Jordan Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 4 June 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T17	FATAH		1959	2009
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T378	AL-JABHA ASH-SHA'ABIYA LI-TAHRIR FALASTIN		1967	2012
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER		1971	1976
T1141	JORDANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT		1972	1972
T1139	JORDANIAN FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT		1974	0
T3	FATAH AL-MAJLIS AL-THAWRI		1974	1998
T553	ISLAMIC JIHAD - AL-AQSA BATTALIONS		1982	0
T1416	JORDANIAN REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY COMMITTEE (MOUAB)		1983	1983
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1408	ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)		1986	1990
T2072	ISLAMIC TERRORISTS		1987	2011
T28	AL QAEDA		1989	2012
T1747	ISLAMIC JIHAD BEIT-AL MAQDIS GROUP		1990	1990
T1754	ISLAMIC STRUGGLE FRONT		1990	1990
T71	ARAB COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY		1990	0
T1633	AVENGE THE ARAB NATION		1991	1991
T1412	ISLAMIC RENEWAL MOVEMENT		1995	1995
T1140	JORDANIAN ISLAMIC RESISTANCE		1997	2000

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2141	JORDANIAN ISLAMIC LIBERATION ARMY		1998	0
T2466	YOUTH OF ISLAMIC AWAKENING		1998	1999
T2106	HOLY WARRIORS OF AHMAD DAQAMSEH		2000	0
T458	NOBLES OF JORDAN		2001	2001
T346	AL-QAEDA IN THE LEVANT AND EGYPT		2004	2012

Jordan Cases Part 1, 1970-1987
Last Updated: 4 June 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T17	FATAH		1959	2009
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T378	AL-JABHA ASH-SHA'ABIYA LI-TAHRIR FALASTIN		1967	2012
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER		1971	1976
T1141	JORDANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT		1972	1972
T1139	JORDANIAN FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT		1974	0
T3	FATAH AL-MAJLIS AL-THAWRI		1974	1998
T553	ISLAMIC JIHAD - AL-AQSA BATTALIONS		1982	0
T1416	JORDANIAN REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY COMMITTEE (MOUAB)		1983	1983
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1408	ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)		1986	1990
T2072	ISLAMIC TERRORISTS		1987	2011

I.   AL-ASIFA
     Torg ID: 17

Min. Group Date: 1959
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

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: al−Fath, Fath

Group Formation: 1959 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 172)
First year of activity in Jordan: 1967 or perhaps even earlier (Michalak n.d., 108-109; Global Security n.d.)
First year of violence in Jordan: Fatah likely conducted guerrilla attacks as part of the PLO as early as 1967 (Michalak n.d., 109; Global Security n.d.).

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 due Hamas militants, 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). It conducted its first violent attack in 1967 when it repulsed Israel Defense Forces, or IDF, attack. The Fatah Party primarily opposes Israel (Global Security n.d.). The group's political aim 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.

By late 1968, guerilla groups shifted their aim to the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan (Global Security n.d.). Civil war nearly transpired in 1968, but was averted by a compromise that

favored the Palestinians (Global Security n.d.). By 1970, there were at last seven Palestinian guerilla groups in Jordan (Global Security n.d.). Fighting resumed with more intensity in 1970 between Jordanian forces and the guerilla groups (Global Security n.d.).

Geography
The group headquartered in Tunisia after it left Israel and later also had bases in Lebanon and Jordan (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.).

The group operated in Jordan, especially after the year 1967 (Michalak n.d., 108-109; Global Security n.d.). The group operated on the East Bank of the Jordan River, as well as in major cities like Amman, Zarqa, and Irbid (Nevo 2008, 221).

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). There is also a pro-Syrian Fatah Revolutionary Council (Fatah "uprising" or "rebels") which opposes Arafat's faction (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989).

External Ties
The Fatah party has historically clashed with Hamas party of Palestine, 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 acknowledge 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).

In the June war of 1967, Israel added large regions of land to its territory (Michalak n.d., 106). Among the regions that Israel annexed was the West Bank, which previously was in the possession of Jordan (Michalak n.d., 106; BBC n.d.; BBC 2018). To resolve the regional chaos that followed, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 242, which prohibited territorial acquisition, required a cessation of interstate violence and hostilities, called on governments to recognize each others' sovereignty, and ordered Israeli forces to leave the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and the Golan Heights (Global Security n.d.; Michalak n.d., 107). A large influx of Palestinian refugees into neighboring countries like Jordan, the oppressive rule that came with Israeli occupation, a general state of chaos, and sentiments of injustice about losing their land all triggered a revitalized Palestinian resistence movement (Michalak n.d., 107; Global Security n.d.). Many Palestinians, disgruntled that they had to leave their homes and often times their families, crossed the Jordan River into Jordan, where organizations like Fatah began using guerilla warfare against Israel (Michalak n.d., 108; Global Security n.d.). The refugee influx presented a new problem to Jordan, given that the government already had to respond to losing the West Bank, a region which contributed to 40% of the country's GDP through the agriculture and tourism sectors (Michalak n.d., 108-109). Beginning in 1967 and continuing until the end of the Jordanian civil war, the Jordanian government fought with Palestinian guerillas for control of important areas of land like Amman and other major cities (Global Security n.d.). Members of the guerillas, or fedayeen, established "a state within a state" and conducted operations freely and with impunity from Jordan (Global Security n.d.; Nevo 2008, 221).

Forced to make compromises, King Hussein of Jordan provided the guerillas with more freedom and land for training; nevertheless, the tensions between the guerillas and the government of Jordan intensified (Global Security n.d.). Under the command of its leader Yasir Arafat, some members of Fatah operated in Jordan before 1967, but decided to cross the Jordan River into the West Bank to conduct operations in Israeli territory (Michalak n.d., 109). Due to the Israeli invasion of the West Bank, Arafat and his fighters returned to Jordan in 1967, where in 1969 he became leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO (Michalak n.d., 109; Global Security n.d.). Fatah continued to conduct attacks against Israel, and in retaliation, Israeli forces attacked Al Karamah, the hub of Palestinian guerilla operations in Jordan (Michalak n.d., 110 ; Global Security n.d.). Fierce fighting ensued and continued for more than fifteen hours as Jordanian forces fired at attacking Israeli forces (Michalak n.d., 110). Both sides sustained many casualties; however, guerilla groups were empowered by the fact that they successfully repelled Israeli forces (Michalak n.d., 110; Global Security n.d.). In the following months, Israel attacked other guerilla strongholds in Jordan (Global Security n.d.).

By late 1968, guerilla groups shifted their aim to the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan (Global Security n.d.). Civil war nearly transpired in 1968, but was averted by a compromise that favored the Palestinians (Global Security n.d.). By 1970, there were at last seven Palestinian

guerilla groups in Jordan (Global Security n.d.). Fighting resumed with more intensity in 1970 between Jordanian forces and the guerilla groups (Global Security n.d.). Throughout the summer, guerilla groups expanded their control of important locations in Jordan and in some places had more authority than the government of Jordan (Global Security n.d.; Nevo 2008, 221). Jordanian forces fought back and attacked guerilla camps (Michalak n.d., 114).

Guerilla groups called for the overthrow of the Jordanian government and attacks on Jordanian people (Michalak n.d., 114; Global Security n.d.; Nevo 2008, 221-223). One guerilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, hijacked four airplanes on September 6, 1970 (Michalak n.d., 114-115; Global Security n.d.). This event began "Black September." King Hussein viewed this as the beginning of a genuine attack to Jordan's authority, so he reinstated martial law (Global Security n.d.). Ten days of fighting followed during which about 3,500 people died (Global Security n.d.). Jordanian forces cracked down on Palestinian resistance in Amman and throughout the country (Global Security n.d.). "Black September" began the reduction of Palestinian influence in Jordan (Michalak n.d., 117). Fatah was forced to leave Jordan, and the Black September Organization emerged from it (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.; Global Security n.d.).

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 terrorists 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).

Note: UCDP says "These bouts of fighting are however not coded as an armed conflict by the UCDP due to the lack of an incompatibility."

Notes for Iris:

-why weren't they able to resolve this peacefully? Many armed groups wanted to operate from Jordan and Jordan decided to crack down on potential safe havens for militants. Interestingly, Jordan first proposed bargaining (super rare!) but negotiations couldn't go anywhere because fighting cheaper than returning to Israel. Negotiations broke down (multiple times) and even offered some concessions but in the end military force became necessary. Militants fought back against the group -- Jordan wasn't able to push back.

