

# Hamas and Hezbollah: how they are different and why they might cooperate against Israel

Thursday 19 October 2023, by [NORMAN Julie M](#) (Date first published: 12 October 2023).

**Hezbollah's full involvement in the latest Israeli-Palestinian conflict would likely open up a regional war.**

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As Israel prepares for a [massive military operation](#) against Hamas in Gaza, risks of an escalating regional conflict loom large. The most critical additional threat to Israel is from Hezbollah, the militant group and political party based across Israel's northern border in Lebanon.

[Hamas](#) and [Hezbollah](#) are both backed by Iran and see weakening Israel as their primary raison d'être. However, the two groups are not the same. Their differences will likely influence their actions – and Israel's – in the days and weeks to come.

Unlike Hamas, Hezbollah has, to date, not gone to war purely for the Palestinian cause. That [could change](#). Hezbollah has not yet fully entered the current conflict, but the group has [exchanged fire](#) with Israel, across the northern border with Lebanon. Meanwhile, Iran has said that an expansion of the war may be "[inevitable](#)".

## What is Hezbollah?

Named the "[party of God](#)", [Hezbollah](#) bills itself as a Shia resistance movement. Its [ideology](#) is focused on expelling western powers from the Middle East and on [rejecting](#) Israel's right to exist.

The group was founded in 1982 – in the middle of the 15-year Lebanese civil war – after Israel invaded Lebanon in retaliation for attacks perpetrated by Lebanon-based Palestinian factions. It was quickly backed by Iran and its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, which supplied funding, weapons and training in an effort to expand Iranian [influence](#) in Arab states.

Hezbollah's military force continued to develop after the Lebanese civil war came to an end in 1990, despite most other factions disarming. The group continued to focus on "[liberating](#)" Lebanon from Israel, and it engaged in years of guerrilla warfare against Israeli forces occupying southern Lebanon until Israel's withdrawal in 2000. Hezbollah then largely focused its operations on retaking the disputed border area of [Shebaa Farms](#) for Lebanon.

In 2006, Hezbollah engaged in a five-week war with Israel in an attempt to [settle scores](#) rather than with an aim to liberate Palestine. That conflict killed over [158 Israelis and over 1,200 Lebanese](#),

mostly civilians.

From 2011, during the Syrian civil war, Hezbollah's power grew further as its forces assisted Syrian president Bashar al-Assad, an ally of Iran, against mostly Sunni rebels. In 2021, Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah said the group had [100,000](#) fighters (though other [estimates](#) range between 25,000 and 50,000). It boasts a sophisticated military arsenal equipped with precision rockets and drones.

The group has also functioned as a political party in Lebanon and holds significant [influence](#), often described as a "[state within a state](#)." Eight members were first [elected](#) to the Lebanese parliament in 1992, and in 2018, a Hezbollah-led coalition formed a government.

Hezbollah retained its 13 seats at the 2022 election but the coalition lost its majority and the country currently has no [fully functioning government](#). Other Lebanese parties accuse Hezbollah of paralysing and [undermining](#) the state and of contributing to Lebanon's persistent instability.

## **What is Hamas?**

"Hamas", which translates literally as "zeal," is [an Arabic acronym](#) for the "Islamic resistance movement". The group was founded in 1987, in Gaza, as an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, a prominent Sunni group based in Egypt.

Emerging during what's known as the first intifada or uprising of Palestinians against Israeli occupation, [Hamas](#) quickly adopted the principle of armed resistance and called for the annihilation of Israel.

Palestinian politics shifted significantly after 1993's [Oslo accords](#), a series of agreements negotiated between the Israeli government and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) with the aim of establishing a comprehensive peace agreement.

Opposed to the peace process, Hamas's armed wing, the al-Qassam Brigades, established itself as the primary force of armed [resistance](#) against Israel. It launched a series of suicide bomb attacks that continued through the early years of the second intifada (2000-2005), before shifting to [rockets](#) as a primary tactic.

Like Hezbollah, Hamas operates as a political party. It won parliamentary elections in 2006, and in 2007, it gained control of the Gaza Strip in a bloody [battle](#) with rival party Fatah that left over 100 dead. Hamas has controlled Gaza ever since, showing little tolerance for political opposition. They have never held elections, and political opponents and critics are frequently arrested with [reports](#) of torture.

Over this time, Hamas's armed wing has become increasingly sophisticated. Its arsenal now comprises thousands of rockets, including [long-range missiles and drones](#).

## **How are Hamas and Hezbollah different?**

Hamas has increasingly received funding, weapons and training from Iran, but it is not in [Iran's pocket](#) to the same degree as Hezbollah, which is backed almost exclusively by [Iran](#) and takes its directives from the Islamic Republic.

What's more, as a Sunni organisation, Hamas does not share the Shia religious link to Iran that characterises Hezbollah and most of Iran's proxies. As a result, while Hamas no doubt benefits from Iran's patronage, it tends to operate more independently than Hezbollah.

In contrast, Hamas has [received support](#) in the past from Turkey and Qatar, among others, and operates with relative autonomy. The group was also long at odds with Iran over their opposing stances in [Syria](#).

Right now, this is very much a war between Israel and Hamas. Hezbollah remains, however, a threat to Israel. If activated by Iran, its full involvement would rapidly change the course of the conflict and likely open up a regional war.

[Julie M Norman](#), Associate Professor in Politics & International Relations & Co-Director of the Centre on US Politics, [UCL](#)

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## **P.S.**

- The Conversation. Publié: 17 octobre 2023, 18:42 CEST.

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- [Julie M Norman](#), [UCL](#)

Julie Norman is an Associate Professor in Politics and International Relations at UCL and Co-Director of the UCL Centre on US Politics (CUSP). She publishes widely on US politics, Middle East politics, security, conflict, and foreign policy, and her research interests include polarisation, social movements, and political violence. She also works as a policy consultant, providing research-based recommendations to the UN, British Council, US Institute of Peace (USIP), and other governmental bodies and NGOs. She is the host of the podcast, "The Julie Norman Show," and a frequent contributor to CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera, and other media outlets

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