



October 15, 2015

## The Fatal Results of Palestinian Popular Terrorism Analysis of Israeli deaths during the six years of the "popular resistance" strategy, what the Palestinian Authority calls "peaceful resistance"



Incitement to stab Israelis in Jerusalem, from the Twitter account of Fatah's Office of Enlistment and Organization, October 4, 2015. The stabbing attacks carried out by lone attackers without terrorist records have become the main modus operandi in the current wave of terrorist attacks.

### Overview

1. During the past month Israel has witnessed an intense wave of popular terrorism, part of what the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Fatah call the "popular resistance." Most of the attacks have been carried out by **lone Palestinian attackers** without terrorist records. The current wave of terrorism is carried out mainly by young Palestinians, has gone viral, feeds off itself and is primarily manifested by stabbing attacks in Israel. The intensity of the waves of violence and terrorism Israel has been facing for the six years of the so-called "popular resistance" is influenced by various factors. They include developments in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, internal Palestinian events, ongoing incitement and hate propaganda in the Palestinian media with the false claim that "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger" and the frustration and anger of the younger generation of Palestinians leading the current wave of anti-Israeli terrorism and violence.

2. The **results and nature** of the current wave of terrorism have been **particularly severe**: eight Israelis<sup>1</sup> and 29 Palestinians have been killed. There has been a continuous series of terrorist attacks in Israel's cities, military-type attacks have been carried out, daily life has been disrupted in Jerusalem and other Israeli population centers, and the Israeli Arab population has also been affected. As of October 15, 2015 **the current wave of terrorism had not abated**, and Israel is trying to respond with effective security and legislative measures. At this stage it is difficult to estimate what the results of those measures will be, and whether the current wave of terrorism will continue and intensify, or temporarily decrease and simmer until the next wave (as has been the experience of the past six years<sup>2</sup>).

3. The PA and Fatah, which adopted the **strategy of popular resistance** six years ago, consistently repeat the lie, even during the current wave of terrorism, that the popular resistance is "**peaceful and non-violent**."<sup>3</sup> PA Chairman Mahmoud Abbas and other senior PA figures repeatedly claim they do not want a new armed intifada of the sort Hamas and the other Palestinian terrorist organizations preach and demand, and **that it is the Palestinian side that is under continual attack from Israel**. However, they continually stress that **the Palestinian "popular struggle" will continue, as was recently stated by Mahmoud Abbas**.<sup>4</sup> However, an analysis of the results of the so-called "peaceful resistance" of the past six years shows that the Palestinians consistently and methodically employ violence and terrorism. The terrorist attacks **have killed 48 Israelis, most of them civilians, including the eight Israelis killed during the current wave**.

4. **Popular terrorism attacks** include throwing stones, rocks and Molotov cocktails, and stabbing and vehicular attacks. There are also **military-type attacks**, including shooting attacks, mass-murders, and the abduction and murder of Israelis. The

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<sup>1</sup> In addition, **92 Israelis have been wounded**, ten of them critically, 15 seriously, and 67 suffered minor injuries. In addition, 26 Israelis have been treated for shock (Ynet, October 14, 2015). In ITIC assessment several hundred Palestinians have been wounded.

<sup>2</sup> For further information and an interim report on the current wave of Palestinian terrorism, see the October 13, 2015 "News of Terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict."

<sup>3</sup> The PA and Fatah call the popular resistance *muqawama silmiyya* ("peaceful resistance") or *muqawama ghier musaliha* ("unarmed resistance").

<sup>4</sup> Mahmoud Abbas continues repeating his lies even during the current wave of Palestinian terrorism and violence. For example, at the opening ceremony of a Ramallah contractor's new building he claimed that **"We do not use violence or force. We believe in peace and the popular resistance**. It is our right and duty to continue [the popular resistance] as long as there is aggression [against us]. We do not attack anyone and we do not want anyone to attack us...We strengthen the hands of our brothers who are defending Al-Aqsa...We want peace and our hands are extended in peace, despite the suffering we endure..." (Wafa News Agency, October 8, 2015). Mahmoud Abbas gave a speech on October 14, 2015, reiterating the familiar claim that the Palestinians are the victims of "aggression" and terrorism inflicted on them by the government of Israel and the settlers. He claimed the Palestinians would continue their "legitimate popular struggle, which focuses on the Palestinian right to self defense, **founded on popular non-violent foundations**" (Palestinian TV, October 14, 2015).

military-type attacks are not officially part of the popular resistance but **they accompany it, are encouraged by it and have been responsible for most of the Israeli deaths during the past six years.** Of the Israelis killed, **31 of the 48 (about 65%) were killed in military-type attacks, which are more deadly despite their relatively small number.** The PA gives political and media support to the attackers, and **usually does not unequivocally condemn the military-type attacks,** despite their not being part of "popular resistance" strategy.

