is unclear whether it was an independent organization or a faction of Fatah (Khaled 1992).

Group Outcome

The group was last active in 1992 (Khaled 1992). Counterinsurgency efforts mainly focused on the Black Panthers instead of the Black Tigers knock-off due to the sheer size and organization of the former (Khaled 1992). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR ZIONIST RETRIBUTION

Torg ID: 1855

Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2115. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2115>
- Search Proquest
 - “Organization for zionist retribution”
 - Organization for zionist retribution israel 1990

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is unknown when it formed, but it first came to attention in 1990 for attacking three Arab civilians in Gush Etzion on the West Bank (GTD 2017). No information could be found about their aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties. The group name suggests they are pro-Zionist (GTD 2017).

Geography

It came to attention in 1990 for attacking three Arab civilians in Gush Etzion on the West Bank (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group’s organizational structure although they were likely Jewish given the group’s name (GTD 2017).

External Ties

No information could be found about external ties.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention in 1990 for attacking three Arab civilians in Gush Etzion on the West Bank (GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence after this incident or what happened to it.

V. IZZ AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES

Torg ID: 2000

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Shlomi Eldar. " Hamas military dictates movement's policies." Al Monitor. 2015. <https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/05/israel-hamas-hierarchy-military-wing-izz-ad-din-al-qassam.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Hamas

Group Formation: This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Group End: This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Geography

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Organizational Structure

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

External Ties

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Group Outcome

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

VI. TEMPLE MOUNT FAITHFUL MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1929

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3260. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3260>
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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/368694267?accountid=14026>.
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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451235048?accountid=14026>.
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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/278148921?accountid=14026>.
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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/202988184?accountid=14026>.
- Press, Associated. 1989. "JERUSALEM TEMPLE STONE SPARKS RIOT MILITANT JEWS VIEW CEREMONY AS STEP TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION." Orlando Sentinel, Oct 17, A5.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/277525400?accountid=14026>.

- "Jewish Temple Spurs Riot." 1989. Edmonton Journal, Oct 17, A11.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/251563062?accountid=14026>.
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<https://www.timesofisrael.com/as-support-widens-for-jewish-prayer-on-temple-mount-should-we-fear-apocalyptic-consequences/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1991 (violent), 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1989 when it announced it planned to start rebuilding the revered Temple Mount in Jerusalem's Old City (Associated Press 1989; Edmonton Journal 1989). The group's first violent incident occurred in October 1989 when it clashed with Palestinian students over the Temple (Associated Press 1989; Edmonton Journal 1989). The group's aim was to rebuild the Temple Mount and it ascribed to a Jewish ideology (Edmonton Journal 1989; Times of Israel 2016).

Geography

The group was active in the Old City of Jerusalem (Edmonton Journal 1989; Newsday 1989). It also had attacks in Tel Aviv, Israel (GTD 2017). The group had no external bases or transnational operations.

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Gershon Solomon (Segal 1995; Middle East News Online 2000). The group's leader was later a Rabbi named Yisrael Ariel (Times of Israel 2016). The group had a bureaucratic political wing known as the Temple Institute (Times of Israel 2016). Members were Jewish (Associated Press 1989; Middle East News 2000).

External Ties

Yisrael Ariel had previously been a member of the Kahane Chai (Times of Israel 2016).

Group Outcome

The group's last violent incident was in 1991 (GTD 2017). The group was last active as late as 2000 as it continued its efforts to rebuild the Temple Mount (BBC 2000). In 2000, the Israeli police banned the group from entering the Jerusalem al-Aqsa mosque where the group planned to start rebuilding the temple (Middle East News 2000).

VII. AGUDAT ISRAEL PARTY

Torg ID: 1597

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4379. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4379>
- "Guide to Israel's political parties." BBC. 2013.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-21073450>
- "Israeli Coalition Breaks Apart; Right-Wing Defections Keep Peres from Power." 1990. USA TODAY (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Apr 12, 04A.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/306327838?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Union of Israel

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (last attack); 1992 (merger with Degel Hatorah)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Agudat Israel is a conservative Jewish political party in Israel (USA Today 1990; BBC 2013). It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for a violent attack against a member of the Tehiya Party in Beit Shemesh, Israel in 1992 (GTD 2017). It does not appear to be opposed to the government.

Geography

The attack occurred in Beit Shemesh, Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is a violent political party (BBC 2013). Members are part of the political party and Jewish (BBC 2013). It is unclear whether party leadership sanctioned this one incident or not. No information is available about size, leadership, funding, etc.

External Ties

The group supported Shimon Peres until 1990 (USA Today 1990). The group later merged with Degel Hatorah to create the United Torah Judaism party in 1992 (BBC 2013).

Group Outcome

The group's last incident was in 1992 when it attacked a member of the Tehiya Party (GTD 2017). The group merged with Degel Hatorah to create the United Torah Judaism party in 1992 (BBC 2013). The group did not conduct any violent attacks after this incident.

VIII. HASMONEANS (JEWISH SETTLER GROUP)

Torg ID: 1731

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1942. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1942>
- Immanuel, Jon. 1992. "JEWISH TERROR GROUP CLAIMS FREIJ ATTACK." Jerusalem Post, Jan 29, 03.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/321057808?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Hasmoneans, Hashmonaim

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in January 1992 when it assaulted the home of the Bethlehem Mayor (Immanuel 1992; GTD 2017). When the group claimed responsibility for the attack, they said it was meant to deter Israeli officials and the PLO from negotiations (Immanuel 1992). They were Jewish (Immanuel 1992).

Geography

The attack occurred in Judea, Israel (GTD 2017; Immanuel 1992).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about the group's organizational structure. Group members were Jewish (Immanuel 1992).

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last violent incident was in 1992 (Immanuel 1992; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident. The incident did not achieve its intended effect.

- IX. LIKUD POLITICAL PARTY
Torg ID: 1795
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1996
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 836. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=836>
- “Guide to Israel’s political parties.” BBC. 2013.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-21073450>
- Ishaan Tharoor. “A guide to the political parties battling for Israel’s Future.” Washington Post. 2015.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/03/13/these-are-the-political-parties-battling-for-israels-future/?utm_term=.0596909569f9
- “Likud Bloc.” Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/israel/political-parties-likud.htm>
- Shindler, Colin. A political and ideological history of the Likud Party of Israel 1931-1992. PhD thesis, Middlesex University. 1997. <http://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/13485/1/568729.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Likud Bloc, Revisionist Party

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1996 (last attack), 2017 (Active political party)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Likud is a center right-wing political party in Israel that formed in 1973 (BBC 2013; Tharoor 2015; Global Security n.d.). It first gained power in 1977 (BBC 2013). The group’s first violent incident was in 1992 when it attacked the supporters of the rival Labor Party (GTD 2017). The first and last attacks occurred when Likud was still in power so it does not appear to foster politicized opposition to the state government (GTD 2017). That same year, the group’s former leader, Menachem Begin, passed away (Global Security n.d.). It is a Jewish ethno-nationalist political party that supports Zionism and Jewish rights in Israel (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group had attacks in Kiryat Sprinzak, Tel Aviv, and Julius, Israel (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not have external bases.

Organizational Structure

The group is a violent political party (GTD 2017; Tharoor 2015; Global Security n.d.). It is unclear whether the party leadership sanctioned these violent incidents or not.

External Ties

The group allied with Yisrael Beiteinu in 2013 to run for elections jointly (BBC 2013).

Group Outcome

The group participated in elections and secured several seats in the Knesset after its inception (Global Security n.d.). The group's last violent incident was in 1996 when it attacked the Labor Party Minister (GTD 2017).

X. MARTYR IZZ-AL-DIN AL-QASSAM BRIGADES

Torg ID: 2005

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Martyr Izz-Al-Din Al-Qassam Brigades, Martyr Izza-Al-Din Al-Qassam Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- Shlomi Eldar. " Hamas military dictates movement's policies." Al Monitor. 2015. <https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/05/israel-hamas-hierarchy-military-wing-izz-ad-din-al-qassam.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Hamas

Group Formation: This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Group End: This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Geography

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Organizational Structure

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

External Ties

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

Group Outcome

This is the military wing of Hamas (Eldar 2015)

XI. REVOLUTIONARY SECURITY APPARATUS

Torg ID: 1895

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2580. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2580>
- Immanuel, Jon. 1991. "PALESTINIANS KILL FOUR MEN FOR INFORMING." Jerusalem Post, Jan 11, 20.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/321011609?accountid=14026>.
- Immanuel, Jon. 1992. "FATAH GANG LINKED TO JENIN KILLINGS." Jerusalem Post, Jan 27, 01.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/321060110?accountid=14026>.
- JOEL GREENBERG. 1990. "FATAH HIDEOUT FOUND IN NABLUS CASBAH." Jerusalem Post, Jul 31, 01.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/320998659?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

Group End: This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

Geography

This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

External Ties

This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Fatah (Greenberg 1990; Immanuel 1991; Immanuel 1992).

XII. HIZBALLAH PALESTINE

Torg ID: 1736

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20521. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20521>
- Richard Chasdi. Serenade of Suffering: A Portrait of Middle East Terrorism, 1968-1993. Lexington Books. 1999. pp. 97.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=U0MuwPXYL-UC&pg=PA97&lpg=PA97&dq=%22HE>

[ZBOLLAH+PALESTINE%22&source=bl&ots=62qlmxCIQz&sig=dFXcuP7kAdBccCJmwQu_zsqZDoo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjlsfbn9LnYAhVJSyYKHYYOvBA0Q6AEIVzAK#v=onepage&q=%22HEZBOLLAH%20PALESTINE%22&f=false](https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451199549?accountid=14026)

- "Hezbollah-Palestine Claims Responsibility for Killing of Settler Youths - TV." 2001.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, May 09, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451199549?accountid=14026>.
- "Three Israeli Arabs Held for Membership in Hezbollah-Palestine Organization." 2001.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Jun 07, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451210340?accountid=14026>.
- Jean-Francois Legain.The Shi'a Threat in Palestine: between phobias and propaganda. CNRS, Groupe de Recherches et d'Études sur la Méditerranée et le Moyen-Orient (GREMMO), Lyon. 2009. http://iremam.cnrs.fr/legrain/shia_sunnism_20091001.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Palestinian Hezbollah

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 2001 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it conducted its first violent attack as early as 1991 (Legain 2009; Chasdi 1999, 97). The group's aim was to oppose Palestinian negotiations with the Israelis and fight for an independent Palestine (Chasi 1999, 97). The group ascribed to a religious and ethno-nationalist ideology (Chasdi 1999, 97).

Geography

The group had attacks in Israel and the Gaza strip. The group had attacks in Kfar Darom on the Gaza Strip, Tel Aviv, Israel, and Petah Tiqwa, Israel (GTD 2017). The group had an external military base in Hauran, Syria and Bekaa, Lebanon (Legain 2009).

Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Ahmad Muhanna (Legain 2009). Muhanna was an ex-military officer from the Popular Liberation Forces (Legain 2009). Members were Palestinian

Arab and Israeli Arab (Chasdi 1999, 97; BBC 2001). No information could be found about size or sources of funding.

External Ties

The group was an affiliate of Hezbollah in Lebanon and likely received sanctuary support from them (Chasdi 1999, 97). There are some disputed reports over whether the group was independent or an alias for Hezbollah, but it did have separate aims (Chasdi 1999, 97; BBC 2001). The group carried out an attack in Kfar Darom that two other groups, the Al Aqsa Martyr Brigades (Fatah) and Omar al-Mukhtar (PLO) claimed responsibility for (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

The group's deputy defected to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1992 (Legain 2009). The group's last violent incident was in 2001 (BBC 2001; GTD 2017). Israeli police arrested and indicted three Israeli Arab members from the group (BBC 2001). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2001.

XIII. AHMED ABU RISH BRIGADES

Torg ID: 940

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fatah Hawks, Abu Al-Reesh Brigades, Abu Al-Rish Brigades, Ahmed Abu Al-Rish Brigades, Ahmed Abu Rish Brigades, Al-Reish Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Fatah Hawks." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4664, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OSStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 1320. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1320>
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- Chris Hedges. "Fatah Hawks Impose Order as Israelis Stand by in Gaza." New York Times. 1993. <http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/24/world/fatah-hawks-impose-order-as-israelis-stand-by-in-gaza.html>

- Tom Hundley. "Fatah Hawks: Gunmen of Gaza." Chicago Tribune. 1993.
http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1993-12-09/news/9312090156_1_fatah-hawks-gaza-st-rip-palestinian-police
- Peter Ford. "Israeli Army Killing of Fatah Hawks Could Halt Renewal of Peace Talks." Christian Science Monitor. 1994. <https://www.csmonitor.com/1994/0330/30031.html>
- "Fatah Abu Al Rish Brigades Leader Killed in Gaza." Jerusalem Post. 2005.
<http://www.jpost.com/Israel/Fatah-Abu-al-Rish-Brigades-leader-killed-in-Gaza>
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http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3935535.stm
- Greg Myre. "Palestinian Militants Kidnap, then Free, Gaza Police Chief." New York Times. 2004.
<https://mobile.nytimes.com/2004/07/16/international/middleeast/palestinian-militants-kidnap-then-free-gaza-police.html>
- "Three Palestinian Groups Issue Statement on Gaza Settlement Operation." 2004. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Sep 24, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459219083?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Militants Blow Up Israeli Military Jeep in West Bank." 2006. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Feb 28, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459146365?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

Group End: This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

Geography

This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

Organizational Structure

This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

External Ties

This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

Group Outcome

This is an armed wing/militia of Fatah (Hundley 1993; BBC 2004; Jerusalem Post 2005)

XIV. TANZIM

Torg ID: 483

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Tanzim." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4280, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_ijUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20425. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20425>
- "Fatah Tanzim." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/fatah-tanzim.htm>
- "Israel arrests head of Fatah armed wing." Times of Israel. 2016a. http://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog_entry/israel-arrests-head-of-fatah-armed-wing/
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- David Schenker. "Inside the Fatah Tanzim: A Primer." Policy #284. Washington Institute. 2000. <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/inside-the-fatah-tanzim-a-primer>
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- Graham Usher. "Fatah's Tanzim." Middle East Research. Vol. 30. 2000. <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer217/fatahs-tanzim>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

Group End: This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

Geography

This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

Organizational Structure

This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

External Ties

This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

Group Outcome

This is the military wing of Fatah, which replaced the Fatah Hawks in 1995 (Global Security n.d.; Usher 2000; BBC 2009)

XV. PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY (PNA)

Torg ID: 604

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: 1996

Aliases: Palestinian National Authority (Pna), Palestinian National Authority

Part 1. Bibliography

- Aaron Pina. "Palestinian Elections." Congressional Research Services. 2006. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL33269.pdf>
- "Palestinian Territories Profile." BBC. 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14630174>
- Christopher Riches and Jan Palmowski. "Palestinian National Authority." Oxford Reference. 2016. <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780191802997.001.0001/acref-9780191802997-e-1786>
- Committee to Protect Journalists, Attacks on the Press in 2000 - Palestinian National Authority, February 2001, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/47c565f828.html>
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- Uppsala ID 210. Uppsala Conflict Database. <http://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/210>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: State of Palestine

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 2007 (last attack), 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PNA is the de facto government of Palestine and formed in 1995 as a result of the Oslo II accord (Pina 2006, 7; Riches and Palmowski 2016). It was primarily a political movement (Pina 2006, 7; Riches and Palmowski 2016). It was originally an ethno-nationalist secular political body (Pina 2006, 7). Its first violent incident was in 1996 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 89; Uppsala Conflict Database n.d.).

Geography

The group primarily operated in the Palestinian territories - the West Bank and Gaza Strip (BBC 2017). It was not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

The first leader was Yasir Arafat in 1996 (Riches and Palmowski 2016). The PNA was a political wing of the umbrella PLO organization (BBC 2017). Fatah fully controlled the PNA from 1995 to 2006 (Riches and Palmowski 2016; BBC 2017). Fatah was more secular and Hamas more militant (Riches and Palmowski 2016). The group had approximately 35,000 fighters between 1996-2001 and 29,000 fighters in 2002 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 89).

External Ties

The group was part of the larger PLO umbrella (BBC 2017). It did not receive any external support from other state or non-state actors (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 89).

Group Outcome

In 2007, Mahmoud Abbas “dismissed” the PNA government and partially splintered (BBC 2017). The group’s last violent incident was recorded in 2007 (Uppsala Conflict Database n.d.). It re-merged in 2017 under a new united government (BBC 2017). In 2012, the group renamed itself the State of Palestine and secured non-member observer status from the United Nations (Riches and Palmowski 2016; BBC 2017).

XVI. JEWISH FIGHTING ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 165

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Fighting Organization (Eyal), Eyal, Eyal (Fighting Jewish Organization), Fighting Jewish Organization, Irgun Yehudi Lohem, Jewish Fighting Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10025. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
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[XjXHzTiefZZ5Y0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj92f64grrYAhUM8CYKHcasB7sQ6AEISjA#v=onepage&q=Jewish%20Fighting%20Organization%20eyal%201995&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=H7fT0BQxwDsC&pg=PA7&lpg=PA7&dq=Jewish+Fighting+Organization+eyal+1995&source=bl&ots=lo5-wu1Yfw&sig=4MSjQOJI43kAUZefCmrUbu_9Bj8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj92f64grrYAhUM8CYKHcasB7sQ6AEISjA#v=onepage&q=Jewish%20Fighting%20Organization%20eyal%201995&f=false)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993

Group End: 1995 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Eyal formed in 1993 when it splintered from the Kahane Chai extremist group (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Sofer 2014, 84). It was an extremist right-wing Jewish organization and it is unknown when its first incident occurred. Its most famous incident was in 1995 when Yigal Amir assassinated Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin (Combs and Slann 2009; GTD 2017). It opposed Rabin and his government due to Rabin's willingness to negotiate with the Palestinians (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Geography

The assassination occurred in Tel Aviv, Israel (GTD 2017). The group had members in Kiryat Arba, Israel near the city of Hebron (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Sofer 2014).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Avishai Raviv (Sofer 2014, 84). He was originally a university student (Sofer 2014, 84), but operated as an undercover Israeli security agent (New York Times 1999; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group had approximately 10 to 20 members (Combs and Slann 2009).

External Ties

The group was allegedly a splinter of Kahane Chai (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Raviv was allegedly an agent for Shin Bet (New York Times 1999).

Group Outcome

Eyal executed other incidents in Hebron at an unknown date (Sofer 2014, 84). Rabin's assassination in 1995 was the most famous and last known incident ascribed to this group (GTD 2017). Israeli forces arrested Yigal Amir afterwards and he confessed (GTD 2017). Amir was sentenced to life in prison for the crime (New York Times 1999). Israel arrested and charged Raviv in 1999 with letting the group get out of hand (New York Times 1999).

XVII. ORGANIZATION OF SOLDIERS OF THE LEVANT

Torg ID: 918

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Organization Of Soldiers Of The Levant, Army Of The Levant
Jund Al-Sham, Soldiers Of Greater Syria

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/09/12/AR2006091200844.html>
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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20346. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20346>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Soldiers of Syria, Jund al-Sham for Tawhid and Jihad

Group Formation: 1989/1990

Group End: 2015 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jund al-Sham formed in 1989 or 1990 when it splintered from Asbat al-Ansar (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18; Mackenzie Institute 2015). It first came to attention in 2004 in Lebanon when it attacked a Hezbollah affiliate (Washington Post 2006). The group’s goal is to create an Islamic state in Lebanon (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). It also allegedly targets the Syrian government and military forces in Lebanon (Washington Post 2006). It ascribes to a Sunni Islamist ideology (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18).

Geography

The group’s headquarters are in the Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp in Sidon, Lebanon (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18; Washington Post 2006). The group also had attacks in Beirut, Sidon, and Ain al-Hilweh (Washington Post 2006; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group’s original leadership was Muhammad Ahmed Sharqiyya (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). He was a former member of Fatah (Saab and Ranstorp 2007; Berti 2008). The

group's leadership changed in 2004 and the new leader is Ghandy Sahmarani (Berti 2008). The group only had approximately 30 members in 2007-2008 (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). Members are Lebanese (Berti 2008).

External Ties

The group is a splinter group of Asbat al-Ansar (Berti 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group promotes the ideological beliefs of the Muslim Brotherhood and Hizb al-Tahrir (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). Asbat al-Ansar has the "task of keeping them under control" (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). The group allied with Fatah al-Islam in 2007 (Berti 2008).

The group allegedly has ties to AQL and Zarqawi (Washington Post 2006; Berti 2008).

Group Outcome

There are disputed reports about whether the group merged with Asbat al-Ansar in 2007 (Berti 2008). In spring 2008, Fatah and Jund al-Sham fought multiple times after Fatah arrested a Jund al-Sham member and gave him to Lebanese security forces (Berti 2008). Asbat al-Ansar came to Jund al-Sham's aid and helped them (Berti 2008). GTD reports the group's last attack occurred in 2015 (GTD 2017).

