

The Coverage of Jerusalem Issues in Arabic-Language Satellite TV. Channels; a Comparative Study of Aljazeera, Al Arabiya and Al Alam

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Abstract: The focus of the study is Jerusalem's coverage by Arabic–Language Satellite Channels: Aljazeera, Al-Alam and Al-Arabiya as a model represented three trends in the Arab and Islamic world. Jerusalem issues tackled by Arab and non-Arab media, since the occupation of the western part of the city after the withdrawal of the British army from Palestine in 1948, since then the holy city witnessed various forms of violations and abuses every day. These violations and abuses aimed at Judaizing holy sites, confiscating land and houses, expulsion of Palestinians and bringing settlers in to replace them .To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher analyzed the content of Jerusalem coverage in Aljazeera, AL Alam and Al Arabiya .The study sample consisted of all content: (news, reports, documentaries, live and interviews) of these three channels during 6 months, (period of the study) which is related to the topic. This period started July 1st and ended December 31st, 2010. The dates that the researcher chose were based on constructed weeks (Saturday the first week, Sunday of the second, Monday of the third, etc. So we had 25 days for each channel. Content analysis was the tool used in the study. While conducting the study, the researcher relied on theoretical literature and previous studies. These previous studies were subjected to the validity and verification procedures before applying them to theoretical analysis of all programs in the three channels.The researcher developed the questions as objectives for his study. So the study examined how the three leading Arab Satellite Channels covered Jerusalem issues in their daily activities in term of technical forms, content and time. What were these three channels' agenda regarding to Jerusalem issues? How did the three channels reflect their national interest through their new coverage? The study concluded that both Aljazeera and AL alam dealt with the coverage of Jerusalem issues with considerable interest, but Al Arabiya was less interested .The results showed that each channel responded differently to the questions of the study. They dealt with all technical forms but in varying proportions. Aljazeera was in the lead in terms of quantity, while AL alam came first in terms of qualitative. They showed a clear contrast in media concept. The three channels reflected their national interest and the political agenda of the country that funded each. While Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam were more interested in the issues of Judaizing and settling the city, Al Arabiya was interested in the negotiations between the parties. As for the sources, the results showed that Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam depended on the reporter and on the special office as first source, but Al-Arabiya depended heavily on International news agencies. The results confirmed that Media coverage of Jerusalem issues in Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam did not depend on crises events or seasonal coverage and celebration, but it was normal daily news. The study recommended that: The 3 channels had recommended the use of all artistic templates to increase the given period for Jerusalem's issue and to present full programs on Jerusalem. They also recommended the unifying media items to be in line with the issue, and to stop dealing with Jerusalem's issues as seasonal ones, but they should be a solid and fixed part of media institutions in order to face the Israeli propaganda and to focus on the daily life of the Palestinians. Al-Arabia had recommended increasing attention through covering the settling and Judaizing issues as well as touching the Jerusalemites problems.

Key words: Aljazeera, AL alam, Al Arabiya, Arab satellite Channels, Jerusalem, and media coverage.

Introduction

Jerusalem is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is more than 4500 years old. This city is holy for all three monotheistic religions: Islam, Christianity and Judaism (Khazendar, 2010).

Jerusalem had been known by several names over centuries of which the most important were Jerusalem, Jebus, Lilia, Yabus, Ilya, Bayt al-Muqaddas and al-Quds. Jerusalem lies in the heart of the conflict and probably it is the key to the solution (Ateek, 1992).

For Muslims, Jerusalem had been the first of the two Qeblahs to which Muslims worldwide turned their faces in their daily prayers. In addition, Jerusalem had been the third holiest shrine in Islam (Borzoq, 2003). For Christians, The birthday of the Jerusalem Church formed the birthday of the Christian Church as a whole (Bruce 1964). Jews claim that their links to Jerusalem go back to more than 3,000 years ago. Jews claim that Al Burak Wall, which is the western wall of Al Aqsa Mosque, is a remnant of the Temple of Solomon.

According to Christian and Jewish heritage, Temple of Solomon existed at the same place of Al-Aqsa Mosque. Israel had been digging the Temple Mount and opening tunnels there claiming to reach the remnants of the Temple of Solomon. Jerusalem witnessed many conflicts to control the city by the followers of three monotheistic religions throughout history. The most recent was the Zionist occupation of the eastern part of the Holy City in 1967. This was the culmination of a series of diagrams drawn. Such diagrams began in the aftermath of the First Zionist Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, in 1897 (Salheyah, 2009). The occupation of the western part of the city took place after the withdrawal of the British army from Palestine in 1948. Since then the holy city lived various forms of violations and daily abuses which aimed at Judaizing the holy sites by the confiscating of lands and houses, expulsion residents and bringing settlers instead.

In this atmosphere, Jerusalem received international media attention associated with field events by all media whether pro or anti-Palestinian. The media coverage played a significant role in the process of forming people's attitude towards the issue of Jerusalem. The mass media played an essential role informing the society's opinion by providing information to the public for both individual and collective decisions.

Any observer of the Arab media notes the absence of Jerusalem and it is news as a fundamental or pivotal issue. Fact and professionalism are influenced by a lot of thought and methodology of decision-makers. The satellite channels are used by governments to spread and to enforce their own aims and objectives. (Baran and Davis, 2009).

Being convinced of the importance of the media, especially satellite channels, and of the role they play in delivering messages with credibility and objectivity away from what distorts public opinion, we had this observation and content analysis of three satellite channels.

Problem Statement

The last few years were rich in conflicts and violent events of occupied Jerusalem particularly the last two years. The current extremist Israeli government is seeking to destroy AL-AQSA Mosque and to build the alleged temple in addition to accelerating the building of settlements in Jerusalem. The Israeli government headed by Netanyahu is the most prominent political threat to Al-Aqsa Mosque since Netanyahu is the only prime minister who had previously announced the formal endorsement to the idea of allowing Jews to pray on the Temple Mount (Palestinian Strategic Report, 2010).

Every day, many important events take place in Jerusalem including smooth organizations and planned attacks by the occupation authorities. Zionism Procedures aimed at Judaizing the Holy City since the first moments of the occupation of it in 1967 by successive Israeli governments (Tafakje, 2002) which can be summarized as follows: (Abu Halabeiah, 2010) Despite the fact that Jerusalem is under Israeli attack since 67, the Arab media marginalize this issue, and did not put it on the list of priorities. Seasonal attention with complete absence of a programmed activity (Hammad, 2010).

