

A History In Maps  
of

# ISRAEL

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee.

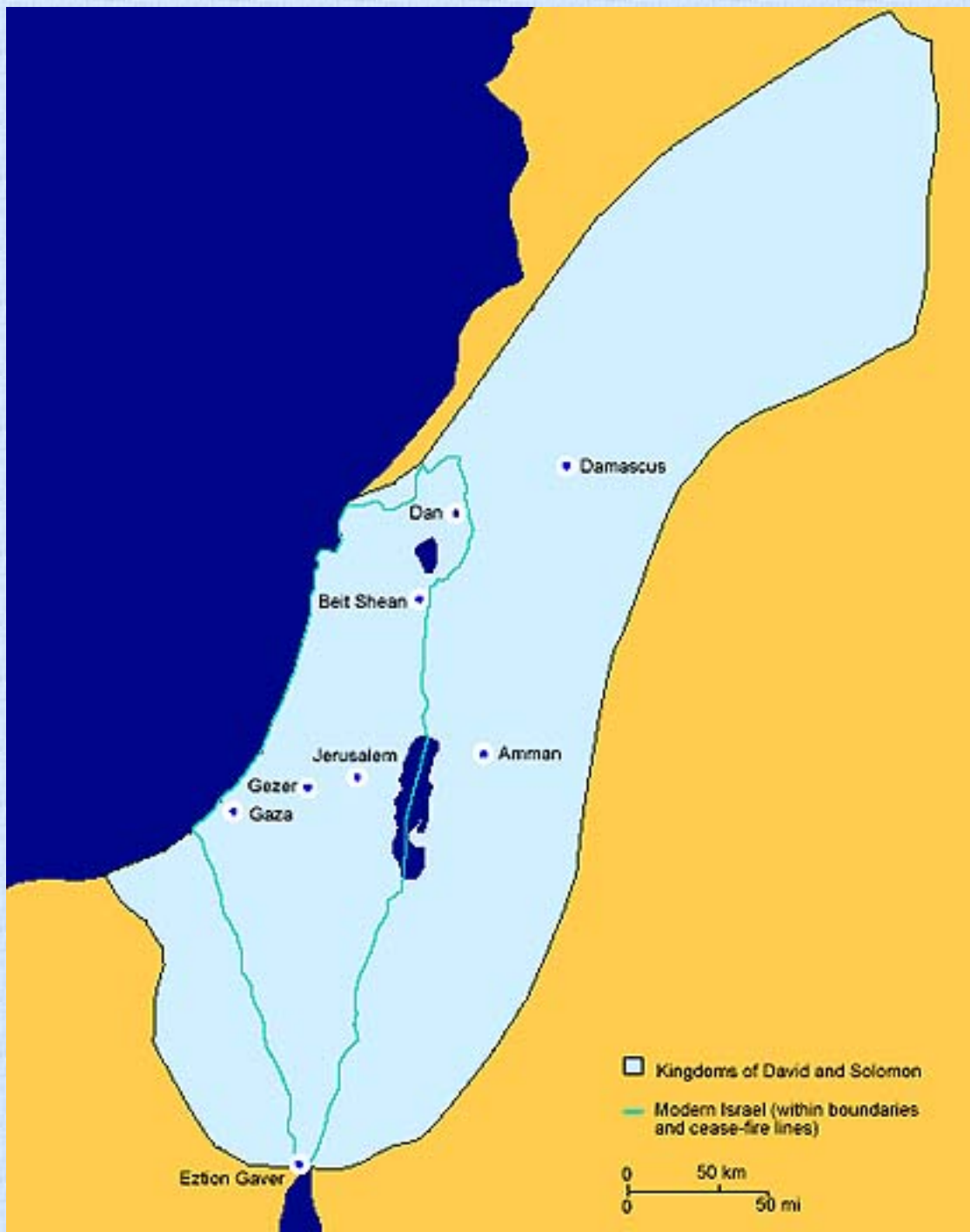
Psalms 122:6



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## The Kingdoms of David and Solomon: 1077 - 997 BCE

King David ruled Israel from 990 BCE to 968 BCE; and his son Solomon ruled after him until 928 BCE. David enlarged his kingdom and brought it to the peak of political and military power. Solomon "ruled over all the kingdoms west of the Euphrates River from Tiphseh to Gaza; he was at peace with all his neighbors" (I Kings, 4:24).





## Kingdom of Herod:

30 BCE to 70 CE  
King Herod, of Edomite extraction, was king of Israel from 40 BCE to 4 BCE. He was appointed by Rome and conquered the kingdom from the Hasmoneans. When Augustus became the Roman Caesar in the year 30 BCE, Herod convinced him of his loyalty, and Augustus rewarded him by adding Jericho, the coastal region south of Dor and the region east of the Sea of Galilee. In 23 BCE, he was given the Bashan, Horen, and Tarchon regions, and three years later, the Golan Heights







## Jewish Communities in the Land of Israel

(7th - 11th Centuries)

After the death of Emperor Julian II, in 363 CE, most of the Jewish settlements in the south were destroyed. The Jews remained mainly in the Galilee and in the larger cities.

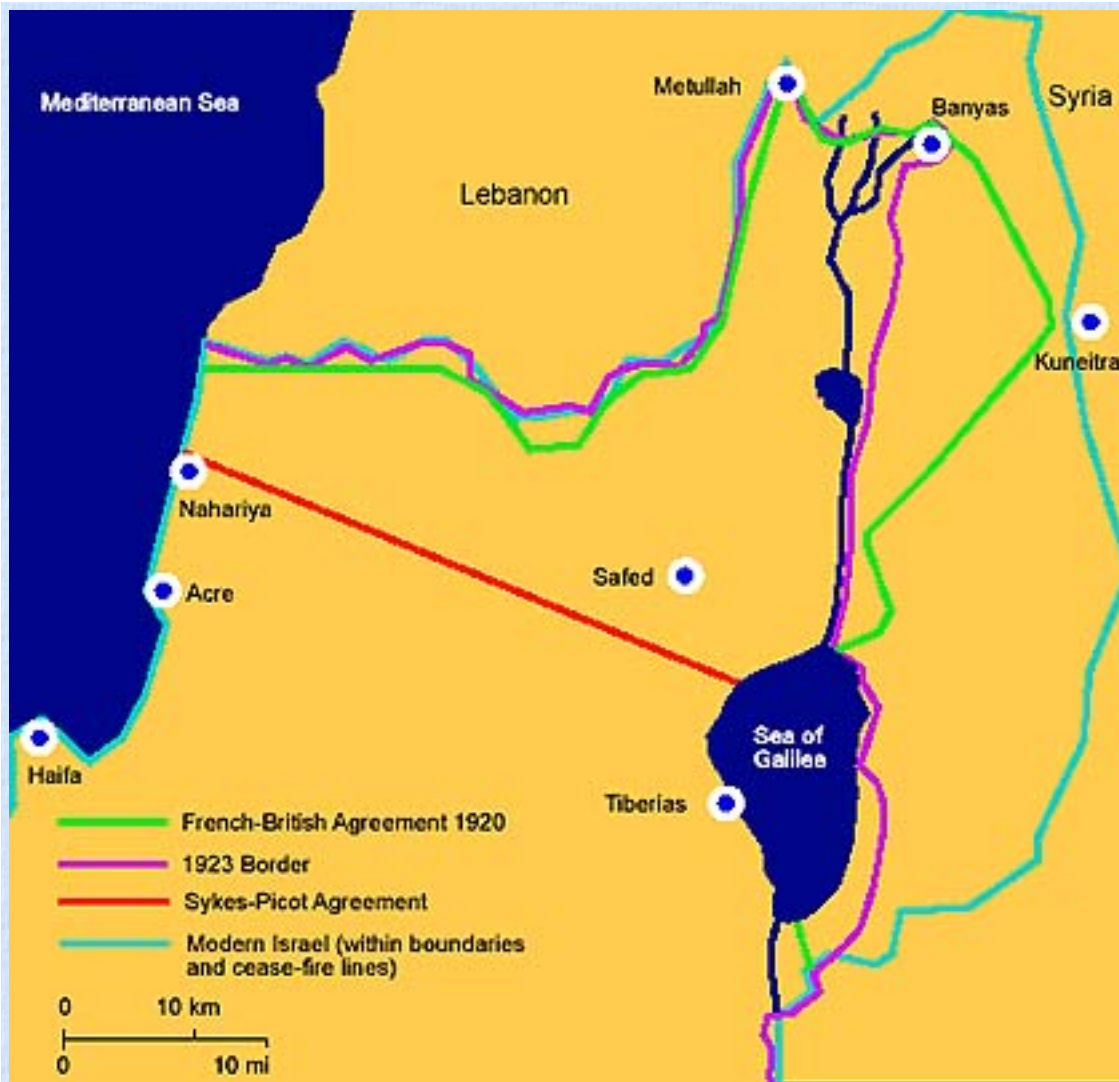




## 1906: Setting the Southern Border

Lord Cromer, Britain's agent in Egypt, wanted to change the border between the Ottoman Empire, which was under strong German influence, and Egypt, in order to push the Ottomans further away from the Suez Canal. In 1892, the Turks agreed to allow Egyptian guard stations near the Gulf of Eilat; in 1905, Lord Cromer tried to move the border. In April of 1906, the Turks were given an ultimatum - to set the border between Aqaba and Rafiah. They proposed a compromise (El Arish - Ras Muhamed) but finally gave in to British pressure. The firm stand of the commander of the Turkish police station at Um Rashrash (today, Eilat) changed the starting point of the border from Aqaba to Taba, which became the international border between Israel and Egypt.





## 1916-1923: Setting the Northern Border

In May 1916, France and Great Britain signed an agreement known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement in which the claims of both sides to the Levant were set down, and areas of administration and influence were determined. Until 1923, the sides were involved in hard bargaining, with the British insisting on two principles: control of the area delineated in the Bible, "from Dan to Beer Sheba;" and control of Israel's water sources, e.g., the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee.