XVIII. COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS

Torg ID: 131

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Committee For The Security Of The Highways, Committee For The Defense Of The Roads, Committee For The Security Of The Roads

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Committee for the Security of the Highways." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3500, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_ijUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- Nadav Shagrai. "They Aimed to Kill." Haaretz. 2003. <https://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/features/they-aimed-to-kill-1.100846>
- Search Proquest
 - "COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS"
 - COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS Israel
- Search gScholar
 - COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS israel

- "COMMITTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE ROADS"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Group Formation: This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Group End: This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Geography

This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

External Ties

This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Shalvet Gilad Brigade (Shagrai 2003)

Israel Cases Part 4: 2000-2004 Last Updated: 23 December 2017

Note: consider saying Fatah-affiliated groups are factions of Fatah - see ISR part 5

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T383	POPULAR RESISTANCE COMMITTEES (PRC)	9-Jun-06	2000	2012
T2324	INTIFADA MARTYRS		2000	2000

T2446	THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION TO LIBERATE PALESTINE		2000	2000
T2445	HUSAYN UBAYYAT MARTYRS' BRIGADES		2000	2000
T447	SALAH AL-DIN BRIGADES		2000	0
T12	AL-AQSA MARTYRS' BRIGADE	5-Mar-02	2000	2011
T2453	UMAR AL-MUKHTAR MARTYR FORCES		2000	2000
T1145	HEZBOLLAH - PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES		2000	2001
T2312	GILAD SHALHEVET BRIGADES		2001	2001
T2406	PEOPLE'S ARMY PIONEERS		2001	2001
T2229	POPULAR ARMY VANGUARDS- BATTALIONS OF RETURN		2001	2001
T2269	AVENGERS OF THE INFANTS		2002	2003
T2416	RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION		2002	2002
T2343	JERUSALEM GROUPS HEBREW (QVUTZOT YERUSHALAYIM)		2002	2002
T2242	AL-NADIR		2002	2002
T409	REVENGE OF HEBREW BABIES		2002	0
T243	JENIN MARTYRS' BRIGADE		2002	2004
T845	AHRAR AL-JALIL (FREE PEOPLE OF THE GALILEE)		2003	2010
T1437	OMAR BIN KHATTAB GROUP		2004	2005
T798	REVAVA		2004	0

I. POPULAR RESISTANCE COMMITTEES (PRC)

Torg ID: 383

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 2006

Aliases: Popular Resistance Committees, Popular Resistance Committees (Prc)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Popular Resistance Committee.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4211, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
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[http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/The%20Popular%20Resistance%20Committees%20\(PRC\)%20Terrorist%20Organization%20in%202006%2015-Mar-2007.aspx](http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/The%20Popular%20Resistance%20Committees%20(PRC)%20Terrorist%20Organization%20in%202006%2015-Mar-2007.aspx)
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<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/who-is-the-palestinian-group-blamed-for-the-attacks-1.379509>
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<https://www.thedailybeast.com/with-irans-rocket-men-who-start-gazas-wars>
- GTD Perpetrator 20367. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20367>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Salah Al-Din Battalions, Al-Naser Salah Ad-Din Brigades, Al-Nasir Salah Al-Din Brigades, Al-Nasir Salah-Al-Din Brigades, Salah Al-Din Brigades

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2014 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PRC formed in 2000 as a splinter of Fatah (BBC 2005; Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007; MIPT 2008; Ynet News 2012). Its aim was to protect Palestinians in refugee camps, support Palestinian independence, and destroy Israel (BBC 2005; Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007; Reut Institute 2006). The group ascribed to an ethno-nationalist, Islamist ideology (Reut Institute 2006; MIPT 2008). The group's first violent incident was in 2000 (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group primarily operated in the Gaza Strip (Ynet News 2012). It conducted attacks both in Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip (GTD 2017). It did not conduct any transnational attacks nor had an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Jamal Abu Samhadana (MIPT 2008). Members were ex-militants from Fatah and Hamas (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007; MIPT 2008; Haaretz 2011). The group also heavily recruited from Palestinian refugee camps (MIPT 2008). They were ethnically Palestinian Arab (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007). The group had an armed wing known as the Salah al-Din Brigades; the PRC was the political wing (MIPT 2008). Hamas partially funded the group (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007). Hezbollah may also partially fund the group (Ynet News 2012). The group's leader in 2012 was Zuhair al-Qaissi (PRI 2012).

External Ties

The group opposed Fatah (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007). The group worked with Hamas. It received financial and logistical support from Hamas (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007). It may also receive some financial support from Hezbollah (Reut Institute 2006; Ynet News 2012; Haaretz 2011; Newton 2015). It allegedly has ties to Iran (Newton 2015).

Group Outcome

Israeli forces killed Samhadana in 2006 (MIPT 2008; Haaretz 2011). It later conducted joint attacks with Hamas (Haaretz 2011). The group's last violent incident was in 2014 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why they stopped using violence after this incident.

- II. INTIFADA MARTYRS
Torg ID: 2324
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20205. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20205>
- "Son of Rabbi Kehane shot dead." News 24. 2000.
<https://www.news24.com/xArchive/Archive/Son-of-Rabbi-Kehane-shot-dead-20001231>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2000 when it assassinated Rabbi Binyamin Ze'ev Kehane, the son of Kahane Chai founder Rabbi Kahane (News24 2000; GTD 2017). The group claimed responsibility; it is unknown what its political aims or ideology was. It did not appear to oppose the government.

Geography

The incident took place in Ofra in the West Bank (News24 2000; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It last came to attention in 2000 when it assassinated Rabbi Binyamin Ze'ev Kehane (News24 2000; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

III. THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION TO LIBERATE PALESTINE

Torg ID: 2446

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20438. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20438>
- "Israel on alert after bombing." BBC. 2000.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/1036670.stm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for a car bomb in Hadera, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017). Its name suggest it supported the Palestinian movement and was Islamist, but no additional information could be found to corroborate this (BBC 2000; GTD 2017).

Geography

It first came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for a car bomb in Hadera, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for a car bomb in Hadera, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017). Hamas also claimed responsibility for the attack so it is possible this group never carried out the attack (BBC 2000).

IV. HUSAYN UBAYYAT MARTYRS' BRIGADES

Torg ID: 2445

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: The Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs Brigades, Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs Brigades, Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs' Brigades, Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs Brigades, The Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs Brigades, The Husayn Ubayyat Martyrs' Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20436. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20436>
- "Israel Radio Reports Gilo Shooting; New Group Claims Responsibility for Attack." 2000.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Nov 12, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451219854?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for shooting at Israeli cars in Jerusalem, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017). It named itself after a Tanzim fighter Israeli security forces killed (BBC 2000). No information about its aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

Geography

It first came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for shooting at Israeli cars in Jerusalem, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information about its aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

External Ties

No information about its aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention in 2000 when it claimed responsibility for shooting at Israeli cars in Jerusalem, Israel (BBC 2000; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

V. SALAH AL-DIN BRIGADES

Torg ID: 447

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Salah Al-Din Battalions, Al-Naser Salah Ad-Din Brigades, Al-Nasir Salah Al-Din Brigades, Al-Nasir Salah-Al-Din Brigades, Salah Al-Din Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Salah al-Din Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3678, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OSStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- Creede Newton. "With Iran's Rocket Men who Start Gaza's War." Daily Beast. 2015. <https://www.thedailybeast.com/with-irans-rocket-men-who-start-gazas-wars>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Group End: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Geography

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Newton 2015).

VI. AL-AQSA MARTYRS' BRIGADE

Torg ID: 12

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: 2002

Aliases: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, Al-Aqsa, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalions, Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades (Amb), Kataeb Al-Shaheed Al-Aqsa

Part 1. Bibliography

- “al-Aqsa Martyr Brigade.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3855, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OSstOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20016. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20016>
- Holly Fletcher. “Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade.” Council on Foreign Relations. 2005. <https://www.cfr.org/backgroundunder/al-aqsa-martyrs-brigade>
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- “Al Aqsa Martyrs.” Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/alaqsamartyrs.htm>
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Palestine: The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in the West Bank; its activities, its sources of funding, and its responses to persons who refuse to comply with its demands for payments; whether it accuses Palestinians of being collaborators with Israel if they refuse to pay bribes; if so, the frequency of the allegations; the method by which it informs people that someone is a collaborator; its actions against alleged collaborators (January 2008 - April 2010), 27 April 2010, PSE103459.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e4381b82.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Palestine: Treatment of family members of known collaborators with Israel by Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Palestinian Authority and Hamas; treatment by society (2005-January 2015), 16 November 2015, PSE105065.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56499e0e4.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade splintered from Fatah in 2000 (MIPT 2008). The group is an ethno-nationalist militant organization, which wants to overthrow Israel and create a new Palestinian state (MIPT 2008). Its first violent incident was in 2000 (GTD 2017). The group formed in reaction to Israeli leader Ariel Sharon's decision to walk across a holy site (the Al Aqsa mosque/Temple Mount) (Fletcher 2005). It was one of the first new groups to emerge during the second intifada.

Geography

The group operates in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Israel (GTD 2017). It is not transnational and does not have an external base of operations (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group operates as a series of cells and is fairly decentralized (Fletcher 2005; US State Department 2006). Its first leader was Raed Karmi until his death in 2002 (BBC 2003). Later, the group had no clear leader (Global Security n.d.). Members were ex-militants from Fatah and likely Palestinian Arab (Fletcher 2005). The group allegedly receives some financial support from Iran (Global Security n.d.; US State Department 2006). No size estimates could be found.

External Ties

The group allegedly receives some financial support from Iran and unspecified support from Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.; US State Department 2006). The group was affiliated with Fatah until 2002; it began to work with Hamas in 2002 (BBC 2003; Fletcher 2005).

Group Outcome

Israeli security forces killed Raed Karmi in 2002 (BBC 2003). The group agreed to a ceasefire agreement in 2004, but resumed fighting in 2006 after Hamas took over the PNA (Fletcher 2005). The group remains active; its last known violent incident was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

VII. UMAR AL-MUKHTAR MARTYR FORCES

Torg ID: 2453

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20451. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20451>
- "Umar Al-Mukhtar Forces Reportedly Attack Israeli Bus, Army Patrol in Gaza." 2000a.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Oct 19, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451235957?accountid=14026>.
- "Group Claims Responsibility for Attack on Israeli Convoy in Gaza." 2000b.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Oct 25, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451235531?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2000 for a series of bombings in and around the Gaza Strip (BBC 2000a; BBC 2000b; GTD 2017). It is unknown what its political aims or ideology was, but probably part of the Second Intifada. It was allegedly a splinter of a PLO faction (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group launched a series of bombings in and around the Gaza Strip (BBC 2000a; BBC 2000b; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

The group was allegedly a splinter from a PLO faction (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2000 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

VIII. HEZBOLLAH - PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Torg ID: 1145

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestinian Hezbollah, Hezbollah - Palestinian Territories, Hezbollah - Palestinian Territories, Hizballah - Palestinian Territories, Hizbollah - Palestinian Territories, Palestinian Hezbollah, Palestinian Hizballah, Palestinian Hizbollah

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20521. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20521>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Group Formation: Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Group End: Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Geography

Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Organizational Structure

Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

External Ties

Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

Group Outcome

Alias for Hizballah Palestine (T1736)

IX. GILAD SHALHEVET BRIGADES

Torg ID: 2312

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20178. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20178>
- Efrat Weiss. "Extremist group: We kidnapped 2 Palestinians." Ynet News. 2006.
<https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3275195,00.html>
- Suzanne Goldenberg. "Jewish vigilantes unrepentant as baby is buried in Hebron." Guardian. 2001.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/jul/22/israel>
- Nadav Shagrai. "They Aimed to Kill." Haaretz. 2003.
<https://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/features/they-aimed-to-kill-1.100846>
- "Extremists admit kidnapping, make demands." UPI. 2006.
<https://www.upi.com/Extremists-admit-kidnapping-make-demands/88081152813527/>
- "2 Palestinians Kidnapped by Right-Wingers." Jerusalem Post. 2006.
<http://www.jpost.com/Israel/Report-2-Palestinians-kidnapped-by-right-wingers>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Committee for Road Safety, Committee For The Security Of The Highways, Committee For The Defense Of The Roads, Committee For The Security Of The Roads, Committee for Road Security, Tears of Widows and Orphans

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed, but it first came to attention for a series of violent attacks in 2000 under the alias Committee for Road Safety (Guardian 2001). The group was a splinter group of Kahane Chai (Guardian 2001). It formed in reaction to the death of a 10 month old baby, Shalhavet Pass, who was shot by a Palestinian militant (Guardian 2001). It was a right-wing Jewish extremist group opposed to the Palestinian movement and a two-state solution (Guardian 2001; UPI 2006).

