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### Introduction

Given the long history of conflict between Israel and Palestine, the mobilization of society into certain narratives and belief systems has been vital for the continuation of both massive discord in the region as well as the progression of state objectives against the opposition. Through content analysis of propaganda from both sides of the conflict, one can see the distinct messages of each respective state as they relate to national conditions. Thus, in this paper, I will analyze the distinct narratives proposed by the content in Israeli and Palestinian propaganda and how these narratives manifest from the conditions of legitimacy, or lack thereof, of the state itself.

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### Methodology

My methodology in analyzing the different ways in which ideas are presented in Israeli and Palestinian propaganda revolved around examining visual propaganda pieces from both parties. In this way, meaningful patterns were established that demonstrated how state objectives manifested in the creation of particular set of narratives to advance the national goals of each state. That said, I began by gathering these visual images from an archive of Israeli and Palestinian graphics, The Palestinian Poster Project Archives, which hosts 12,022 images within the archive. Given the massive amount of data provided by the archive, I selected my sample

data by first selecting a time frame to gather images from—a time frame based off of the international scope of each campaign. I chose this time frame not only due to the weight that international recognition of a narrative provides via legitimacy for the narrative, funds, and weapons, but also due to the large amount of propaganda issued by international governments following the increase in international recognition. For Israel, the first image comes from 1921 as a mark of the beginning of the British mandate era, as endorsed by the international community in the League of Nations. For Palestine, the first image comes much later in 1971. Given the rise in recognition for the Palestinian solidarity movement throughout the late twentieth century, the 1971 image is noted by curators in the archive to likely be the first-ever Palestinian solidarity poster published in the United States. Furthermore, I selected an equal amount of pieces for each party in order to represent the distinct narratives of each in a more equal manner, with my sample size at fifteen images for both Israel and Palestine.

With criteria established for the time frame and size of my sample data, I then chose images that spanned from the beginning of each respective time frame. A noticeable discrepancy occurs, however, in a small portion of the content. For example, nearly half of the Palestinian data is dated between 2009 and 2017. This can be attributed, however, to the increasing access to domestic and international support through media channels, given the comparably limited ability to launch propaganda campaigns through traditional state channels. On that point, this increasing access to international and domestic support through media outlets has corresponded with a number of regional conflicts in the last decade that warrant propaganda to mobilize both the population and the international community. Thus, content within the data set that is closer to

others in time frame can be attributed to the presence of regional conflict and the need for support because of this.

Once I had collected my sample data, I created five content categories that showcased the narratives of each party and classified the images as these in accordance to these categories by marking a '0' if the image did not showcase the ideas of a particular category and a '1' if it did. Category I is the appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine. It is important to note here that historic Palestine refers to the historical name of the land itself, not derived from the modern struggle between Israeli and Palestinian people. This category can be invoked by the idea of rightful land possession and ownership by a nation, or by invoking a national, spiritual, or generation connection to the land. Category II is the appeal to an enemy narrative, by either the portrayal of enemies through distinctly negative imagery and diction or the portrayal of the enemy as illegitimate occupiers of land that must be removed for national sovereignty or safety. Category III is an appeal to national solidarity, which can manifest by invoking the struggle of fellow citizens, invoking support for the armed struggle of fellow citizens against enemy force (through both legitimate military conquest and armed revolutionary struggle), or by invoking recognizable historical and religious imagery with directed language. Category IV is the appeal to sympathy and support, as it concerns both domestic and international audiences, which can be manifested by invoking a sympathy for the national struggle, invoking a sympathy for the distinct resilience of the national character, or by invoking support for armed struggle. Category V is the appeal to recognize the distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation.

Figure I shows these content categories in full with related criteria for particular classifications:

**Figure I - Content Categories**

- I. Appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine
  - A. Invokes idea of rightful land possession and ownership by the nation
  - B. Invokes a national, spiritual, or generational connection to land
- II. Appeal to enemy narrative
  - A. Portrayal of enemies through distinctly negative imagery and diction
  - B. Portrayal of enemy as illegitimate occupiers of land that must be removed for national sovereignty or safety
- III. Appeal to national solidarity
  - A. Invokes struggle of fellow citizens
  - B. Invokes support for armed struggle of fellow citizens against enemy force
  - C. Invokes recognizable historical / religious imagery with directed language (we, us, our, all, you)
- IV. Appeal to sympathy and support
  - A. Invokes national struggle or distinct resilience of national character
  - B. Directed at international audience
  - C. Directed within regional or national confines
- V. Appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness of state and nation

Validity

These categories were constructed through a period of trial and error in order to establish a valid and reliable means of classifying each image. That said, once the categories were established through the aforementioned methodology, each image was reclassified twice in order to achieve a stable coding scheme. The reclassification process was done over a span of several days in order to maintain that each piece of content was classified in the appropriate category without relying on knowledge and memory of previous classifications.

Additionally, by selecting a random sample of the images—in this case, three images from both the Israeli and Palestinian samples—and providing them to a peer reviewer, I was able to see if my coding scheme could be reproduced given just the propaganda and content categories. The peer reviewer received images 2, 6, 11, 20, 26, and 27, as selected by a third party random number generator, in order to assess a portion of my content in relation to my content categories for general comprehension of categories and content as well as similar classification strategies.

In this way, by establishing the stability and reproducibility of content categories in relation to the sample data, I was able to establish a accurate, valid, and reliable coding scheme that could be generalized to argue a specific narrative goal for both Israeli and Palestinian propagandists.

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## Results

In analyzing the the narratives put forth by Israeli and Palestinian propaganda, the classification of data into the aforementioned content categories was divided into an overall statistic that included the combined narratives of both parties, as well as separate statistics as a method of comparison. Furthermore, because much of the data could be classified into more than one content category, an analysis of which content categories most often accompanied one another ensued.

Overall, the appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine was invoked in 40% of the content, the appeal to the notion of an enemy narrative was invoked in 43% of the content, the appeal to national solidarity was invoked in 60% of the content, the appeal to

sympathy and support was invoked in 26% of the content, and the appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation was invoked in only 10% of the content.