## Victims of the Recent Wave of Palestinian Terrorism

5. Eight Israelis, **five of them civilians,** were killed in stabbing, shooting, stone-throwing and vehicular attacks in the recent wave of terrorism:

- 1) On **October 13, 2015,** a Palestinian killed **Alon Govberg,** 51, from Jerusalem, in a stabbing attack on a bus in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem.
- 2) On **October 13, 2015,** a Palestinian killed **Haim Haviv,** 78, from Jerusalem, in a stabbing attack on a bus in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem.
- 3) On **October 13, 2015,** a Palestinian killed **Yeshaiahu Akiva Krishevsky,** 59, from Jerusalem, in a vehicular attack on Malchei Israel Street in Jerusalem.



Left: Yeshaiahu Akiva Krishevsky (Kol Hazman website, October 13, 2015). Right: Haim Haviv (photo courtesy of the family)

4) On **October 3, 2015**, on Har Hagai Street in the Old City of Jerusalem, a terrorist stabbed four Israelis, three of the members of the same family, killing **Aharon Bennett and Nehemiah Lavie**.



**Aharon Bennett (left) and Nehemiah Lavie (The Inner Sanctum, October 3, 2015).**

5) On **October 1, 2015**, Palestinians shot at a car on the road between Alon Moreh and the Israeli community of Itamar near the Palestinian village of Beit Furik in Samaria. In the car were a mother and father and their four children. The Palestinians shot and killed parents **Naama and Eitam Henkin**; their children were unharmed.



**Eitam and Naama Henkin**

6) On **September 14, 2015**, on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, **Alexander Levlowitz** was killed. Palestinians threw stones at his car, causing him to lose control and crash. The attack occurred in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem.



Alexander Levlowitz (Facebook)

## Appendices

6. The two appendices which follow analyze **the terrorist attacks in which 48 Israelis were killed and examine the lethality of popular terrorism attacks vs. military-type attacks:**

- 1) **Appendix A** analyzes the incidents in which Israelis have been killed during the six years of the popular resistance.
- 2) **Appendix B** compares the number of Israelis killed during the popular resistance with the number killed during the first and second intifadas.

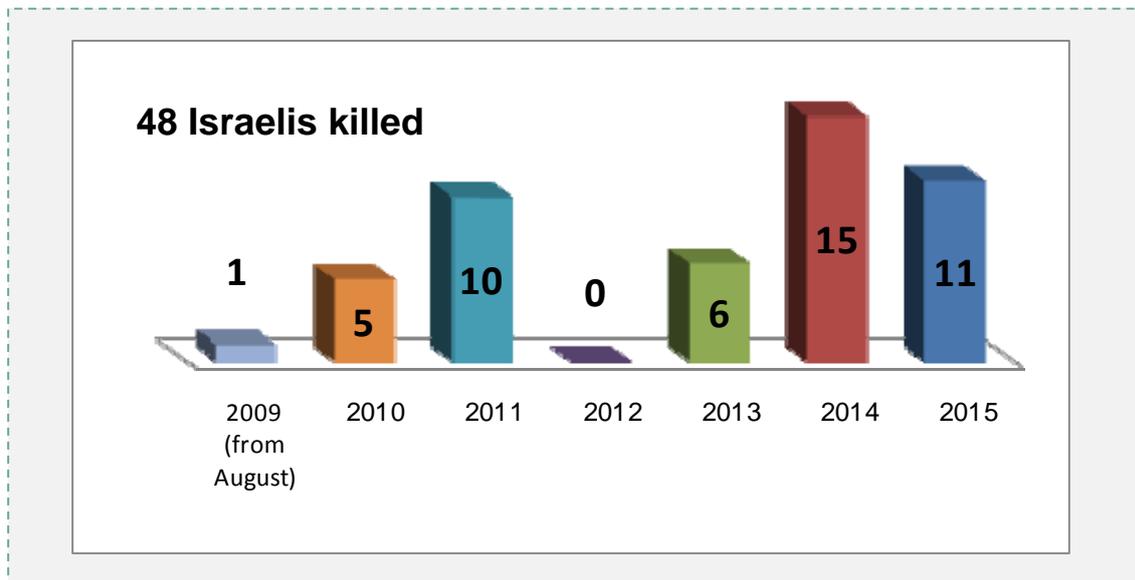
## Appendix A

### Analysis of the incidents in which Israelis have been killed during the six years of the "popular resistance" (popular terrorism)

#### Overview

1. A main criterion used to examine the lethality of the various types of popular terrorism was **the number of Israelis killed during its six years**. Between August 2009, when the "popular resistance" began, and today (mid-October 2015), **a total of 48 Israelis have been killed, an average of eight a year**.
2. The number of Israelis killed varies from year to year according to the intensity and frequency of the terrorist attacks. It ranges from none (2012) to 15 (2014), and 11 (so far this year). According to the graph below, **the past two have been the most deadly of the popular terrorism years**.

#### Annual Distribution of Israelis Killed in Judea, Samaria and Israel<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> Israelis killed in Judea, Samaria and Jerusalem or other locations in Israel by Palestinian terrorists from Judea, Samaria and east Jerusalem. The graph does not include Israelis killed in terrorist attacks from the Gaza Strip.