Geography

The group originated in a Jewish settlement in Hebron (Guardian 2001).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader may have been Shahar Zeliger (Haaretz 2003).

External Ties

The group was a splinter group of Kahane Chai (Guardian 2001).

Group Outcome

The group conducted several attacks from 2001-2006 (Haaretz 2003; UPI 2006). In 2003, Israeli police arrested and tried Shahar Zeliger for membership in the terror group (Haaretz 2003). The group's last known incident was in 2006 when it kidnapped two Palestinians (Jerusalem Post 2006; Weiss 2006). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

X. PEOPLE'S ARMY PIONEERS

Torg ID: 2406

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20355. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20355>
- Search Proquest
 - "People's Army's Pioneers"

- "Israeli police disarm car bomb in Jerusalem"
 - "Palestinian group claims Jerusalem bomb attack, none injured in blast"
- Search gScholar
 - "People's army's pioneers"
 - People's army's pioneers israel

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2001 when it detonated a bomb at police headquarters in Jerusalem, Israel (GTD 2017). Another group - the Popular Army Front - also claimed responsibility for the attack (GTD 2017). No other information could be found about the group's aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

It first came to attention in 2001 when it detonated a bomb at police headquarters in Jerusalem, Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No other information could be found about the group's aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

External Ties

No other information could be found about the group's aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention in 2001 when it detonated a bomb at police headquarters in Jerusalem, Israel (GTD 2017). Another group - the Popular Army Front - also claimed responsibility for the attack so it might not have even existed (GTD 2017).

XI. POPULAR ARMY VANGUARDS- BATTALIONS OF RETURN

Torg ID: 2229

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Army Vanguard- Battalions Of Return, Popular Army Front - Return Battalions, Popular Army Front- Return Battalions, Popular Army Front-Return Battalions, Popular Army Vanguard - Battalions Of Return, Popular Army Vanguard-Battalions Of Return, The Battalions Of Return

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20364. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20364>
- "Mideast: Fatah-Affiliated Battalions of Return Claims Tel Aviv Attack." 2001.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Aug 06, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451411905?accountid=14026>.
- "Fatah-Linked Group Claims Shooting of Israeli in West Bank." 2002.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Feb 27, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/452501290?accountid=14026>.
- "Settlement Shooting Avenged Israeli Attacks on Camps - Statement." 2002a.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Mar 03, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/452611984?accountid=14026>.
- "Settlement Attack was Response to Israeli Attacks on Camps - Palestinian Groups." 2002b.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Mar 04, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451132385?accountid=14026>.
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2002

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2001 for a series of attacks against Israeli soldiers and Israeli civilians living in Jewish settlements (BBC 2001; BBC 2002a; GTD 2017). It likely supported the Palestinian movement given its affiliation and joint statement with the Al Aqsa Martyrs and Fatah movement (BBC 2001; BBC 2002a; BBC 2002b).

Geography

The attacks occurred in Tel Aviv, Israel and the Ofra settlement near Ramallah (BBC 2001; BBC 2002b).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. Members were like Palestinian Arab given its affiliations (BBC 2001; BBC 2002a; BBC 2002b).

External Ties

The group was affiliated with Fatah (BBC 2001; BBC 2002b). It issued joint responsibility for an attack with the Al Aqsa Martyrs (BBC 2002a).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in March 2002 when it attacked an Israeli settlement near Ramallah (BBC 2002a; BBC 2002b). It is unknown what happened to the group after these incidents.

XII. AVENGERS OF THE INFANTS
Torg ID: 2269
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: Avengers Of The Infants, The Avengers Of The Infants

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20091. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20091>
- Matthew Gutman. "Acts of Jewish Terrorism Since 1949." Jerusalem Post. 2005.
<http://www.jpost.com/Magazine/Features/Acts-of-Jewish-terrorism-since-1949>
- "Carnage as Israel Violence Escalates." The Guardian. 2002.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/mar/05/israel2>
- "SIX DAYS OF BLOODSHED." 2002. The Independent, Mar 06, 13.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/312013696?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2003

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed, but it first came to attention in 2002 when it detonated a bomb at a school in the Palestinian part of Jerusalem (Independent 2002; Jerusalem Post 2005; GTD 2017). Their aims are unclear, but it is believed to be retribution for a suicide bombing a few days earlier that killed five Israeli children (Guardian 2002). It was a Jewish ethno-nationalist religious group (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group's principal attacks occurred in Jerusalem and Jaba (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

No information about the group's organizational structure was found.

External Ties

No information about the group's external ties were found.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 2004 when it bombed a school in Jaba'a in the West Bank (GTD 2017).

XIII. RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 2416

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20374. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20374>
- "Two Israeli Soldiers Wounded in Blast Near Lebanese Border." 2002. Al Bawaba, Dec 08, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/194783704?accountid=14026>.
- Search Proquest
 - "Group of the Martyr Ramzi Nahra"
 - "RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Group of the Martyr Ramzi Nahra

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2002 when it claimed responsibility for a road mine that injured two IDF members outside the Zarit settlement (Al Bawaba 2002; GTD 2017). No information about the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

Geography

It first came to attention in 2002 when it claimed responsibility for a road mine that injured two IDF members outside the Zarit settlement in Israel (Al Bawaba 2002; GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

No information about the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

External Ties

No information about the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

Group Outcome

This group last came to attention in 2002 when it claimed responsibility for a road mine that injured two IDF members outside the Zarit settlement (Al Bawaba 2002; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

XIV. JERUSALEM GROUPS HEBREW (QVUTZOT YERUSHALAYIM)

Torg ID: 2343

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20243. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20243>
- "Israeli Radio Reports Claim for Kefar Saba Blast." 2002.BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Nov 05, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451104540?accountid=14026>.
- Search gScholar
 - JERUSALEM GROUPS HEBREW (QVUTZOT YERUSHALAYIM)
 - "Jerusalem Groups Hebrew"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2002 when it claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing (BBC 2002; GTD 2017). It is unknown what the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external tie was.

Geography

The group's one incident occurred in Kefar Sava, Israel (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

The group is allegedly composed of Fatah and PIJ ex-militants (BBC 2002). It is unknown what the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external tie was.

External Ties

It is unknown what the group's aim, ideology, organizational structure, or external tie was.

Group Outcome

The group's last incident is the one suicide bombing it claims responsibility for in 2002 (BBC 2002; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this one incident.

XV. AL-NADIR
Torg ID: 2242
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Search ProQuest
 - “Al-nadir” israel 2002
 - AL NADIR 2002 israel
- Search gScholar
 - “Al-nadir” israel 2002
 - AL NADIR 2002 israel

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No information could be found about this group.

Group Formation: No information could be found about this group.

Group End: No information could be found about this group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found about this group.

Geography

No information could be found about this group.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about this group.

External Ties

No information could be found about this group.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about this group.

XVI. REVENGE OF HEBREW BABIES

Torg ID: 409

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revenge Of Hebrew Babies, Nikmat Haoleilim, Nikmat Ha'oleilim, Revenge Of The Hebrew Babies

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revenge of the Hebrew Babies." Shared List. n.d.
http://www.sharedlist.org/news_and_society/Revenge%20of%20the%20Hebrew%20Babies-201/?i=5664
- Search ProQuest
 - "Revenge Of Hebrew Babies"
 - "Nikmat Haoleilim"
 - Nikmat Haoleilim israel
 - Revenge of hebrew babies israel

Only available source is from an unusual directory - looks like it could come from GTD, but is no longer listed in their database.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Avengers of the Infants

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information about the group. The incident, tactic, target, and name are very similar to the Infant Avenger group so it is plausible this is an alias. It first came to attention for exploding a bomb at a school in the Palestinian region of Jerusalem in 2002 (SharedList n.d.).

Geography

The attack occurred in Jerusalem (SharedList n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No information about the group's organizational structure was found.

External Ties

No information about the group's external ties were found.

Group Outcome

The group last came to attention for exploding a bomb at a school in the Palestinian region of Jerusalem in 2002 (SharedList n.d.). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

Note: This appears to be an alias for Avengers of the Infants (T2269).

XVII. JENIN MARTYRS BRIGADE

Torg ID: 243

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jenin Martyrs Brigades, Jenin Martyrs Brigade, Jenin Martyrs' Brigade, Jenin Martyrs Brigade

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jenin Martyrs Brigade." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3499, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_ijUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20242. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20242>
- "Palestinian shot dead by Israelis." BBC. 2005. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4725641.stm
- "Armed Palestinian Groups Free Kidnapped Official Unharm ed." Haaretz. 2005. <https://www.haaretz.com/news/armed-palestinian-group-frees-kidnapped-official-unharm ed-1.165452>
- Inigo Gilmore, in Jerusalem. 2004. "Militants Abduct Arafat Police Chief." The Daily Telegraph, Jul 17, 16. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/316987226?accountid=14026>.
- "WORLD IN A SNAP (Caption Text Only)." 2007. St. Petersburg Times, Apr 06, 3A. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/264200215?accountid=14026>.
- VINCENT BOLAND. 2004. "Spate of Gaza Kidnappings Puts Strain on Arafat." FT <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/228843821?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: \2003

Group End: 2007

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Jenin Martyr Brigade formed, but it first came to attention in 2003 for a bombing in Haifa, Israel (MIPT 2008). In 2004-2005, the group conducted a series of attacks in and around the Gaza Strip, including a high-profile kidnapping of Jihad Abed (Boland 2004; Haaretz 2005; BBC 2005; GTD 2017). Its aim was to establish a Palestinian state and preserve the territorial integrity of the Gaza Strip and West Bank (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group originated around the Jenin refugee camp in the West Bank (MIPT 2008). It had attacks throughout the Gaza Strip (Boland 2004; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

It allegedly had less than a hundred members (MIPT 2008). Its leader was Mahmoud Nashbat, an ex-military officer from the Palestinian security force (MIPT 2008). Members were also ex-members from Fatah, Hamas, al-Aqsa, and PIJ (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of a political wing.