-black september fighting is sufficient evidence. Initial policy aims are limited to maintaining sanctuary within Jordan, but expand as negotiations break down.

II.   PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)
Torg ID: 360
Min. Group Date: 1964
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestine Liberation Organization (Plo), Palestine Liberation Oraganization (Plo)

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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 the Palestine region (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 occasion. 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).

III.   AL-JABHA ASH-SHA'ABIYA LI-TAHRIR FALASTIN
       Torg ID: 378
       Min. Group Date: 1967
       Max. Group Date: 2012
       Onset: NA

       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

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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 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 two unnamed left-wing faction (IB Times 2014). The group came to attention in 1968 with a series of prominent airplane hijackings and were 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 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 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 very 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 Saadat claims the group will not enter

negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

IV. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION
Torg ID: 108
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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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 the events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group emerged after Jordan's King Hussein initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6). After the elimination of Palestinian groups from Jordan, Fatah used the Black September Organization to retaliate against the Jordanian monarchy. Its most well-known attack was when it assassinated the Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal in November 1971 (Global Security n.d.). In December, it attempted to assassinate Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom (Global Security n.d.). The group later shifted its opposition from Jordan back towards Israel. The group gained notoriety for their attacks against the Israeli Olympic team during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5).

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 n.d.). 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).

The group conducted operations in Jordan, where it attacked Jordanian armed forces, attempted to assassinate King Hussein, and planned attacks against Israel (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

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). The group's next leader was Muhammad Daud Auda, or Abu Daud. He was arrested in March 1973, but was released in September of the same year (Global Security n.d.).

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).

The Black September Organization may have ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO, as it formed after Jordanian armed forces expelled the PLO from Jordan (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

King Hussein alleged that the group had ties to Libya and its leader Muammar Gaddafi, and he accused the Libyan leader of being involved in the plot to overthrow him (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it succumbed to pressure from Israel's Mossad and tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74; Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

In March 1973, Jordanian courts charged 17 operatives of Black September for planning assassinations and kidnappings of the prime minister and other important government officials; they were sentenced to life in prison, but they were released in September (Global Security n.d.).

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

V.   JORDANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
      Torg ID: 1141
      Min. Group Date: 1972
      Max. Group Date: 1972
      Onset: NA

      Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 1972 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jordanian National Liberation Movement conducted its only violent attack on February 19, 1972, when it unsuccessfully hijacked a plane in Cairo, Egypt that was heading to Amman, Jordan (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1972; Chicago Tribune 1972). The hijacking attempt was unsuccessful, and the Royal Jordanian Airlines Flight arrived safely in Amman (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1972; Chicago Tribune 1972). Shortly after the plane took off from the airport in Cairo, the hijacker, armed with a hand grenade, announced that he was a member of the "Jordanian National Liberation Movement" and that he had taken control of the plane (Chicago Tribune 1972). The hijacker was subdued by security guards and was arrested (MIPT 2008).

The group's ideology and goals are unknown due to the fact that it only conducted one attack. There is speculation that the group may have been a Palestinian nationalist group that opposed the Jordanian monarchy (Chicago Tribune 1972; MIPT 2008).

Geography

Not much is known about the operational environment of the Jordanian National Liberation Movement. The group operated in Egypt and Jordan (MIPT 2008). It conducted its only attack on a flight from Cairo to Amman (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1972; Chicago Tribune 1972). The hijacker had a Lebanese passport (Chicago Tribune 1972).

Organizational Structure

Almost nothing is known about the group's leadership, membership, organizational structure, and source of funding.

The name of the hijacker is Amil Abed Hussein Aydub (Chicago Tribune 1972). He was a Lebanese national (Chicago Tribune 1972). He may have also been a member of the Palestine nationalist movement (Chicago Tribune 1972). It is not known what position he holds within the group and whether or not he is the group's leader.

The group's membership size was likely small as the group had not been heard of before the hijacking and only had one known member during the attack (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1972).

External Ties

The Jordanian National Liberation Movement could have had potential ties to the Palestine National Liberation Movement or the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, as officials alleged that Amil Abed Hussein Aydub was a member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Chicago Tribune 1972). The group could have been part of the Palestinian resistance against the Jordanian monarchy, especially since it conducted a hijacking, which was famously used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to begin "Black September" (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Amil Abed Hussein Aydub was detained by authorities after the hijacking (MIPT 2008). After the hijacking in 1972, the group has not conducted any violent attacks (MIPT 2008). The group is considered to be inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:
-lone wolf misrepresentation!

VI.   JORDANIAN FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1139
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- "Jordanian Free Officers Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4087. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqIlKU/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Free Nationalist Jordanian Officers

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1974 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jordanian Free Officers Movement, a small group inside the Jordanian armed forces, conducted its only known violent attack on November 6, 1974, when it hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines flight that was heading from Amman to Aqaba (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1974; New York Times 1974). The two hijackers took control of the

plane and subsequently contacted air traffic control towers with the intent to land the plane in Beirut (New York Times 1974). They identified themselves as members of a movement of Jordanian "Free Officers" (New York Times 1974). They were denied permission to land in Lebanon and Cyprus, so they flew to Libya (New York Times 1974; MIPT 2008). The hijackers sought political asylum in Libya, possibly indicating that attaining political asylum could be a reason behind the hijacking (Los Angeles Times 1974; MIPT 2008). The two hijackers were apprehended at the airport in Benghazi (New York Times 1974). No one was killed or injured in the attack (MIPT 2008). In fact, the plane's passengers reportedly said that the hijackers "treated [them] very nicely" (Los Angeles Times 1974). Authorities alleged that the Jordanian Free Officers, a previously unknown group, may have been involved in hijackings of Jordanian planes in 1972 and in an army garrison mutiny in Zerka (New York Times 1974; MIPT 2008).

The Jordanian Free Officers Movement, similar to the Free Officers Movement of Egypt, by which it likely was inspired, supported the overthrow of the Jordanian monarchy (MIPT 2008). The Free Officers used violence to demonstrate their opposition to King Hussein and his attempt to quell Palestinian influence in Jordan (Los Angeles Times 1974; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated in Jordan and conducted its only attack on a domestic flight from the capital Amman to the southern port city of Aqaba (Los Angeles Times 1974). The group allegedly was involved in an army garrison mutiny in Zerka, near Amman (New York Times 1974; MIPT 2008). The two hijackers of the Royal Jordanian Airlines flight attempted to land the plane in Lebanon or Cyprus, but finally landed it in Benghazi, Libya (News York Times 1974). It is unsure whether the group conducted any operations in those countries.

Organizational Structure

The Jordanian Free Officers Movement is a small, shadowy organization consisting of some junior members of the Jordanian armed forces (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1974). The three officers that were arrested for alleged connections to the hijacking were majors in the Jordanian armed forces and resided in the East Bank of the Jordan River (New York Times 1974). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

The two hijackers of the Royal Jordanian Airlines flight attempted to land the plane in Lebanon or Cyprus, but finally landed it in Benghazi (News York Times 1974). It is unknown whether the group had any external ties to governments or armed actors in

Lebanon or Cyprus. Jordanian authorities alleged that the group has ties to Libya and claimed that one of the officers travelled to Libya less than a month before the hijacking (New York Times 1974). The Jordanian Free Officers Movement was likely inspired by the Egyptian Free Officers Movement, which consisted of young army officers who overthrew the Egyptian monarchy (MIPT 2008). Nevertheless, the Jordanian Free Officers likely were only inspired by the Free Officers in Egypt and not affiliated to them.

Group Outcome

After flying the plane to Libya, the two hijackers were apprehended at the airport in Benghazi by Libyan authorities (New York Times 1974). Jordananian authorities arrested three people that it suspected of having connections to the hijacking (New York Times 1974). Nothing else is known about how the Jordanian government responded to the group. The Jordanian Free Officers Movement has not been active since the 1974 hijacking, though the specifics of the group's dissolution is unknown (MIPT 2008).

