Al-Aqsa rocket
Homemade rocket manufactured by Gaza Strip-based Al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades activists.

Al-Nakba
(Literally - The Catastrophe) A term used by Palestinians to mark the 1948 War (War of Independence), which entailed the defeat of the Arab states and the foundation of the State of Israel. The term refers mainly to the Palestinian mass departure and the creation of the refugee problem, both resulting from these events. The Palestinians commemorate the Al-Nakba Day on May 15th.

Al-Naksa
(Literally - The Setback) a term used to commemorate the defeat of the Arab states in the 1967 Six-Day War. Those who have reservation of using the term to describe the Arabs’ defeat as Al-Naksa, use the term Al-Nakba Al-Thaniya (The Second Al-Nakba)

**Al-Quds rocket**
Homemade rocket manufactured by Gaza Strip-based PIJ (Palestinian Islamic Jihad) activists.

**Alternative**
A choice of one out of many pre-prepared options.

**AT shooting**
Direct laying rocket shooting originating from an Anti Tank rocket launcher.

**Attack for bargaining purposes**
An attack in which the primary goal is to take hostages for bargaining. The release of the hostages is conditioned on fulfilling the demands of the kidnappers, which usually are disproportionate to the situation of the specific attack (for example, the release of large numbers of prisoners, etc.).

**Attack pattern**
Generally describes the type of attack.

**Balance of terror**
A situation in which both sides are deterred by the prospect of the execution of a specific action and therefore prevent its occurrence.

**Belly charge**
A charge intended to be activated in the lower part of a tank (which is its weak spot). Improvised belly charges contain large quantities of explosives (approx. 50-100 kg) and are concealed in the ground, like mines. The detonation of a belly charge can neutralize a tank and kill its crew.

**Booby trapped**
An object to which an explosive charge or explosives have been attached and into which an activating device has been installed, intended to set off an explosion at the time of activation.

**Buffer Zone**
A system intended to separate Judea & Samaria from Israel. Construction began in 2003 and has yet to be completed.

**CBRN**
Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear weapons.

**Car bomb**
A vehicle, in which an explosive charge or explosives have been concealed, intended to be exploded. The vehicle serves as a hiding place for the charge or as a larger receptacle to increase the damage at the time of explosion.

**Claim of responsibility**
Proclamation on behalf of a terrorist organization or squad regarding the execution of a terrorist attack or the elements related to this event.

**Closed military zone**
An area where the military has extensive authorities and military jurisdiction law applies.

**Command post**
During an operation, all relevant information is tunneled to the command post, and therefore decisions are made there.

**Communications interception**
Collection of intelligence, usually from telecommunications traffic or conversations, using technical means.

**Compartmentalization**
One of the means of protecting classified information by limiting access on a need-to-know basis.

**Concealment**
Hiding an object in a hiding-place attempting to avoid its falling into the hands of unauthorized elements.

**Contingency plan**
A prepared action plan whose execution is postponed awaiting a direction. See also a stand-by attack.

**Courier**
A messenger on a secret mission, usually carrying a dispatch.

**Cross reference**
Revelation of information which validates existing information. Comparing the details enables to verify the authenticity of the information.

**Cut-out**
A person used as a buffer between two parties. Operating a cut-out is needed in a clandestine activity to avoid direct contact; this way, the two parties do not meet, or recognize each other.

**Cyber terrorism**
Attacks against computers and computer systems, mainly by hackers who work for terrorist organizations. The purpose of the attacks is to disrupt service provision, plant viruses and steal information.

**Dead drop / Dead Letter Box (DLB)**
A mean of clandestine communications enabling non-direct connection between the sides. The connection is made by concealing an object/a dispatch/money in a designated spot and then emptying it.

**Dead letter dropping**
Activating a DLB

**Declassify**
Taking measures intended to lower the classification of specific information.

**Dispatch**
Written message which is transferred clandestinely.

**Dispatcher**
The person who prepares and assists a perpetrator of an attack at the last stages before the attack.

**Escalation**
Gradual radicalization in the intensity of an armed conflict, as a result of a deliberate action (i.e. desire to increase tension) or deterioration and loss of control.

**Establishment of contact**
A move intended to create an initial contact with a potential agent.

**Explosive belt**
A piece of garment (vest, underwear, pants, etc.) containing explosives and an activating device, intended to be used in a suicide attack. The belt is usually very wide and strapped around the waist or chest.

**Explosive charge**
Explosive material connected to an activating device intended to set off an explosion. Explosive charges differ in the amount of explosive material they contain, the composition of the explosive material and the activating mechanism.

**Explosives expert/ "Engineer"**
A title given to a terrorist activist specializing in preparing and manufacturing weapons (specifically: explosives, IEDs, explosive belts).

Explosives laboratory
A place used for assembling explosive charges or producing improvised explosives. The lab usually contains most of the components needed for assembling the explosive charge and/or producing the improvised explosives.

Facilitator
A person who assists and supports terrorist activity. A facilitator of a terrorist infrastructure may be responsible for food provision, message delivering etc. without taking part in the actual terrorist activity.