## British Mandate

In 1920, the San Remo Peace Conference gave Great Britain the mandate for the Land of Israel and Transjordan. In 1921, the British decided to decrease the size of the Jewish national home and to take Transjordan away from it. In 1922, Churchill published the White Paper on this subject. Later that year, the League of Nations approved the changed mandate, which took effect in 1923.



## Separation of Transjordan (1922)







## 1947 UN Partition Plan

In 1947, Great Britain relinquished to the UN the power to make decisions relating to the status of the Land of Israel. The General Assembly appointed a special committee that collected evidence and decided unanimously that Israel should be granted independence. Most of the committee members favored partitioning the land into two states, a Jewish state and an Arab state, with Jerusalem under international supervision. On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly accepted the partition resolution, 33 to 13.





## 1949-1967 Armistice Lines

In the spring and summer of 1949, agreements were signed between Israel and its neighbors establishing Israel's armistice lines. To some extent, these lines overlapped the borderline of Palestine during the British Mandate period, or they were close to it, with the exception of the Judea and Samaria region, and the surrounding area of the Gaza Strip. These lines were drawn up, on the assumption that they would be temporary, and would be replaced within a few years by permanent borders. Much of the international border between Mandatory Palestine and Egypt became the armistice line between Israel and Egypt. The armistice line with Lebanon was close to the international border that existed during the British Mandate period, and overlapped it. These two lines did not correspond to the battle frontlines as they existed during the cessation of hostilities, and Israel withdrew in

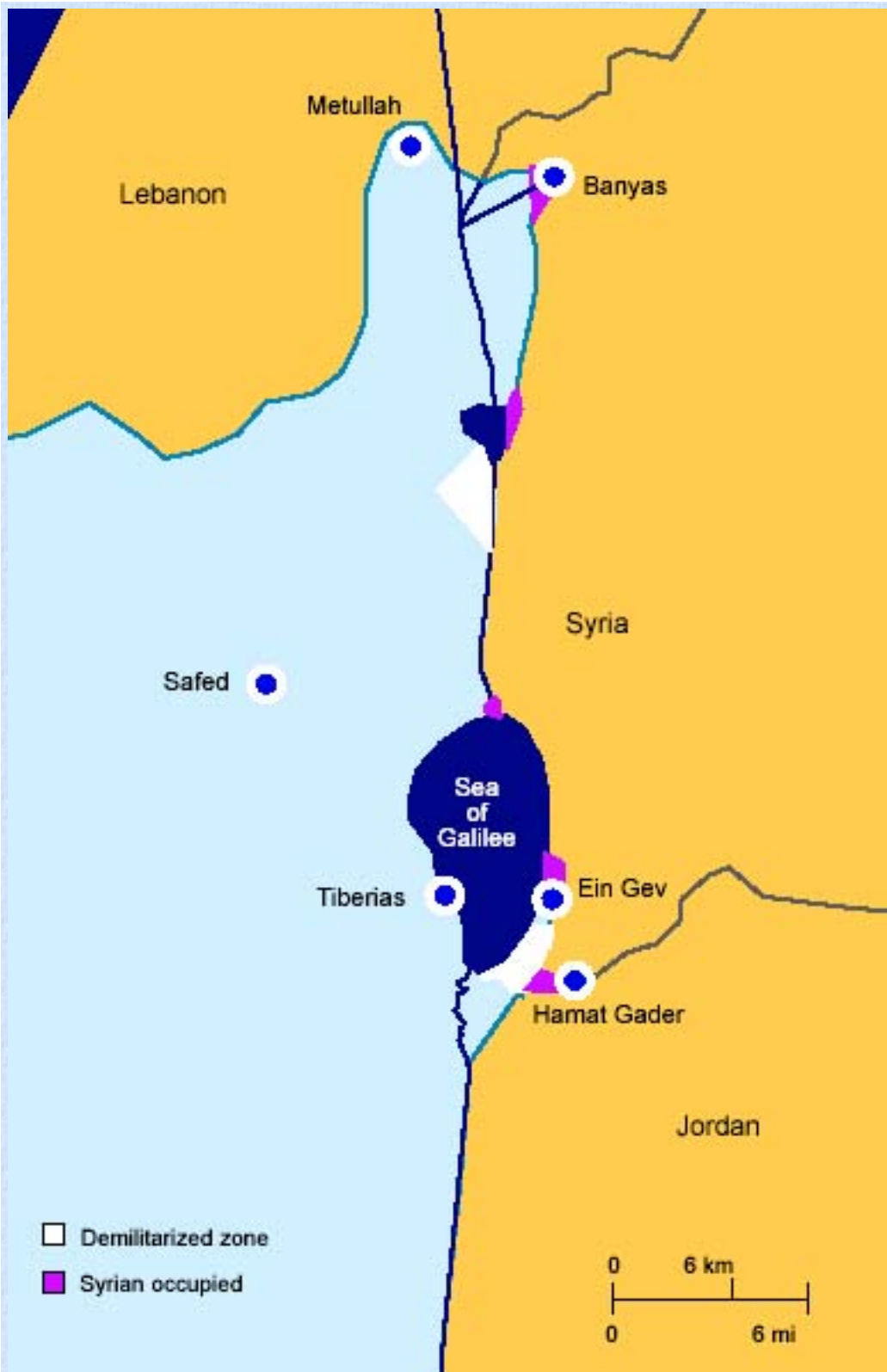
both cases to the mandatory borderline, which became the armistice line. The armistice lines with Syria and Jordan closely corresponded to the frontlines.

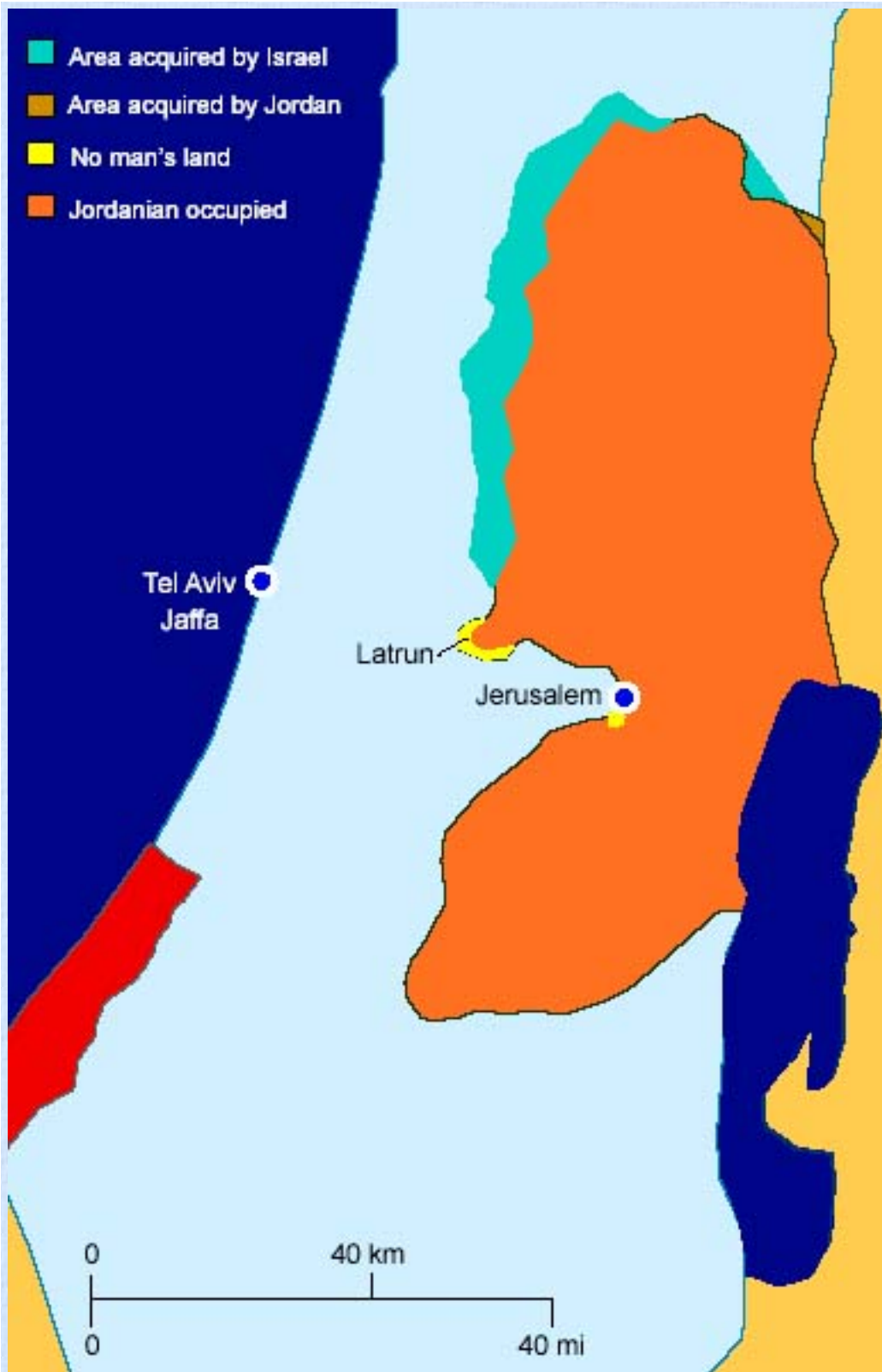




## The Frontier with Syria

Syria became independent in 1946. When the State of Israel came into being in 1948, Syria invaded the new state, conquered the Banyas, the Mishmar Hayarden triangle, the Almagor triangle, the coast of Betiha, and the eastern bank of the Jordan River. In the armistice agreements of 1949, Syria agreed to withdraw its army from these areas and to turn them into demilitarized zones. However, Syria remained in the strips of territory that secured its hold on the banks of the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee, and the Banyas. Later, Syria conquered Hamat Gader and Nuqeib, north of Ein Gev. These territories were under Syrian control until 1967 and facilitated its unceasing attacks against Israel.