Jerusalem is the issue of the Arab and Islamic nation. Arab satellite channels covered the issue by various methods, where we find Israeli media discourse and appear unified against different types of Arabic and Islamic Media discourse. Arab channels claim to represent the national interests in their coverage of the Jerusalem issue and to work to direct the public opinion toward Jerusalem issue arranging priorities of the public according to Agenda Setting Theory to serve their political position. The Arab and Islamic media have been subjected by the vision of the formal system, which impede the media work (Hammad, 2010).

Qatar, Iran and Saudi Arabia are now key players in the Arabic-language media market, transforming it into an arena for confrontation and quests for popularity. Every conflict or crisis in the region becomes material for media providing them with the ability to legitimize their actions while trying to win the hearts and minds of the Arab world through their own propaganda (Anne Hagood 2010).

On the other hand, the ambition of the Arab Prince Sheikh Hamad who wants his small emirate (Qatar) to be promoted to the major leagues, he knew how to market his country. Al Jazeera has become the symbol of the emirate as well as the source of its fame. Al Jazeera instantly found its place in the panoply of instruments designed to achieve such an objective.

The three channels follow political agenda setting in the Arab and Islamic world which consider Jerusalem as an Arab and Islamic issue. These channels shape public opinion through agenda setting of the public towards Jerusalem issue. So the national interest requires the attention of media coverage to the issue of Jerusalem (Sakr, 2002).

According to communication theories, media outlets play an important role on the public opinion through agenda setting, priming and framing. Thus, the role of these channels is to arrange the public and decision makers priorities and priming and framing Jerusalem issue (Baran and Davis, 2000).

It is assumed that the three satellite Channels would express different attitudes towards Jerusalem issue. Aljazeera channel claims professionalism, Al Arabiya represents states and trends of normalization and peace, which recognized Israel, while AL ALAM represents Islamic Republic of Iran which represents the states and trends that support the resistanc. These trends are clear in many literature reviews and TV programs (Hamdan, 2009).

Scarcity and seasonalism in covering of the Jerusalem issue, especially in the Palestinian media and more in the Arab media. The subordination of mass media to the formal political decision makes Jerusalem issue subjected entirely to the whims of the political system or the commander, and the existence of Arab media collusion towards Jerusalem issue (Abo Nada, 2009).

Israeli political media firm and renewed according to new data based public brightly in the face of Arab media confuses non-specific goals and methods Husain (Abo Shanab, 2010).

Some studies recommended researchers monitoring, analysis and documentation of this attack, and expose through research, documentation and media (Hamdan, 2009). Other studies recommended encouraging researchers and innovators in the field of scientific research to take effective means to defend our rights and respond to our enemies by refuting their lies and falsehood to clarify what are asking about Jerusalem (Abu Shaweesh, 2010).

This atmosphere became a good condition for scholars to carry out their studies. This work was conducted due to the conflict position between these satellite channels in covering Jerusalem issue. It also investigates how the conflict in Jerusalem differs in terms of coverage and how they reflect their respective national interest in their coverage based on the factors affecting the facts and professionalism of these channels.

The main Issue here is how the three leading Arab Satellite Channels cover Jerusalem issues in their daily activity?

Research Objectives

Based on the research problem the main objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To evaluate the media coverage of Jerusalem issues in the three Arab Satellite Channels.
2. To conduct comparative analysis between three Arab Channels in terms of covering Jerusalem issues.
3. To know How Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya and Al Alam reflect their national interest, and thus what is the political agenda that each channel adopted to address the issues of Jerusalem.
4. To know if these channels consider Jerusalem issue as a priority, and framing and priming the issues as a heart of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Research Questions

Based on the objectives of the study the research questions are as follows:

1. How do the three Arab Satellite Channels handle Jerusalem issues in their daily coverage?
2. What are the differences between the three Arab Satellite Channels in terms of covering Jerusalem issues?

3. How do the three Arab satellites channels: Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya and Al Alam reflect their national interest, and thus what is the political agenda that each channel adopts to address the issues of Jerusalem?
4. Do the three Arab Satellite Channels consider Jerusalem an issue of priority and the heart of the Arab and Islamic nation?

Methodology

A quantitative method, Content Analysis and quantitative research method that generates numerical data or information which can be converted into numbers to be used. Only measurable data were gathered and analyzed in this research according to Hathaway (1995). Among quantitative methods used, Content Analysis as a specific method for analyzing the content of the three channels was applied. The qualitative method was used for triangulation of the data and results. Qualitative data, generates non-numerical data was also used. The method focuses on gathering verbal data rather than measurements. Gathered information was then analyzed in an interpretative manner, subjective, impressionistic or even diagnostic according to Miles and (Huberman, 1994).

Interviews: for the qualitative data was conducted with the following media elites: Waleed A I Omaree: Al-Jazeera Channel director in Palestine, Fares Sarafandee: Al-Alam Channel Director in Palestine, Abd-Alrohman Alrashed: Al-Arabia channel director, Yaser Abu Heen: Chairman of the Press Union in Gaza, Nawaf Al Amer: journalist, Abd AlRahman Hussien: journalist, Abd Alsalam Awwad: journalist, Nabeel Al Akhateeb: editor of Al-Arabia, Ahmad Awad: journalist and Suhel Khalaf: journalist.

The result of qualitative analysis, using constant comparative method was used in order to support content analysis results. Berelson content analysis is one of the methods of scientific research aimed at objective and systematic description and quantification of the apparent content of communication materials(Toaima, 1989).

Code: The materials were collected by visiting the headquarters of AlJazeera channel in Qatar, Alarabiya in UAE and from the station's office of Alalam in Palestine, based in Iran. The researcher developed his own codes based on viewing 10% of the whole population.

News, reports, documentaries, Live and interviews of the three channels during a 6 months period (July-December 2010) were collected weekly. The method of sampling was done based on broadcasting days each week, so that data on Saturday gathered first during the first week, then Sunday during the second week and so on. The sample size of was 25 broadcasting days for each channel with a total sample size of 75 broadcasting days for the three channels.

