

### **Abstract**

This research attempts to analyze the geography of fear phenomenon in the West Bank through studying the impact of colonies and checkpoints as components of occupation on mobility routes. The constant exposure to the mentioned occupation components have caused the Palestinian to look for alternative routes for commuting, especially during the second Intifada.

The research is divided into two sections; the first one measures the level of anxiety and tension caused by the occupation components among Palestinian citizens in Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah and Bireh, and Bethlehem. That was achieved by distributing a questionnaire and using SPSS for analysing the data.

The second section studies the changes in mobility routes in Ramallah and Bireh through comparing the usual routes to alternative ones imposed on the Palestinians in the chosen areas. That researcher used

GIS to determine the features of the alternative routes and compare them to the usual ones. GIS was also used to determine the parts of lands which are under Occupation visible control.

The research came to conclude that there is a visual impact for the occupation components on the region studied. It was found that occupation components created the geography of fear phenomenon among Palestinians through visible control system, and punishment methods imposed on them. Therefore, Palestinians now classify geographic regions into dangerous regions which one must avoid approaching, and others which are relatively safer.