

The aim of this dissertation was to examine how American, Arabic, and Israeli media covered the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 2021. This conflict remains one of the longest-running modern disputes and is categorized as an intractable conflict. Concurrently, the media and journalistic coverage can influence the peace process or its stagnation in various ways. Therefore, the analysis was conducted based on two contrasting models of covering armed conflicts: war journalism (focusing on violence, elites, propaganda, and "victory") and peace journalism (focusing on the root causes of violence, civil society, a multi-sided approach to information presentation, and treating violence as a problem requiring creative resolution). To identify how selected broadcasters (CNN, Al Jazeera, and The Times of Israel) utilize the mechanisms of these respective models, a content analysis was performed, encompassing both the broadcasters' website content and their posts on popular social media platforms (Facebook and X). An additional component of the research involved a quantitative analysis of audience engagement on these social media platforms. The individual chapters focus on the evolution of armed conflict reporting and the position of war and peace journalism within the contemporary media ecosystem; the specific nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and trends in its media coverage; the research methodology; and the presentation of the analysis findings, along with conclusions and a discussion situated within the current state of research. This dissertation confirms the hypothesis that the war journalism model predominated in the coverage of the 11-day war.