External Ties

The group had close ties to Fatah (St Petersburg Times 2007).

Group Outcome

The group's most famous violent incident was in 2005 when it kidnapped - then released - an Israeli intelligence officer known as Jihad Abed (BBC 2004). The group was last mentioned in 2007 as active and training in irregular warfare (St Petersburg Times 2007).

XVIII. AHRAR AL-JALIL (FREE PEOPLE OF THE GALILEE)

Torg ID: 845
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ahrar Al-Jalil (Free People Of The Galilee), Ahrar Al-Jalil, Free People Of Galilee, Galilee Liberators

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Free People of Galilee." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4468, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20511. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20511>
- "Ahrar al Jalil." Ma'an News. 2008. <http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=201698>
- "Ahrar Al-Jalil claims responsibility for Jerusalem shooting attack. Ma'an News. 2008. <http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=201545>
- Amnesty International, Amnesty International Report 2009 - Palestinian Authority, 28 May 2009, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4a1fadcc41.html>
- " Hamas in Gaza Knew Nothing about Jerusalem Attack - Palestinian Agency." 2008.BBC Monitoring Newfile, Mar 07. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/452372746?accountid=14026>.
- "Ahrar Al-Jalil Brigades Claims Responsibility for Israel Mall Bomb." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Mar 22. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458810264?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Galilee Freedom Battalion

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: 2013 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2003 when it murdered an Israeli soldier (MIPT 2008; BBC 2008). The group opposed Israel and said its aim was to protest the Israeli occupation and settlement of the Gaza Strip and West Bank (BBC 2009).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in northern Israel and Tiberias, Israel (MIPT 2008). The group also carried out an attack in western Jerusalem (Ma'an 2008).

Organizational Structure

Members are Israeli Arab (MIPT 2008). It had seven members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group supports Hezbollah (BBC 2008). The group may have received military support from Hamas when planning their later attacks (BBC 2008).

Group Outcome

In 2004, Israeli police arrested three members, but could not prove any link between them and the militant group (MIPT 2008). The men were subsequently released. The group did not carry out any attacks between 2005 and 2008 (MIPT 2008). The group resumed activities in 2008 (BBC 2009; BBC 2009; GTD 2017). The group's last known attack was in 2013 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

XIX. OMAR BIN KHATTAB GROUP

Torg ID: 1437

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Omar Bin Khattab Group, Omar Bin Al-Khattab Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Omar bin Khattab Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4636, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

- GTD Perpetrator 20344. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20344>
- "Religious Scholars Appeal for Release of Pakistani Hostage in Iraq." 2005.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Apr 19, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459919403?accountid=14026>.
- "Kidnap Victim's Family Pleads for His Return." 2005.The Ottawa Citizen, Apr 11, A7.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/240865290?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

Group End: This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

Geography

This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

Organizational Structure

This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

External Ties

This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

Group Outcome

This is allegedly an alias for Fatah (MIPT 2008)

XX. REVAVA
Torg ID: 798

Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Seattle Times, news services. 2005. "Around the Globe." Seattle Times, Apr 18, A5.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/383074563?accountid=14026>.
- LARRY COHLER-ESSES DAILY NEWS,STAFF WRITER. 2004. "RADICAL JEWISH GROUPS RAISE FUNDS." New York Daily News, Aug 25, 31.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/305903964?accountid=14026>.
- Search gScholar
 - REVAVA israel palestine 2004

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2005 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no evidence this group was ever violent. It first came to attention in 2004 as a right-wing Jewish extremist group fundraising in New York (Coehler-Esses 2004). The group may have been an alias for Kahane Chai or Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea (Cohler-Esses 2004). Its aim was to rebuild the Temple Mount over the al-Aqsa mosque (Cohler-Esses 2004). There is no evidence it conducts a violent attack, but did threaten to use violence in 2005 in retaliation for the planned Israeli withdrawal of the Gaza Strip (Seattle Times 2005).

Geography

The group never conducts a violent attack.

Organizational Structure

David Havivri was the leader of Revava and claimed to be raising funds on their behalf (Cohler-Esses 2004). Havivri had former ties to Kahane Chai (Cohler-Esses 2004).

External Ties

The group may have been an alias for Kahane Chai or Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea (Cohler-Esses 2004).

Group Outcome

The group never conducts a violent attack. It last came to attention in 2005 for threatening to use violence, but this never materialized.

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torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1429	MUJAHADI BAYT AL-MAQDIS BRIGADES		2005	0
T855	KNIGHTS OF THE STORM		2005	0
T1461	MARTYR SAMI AL-GHUL BRIGADES		2006	2006
T1359	AL-MAJD BRIGADES		2006	0
T2006	ARMY OF ISLAM		2006	2011
T1355	CLEAR VICTORY TROOPS		2006	0
T2334	ISLAMIC SWORDS OF JUSTICE IN THE LAND OF RIBAT		2006	2006
T1397	HOLY JIHAD BRIGADES		2006	0
T2116	MARTYR YUSUF AL-QUQA BRIGADE		2006	0
T2221	JALJALAT		2007	0
T1512	ISRAELI ARAB ISLAMIC MOVEMENT		2007	0
T2001	NATIONAL RESISTANCE BRIGADES		2007	0
T719	CONQUEROR ARMY		2008	2008

T589	AL-MUJAHEDIN BRIGADES (PALESTINE)		2008	2008
T692	ARMY OF STATE LIBERATORS		2008	2008
T2414	JAISH AL-UMMA (ARMY OF THE NATION)		2008	2008
T2530	THE NATION'S ARMY		2008	2008
T602	ANSAR AL SUNNAH (PALESTINE)		2009	2010
T1997	TAWHID AND JIHAD (PALESTINE)		2011	2011
T2657	MUJAHIDEEN SHURA COUNCIL IN THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM		2012	2012
T2623	SUPPORTERS OF JERUSALEM		2012	2012

I. MUJAHADI BAYT AL-MAQDIS BRIGADES

Torg ID: 1429

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Mujahdi Bait al-Maqdis Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4665, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- "Unknown Palestinian Group Behind Britons' Kidnap - Agency." 2005.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Dec 31, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459167967?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fighters of Jerusalem Brigades, Mujahedeen Brigades Jerusalem Branch

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2005 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in December 2005 for kidnapping three British citizens near Rafah, Gaza (BBC 2005). It is unclear what its aims are, but may have been to protest the buffer zone between Israel and Gaza or to protest the treatment of Palestinian prisoners (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The kidnapping occurred near Rafah on the Gaza Strip (BBC 2005).

Organizational Structure

Members may have come from Fatah, Al-Aqsa, or the PRC, but this was never confirmed (MIPT 2008). No information about group size, leadership, or organizational structure was found.

External Ties

Hamas, Fatah, and the Al-Aqsa Martyr Brigades all condemned the kidnapping (BBC 2005; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group released the hostages two days after they were kidnapped (BBC 2005). The attack in 2005 was the group's only attack. Police arrested one member of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade who they thought may have been involved in the attack, but later released him (MIPT 2008).

II. KNIGHTS OF THE STORM

Torg ID: 855

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Knights of the Storm." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4633, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

- "WORLD IN BRIEF." 2005. The Washington Post, Oct 19, A17.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/409877510?accountid=14026>.
- "Second Fatah-Affiliated Group Claims Firing Rockets 28 Nov." 2006. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Nov 28, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/452686304?accountid=14026>.
- "Collaborators Released by Captors." Jerusalem Post. 2005.
<http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Collaborators-released-by-captors>
- "A politicized Hamas and its jihadist rivals in Gaza." Stratfor. 2011.
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/politicized-hamas-and-its-jihadist-rivals-gaza>

This should be an alias for Fatah -

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Knights of the Tempest, Knights of the Storm of the Fatah, Fursan al- asifah, Fatah?

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group forms, but it first came to attention in 2005 when it kidnapped two Palestinian men (MIPT 2008). The group claimed the men had provided intelligence to Israeli security forces (Jerusalem Post 2005). The group formed after Palestinian police refused to arrest the two men (Jerusalem Post 2005). The group later claimed their political aim was to protest the Israeli 'occupation' (BBC 2006).

Geography

The kidnapping occurred in Khan Younis, Gaza (Jerusalem Post 2005). The rocket attack occurred in Sderot, Gaza (BBC 2006).

Organizational Structure

The group was a Fatah faction (Washington Post 2005; BBC 2006). The group was sometimes described as a military wing of Fatah so may not be an independent group (BBC 2006).

External Ties

The group was a Fatah faction (BBC 2006). The group was sometimes described as a military wing of Fatah so may not be an independent group (BBC 2006).

Group Outcome

The group released the two men after a couple days, but shot them in the leg beforehand (Jerusalem Post 2005). The group's last incident was in 2006 when they fired rockets (BBC 2006).

III. MARTYR SAMI AL-GHUL BRIGADES

Torg ID: 1461

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Martyr Sami al-Ghul Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4697, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_ijUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20291. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20291>
- "Palestinian Militants Fire Three "Improved" Rockets at Israeli Town." 2006a.BBC Monitoring Middle East, May 6, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458666622?accountid=14026>.
- " Hamas, Fatah, Jihad Militants Shell Israeli Targets After Gaza "Onslaught"." 2006b.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jun 10, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459107677?accountid=14026>.
-
- "Twelve Palestinian Fatah Groups in Gaza Seek Arms to Fight Israel." 2011.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 5. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/860065011?accountid=14026>.

