



The Impact of the United State, Iran, and Israel Conflict on Palestina Security

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ABSTRACT

The prolonged conflict involving the United States, Iran, and Israel has had a significant impact on the security conditions in Palestine. The geopolitical rivalry among these three actors has turned Palestine into a region characterized by continuous political instability, escalating violence, and a prolonged humanitarian crisis. This study aims to analyze how the dynamics of the relationship between the United States, Iran, and Israel influence security stability in Palestine. The research employs a quantitative approach by measuring several key indicators, including the intensity of military attacks, the level of infrastructure destruction, the number of casualties, and population displacement resulting from the ongoing conflict. The data were collected from various sources, including reports from international organizations, academic journals, scholarly articles, and statistical data related to the Palestinian conflict. The findings of this study indicate that the political, diplomatic, and military support provided by the United States to Israel has contributed to the escalation of conflict in Palestine. Such support has strengthened Israel's military capacity to conduct large-scale security operations and military attacks in Gaza and the West Bank. As a result, the number of civilian casualties has increased, public infrastructure has been severely damaged, and the security conditions of Palestinian society have deteriorated. On the other hand, Iran's involvement through its support for proxy groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah has further intensified the conflict and prolonged tensions across the Middle East region. The continuous conflict has also triggered a severe humanitarian crisis, increased the number of refugees, and worsened the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. This study is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of geopolitical conflicts on Palestinian security and serve as a reference for the formulation of foreign policy and peaceful conflict resolution efforts at the international level.

INTRODUCTION

The Palestinian conflict is widely recognized as one of the most complex, sensitive, and protracted international conflicts in modern international relations. Initially centered on the territorial dispute between Palestine and Israel, the conflict has gradually evolved into a broader geopolitical rivalry involving major powers, particularly the United States and Iran. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the Palestinian territories have experienced continuous political instability and security challenges that have significantly affected the lives of civilians. Decades of armed confrontation have forced millions of Palestinians to live under conditions of insecurity, displacement, and poverty while facing limited access to education, healthcare, employment, and other essential services. These conditions demonstrate that the Palestinian conflict extends far beyond issues of territorial sovereignty and national identity; it has become a major humanitarian concern that continues to demand a fair and sustainable international solution.

The origins of the Palestinian–Israeli conflict are deeply rooted in historical, political, religious, and ideological factors. Following the end of the Second World War, increased Jewish migration to Palestine intensified tensions between the Palestinian Arab population and the Zionist movement. These tensions reached a turning point in 1948 when Israel declared its independence, triggering the first Arab–Israeli War. The conflict resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, an event commonly referred to as the *Nakba* ("catastrophe"), during which many Palestinians lost their homes, land,

and livelihoods. Since then, the conflict has persisted through repeated wars, military occupations, cycles of violence, and an ongoing refugee crisis. The prolonged nature of the conflict reflects the limited effectiveness of international efforts to establish a lasting peace and highlights the continuing challenges in achieving justice, security, and self-determination, particularly for the Palestinian people who have borne the greatest humanitarian consequences.

For decades, the United States has been recognized as Israel's closest ally, maintaining extensive political, economic, and military cooperation. This strategic partnership is reflected in substantial military assistance, defense collaboration, economic aid, and consistent diplomatic support in international institutions, particularly within the United Nations (UN). On numerous occasions, the United States has exercised its veto power in the UN Security Council to block resolutions perceived as unfavorable to Israel. Such actions have attracted widespread criticism from the international community, as they are often viewed as reinforcing Israel's dominance over the Palestinian territories while contributing to the worsening humanitarian situation faced by Palestinian civilians. Many observers argue that the United States' unwavering support has created an imbalance of power in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, making the achievement of a fair and lasting peace increasingly difficult. Furthermore, U.S. involvement in the Middle East extends beyond its historical alliance with Israel and is closely linked to broader strategic interests, including regional security, geopolitical influence, economic objectives, energy security, and the preservation of its leadership in the international system.