VII.   FATAH AL-MAJLIS AL-THAWRI
        Torg ID: 3
        Min. Group Date: 1974
        Max. Group Date: 1998
        Onset: NA

        Aliases: Abu Nidal Organization (Ano), Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Arab Revolutionary Council, Fatah Al-Majlis Al-Thawri, Fatah Al-Qiyadah Al-Thawriyyah, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah Revolutionary Council (Frc/Ano), Frc/Ano, Revolutionary Organization Of Socialist Muslims

        Part 1. Bibliography
        ● "Abu Nidal Organization." Mackenzie Institute. 2015.
          http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abu-nidal-organization-ano-k-fatah-revolutionary-council-arab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims-2/
        ● "Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), aka Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, or the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims." Council on Foreign Relations. 2009.
          http://www.cfr.org/israel/abu-nidal-organization-ano-aka-fatah-revolutionary-council-arab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims/p9153
        ● "Abu Nidal Organization." Global Security, N.D.
          http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abunidal.htm
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          http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/170264.htm
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        ● GTD Perpetrator 275. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to

Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=275

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 1998 (last attack), 2002 (loss of leadership)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ANO was founded in 1974 by Sabri al Banna as a splinter from the PLO (Martin 2011, 5). The group fought to destroy Israel in order to create a separate Palestinian state (Martin 2011, 5; CFR 2009). It was more extremist than Fatah which in 1974 announced it would be willing to support a two-state solution (Martin 2011, 5). The group was heavily influenced by the Baathists in Iraq (Martin 2011, 5). It came to attention in in 1974 following a hijacking at a TWA airplane (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

The group operated in Libya and Egypt prior to 1998 (Global Security n.d.). The group operated out Baghdad, Iraq starting in 1998 (Global Security n.d.). The group conducted transnational attacks in Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Jordan, Spain, Austria, France, and Italy (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group constructed a vast operation of resources in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It had both a political and a military wing of which the former was also responsible for recruitment, propaganda, and financing (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Banna helped the group partially fund itself through the establishment of a trade and investment company in Warsaw which engaged in arms deals during the Iran-Iraq War (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group had approximately 500 members in the late 1980s and was active in 20 countries across northern Africa, the Middle East, and Europe (Global Security n.d.; Martin 2011, 5). Banna may have "coup-proofed" parts of his organization in 1989 to remove dissidents (Martin 2011, 5).

External Ties

ANO operated out Baghdad and received unspecified external support and sanctuary from Saddam Hussein (Martin 2011, 5). The group also received external support from Libya and Syria (FAS 2004). The group was expelled from Baghdad in 1983, but was allowed to return after the Iraq-Iran war ended (CFR 2009). In 1999, Egypt and Libya expelled ANO from operating in the country (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Libya did so in order to secure some sanctions relief (CFR 2009). The Jordanian government responded to ANO with threats to kill Banna and his family if he did not cease operations (Martin 2011, 5). Iraqi and Libyan support for the ANO fell after the Cold War and Banna was forced to retrench to Egypt (Martin 2011, 6).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 1998 when it attacked a synagogue in Baghdad, Iraq (GTD 2017). Banna was killed in 2002 (Martin 2011, 5). The group is thought to be inactive with former leadership hiding in Lebanon (CFR 2009).

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

VIII.   ISLAMIC JIHAD - AL-AQSA BATTALIONS
         Torg ID: 553
         Min. Group Date: 1982
         Max. Group Date: 0
         Onset: NA

         Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
● "Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)." Encyclopedia of Terrorism. Ed. Peter Chalk. ABC-CLIO Publishing. 2013. p . 575.
https://books.google.com/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&pg=PA575&lpg=PA575&dq=ISLAMIC+JIHAD+-+%22AL-AQSA+BATTALIONS%22+jordan&source=bl&ots=rrQHRK-niX&sig=ACfU3U0RF7a4kp5kJt2f-6-yZ5oZg2z32g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiIrIiUhtPiAhWKHTQIHfQoCjkQ6AEwCXoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=ISLAMIC%20JIHAD%20-%20%22AL-AQSA%20BATTALIONS%22%20jordan&f=false
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Group Formation: This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Group End: This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

 This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (T361) (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Geography

 This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (T361) (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Organizational Structure

 This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (T361) (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

External Ties

 This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (T361) (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

Group Outcome

This is considered a Jordanian faction of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Organization (T361) (Chalk 2013, 575; White 2011, 303).

IX.   JORDANIAN REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY COMMITTEE (MOUAB)
        Torg ID: 1416
        Min. Group Date: 1983
        Max. Group Date: 1983
        Onset: NA

        Aliases: Jordanian Revolutionary And Military Committee (Mouab), Jordanian Military And Revolutionary Committee, Military And Revolutionary Committee Of Jordan

        Part 1. Bibliography
        ● "Jordanian Revolutionary and Military Committee." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4378. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqIlKU/edit
        ● GTD Perpetrator 4456. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018. https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4456

        Part 2. Basic Coding

        Aliases: No additional aliases found

        Group Formation: 1983

        Group End: 1983 (unknown)

        Part 3. Narrative

        Group Formation

        Not much is known about the group's formation, goals, or ideology. Jordanian Revolutionary and Military Committee (MOUAB) conducted its only violent attacks on May 9, 1983 on the American Insurance Company and the Amideast (American Friends of the Middle East) office in Amman, Jordan (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). No one was killed or injured, and the attacks only caused some property damage (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018).

Not much is known about the group's formation, goals, or ideology. Jordanian authorities alleged that the group was formed by Syrian PLO factions to attack places of American interest, like businesses, in Jordan (MIPT 2008). This allegation has not been substantiated (MIPT 2008). The group's main goal seems to be the eradication of American influence in Jordan, but there is no evidence the group claimed responsibility or laid out an explicit political aim (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Not much is known about the group's operational environment. The group operated in Jordan. It conducted its only attacks in Amman, Jordan's capital (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known for certain about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. The group's membership size is likely small as it had not been heard of before the May 9, 1983 attacks and only conducted two attacks before fading away (MIPT 2008). The group may have initially been funded by the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO, as Jordanian authorities alleged that MOUAB was formed by Syrian factions of the PLO (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Not much is known about the group's external ties. Jordanian authorities alleged that the group formed was by Syrian PLO factions to attack places of American interest, like businesses, in Jordan (MIPT 2008). This allegation has not been substantiated (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

MOUAB has not conducted any attacks since the ones in Amman on May 9, 1983 (MIPT 2008). The group likely dissolved after those attacks; however, the specifics of the group's dissolution is unknown.

X.   AL-FATAH UPRISING
      Torg ID: 970
      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
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- 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 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 to leave northern Lebanon (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008).

Geography

Not much info found, but its headquarters were in Damascus starting in 1984 and 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).

XI.   ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)
       Torg ID: 1408
       Min. Group Date: 1986
       Max. Group Date: 1990
       Onset: NA

       Aliases: Islamic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Iflp), Al-Jabhah Al-Islamiyah Litahrir Filastin

       Part 1. Bibliography

- "Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4376. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqIlKU/edit
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- "Arab kills 3 Israelis, injures boy." Chicago Tribune. Oct. 22, 1990. p.1, 10. http://archives.chicagotribune.com/1990/10/22/page/1/article/arab-kills-3-israelis-injures-boy
- Boustany, Nora. "Beirut Kidnappers Free Hostage After Holding Him for 20 Months." Toronto Star, Oct 04, 1990. A10. PDF gDrive. *Most of this article is about hostages held by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, a group that is distinct from IFLP. https://search.proquest.com/docview/435798604?accountid=14026.
- "Arab kills 3 israelis, injures boy." Chicago Tribune. Oct 22, 1990. PDF gDrive. https://search.proquest.com/docview/283023104?accountid=14026

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, or IFLP, was a group operating under the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO umbrella (MIPT 2008). Its main objective was allegedly the creation of a Palestinian state, and it used violence to achieve this end (MIPT 2008). It was a Palestinian nationalist group.

The group conducted its first violent attack in Jerusalem in 1986 when it attacked Israeli soldiers, resulting in one death and 65 injuries (MIPT 2008). Later in 1986, the group held two or three Americans hostage in Beirut, Lebanon in an attempt to garner support from the U.S. government for a Palestinian intifada in the Israeli-occupied regions of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (MIPT 2008; Toronto Star 1990). Group operatives conducted attacks in the year 1990, including one at the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society in Amman to protest against Soviet opposition to the formation of a Palestinian state and one in which a lone operative stabbed a soldier, a gardener, a police officer,

and a schoolchild in a Jewish neighborhood in Jerusalem (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1990).