Validity: The codes were shown to 4 experts to validate the instrument.

Reliability: the researcher went for inter-coder reliability. Inter-coder reliability is a measure of agreement among multiple coders for how they apply codes to text data. The researcher used some statistic test such as Percent agreement, Holsti's method, Scott's pi (p), Cohen's kappa (k), Krippendorff's alpha (a) for testing the inter-coding reliability. Two methods to measure correlation between the items of each section were used (table 1). The first method was Cronbach's Alpha, Guttman, Split-Half. A higher coefficient (> 0.75) means that the Tool of study has a high reliability.

Table1 Cronbach's Alpha and Split Half and Guttman Coefficient Method.

Type of Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	Sig. Level	Split-Half	Sig. Level	Guttman	Sig. Level
Total Of All Items	0.757	**0.00	0.72	**0.00	0.707	**0.00

The level of certainty (95%) characterizes the collected data in all samples. The determination of this critical value depends on the size of the rejection region that is the size of the rejection region is directly related to the risks involved in using only sample evidence to make decisions about population parameters.

This study benefit from the fundamental ideas put forward agenda setting theory which focused on the premise that the media a significant impact in focusing the attention of the public about topics and events of interest and specific issues. An agenda is a set of issues that are communicated in a hierarchy of importance at appoint in time. (Dearing and Rogers, 1996) The idea that the media draw attention to certain issues or topics or aspects of political life that the expense of others. In this process the media affect the standards that people use to evaluate political figures and issues. (Purvis, 2001) The mass media may well determine the important issues – that is, the media may set the agenda of campaign. (Purvis 2001) The idea that media don't tell people what to think, but what to think about (Baran and Davis 2000) In other words agenda setting establishes the salient issues or images in the minds of the public. (Littlejohn, 1999) The media keeps us informed and gives us topics of interest without us realizing that they are giving us topics (McCombs, Maxwell, 2003)

Theories related to study

This study benefits from the fundamental ideas put forward by agenda setting theory which focuses on the premise that the media have a significant impact in focusing the attention of the public about topics and events of interest and specific issues. (McCombs, 2003).

Framing and priming theories are a support of the agenda-setting theory, while the first one is the process by which an issue is portrayed in the news media. Media frames provide boundaries around a news story and determine what is and is not newsworthy or notable. We find that priming refers to enhancing the effects of the media by offering the audience a prior context – a context that will be used to interpret subsequent communication. (Baran and Davis, 2000).

Result and Discussion

In this chapter the researcher intends to discuss and interprets the results in the light of the interviews made with directors of three channels in Palestine as well as a group of academics and journalists. The researcher also compares between the findings of the study and the previous ones, where they agree and differ, and what may this research adds to them. The researcher will test the hypotheses, and the statistical significance of these results. The interpretation will link the theoretical framework and thus offers the researcher an explanation for these results from the point of view.

1. The technical forms category: Results shown in (table n. 2)shows that the three channels use all of the technical forms in media coverage of the issue of Jerusalem; Al-Jazeera has been overtaken in terms of quantity and time. Al-Jazeera was in the foreground in quantitative terms, regarding the technical forms with the rate of %42.2, and then Al-Alam came in second place with the rate of %33.1, while Al Arabiya came in third place with the rate of %24.7.

Table n. 2 the technical forms in media coverage of the issues of Jerusalem.

cannel Type of program	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Report	25	6.7	13	3.5	16	4.3
News Bulletin	25	6.7	13	3.5	17	4.6
News Summary	18	4.8	13	3.5	15	4.0
Talk shows	10	2.7	6	1.6	8	2.2

Documentary	6	1.6	4	1.1	7	1.9
Live	13	3.5	7	1.9	12	3.2
Breaking News	17	4.6	10	2.7	13	3.5
Bar News	18	4.8	13	3.5	14	3.8
Video clip	0	0.	0	0.	4	1.1
Banner	25	6.7	13	3.5	17	4.6
Total	157	42.2	92	24.7	123	33.1

Chi-Square = 30.561a. Asymp. Sig *0.03.

Note: *Sig. Level at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$):** Sig. Level at ($\alpha \leq 0.01$) **Chi-squared distribution:** Evident from the table that shows that the results come with statistically significant. The level of error that allowed is ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), evident from the table shows that Chi-Square 30.561a, while The Asymp. Sig is *0.03, this means the Confidence level of the results is 97.7%, and the difference between the variables is Substantial real difference, with statistically significant. Whenever the Value of Chi-squared Increases, the Confidence in the results Increased.

The reports, News Bulletin, Banners are in the foreground of Type of the programs in the three channels. Waleed A I Omaree, Al-Jazeera Channel director in Palestine interpreted the result in two points: first that Al-Jazeera cares of every valuable issue according to Arab and Islamic public. The second is that the issue of Jerusalem comes at the forefront of these issues, and that Jerusalem is the basis of the Palestinian cause, and the axis of Al-Arabia viewer's attention, being the first issue of the conflict with Israel.

Fares Sarafandee, Al-Alam Channel Director in Palestine interpreted the result of the fact that Al-Alam channel gives much attention in the news bulletin, and they have 36 appearance either in the a newsletter or in summary at the head of each hour, The channel has a decision to give attention to the issue of Jerusalem considering it as central cause. Jerusalem is the main story at any bulletin. This makes the channel feels that Jerusalem is in real danger. Abd-Alrohman Alrashed, Al-Arabia channel director has confirmed that channel is interested in the political news; the same interest is given to the economic news, sports news, and technical ones. Other channels refuse this diversity, but all of them now present similar events.

Yaser Abu Heen, Chairman of the Press Union in Gaza said that : "You will find the same results with a lot of channels because they focuses on coverage of news and talk on issues related to Jerusalem alike in all media. Talking about Jerusalem is not a priority for Al-Arabia; there is clear shortening and decline in following-up Jerusalem issues.

The researcher believes that the three channels focus on these templates more than others steaming from the fact that they are related to news channels that are specialized in news, at the same time researcher finds that the weakness in the other templates cannot be justified because these channels are backed by the oil countries, and that shortening reflects lack of attention to Jerusalem's issues as required, where the three channels often neglected these media templates.