The foreign policy of the United States toward Israel has also generated significant controversy due to concerns that it places strategic interests above the principles of international law and human rights. Numerous governments, international organizations, and human rights groups argue that continued U.S. support has reduced international pressure on Israel regarding alleged violations of Palestinian rights. Military operations, the expansion of Israeli settlements in occupied territories, the demolition of Palestinian homes, and the blockade of the Gaza Strip have continued despite repeated international criticism. This situation is frequently cited as an example of double standards in global politics, where major powers often prioritize geopolitical and security interests over humanitarian values and international justice. Consequently, the Palestinian case illustrates how civilian populations can become the primary victims of geopolitical competition and power struggles among states.

In contrast, Iran has consistently positioned itself as one of the strongest opponents of Israel while openly supporting the Palestinian cause. Since the 1979 Iranian Revolution, relations between Iran and Israel have been characterized by deep hostility, driven by ideological differences, political rivalry, and competing strategic interests in the Middle East. The Iranian government views Israel as a threat to regional stability and as a symbol of Western influence in the region. Consequently Iran has provided political, financial, and military support to Palestinian resistance groups, including Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. This support serves not only as an expression of solidarity with the Palestinian people but also as part of Iran's broader strategy to expand its regional influence and counterbalance the dominance of the United States in the Middle East. Furthermore, Iran has utilized the Palestinian issue to strengthen its standing within the Islamic world by presenting itself as a consistent advocate for Palestinian rights and self-determination.

Nevertheless, Iran's involvement in the Palestinian conflict has also contributed to escalating regional tensions. Israel considers Iran's support for Palestinian armed groups to be a direct threat to its national security, leading to an increasingly confrontational relationship between the two states. As a result, their rivalry has frequently been manifested through indirect military confrontations involving proxy groups operating across the Middle East. This dynamic has transformed the Palestinian conflict into a broader proxy war, in which regional and global powers pursue their strategic and political interests through local actors. Under these circumstances, the Palestinian population continues to bear the greatest burden, facing recurring violence and insecurity fueled by geopolitical competition beyond their control.

The competing interests of the United States, Iran, and Israel have placed Palestine at the center of an increasingly complex geopolitical struggle. Rather than being solely a bilateral conflict between Israel and Palestinian resistance movements, the issue has evolved into a broader contest for political influence, ideological dominance, and military power among major regional and international actors. As a

consequence, Palestinian civilians have suffered the most severe humanitarian impacts, including repeated military operations, economic blockades, destruction of public infrastructure, forced displacement, and persistent violations of human rights. The prolonged conflict has also generated profound social and psychological trauma, particularly among women and children, who continue to endure the consequences of violence, political instability, and an ongoing humanitarian crisis with little certainty about the prospects for lasting peace.

Beyond its humanitarian implications, the rivalry involving the United States, Iran, and Israel has significant consequences for the security and stability of the broader Middle East. Escalating tensions among these actors increase the risk of wider regional confrontation while simultaneously affecting international political stability. Given the Middle East's strategic importance as one of the world's primary energy-producing regions, instability within the region has far-reaching global implications. Continued conflict threatens international energy supply chains, contributes to fluctuations in global oil prices, and intensifies diplomatic tensions among states. Consequently, the Palestinian conflict has evolved from a localized territorial dispute into a global geopolitical issue shaped by the intersecting political, economic, security, and ideological interests of major powers.