In the Israeli content, the appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine was invoked in 47% of the content, the appeal to the notion of an enemy narrative was invoked in 27% of the content, the appeal to national solidarity was invoked in 47% of the content, the appeal to sympathy and support was invoked in 6% of the content, and the appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation was invoked in 20% of the content.

In the Palestinian content, the appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine was invoked in 33% of the content, the appeal to the notion of an enemy narrative was invoked in 60% of the content, the appeal to national solidarity was invoked in 73% of the content, the appeal to sympathy and support was invoked in 47% of the content, and the appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation was invoked in 0% of the content.

In looking at these statistics, national solidarity is the narrative most often expressed by the content. That said, however, there are noticeable differences in which content categories appear more in comparing Israeli and Palestinian content. The appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine appears marginally more in Israeli content than Palestinian, and the appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation was invoked in a fifth of Israeli content whereas in Palestinian content it was invoked in none. Likewise, both the appeal to the enemy narrative and appeal to sympathy and support appear in Palestinian content in far larger numbers than Israeli.

In Figure II, these statistics are demonstrated visually, with the overall content statistics taken from the entire sample of thirty data pieces and both the Israeli and Palestinian content statistics taken from the fifteen data pieces for each respective party:

**Figure II**

	<b>Category I</b>	<b>Category II</b>	<b>Category III</b>	<b>Category IV</b>	<b>Category V</b>
<b>Overall</b>	40%	43%	60%	26%	10%
<b>Israel</b>	47%	27%	47%	6%	20%
<b>Palestine</b>	33%	60%	73%	47%	0%

Within the comparative statistics, 63% of the overall content was classified into multiple categories, with 47% of Israeli content and 80% of Palestinian content in classified under more than one content category. Most notably, Category I and Category III appear together in 37% of the overall statistics, with 40% of Israeli content and 33% of Palestinian content invoking both of these categories. Otherwise, both Category I and Category II were classified together in only 3% of content, with only one example in the Palestinian data. This data is repeated in the classification of Category II and Category IV. Category II and Category III were classified together in 20% of the overall content, with 0% of Israeli content and 40% of Palestinian content invoking both. Category II and Category IV were classified together in only 13% of overall content, with 7% of Israeli content and 20% of Palestinian content invoking both. Category III and Category IV were classified together in 16% of overall content, with 0% of Israeli content and 33% of Palestinian content invoking both. Category V was always classified unaccompanied by additional categories.

In looking at these statistics, it is noteworthy that Category III (the appeal to national solidarity) is generally the most prevalent category invoked, though the categories it appears with

differ between Israeli and Palestinian content. For Israeli content, the categories most often classified together are Category III and Category I (the appeal to rightful historical ownership of [historic] Palestine). For Palestinian content, however, the categories most often invoked together are Category III and Category II (appeal to the enemy narrative).

In Figure II, these statistics are demonstrated visually, in the same methods as the Figure I, in order to show which categories corresponded most often in each data set.

**Figure III**

	<b>Multiple Categories</b>	<b>Category I + Category II</b>	<b>Category I + Category III</b>	<b>Category I + Category IV</b>	<b>Category II + Category III</b>	<b>Category II + Category IV</b>	<b>Category III + Category IV</b>
<b>Overall</b>	63%	3%	37%	3%	20%	13%	16%
<b>Israel</b>	47%	0%	40%	0%	0%	7%	0%
<b>Palestine</b>	80%	7%	33%	7%	40%	20%	33%

#### Argument

Overall, the most commonly used narrative by both Israel and Palestine in the sample data was the appeal to national solidarity—in order to claim the moral right to their existence as a state in disputed territory, that is, they must mobilize their respective populations in a united movement in conjunction with the goals of the state. What is notable about the usage of national solidarity within the content, however, is the additional content categories utilized in conjunction with the narrative of national solidarity, as mentioned in the above section. Israel uses the appeal to national solidarity in 47% of content. Compared to Palestine’s 33%, Israel utilizes the appeal to a rightful historical ownership of historic Palestine in 47% of content. That said, 40% of



Israeli content invokes both this rightful historical ownership in addition to the notion of national solidarity—and further, there is only one content example within the Israeli data set that appeals to rightful historical ownership without also appealing to national solidarity. In this way, Israel is able to prop up the notion of the state in disputed territory—and also a state widely recognized by the international community—by creating a widespread narrative of a historic homeland that the state has a rightful ownership. By using directed language as well as recognizable historical and religious imagery, citizens of Israel can consume a narrative that they are the nation that the state is built from, and thus they as a nation have a right to inhabit the land. This national belief is translated into a national solidity through a common belief system that the state can then use as justification for conquest and conflict against Palestine.

Similarly, Palestinian content uses the appeal to national solidarity in 73% of content. This appeal to national solidarity is classified with the appeal to the enemy narrative in 40% of Palestinian content—compared to 0% in Israeli content. This is notable because Palestine largely exists as an occupied state in conjunction with Israeli territory. The narrative of a historic homeland combined with national solidarity manifests differently when a state is recognized by legitimate international institutions—this recognition essentially legitimizes the claim of the historic homeland, and provides justification for the state to expand its borders into disputed territory. With Palestine an occupied state, and its most notable place in the international community being its non-member observance in the United Nations (in comparison with Israel's full member status), Palestine can more easily utilize the enemy narrative to invoke national solidarity than the appeal to historical land ownership because of a lack of international legitimacy. Furthermore, the appeal to historical land ownership is significantly less powerful

because, with substantially less military capabilities, a power imbalance is created in which Palestine does not have the ability to conquer and conduct conventional warfare with occupiers of what they would see as their historical homeland. That said, they can channel this inability into an enemy narrative by portrayal of enemies through distinctly negative imagery and diction, portrayal of the enemy as illegitimate occupiers of land, and portrayal of the struggle of fellow citizens because of the presence of the enemy. In this way, the state can create a sense of national solidarity not in the name of the state, but a sense of national solidarity against an enemy force that manifests not through conventional warfare, but through covert and guerrilla operations that adapt the military power imbalance to the capabilities of the occupied state.

Furthermore, Palestine utilizes the appeal to sympathy and support in 47% of content compared to Israel's 6% of content. This can similarly be traced back to the asymmetrical power imbalance between Israel and Palestine—because of the imbalance in resources and legitimacy, Palestine is forced to rely on soft power sympathy inducing methods. By showcasing the Palestinian condition under Israeli occupation to both domestic and international audiences, the state can reaffirm the legitimacy of armed struggle against illegitimate occupiers.