Geography

IFLP operated in many countries in the Levant region including Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. The group has conducted attacks in the cities of Beirut, Jerusalem, and Amman (MIPT 2008; Toronto Star 1990; Chicago Tribune 1990). The group operated in the West Bank, and it supported the formation of a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied regions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the organization structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding of IFLP. The group is considered to be a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO (MIPT 2008). A man named Omar Abu Sirhan was arrested for the stabbings in Jerusalem (Chicago Tribune 1990). It is not known what position he serves within the group.

External Ties

The PLO is the umbrella group for numerous Palestinian organizations like IFLP (MIPT 2008). The IFLP is considered to be a faction of the PLO (MIPT 2008). Some analysts believe that the IFLP is a pro-Iranian group; however, the nature of the group's potential tie to Iran is unclear (Toronto Star 1990). Nothing else is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The government of Jordan cracked down on Palestinian groups like the PLO, but not much is known about governments' response to the IFLP specifically.

The IFLP has not conducted an attack since 1990 and is considered to be inactive (MIPT 2008). After the group disappeared, members likely joined other armed groups like the PLO, Fatah, or Hamas (MIPT 2008).

XII.   ISLAMIC TERRORISTS
Torg ID: 2072
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamist Extremists, Islamic 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.

Jordan Cases Part 2, 1988-2012
Last Updated: 17 June 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max

T28	QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T1747	ISLAMIC JIHAD BEIT-AL MAQDIS GROUP		1990	1990
T1754	ISLAMIC STRUGGLE FRONT		1990	1990
T71	ARAB COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY		1990	0
T1633	AVENGE THE ARAB NATION		1991	1991
T1412	ISLAMIC RENEWAL MOVEMENT		1995	1995
T1140	JORDANIAN ISLAMIC RESISTANCE		1997	2000
T2141	JORDANIAN ISLAMIC LIBERATION ARMY		1998	0
T2466	YOUTH OF ISLAMIC AWAKENING		1998	1999
T2106	HOLY WARRIORS OF AHMAD DAQAMSEH*		2000	0
T458	NOBLES OF JORDAN		2001	2001
T346	AL-QAEDA IN THE LEVANT AND EGYPT		2004	2012

 Good overall source - John G. Worman and David Gray. "Terrorism in Jordan: Politics and the Real Target Audience." Global Security Studies. Vol. 3, Issue 3. 2012. http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Worman%20Terrorism%20in%20Jordan%20Final%20Aug%2012.pdf

I. AL QAEDA
   Torg ID: 28
   Min. Group Date: 1989
   Max. Group Date: 2012
   Onset: NA

   Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

   Part 1. Bibliography
   ● "Al-Qaida (The Core)." Terrorism Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2015. http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-qaida-2/
   ● "Al Qaeda: Inside the Terror Network." Frontline. PBS. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/network/alqaeda/indictment.html
   ● Jayshree Bajoria, and Greg Bruno. "al-Qaeda Backgrounder." Council on Foreign Relations. 2012.

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6

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  http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/03/17/al-qaeda-core-a-short-history/
- "Al-Qaida / Al-Qaeda (The Base)." Global Security.
  http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-qaida.htm
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End* RAND. 2008.
  http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "Al-Qa'ida." BAAD Database. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015.
  http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaida
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  Times. N.d.
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  een-saudi-royal-family-and-al-qaeda
- Andrew Wander. "A history of terror: Al Qaeda 1988-2008." Guardian (UK). 2008.
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- "Timeline of al Qaida." The Guardian. N.d.
  https://www.theguardian.com/alqaida/page/0,12643,852377
- Jason Burke. "Rags to riches story of the bin Laden family is woven with tragedy."
  Guardian. 2015.
  https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/01/rags-to-riches-story-of-the-bin-laden-fa
  mily-is-woven-with-tragedy
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  Investigations. https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/binladen/who/bio.html
- "The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are aiding terrorists in Yemen." Washington
  Post. 2018.
  https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/global-opinions/wp/2018/08/29/the-united-arab-e
  mirates-and-saudi-arabia-are-aiding-terrorists-in-yemen/?utm_term=.ebf9b28f987c
- Mary Habeck. "What does Al Qaeda want?" Foreign Policy. 2012.
  https://foreignpolicy.com/2012/03/06/what-does-al-qaeda-want/
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  Research Service. 2007. https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a470199.pdf
- Julie Marks. "How SEAL Team Six Took Out Osama bin Laden." History. 2018.
- Jim Sciutto and Laura Koran. "New allegations of Saudi involvement in 9/11." CNN
  Politics. 2015.
  https://www.cnn.com/2015/02/03/politics/9-11-attacks-saudi-arabia-involvement/index.ht
  ml

II. ISLAMIC JIHAD BEIT-AL MAQDIS GROUP
Torg ID: 1747
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 2120. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018. https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2120
- "Death to Mubarak, Jihad Leader Says." Los Angeles Times. 1991. https://www.greensboro.com/death-to-mubarak-jihad-leader-says/article_0923ecc8-907d-5631-b28c-b7633a83159f.html
- "US Serviceman killed, wife hurt in Turkish blast." AP News. 1991. https://apnews.com/c64d1c2c025ccf69a1cbe8a175f749ee
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad-Beit Al-Maqdis, Islamic Jihad-Beit al Maqdis, Islamic Jihad Beit Al-Maqdis, Islamic Jihad-Bayt Al-Maqdis, Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Bayt Al-Maqdis, al-Jihad al-Islami al-Filastini-Bayt al-Maqdis

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1991 (arrests and surveillance)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis first came to attention in 1990, when it conducted two separate attacks on tour buses: one in February in Ismailia, Egypt, killing eleven Israeli tourists and one on May 21 in Amman, Jordan, injuring five people (Encyclopedia.com 2005; GTD 2018). The group became more prominent in 1991 for plotting to kill Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak, attacking the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, West Germany, and conducting attacks in Israel (Los Angeles Times 1991; Edmonton Journal 1991; The Jerusalem Report 1991).

Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis is likely a splinter or offshoot of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Encyclopedia.com 2005; AP 1991). The group is a Palestinian fundamentalist and nationalist group (Edmonton Journal 1991; The Jerusalem Report 1991). It vowed to conduct attacks and "destabilize the whole world as long as [they] do not have Palestine" (Los Angeles Times 1991). The group's aim is to wage a "holy war" by targeting Americans, foreigners, and all those who oppose the formation of an independent Palestinian state (Edmonton Journal 1991).

Geography

Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis operated in a number of countries in the Middle East including Jordan, Israel, and Egypt. The group conducted at least one attack in Amman, Jordan (GTD 2018). The group's leader, Assad al-Tamimi, resided in an apartment in Amman (Los Angeles Times 1991). As the group's main objective was the formation of a Palestinian state through violent means, the group has claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in Israel (The Jerusalem Report 1991). The group maintained a strong presence in Jerusalem (The Jerusalem Report 1991). Group operatives plotted the assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (Los Angeles Times 1991). Seven group members who allegedly were involved in the plot to kill Mubarak were arrested in Cairo, Egypt (Los Angeles Times 1991). The group conducted one attack in Germany in Bonn, the former capital of West Germany (Edmonton Journal 1991). Following the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, al-Tamimi said that Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis was planning an attack somewhere in Frankfurt, potentially indicating that at least a few group operatives had a presence in Germany (Edmonton Journal 1991). al-Tamimi also said that the group was planning to attack German pilots in Turkey (Edmonton Journal 1991).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader is Sheik Assad Bayud al-Tamimi (Los Angeles Times 1991; The Jerusalem Report 1991; Edmonton Journal 1991). He resided in an apartment in Amman, which was defended by armed Palestinian guards (Los Angeles Times 1991).

No official estimates of the group's membership size exist. However, it is likely that the group has members and followers in many countries. al-Tamimi claimed it had group

members and followers throughout Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, and Egypt as well as Europe and in the United States, though there is no evidence to support this claim (Los Angeles Times 1991). Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis is likely a splinter or offshoot of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Encyclopedia.com 2005; AP 1991). Before founding Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis, al-Tamimi was a leader of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, perhaps indicating that the groups have ties to each other (Encyclopedia.com 2005).

Nothing is known for certain about how the group obtains funding. The group may have received funding from the Muslim Brotherhood, a group to which it may be linked (The Jerusalem Report 1991). The group may have also been financed by the governments of Iran and Sudan, countries to which it was allegedly linked (Encyclopedia.com 2005). Neither of these two claims have been substantiated.