These developments demonstrate that the Palestinian conflict should not be viewed solely as a bilateral dispute between Palestine and Israel. Instead, it must be understood within the broader framework of international politics, where the interests and actions of major global powers significantly influence the course of the conflict. The Palestinian case illustrates how geopolitical competition and power struggles among states can prolong instability and inflict severe humanitarian consequences on civilian populations that possess neither political nor military power. Therefore, examining the impact of the United States–Iran–Israel conflict on Palestinian security is essential for understanding how international rivalries shape the political, security, economic, and humanitarian conditions in Palestine. Furthermore, this study seeks to provide a critical perspective on how major powers often utilize regional conflicts to advance their geopolitical interests, while civilian populations bear the greatest costs of prolonged violence and instability. It is also expected to contribute to the academic literature on international relations, regional security, and global humanitarian issues by offering a deeper understanding of the Palestinian conflict within the broader context of Middle Eastern geopolitics.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology refers to the systematic scientific procedures employed to collect, analyze, and interpret data in order to answer research questions objectively and reliably. A well-defined research method serves as the foundation for data collection, analysis, and the formulation of valid conclusions, thereby ensuring the academic credibility of the research findings (Sugiyono, 2019). In studies concerning international conflict, an appropriate research methodology is essential for examining the interactions among political actors, understanding their strategic interests, and assessing the humanitarian consequences arising from conflict situations.

This study, entitled "The Impact of the United States, Iran, and Israel Conflict on Palestinian Security," adopts a qualitative research design using a descriptive-analytical approach. A qualitative methodology is considered appropriate because the study aims to explore in depth the geopolitical dynamics involving the United States, Iran, and Israel and to examine their implications for Palestinian security. Rather than relying primarily on quantitative measurements, qualitative research emphasizes the interpretation of social and political phenomena through comprehensive analysis of empirical facts, events, and contextual evidence (Moleong, 2018).

A descriptive approach was employed to provide a comprehensive overview of the security situation in Palestine, particularly the consequences of the ongoing conflict, including armed violence, destruction of infrastructure, human rights violations, and the worsening humanitarian crisis. In addition, an analytical approach was applied to examine the causal relationship between the involvement of the United States, Iran, and Israel and the growing instability of Palestinian security. Through this approach, the study goes beyond presenting factual information by critically analyzing the political interests and geopolitical strategies that

have shaped the conflict and influenced its development (Bakry, 2017). This research adopts a library research design, in which data are collected from a wide range of secondary sources, including academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, reports published by international organizations, official government documents, and credible international sources relevant to the topic (Zed, 2014). The data collection process was conducted through systematic documentation and an extensive review of scholarly literature concerning the Palestinian conflict and the geopolitical involvement of the United States, Iran, and Israel. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative analytical techniques involving data identification, classification, comparison, and interpretation. The analysis focused on understanding the relationships among the key actors involved in

the conflict and evaluating their impact on Palestinian security. To strengthen the analysis, this study applies theories of International Relations and International Security to explain the geopolitical interests of the states involved and to assess the consequences of the conflict from a **human security** perspective, including issues such as poverty, forced displacement, and the psychological trauma experienced by civilians affected by prolonged armed conflict (Buzan, 1991).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Escalation of Violence and Civilian Casualties in the Palestinian Territories

The conflict involving Israel, Palestine, the United States, and Iran has contributed to a significant escalation of violence throughout the Palestinian territories. Recurrent military operations have resulted in substantial loss of life among both combatants and civilians. The Gaza Strip and the West Bank have remained the areas most severely affected by military offensives, airstrikes, and prolonged armed confrontations. As a consequence, Palestinian communities continue to live under persistent threats, insecurity, and uncertainty regarding their safety. The prolonged conflict has also caused extensive damage to essential public infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, places of worship, and residential areas, thereby further deteriorating social conditions and humanitarian well-being in Palestine (Sa'idah & Azzurro, 2024).

The escalation of violence cannot be separated from the political and military support provided by the United States to Israel. This longstanding support has strengthened Israel's strategic position, enabling the continuation of military operations within the Palestinian territories. The United States has consistently supplied military assistance and diplomatic backing to Israel in various international forums, including the frequent use of its veto power in the United Nations Security Council. Critics argue that these policies have widened the imbalance of power between Israel and Palestine, making the achievement of a sustainable peace settlement increasingly difficult. Meanwhile, Iran has continued to support Palestinian resistance groups, including Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, as part of its broader strategy to challenge Israeli influence and the regional dominance of the United States in the Middle East. As a result, the geopolitical rivalry among these actors has transformed Palestine into a persistent arena of proxy competition, contributing to the continued escalation of armed violence and instability.