Al-Alam Channel came the second in terms of quantity and time, but it characterized by video clip. Al Arabiya came in the third place. Al-Alam Channel Director in Palestine says: the Channel classified itself as a channel of resistance, and dealing with the Palestinian cause as to detect the risks of Judaization that face the holy city, so they use these artistic templates to provoke Hamas' Arab and Islamic public.

The journalist Nawaf Al Amer compared between channels in this area saying: Al Jazeera and Arabia are channels news, , while Al-Alam channel is the sound of Iran directed in Arabic to Al-Arabia and Muslim Al-Alam channels as a form to attract Al-Arabia public , and the fact that the Iranians know that Al-Arabias are emotional and venting in such arts.

The researcher believes that this is true in light of the Islamic Republic that owns Al-Alam channel that urges jihad and is working to raise enthusiasm of Arab and Islamic peoples towards the issue of Jerusalem. The founder of the Islamic Republic, Khomeini, allocated days for Jerusalem being a central issue for the Islamic Revolution.

Result shows a very important point that Al-Alam channel always let the Israelis speak directly to the channel in news reports and documentaries, but this is not the case with other programs. Director of Al-Alam channel in Palestine says: the channel doesn't conduct any interview with any Israeli, but sometimes the channel purchases movies if they serve the policy of the channel. Reports and documentary films are bought from interview agencies. Parts of the speech will be truncate in order to serve the Palestinian cause." We don't allow them to promote their government propoganda, and we don't give them space on media platform." The chief of the channel once said." Contrary to that, we conduct interviews with non-Zionist Jews."

The researcher sees a contradiction in the editorial policy of the Al-Alam channel, and he explains it in the fact that the channel allows space for workers to maneuver in the field, but do not communicate directly from studio in Tehran because of the hostility between Israel and Iran.

2. Duration category: In the quantitative results in (table n. 3), Al-Jazeera has exceeded both channels with broadcasting hours of 47 hours and 10 minutes, while Al-Alam channel came second with broadcasted of 36 hours and 48 minutes, while Al-Arabiya came third with broadcast of 18 hours and 28 minutes.

According to table 3, there were 372 news items, 42.2% belong to Aljazeera, 33% belong to Al Alam, and 24% belong to Al Arabiya.

Table n. 3, the number of news items based on the Channels.

Name of the channel	Frequency	Percentage %	hours
Aljazeera	157	42.2%	47:10
Al Arabiya	92	24.8%	36:48
Al Alam	123	33%	18:28
Total	372	100%	102:26

The director of Al-Jazeera in Palestine explains the size of Al-Jazeera quantitative terms due to the presence of a special office and crew inside the holy city, Jerusalem, and the desire of the channel to highlight the issues of Jerusalem that have some value. Ahmed Rafiq Awad said that superiority quantification of Al-Jazeera is due to the potential large number of correspondents available, the great competition and the desire to achieve confidence, in addition to the plan adopted. Journalist Ahmad Rafiq Awad also sees Al-Arabia as a little backtrack in coverage because it has been more formal than Al-Jazeera and does not want to get involved deeper in the issue. This means, over time, the Jerusalem issue was less quantity and quality of coverage in Al-Arabia issues. Al-Alam channel is a different matter since it is less potent because of the kind of siege on their work. And more important is the fact that Al-Alam channel suffers from prosecution because of the suspicion over security service of the Iranian regime.

Journalist Suhail khalaf said that Al-Jazeera has a great interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and it has branches in several Palestinian cities including Jerusalem. This explains the weaknesses of Al-Arabiya. Journalist Khalaf adds that any satellite operating in this region should have a volume of coverage equivalent to the importance of the region, and any weakness in coverage is related to those in charge of the channel who feel fear of feedback. In addition, Al-Alam channel is less powerful than Al-Jazeera.

The researcher believes that the great weight of Al-Jazeera in quantitative terms is due to the large number of employees and capabilities available in addition to the channel's keenness to compete with other channels to attract the largest number of the public. Al-Jazeera has 4 reporters working inside the Palestinian territories and able to enter Jerusalem. While Al-Alam channel, this has only one reporter working there and being mistreated inside Jerusalem by the occupation. This reporter has been arrested several times. But as for Al Arabiya, it has been clear that the media coverage in quantitative terms is not up to the required level, a fact which shows that Jerusalem issues are not a priority for the channel despite the presence of crews who can enter Jerusalem.

3. Types of Programs category:

Al-Alam channel characterized in this area, (table n. 4), broadcasted 15 episodes from a complete program related to Jerusalem, while Al-Jazeera and Al-arabiya didn't broadcast any program in full, but part of the program.

Table n. 4 to explain the Type of Programs related to Jerusalem

cannel Type of Programs related to Jerusalem	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Whole program	00	00	0	0.0	15	17.2
One part of program	66	22.1	69	23.3	110	37.4
Total	66	22.1	69	23.7	125	54.6

Chi-Square = 33.329a Asymp. Sig 0.00**

Note: *Sig. Level at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$):** Sig. Level at ($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

Director of Al-Alam channel office in Palestine explained why would the channel dedicate special programs for Jerusalem saying: "This is a cry from the Islamic Al-Alam channel that Jerusalem has become in real danger, and therefore the channel tries to shed light on issues unknown to people."

The topics that were discussed gave freedom to the channel to choose place for its office in Palestine. The director of Al-Jazeera confirms that Al-Jazeera made special programs and gave full information about Jerusalem in the previous programmatic sessions, and it is currently tackling Jerusalem's issues in other programs.

Nabeel Al Akhateeb, editor of Al-Arabia channel, wants his correspondents to encourage people to speak about sensitive issues that are rarely discussed in Al-Arabia. Al-Alam channel focused on drugs, prostitution, and gay rights.

The researcher sees an Iranian desire through Al-Alam channel to attract attention to Jerusalem's issues which are counted by the Iranian leadership to be of a great importance. In contrast, the researcher found in Al-Jazirah's archive that Al-Jazirah has made a complete software on Jerusalem in previous programmatic sessions. The researcher emphasizes the importance of the continuing to provide such programs independently. Al-Aabiya in this respect is not interested in stirring up this issue because it contradicts the editorial policy of the management of the channel.