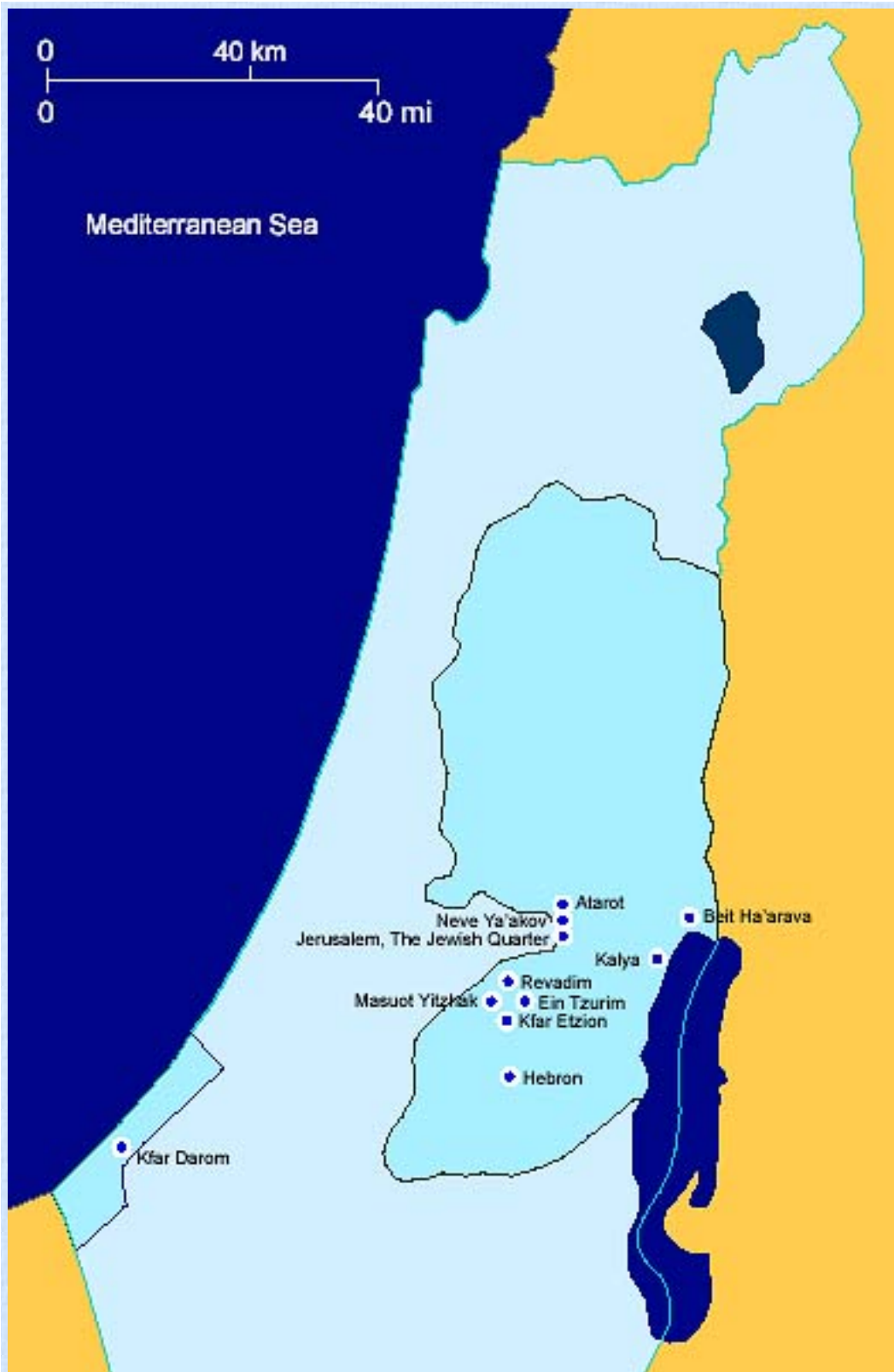
## 1949 Armistice Agreement with Jordan

The armistice agreement with Jordan was signed in Rhodes with the help of UN mediation on April 4, 1949. The agreement states that this is a necessary step towards reestablishing peace in the Land of Israel, and emphasizes that in no way is the armistice line to be interpreted as a political or territorial border, nor does it constitute interference with the rights, claims, or positions of any side vis-a-vis the final settlement of the question of the Land of Israel.

The agreement set the parameters for prisoner exchanges, demilitarized zones, no-man's land, and monitoring arrangements. In the framework of the agreement, Israel was given land in the Sharon and the Irone River areas, and sections of the Beit Shean Valley were exchanged.







## Jewish Communities Lost in the War of Independence

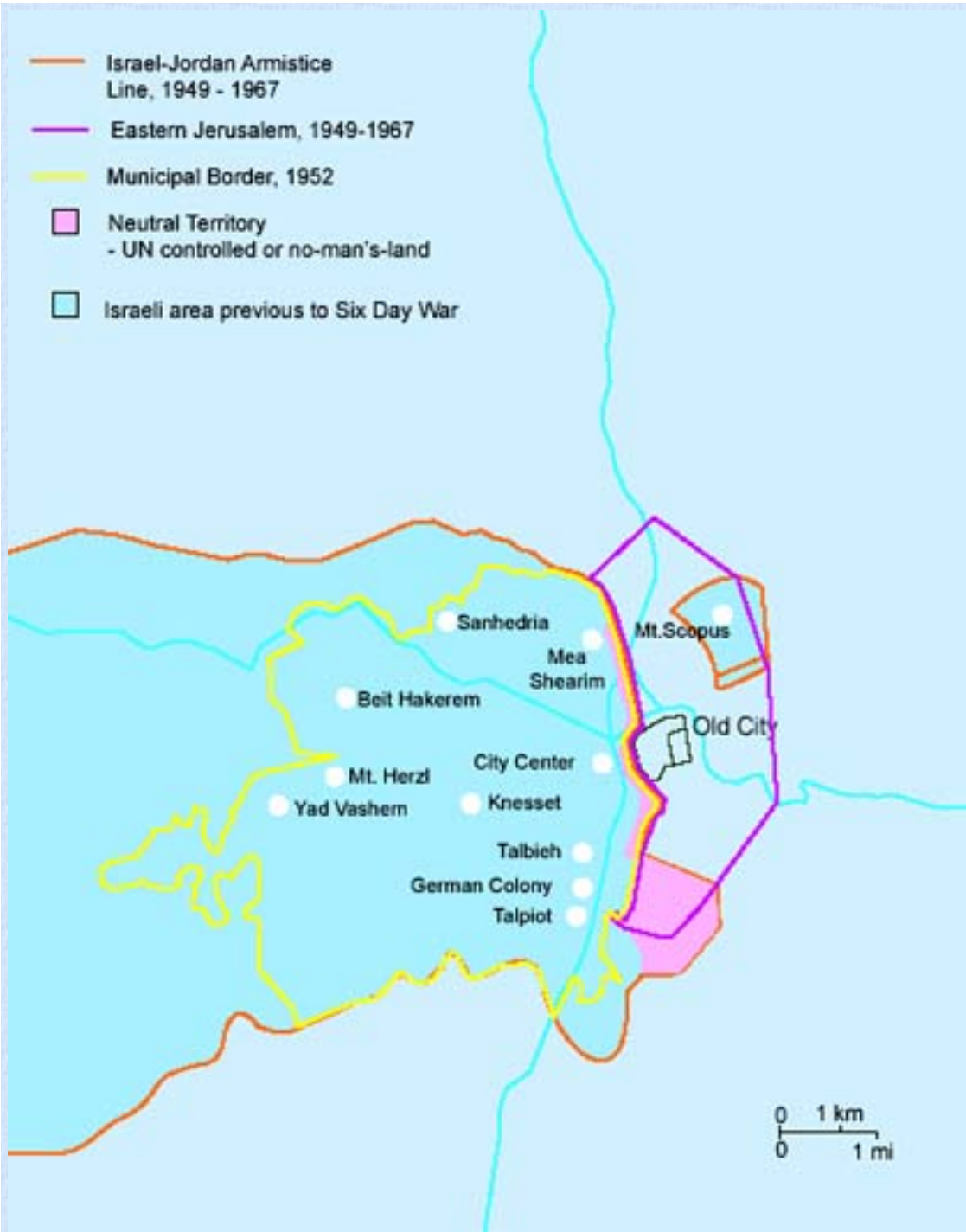
During the War of Independence, a number of Jewish communities were captured, mostly by the Jordanian army - Kibbutz Beit Ha-arava and Kalya north of the Dead Sea, the four kibbutzim of Gush Etzion west of Bethlehem, Atarot and Neve Yaakov north of Jerusalem, and the Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem. Kfar Darom, near Gaza, was captured by the Egyptian army. In addition, when the War of Independence broke out at the end of 1947, the remnant of the Jewish community of Hebron fled.



## Jerusalem Before the Six Day War (1949-1967)

At the end of the War of Independence, Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan. Armistice lines were determined in November 1948 by Moshe Dayan, Commander of the Jerusalem district, and Abdallah el-Tal, Legion Commander of the Jerusalem front. Between the lines drawn up by the two commanders, areas were left that were defined as no-man's land.

The area around Armon Hanatziv was used as UN territory, and Mount Scopus became an Israeli enclave that contained the Hebrew University, Hadassah Hospital and, officially, the village of Issawiyya. This map was adopted in April 1949 by the sides in an armistice agreement signed in Rhodes. The westernmost point between the two parts of the city was at the edge of the Musrara neighborhood, near the house of the Mandelbaum family,



and thus was called  
"Mandelbaum Gate."







## Events leading to the Six Day War, 1967

The Six Day War was the first major Arab attempt since 1948 to destroy Israel. In November 1966, an Egyptian-Syrian Defense Agreement was signed, encouraging the Syrians to escalate tensions, which reached a climax in the spring of 1967.

May 14: Egypt mobilizes its forces in and around the Suez Canal.

May 16: Egypt moves its forces eastward across the Sinai desert towards the Israeli border, demanding the withdrawal of UN Emergency Force (UNEF) stationed along the frontier.

May 19: The Egyptians expelled the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) from the Gaza Strip and Sinai, and continued pouring its military forces into these areas.

May 22: Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, constituting a casus belli for Israel.