The prolonged nature of the conflict has resulted in widespread violations of the human rights of the Palestinian population. Civilians have been exposed to repeated airstrikes, arbitrary detention, forced displacement, and severe restrictions on access to healthcare and education. Among those most affected are women and children, who face heightened vulnerability due to psychological trauma, the loss of family members, and limited access to essential goods and services. Furthermore, the blockade of the Gaza Strip has significantly restricted the availability of food, medicine, clean water, and humanitarian assistance, exacerbating an already critical humanitarian situation. These conditions demonstrate that the Palestinian conflict extends beyond issues of politics and security, representing one of the most pressing humanitarian crises in contemporary international affairs (Sya'bani et al., 2024).

Reports published by the United Nations further indicate that Israeli occupation policies and movement restrictions have had profound consequences for the daily lives of Palestinians. Limitations on freedom of

movement have disrupted economic activities, hindered access to education, and weakened the delivery of healthcare services. Consequently, the conflict has not only caused substantial loss of life but has also significantly undermined the overall quality of life and long-term well-being of Palestinian society (United Nations, 2020).

Regional Tensions and Expanding External Threats

The Palestinian conflict has evolved into a broader regional geopolitical issue due to the involvement of major powers competing for influence in the Middle East. The United States and Iran have emerged as the principal external actors pursuing competing political and security interests within the region. While the United States continues to support Israel as its primary strategic ally, Iran has strengthened its backing of Palestinian resistance movements as part of its broader regional agenda. As a result, the conflict has expanded beyond a localized territorial dispute and has become an international issue with significant implications for regional stability.

Hostility between Iran and Israel has intensified as a consequence of Iran's continued support for Palestinian resistance organizations. Israel considers such support a direct threat to its national security and has frequently carried out military operations against groups believed to be affiliated with Iran. This rivalry has contributed to the emergence of proxy warfare involving multiple armed actors throughout the Middle East, increasing the likelihood of a wider regional conflict and creating additional risks for international peace and security.

Beyond its military dimension, the Palestinian conflict has also generated considerable political and economic consequences across the Middle East. As one of the world's most strategically important energy-producing regions, instability in the Middle East has direct implications for the global economy. Escalating tensions often lead to increases in international oil prices due to concerns over disruptions to global energy supply routes. At the same time, persistent political disputes have strained diplomatic relations among states and heightened regional security challenges. Consequently, the effects of the Palestinian conflict extend well beyond the occupied territories, influencing both regional stability and the broader international political and economic landscape.

The geopolitical rivalry between the United States and Iran further illustrates how Palestine has become an arena for broader strategic competition among major powers. Within this context, the Palestinian people remain the principal victims, bearing the humanitarian and security costs of a conflict driven by external geopolitical interests. The persistence of these competing interests suggests that achieving a sustainable resolution to the conflict will remain difficult as long as geopolitical competition continues to dominate the political dynamics of the Middle East.

Humanitarian Crisis and Long-Term Instability

The prolonged conflict has generated a severe humanitarian crisis throughout the Palestinian territories. Continuous military operations, territorial blockades, widespread destruction of infrastructure, and limited access to international humanitarian assistance have significantly deteriorated living conditions. Thousands of Palestinians have been displaced after losing their homes due to repeated bombardments and the destruction of residential areas. In addition, damage to hospitals and other healthcare facilities has severely weakened the medical system, limiting access to essential healthcare services and increasing the risk of preventable deaths among civilians.