A similar soft power tactic is employed by Israel in the content—where Palestine utilizes the appeal to recognize distinct moral goodness or lawfulness of state and nation in 0% of content, Israel uses this appeal in 20% of content. While this is a significantly lower show of soft power than Palestine's appeal to sympathy and support in 47% of content, it is significant in the legitimacy gap between the two parties. By portraying Palestine as a purveyor of terrorism and an obstruction to Zionism, Israel can present the goodness and lawfulness of the state in contrast. By utilizing this appeal, the state can capitalize on its legitimacy in domestic and international

institutions and present itself as a means to peace and democracy in a region where their enemies are opposed. As mentioned in the aforementioned paragraphs, the asymmetrical allocation of resources and the lack legitimacy of Palestine in the international arena, Palestine can not refute this in a credible manner. Where Israel can enact force by an organized military authority recognized by the international community, the resource and legitimacy imbalance creates an environment for those within occupied Palestine to resort to armed struggle within movements classified by Israel and the international community as terrorist actions.

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### Conclusion

The methods used by Israel and Palestine to create and support a narrative, while similar on many fronts, are ultimately different due to a large part the asymmetrical legitimacy of each respective state by domestic and international standards. Though recognized as a state by one hundred and thirty six of the one hundred and ninety three member states of the United Nations, a number of countries take the position that Palestine can only be recognized as a state through direct negotiations with Israel (General Assembly). Furthermore, the recognition of a new state of government is an act that only other states can perform, making the UN mandate of Palestine as a non-member entity state a virtually useless in terms of independence and freedom from occupation, diplomatic relations and accords, and other actions typically awarded to a legitimate state. That said, the difference in propaganda from Israel and Palestine stem from this imbalance in legitimacy—where Israel can capitalize on national solidarity based on domestic and international recognition of its status as a state, the legitimacy of its claim over the homeland, and the distinct lawfulness of Israeli democracy, Palestine must capitalize on national solidarity

in opposition to the occupation, making its propaganda fall more to enemy narratives and sympathy for national plight.

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Works Cited

The Palestine Poster Project Archives. (n.d.). Retrieved April 23, 2018, from [http://  
www.palestineposterproject.org/](http://www.palestineposterproject.org/)

G. (n.d.). General Assembly Votes Overwhelmingly to Accord Palestine 'Non-Member Observer State' Status in United Nations | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. Retrieved April 23, 2018, from <https://www.un.org/press/en/2012/ga11317.doc.htm>

## Appendix

## Israel



“Jews! The Key to Zion Is In Your Hands - Open the Gates!”

Publisher: Karen Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund)

Published in Mandate Palestine

Date: 1921

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jews-the-key-to-zion-is-in-your-hands-open-the-gates>



After 2,000 Years - The Homeland Is Ours Again

Publisher: self published by artists

Published in Israel

Date: circa 1935

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/after-2000-years-the-homeland-is-ours-again>



“The Nations Will Follow Your Light”

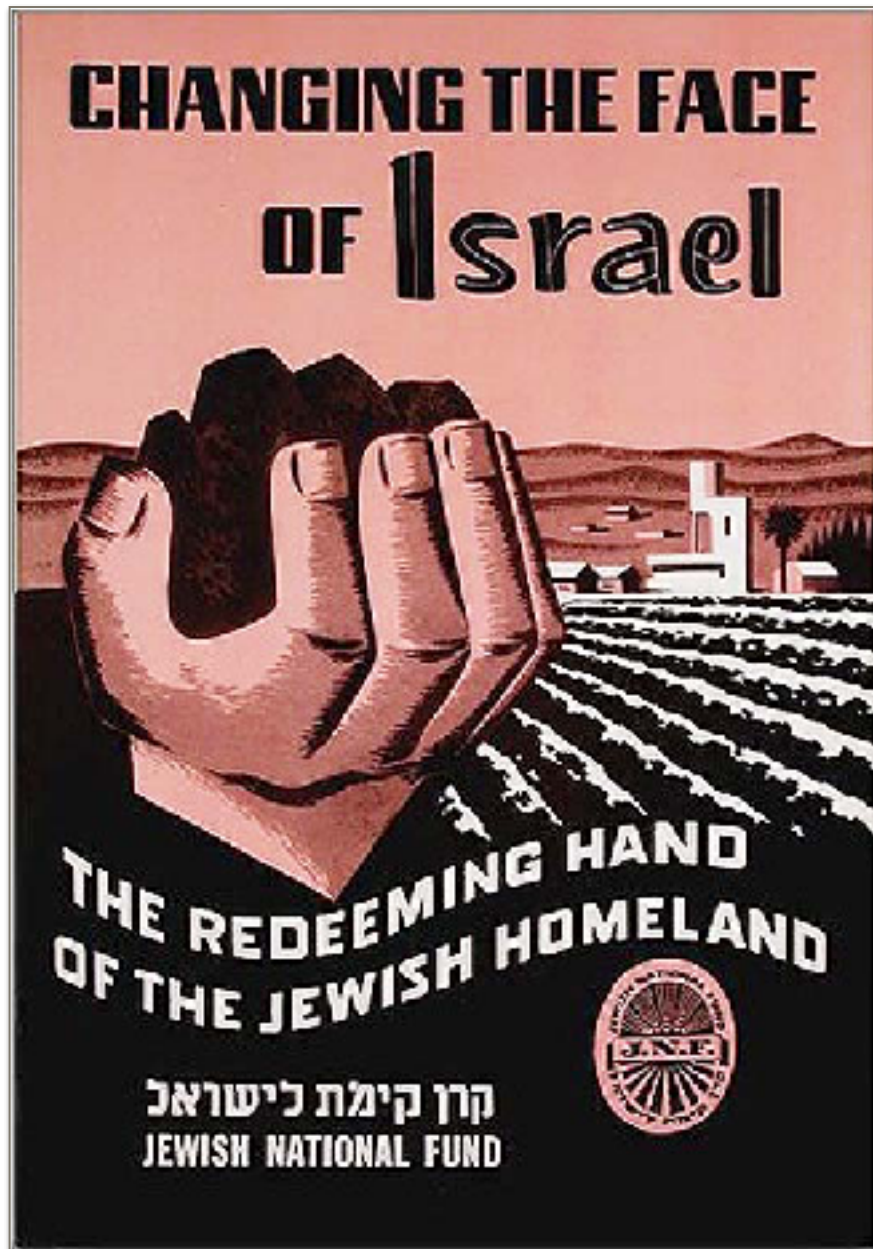
Publisher: Jewish National Fund

Published in Israel

Dare: circa 1951

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-nations-will-follow-your-light>