May 24-June 4: Answering the Egyptian call, the governments of Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon moved their forces toward the Israeli border. Israel mobilized its reserve forces, and launched a diplomatic campaign to win international support for ending the Egyptian blockade of Israeli shipping through the Strait of Tiran.



## June 10, 1967: Israel After the Six Day War

Once it became clear that the diplomatic campaign had failed, and following Jordan's participation in the Egyptian-Syrian alliance, Israel launched action in self-defense against the massing threat from Egypt on June 5, 1967. Once Jordan and Syria initiated the fighting against Israel, the war also included those countries. In the course of the war, the Israeli forces reached the Suez Canal, and captured the territories of Judea and Samaria as well as the Golan Heights - from which the Syrians had shelled Israel.





# Jerusalem After the Six Day War (1967)

A few days after the end of the Six-Day War, on June 27, 1967, the Israeli Parliament passed a law that Israeli administration and jurisdiction apply to all the territory of Jerusalem acquired in the war. The following day, the Jerusalem municipal boundaries were extended to include eastern Jerusalem, as well as Atarot and Neve Yaakov in the north and Gilo in the south.



# The Old City Jerusalem







## Yom Kippur War Cease-Fire Lines: October 24, 1973

The Yom Kippur War began on October 6, 1973 when the combined armies of Egypt and Syria attacked Israel in the Suez Canal area and the Golan Heights. After a few days of hard fighting in which Egypt established itself on the eastern side of the Suez Canal and the Syrians captured most of the Golan Heights, the attack was halted and a counter-attack by IDF forces succeeded in pushing back some of the Egyptian forces, crossing the Canal and reaching within 101 kilometers of Cairo. On the Golan Heights, the Syrian forces were repulsed completely and IDF forces captured an enclave in the northern Heights deep in Syrian territory, as well as recapturing Mount Hermon.





# Golan Heights Cease-Fire Lines: October 1973



# Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement May 1974





## Interim Agreement with Egypt: 1975

An agreement was signed in Geneva in September 1975 in addition to the 1974 separation-of-forces agreement following the Yom Kippur War. The main points of the agreement were: Israeli withdrawal in Sinai to the eastern ends of the Mitla and Gidi Passes; creation of a UN-monitored buffer zone in the evacuated area; turning the previous buffer zone into Egyptian territory; and Israeli withdrawal from the oil fields at Abu Rudeis and Ras Sudar. It was also agreed to open the Suez Canal to Israeli non-military cargo ships and to establish American early-warning stations in the area of the passes. The agreement was perceived as an important step



towards a just and  
sustainable peace.





## Peace Treaty with Egypt and Sinai Redeployment: 1980-1982

The Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty was signed on March 26, 1979, following the Camp David Accords of September 18, 1978, which determined a framework for a peace treaty between both countries. The framework also set a timetable for establishing diplomatic relations and normalization between Israel and Egypt, as well as a timetable for IDF withdrawal from the line beginning east of El-Arish and extending to Ras Mohamed. The peace treaty "tied up loose threads" and included further Israeli withdrawal to the international border between the two states.



# Israel and the Surrounding Region







**Modern Israel**  
(within boundaries and cease-fire lines)  
Israel stands at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa. Geographically, it belongs to the Asian continent. Its western border is the Mediterranean Sea. To the north it is bound by Lebanon and Syria, to the east by Jordan and to the south by the Red Sea and Egypt. Long and narrow in shape, Israel is about 290 miles (470 km.) long and 85 miles (135 km.) across at its widest point. Its total area is 22,145 sq km, of which 21,671 sq km is land area.

# Judea and Samaria



# Gaza



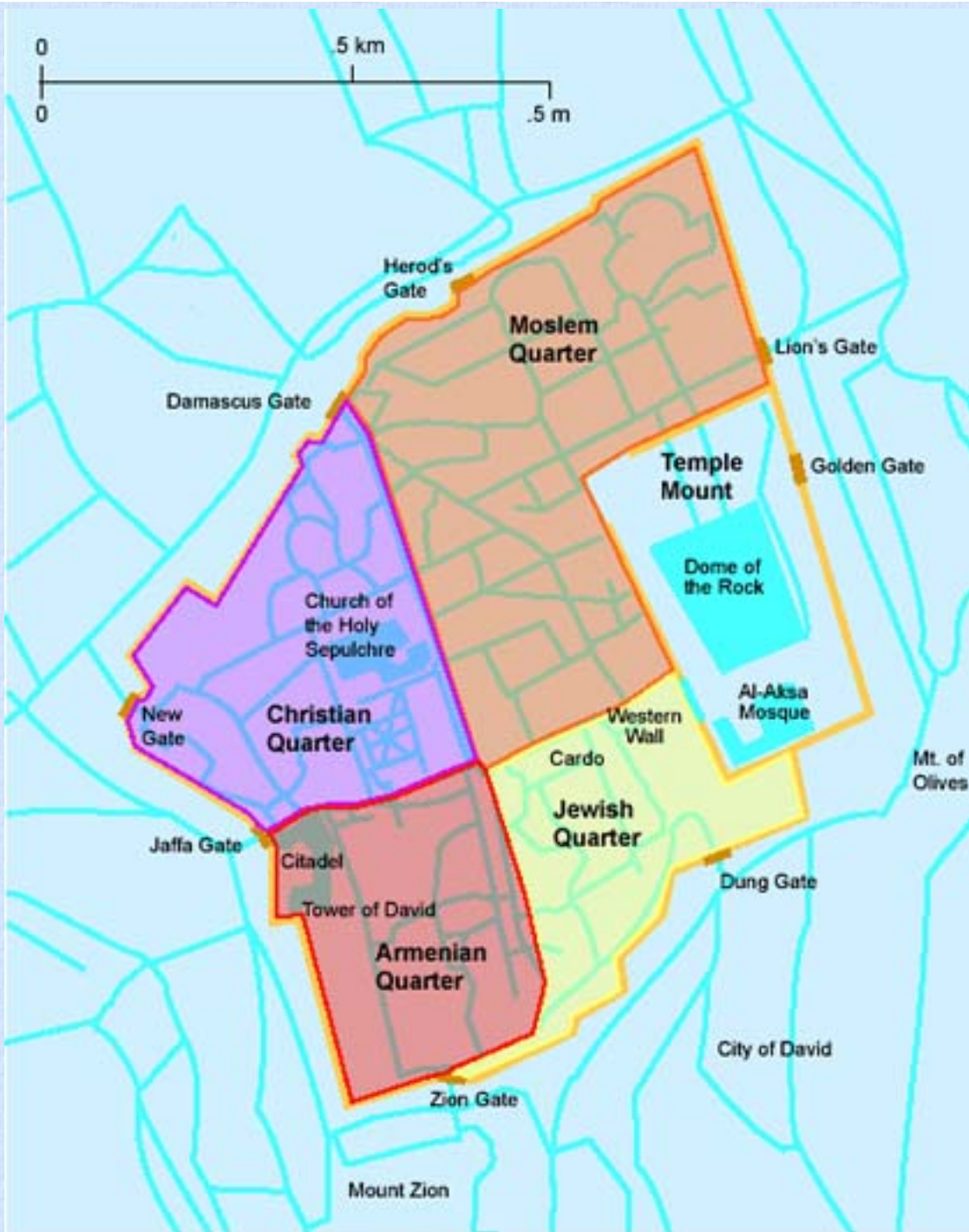


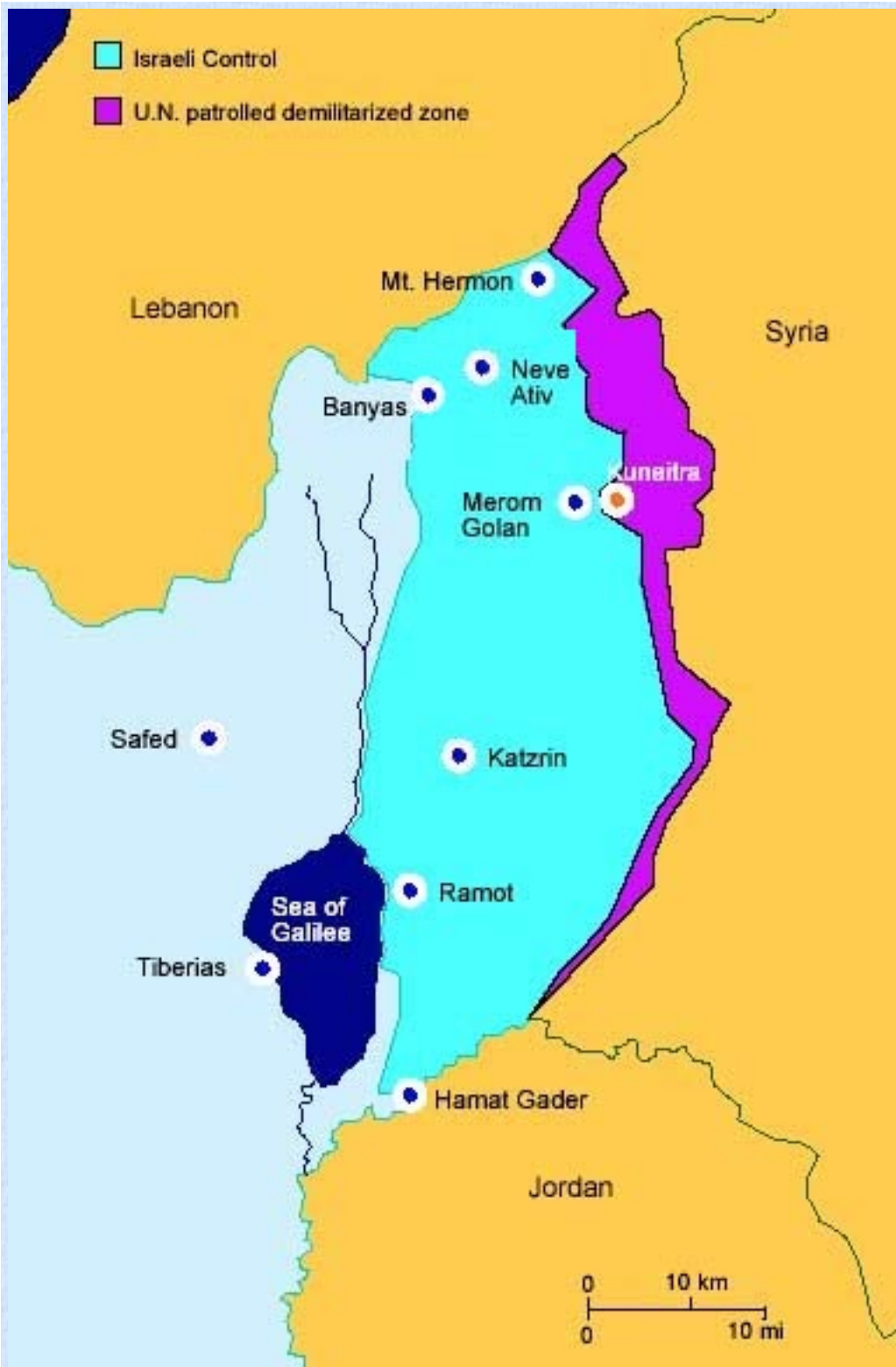
## Jerusalem

Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, is located in the heart of the country, nestled among the Judean Hills. The city's ancient stones, imbued with millennia of history, and its numerous historical sites, shrines and places of worship attest to its meaning for Jews, Christians and Muslims.