3. The examination of Israelis killed led to the following conclusions:

1) The majority of Israelis (39) killed during the six years of the popular resistance have been **civilians**; a minority (nine) have been **Israeli security force personnel** (policemen and IDF soldiers). That is because Israeli civilians living in Judea, Samaria and Jerusalem have been the Palestinians' **primary and most easily accessible targets**. From the terrorist point of view, attacks against them do not require much or particularly careful planning, the risk involved in carrying them out is small, and they can be carried out using simple, common, easily acquired weapons (stones, Molotov cocktails, knives and vehicles).

2) Of the 48 killed, **17 died in popular terrorism attacks** (the result of thrown stones, stabbings, vehicular attacks) and **31 were killed in military-type attacks** (shootings, abduction and murder, and other armed attacks). Military-type attacks are not considered part of the "popular resistance," but **they are influenced by it, accompany it, and are not unequivocally condemned by the PA and Fatah**. The popular attacks **have been spontaneous** and in most cases carried out by lone terrorists or local networks unaffiliated with established terrorist organizations (although during the past year the "popular resistance" has become more organized). On the other hand, some of the military-type attacks were directed externally, **mostly by Hamas**, or by local networks identified with the terrorist organizations, and were more thoroughly planned and prepared.

3) **The geographic distribution of the attacks** indicates that **17 Israelis were killed in Jerusalem** (east Jerusalem, locations on the border between east and west Jerusalem, and west Jerusalem itself), **13 in Judea** (the region around Hebron and in Gush Etzion) and **15 in Samaria and Benyamin** (the Nablus region was particularly prominent). In Israel in the pre-1967 territory (not including Jerusalem) two Israelis were killed (one in south Tel Aviv and one in Afula) and one in the Jordan Valley.

## Popular Terrorism Attacks

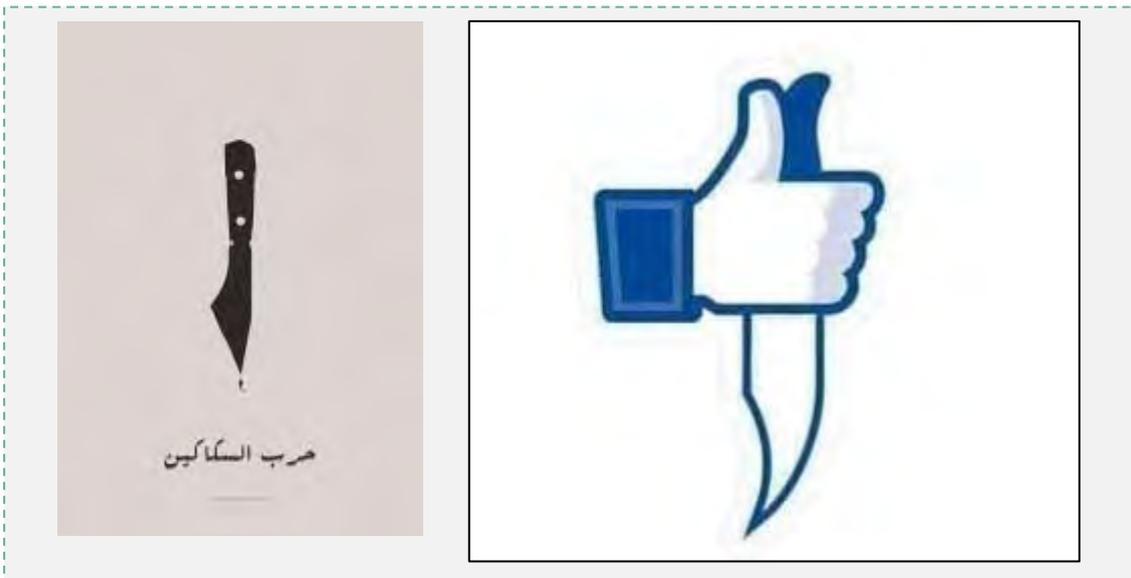
4. **Stabbing, vehicular and stone-throwing attacks have been the main types of popular terrorism attacks that caused the deaths of 17 Israelis.**

1) **Six Israelis were killed in stabbing attacks:** Stabbing attacks are widespread because knives, meat cleavers, axes and screwdrivers (and other sharp instruments) are simple, accessible, and can easily be transported from

place to place (especially by Palestinians living in east Jerusalem, who enjoy complete freedom of movement within Israel). Three of those killed were civilians (in attacks which took place in Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and the Tapuah Junction) and three were security force personnel killed in Jerusalem and pre-1967 Israel (Afula and Tel Aviv). **Stabbing attacks have been the most prominent type of attack in the current wave of terrorism, carried out in Israeli cities by young, lone terrorists unknown to the Israeli security forces.**



Left: Notice issued for the death of the "heroic shaheed" Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali. The picture in the upper left hand corner is Mahmoud Abbas, in the center is the Fatah logo, and at the right is a picture of Yasser Arafat (Fatah-affiliated Facebook page, October 10, 2015). Right: Palestinian terrorist Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali stabs a Border Policeman (Facebook page of QudsN, October 13, 2015).