External Ties

Palestinian Islamic Jihad is a jihadist group which among other objectives has conducted attacks against Israelis and Americans in the region (Encyclopedia.com 2005; AP 1991). Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis is likely a splinter or offshoot of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Encyclopedia.com 2005; AP 1991). Before founding Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis, al-Tamimi was a leader of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, perhaps indicating that the groups have ties to each other (Encyclopedia.com 2005).

The group allegedly had external ties to Iran and Sudan (Encyclopedia.com 2005). As the group used extreme violence to attempt to bring about the demise of Israel, it is not unlikely that Iran did support the group. Nevertheless, no evidence substantiates the claim that the group had ties to Iran or Sudan.

The group may have had ties to the Muslim Brotherhood, a larger organization that conducted attacks on Americans and other westerners, but the nature of the tie is unclear (The Jerusalem Report 1991). Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis conducted its first attack in Ismaili, Egypt, the same city in which the Muslim Brotherhood was founded (Encyclopedia.com 2005).

Group Outcome

Islamic Jihad Beit al-Maqdis has been inactive since 1991. It is largely unclear why the group has not conducted any violent attacks since that year.

In 1991, seven suspected group operatives were arrested by Egyptian authorities in Cairo for plotting to assassinate Hosni Mubarak (Los Angeles Times 1991). Moreover, the government of Jordan has increased surveillance on groups like Islamic Jihad al-Maqdis, potentially explaining the group's cessation of violence (Encyclopedia.com 2005).

Notes for Iris:
-is this an independent group? Probably not too independent because lists as a subgroup. They're operating during the same period -- but maybe are a wing or faction of the group operating in Jordan? Authorities alleged there is a link, but no follow-up.
-why are there so many Palestinian nationalist groups? A lot of them are operating out of refugee camps across the river (Black September, Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army)

III.   ISLAMIC STRUGGLE FRONT
Torg ID: 1754
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 2184. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
  https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2184
- "May 4, 1990 - Amman, Jordan." Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans." United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security. DIANE Publishing. 1991.
  https://books.google.com/books?id=uG_w1ie6ligC&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=%22ISLAMIC+STRUGGLE+FRONT%22&source=bl&ots=AuPQtBZlSk&sig=ACfU3U0BJrj1apHH8pXpjwyMdbF-jQbUIQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj95qmi_PHiAhURGKwKHciyDq4Q6AEwCXoECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22ISLAMIC%20STRUGGLE%20FRONT%22&f=false
- "ADA Office Bombed." Washington Report on Middle East Affairs. 1990.
  https://www.wrmea.org/1990-june/issues-in-the-news.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jabhat Al-Nidal Al-Islami

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamic Struggle Front conducted its only violent attack on May 4, 1990, when a man threw a rudimentary gasoline bomb into the Amman office of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, or ADC (GTD 2018; United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security 1991; Washington Report on Middle East Affairs 1990). The attack took place in the Al-Abdali district, a downtown district of Amman (United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security 1991). No one was killed or injured (GTD 2018). An anonymous caller, who identified himself as a part of the previously unknown Islamic Struggle Front, said that he conducted the attack to demonstrate his opposition to an upcoming ADC-sponsored peace rally (Washington Report on Middle East Affairs 1990).

Since it only conducted one attack, nothing is known about the group's ideology or political goals. There is no evidence, but the group likely opposed American and western influence in the region, and as such conducted an attack at an office of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Geography

Not much is known about the group's operational environment. The group conducted its only attack in the Al-Abdali district in downtown Amman (United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security 1991).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. Since it was previously unheard of, it is possible that the group consisted of only one person, who attacked the ADC office in Amman. Moreover, the weapon used in the ADC office attack was a rudimentary molotov cocktail or gasoline bomb, indicating that the attack was either carried out by a single lone wolf or that the group was very small and poorly organized (United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security 1991; Washington Report on Middle East Affairs 1990).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

The Islamic Struggle Front has not been active since the attack on the ADC office in 1990 (GTD 2018; United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security 1991; Washington Report on Middle East Affairs 1990). It is largely unknown why the group stopped using violence. Since it was previously unheard of, it is possible that the group consisted of only one person, who attacked the ADC office in Amman in 1990.

IV.   ARAB COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
       Torg ID: 71
       Min. Group Date: 1990
       Max. Group Date: 0
       Onset: NA

       Aliases: None

       Part 1. Bibliography
       ● "Arab Revolutionary Communist Party." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3937. MIPT
         Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses
         to Terrorism.
         https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0L
         qllKU/edit
       ● Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. "How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering
         Al-Qaeda." RAND Corporation. 2008. p.150.
         https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a484504.pdf

       Note: There is nearly no information about the Arab Communist Revolutionary Party. I
       did some research and found some papers about communism in Jordan; however, they
       do not even mention the Arab Communist Revolutionary Party, any communist groups in
       Jordan that operated around the year 1990, or anything remotely related to the Arab
       Communist Revolutionary Party.

       Part 2. Basic Coding

       Aliases: Arab Revolutionary Communist Party

       Group Formation: 1990

       Group End: no corroborated year -- 1991 or 1995? The sources disagree as to when the
       group stopped using violence. One source lists the year of group end as 1991 (Jones
       and Libicki 2008, 150). The other states the group stopped conducting violent attacks in
       1995 (MIPT 2008). (splinter)

       Part 3. Narrative

       Group Formation

       The Arab Communist Revolutionary Party was formed on October 27, 1990 but this
       could have also just been the date of the group's first violent attack (MIPT 2008). The
       group's main goal seems to be the elimination of British and western influence from

Jordan (MIPT 2008). Both of the group's attacks targeted British financial interests in Jordan (MIPT 2008). The group was considered a left-wing group, which advocated for the Jordanian government to change its policies pertaining to foreign influence in the country (Jones and Libicki 2008, 150). The group's ideologies are communist and socialist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated in Jordan, where it conducted both of its attacks (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding (MIPT 2008). One source estimates that at its peak, the group's membership size was in the "10s" (Jones and Libicki 2008, 150).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

One source indicates that the group splintered, but it is not clear when or how (Jones and Libicki 2008, 150). The Arab Communist Revolutionary Party is no longer active (MIPT 2008). It has not conducted any attacks since 1995, nor has it maintained a presence in Jordanian politics (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:
-what's going on with the end dates here? MIPT says stop attacks in 1995; J&L says 1991. MIPT attacks are super vague. There is a ton of ambiguity here and might prefer a risk-averse coding re: group end to avoid biasing results.

V.   AVENGE THE ARAB NATION
Torg ID: 1633
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2993. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018. https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2993
- John G. Worman and David Gray. "Terrorism in Jordan: Politics and the Real Target Audience." Global Security Studies. Vol. 3, Issue 3. 2012. http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Worman%20Terrorism%20in%20Jordan%20Final%20Aug%2012.pdf

Note: Except for one sentence in the Worman and Gray paper and one entry in the GTD, there is no information about the Avenge the Arab Nation organization. I further researched the group, and nearly nothing about it is known.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Avenge the Arab Nation organization

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Avenge the Arab Nation organization conducted its only violent attack on February 13, 1991, when it attempted to assassinate a German student in Amman with a knife (GTD 2018). The student was stabbed, but not killed (GTD 2018). Because it only conducted one attack, nothing is known about the group's goals or ideologies.

Geography

The Avenge the Arab Nation organization conducted its only attack in Amman, the capital of Jordan (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding of the Avenge the Arab Nation organization.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

The Avenge the Arab Nation organization only conducted one attack (GTD 2018). It was the only militant organization in 1991 to claim responsibility for its attack in Jordan (Worman and Gray 2012). The group has been inactive since its attack on a German student in 1991, but the specifics of why the group stopped using violence is unknown.

VI.   ISLAMIC RENEWAL MOVEMENT
Torg ID: 1412
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 100021. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018. https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100021
- "Islamic Renewal Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4078. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqIlKU/edit
- "1995 Patterns of Global Terrorism." Middle East Overview. US Department of State. 1996. https://fas.org/irp/threat/terror_95/termid.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 1995 (trials and imprisonment)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamic Renewal Movement was a Jordanian nationalist group which conducted attacks on foreign targets in Jordan (MIPT 2008).

The group's goal was the elimination of non-Muslims from Jordan (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its only known attack on February 24, 1995, when two group

operatives, Salem Bakit and Ahmad Khaled, attacked and shot a French diplomat (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). The shot was not fatal, but the French diplomat was seriously wounded (MIPT 2008). Sources disagree about where the attack took place. One source indicates it was in Petra; another states that it occurred in southern Amman (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008).