Publisher: Jewish National Fund

Published in Israel

Date: circa 1955

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/changing-the-face-of-israel>



Publisher: Alef-Bet Books

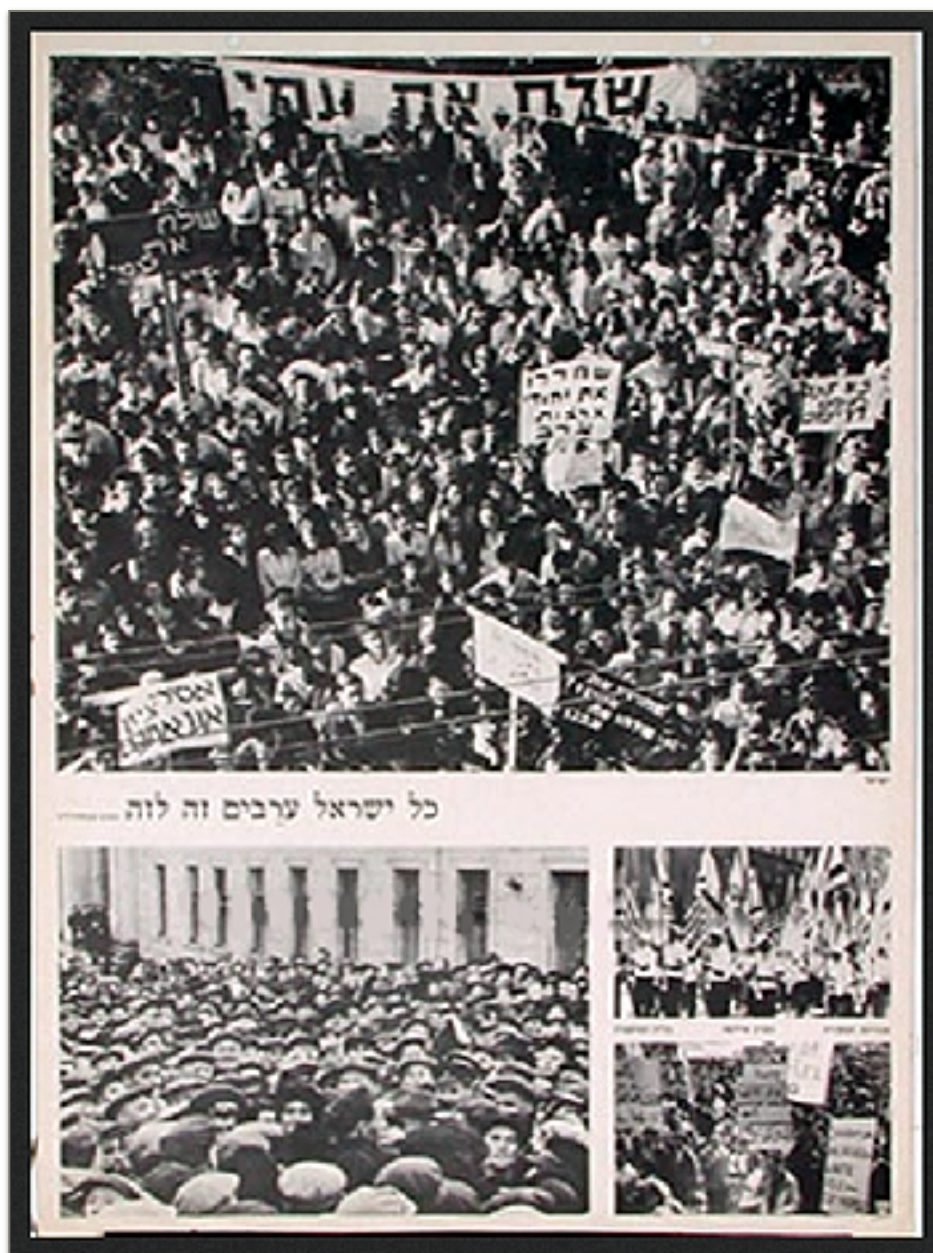
Published in Israel

Date: circa 1955

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/eretz-israel-map-game>

\*Curator's note: This board game teaches the geography and modern military history of Israel.

One move says: "If you are a first lieutenant go immediately to conquer Nebi-Yusha and from there to go on to Degania".



“All Israelis Are Brothers”

Publisher: unknown

Published in Israel

Date: circa 1960

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/all-israelis-are-brothers>



Publisher: unknown

Published in Israel

Date: circa 1967

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[when-our-feet-stood-within-thy-gates-jerusalem](http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/when-our-feet-stood-within-thy-gates-jerusalem)







“and I want to give Israel peace and quiet”

Publisher: unknown

Published in Israel

Date: 1979

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-frieden>



“I Will Give This Land to Your Descendants”