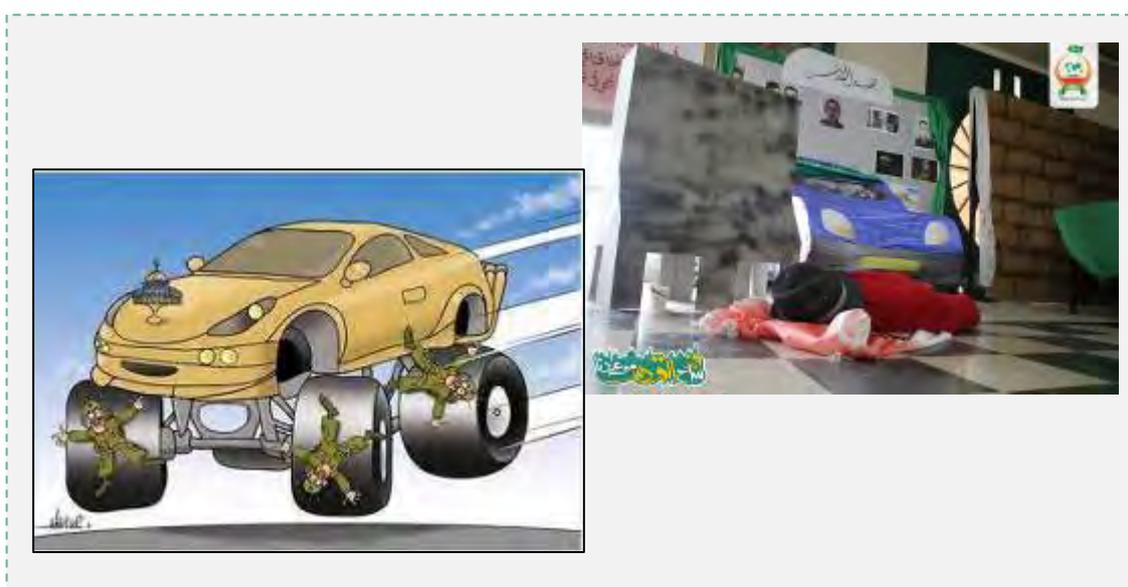


Left: The Land of Israel is represented by a knife, and the Arabic reads, "The war of knives" (Facebook page of PALINFO, October 11, 2015). Right: The Facebook "like" holds a knife (Facebook page of Abu Hamza, October 13, 2015).

2) **Seven Israelis were killed in vehicular attacks:** Such attacks are also widespread because the terrorists already have or can easily acquire a vehicle, a tractor or sometimes other heavy equipment. **Because of operational considerations, most of the vehicular attacks have been carried out in Jerusalem** (six Israelis killed, five civilians and one soldier). Another civilian was killed in a vehicular attack in Gush Etzion (south of Jerusalem). There are fewer vehicular than stabbing attacks, but the level of their lethality is high.



Incitement to vehicular attacks. From the Facebook page of the Shabiba Movement, Fatah's student organization, at Al-Najah University in Nablus, November 6, 2014, after a fatal terrorist attack in the Sheikh Gerah neighborhood. The Arabic reads, "Resist, even with your car."



Left: Cartoon from a Hamas Facebook page encouraging vehicular attacks (Facebook page of PALDF, April 26, 2015). Right: From a display of a vehicular attack at Al-Najah University. The bloody body of an Israeli is near the vehicle, and above it are pictures of Palestinian terrorists who carried out vehicular attacks in Jerusalem (Facebook page of the Islamic Bloc at Al-Najah University, March 1, 2015).

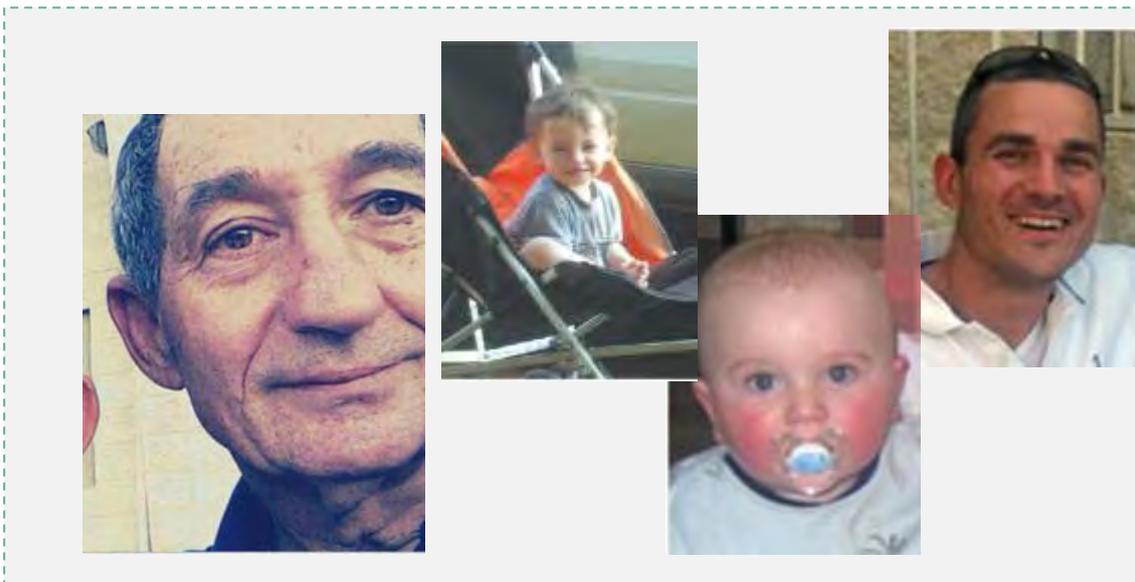
3) **Four Israelis were killed by stones:** Throwing stones is the most widespread form of popular terrorism and in several instances has been lethal. Palestinians throw stones (and rocks) when they riot against the Israeli security forces and at Israeli vehicles on the roads in Judea and Samaria. **The four Israelis killed in stone-throwing attacks were civilians (two of them infants) on the roads of south Jerusalem, the trans-Samaria highway and in Kiryat Arba. Throwing stones is more lethal when civilians are involved;** security force personnel have protective equipment and are prepared for such events.