- "Further Palestinian Militant Groups Warn US After Threat to Jihad Leader." 2007. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Feb 14, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459139682?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Fatah Military Wings Invite Mahmud Abbas for Anniversary Celebration." 2013. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jan 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1265902666?accountid=14026>.
- "A politicized Hamas and its jihadist rivals in Gaza." Stratfor. 2011.
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/politicized-hamas-and-its-jihadist-rivals-gaza>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Group Formation: This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Group End: This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Geography

This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Organizational Structure

This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

External Ties

This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

Group Outcome

This is a faction of Fatah (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2011)

IV. AL-MAJD BRIGADES

Torg ID: 1359

Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "al-Majd Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4710, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- "Israeli Officer Says Failed Tulkarm Rocket Launch Aimed to Solicit Funds." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 10, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459096346?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in July 2006 for a rocket attack near Shuwaikh in Gaza (BBC 2006; MIPT 2008). The attack failed and did not cause any damage (BBC 2006; MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for the attack and claimed it was to protest Israel and promote the Palestinian cause (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The attack occurred near Shuwaikh near the larger town of Tulkarm in Gaza (BBC 2006; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

IDF forces dismissed the rocket launch attempt as amateur and confiscated the weapons after the incident (BBC 2006). The group's last incident was in 2006 (BBC 2006; MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

V. ARMY OF ISLAM

Torg ID: 2006

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Army Of Islam, Jaysh Al-Islam, Tawhid And Jihad Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Profile of the Army of Islam," Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorist Information Center, 2012, <http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/en/article/20385>
- "Army of Islam (AOI)," Global Security, n.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jaish-al-islam.htm>
- "Designation of Army of Islam," US State Department, 2011, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/05/163838.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 20081, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20081>
- "Jaysh al-Islam." Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy. N.d. <https://timep.org/esw/terror-groups/jaysh-al-islam/>
- Morgan Winsor. "Gaza's Jaish Al-Islam ISIS Allegiance? Jihadi Group Statement Proclaims Devotion To The Islamic State." IB Times. 2015. <http://www.ibtimes.com/gazas-jaish-al-islam-isis-allegiance-jihadi-group-statement-proclaims-devotion-2092764>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jaish al-Islam, AOI

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Army of Islam formed in 2005 or 2006 as a splinter from the Popular Resistance Committee (U.S. State Department 2011; Meir Amit Center 2012). The group ascribes to a Salafi Jihadist ideology and primarily operates in the Gaza Strip although it also has a base of operations in the Sinai Peninsula (Meir Amit Center 2012). The group seeks to establish an independent Palestinian state and overthrow the Israeli government (Global Security n.d.). The group's first violent incident was as late as 2006 (US State Department 2011).

Geography

The group ascribes to a Salafi Jihadist ideology and primarily operates in the Gaza Strip although it also has a base of operations in the Sinai Peninsula (Meir Amit Center 2012). The group came to attention with attacks in Alexandria, Cairo, and Heliopolis, Egypt as well as Kerem Shalom and the Gaza Strip (Meir Amit Center 2012). It had a cell operating out of the Balad area in Egypt as well as Gaza (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group is led by Mumtaz Dughmush and recruits from the local Dughmush clan (Meir Amit Center 2012; TIMEP n.d). It focuses on Israel, Egypt, U.S., British, and New Zealand targets (U.S. State Department 2011). The group has ties to Al-Qaeda which make it more dangerous and lethal than other groups (Meir Amit Center 2012). In 2012, it was believed to have approximately a few hundred members (Global Security). Army of Islam funds itself through criminal activities in and around Gaza (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

Army of Islam has close ties to Hamas (Meir Amit Center 2012). It allegedly receives training and equipment from Hamas (Global Security n.d.). The group has ties to Al-Qaeda which make it more dangerous and lethal than other groups (Meir Amit Center 2012).

Group Outcome

The US designated the group an FTO in 2011 (US State Department 2011; TIMEP n.d.). In 2015, the group pledged allegiance to ISIS (IB Times 2015).

Note: There is a similar group operating out of Syria as part of the Syrian Civil War to oust Assad. IB Times article conflates the two at the bottom of the article.

VI. CLEAR VICTORY TROOPS

Torg ID: 1355

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fath Al-Mubin Troops, Al-Fath Al-Mubin Brigades, Clear Victory Troops

Part 1. Bibliography

- "al-Fath al-Mubin Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4694, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- "Palestinian Militants Target Israeli Tanks, Israeli Forces Raid W Bank Town." 2006a. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 26, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458656510?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Fatah Militias' Unity Efforts in Gaza Said Facing Obstacles." 2012. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jun 14. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1020184834?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Websites Say Israeli Air Raid Kills Two, Report on Security Incidents." 2006b. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 05, 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459019081?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Abu-Bakr al-Siddiq Brigades

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 - 2012 (merger with Fatah)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for a rocket attack in Gaza that destroyed an Israeli tank (BBC 2006a; MIPT 2008). It splintered from Fatah (BBC 2006a). Its aim is to oppose Israel and promote the creation of an independent Palestine (BBC 2006b).

Geography

The rocket attack occurred in Ar-Rayyis farm at Keffar Azza on the Gaza Strip (BBC 2006a).

Organizational Structure

The group had an armed wing known as the Abu-Bakr al-Siddiq Brigades (BBC 2006b). Members were like Palestinian Arabs and ex-members from the Fatah political movement (BBC 2006a). It is unknown how many members it had or its leadership.

External Ties

The group dropped leaflets that looked similar to those as the Al Aqsa Martyr Brigade so they may have been affiliated (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Sometime between 2006 and 2012, the group rejoined Fatah and became an armed wing of the group (BBC 2012). The group's only known violent incident was in 2006 (BBC 2006a).

VII. ISLAMIC SWORDS OF JUSTICE IN THE LAND OF RIBAT

Torg ID: 2334

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Swords Of Justice In The Land Of Ribat, Suyuf Al-Haqq Al-Islamiyah Fi Ard Al-Ribat

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20226. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20226>
- "Palestinian Paper Says Salafi Group Behind Internet Cafes Blasts." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Dec 04, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458657084?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in November 2006 for a series of bombings in Gaza that targeted internet cafes (GTD 2017). The group's aim was to force Muslim women to dress modestly and to protest Western influences in Gaza (BBC 2006). The group ascribed to an Islamist ideology (BBC 2006).

Geography

The attack occurred in Gaza City (BBC 2006; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Former members of the PFLP and current members of Hamas condemned the attack (BBC 2006).

Group Outcome

The group's last incident was a series of acid attacks and bombings in Gaza City in 2006 (BBC 2006; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

VIII. HOLY JIHAD BRIGADES

Torg ID: 1397

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Holy Jihad Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4720, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29lsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit
- "Al-Qaeda calls on US to convert." BBC. 2006b. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5309376.stm
- "Seized Gaza journalists in video." BBC. 2006a. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5278726.stm
- "Kiwi Hostage Freed." 2006. Dominion Post, Aug 28, A; 1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/338237214?accountid=14026>.
- "Kidnap TV Men Released by Rebels." 2006. Daily Record, Aug 28, 2. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/328022147?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed, but it first came to attention on August 14, 2006, when it seized two journalists in Gaza (BBC 2006a; MIPT 2008). The group demanded the US release 'Muslim prisoners' (BBC 2006a; MIPT 2008). The group ascribed to an Islamist ideology (BBC 2006a). The group later released a statement on the internet that they aimed to attack in non-Muslim in Gaza and the West Strip (BBC 2006b).

Geography

The kidnapping took place in Gaza City (BBC 2006a).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information about the group's external ties was found.

Group Outcome

The U.S. State Department issued a statement that they refused to meet the group's demands (BBC 2006a). The group released the two men on August 27, 2006 (Daily Record 2006). The two hostages said the group forced them to convert to Islam (Daily Record 2006; MIPT 2008). The group issued a statement the following week threatening additional attacks (BBC 2006b). These attacks never materialized and the group was not heard from again.

IX. MARTYR YUSUF AL-QUQA BRIGADE

Torg ID: 2116

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian Groups Claim Attacks Against Israeli Settlements, Crossings." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jun 22, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459121720?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2006 for a rocket attack on a Jewish settlements along the Gaza Strip near the Sufa crossing (BBC 2006). The group splintered from the PRC's armed wing - the Salah al-Din Brigades (BBC 2006). The ethno-nationalist group claimed it opposed Israel and fought for an independent Palestine (BBC 2006).

Geography

It first came to attention in 2006 for a rocket attack on a Jewish settlement in Gaza near the Sufa crossing (BBC 2006).

Organizational Structure

The group splintered from the PRC's armed wing - the Salah al-Din Brigades (BBC 2006). Members were likely Palestinian (BBC 2006).

External Ties

The group carried out the attack jointly with the Martyr Abu Rish Brigade (BBC 2006).

Group Outcome

The group's only incident occurred in 2006 when it shelled Jewish settlements along the Gaza Strip (BBC 2006). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it is not heard from again.

- X. JALJALAT
Torg ID: 2221
Min. Group Date: 2007
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "The Jaljalat Phenomenon in the Gaza Strip." Israeli Security. N.d.
https://www.shabak.gov.il/SiteCollectionImages/%D7%A1%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%A4%D7%A8%D7%A1%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9D/terror-portal/docs/english/The_Jaljalat_en.pdf
- "In Gaza, Hamas faces jihadist challenge." UPI. 2009.
<https://www.upi.com/In-Gaza-Hamas-faces-jihadist-challenge/88581262292000/>
- "Rise in Gaza Radical Groups Associated with Al-Qa'Idah - Jerusalem Post." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 29.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458587288?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Pro-Fatah Newspaper Profiles "Jaljala" Groups in Gaza Strip." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 13.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458787932?accountid=14026>.

- “Al Qaeda inspired Jihadi Movement Growing In Gaza, Says Group Leader.” Haaretz. 2014. <https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/1.578950>
- Benedetta Berti. “Salafi Jihadi Activism in Gaza.” Sentinel. Combating Terrorism Center. 2010. <https://ctc.usma.edu/posts/salafi-jihadi-activism-in-gaza-mapping-the-threat>
- United States Congressional Research Service, Hamas: Background and Issues for Congress, 2 December 2010, R41514, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4cff4531d2.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Radical Islam in Gaza, 29 March 2011, Middle East Report N°104, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d92f9332.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Thunder, Rolling Thunder, Ansar al-Sunna, Rallying Cry, Windy Storm

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2014 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jaljalat formed in 2006 as a splinter after Hamas decided to participate in elections (BBC 2009). The group ascribes to a Salafist ideology (Israeli Security n.d.; Berti 2010; International Crisis Group 2011, 16). The group’s aims are to wage jihad and advocate for the creation of a state that enforces Sharia law (Israeli Security n.d.; BBC 2009). The group’s first incident was as late as 2008 (Israeli Security n.d.).

Geography

The group primarily operated in Gaza and the West Strip, but also claimed to have members in Israel and along the Sinai Peninsula (BBC 2009). They also conducted an attack along the Hoovers route (Israeli Security n.d.). The group had a headquarters in Gaza City (BBC 2009).

Organizational Structure

The group’s leader was Mahmud Talib (Berti 2010). Talib was a former military commander for Hamas (Berti 2010). In 2014, the group was led by Abu Bakir, which is possibly an alias for Talib (Haaretz 2014). It was organized into a series of cells and was very decentralized (BBC 2009; CRS 2010, 18). The group had approximately 500 members in 2009 (UPI 2009). The group had approximately 700 members in 2010 (Berti 2010). The group claimed they had 7,000 members (BBC 2009). Another estimate

suggested the group had 2,500-3,000 members in 2010 (CRS 2010, 18; International Crisis Group 2011, 14). Members were largely ex-militants from Hamas (Berti 2010). It later began to attract foreign fighters from other Gulf States (Haaretz 2014). The group notably uses the internet to publicize its campaign (BBC 2009).