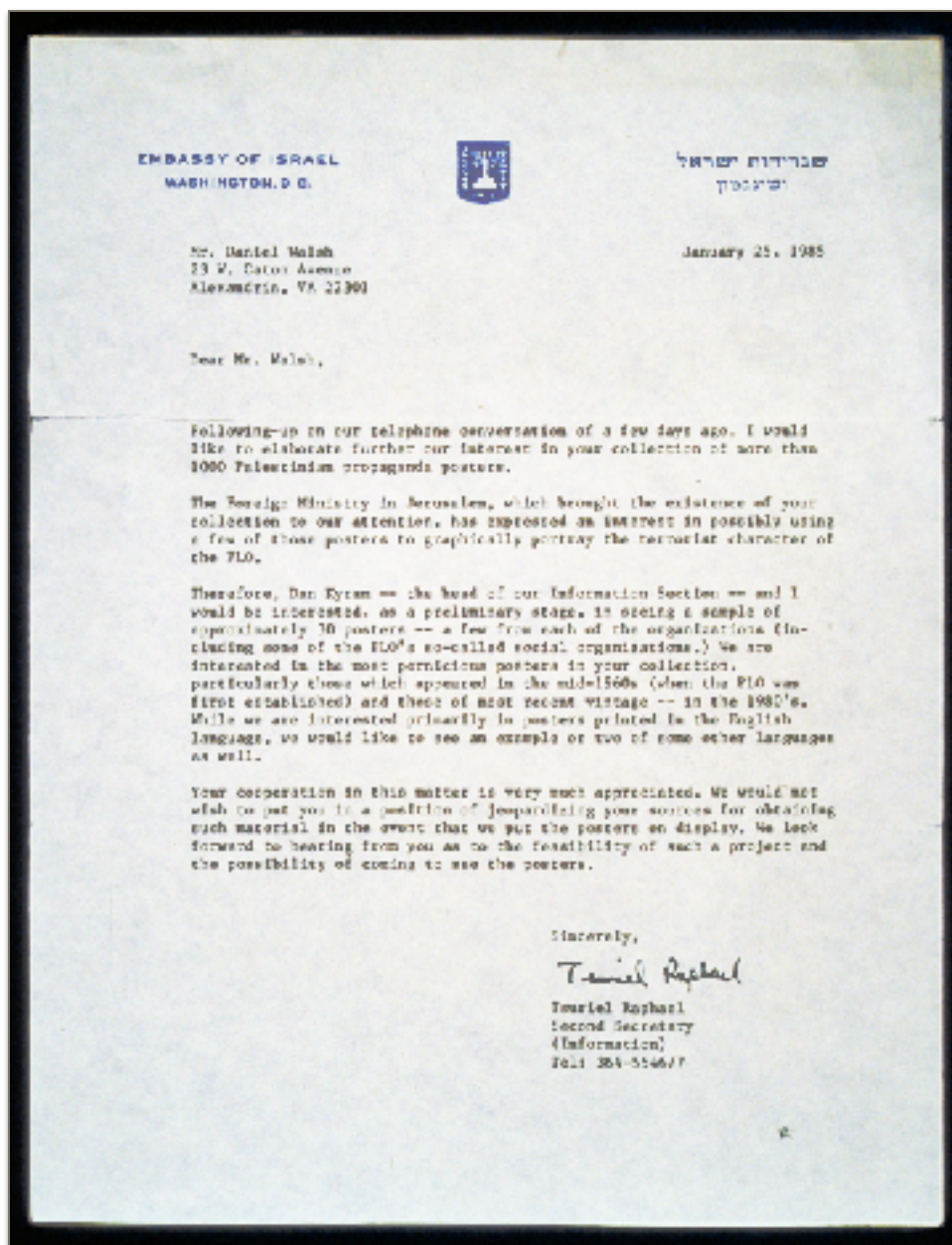
Publisher: Government of Israel

Published in Israel

Date: circa 1980

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/i-will-give-this-land-to-your-descendants>





Publisher: Embassy of Israel, Washington, DC

Published in the United States

Date: 1985

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[unsolicited-letter-from-the-israeli-embassy](#)



Publisher: Jewish National Front

Published in Israel

Date: 1994

“Jerusalem - I Have You In My Sights!”

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[jerusalem-i-have-you-in-my-sights](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jerusalem-i-have-you-in-my-sights)



Publisher: Women In Green

Published in Israel

Date: 2002

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[expel-the-arab-enemy](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/expel-the-arab-enemy)

What is the only country  
in the Middle East  
where Christians, Muslims,  
and Jews can vote

# Israel

**Israel** is the only true democracy in the Middle East, holding regular elections for all seats in its government.

**Israel** stands alone in the region with representatives of major ethnic and religious groups serving in parliament and participating actively in the political process.

**Israel** is the most multi-ethnic country in the Middle East, home to thousands of immigrants from Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

**Israel, a home for all voices**



Publisher: American Jewish Committee

Published in the United States

Date: 2003

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[israel-a-home-for-all-voices](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-a-home-for-all-voices)

## Palestine



Publisher: Single Spark Films

Published in the United States

Date: 1971

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/a-victory-for-the-palestinian-people-color-version>



Publisher: Asian Youth Movement

Published in unknown

Date: circa 1975

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[long-live-palestine-death-to-zionism](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/long-live-palestine-death-to-zionism)