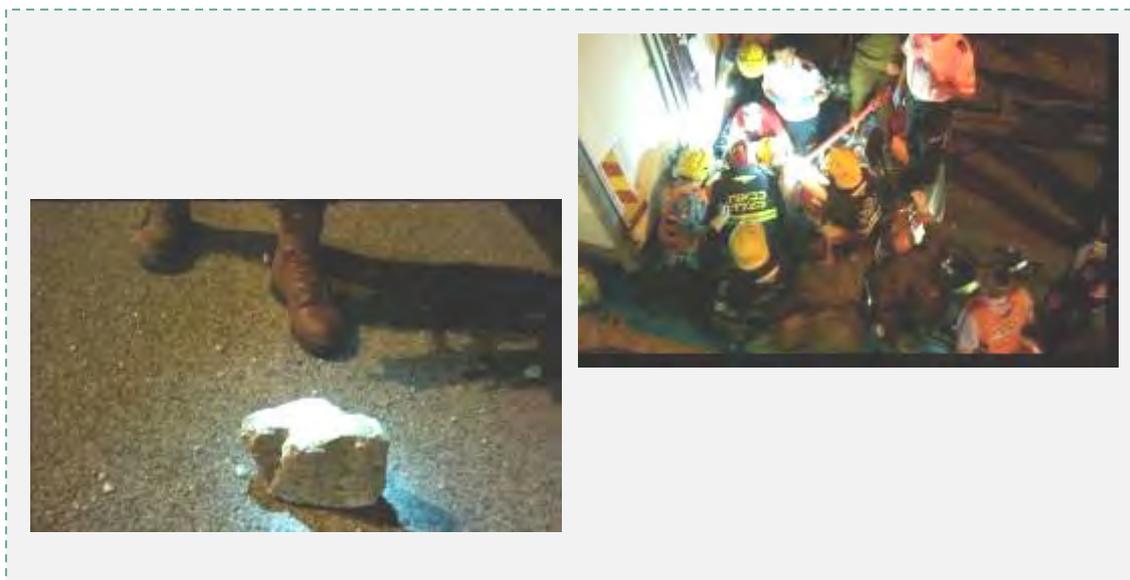
**Left: Muslims inside a mosque on the Temple Mount sit next to piles of stones prepared for throwing at Israeli security forces (Twitter account of Gaza al-'Aan, September 14, 2015). Right: Israeli security force personnel in a clash with masked Palestinians on the Temple Mount (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, September 13, 2015).**



**Left: Young masked Palestinian women gather rocks for throwing at Israeli security forces during riots in Al-Bireh during the current wave of violence and terrorism (Facebook page of Gaza al-'Aan, October 11, 2015). Right: Palestinians throw stones and rocks at Israeli Border Policemen during a popular resistance riot in Bil'in on March 1, 2013 (Facebook page of the International Communities Against Israel).**



**Israeli civilians killed by Palestinian rock-throwers in popular terrorism attacks. Left to right: Alexander Levlowitz, killed when Palestinians threw stones at his car, causing him to lose control of the vehicle and crash in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem, September 14, 2015 (Facebook); Adelle Biton, mortally wounded when Palestinians threw stones at her parents' car near Ariel on February 17, 2015. She died on March 14, 2015; Hillel Palmer, from Kiryat Arba and his infant son Yehonatan, killed when Palestinians threw stones at their car on the road between Gush Etzion and Hebron (Pictures from family albums and Israel's Social Security).**



**Left: One of the rocks Palestinians threw at Israeli vehicles. Right: The scene of the attack in which Adelle Biton was mortally wounded. Israeli rescue forces evacuate her to a hospital (Judea and Samaria Rescue, March 14, 2013)**

## **Military-Type Terrorist Attacks**

5. **Thirty-one of the 48 Israelis killed** (about 65%) were killed in military-type attacks. Such attacks are not considered part of the "popular resistance" but accompany it, are influenced by it and are not unequivocally condemned by the PA or Fatah.