The attack was a response to the 1994 Israeli-Jordanian Peace Agreement, which required both countries to recognize each other's sovereignty (MIPT 2008). The peace agreement was made to increase Israeli tourism in Jordan (MIPT 2008). Bakit and Khaled claimed that they thought the diplomat they shot was from Israel and they wanted to deter Israelis from coming to Jordan (MIPT 2008). The group is a Palestinian nationalist group that supported the creation of a Palestinian state (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated in Jordan (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; US Department of State 1996). Sources disagree about where the attack on the French diplomat took place. One source indicates it was in Petra; another states that it occurred in southern Amman (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Islamic Renewal Movement was Sabel Muqbel (MIPT 2008). He was a Palestinian national (MIPT 2008). Muqbel served a seven year prison sentence beginning in 1996 for the possession of machine guns and explosives (MIPT 2008). In 1996, he was 44 years of age (MIPT 2008).

No official size estimates of the group exist. However, since it only conducted one attack and dissolved after the arrests of eight members, the group was likely small (MIPT 2008; US Department of State 1996).

External Ties

The Islamic Renewal Movement allegedly had ties to Palestinian Islamic Jihad, a larger jihadist group (MIPT 2008). The nature of the potential tie between these two groups is unknown.

Group Outcome

The Islamic Renewal Movement has not conducted any attacks since 1995 and is inactive (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). After the attack on the French diplomat, the attackers, Salem Bakit and Ahmad Khaled, and the group's leader, Sabel Muqbel, were tried, convicted, and imprisoned (MIPT 2008; US Department of State 1996). Five or six other

operatives of the Islamic Renewal Movement were also arrested for planning more attacks on foreign interests in Jordan (US Department of State 1996). Remaining group members likely joined other Palestinian nationalist groups (MIPT 2008).

VII. JORDANIAN ISLAMIC RESISTANCE
Torg ID: 1140
Min. Group Date: 1997
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 100022. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018. https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100022
- "Jordanian Islamic Resistance." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4088. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqIIKU/edit
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. "How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering Al-Qaeda." RAND Corporation. 2008. p.165. https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a484504.pdf
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Movement for the Struggle of the Jordanian Islamic Resistance, Jordanian Islamic Resistance Movement for Struggle

Group Formation: 1997

Group End: 2000 (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jordanian Islamic Resistance conducted its first violent attack on September 22, 1997 in Amman when it attacked the Israeli Embassy in Jordan (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; Independent 1997). Two Israeli security guards, later identified as Yaakov Levine and Amikam Hadar, were shot by the assailants (Independent 1997). Both survived, but they sustained minor wounds (Independent 1997). Israeli authorities claimed that three gunmen carried out the attack (Independent 1997).

Jordanian Islamic Resistance, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for the attack (Independent 1997). The group stated that the attack was retribution for Israel's attacks against Palestinians in Jordan, Lebanon, and Israeli-occupied regions and for the imprisonment of Ahmed Daqamseh, a Jordanian soldier who killed seven Israeli girls (Independent 1997). The group's goal was to eradicate Israeli presence from Jordan by attacking Israelis, Israeli interests, and Jordanian people and businesses which worked with or were sympathetic towards Israel, Israelis, or Israeli businesses (MIPT 2008). The group could have been a Palestinian nationalist group, and it reportedly supported the Palestinian uprising, or intifada (News24 2000; Psychology Press 2002, 612). The group conducted two attacks in 2000: the shooting of Yorham Havivian, the Israeli Embassy's vice consul, and the shooting of Shlomo Razabi, a diplomat at the Israeli Embassy (MIPT 2008; Los Angeles Times 2000; BBC 2000; Psychology Press 2002, 611-612; News24 2000).

Geography

The group operated (most likely exclusively) in Jordan (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008, 165). The group conducted its only known attacks in Amman, the Jordanian capital (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; Independent 1997; News24 2000; New York Times 2000; Los Angeles Times 2000; BBC 2000). The group's first attack targeted the Israeli

Embassy in Amman (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; Independent 1997). The others targeted diplomats of the Israeli Embassy in affluent neighborhoods of Amman (BBC 2000; News24 2000). Yorham Havivian was shot in his car in the Rabieh district in western Amman (BBC 2000). Shlomo Razabi was shot as he was exiting a grocery store in another wealthy neighborhood (News24 2000).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership. The group's membership size is likely small (MIPT 2008). One source estimates that at its peak, the group had fewer than 100 members (MIPT 2008). Another source states that the group's membership was in the "10s" at an unknown date (Jones and Libicki 2008, 165). Nothing is known about the group's source of funding (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Jordanian Islamic Resistance may have had ties to other Jordanian and Palestinian nationalist groups. The group stated that it conducted attacks against the Israeli Embassy and Israeli diplomats as retaliation for Israel's attacks on Palestinians in Jordan, Lebanon, and Israeli-occupied regions (Independent 1997). The group reportedly supported the Palestinian uprising, or intifada (News24 2000; Psychology Press 2002, 612). It may have had an alliance with the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (MIPT 2008). The group claimed that its 1997 attack on the Israeli Embassy in Amman was partly in response to the imprisonment of Ahmed Daqamseh, the Jordanian soldier who killed seven Israeli girls (Independent 1997). It is unclear whether Jordanian Islamic Resistance had a tie to Daqamseh, who is being imprisoned in Jordan on a life sentence (Los Angeles Times 2000).

The group may have had a tie to the Group of the Holy Warrior Ahmad ad-Daqamsah (see later profile), which also claimed responsibility for the shooting of Yorham Havivian (Psychology Press 2002, 612; Los Angeles Times 2000).

Group Outcome

Jordanian Islamic Resistance has been inactive since its attacks on Israeli diplomats, Yorham Havivian and Shlomo Razabi, in November and December 2000 (MIPT 2008). The group was likely not large enough to reliably function and conduct more attacks (MIPT 2008). Due to the group's attacks on Israelis, the government of Israel evacuated many Israeli diplomats and their families from Jordan (MIPT 2008). The Jordanian government denounced the group and stated that it would find and arrest the operatives responsible for the attacks (MIPT 2008). It is unknown whether Jordanian authorities have arrested the group's members (MIPT 2008). One source indicates that the group splintered; however, the specifics of the splinter are unclear (Jones and Libicki 2008,

165). Members of the group likely joined other anti-Israeli and pro-Palestinian groups in Jordan, Palestine, or Lebanon (MIPT 2008).

VIII.   JORDANIAN ISLAMIC LIBERATION ARMY
          Torg ID: 2141
          Min. Group Date: 1998
          Max. Group Date: 0
          Onset: NA

          Aliases: None

          Part 1. Bibliography
          ● "New Middle Eastern Militant Organization Reported." Stratfor. 1998.
            https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/new-middle-eastern-militant-organization-reported

          Part 2. Basic Coding

          Aliases: No additional aliases found

          Group Formation: 1997

          Group End: 1998 (Jordanian security forces infiltrated the group's camps)

          Part 3. Narrative

          Group Formation

          The Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army formed in June 1997 (Stratfor 1998). It allegedly was involved in the attempted assassination of an Israeli diplomat in Amman in September 1997 (Stratfor 1998). The group is a Palestinian nationalist group which supported the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the use of violence to contribute to the demise of Israel (Stratfor 1998). The group also pledged loyalty to Abd al-Sahib al-Musawi and Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran (Stratfor 1998). According to Jordanian agents, the group's main goals were to destabilize the Jordanian regime and to conduct attacks on Israeli and American interests in Jordan (Stratfor 1998).

          Geography

          Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army primarily operated from Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon (Stratfor 1998). The group also operated in Jordan among Palestinian communities (Stratfor 1998). The group attempted to assassinate an Israeli diplomat in Amman, the Jordanian capital (Stratford 1998).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership. No official estimates of the group's membership size exist. Nevertheless, according Jordanian authorities, the group's members are of many different nationalities (Stratfor 1998). The group consisted of Jordanians, Yemenis, Iraqis, Sudanese, Egyptians, and Algerians (Stratfor 1998). Since it recruited in camps in Lebanon, it may have also recruited Palestnian refugees (Stratfor 1998). According to Jordanian authorities, some operatives of Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army were also members or former members of Egyptian jihadist groups like Jama'ah al-Islamiyah, which attempted to overthrow the government of Egypt (Stratfor 1998).