# Old City of Jerusalem





## Golan Heights

The Golan Heights are strategically important for several reasons:

- (a) Israeli presence in the Golan Heights provides a defensible border against invasion by land;
- (b) All of northern Israel is within range of direct artillery fire from the Golan Heights;
- (c) The Heights control the main water sources of the State of Israel.

The Golan Heights have been under Israeli law, jurisdiction, and administration since 1981.







## 1948-1967: Major Terror Attacks

While the Palestinians claim that terrorism is a response to "occupation," the fact is that Palestinian terrorism predates Israel's presence in the territories. Numerous terrorist attacks murdered and maimed Israeli civilians during the two decades before 1967 (and even before the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948). Therefore, terrorism was and still is nothing less than a tool intended to eventually bring about the destruction of Israel itself.

### Jan 1, 1952 - Jerusalem

7 armed terrorists attacked and killed a 19 year-old girl in her home, in the neighborhood of Beit Yisrael.

### June 9, 1953 - Lod and Hadera

Terrorists killed a resident of Lod, after throwing hand grenades and spraying gunfire in all directions. On the same night, another group of terrorists attacked a house in Hadera.

### Jun 11, 1953 - Kfar Hess

Terrorists attacked a

young couple in their home and shot them to death.

**Mar 17, 1954 - Maale Akrabim**

Terrorists ambushed a bus traveling from Eilat to Tel Aviv, opening fire at short range. The terrorists boarded the bus, and shot each passenger, one by one, murdering 11.

**Jan 2, 1955 - Judean Desert**

2 hikers killed by terrorists.

**Mar 24, 1955 - Patish**

1 young woman killed and 18 wounded when terrorists threw hand grenades and opened fire on a crowded wedding celebration.

**Apr 7, 1956 - Ashkelon**

1 young woman killed when terrorists threw 3 hand grenades into her house.

**Apr 7, 1956 - Kibbutz Givat Chaim**

2 killed when terrorists opened fire on a car.

**Apr 11, 1956 - Shafrir (Kfar Chabad)**

3 children and 1 youth worker killed, and 5 injured, when terrorists opened fire on a synagogue full of children and teenagers.

**Sep 12, 1956 - Ein Ofarim**

Terrorists killed 3 Druze guards.

**Sep 23, 1956 - Kibbutz Ramat Rachel**

4 archaeologists killed

and 16 wounded when terrorists opened fire from a Jordanian position.

**Oct 4, 1956 - Sdom**

5 Israeli workers killed.

**Oct 9, 1956 - Neve Hadasah**

2 workers were killed in an orchard of the youth village.

**Nov 8, 1956** - Terrorists opened fire on a train, attacked cars and blew up wells, in the north and center of Israel. 6 Israelis were wounded.

**Feb 18, 1957 - Nir Yitzhak**

2 civilians killed by terrorist landmines.

**Apr 16, 1957 - Kibbutz Mesilot**

2 guards killed by terrorists who infiltrated from Jordan.

**May 29, 1957 - Kibbutz Kisufim**

1 killed and 2 wounded when their vehicle struck a landmine.

**Aug 23, 1957 - Kibbutz Beit Govrin**

2 guards of the Israeli Mekorot water company killed.

**Feb 11, 1958 - Kfar Yona**

Terrorists killed a resident of Moshav Yanov.

**Apr 5, 1958 - Tel Lachish**

Terrorists lying in ambush shot and killed 2 people.

**May 26, 1958 - Jerusalem**



4 Israeli police officers killed in a Jordanian attack on Mt. Scopus.  
**Nov 17, 1958 - Mt. of the Beatitudes** | Syrian terrorists killed the wife of the British air attache in Israel, who was staying at the guesthouse of the Italian Convent.

**Dec 3, 1958- Kibbutz Gonen**

A shepherd killed and 31 civilians wounded in an artillery attack.

**Feb 1, 1959 - Moshav Zavdiel**

3 civilians killed by a terrorist landmine.

**Apr 27, 1959 - Masada**

2 hikers shot and killed at close range.

**Apr 26, 1960 - Ashkelon**

Terrorists killed a resident of the city.

**Jan 1, 1965 -**

Palestinian terrorists attempted to bomb the National Water Carrier - the first attack carried out by the PLO's Fatah faction.

**July 5, 1965 - Mitzpe Massua**

A Fatah cell planted explosives near Beit Guvrin, and on the railroad tracks to Jerusalem near Kfar Battir.

**May 16, 1966 -**

**Northern Galilee** region | 2 Israelis killed when their jeep hit a terrorist landmine. Tracks led into Syria.

**Jul 13, 1966 - Almagor**  
2 soldiers and 1 civilian  
killed when their truck  
struck a terrorist  
landmine.





## 1967-1993: Major Terror Attacks

**Jul 22, 1968 - Rome, Italy**

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) carries out first hijacking, diverting an El Al flight to Algiers. 32 Jewish passengers were held hostage for 5 weeks.

**Sep 4, 1968 - Tel Aviv, Israel**

1 killed and 71 wounded by 3 bombs that exploded in city center.

**Oct 1968 - Hijacking of El Al aircraft en route to Algeria.**

**Nov 22, 1968 - Jerusalem, Israel**

12 killed and 52 injured by a car bomb in the Mahaneh Yehuda market.

**Dec 26, 1968 - Athens, Greece**

1 killed and 1 wounded in a shooting attack on an El Al aircraft at the airport, carried out by the PFLP.

**Feb 18, 1969 - Zurich, Switzerland**

A pilot and 3 passengers killed by terrorists that attacked an El Al Boeing 707 on the airport runway.

**Feb 21, 1969 - Jerusalem, Israel**

2 killed and 20 injured by a bomb detonated in a crowded supermarket.

**Oct 22, 1969 - Haifa, Israel**



4 killed and 20 wounded by terrorist bombs in 5 apartments.

**Feb 10, 1970 - Zurich, Switzerland**

1 killed and 11 wounded by 3 Arab terrorists who unsuccessfully attempted to hijack an El Al flight at Zurich airport.

**May 22, 1970 - Avivim, Israel**

Terrorists attack schoolbus, killing 12 (9 of whom were children), and wounding 24.

**Sep 6, 1970 - Dawson Field, Jordan**

3 airliners holding over 400 passengers were hijacked, and taken to the Jordanian airport by the PFLP. The hostages were released in exchange for terrorists held in Germany, Switzerland, and England.

**May 8, 1972 - Lod airport, Israel**

1 passenger and 5 Israeli soldiers killed during a rescue operation by Israeli commandos on a hijacked Belgian airliner; the 4 Palestinian Black September terrorists were killed. The hostages were freed.

**May 30, 1972 - Lod airport**

26 killed and 78 wounded after PFLP and Japanese Red Army terrorists open fire in the passenger terminal.

**Sep 5, 1972 - Munich, Germany**

11 members of the Israeli Olympic wrestling team and 1 German policeman were massacred by Fatah terrorists after an unsuccessful rescue attempt by West German authorities.

**Apr 11, 1974 - Kiryat Shemona, Israel | 18**

killed, 8 of whom were children, by PFLP terrorists who detonated their explosives during a failed rescue attempt by Israeli authorities.

**May 15, 1974 - Maalot, Israel**

27 killed, 21 of whom were children, and 78 wounded by PFLP terrorists in a school, after an unsuccessful rescue attempt.

**Mar 5, 1975 - Tel Aviv, Israel**

Terrorists take over the Savoy hotel; 4 people are killed.

**Jul 4, 1975 - Jerusalem, Israel**

14 killed and 80 injured in Zion Square bombing attack, in which the bomb was hidden in a refrigerator.

**Jun 27, 1976 - Entebbe, Uganda**

An Air France airliner was hijacked by a joint German/PFLP terrorist group, which diverted the flight to Entebbe airport. About 258 passengers and crew

were held hostage until all non-Israeli passengers were released. On July 4th, Israeli commandos flew to Uganda and rescued the remaining hostages. All terrorists were killed, as well as 3 passengers and operation leader Lieutenant-Colonel Yonatan Netanyahu.

**Aug 11, 1976 - Istanbul, Turkey**

4 killed and 20 wounded by PFLP and Japanese Red Army terrorists in an attack at Istanbul airport.

**Mar 11, 1978 - Gilot junction**

36 killed, and over 100 injured, in a bus hijacking by a female-led Palestinian terrorist gang.

**Apr 7, 1980 - Kibbutz Misgav-Am, Israel |**

Terrorists attack children's house on the kibbutz, leaving 3 dead, one of whom was a child.

**Jun 3, 1982 - London, England**

Abu Nidal organization attempts to kill the Israeli ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov, severely wounding him.

**Oct 7, 1985 - PLFP** attacks the Achille Lauro ship en route to Israel, murdering one of the passengers (an American national).