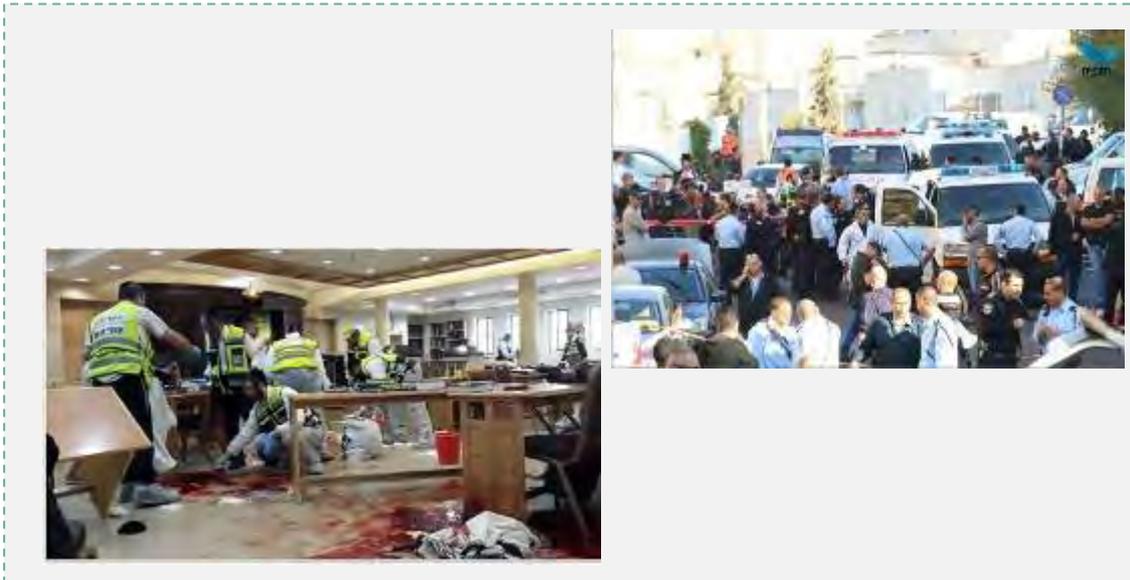
6. **The 31 Israeli deaths resulting from popular terrorism military-type attacks are distributed as follows:**

1) **Sixteen were killed in shooting attacks:** Shooting attacks are the most lethal, although their numbers are small relative to the overall volume of terrorist attacks. **Most of them were drive-by shootings targeting civilian Israeli vehicles on the roads in Judea and Samaria, and caused nine civilian deaths.** Some of them were planned, organized and directed by the established terrorist organizations, **mainly Hamas.**

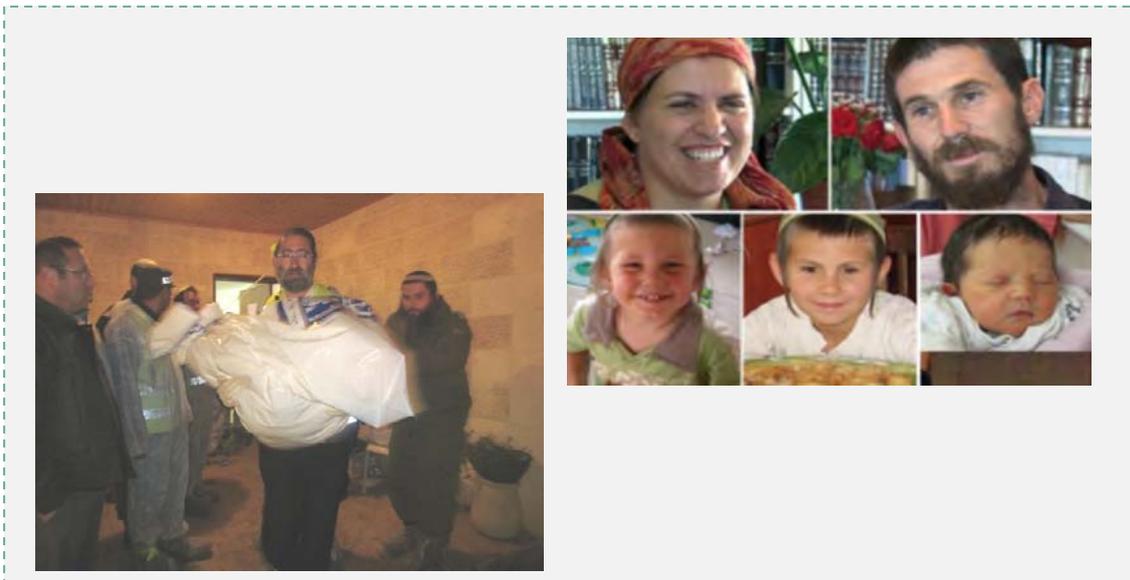


Left: The car of Malachi Rosenfeld, who was killed in the attack. Right: The "heroes of Silwad." A notice posted by the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military-terrorist wing, praises and congratulates the two terrorist operatives who carried out the shooting attack in the community of Shvut Rahel, killing Malachi Rosenfeld. The terrorists were operatives in a Hamas military-terrorist network in Silwad (north of Ramallah) handled from Jordan by a Hamas operative released in the Gilad Shalit prisoner exchange deal (Israel Security Agency website, July 19, 2015).