External Ties

The group pledged allegiance to Al Qaeda around 2010 (Berti 2010). The group also allied with other Salafist groups in Gaza like Jaish al Umma and Army of Islam (Haaretz 2014).

Group Outcome

Hamas launched a military operation against the group in 2009 (Berti 2010). Hamas captured Talib, but he escaped from custody (Berti 2010). Hamas also arrested or severely weakened the group's capabilities after this operation (Berti 2010). In 2011, Talib was in custody (International Crisis Group 2011, 14). The group was last listed as active in 2014 and growing (Haaretz 2014). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2014.

Interesting quote from BBC 2009:

The Jaljalat groupings appear to be maintaining a curious half-in, half-out relationship with Hamas at the present time. Adherents have begun to organize militarily outside of the framework of Hamas, while maintaining their membership in the movement. The Hamas leadership is watching events carefully. They are reluctant to move against the Jaljalat, for fear that this could precipitate a split in Hamas.

XI. ISRAELI ARAB ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1512

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jack Houry, Liel Kyzer and Barak Ravid. "Israel bans Islamic Movement head Salah from Jerusalem." Haaretz. 2009.
<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-bans-islamic-movement-head-salah-from-jerusalem-1.6596>
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<http://www.jpost.com/Opinion/Op-Ed-Contributors/Woe-will-be-a-divided-Jerusalem>

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<http://www.mar.umd.edu/chronology.asp?groupId=66601>
- David Pollock. “East Jerusalem Palestinians Say UN Move Would Hurt Them; Many Prefer Israeli Citizenship.” Washington Institute. 2011.
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- Rudge, David. 1995. "Israeli Arabs Express Shock." Jerusalem Post, Nov 06, 03.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/319158590?accountid=14026>.
- HUTMAN, BILL. 1994. "Yassin Gives Instructions Aimed at Recovering Sa'Adon's Body." Jerusalem Post, Dec 06, 02.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/321164170?accountid=14026>.
- Rudge, David. 1993. "FUNDAMENTALISTS HELPING HUNDREDS OF 'INTIFADA VICTIMS'." Jerusalem Post, Mar 15, 12.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/321094005?accountid=14026>.
- “Detention of Islamic Movement head Raed Salah extended.” Al Jazeera. 2017.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/detention-islamic-movement-head-raed-salah-extended-170906145524875.html>
- “Security cabinet outlaws northern branch of Islamic Movement in Israel. Israeli Embassy in US. 2015.
<http://embassies.gov.il/la/NewsAndEvents/Pages/-Islamic-Movement-in-Israel1117-1029.aspx>
- Jack Houry. “Founder of Islamic Movement in Israel, Abdallah Nimr Dawish, Dies at 69.” Haaretz. 2017. <https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/1.789132>
- Lawrence Rubin. “Why Israel Outlawed the Northern Branch of the Islamic Movement.” Brookings Institute. 2015.
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/markaz/2015/12/07/why-israel-outlawed-the-northern-branch-of-the-islamic-movement/>
- Lawrence Rubin. “Islamic Political Activism in Israel.” Brookings Institute. 2014.
<https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Rubin-web-FINAL.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Movement, Islamic Movement in Israel, Usrat al-Jihad, Family of Jihad

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 2013 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamic Movement formed in 1979 to encourage Muslim immigration to Israel (Haaretz 2017; Rubin 2015). The group's aim was to create an independent Palestinian state, overthrow the Israeli government, and preserve the al-Aqsa mosque in the old city (Khoury et al. 2009; Weinberg 2010). It is unknown when its first violent attack occurred, but occurred sometime between 1979 and 1983 (Rubin 2014). It ascribed to an Islamist ideology and was inspired by the Muslim Brotherhood (Haaretz 2017; Rubin 2014; Rubin 2015).

Geography

The group was primarily active throughout Israel, especially the areas around Jerusalem (Rubin 2014; Rubin 2017; Haaretz 2017). The group was not transnational and did not have an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

Members are Israeli Arab (Minority at Risk Project n.d.). The group's original leader was Abdallah Darwish in the 1990s (Hutman 1994; Al Jazeera 2017). After the group splintered in 1996, Salah took control of the northern branch and Darwish took control of the southern branch (Haaretz 2017). The leader of the northern branch was Ra'ad Salah in the 2000s (Khoury et al. 2009). The group notably provided aid and welfare to Muslim communities in Israel (Rudge 1993). The group had a political wing and tried to participate in elections (Rubin 2014). Disagreements over whether to participate in politics led the group to splinter as the more radical northern sect did not believe in the elections (Rubin 2014). No information could be found about

External Ties

The group was inspired by the Muslim Brotherhood (Rubin 2015). The group allegedly supported Hamas militant activities (Minority at Risk Project n.d.).

Group Outcome

In the early 1980s, Israeli police arrested several members for violence (Haaretz 2017; Rubin 2014). Darwish was released from prison in 1983 (Rubin 2014). The group splintered in 1996 (Haaretz 2017). Salah took control of the northern branch and Darwish took control of the southern branch (Haaretz 2017). Israeli forces arrested Salah in 2003 for helping Hamas commit terrorist attacks (Minority at Risk Project n.d.). Egypt helped arrange his release in 2005 (Minority at Risk Project n.d.). In 2009, Israel banned Salah from Jerusalem (Khoury et al. 2009). In 2015 and 2017, Israel extended the ban

(Al Jazeera 2017). The group's last violent incident was in 2013 when it attacked areas around the Temple Mount (Rubin 2014, 10).

XII. NATIONAL RESISTANCE BRIGADES

Torg ID: 2001

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian militants of the National Resistance Brigades, the military wing of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), attend a news conference in the." Alamy Stock Photos. 2011.
<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-palestinian-militants-of-the-national-resistance-brigades-the-military-42865363.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Group End: This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Geography

This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the DFLP (Alamy 2011).

XIII. CONQUEROR ARMY
Torg ID: 719
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30018. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30018>
- "Al-Nasser Salah al-Din Brigades claims missile attack on Israel." Ma'an News. 2014.
<http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=716523>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Group End: This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Geography

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the PRC (Ma'an News 2014; GTD 2017)

XIV. AL-MUJAHEDIN BRIGADES (PALESTINE)

Torg ID: 589

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30005. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30005>
- "Al-Mujahidin Brigades Fire Four Homemade projectiles at Homemade Sites." Ma'an News. 2008. <http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=202299>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2008 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Fatah (GTD 2017; Ma'an News 2008)

Geography

This is an alias for Fatah (GTD 2017; Ma'an News 2008)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Fatah (GTD 2017; Ma'an News 2008)

External Ties

This is an alias for Fatah (GTD 2017; Ma'an News 2008)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Fatah (GTD 2017; Ma'an News 2008)

XV. ARMY OF STATE LIBERATORS

Torg ID: 692

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30010. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30010>
- Jason Koutsoukis, in Jerusalem. 2008. "Olmert's Fury Over Attack on Professor." Sydney Morning Herald, Sep 27, 21.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/364417607?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: State Army of Liberators

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2008 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is a right-wing Jewish extremist group that first came to attention in 2008 for detonating a pipe bomb (GTD 2017; Koutsoukis 2008). The group said its aim was to create a Jewish state (Koutsoukis 2008).

Geography

The pipe bomb attack occurred in Kerem Shalom, Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information about the group's organizational structure was found. Members are likely Jewish given their aims (Koutsoukis 2008).

External Ties

No information about the group's external ties were found.

Group Outcome

Israeli police launched an investigation into the attack (Koutsoukis 2008). The group did not commit another attack after 2008 and it is unknown what happened to the group.

XVI. JAISH AL-UMMA (ARMY OF THE NATION)

Torg ID: 2414

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20509. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20509>
- GTD Perpetrator 30077. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30077>
- Jonathan Halevi. "The Army of the Nation - Another Al Qaeda Affiliate in the Gaza Strip." Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. 2007.
<http://jcpa.org/article/%E2%80%9Cthe-army-of-the-nation%E2%80%9D-another-al-qaeda-affiliate-in-the-gaza-strip/>
- David Barnett. " Hamas reportedly frees Jaish al Umma leader in Gaza." Long War Journal. 2012.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2012/12/hamas_reportedly_frees_jaish_a.php
- David Barnett. "Gaza-based Jaish al Umma praises Hakeemullah Mehsud." Long War Journal. 2013.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2013/11/gaza-based_jaish_al_ummah_prai.php

- “In Gaza, Hamas faces jihadist challenge.” UPI. 2009. <https://www.upi.com/In-Gaza-Hamas-faces-jihadist-challenge/88581262292000/>
- Benedetta Berti. “Salafi Jihadi Activism in Gaza.” Sentinel. Combating Terrorism Center. 2010. <https://ctc.usma.edu/posts/salafi-jihadi-activism-in-gaza-mapping-the-threat>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2013 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Jaish al Umma formed, but it was active as early as 2007 when it launched three rockets in Gaza (Halevi 2007; Berti 2010). The group was an Islamist group (Halevi 2007; UPI 2009). Its aim was to create an independent Islamic state of Palestine and impose Sharia law (Halevi 2007).

Geography

The group was based in Gaza (Barnett 2013). The group conducted attacks in the Gaza Strip and Ashkelon, Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group’s leader was Abu Hafs al-Maqdisi (UPI 2009). No other information about the group’s organizational structure, funding, size, or membership was found.

External Ties

The group was allegedly an al Qaeda affiliate (Halevi 2007). The group issued its support for the Mujahideen Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem in 2012 (Barnett 2012).

Group Outcome

Hamas arrested the group’s leader, Abu Hafs al-Maqdisi, in 2008 (UPI 2009). Hamas intermittently arrests members of the group (Berti 2010). In 2012, Hamas arrested then

released Hafs al Maqdisi after five months (Barnett 2012). The group was still launching rocket attacks in Gaza as late as 2013 (Barnett 2013).

XVII. THE NATION'S ARMY
Torg ID: 2530
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30077. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30077>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Group Formation: This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Group End: This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Geography

This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

External Ties

This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Jaish al-Umma

XVIII. ANSAR AL SUNNAH (PALESTINE)

Torg ID: 602

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30192. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30192>
- Greg Myre. "Militant Seize, then Release, US Teacher in West Bank." New York Times. 2006. <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/10/12/world/middleeast/12mideast.html>
- "Al Qaeda inspired groups in Gaza." Reuters. 2011.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-gaza-salafis/factbox-al-qaeda-inspi-red-groups-in-amas-ruled-gaza-idUSTRE7BT0D720111230>
- Reza Aslan. "Al Qaeda inspired groups disrupt Mideast Peace Talks." Daily Beast. 2010.
<https://www.thedailybeast.com/al-qaeda-inspired-groups-disrupt-mideast-peace-talks>
- David Barnett. "Mujahideen Shura Council is consolidation of Salafi jihadist groups in Gaza." FDD's Long War Journal. 2012.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2012/10/mujahideen_shura_cou.php

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2012 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for kidnapping an American in Gaza (Myre 2006). The group ascribed to a Salafist jihadist ideology (Aslan 2010; Reuters 2011). The group's aims were to initially demand the release of Palestinian prisoners and later wanted to overthrow Hamas (Aslan 2010).