Fragmentation
Nails, ball bearings and pieces of iron added to an explosive charge in order to increase the damage caused by the explosion and the number of casualties.

Guerilla warfare
A warfare doctrine usually carried out by paramilitary forces: small groups of rebels or terrorist activists. They act, inter alia by sabotage, against security forces and state infrastructures.
High trajectory shooting
Indirect laying shooting (of rockets or mortars). This method is advantageous to the shooter due to the long range between the origin of launching and the target (compared with a direct laying shooting), which enables him to avoid direct exposure to the adversary.

Hollow charge
A charge composed of a shell containing explosive material surrounding a cavity, usually cone-shaped. A hollow charge can penetrate an APC (Armored Personnel Carrier) or a tank.

Hoovers Route
The route surrounding the area of the border fence between Israel and the Gaza Strip.

"Hudna"
An Islamic term indicating an agreement to halt the fighting without ending the state of war. According to the Islamic law, the "Hudna" is possible if it serves the interest of the Muslims, but has to be limited in time – up to 10 years. The precedent of the time limitation and the possibility to violate it were set by the Prophet Muhammad in Hudna Hudaibiya (signed with the sons of the tribe of Quraish in 628 AD). After two years of Hudna, which was preset to last ten years, Muhammad succeeded to rehabilitate his forces and therefore attacked and conquered Mecca. The time limitation is also derived from the duty of Jihad which is not annulled by the "Hudna". (See also Tahadia/Lull).

IED field
A site in which numerous explosive charges have been planted in order to be activated sequentially or simultaneously, aiming to cause greater effect and damage.
Improvised weapons
Nonstandard weapons manufactured by terrorist elements.

Infiltration attack
An attack in which infiltration/penetration is made into an Israeli populated area, a post or other target, in order to cause casualties and damage.

Intelligence collection
Actions taken to obtain information leading to the establishment of the intelligence picture. The gathering of intelligence can be derived from overt or covert sources.

Inter-organizational cooperation
Joint activity conducted by two organizations or more operating to obtain a common goal while each maintains its unique nature and structure.

Improvised explosives
Home made explosives.

Indicator
Certain behavior or data which may demonstrate an intention or a possible course of action of a person or a terrorist infrastructure. For example, an indication to involvement in terrorism – an action or sequence of actions pointing at the possibility that a terrorist attack is to be executed in the near future.

Infrastructure
All the elements assisting a terrorist group to carry out its activity.

Jihad
A religious Islamic term meaning: fighting the infidels until they accept Islam or submit to the authority of the Muslim state. The "Jihad" is a personal duty (Fardh 'Ayn) imposed on each member of the Muslim nation. In
the Islam there is also a spiritual Jihad (Jihad Al-Nafs): fighting one's desires to obtain self amendment and getting closer to the Islam. Yet the dominant sense of the term is militant. Various terrorist organizations, particularly the Islamic ones, integrated the term in their names, for example Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and Global Jihad.

Launcher
A device for holding and shooting rockets. A launcher of homemade rockets usually consists of a pipe enabling only a general direction of shooting.

Leakage
Exposure of information to an unauthorized element outside an organization. The leakage is done either by a person or electronically. Sometimes the leakage is intentional (a deliberate leakage) aiming to provide misleading information.

Luring attack
An attack intended to draw attention and cause crowding; the second phase of the attack aims to assault the emergency teams and inflict greater damage (see also phased attack).

Maritime attack
In this attack the naval zone is used as a platform for perpetration. The attack involves arrival to the shore in a vessel or by swimming, or hitting a vessel of the adversary.
**Mass murder attack**
An attack intended to cause a large number of casualties. For example, a suicide attack wherein a terrorist blows himself/herself up among a crowd of people or in a closed place (such as a bus); the explosives he/she carries and the fragmentation cause a large number of casualties.

**Means of communications**
Predefined means used to maintain contact between members of an infrastructure and the leadership or the guiding element of terrorist activity.

**Mega-terrorism**
A mass-murder terrorist attack regarded as a substantial step up of a standard terrorist attack (such as the 9/11 attacks).

**Military training**
Training of terrorist infrastructures' activists in using various weapons, explosives and in courses of action intended to qualify them for their activities.

**Military wing**
An arm of an organization in charge of the military activity and the execution of terrorist attacks.

**Modus Operandi (MO)**
The method of operation and mode of implementation. A common term used in the context of describing the characteristics of terrorist attacks carried out by terrorist organizations.

**Money transfer**
A method of funding terrorist activity. The transfer is usually carried out by money changers, clearing companies and sometimes through smuggling.

**Mortar**
A weapon for indirect laying shooting of mortar shells. The mortar shells are loaded from the muzzle, the angle of shooting is high and the range of shooting is limited.