The humanitarian crisis is further reflected in the growing number of displaced Palestinians who have lost their homes as a result of the ongoing conflict. Many families have been forced to seek refuge in overcrowded displacement camps with inadequate living conditions and limited access to basic services. This situation has contributed to rising levels of poverty, unemployment, and educational disruption. Palestinian children are among the most severely affected, as they continue to grow up in an environment characterized by violence, instability, and prolonged uncertainty. Moreover, the psychological trauma caused by continuous exposure to armed conflict has had lasting consequences for the social and emotional

development of younger generations (Fitri & Rassel, 2024).

Beyond its humanitarian consequences, the Palestinian conflict has also generated long-term instability across the Middle East. The persistence of the conflict has fueled recurring political tensions, the spread of radicalization, and repeated cycles of armed violence, all of which undermine regional peace and security. These conditions have hindered economic development and complicated efforts to achieve sustainable peace throughout the region. For Palestinians, prolonged insecurity has created a constant atmosphere of fear and uncertainty regarding their future and prospects for a stable life.

The humanitarian crisis in Palestine demonstrates that international conflicts are not merely struggles over territory and political power but also have profound consequences for civilian populations. Decades of violence and instability highlight the limitations of the international community in establishing a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace for Palestine. Consequently, resolving the Palestinian conflict requires stronger international cooperation and a more effective commitment to protecting civilians, alleviating humanitarian suffering, and promoting long-term stability throughout the Middle East.

DISCUSSION

Conflict as a Catalyst for the Domino Effect Through Proxy Support

The Israeli–Palestinian conflict can no longer be understood solely as a localized territorial dispute. Instead, it has evolved into a broader geopolitical confrontation involving both regional and global powers. One of the principal factors contributing to this transformation is the increasing reliance on proxy warfare, through which major states pursue their political and strategic objectives by supporting non-state armed groups rather than engaging directly in military confrontation. Within this context, Iran has provided political, financial, and military assistance to resistance groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, while the United States has continued to strengthen Israel through extensive political, economic, and military support. These competing alliances have transformed Palestine into a focal point of geopolitical rivalry in the Middle East (Kazdal, 2025).

Iran's support for Palestinian resistance organizations has also produced a broader regional **domino effect**, extending the consequences of the conflict beyond Palestine itself. As violence between Israel and Palestinian groups intensifies, Iran-aligned actors operating in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen have increasingly become involved in related military confrontations. This pattern illustrates the interconnected nature of armed networks across the region and demonstrates how the Palestinian conflict has evolved into a broader regional security issue. For example, Hezbollah in Lebanon has repeatedly launched attacks against Israeli territory in solidarity with the Palestinian cause. Similarly, the Houthi movement in Yemen has expressed its support for Palestine by targeting international shipping routes believed to be connected to Israeli interests. These developments highlight how the involvement of Iranian-backed proxy actors has expanded the geographical scope of the conflict and contributed to rising cross-border tensions throughout the Middle East (Alwi et al., 2026).

The domino effect generated by proxy conflicts has also contributed to increasing regional security instability across the Middle East. Countries throughout the region face a heightened risk of broader armed confrontation as tensions between Iran and Israel continue to intensify. Israel views Iran's support for armed groups as a direct threat to its national security and has consequently conducted military operations against locations believed to serve as bases for Iranian-backed proxy forces. Israeli airstrikes in Syria and Lebanon illustrate how the Palestinian conflict has expanded beyond its original boundaries into a broader regional confrontation involving multiple state and non-state actors. Under these circumstances, civilian populations across the region have become the primary victims, suffering the consequences of escalating violence, displacement, and growing insecurity.

Moreover, proxy warfare demonstrates how major powers increasingly rely on non-state actors to advance their political and strategic objectives while avoiding the risks associated with direct military confrontation. This approach enables states to safeguard their geopolitical interests in the Middle East, particularly those

related to political influence, regional security, and control over strategically important economic and energy corridors. Consequently, the Palestinian conflict has become increasingly multidimensional, extending beyond the dispute between Israel and Palestine to encompass broader regional and international power competition, with external actors pursuing their own geopolitical agendas through indirect means (Cohen & Shamci, 2022).