The group allegedly had ties to Iran and may have been funded by its government (Stratfor 1998). However, no evidence supports that Iran funded the group.

External Ties

Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army allegedly had external ties to Iran (Stratfor 1998). The group relied on Abd al-Sahib al-Musawi and Ayatollah Khomeini for "spiritual leadership" (Stratfor 1998). Jordanian authorities alleged that the group was one of Iran's proxies (Stratfor 1998). Jordanian authorities stated that the Iranian government supported the group in its fight against Israel and the United States and may have armed and/or funded it (Stratfor 1998). The group is also allegedly affiliated with Hezbollah, a significantly larger armed group which is supported by Iran (Stratfor 1998).

According to Jordanian authorities, some operatives of Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army were also members or former members of Egyptian jihadist groups like Jama'ah al-Islamiyah, which attempted to overthrow the government of Egypt (Stratfor 1998).

Group Outcome

Jordanian Islamic Liberation Army has not been active since 1997 or 1998. Jordanian security forces, in conjunction with Israeli forces, gathered intelligence about the operatives who attempted to assassinate the Israeli diplomat in Amman in September 1997 (Stratfor 1998). Using the intelligence, the security forces discovered that the group mainly operated in Palestinian camps in Lebanon (Stratfor 1998). The Jordanian security forces infiltrated the camps and arrested the members (Stratfor 1998).

IX.   YOUTH OF ISLAMIC AWAKENING
Torg ID: 2466
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 20481. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
  https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20481
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  http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Worman%20Terrorism%20in%20Jordan%20Final%20Aug%2012.pdf
- Jordan: "youth of islamic awakening" claim responsibility for university attack. 1999. BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Nov 07, 1999.
  https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/451271312?accountid=14026 (accessed June 17, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Youth of Islamic Awakening conducted its only known violent attack on Husayn Bin Talal University in Jordan (GTD 2018; Worman and Gray 2012, 106-107). On November 1, 1999, attackers set fire to the cars of two faculty members at Husayn Bin Talal University in Ma'an, Jordan (BBC 1999). No one was killed or injured (GTD 2018).

The attackers, claiming to be part of a previously unknown group called Youth of Islamic Awakening, distributed leaflets in the name of the group which described the reasons behind the attacks (BBC 1999). In the leaflets, the group reprimanded the university for its "demoralized ambience," failure to segregate genders, and that it permitted female students to wear "revealing" clothing (BBC 1999). University officials denounced the group's actions, but stated that the attack was an "isolated incident" which would not occur again (BBC 2019). Youth of Islamic Awakening was an Islamic fundamentalist group, which used violence to advocate for adherence to traditional Islamic practices (BBC 2019).

Geography

Youth of Islamic Awakening operated exclusively in Jordan (GTD 2018). The group conducted its only attack in the city of Ma'an in southern Jordan (BBC 1999).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership, size, or source of funding. Authorities stated the group was likely small and would not be capable of conducting more attacks (BBC 1999). The name would suggest that the group likely consisted primarily or exclusively of youth, but there is no evidence to confirm this.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

Youth of Islamic Awakening has been inactive since its attacks in Ma'an in November 1999 (GTD 2018). In response to the attack, members of Husayn Bin Talal University as well as residents of Ma'an joined together in solidarity against such violent acts of aggression (BBC 1999). Jordanian law enforcement conducted an investigation into the attack (BBC 1999). It is unclear whether this investigation led to arrests of group members.

X.   HOLY WARRIORS OF AHMAD DAQAMSEH
       Torg ID: 2106
       Min. Group Date: 2000
       Max. Group Date: 0
       Onset: NA

       Aliases: None

       Part 1. Bibliography
● United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 2000 - Jordan, 30 April 2001, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/4681076bc.html
● United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001 - Jordan, 21 May 2002, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/4681078a28.html
● "Impact of the Al-Aqsa Uprising on the Jordan-Israeli Track." The Middle East and North Africa. Psychology Press. 2002. https://books.google.com/books?id=4CfBKvsiWeQC&pg=PA612&lpg=PA612&dq=jordan +%22JORDANIAN+ISLAMIC+RESISTANCE%22&source=bl&ots=Sg7z7sJBgP&sig=AC

fU3U2mMTI-85UnSSOSOkSZ2B5DR8gohw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjWpZqNhvLiA hUGd6wKHQo0BMY4ChDoATAFegQIBxAB#v=onepage&q=jordan%20%22JORDANIA N%20ISLAMIC%20RESISTANCE%22&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Holy Warriors for Ahmad Daqamseh, Group of the Holy Warrior Ahmad ad-Daqamsah

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2001 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh, along with Jordanian Islamic Resistance, claimed responsibility for the November 2000 shooting of Yorham Havivian, the Israeli Embassy's vice consul, and the December 2000 shooting of Shlomo Razabi, a diplomat at the Israeli Embassy (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612). The group likely conducted the attack as retribution for Israel's attacks against Palestinians and for the imprisonment of Ahmed Daqamseh, the Jordanian soldier who killed six or seven Israeli girls (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612). The group's goal could have been the eradication of Israeli presence from Jordan (United States Department of State 2001). The group could have been a Palestinian nationalist group (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612). The group also claimed responsibility for the shooting of an Israeli businessman in August 2001 (United States Department of State 2002).

Geography

The group operated in Jordan (United States Department of State 2001; United States Department of State 2002; Psychology Press 2002, 612). The group conducted its only known attacks in Amman, the Jordanian capital (United States Department of State 2001). The group's first known attacks targeted diplomats of the Israeli Embassy in affluent neighborhoods of Amman (United States Department of State 2001). Yorham Havivian was shot outside his home, and Shlomo Razabi was shot as he was exiting a grocery store (United States Department of State 2001).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership, membership, or source of funding. The group is likely very small as it only conducted a few attacks. The group could have been

a Palestinian nationalist group (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612).

External Ties

The group was named after Ahmad Daqamseh, the Jordanian soldier who killed six or seven Israeli girls (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612). There is no evidence, however, of the group having any ties to Daqamseh.

Both Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh and Jordanian Islamic Resistance claimed responsibility for the November 2000 shooting of Yorham Havivian, the Israeli Embassy's vice consul, and the December 2000 shooting of Shlomo Razabi, a diplomat at the Israeli Embassy (United States Department of State 2001; Psychology Press 2002, 612). It is unclear if the two groups had any external ties.

Both Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh and Nobles of Jordan claimed responsibility for the shooting of an Israeli businessman in August 2001 (United States Department of State 2002). It is unclear if the two groups had any external ties.

Group Outcome

Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh has not been active since 2001, when it fatally shot an Israeli businessman (United States Department of State 2002). It is unclear why the group stopped conducting violent attacks.

After the group's attacks on two members of the Israeli Embassy in Amman, Jordanian authorities arrested suspects (United States Department of State 2001). It is not clear whether any members of Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh were arrested. Nothing else is known about the state's response to the group.

Notes for Iris:
-Daqamseh killed 7 Israeli school girls and Israel cracked down. Odd catalyst. Might have received a lot of attention in the Israeli press
-why did Daqamseh initiate the attack against the schoolgirls? Disrupting him during pray
- no evidence that he himself had made any type of political claim.
-the attack happened along the Jordan-Palestine border which could have also been a factor

XI.   NOBLES OF JORDAN
      Torg ID: 458
      Min. Group Date: 2001
      Max. Group Date: 2001
      Onset: NA

Aliases: Nobles Of Jordan, Honorables Of Jordan, Righteous Of Jordan, Shurafa Al-Urdun

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20340. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
  https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20340
- "Nobles of Jordan." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3679. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
  https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AhHlhwYPWEDLDLTZ3eQ9oKbzy8a0UY-nz4ra0LqllKU/edit
- "Americans in Jordan Warned they may be under surveillance." World Tribune. 2002.
  https://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2002/ss_jordan_10_29.html
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. "How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering Al-Qaeda." RAND Corporation. 2008. p.181.
  https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a484504.pdf
- "Jordan: al Qaeda kills US diplomat." CNN. 2002.
  http://edition.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/meast/12/14/jordan.killing/
- "Jordan hangs US diplomat killers." BBC. 2006.
  http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4796280.stm
- United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001 - Jordan, 21 May 2002, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/4681078a28.html
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2001 - Jordan , 4 March 2002, available at:
  https://www.refworld.org/docid/3c84d99dc.html
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2002 - Jordan , 31 March 2003, available at:
  https://www.refworld.org/docid/3e918c3414.html