**Sep 6, 1986 - Istanbul, Turkey**

Abu Nidal organization



attacks the Neveh Shalom synagogue, killing 22 people.

**Nov 25, 1987 -**

**Northern Border, Israel**  
(near Kiryat Shemona)

2 Palestinian terrorists cross into Israel from Lebanon on hang gliders, killing 6 Israeli soldiers and wounding 8.

**Aug 1988 - Haifa**

25 wounded in a grenade attack at the Haifa mall.

**Jul 6, 1989 - Tel Aviv**

14 killed when a terrorist steered a bus into a ravine off the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway.



## 1993-2000: Major Terror Attacks

Terrorist attacks reached a new intensity in the form of suicide bombings at the height of the peace process during the 90s, despite Israel's willingness to make unprecedented compromises which would have resolved the conflict with the Palestinians.

**Apr 6, 1994 - Afula**  
8 killed in a car-bomb attack on a bus.

**Apr 13, 1994 - Hadera**  
5 killed in a suicide bombing on a bus at the central bus station.

**Oct 9, 1994 - Bir Nabala**  
Nahshon Waxman was kidnapped and taken to Bir Nabala, where he was killed 5 days later during a rescue operation. An officer from the rescue team was also killed.

**Oct 11, 1994 - Netzarim**  
3 soldiers killed by a suicide bomber riding a bicycle.

**Oct 19, 1994 - Tel Aviv**  
21 Israelis and 1 Dutch national killed in a suicide bombing on the No. 5 bus.

**Jan 22, 1995 - Netanya**  
18 soldiers and 1 civilian killed by two consecutive bombs at the Beit Lid junction.

**Apr 9, 1995 - Kfar Darom**



7 Israelis and 1 American killed when an explosivesladen van collided with a bus.

July 24, 1995 - Ramat Gan

6 killed in a suicide bomb attack on a bus.

**Aug 21, 1995 - Jerusalem**

3 Israelis and 1 American killed in a suicide bomb attack on a bus.

**Feb 25, 1996 - Jerusalem**

26 killed in a suicide bombing of bus no. 18 near the central bus station.

**Feb 25, 1996 - Ashkelon**

1 Israeli killed by a suicide bomber at a hitchhiking post.

**Mar 3, 1996 - Jerusalem**

19 killed in a suicide bombing of bus no. 18 on Jaffa Road.

**Mar 4, 1996 - Tel Aviv**

13 killed when a suicide bomber detonated a 20-kg. (44 lb.) nail bomb outside Dizengoff Center.

**Mar 13, 1997 - Naharayim**

7 killed and 30 injured in a shooting attack by a Jordanian soldier at the "Island of Peace".

**Mar 21, 1997 - Tel Aviv**

3 killed and 48 wounded by a suicide bomber on the terrace of a cafe.

**Apr 10, 1997 - Surif**

The body of Staff Sgt. Sharon Edri is found in



the village near Hebron. Edri had been kidnapped in Sep 1996 at a hitchhiking stand in the center of the country and was shot.

**Apr 25, 1997 - Wadi Kelt**

The bodies of two 23 year-old women were found in the nature reserve near Jerusalem. They were killed by a Bedouin resident of the area.

**Jul 20, 1997 - Rishon Lezion**

A Palestinian attacked 2 Israelis with an iron rod. One of the Israelis later died of his wounds.

**Jul 30, 1997 - Jerusalem**

16 killed and 178 wounded by two consecutive suicide bombings in the Mahane Yehuda market.

**Sep 4, 1997 - Jerusalem**

5 killed and 181 wounded by three suicide bombings on the Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall.

**Nov 19, 1997 - Jerusalem**

1 Israeli killed and 1 wounded when terrorists fire at them from an ambush in the Old City.

**Aug 27, 1998 - Tel Aviv**  
14 injured by a bomb placed in a garbage dumpster.

**Oct 29, 1998 - Kfar Darom**

1 soldier killed when an

explosives-laden car collided with an army jeep escorting a bus with 40 elementary school students.

**Nov 6, 1998 -**

**Jerusalem**

21 wounded by a car bomb at the Mahane Yehuda market.





## 2000-2004: Major Terror Attacks

**Nov 2, 2000 -**

### Jerusalem

Two people were killed and 10 injured by a car bomb explosion near the Mahane Yehuda market. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Nov 20, 2000 - Gush Katif**

Two people were killed and 9 injured by a roadside bomb that exploded alongside a bus carrying children to school.

**Nov 22, 2000 - Hadera**

Two people were killed, and 60 wounded when a powerful car bomb was detonated alongside a passing bus on the town's main street.

**Nov 28, 2000 - Kfar Saba**

Two Israeli teenagers on their way to school were killed in a suicide terrorist attack near the "Meeting Place of Peace" gas station in Neve Yamin. The bomber, from the Hamas terror group, blew himself up in a gathering of students waiting at a bus stop. Four other teenagers were wounded, one critically.

**Jan 1, 2001 - Netanya**

60 people were injured when a car bomb exploded near a bus



stop in the shopping district.

**Feb 14, 2001 - Holon**

Eight people were killed and 25 injured when a bus driven by a Palestinian terrorist plowed into a group of soldiers and civilians waiting at a bus stop.

**Mar 4, 2001 - Netanya**

Three people were killed and more than 60 injured in a suicide bombing in the downtown area.

**May 18, 2001 - Netanya**

A Palestinian suicide bomber detonated himself outside a shopping mall, killing five people and injuring over 100. Hamas claimed responsibility.

**Jun 1, 2001 - Tel Aviv**

21 young people were killed and 120 wounded by a suicide bomber outside the Dolphinarium disco along the seafront promenade.

**Aug 9, 2001 - Jerusalem**

15 people were killed (including 7 children) and 130 injured in a suicide bombing at the Sbarro pizzeria on the corner of King George Street and Jaffa Road in the city center. Hamas and the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**July 16, 2001 -**

**Binyamina**

Two Israeli soldiers were

killed and 11 people were wounded when a suicide terrorist attacked at a bus stop near the train station. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

**Sept 9, 2001 - Nahariya**

Three people were killed and 90 injured in a suicide bombing near the Nahariya train station. The terrorist waited until the train arrived from Tel-Aviv and people were exiting the station, and then exploded the bomb he was carrying. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Nov 29, 2001 - Hadera**

Three people were killed and nine others wounded in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #823 enroute from Nazereth to Tel Aviv near the city of Hadera. Islamic Jihad and Fatah both claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Dec 1, 2001 -**

**Jerusalem**

11 people were killed and 180 injured by two suicide bombers on Ben Yehuda Street's pedestrian mall. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Dec 2, 2001 - Haifa**

15 people were killed and 40 injured in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #16. Hamas claimed responsibility for

the attack.

**Jan 27, 2002 -**

**Jerusalem**

An elderly man was killed and over 150 people wounded in a suicide bombing on Jaffa Road in the center of Jerusalem. A female terrorist, identified as a Fatah member, was armed with more than 10 kilos of explosives.

**Feb 16, 2002 - Karnei Shomron**

Three teenagers were killed and 30 people were wounded when a suicide bomber blew himself up on Saturday night at a pizzeria in a shopping mall. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Mar 2, 2002 - Jerusalem**

10 people were killed and over 50 injured in a suicide bombing in the ultra-Orthodox Beit Yisrael neighborhood where people had gathered for a bar-mitzvah celebration. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade took responsibility for the attack.

**Mar 9, 2002 - Jerusalem**

11 people were killed and 54 injured when a suicide bomber exploded in the crowded Moment Cafe in the Rehavia neighborhood. Hamas claimed responsibility for the



attack.

**Mar 20, 2002 - Musmus**

Seven people were killed and 30 wounded in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus traveling from Tel Aviv to Nazareth at the Musmus junction on Highway 65 (Wadi Ara). Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Mar 21, 2002 - Jerusalem**

Three people were killed and 86 injured in a suicide bombing on King George Street. The terrorist detonated the bomb, packed with metal spikes and nails, in the center of a crowd of shoppers. The Fatah al-Aqsa Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Mar 27, 2002 - Netanya**

30 people were killed and 140 injured in a suicide bombing at the Park Hotel, in the midst of the Passover holiday seder with 250 guests. The bomber was a member of Hamas, on the list of wanted terrorists Israel had requested that the Palestinian Authority arrest.

**Mar 29, 2002 - Jerusalem**

Two people were killed and 28 injured when a female suicide bomber blew herself up in a supermarket in the

Kiryat Yovel neighborhood. Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Mar 31, 2002 - Haifa**

15 people were killed and over 40 injured in a suicide bombing in the Matza restaurant near the Grand Canyon shopping mall. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Apr 10, 2002 - Kibbutz Yagur**

Eight people were killed and 22 injured in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #960 en route from Haifa to Jerusalem.

**Apr 12, 2002 - Jerusalem**

Six people were killed and 104 wounded when a woman suicide bomber detonated a powerful charge at the entrance to the Mahane Yehuda open-air market. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**April 27, 2002 - Adora**

A five-year-old girl and three other Israelis were killed when terrorists infiltrated the community of Adora in the southern Hebron Hills and shot them to death.

**May 7, 2002 - Rishon Lezion**

16 people were killed and 55 wounded on the 3rd floor of a crowded

game club when a suicide bomber detonated a powerful charge causing part of the building to collapse. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**May 19, 2002 - Netanya**

Three people were killed and 59 injured when a suicide bomber disguised as a soldier blew himself up in a market. Both Hamas and the PFLP took responsibility for the attack.

**May 23, 2002 - Tel Aviv**

Terrorists used a remote control device to detonate a bomb planted underneath a fuel truck at the Pi Gllot fuel depot north of Tel Aviv, in an attempt to create a mega attack that would explode adjacent fuel tanks. The truck burst into flames, but the blaze was quickly contained. No one was hurt.