4. Issues category:

As for the type of Issues, results shown in (table n. 5) prove that Judaizing and settlements are a main concern for all three channels. If we add issues associated with Judaizing and Settlements such as, confiscation of homes, closure of institutions, excavations, expulsion of citizens from their homes, apartheid wall, removal of graves, in addition to certain laws and regulations, this means that the issue of Judaizing and Settlements take the largest portion. The researcher found out that the abovementioned items occupy 52.9% of Al-Jazeera broadcast, 25.7% Al-Alam broadcast and 21.4% of Al-Arabiya's. The table also shows that Al-arabia is the most interested among the three channels in the negotiations with 32%. Al-Jazeera came first quantitatively with 207 subjects being broadcasted making 40.5% in 23 issues, then Al-Alam with 183 subjects making 35.8% in 23 issues, while Al-Arabiya came third in terms of quantity with 120 subjects being broadcasted making 23.7% in 14 issues. This shows that it didn't cover all the issues of Jerusalem.

Table n. 5 to explain the Issues in media coverage of the issue of Jerusalem

cannel Issues	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%

cannel Issues	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Judaizing and Settlement	53	41.7	20	15.7	54	42.5
Negotiations	17	29.3	34	58.6	7	12.1
Demolition of houses	13	34.2	7	18.4	18	47.4
Ramadan	14	48.3	5	17.2	10	34.5
Confiscation of homes	12	50.0	8	33.3	4	16.7
Closure of institutions	8	40.0	5	25.0	7	35.0
Martyr	6	30.0	6	30.0	8	40.0
Arrests	17	68.0	5	20.0	3	12.0
resistance	3	11.5	3	11.5	20	76.9
Members of Legislative Council	8	50.0	4	25.0	4	25.0
Excavations	8	34.8	6	26.1	9	39.1
Expulsion of citizens outside of Jerusalem	3	50	0	0.	3	50
Expulsion of citizens from their homes	3	75.0	0	0.	1	25.0
Attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque	6	33.3	7	38.9	5	27.8
Apartheid Wall	5	33.3	4	26.7	6	40.0
Attack on Christian	8	38.1	6	28.6	7	33.3
Religious and national	3	60.0	0	0.	2	40.0
economy	3	60.0	0	0.	2	40.0
anniversary of burning al-Aqsa mosque	2	25.0	0	0.	6	75.0
Removal of graves	6	85.7	0	0.	1	14.3
Laws and Judgment	4	80.0	0	0.	1	20.0
Cultural events		0.	0	0.	2	100.0
Education issues	5	62.5	0	0.	3	37.5
Total	207	40.5	120	23.7	183	35.8

The director of Al-Jazeera in Palestine explains the reasons behind the focus on the issues of settlements as saying: "What concerns us in Al-Jazeera is that the fact that we take the desires of the Palestinian citizens in consideration when we cover such issues. Jerusalem is a victim of the Israeli policies on the

city. The director of Al-Jazeera channel in Palestine sees that the reasons behind such interest are the following two: First, Al-Alam channel is classified as a resistance channel. Second is related to what is going on the ground. So the focus was on the situation on the ground.

The head of the Journalist Union in Gaza once said that from the political perspective Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam channels consider themselves to be committed to focus on matters like the abuses made by the occupation against Jerusalem religiously as well as politically. Al-Arabia's editor believes that the time has come to make a real difference in people's interest of Al-Arabia and Al-Alam channels since the real role of media is to keep up with them other issues such as health and education. He adds that if any one is asked about the most important topic to be tackled, he would respond saying, "Jerusalem" or "Iraq" because that is what (media) are directing to. He believes that his mission, through his work as director of news at Al-Arabiya, is to make the viewer more interactive, offering news stories dealing with different topics away from the traditional political stories. The journalist Abdul-rahman Hussein, a close journalist to Al-Arabia channel, thought that it was due to the fact that Al-Alam channel carried out the strategy of the channel and its founders, while Al-Jazeera's agenda is being a directed one. But Hussein describes Al-Arabiya as saying: "The Arabiya is described as a row of moderate Arabs." Ahmed Rafiq Awad explains, however, that Al-Arabia channel system is less revolutionary and tries not to disturb anyone, but it talks about the political settlement and how to market it. As for Al-Alam channel, it says that Israel doesn't want settlement and keeps creating conditions that would destroy the settlement. Al-Jazeera focuses on political settlement from a different perspective of that of Al-Jazeera, which desires to be highly credible and talks clearly and wants Arab citizen to have self-confidence. It covers everything because its biggest goal is to calmly change.

The researcher believes that the reason for Al-Jazeera's focus on settlement and Judaization because such issues have more effect on Jerusalem, where the settlement is rising daily and significantly as well as conversion, which makes it imperative for the channel to work on its coverage significantly more than any other event that imposes itself on all means of media. Al-Alam channel has different reasons such as the ongoing construction, the confiscation of land and Judaization. Al-Arabiya orientation serves the moderate official Arabs; it doesn't serve the issues of Jerusalem in particular or the Palestinian cause in general. The channel later on clearly demonstrated the existence of a clear imbalance in the channel's policy toward Jerusalem. Accordingly, researcher believes that the interest of Al Jazeera and Al-Alam channel in the issue of Jerusalem has backtracked because the reality on the ground is not so. Besides, the two channels have a desire to highlight such issues in accordance to editorial policy of the two channels, while Al-Arabia channel represents a line of moderation and a political settlement, Al-Alam channel shows a desire to highlight this aspect at the expense of other important issues in Jerusalem.

5. Sources category: Regarding the sources shown on table n.6 which the three channels depend on, the results show that Al-Jazeera depends on the reporter and the special office as the first resource with the rate of 36.4%, while Al-Alam with rate of 25.2% and Al-Arabiya with rate of 21.6%, but Al-Arabiya has been overtaken by international news agencies. The director of Al-Jazeera in Palestine explains that Al-Jazeera's dependences in Palestine are the first source of news. Al-Jazeera has daily communication with Jerusalemite citizens under condition of confidence.