Geography

The group primarily operated and conducted attacks in the Gaza Strip (GTD 2017; Aslan 2010; Reuters 2011). The group conducted some attacks in Netiv Haasara and the Eshkol regional area near Kibbutz Nimrin (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

The group is allegedly an Al Qaeda affiliate (Reuters 2011). It is also affiliated with Jund Ansar Allah (Barnett 2012). The group opposed Hamas (Myre 2006; Reuters 2011).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2010 when it launched a rocket into Israel (GTD 2017; Barnett 2012). The group was last active in 2011 when it issued a statement praising attacks against Israelis (Barnett 2012). Tawhid and Jihad and Ansar al Sunnah merged to create the MSC in 2012 (Barnett 2012).

XIX. TAWHID AND JIHAD (PALESTINE)

Torg ID: 1997

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset:

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30245. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30245>
- Jonathan Figel. "Tawhid and Jihad Legions in Palestine." International Institute for Counter-Terrorism. 2008. <https://www.ict.org.il/Article.aspx?ID=1049#gsc.tab=0>
- "Hamas offers Israel a truce over latest fighting." CBS. 2012.
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/hamas-offers-israel-a-truce-over-latest-fighting/>
- C. Jacob. "Hamas's Gaza - Four Years Later." Middle East Media Research Institute. 2011.
<https://www.memri.org/reports/hamass-gaza-%E2%80%93-four-years-later-chapter-6-ha-mass-relations-islamic-jihad-and-salafi-jihadis>

- “Al Qaeda inspired groups in Gaza.” Reuters. 2011.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-gaza-salafis/factbox-al-qaeda-inspi-red-groups-in-hamas-ruled-gaza-idUSTRE7BT0D720111230>
- Benedetta Berti. “Salafi Jihadi Activism in Gaza.” Sentinel. Combating Terrorism Center. 2010. <https://ctc.usma.edu/posts/salafi-jihadi-activism-in-gaza-mapping-the-threat>
- David Barnett. “Mujahideen Shura Council is consolidation of Salafi-Jihadist groups in Gaza.” Long War Journal. 2012.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2012/10/mujahideen_shura_cou.php
- “Ansar Bait al-Maqdis.” Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abm.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jahafil al-Tawhid wa-l-Jihad, The Unification and Jihad Legions

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2012 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 2008 to wage global jihad and support Al Qaeda’s goals of a caliphate (ICT 2008). The group ascribed to a Salafist ideology (ICT 2008; Berti 2010; Jacob 2011; Reuters 2011). The group’s first attack was in 2008 when it attacked an Israeli checkpoint (ICT 2008).

Geography

The group operated and conducted attacks in Gaza (ICT 2008; GTD 2017). It may also have had a base in the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group’s leader was Hisham Al-Sa’idani, alias Abu Al-Walid Al-Maqdisi (Jacob 2011).

External Ties

The group is an Al Qaeda affiliate in Gaza (CBS 2012). It was one of many Salafist jihadist groups to emerge in Gaza in the late 2000s and may have been affiliated with Jaljalat (ICT 2008).

Group Outcome

Hamas arrested Al-Sa'idani in 2011 (Jacob 2011). The group's last violent incident was in 2011 (GTD 2017). Tawhid and Jihad and Ansar al Sunnah merged to create the MSC in 2012 (Barnett 2012).

XX. MUJAHIDEEN SHURA COUNCIL IN THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM

Torg ID: 2657

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Mujahideen Shura Council In The Environs Of Jerusalem, Magles Shoura Al-Mujahideen, Magles Shoura Al-Mujahideen, Majlis Shura Al-Mujahideen, Majlis Shura Al-Mujahideen, Mujahideen Shura Council Of Jerusalem, Mujahideen Shura Council In The Environs Of Jerusalem, Mujahideen Shura Council Of Jerusalem

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40055. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40055>
- "Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem." Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/msc.htm>
- Bill Roggio. "US adds a leader of the Mujahideen Shura Council to list of global terrorists." Long War Journal. 2015.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/01/us_adds_a_leader_of.php
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem, 2 June 2016, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518d495.html>
- Dennis Lynch. "Terrorism: What Is The Mujahideen Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem?" IB Times. 2014.
<http://www.ibtimes.com/terrorism-what-mujahideen-shura-council-environs-jerusalem-1663036>
- Jamestown Foundation, Gazan Jihadists Unite to Create New Operational Base in Sinai, 22 February 2013, Terrorism Monitor Volume: 11 Issue: 4, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/512b63e62.html>
- David Barnett. "Mujahideen Shura Council is consolidation of Salafi-Jihadist groups in Gaza." Long War Journal. 2012.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2012/10/mujahideen_shura_cou.php
- Thomas Joscelyn. "US government adds Gaza-based jihadist 'umbrella' group to terrorist designation lists." Long War Journal. 2014.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/08/us_government_adds_g.php

- “Ansar Bait al-Maqdis.” Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abm.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MSC, Mujahideen Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem, Mujahideen Shura Council, Majlis Shura al-Mujahedin Fi Aknaf Bayt al-Maqdis, Majlis Shura al-Mujahidin, Majlis Shura al-Mujahideen, Magles Shoura al-Mujahddin

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2014 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The MSC is a merger of several Salafi jihadist groups in Gaza including Tawhid and Jihad Group in Jerusalem and Ansar al Sunnah (Barnett 2014). The group formed in 2012 (Lynch 2012). It came to attention for its first violent attack in 2012 in Israel (Lynch 2012; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group is based in Gaza and conducted attacks in Eilat and Sderot, Israel (US State Department 2016; GTD 2017). It may also have a base in the Sinai Peninsula (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group had approximately several hundred fighters in 2016 (US State Department 2016). Abdallah al Ashqar helped lead the group's armed wing and the foreign relations wing (Roggio 2015).

External Ties

The group pledged allegiance to ISIS in 2014 (Joscelyn 2014; Lynch 2014). Tawhid and Jihad and Ansar al Sunnah merged to create the MSC (Barnett 2012).

Group Outcome

The U.S. designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 2013 (US State Department 2016). The group was last active in 2014 when it carried out attacks and

pledged allegiance to ISIS (Joscelyn 2014; Lynch 2014; US State Department 2016). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2014.

XXI. SUPPORTERS OF JERUSALEM

Torg ID: 2623

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ansar Jerusalem, Ansar Bait Al-Maqdis, Supporters Of Jerusalem

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40074. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40074>
- “Ansar Jerusalem.” FDD’s Long War Journal.
<https://www.longwarjournal.org/tags/ansar-jerusalem>
- “Ansar Bait al-Maqdis.” Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abm.htm>
- Martha Crenshaw. “The Islamic State - Sinai Province.” Mapping Militant Organizations. Last updated 2016.
<http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/557>
- “Sinai Province: Egypt’s Most dangerous group.” BBC. 2016.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25882504>
- “Wilayat Sinai.” Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy. N.d.
<https://timep.org/esw/terror-groups/wilayat-sinai/>
- David Kirkpatrick. “Militant group in Egypt vows loyalty to ISIS.” New York Times. 2014.
https://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/11/world/middleeast/egyptian-militant-group-pledges-loyalty-to-isis.html?_r=0
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: ISIL Sinai Province, 2 June 2016, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518d5530.html>
- “De-securitizing counterterrorism in the Sinai Peninsula.” Brookings Institute. 2017.
<https://www.brookings.edu/research/de-securitizing-counterterrorism-in-the-sinai-peninsula/>
- “ISIS insurgency in the Sinai.” Middle East Institute. N.d.
<http://www.mei.edu/isis-insurgency-sinai>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Wilayat Sinai, Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (ABM), Ansar Jerusalem, Supporters of Jerusalem, Ansar Bayt al-Maqdes, Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, Jamaat Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, Jamaat Ansar Beit al-Maqdis fi Sinaa, Supporters of the Holy Place

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ABM formed in 2011 in response to the Egyptian protests that overthrew Mubarak (Global Security n.d.; TIMEP n.d.; US State Department 2016; MEI 2017). The group's first incident occurred in 2012 when it attacked a pipeline in the Sinai peninsula (Global Security n.d.; US State Department 2016). It ascribes to a Salafist Islamist ideology (Crenshaw 2016; Global Security n.d.). The group had multiple aims - to overthrow Israel and create an independent Palestine and to overthrow the Sisi government in Egypt and replace it with an Islamic state (Crenshaw 2016). It opposes both the Israeli and Egyptian governments, but did not conduct any attacks against Egypt until 2013 after the military overthrew Morsi in a coup d'état. After it pledged allegiance to ISIS, it supported the Islamic State's larger caliphate goals (Crenshaw 2016; MEI 2017).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in Israel and Egypt (GTD 2017). It primarily operated in the Sinai Peninsula and set up its base in the Sinai in 2011 after the Arab Spring (Crenshaw 2016; Global Security n.d.). It has cells in Cairo and Gaza as well (US State Department 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Tawfik Muhammad Freij Ziyada (TIMEP n.d.). He recruited members from prison to join the group (TIMEP n.d.). The group also recruited members from MSC and Tawhid al Jihad (TIMEP n.d.). The group's first leader was Ibrahim Mohammed Farag Abu Eita (Crenshaw 2016). The group had approximately 700 members in 2014 and 1,000-1,500 members in 2015 (Crenshaw 2016). The group had another estimate of 1,000 fighters at an unknown date (TIMEP n.d.). It had approximately 200 members in Gaza (US State Department 2016). It was organized as a series of cells around the Sinai, Cairo, and the Gaza Strip (TIMEP n.d.). The group allegedly receives funding from unspecified external actors (US State Department 2016).

External Ties

In 2014, ABM pledged allegiance to ISIS and changed its name to Wilayat Sinai (Global Security n.d.; Kirkpatrick 2014; TIMEP n.d.; US State Department 2016). Tawhid al Jihad

and al-Furqan Brigades merged with the group at an unknown date (TIMEP n.d.). The group allegedly receives funding from unspecified external actors (US State Department 2016).

Group Outcome

The US State Department designated the group an FTO in 2014 after it pledged allegiance to ISIS (TIMEP n.d.; US State Department 2016). Egyptian police carried out several counterinsurgency operations against the group in 2015 including Operation Martyr Right (TIMEP n.d.). Israel also allegedly conducted drone strikes against the group in the Sinai, but Egyptian officials deny this (TIMEP n.d.). The group's most famous attack was in 2015 when it claimed to bring down a Russian airliner (Global Security n.d.; TIMEP n.d.). The group's last attack was in 2017 when it bombed a mosque in Egypt (Global Security n.d.; MEI 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-MEI has some really interesting COIN/insurgent data