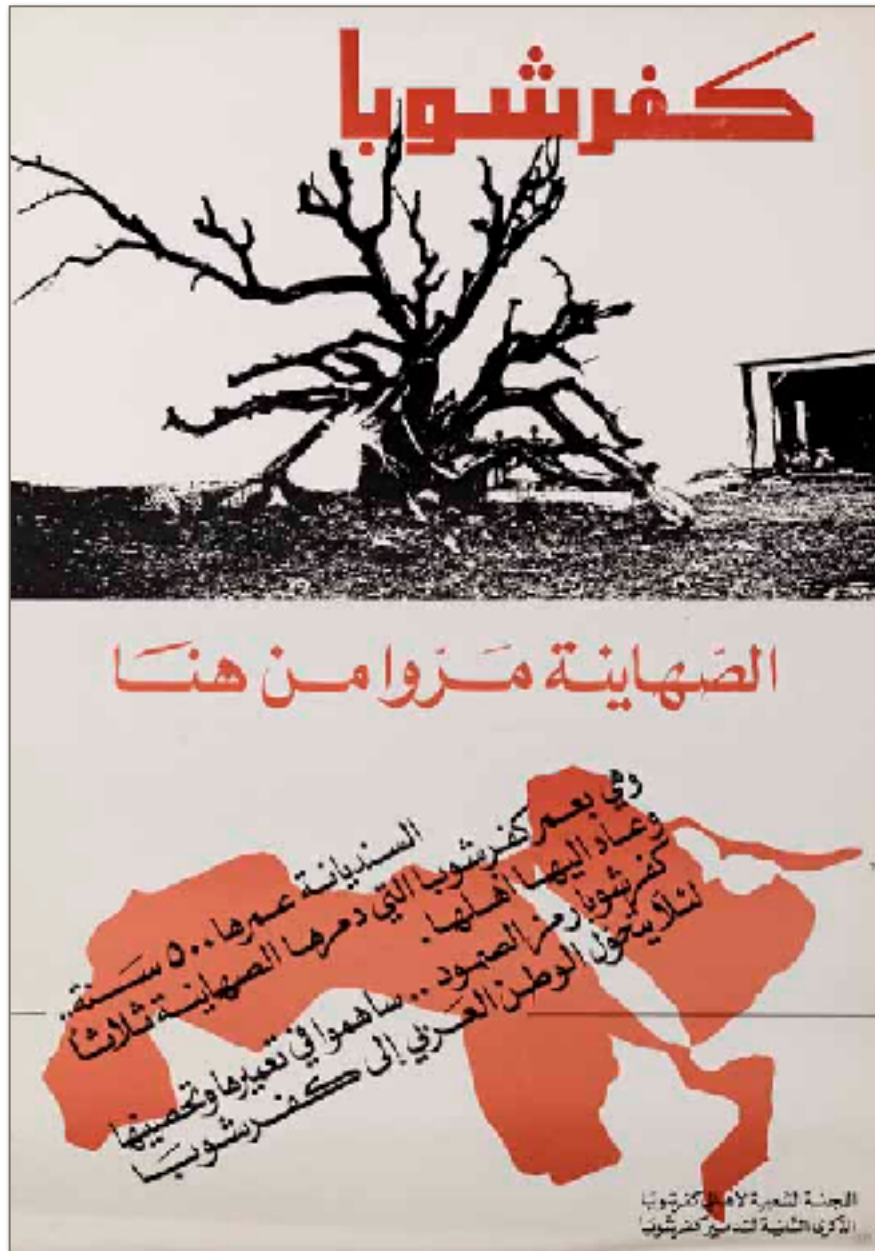


Publisher: Popular Front for the Liberation of  
Palestine (PFLP)

Published in unkindwn

Date: 1977

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/for-palestine-bread-olives-and-freedom>



“The Oak Tree Was 500 Years Old”

Publisher: Popular Civil Council of Kfae Shouba

Published in Lebanon

Date: 1977

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-oak-tree-was-500-years-old>





“For progressive Palestinian warrior youth / Until liberation of the land and the people”

Publisher: Organization of Progressive Palestinian Youth

Published in Syria

Date: circa 1980

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/liberation-of-the-land>



“New Nazism”

Publisher: Ministry of the South

Published in Lebanon

Date: 1984

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[new-nazism](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/new-nazism)



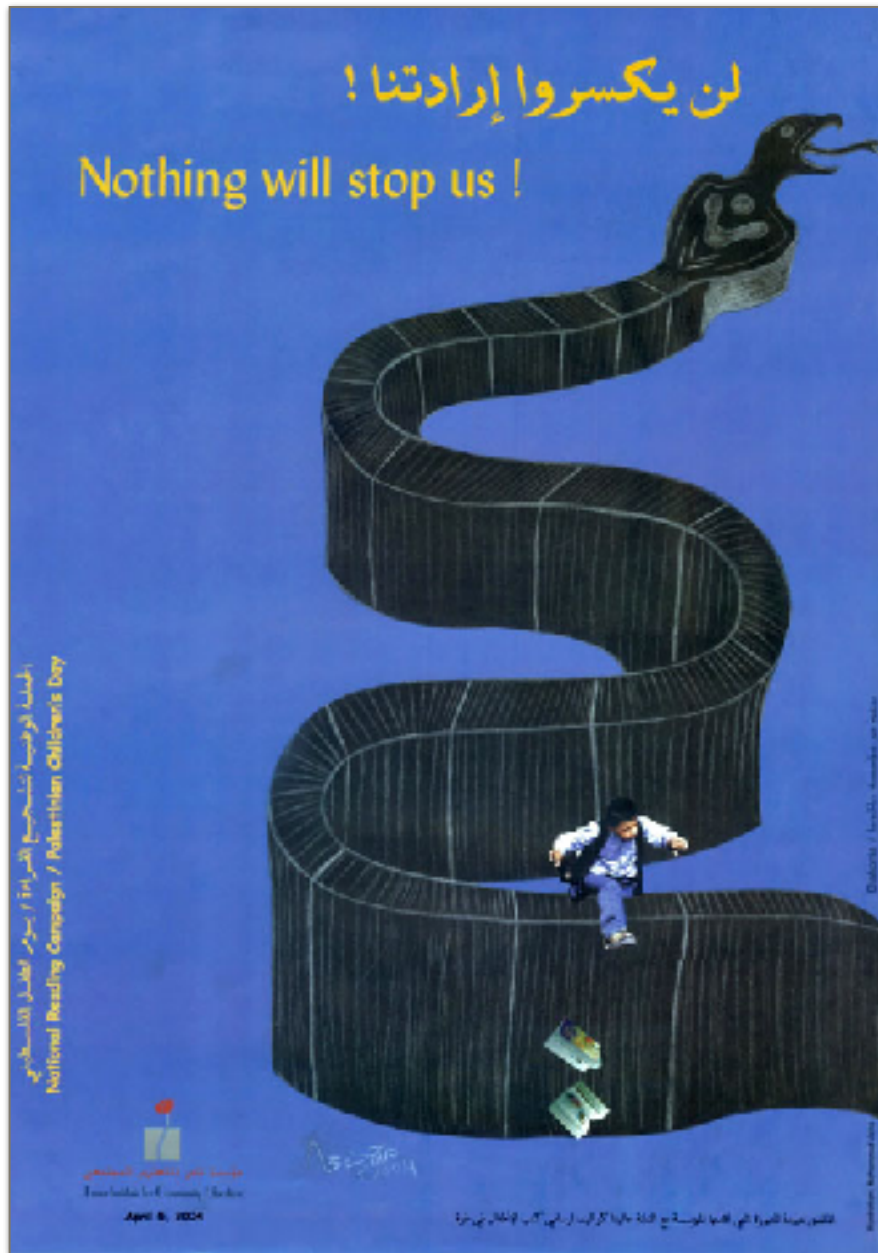
Publisher: Liberation Graphics

Published in United Kingdom

Date: circa 1985

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[palestine-a-homeland-denied-davies-reprint](http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/palestine-a-homeland-denied-davies-reprint)