Table n. 6 to explain the (Sources) in media coverage of the issue of Jerusalem

Sources Issues	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Reporter and delegate	90	25.6	37	12.4	68	19.7
Office	44	10.8	10	2.9	19	%5.5
International news agencies	20	6.3	31	7.2	9	2.6

Islamic agencies	7	2.0	0	0.0	7	2.0
Arabic agencies	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.4
Palestinian Newspapers	2	0.6	0	0.0	14	4.0
Israeli Newspapers	0	0.0	11	3.2	13	3.8
Arab Newspapers	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6
Israel Radio	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Internet	0	0.0	1	0.3	4	1.2
Total	164	34.7	91	24.6	141	40.8

The director of Al-Alam channel in Palestine sees the sources through their crews in mostly private issues, and this will disclose unknown issues to people.

Ahmed Rafiq Awad explains that Al-Arabiya's dependence on Western sources is due to its desire to move away from public political debate, and to be closer to funded systems. Al-Jazeera dependence on its own resources is the result of their desire to compete and possess the citizen's confidence. Al-Alam channel has a desire to win the confidence of the citizen; therefore Israeli sources are omitted and replaced by the Zionist affairs experts and Western sources.

The researcher believes that these results confirm that Arabic media, particularly Al-Jazeera, has become an important source of news on a global scale. The reason for this is because of the importance of the coverage by Al-Jazeera due to its high potentials Jazeeraad.

6. Kind of coverage category: The results shown on (table n. 7) confirms that Media coverage of Jerusalem issues in Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam do not depend on crises events, seasonal coverage and celebration it was Normal daily news, The results show in Al-Jazeera with the rate of 21.1%, Crises events with the rate of 12.0%, Breaking news with the rate of 4.8%, Seasonal coverage and celebration with the rate of 4.0%, while in Al-Alam Normal daily news with the rate of 15.5%, Crises events with the rate of 5.9%, Breaking news with the rate of 6.4%, Seasonal coverage and celebration with the rate of 5.6%, the result in Al Arabiya was too different, it was Seasonal coverage and related with celebration, so the results show that the Seasonal coverage and celebration was the high level with the rate of 8.0%, Crises events with the rate of 5.6%, Breaking news with the rate of 1.6%, While the Normal daily news with the rate of 9.4%.

Table n. 7 to explain the Kind of coverage of Jerusalem issues

cannel Kind of coverage	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Crises events	45	12.0	21	5.6	22	5.9
Breaking news	18	4.8	6	1.6	24	6.4
Normal daily news	79	21.1	35	9.4	58	15.5

Seasonal coverage and celebration	15	4.0	30	8.0	21	5.6
Total	157	42.0	92	24.6	125	33.4

The cause of the universal coverage by Al Jazeera of events in all cases, explains its director in Palestine saying that Jerusalem office produces 4 reports a week on, Jerusalem, which, according to the daily field issues as well as moving and stirring all the issues of Jerusalem. Abdul Rahman Hussein explains Al-Jazeera interest in all cases, the event saying that the fact that the issue of Jerusalem is hot and articulated in the Arab-Israeli conflict and attracts viewers. Al-Arabia channel comes in line with the strategy of being a channel-oriented news channel in Arabic-speaking and want to deliver their point of view to wider segments of Arab societies in which people interested in seasonal events, events and crises. The journalist Nawaf Al Amer says Al-Alam channel that wants to be a Al-Arabia street, Fire, while Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam channel Revolutionizing.

Suhail Khalaf said that Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam channels give the event its importance and some satellite channels are not concerned with these issues that embarrass countries and highlight the hot spots and moving issues.

The researcher explains the coverage and seasonal events as the highest percentage in Al-Arabia channel as evidence that this channel is active only in this case and it does not provoke moving issues. Jerusalem in general is always a rich source of news. As for Al Jazeera and Al-Alam channels, the coverage of the issues of Jerusalem, in all cases, prove to be positive towards the issues of Jerusalem where the competing channels in this coverage to attract more audience, and because the issue of Jerusalem to Al-Alam channel are important channel.

7. Media concept category: The results shown on table # 8 confirm that Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam used martyr term to describe Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers. On the other hand, Al Arabiya used the term "killed". Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam used Occupied Jerusalem term in naming the Holy City occupied by Jews, but Al Arabiya used the term East Jerusalem and West Jerusalem. Al Arabiya used the concept of Jerusalem Municipality, but Al-Alam used the term occupation's municipality. In naming armed attacks against occupation, Al-Alam used the term martyrdom attack, Al-Jazeera used the term fedayee attack, and Al Arabiya used the term of suicidal attack.

Tables n. 8 to explain the Media concept

cannel Media concept Term	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Martyr	8	32	0	0.	17	68.0
Dead "killed"	18	47.4	19	50.0	1	2.6
Victim	9	100.0	0	0.	0	0.
Jerusalem	16	94.1	1	5.9	0	0.
Occupied Jerusalem	83	60.1	0	0.	55	39.9
East Jerusalem	0	%0.	69	100	0	%0.
West Jerusalem	7	36.8	12	63.2	0	0.
Alboraq Wall	8	40.0	4	20.0	8	40.0
Wailing Wall	10	90.9	0	0.	1	9.1

cannel Media concept	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Settlers	0	0	9	56.2	7	43.8
Temple Mount	0	0.	0	0.	11	100.0
Settlement	11	36.7	9	30.0	10	33.3
colonization	11	55.0	0	45.0	0	0.
Israel	0	0.	15	0.	2	100.0
Israeli entity	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.
Occupies Other	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.
Jerusalem Municipality	0	0.	17	.100	0	0.
Municipality occupation	0		0		11	
Or Shalem	1	16.7	0	0.	5	83.3
Old town	2	15.4	0	0.	11	84.6
Martyrdom attack	0	0.	7	.100	0	0.
Guerrilla attack	5	33.3	0	0.	10	66.7
Resistant	0	0.	0	0.	1	100.0
Fighter	0	0.	0	61.5	5	38.5
Tel Aviv	0	0.	8	0.	12	100.0
Total	191	37.4	188	29.9	167	32.7

Director of Al-Alam channel in Palestine confirms that they will refuse to recognize Israel, therefore there is the term we use is the Israeli entity, and on the term martyr, any man killed by the Israelis is a martyr. Al-Jazeera director in Palestine argues that media discourse must be balanced and neutral and acceptable to the understanding of Al-Arabia and Islamic Al-Alam channel, real and stems from the fact.