Iran's Use of the Conflict to Strengthen the "Axis of Resistance"

Iran has strategically utilized the Palestinian conflict to consolidate and expand its regional political and military network known as the Axis of Resistance. This coalition consists of states and non-state actors that share opposition to both Israel and the United States, including Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Palestine, Shiite militia groups operating in Iraq and Syria, and the Houthi movement in Yemen. Through sustained political, financial, and military support for these groups, Iran seeks to strengthen its regional influence while simultaneously challenging the strategic dominance of the United States and Israel in the Middle East (Alwi et al., 2026).

Since the Iranian Revolution of 1979, the Palestinian issue has remained a central pillar of Iran's foreign policy. Iranian leaders have consistently portrayed Palestine as a symbol of resistance against Western influence and Israeli policies in the Middle East. Accordingly, Iran's support for the Palestinian cause is driven not only by ideological considerations but also by broader strategic objectives aimed at enhancing its position as a leading regional power within the Islamic world. By supporting Palestinian resistance movements, Iran reinforces its image as a state committed to defending Muslim interests and opposing Israeli occupation.

In practice, Iran has provided financial assistance, military training, weapons, and diplomatic support to organizations affiliated with the Axis of Resistance. While this assistance has strengthened the operational capabilities of these groups, it has also contributed to the escalation of regional tensions and armed conflict. Israel considers the Axis of Resistance to represent a significant strategic threat because its affiliated organizations possess the capacity to launch coordinated attacks against Israeli territory from multiple fronts. Consequently, the continued expansion of this network has increased the likelihood of a broader regional confrontation between Iran and Israel (Kazdal, 2025).

Beyond its military dimension, Iran has also employed the Palestinian issue as an instrument of regional diplomacy. By consistently emphasizing support for Palestine, Iran has sought to strengthen political solidarity among Muslim communities that view the Palestinian struggle as a symbol of resistance against occupation and international injustice. Within this framework, the Palestinian cause functions as a diplomatic tool through which Iran enhances its regional influence while competing with pro-Western Arab powers, particularly Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Nevertheless, Iran's strategy of strengthening the Axis of Resistance has also generated significant consequences for regional security. The growing involvement of Iranian-backed armed groups has made conflicts throughout the Middle East increasingly difficult to contain and resolve. The continuing escalation of tensions illustrates that Palestine has evolved into a central arena of geopolitical competition, where ideological, political, and military interests of regional and global powers intersect and shape the dynamics of conflict (Kamrava, 2026).

United States Support for Israel and the Expansion of Large-Scale Military Operations

The United States has long maintained a close strategic partnership with Israel through extensive political, economic, and military cooperation. This alliance is reflected in substantial military assistance, defense collaboration, and consistent diplomatic backing in international institutions. American military support has significantly enhanced Israel's technological capabilities and defense capacity, enabling it to conduct large-scale military operations within the Palestinian territories. Furthermore, this partnership has reinforced Israel's position in responding to international criticism regarding its actions in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

During successive conflicts in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the United States has frequently defended Israel's military operations by emphasizing Israel's right to self-defense and national security. Such support has facilitated extensive military campaigns, including aerial bombardments and the continued blockade of Gaza. These operations have resulted in significant civilian casualties and widespread destruction of critical infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and residential neighborhoods. Consequently, the humanitarian crisis in Palestine has intensified, placing an even greater burden on the civilian population.

In addition to military assistance, the United States has consistently provided diplomatic protection to Israel by exercising its veto power in the United Nations Security Council. This policy has often prevented the adoption of resolutions critical of Israeli actions in the occupied Palestinian territories. Many members of the international community argue that this unwavering support has created a substantial imbalance of power between Israel and Palestine, thereby complicating peace negotiations and contributing to the continuation of conflict throughout the Middle East.