**May 27, 2002 - Petah Tikva**

A woman and her infant granddaughter were killed and 37 people were injured when a suicide bomber detonated himself near an ice cream parlor outside a shopping mall. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Jun 5, 2002 - Megiddo**



**junction**

17 people were killed and 38 injured when a car packed with explosives struck Egged bus #830 traveling from Tel Aviv to Tiberias. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Jun 18, 2002 -****Jerusalem**

19 people were killed and 74 injured in a suicide bombing on an Egged bus traveling in the Gilo suburb of Jerusalem to the center of town. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Jun 19, 2002 -****Jerusalem**

Seven people were killed and 30 injured by a suicide bombing at a crowded bus stop and hitchhiking post in the French Hill neighborhood. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Jul 16, 2002 -****Emmanuel**

Nine people were killed and 20 injured in a bombing and shooting attack on Dan bus #189 traveling from Bnei Brak. While four terror organizations claimed responsibility for the attack, it was apparently carried out by Hamas.

**Jul 17, 2002 - Tel Aviv**

Five people were killed

and 40 injured in a double suicide bombing on Neve Shaanan Street near the old central bus station.

**Jul 31, 2002 - Jerusalem**

Five students were killed and 85 wounded when a bomb exploded in a cafeteria on the Hebrew University's Mt. Scopus campus. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Aug 4, 2002 - Meron junction**

Nine people were killed and 50 wounded in a suicide bombing on an Egged bus traveling from Haifa to Safed.

**Sep 19, 2002 - Tel Aviv**

Six people were killed and 70 wounded when a terrorist detonated a bomb on Dan bus #4 on Allenby Street.

**Oct 21, 2002 - Hadera**

14 people were killed and 50 wounded when a car bomb detonated next to an Egged bus traveling north of the town on Route 65. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Oct 27, 2002 - Ariel**

Three IDF officers were killed and about 20 people were wounded in a suicide bombing at the Sonol gas station at the entrance to the city. The victims were killed while trying to prevent the terrorist from detonating

the bomb. The terrorist was a member of Hamas.

**Nov 4, 2002 - Kfar Saba**

Two people - a security guard and a teenage boy, both recent immigrants from Argentina - were killed and 70 were wounded in a suicide bombing at a shopping mall. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Nov 10, 2002 - Metzger**

A Palestinian terrorist slipped into the kibbutz and gunned down five people, including two children killed in their beds as they hid under the blankets, and their mother. The Fatah al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility.

**Nov 21, 2002 -**

**Jerusalem**

11 people were killed and 50 wounded by a suicide bomber on Egged bus #20 in the neighborhood of Kiryat Menahem. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Nov 28, 2002 -**

**Mombasa, Kenya**

A car bomb crashed into an Israeli-owned resort and detonated as guests were checking in. Three Israelis were among the 13 killed, and 21 Israelis were among the 80 injured. Almost simultaneously, a surface-to-air missile



barely missed an El Al plane as it was taking off from the airport. Al-Qaeda is believed to be responsible for the double attack.

**Jan 5, 2003 - Tel Aviv**

22 people were killed and 120 wounded in a double suicide bombing near the old central bus station. The attack was apparently carried out by two members of the Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, with the help of the Islamic Jihad.

**Mar 5, 2003 - Haifa**

17 people were killed and 53 wounded in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus in the Carmel neighborhood. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Apr 30, 2003 - Tel Aviv**

Three people were killed and 60 wounded by a British Muslim suicide bomber, sent by Hamas, at a beachfront pub "Mike's Place".

**May 17, 2003 - Hebron**

A married couple from Kiryat Arba was killed by a terrorist. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**May 18, 2003 -  
Jerusalem**

Seven people were killed and 20 wounded in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #6 near French Hill. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**May 19, 2003 - Afula**

Three people were killed and 70 wounded in a suicide bombing at the entrance to a shopping mall. Islamic Jihad and Fatah al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Jun 11, 2003 - Jerusalem**

17 people were killed and over 100 wounded in a suicide bombing on an Egged bus on Jaffa Road in the city center. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Aug 19, 2003 - Jerusalem**

23 people were killed and over 130 wounded when a suicide bomber detonated himself on Egged bus #2 in the Shmuel Hanavi neighborhood. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Sep 9, 2003 - Tzrifin**

Eight IDF soldiers were killed and 30 people wounded in a suicide bombing at a soldier hitchhiking post outside the Tzrifin army base and Assaf Harofeh Hospital. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Sep 9, 2003 - Jerusalem**

Seven people were killed and over 50 wounded in a suicide bombing at Caf Hillel, in

the German Colony neighborhood.

**Oct 4, 2003 - Haifa**

22 people were killed and 60 wounded in a devastating suicide bombing of the Maxim restaurant. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Dec 25, 2003 - Geha Junction**

Four Israelis were killed and 15 others were injured, when a suicide bomber detonated himself at a bus stop at an intersection of a main highway separating the Bnei Brak and Petach Tikva. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.

**Jan 14, 2004 - Erez Crossing, Gaza**

A female suicide bomber detonated herself at an inspection point at the entrance to the Erez industrial zone, killing 4 Israeli security personnel and injuring several others. Hamas and Fatah claimed joint responsibility for the attack.

**Jan 29, 2004 - Jerusalem**

Eleven people were killed and over 40 were wounded when a suicide bomber blew up on a #19 bus on Gaza Road. The bomber was a Palestinian policeman from Bethlehem. Both Hamas and the Fatah Al-



Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

**Feb 22, 2004 -**

**Jerusalem**

8 people were killed and over 60 wounded (among the casualties were a number of school pupils) in a suicide bombing on bus #14A near the Liberty Bell Park. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

**Feb 26, 2004 - Erez Crossing, Gaza**

A soldier was killed and two were wounded when two Palestinian terrorists opened fire. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

**Feb 27, 2004 - Lahav**

A young couple was killed in a shooting attack on the road on their way to Ashkelon. The PFLP and the Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

**Mar 14, 2004 - Ashdod**

10 people were killed and 16 wounded in a double suicide bombing at Ashdod Port. Hamas and Fatah claimed responsibility.

**Mar 19, 2004 -**

**Jerusalem**

A Christian Arab was shot to death from a vehicle while jogging in the neighborhood of French Hill. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

**Apr 3, 2004 - Avnei**

## **Hefetz**

A man was shot to death and his 14 year old daughter was wounded in an attack on their home. Hamas claimed responsibility.

### **Apr 17, 2004 - Erez Crossing, Gaza**

A border policeman was killed and three others wounded when a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up. Hamas and the Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

### **May 2, 2004 - Gush Katif**

A mother and her four young daughters were killed, and another civilian and two soldiers were wounded, when two Palestinian terrorists opened fire on a car. Fatah and Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

### **June 28, 2004 - Sderot**

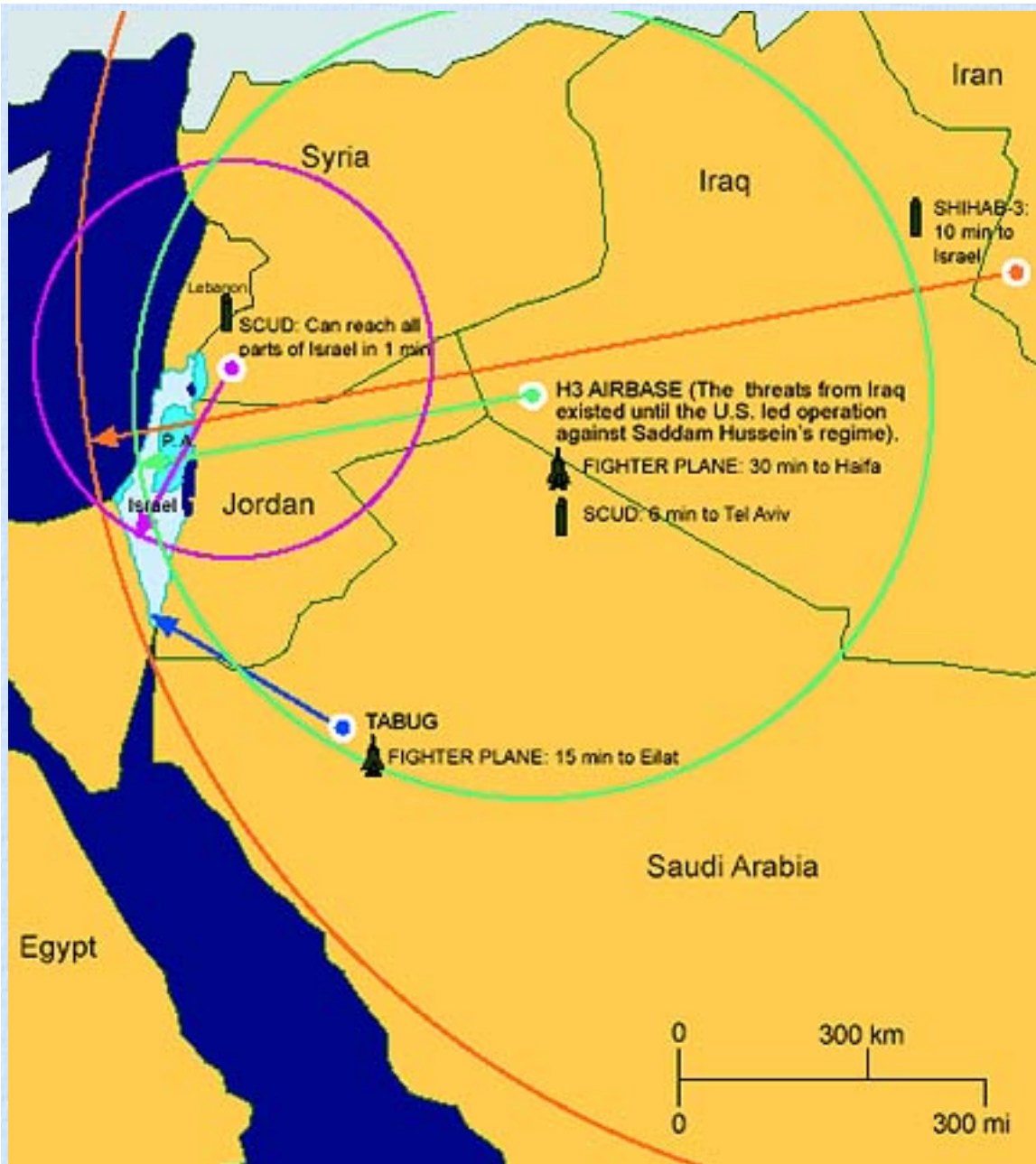
A man and a 4 year old boy were killed, and 7 others were wounded (including the boy's mother) during a Kassam rocket attack on Sderot. Hamas claimed responsibility.