In media terms. Abdul Rahman Al-Rashed insists on the fact that Al-Arabia channel insists to be neutral in picking terminology when the channel deals with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. He adds that the news must reflect truth and reality, while opinion can be bias. As an example of this, Al-Rashid refused to use the term 'attack' to describe the Israeli invasion to Lebanon in the year 1982 and insisted to use the term 'offensive' instead. Al-rashed justified this behavior by stating that photos of the attack victims will surely deliver the message very clearly to Al-Arabia viewers.

The researcher sees a clear contradiction here. When Al-Arabia channel deals with attacks against Western cities, it will use terms like: (September attacks, Madrid attacks and London attacks). Perhaps Al-Arabia cannot remember professionalism here. Apparently it will be dedicated to professionalism only when the Palestinians are the victims. Al-rashed is even very reluctant to use the term "martyr" to describe the Palestinian victims. He said that he is not the one who grants certificates of martyrdom; God only can do that. Ahmed Rafiq Awad criticized this behavior and said that Arabiya terms are cool and neutral to the degree that makes him worried and provoked. He adds that when Al-Arabia use the term "dead" to describe Palestinians killed by the Israelis it shocks the Palestinian mood, but it wins Western approbation. The researcher finds another contradiction when Al-Arabia granted certificate of martyrdom to its correspondents in Iraq when got killed. Al-Arabia, for example, described her Iraqi correspondents Atwar Bahjat and Ali al-Khatib, and cameraman Ali Abdul Aziz as martyrs.

Ahmed Rafiq Awad said that the media terms of Al-Jazeera are closer to the language of the audience and to the Arab mood, simple closer to acceptance and reception and want to possess the confidence of Arab citizens which is not bad. However, take the terms agreed at the United Nations until Arab bucking the mood. Al-Alam channel the terminology and ideological ideology does not recognize Israel, and all their components, and each term has a political connotation ideology, which is to defend the oppressed people, nothing to do with the popular mood. Suhail khalaf said there is a problem with the media in the term media and there are those who deliberately draw a picture in the mind of Al-Arabia citizen, in some cases, and some names are not called names true, it is used not innocent if they contradict the truth, and I demand the existence of a book as a reference for journalists on the subject of the term media. The researcher explains this contradiction in terms to the political agenda that owns three satellite channels, which clearly shows that the same terminology used by state sponsors of these channels.

8. Prevailing scene category: The results confirm in (table n. 9). That the three channels used all Sites of Prevailing scene, but Al-Alam overtaken in using Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque, outside the city was the Prevailing scene in Al Arabiya. Jerusalem, Dome of the Rock, Old town and Al-Aqsa Mosque were prevailing scenes in Al-Jazeera and overtaken in using the Church prevailing scene with the rate of 60.0%, Al Arabiya and Al-Alam with the rate of 20.0% each one.

Table n. 9 to explain the (Prevailing scene)

cannel Prevailing scene	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dome of the Rock	38	36.5	14	13.5	52	50.0
Al-Aqsa Mosque	31	37.8	2	2.4	49	59.8
Alboraq Wall	8	40.0	3	15.0	9	45.0
The Church	9	60.0	3	20.0	3	20.0
Alamod Gate	6	50.0	1	8.3	5	41.7
Old town	19	90.5	2	9.5	1	0.
Jerusalem	39	58.2	15	22.4	13	19.4
Outside the city	15	35.7	18	42.9	9	21.4
Settlement	4	50.0	2	25.	2	25.0
Total	169	45.9	60	15.8	142	38.3

The director of Al-Jazeera office in Palestine explains this result saying that ignorance of some people is the reason why we are on Al-Jazeera are trying to highlight the identity of Jerusalem campus because of the undergoing conflict in this region. The researcher believes that this is a contentious issue between journalists and researchers and those interested in Jerusalem. He also believes that the future of the Dome of the Rock is gloomy. This is because the Jews are targeting the Dome of the Rock's mosque more than they do with Al-Aqsa Mosque because they consider the Rock's location as the place where the Temple of Solomon was built.

9. Broadcaster category: The results shown on table # 10 shows that broadcasters in Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam were sympathizing with the Palestinians with the rate of 45.1%. and 34.7%. Broadcasters of Al Arabiya were more balanced.

Table n. 10 to explain the types of arts (Broadcaster)

cannel Broadcaster	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al alam	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Sympathize with Palestinian	78	45.1	35	20.2	60	34.7
Hostility toward Palestinian	1	100.0	0	0.	0	0.
Balanced	0	0.	8	.100	0	0.
Don't interview Israelis	0	0.	0	0.	8	100.0
Total	79	41.6	43	22.6	68	35.8

The broadcasters, Palestinians, Iranians or from any other nationality are always sympathetic with Jerusalem. For example, the program provider of "Jerusalem in danger" is Palestinian. The director of Channel 4 has been seen as a successful director of the canal. This director has once said: "we as management are bias in favor of a Palestinian Front." but we as a conduit Al-Alam channel biased in favor of the Palestinian cause. Nawaf Al Amer attribute the case of sympathy by broadcasters Al-Jazeera that a large portion of the employees are affiliation and director of the Al-Jazeera, is a Palestinian, Ahmed Sheikh, a chief editor, is a Palestinian, and the audience on Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam is the presence of a popular while in Arabic is the presence of an official. In Al-Alam carries Broadcaster Channel upbringing ideological support of the Palestinians, while this concern is still away from her, and the Palestinian news in English is not a first position and therefore the political interest and not a matter of defending the right objectively. But on the other hand, the editorial director of Al-Arabia sees the opposite; although he is considered neutral is self Struggle, if you want to be a non-biased, this is very difficult and requires a highly professional as well as other things. I want to tell you that Al-Arabia composed of one hundred editor and author Bulletin present Chamber of news, they are also citizens, Palestinian and Egyptian, Lebanese, Saudis and others, each of them convictions different, and his own vision, But the viewer does not want to know what your trends, or to see you host someone express, these convictions and those passions, but wants a story and a guest expresses what they want it, and probably does not realize that audience who does not know how to manage things in the newsroom.

The researcher believes that the view of the director of Al-Alam in Palestine and Nawaf Al Amer correctly, but most important of all, that the editorial policy Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam channel is why sympathy Broadcaster in the channels with the Palestinian cause obviously also that where there is Al-Arabia channel employees many Palestinians and head of the Palestinian Liberation but the editorial policy of the channel is governed by how Broadcaster abuse with the Palestinian cause.