Publisher: Tamer Institute for Community

Education

Published in Palestine

Date: 2004

<http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[nothing-will-stop-us](http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/nothing-will-stop-us)



Publisher: Zan Studio

Published in Palestine

Date: 2009

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[time-is-killing-some](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/time-is-killing-some)



“Carry your weapon; the night is afraid of you /  
And embrace the dust of the land, the land loves  
you”

Publisher: self published by artist

Published in Palestine

Date: circa 2016

[https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/  
carry-your-weapon](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/carry-your-weapon)

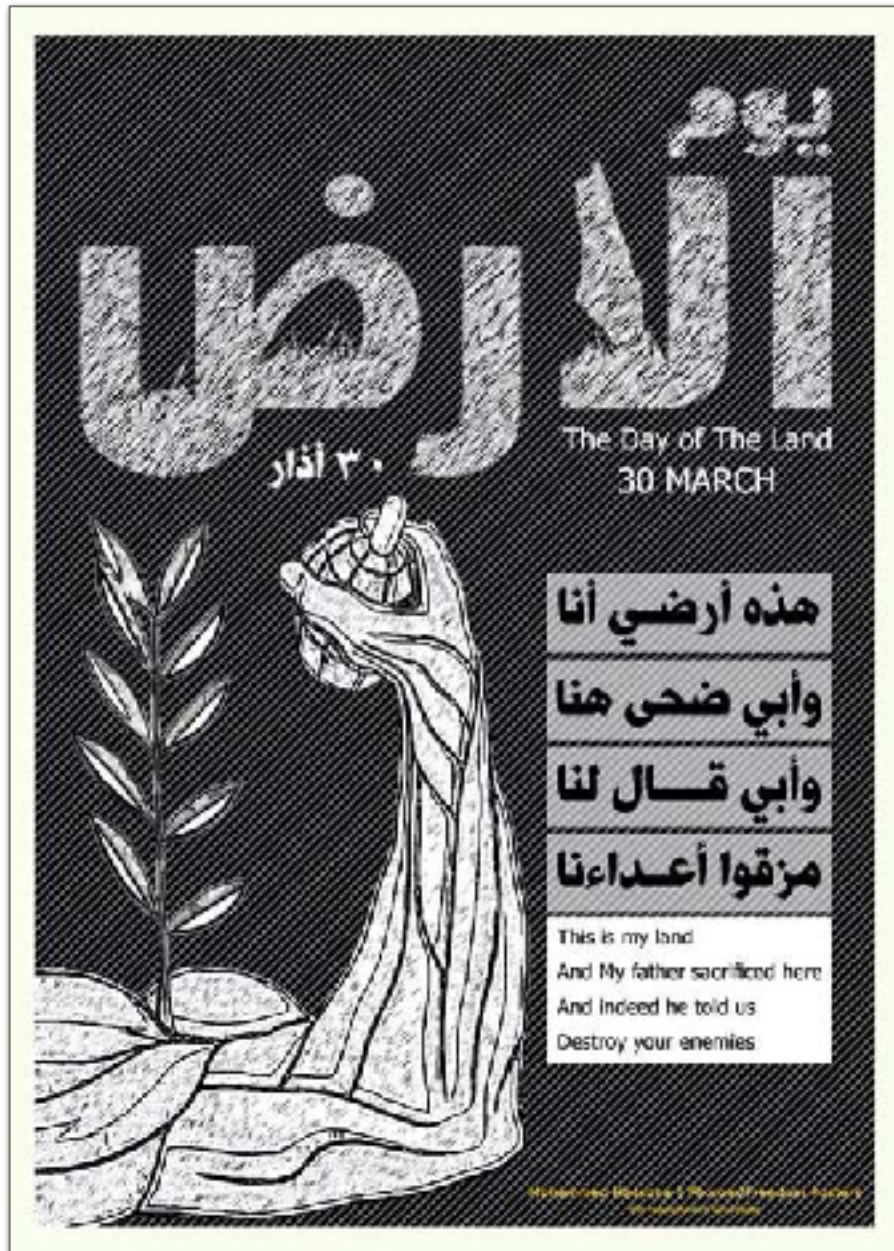


Publisher: self published by artists

Published in United Kingdom

Date: circa 2017

[https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/  
every-week-is-israeli-apartheid-week](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/every-week-is-israeli-apartheid-week)



“This Is My Land”

Publisher: Center for Political and Developmental  
Studies (Gaza)

Published in Egypt

Date: circa 2017

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[this-is-my-land](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/this-is-my-land)





“Even as you shackle her you must bow your head to her / Because she is a woman of from the land of Palestine”

Publisher: unknown

Published in unknown

Date: circa 2017

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/a-woman-from-the-land-of-palestine>



Publisher: self-published by artist

Published in Palestine

Date: circa 2017

<https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/>

[axis-of-evil](#)



“We shall remain here (rooted) like an olive tree /  
We stand for the nation and to it we are going to  
return”

Publisher: self-published by artist

Published in Palestine

Date: circa 2017

[https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/we-  
shall-reman-here-rooted-like-the-olive-tree](https://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/we-shall-reman-here-rooted-like-the-olive-tree)