2) **Eleven were killed in mass murder attacks:** Palestinians carried out three prominent mass murder attacks. In the first, which took place in a **synagogue in the Har Nof neighborhood of Jerusalem, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) terrorist operatives killed four worshippers and a security guard, using guns, a meat cleaver and knives.** In the second, terrorist operatives affiliated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) murdered five members of the Fogel family in the Jewish community of Itamar. In a third attack, a female British citizen was killed and 39 Israelis were wounded when an IED was detonated at a bus stop near the International Convention Center in Jerusalem.



**Left: The inside of the synagogue after the terrorist attack at the synagogue in the Har Nof neighborhood of Jerusalem (ZAKA Jerusalem, November 18, 2014). Right: The scene outside the synagogue (Photo by Hillel Meir for the Tazpit News Agency, November 18, 2014).**



**Left: Removing the bodies of the Fogel family after the murder (Photo by Avigdor Stern for ZAKA, March 11, 2011). Right: The murdered Fogel family. Upper row, Ruth, 35, and Ehud Fogel, 36. Lower row, El'ad, 4, Yoav, 11, Hadas, 3 months. They were slaughtered in their sleep by terrorists who broke into their home (IDF Spokesman, March 13, 2011).**



**The bus damaged by the IED at the bus stop near the International Convention Center in Jerusalem (Israeli Government Press Office, March 24, 2011).**

**3) Four abduction and murder attacks:** The most prominent abduction and murder attack involved three Jewish youths abducted by a Hamas squad at the Gush Etzion Junction (the attack that led to intensive Israeli security forces activity in Judea and Samaria and Operation Protective Edge in the Gaza Strip). In another abduction and murder attack, a Palestinian staying in Bat Yam (south of Tel Aviv) illegally abducted an IDF soldier to Samaria and murdered him.



**Left: The burned out vehicle used in the abduction of the three youths. Right: Eyal Yifrah, Gil-Ad Shaer and Naftali Frenkel (Filastin al-'Aan, June 13, 2014).**

7. **Conclusion:** The analysis of terrorist attacks in which Israelis were killed indicates that **despite the small number of popular terrorism military-type attacks, their level of deadliness is high and they have caused most of the deaths.** Some of the military-type attacks were organized and directed by established Palestinian terrorist organizations, or carried out by terrorists affiliated with them, especially **Hamas and the PFLP.** If the Israeli (and sometimes Palestinian) security forces did not expose many military-type networks and prevent their planned terrorist attacks, **the number of Israeli dead would be far greater and the path to a more serious escalation would be much shorter.**

## Responses from the PA and Fatah

8. An examination of **the PA and Fatah's responses to terrorist attacks in which Israelis are killed indicates they systematically support the terrorists who carry out "popular" attacks, even when civilian (including women and children) are killed.** The PA, Fatah and their media glorify terrorists who carry out attacks, do not admit their involvement in terrorism, bury them with "national" honors, support their families and spread **the lie that the "popular resistance" is non-violent. The PA and Fatah hold Israel responsible for the deaths of terrorists** when they are killed during attacks, generally ignoring the link between cause (the terrorist attack) and result (the death of the terrorist).<sup>6</sup>

9. Moreover, the PA generally does not unequivocally condemn military-type attacks (which are not officially part of the "popular resistance"), even when such attacks kill Israeli civilians. In some instances Mahmoud Abbas had condemned them, but usually weakly, and in the same breath he equates them with actions allegedly taken by Israel, and tones down his condemnation for the Palestinian media. The following are some of the PA and Fatah's responses to the five military-type attacks in which Palestinians killed Israelis:

1) On **November 18, 2014, a terrorist squad affiliated with the PFLP carried out a terrorist attack at a synagogue in the Har Nof neighborhood of Jerusalem.** Using guns, meat cleavers and knives they killed five Israelis. Mahmoud Abbas condemned the "event" (not "terrorist attack") and in the same breath condemned Israeli actions on the Temple Mount and what he called violations of "holy places" (mosques and churches). Accusing Israel of

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<sup>6</sup> For examples of the media support the PA and Fatah give terrorist operatives, see the June 4, 2015 bulletin, "How the Palestinian Authority and Fatah Respond to Vehicular Attacks."

responsibility for every terrorist attack carried out against it a constantly repeated Palestinian media tactic.

2) On **June 30, 2014, three Israeli youths were abducted from the Gush Etzion Junction by Hamas terrorist operatives and subsequently murdered in the region of Halhul by their abductors.** Their abduction and murder led to a broad IDF security action and a general escalation on the ground, resulting shortly thereafter in Operation Protective Edge. When the abduction became public knowledge, Mahmoud Abbas and other senior Palestinian figures did not give an official response. The lower Palestinian officials who did note the attack rejected Israel's claim that the PA was responsible. They argued it had occurred in Area C, which is under full Israeli control. Four days later the Palestinian "presidential office" issued an announcement condemning the abduction, at the same time condemning Israeli activity. According to the announcement, the PA condemned the series of events, from the abduction of the three youths and to the "unending series of Israeli violations." The announcement called for Palestinians not to carry out violent acts, adding that efforts should be made to release the three abducted youths (Wafa News Agency, June 16, 2014). Mahmoud Abbas also spoke to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for the first time after a long hiatus (Israeli prime minister's office, June 16, 2014).<sup>7</sup>