### **July 11, 2004 - Tel Aviv**

A young woman was killed and 33 people were wounded in a bombing at a bus stop. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility.

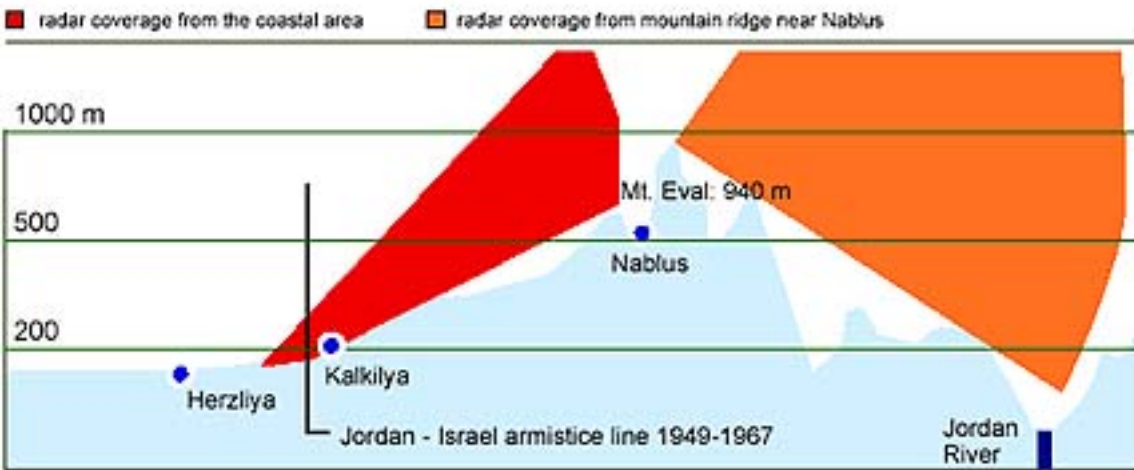
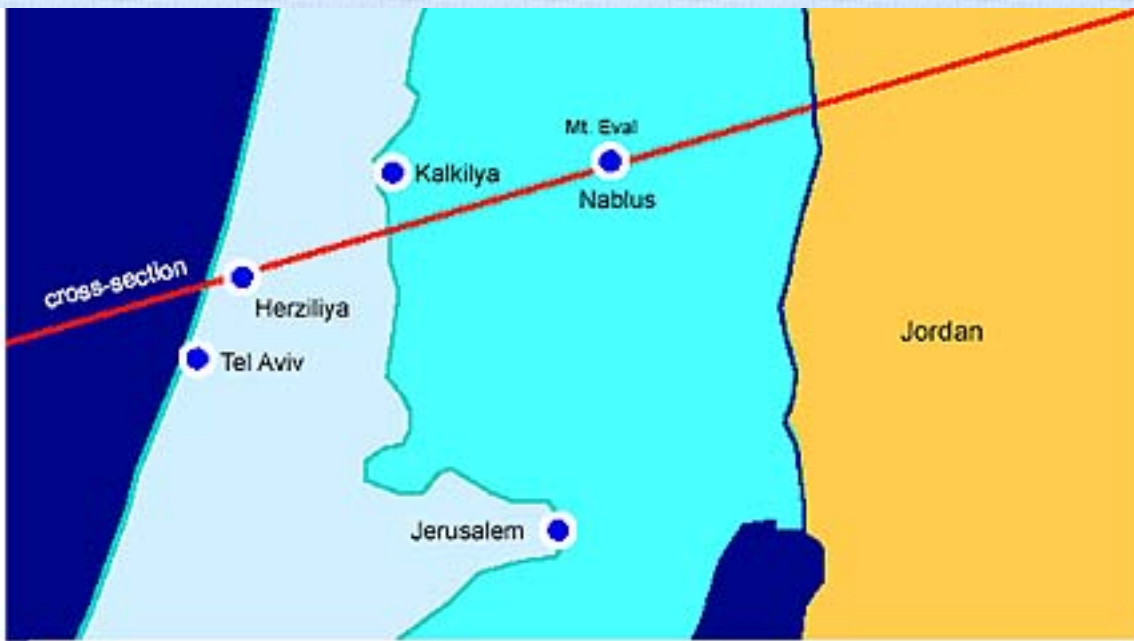


## Regional Threats to Israel





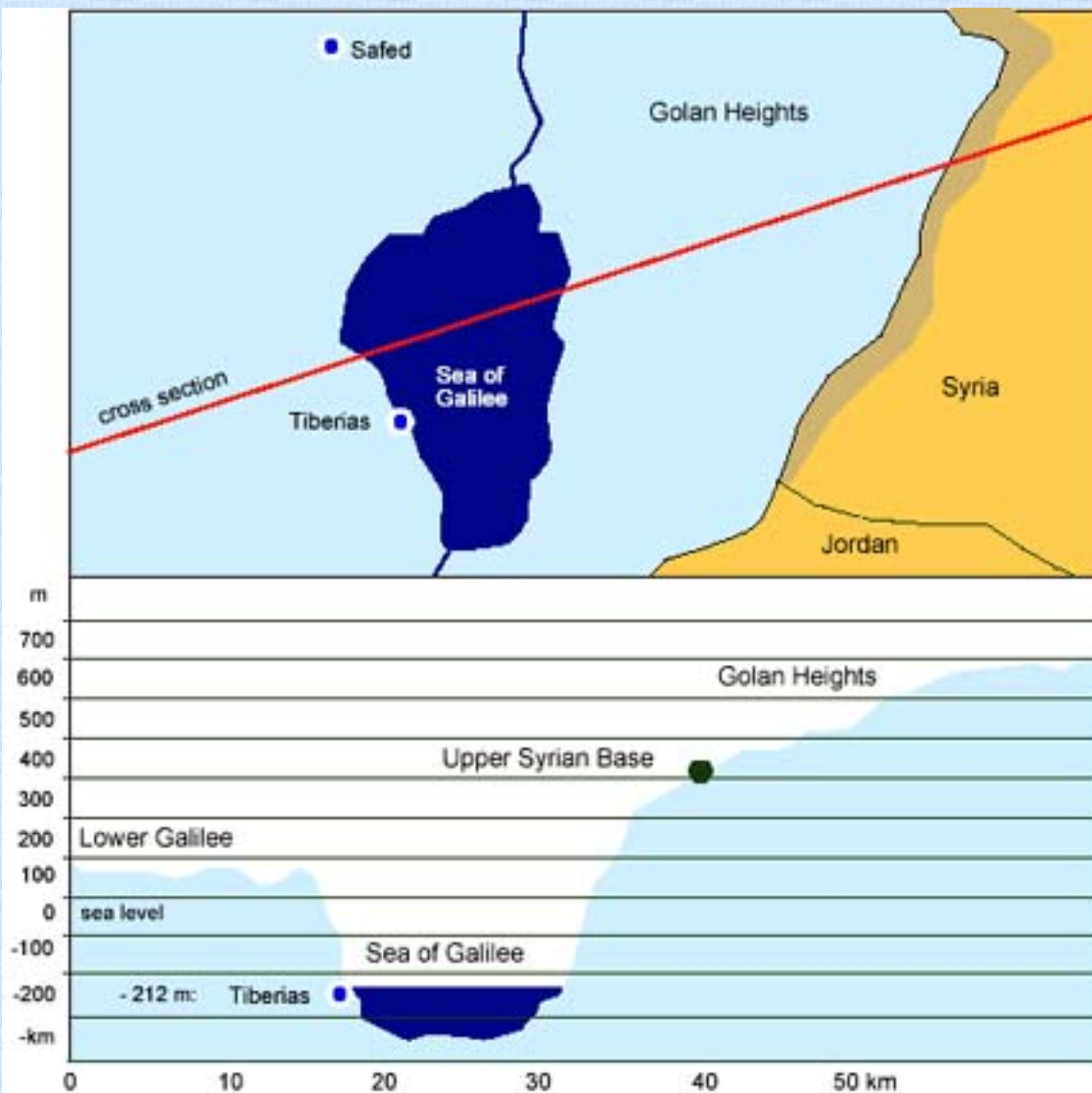
# Samaria Cross-Section



## Golan Heights Cross-Section

The Golan Heights are strategically important for several reasons:

- (a) Israeli presence in the Golan Heights provides a defensible border against invasion by land;
- (b) All of northern Israel is within range of direct artillery fire from the Golan Heights;
- (c) The Heights control the main water sources of the State of Israel.





## Kassam and Katyusha Threat

Israel is the only country in the world that lives under the shadow of an ongoing and publicly declared threat against its very existence - a threat which has warranted almost no international attention or reaction. The threat against Israel emanating from Iran comes in addition to Israel's vulnerability to short-range artillery rockets, which have struck its territory in the past and continue to do so in the present. The most tangible threats stem from the Katyusha rockets launched by terrorist groups from within Lebanon (the Hizbullah and various Palestinian factions) capable of striking throughout northern Israel, and the Kassam rockets which are currently limited to the Gaza Strip and have a range of about 9 kilometers. Palestinian acquisition of Katyusha rockets would threaten Israel's entire population.







## Israel's Narrow Waistline

Between the years 1949 and 1967, the Kingdom of Jordan ruled the Judea/Samaria highlands. Israel's 'waistline' in the Sharon region was extremely narrow, totaling a mere 15 km (9 mi.) in the area of Tulkarm and Netanya. These were cease-fire lines rather than permanent borders, and were considered to be indefensible, especially in light of the area's topography, which left Israel in the plains while the Arab armies controlled the dominating high ground. The Israeli Foreign Minister at that time, Abba Eban, used to describe these lines as 'Auschwitz boundaries', in order to illustrate the dangers inherent in their continued use.