## Content Board

Item ID	Title	Medium	Date	Country of	Producer	Notes
1	"Jews! The Key to Zion Is In Your Hands - Open the Gates!"	Visual Image	1921	Mandate Palestine	Palestine Foundation Fund / Karva	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jews-the-key-to-zion-is-in-your-hands">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jews-the-key-to-zion-is-in-your-</a>
2	After 7,000 Years - The Homeland Is Ours Again	Visual Image	1955	Israel	Self-published by artists	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/after-7000-years-the-homeland-is-ours-again">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/after-7000-years-the-homeland-is-</a>
3	"The Nations Will Follow Your Light"	Visual Image	1951	Israel	Jewish National Fund	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-nations-will-follow-your-light">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-nations-will-follow-your-light</a>
4	"Changing the Face of Israel"	Visual Image	1955	Israel	Jewish National Fund	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/changing-the-face-of-israel">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/changing-the-face-of-israel</a>
5	Eretz Israel Map Game	Visual Image	1955	Israel	Alef-Bet Books	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/eretz-israel-map-game">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/eretz-israel-map-game</a>
6	"All Israelis Are Brothers"	Visual Image	1960	Israel	Unknown	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/all-israelis-are-brothers">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/all-israelis-are-brothers</a>
7	When Our Feet Stood Within Thy Gates Jerusalem	Visual Image	1967	Israel	Unknown	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/when-our-feet-stood-within-thy-gates-jerusalem">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/when-our-feet-stood-within-thy-gates-</a>
8	Support a "Free Democratic Secular Palestine"	Visual Image	1974	United States	Youth Institute for Peace in the Middle East	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/support-a-free-democratic-secular-palestine">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/support-a-free-democratic-secular-palestine</a>
9	Operation Thunderbolt	Visual Image	1978	United States	Cinema Shares International	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/operation-thunderbolt">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/operation-thunderbolt</a>
10	Israel Frieden	Visual Image	1979	Israel	Unknown	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-frieden">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-frieden</a>
11	"I Will Give This Land to Your Descendants"	Visual Image	1980	Israel	Government of Israel	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/i-will-give-this-land-to-your-descendants">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/i-will-give-this-land-to-your-</a>
12	Embassy of Israel	Visual Image	1985	United States	Embassy of Israel	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/embassy-of-israel">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/embassy-of-israel</a>
13	"Jerusalem - I Have You In My Sights"	Visual Image	1994	Israel	Jewish National Fund	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jerusalem-i-have-you-in-my-sights">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/jerusalem-i-have-you-in-my-sights</a>
14	Expel the Arab Enemy	Visual Image	2002	Israel	Women in Green	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/expel-the-arab-enemy">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/expel-the-arab-enemy</a>
15	Israel, a home for all voices	Visual Image	2005	United States	American Jewish Committee	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-a-home-for-all-voices">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/israel-a-home-for-all-voices</a>
16	Victory for the Palestinian People	Visual Image	1971	United States	Single Spark Films	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/victory-for-the-palestinian-people">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/victory-for-the-palestinian-people</a>
17	Long Live Palestine!	Visual Image	1975	Unknown	Asian Youth Movement	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/long-live-palestine-death-to-zionism">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/long-live-palestine-death-to-zionism</a>
18	Ten Years of Struggle for Palestine, Bread, Olives, and Freedom	Visual Image	1977	Unknown	Popular Front for the Liberation of	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/ten-years-struggle-palestine-bread-olives-and-freedom">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/ten-years-struggle-palestine-bread-olives-and-</a>
19	"The Oak Tree Was 500 Years Old"	Visual Image	1977	Lebanon	Popular Civil Council of K'far Shouba	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-oak-tree-was-500-years-old">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/the-oak-tree-was-500-years-old</a>
20	"For progressive Palestinian warrior youth / Until liberation of the land and the people"	Visual Image	1980	Syria	Organization of Progressive Palestinian Youth	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/liberation-of-the-land">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/liberation-of-the-land</a>
21	New Nazism	Visual Image	1984	Lebanon	Ministry of the South	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/new-nazism">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/new-nazism</a>
22	Palestine: A Homeland Denied	Visual Image	1985	United Kingdom	Liberation Graphics	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/palestine-a-home-land-denied-davies">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/palestine-a-home-land-denied-davies-</a>
23	Nothing Will Stop Us	Visual Image	2009	Palestine	Center Institute for Community Education	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/nothing-will-stop-us">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/nothing-will-stop-us</a>
24	Save Gaza Now	Visual Image	2009	Palestine	Zan Studio	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/time-is-killing-us">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/time-is-killing-us</a>
25	"Carry your weapon, the night is afraid of you / And embrace the dust of the land, the land loves you"	Visual Image	2016	Palestine	Self-published by artists	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/carry-your-weapon">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/carry-your-weapon</a>
26	For Palestinians, Every Week Is Israeli Apartheid Week	Visual Image	2017	United Kingdom	Self-published by artists	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/every-week-is-israeli-apartheid-week">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/every-week-is-israeli-apartheid-week</a>
27	"This Is My Land"	Visual Image	2017	Egypt	Center for Political and Developmental Studies (Gaza)	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/this-is-my-land">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/this-is-my-land</a>
28	"Even as you straddle her you must bow your head to her / Because she is a woman of from the land of Palestine"	Visual Image	2017	Unknown	Unknown	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/a-woman-from-the-land-of-palestine">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/a-woman-from-the-land-of-palestine</a>
29	Axis of Evil	Visual Image	2017	Palestine	Self-published by artists	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/axis-of-evil">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/axis-of-evil</a>
30	"We shall remain here (rooted) like an olive tree / We stand for the nation and to it we are going to return"	Visual Image	2017	Palestine	Self-published by artists	<a href="http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/we-shall-remain-here-rooted-like-the-olive-tree">http://www.palestineposterproject.org/poster/we-shall-remain-here-rooted-like-the-olive-tree</a>

## Content Analysis

	I	II	III	IV	V
<b>Israel</b>					
1	1	C	1	0	0
2	1	U	1	0	0
3	0	C	0	0	1
4	1	U	0	0	0
5	1	C	1	0	0
6	0	C	1	0	0
7	1	C	1	0	0
8	0	C	0	0	1
9	0	I	0	1	0
10	1	C	1	0	0
11	1	U	1	0	0
12	0	I	0	0	0
13	0	I	0	0	0
14	0	I	0	0	0
15	0	C	0	0	1
<b>Palestine</b>					
16	0	I	1	0	0
17	0	I	1	0	0
18	0	I	1	1	0
19	1	C	1	0	0
20	0	I	1	1	0
21	0	I	0	0	0
22	1	U	1	1	0
23	0	I	1	0	0
24	0	C	0	1	0
25	1	C	1	0	0
26	0	I	0	1	0
27	1	I	1	0	0
28	0	C	1	1	0
29	0	I	0	0	0
30	1	C	1	1	0

## Peer Review

	I	II	III	IV	V
2	1	0	1	C	0
6	0	0	1	C	0
11	1	0	1	C	0
20	0	1	1	1	0
26	0	1	0	1	0
27	1	1	1	C	0