3) On **April 14, 2015, Palestinians fired automatic weapons at an Israeli civilian vehicle carrying a family returning from celebrating the Passover Seder in Kiryat Arba.** The attack was carried out on the road leading to Hebron near the Tarqumia Junction. Meeting with Israeli journalists in Ramallah on April 22, 2014, Mahmoud Abbas condemned the attacks. However, he claimed that during the previous year 60 Palestinians had been killed and he had not heard an

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<sup>7</sup> During the days when searches were being conducted for the three abducted Israelis, Mahmoud Abbas gave a speech in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, before a meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic countries. He strongly attacked those who carried out the abduction. He said the PA was coordinating with Israel to find the boys because they were human beings who had to be returned to their families. However, he criticized Israel's security activities, saying Israel was escalating its steps despite the fact that the abduction had been carried out in an area where the PA was not responsible for security and despite the fact that Israel had not informed the PA of the abduction at the time, only 12 hours later (Ma'an News Agency, June 18, 2014). Mahmoud Abbas' speech was strongly criticized, especially by Hamas spokesmen. As the days passed and Israel's security force actions intensified, the protests of the Palestinian leadership intensified, as did those of the Palestinian public, whose daily lives were being disrupted. PA spokesman represented the IDF's activity as "collective punishment" directed against the Palestinian public. The PA issued a formal statement condemning Israel's actions and the re-detention of released prisoners (i.e., those released in the Gilad Shalit prisoner exchange deal), and called on the international community to intervene. According to the statement, the Netanyahu government was using the disappearance of the youths as an excuse to punish the Palestinian people in violation of international law (Wafa News Agency, June 19, 2014). In the meantime, the Palestinians made strenuous efforts to convene an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to "end Israeli aggression and collective punishment [of the Palestinians]" (Wafa News Agency, June 22, 2014).

Israeli condemnation. Apparently, Mahmoud Abbas' condemnation was not widely reported by the Palestinian media.

4) **On March 11, 2013, PFLP Palestinian terrorists murdered five members of the Fogel family in the Jewish community of Itamar.** A senior PA figure condemned the mass-killing attack, although weakly and at a later date. On March 12, 2013, Mahmoud Abbas issued a short announcement opposing all violence against Jewish and Palestinian civilians. He also called Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to express sorrow for the murders. He told the Israeli media that the attack was "immoral and inhuman," and rejected Netanyahu's accusations of incitement in the mosques. He claimed that if the PA had had early intel regarding the intention to carry out the attack, it would have been prevented. He added that he and Prime Minister Netanyahu had agreed to conduct a joint investigation (Mahmoud Abbas interviewed by Gal Berger, Voice of Israel Radio, March 14, 2011). Mahmoud Abbas called an emergency meeting of the Fatah's Central Committee and the commanders of the PA security forces to discuss the implications of the attack for the Palestinians (Al-Hayat Al-Jadeeda, March 13, 2011).

5) **On March 23, 2011, an IED exploded at a bus stop near the International Convention Center in Jerusalem.** A female British citizen was killed and 39 Israelis were wounded. Mahmoud Abbas condemned the attack, at the same time condemning the Israel Air Force strike in the Gaza Strip on March 22, 2011, which the Palestinian media claimed had killed eight Palestinians (Wafa News Agency, March 23, 2011).

## Appendix B

### Number of Israelis killed by the popular resistance compared with number killed in the first and second intifadas

1. During the six years of popular terrorism (the popular resistance), between August 2009 and October 14, 2015, **Palestinians have killed 48 Israelis** in Judea, Samaria, Jerusalem, Afula and Tel Aviv. Most of them (39) were civilians; nine were security force personnel.

2. During the second intifada (end of September 2000 to end of December 2005) **Palestinians killed 1,084 Israelis**. Half of them were killed in suicide bombing attacks, the signature terrorist attack of the second intifada, and thousands were injured. **Most of the suicide bombing attacks targeted civilians.**<sup>8</sup>

3. According to a report issued by the Israeli NGO B'Tselem, during the first intifada, which lasted from December 9, 1987 to the end of 1991, **Palestinians killed 84 Israelis**. Of them, **59 were civilians and 25 were security force personnel**. Fifty of those killed (39 civilians and 11 security force personnel) were killed within the Green Line and 34 (20 civilians and 14 security force personnel) were killed in Judea, Samaria and east Jerusalem. According to B'Tselem, **160 Israelis were killed**<sup>9</sup> between the beginning of the first intifada and the Oslo Accords (1993).

4. A comparison of the fatalities indicates that of the three Palestinian terrorist campaigns, the number of "popular resistance" deaths is the lowest. However, the era of popular terrorism has not ended, and the number will most likely rise. Another conclusion to be drawn from a comparison of the numbers is that during all three outbreaks of Palestinian terrorism, **Israeli civilians** and not members of the security forces **have been the terrorists' primary targets**.

<sup>8</sup> Data taken from the ITIC report of December 25, 2005 " Suicide bombing terrorism during the current Israeli-Palestinian confrontation (September 2000 – December 2005),"

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.btselem.org/statistics/first\\_intifada\\_tables](http://www.btselem.org/statistics/first_intifada_tables)