--obviously know foley assassination is not right because eventually attributed to AQI so exclude

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001 (policing)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Nobles of Jordan conducted its first violent attack in August 2001 when it killed Yitzhak Snir, an Israeli businessman, in Amman (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). The group is most well known for claiming to have been responsible for the assassination of American diplomat Laurence Foley in Amman in 2002 (MIPT 2008; World Tribune 2002; CNN 2002; BBC 2006). However, upon further investigation, there is substantial evidence to suggest that the Foley assassination was conducted by Al-Qaida in Iraq. Despite not conducting the Foley assassination, when the Nobles of Jordan claimed responsibility for the attack they said they did so in order to protest Israeli aggression and the United States's support of Israel (MIPT 2008). Moreover, the group denounced the United States for waging wars in Iraq and Afghanistan (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Nobles of Jordan operated exclusively in Jordan (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; Jones and Libicki 2008, 181). It conducted an attack in the Jordanian capital, Amman, and also claimed to have conducted another attack in that city as well (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; World Tribune 2002; CNN 2002; BBC 2006).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership, membership, or source of funding. One source estimates that Nobles of Jordan's membership size was in the "10s" at its peak (Jones and Libicki 2008, 181). The two operatives who had reportedly conducted the assassination of Laurence Foley were Saad bin Suweid and Yasser Ibrahim (MIPT 2008; CNN 2002). It is unclear what position they hold within the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Holy Warriors of Ahmad Daqamseh, in addition to Nobles of Jordan, claimed responsibility for the shooting of Yitzhak Snir, an Israeli businessman (United States Department of State 2002; United States Department of State 2002). It is unclear whether or not the two groups had any ties. The two group operatives who had reportedly conducted the assassination of Laurence Foley, Saad bin Suweid and Yasser Ibrahim, had ties to Al Qaida (MIPT 2008). Suweid and Ibrahim reportedly were paid between $18,000 and $68,000 for conducting the attack (CNN 2002; MIPT 2008). Other sources indicate that Suweid and Ibrahim had connections to the Palestinian group, Fatah (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group stopped conducting attacks in 2001 (GTD 2018). The group was likely still active until 2002 when it claimed responsibility for the Foley Assassination (MIPT 2008; World Tribune 2002; CNN 2002; BBC 2006). Not much is known about the state's response to the group. One source indicates that Jordanian policing efforts led to the demise of the group, which prevented it from conducting more violent attacks (Jones and Libicki 2008, 181). However, it is unclear whether Jordanian authorities have arrested any members of Nobles of Jordan.

XII.   AL-QAEDA IN THE LEVANT AND EGYPT
        Torg ID: 346
        Min. Group Date: 2004
        Max. Group Date: 2012
        Onset: NA

        Aliases: Abdullah Azzam Brigades, Al-Qaeda In The Levant And Egypt, Al-Qaida In Syria And Egypt, Al-Qa'idah Organization - The Land Of Al-Sham And Al-Kananah, Battalion Of The Martyr Abdullah Azzam, Martyr Abdallah Azzam Brigades, Tanzim Al-Qaida Fi Balad Ash-Sham Wa Ard Al-Kinanah, AJ

Part 1. Bibliography

● "Abdallah Azzam Brigades." Mackenzie Institute. 2015. http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abdallah-azzam-brigades-aab/
● Oren Adaki, "Abdullah Azzam Brigades launches rocket attacks from Gaza," Long War Journal. 2014. http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/07/abdullah_azzam_brigades_launch.php
● "Profile: Abdullah Azzam Brigade." BBC. 2013. http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25005417
● "Terrorist Designations of the Abdallah Azzam Brigade," US State Department, 2012, http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/05/190810.htm
● "Abdullah Azzam." Investigative Project on Terrorism. N.d. http://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/103/abdullah-azzam
● "Abdullah Azzam Brigade." Global Security. n.d. http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/aab.htm
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● "Abdallah Azzam Brigades." Al Qaeda Sanctions List. UN Security Council. 2014. https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/abdallah-azzam-brigades-%28aab%29
● GTD Perpetrator 20005. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20005

- Bill Roggio and Caleb Weiss. "Over 100 jihadist training camps identified in Iraq and Syria." Long War Journal. 2015. https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/06/over-100-jihadist-training-camps-identified-in-iraq-and-syria.php
- "US adds Abdallah Azzam Brigades to list of terror groups." Long War Journal. 2012. https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2012/05/us_adds_abdullah_azz_2.php

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: the Brigades of Abdullah Azzam; the Brigades of the Martyr Abdullah Azzam; the Ziyad al-Jarrah Battalions; the Ziad al-Jarrah Battalion; the Yusuf al-'Uyayri Battalions; the Yusuf al-Ayiri Battalion; the Battalion of Sheikh Yusuf al-'Ayiri; and the Marwan Hadid Brigades

Group Formation: 2004-2009

Group End: 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

AAB formed as a splinter of Al-Qaida in Iraq sometime after 2004 and before 2009 (U.S. State Department 2012; Long War Journal 2012; Mackenzie Institute 2015). A group with the same name conducted attacks in Egypt as early as 2004 (GTD 2018). However, it is unclear whether these groups are the same, related, or unrelated.

The group is led by Saleh Al-Qari Awi and is considered a continuation of AQI's goals to attack targets in Lebanon, Syria, and parts of the Arabian Peninsula (Mackenzie Institute 2015). It calls for the overthrow of Lebanon's regime, Saudi Arabia's regime, Syrian regime, and for war against the West (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group frequently targets locations in Israel with perpetual rocket barrages (Mackenzie Institute 2015). It ascribes to a Sunni Islam and Salafi jihadist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Its first attack was possibly in February 2009 as it later claimed responsibility for a rocket attack against Israel during this time period (US State Department 2012; Global Security n.d.).

In 2005, the group conducted its only attack in Jordan, when it attempted to fire rockets at U.S. navy ships in the port city of Aqaba (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group is responsible for carrying out attacks in northern Israel, Lebanon, and the Arabian Peninsula (U.S. State Department 2012a). It later set up training camps in Iraq and Syria (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Roggio and Weiss 2015). The group maintained a large presence in

Pakistan, where it conducted many of its attacks (GTD 2017). The group also minorly operated in the United Arab Emirates and Jordan (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader is Salah al Qarawi, who was a former AQI member and fought alongside Zarqawi in Fallujah during the Iraqi insurgency (Long War Journal 2004). The group is well-organized and is divided into four branches. Three are delineated on a geographical basis: the Lebanese branch, the Saudi Arabian branch, and the Gaza branch (Mackenzie Institute 2015). One was relegated specifically for propaganda and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group was responsible for carrying out attacks in northern Israel, Lebanon, and the Arabian Peninsula (U.S. State Department 2012a). It is unclear how the group funds itself and whether it receives any external support (U.S. State Department 2012b).

In 2012, Majid Bin-Muhammad al-Majid took over as the group's new leader after Saudi authorities arrested Awi following a drone strike in Pakistan (BBC 2013). The group opposes Hizballah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013).

External Ties

The group opposes Hizballah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013). It is unclear how the group funds itself and whether it receives any external support. The group shares a tie with Al-Qaida and Al-Qaida in Iraq (U.S. State Department 2012; Mackenzie Institute 2015). AAB was allegedly formed in 2009 as a splinter of Al-Qaida in Iraq (Mackenzie Institute 2015). It has ties to the al Nusrah Front in Syria (UNSC 2014).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2015 when it launched a rocket attack in Israel (GTD 2017). The group has not conducted a recognized attack since.

Notes for Iris:
-is the group the same AAB in Egypt? Possible due to similarity in locations (Israel/Egypt) and similar ideological goals but different tactical behavior.
-there is a lot of uncertainty over when precisely the splinter from AQI happened
-what happened to the group since 2015? There has not been much published about the group since 2015. There might be a shift in support towards al Qaeda in Yemen or AQAP or towards other Islamist groups operating in the area
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General Country-Level Trends:
-Jordan has a lot more Palestinian groups which opposed Israel/US

-less sectarian-motivated political violence
-fewer groups in Jordan seemed to have external support from state actors. Some had ties to larger non-state actors.
-more groups, but not as much attacks. Lots of disappearance and possible merging into other Palestinian nationalist groups.