The strategic partnership between the United States and Israel extends beyond historical ties and is closely linked to broader American geopolitical interests in the Middle East. Israel is widely regarded as a key regional ally that supports U.S. political influence and regional security objectives. Accordingly, continued support for Israel forms an integral component of the United States' broader strategy to preserve its geopolitical influence in the region. Nevertheless, this policy has drawn considerable international criticism for prioritizing strategic interests over international humanitarian law and human rights, while simultaneously contributing to the worsening humanitarian conditions experienced by the Palestinian population.

However, this policy has generated considerable international criticism. Numerous governments, humanitarian organizations, and scholars contend that unconditional political and military support for Israel has contributed to the continuation of military operations with severe humanitarian consequences. They argue that the absence of consistent international accountability has weakened incentives for restraint, thereby prolonging cycles of violence and undermining prospects for a negotiated settlement. From this perspective, continued U.S. support has become one of the factors influencing the persistence of instability within the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

Furthermore, the close relationship between the United States and Israel has intensified geopolitical rivalry with Iran, which continues to position itself as a principal supporter of Palestinian resistance movements. This competition has transformed the Palestinian conflict into a broader strategic contest involving regional and global powers pursuing competing political, ideological, and security interests. Rather than remaining a bilateral dispute, the conflict has evolved into a multidimensional geopolitical confrontation in which Palestine functions as a central arena for proxy competition. Consequently, Palestinian civilians continue to experience the most severe consequences of prolonged violence, humanitarian hardship, forced displacement, economic decline, and persistent insecurity.

Overall, the extensive military, diplomatic, and political support provided by the United States has significantly influenced the dynamics of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. While such support has strengthened Israel's strategic position and reinforced bilateral security cooperation, it has also contributed to widening regional polarization and complicating international peace initiatives. The interaction between U.S. support for Israel and Iran's backing of Palestinian resistance groups demonstrates how the conflict has become deeply embedded within broader geopolitical rivalries, making the achievement of a sustainable and comprehensive peace increasingly difficult.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis presented in this study, it can be concluded that the geopolitical rivalry involving the United States, Iran, and Israel has had profound implications for Palestinian security. The competing political, military, and ideological interests of these three actors have transformed Palestine from a localized territorial conflict into a broader arena of regional and international geopolitical competition. This multidimensional rivalry has increased the complexity of the conflict and has made the pursuit of a sustainable

and peaceful resolution considerably more difficult, as it is shaped by the strategic interests of major regional and global powers.

The political, diplomatic, economic, and military support provided by the United States has significantly strengthened Israel's capacity to conduct military operations in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. These operations have contributed to escalating violence, rising civilian casualties, widespread destruction of infrastructure, and persistent violations of the human rights of Palestinians. At the same time, Iran has sou-

ght to expand its regional influence by supporting organizations such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad under its broader **Axis of Resistance** strategy. Iran's involvement has further intensified regional tensions and contributed to the expansion of proxy warfare across the Middle East.

The prolonged conflict has also generated a severe humanitarian crisis throughout the Palestinian territories. Palestinian civilians continue to experience forced displacement, poverty, restricted access to healthcare and education, psychological trauma, and increasing levels of displacement caused by armed conflict and territorial blockades. Women and children remain among the most vulnerable groups, as they are disproportionately affected by prolonged insecurity and uncertainty. These realities demonstrate that the Palestinian conflict should be understood not only as a matter of state security but also as a significant human security issue that directly affects the safety, dignity, and well-being of civilian populations.

Beyond its impact on Palestine itself, the rivalry among the United States, Iran, and Israel has also influenced the broader security environment of the Middle East and international relations as a whole. Escalating political and military tensions increase the risk of wider regional confrontation while simultaneously threatening global economic stability, particularly through disruptions to international energy markets and broader security concerns. Therefore, resolving the Palestinian conflict requires stronger international engagement through effective diplomacy, adherence to international law, protection of human rights, and a sustained commitment to achieving a just, peaceful, and lasting settlement for the Palestinian people.

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