**Mortar shell**
A type of high trajectory weapon shot from a mortar.

**Mortar shells / rockets fall**
Location of a hit by a high trajectory weapon launched by terrorist elements.

**Mount an Attack**
The process of planning and facilitating a terrorist attack up until its execution.

**Pattern**
A repeated modus operandi, which is indicative of future actions.

**Penetration**
A deliberate infiltration of a human source into a specific target in which he has not yet operated.

**Phased attack**
An attack consisting of (at least) two stages, wherein the second stage occurs shortly after the first. A phased attack is intended to cause greater damage. For example, attacking emergency teams arriving at the site of an attack.

**Philadelphi Route**
The border line between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, and between Israel and Egypt.

**Pointing**
Marking of a person or a place. For example, pointing to a preferred place for carrying out a terrorist attack.

**Policy of attacks**
The strategy of force activation according to which a terrorist organization acts. For example: in the 1970's, the policy of attacks in some Palestinian terrorist organizations focused on kidnapping airplanes.

**Possible course of action**
A plan designed for the implementation of a defined mission; compared to preferred course of action – the course of action eventually chosen.

**Power/Capacity Build-up**
Actions taken by a terrorist organization to develop and upgrade its operational capabilities, such as: equipping (procurement, smuggling and self-manufacturing), doctrine, recruitment, instructions and military training, establishing infrastructures, etc.

**Pressure-sensitive bar**
A method of activating an explosive charge by exerting pressure. Stepping on the bar causes a closure of an electric circuit in a timing device, which triggers an explosion.

**Qassam rocket**
Homemade rocket designed for different ranges, manufactured by Gaza Strip-based Hamas activists.

**Resistance**
(In Arabic – Muqauma) – The title terrorist activists tend to grant their activity in order to legitimize it and influence public opinion.

**Run-over attack**
An attack executed by using a motor vehicle (including bulldozer) in order to cause a large number of casualties.

**Sacrifice attack**
An attack perpetrated by an attacker who is aware that he/she would most probably get killed in the course of the attack.

**Simultaneous attacks**
Two attacks or more executed at the same time aiming to cause confusion, disrupt the work of the emergency teams and increase the number of casualties.

**Slingshot charge**
A concaved round/dome-shaped charge in which the round part disengages at the time of activation and turns into a kind of metal "bullet" capable of penetrating armor like that of an AFV (Armored Fighting Vehicle), but not a tank.

**Small-arms shooting**
Bullet shooting from an assault rifle or a machine-gun.

**Sniping**
A precise shooting, usually from a sniper rifle which is equipped with telescopic sights, etc.

**Source**
A person who provides an Intelligence Agency with information and is handled clandestinely. In some Intelligence Agencies he/she is called an agent or an asset.

**Spotter**
A person indicating a certain individual meets the recruitment requirements.
Spotting and Recruiting
Modus operandi intended to locate an individual potentially suited for recruitment and convince him to cooperate.

Standard explosives
Explosives produced from standard materials (i.e. TNT).

Stand-by attack
The major preparations for this attack have been completed but its execution has been postponed awaiting directions.

Suicide attack
An attack in which the perpetrator carries an explosive charge which would get him/her killed upon its activation.

Suicide bomber
A terrorist committing an attack in which his/her survival chances are close to none. Usually the suicide bomber wears a garment containing explosives, for example explosive belt, explosive underwear, or explosive vest.

"Tahadia" (Lull)
A term indicating a situation in which the Palestinian terrorist organizations temporarily commit not to initiate actions against Israel but reserve their right to retaliate with terrorism to any change in the situation. While the "Hudna" is an agreement accepted by the two sides, the "Tahadia" is not based on any agreement but constitutes a Palestinian initiative conditioned on the other side fulfilling the provisions that lead to its implementation.
**Terror directing**
Instructions delivered to the field activists for the purpose of perpetrating terrorist activity. The direction can be a general directive or detailed instructions coming from the organization's commanders and senior figures or from terrorist elements abroad.

**Terrorist**
A member of a terrorist organization or infrastructure who executes acts of terrorism in order to achieve his goals.

**Terrorist activity**
A general term noting involvement in terror.

**Threat warning**
Revealing information regarding the possible occurrence of a suspicious incident, a potential threat or an intention to commit a terrorist attack.

**Thwarting**
An action intended to prevent, minimize or remove a terrorist threat.

**Ticking infrastructure**
An infrastructure known to have reached the last stages of the planned terrorist attack.

**Timing device**
A device attached to an explosive charge in order to delay its activation for a certain period of time. The timing device is usually an alarm clock or a timer.

**Transporter**
A facilitator whose part in an attack is delivering the terrorist to the site of the attack, since he/she is familiar with the place and/or has the accessibility.

**Trip wire**
A thin wire attached to an explosive charge, activated when being stepped on or pulled.
U

**U-Route/Gaza Strip-Sinai-Israel Route**
Various routes used by terrorists to infiltrate from the Gaza Strip into Israel via the Sinai.

W

**Weapons / Arms**
Explosive charges, rifles, explosive belts, etc.

**Weapons smuggling**
Infiltration of weapons into a designated area attempting to conceal them from the authorities.

"Work accident"
An activation/explosion of an explosive charge during its preparation or on the way to the attack site. The explosion inflicts damage on the planners of the attack rather than on the designated targets.