10. Geographical scope category

According to table #11 for the three channels, most of the geographical scope was East Jerusalem. Al-jazeera showed 51.5%, and Al Alam showed 48.7%. Al Arabiya's geographical scope was the West Bank with 51%. The media coverage of Al-Jazeera and Al-Alm included all the places specified in the study, while East Jerusalem was the first geographical scope of all three channels. But the favorite place for media coverage of Al-Jazeera was East Jerusalem, where results indicate that 105 activities were carried out there. Al Jazeera came first in covering West Jerusalem news, while Al Arabiya came second and Al-Alam came third. In addition, Al-jazeera carried out coverage in the Old city and Al-Aqsa Mosque. On the other hand, Al Arabiya ignored important geographical areas at the international level to include the following: Islamic countries, European countries, USA, United Nations.

Table n. 11 Category of the geographical scope based on the channels

Geographical scope	Aljazeera		Al Arabiya		Al Alam		Total
	F	P. %	F	P. %	F.	P. %	
East Jerusalem	81	51.5	23	25	60	48.7	188
West Jerusalem	18	11.4	5	5.4	3	24.3	26
Old town of Jerusalem	12	7.1	7	4.4	17	13.8	36
Alaqsa mosque	12	2.1	2	2.1	10	8.1	24
West bank	11	7	47	51	6	4.8	40
Palestine occupied in the yaer 1948	4	2	4	4.3	4	3.2	12
Arab countries	9	5.7	4	4.3	9	7.3	22
Islamic countries	5	3	0	0	11	8.9	16
European countries	3	1.9	0	0	1	.08	4
USA	1	.06	0	0	1	.08	2
United Nations	1	.06	0	0	1	.08	2
Total	157	42.2%	92	24.7%	123	33.1%	372

According to table #11, most of the geographical scope for all three channels was East Jerusalem, with 51.5% in Al Jazeera, and Al Alam (48.7%), in Al Arabiya it was West bank (51%)

Director of Al-Jazeera in Palestine confirms that the reason behind Al-Jazeera's preference for geographical scope in Jerusalem is that it is related to a hot area and to the fact that the daily events and points of friction take place in this region without omission of any of the geographical scopes in all of Palestine. This applies also to Al-Alam channel (Al Omaree, 2013).

The director of Al-Alam channel says that the attention of Al-Alam channel on geographical scope in the Old Town and the al-Aqsa mosque dates back to the ban on Al-Alam channel's presence anywhere in West Jerusalem. A decision taken by the Zionist intelligence ... Also, this is the event range and Al-Alam is present permanently not only for its sense of the seriousness of the situation but also for their feeling that they must be present in every place in Jerusalem (Sarafandee, 2013).

Suhail Khalaf said that the potential at Al-Jazeera allows it to scale wide geographic and quick access to all places including the Old Town and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. (Khalaf, 2013).

The researcher believes that the Al-Jazeera's preference for geographical scope in East Jerusalem is due to the concentration of events in that region, which includes the Old City, Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the Wailing Wall, areas where the attack is hot by the occupation forces. With regard to the geographical scope in East Jerusalem, the large base of potential available in addition to the formal relationship between the two sides facilitate freedom of movement to Al Jazeera. Either on the geographical scope at the international level and Al-Arabia and Islamic Al-Alam channels, Al-Jazeera was keen to be the source. And Alalam channel is originally banned by the Israeli security decision from entering West Jerusalem as it is not interested in Al-Alam channel events in that region because it is related to the activities related to the Israeli side where the Zionist demographic control. But it is clear that the weakness of the geographical scope of Al-Arabia and international levels can be traced to financial reasons and the unwillingness of the channel to spend more for political reasons; another nature is the difference between Iran and many Arab countries and nominal which viewed with suspicion to the concept of exporting the Islamic revolution. It is interesting to know that Al-Alam channel coverage for the Old Town and the al-Aqsa mosque dates back to the hot events that are located in that region. Either Al-Arabia channel has overtaken the Al-Alam channel in its coverage of events in West Jerusalem where control where demographic is full for Jews in that and is concerned with showcasing the Israeli side. While Al-Arabia channel's negligence comes to wide a geographical basis and broad international

coverage because of the weakness in general, and the existence of issues that are a priority for the channel in those countries.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that both Aljazeera and AL alam have dealt with the coverage of Jerusalem issues with considerable interest, but Al Arabiya was less interested. They dealt with all technical forms but in varying proportions. Results show that the three channels used all of the technical forms in media coverage of the issue of Jerusalem. Aljazeera was in the lead in terms of quantity, while AL alam excelled in terms of qualitative. They showed a clear contrast in media concept. The three channels reflect their national interest and the political agenda of the state funded. While Al-Jazeera and Al-Alamn are more interested in the issues of Judaizing and Settlement, Al Arabiya was more interested in negotiations. As for the sources, the results show that Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam depend on the reporter and their special offices as the first resource, but Al-Arabiya has been overtaken in using international news agencies. The results confirm that media coverage of Jerusalem issues in Al-Jazeera and Al-Alam don't depend on crises events, seasonal coverage or celebration but on normal daily news. Regarding the types of programs related to Jerusalem, Al alam channel characterized in this area because it broadcasted 15 episodes from complete program related to Jerusalem, while Aljazeera and Alarabiya did not broadcast any complete program. The media coverage of Aljazeera and Al alam included all the places specified in the study. Al alam carried out clear coverage inside the Old City and the Al-Aqsa Mosque, but the favorite place for media coverage of Al-Jazeera was in East Jerusalem. Al Arabiya neglected important geographical areas at the international level. Evident from the table show that Aljazeera and Al alam channels' first target was Alaqsa foundation and Jerusalem foundations. They preferred the Palestinian experts, , while Al Arabiya introduced West Bank government then Jerusalem foundations and preferred Arab and international experts. Prevailing and background scenes of the reporter and broadcaster in Aljazeera, Dome of the Rock, Al-Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem were their favorite. While outside the city was the favorite background for Al Arabia, Jerusalem city was the favorite background for Al alam. The results show that the broadcasters in Aljazeera and Al alam were Sympathizing with the Palestinians while Al Arabiya was more balanced. The three channels recommended the provision of providing solution, but didn't produce any solution.

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