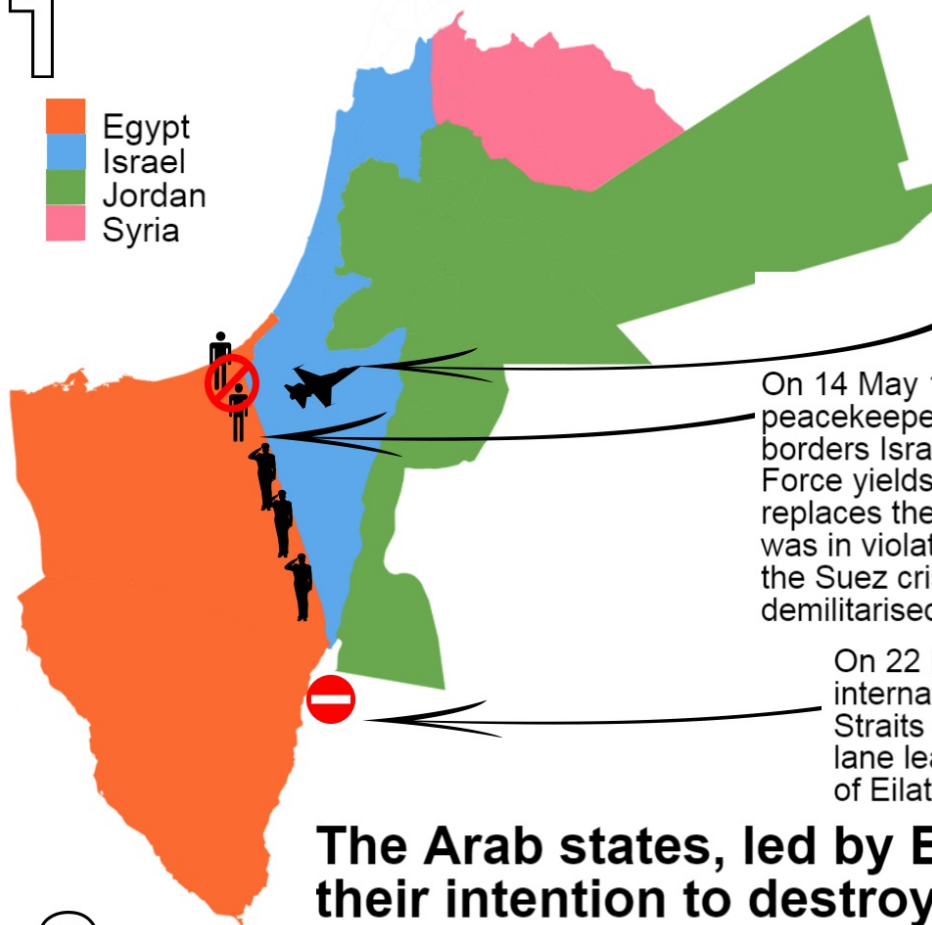


The Six Day War

WE BELIEVE
IN ISRAEL

1

Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Syria



On 17 May, Egyptian planes entered Israeli airspace to perform reconnaissance of the nuclear reactor of Dimona

On 14 May 1967, Nasser ordered UN peacekeepers to leave the Sinai Peninsula, which borders Israel. On 19 May, The UN Peacekeeping Force yields to Egypt's demands and Egypt replaces the UN troops with its own forces. This was in violation of the agreement reached after the Suez crisis that said Sinai should be demilitarised

On 22 May, in contravention of international law, Nasser blockaded the Straits of Tiran - an international sea-lane leading up to Israel's southern port of Eilat - to Israeli shipping

The Arab states, led by Egypt, declared their intention to destroy the State of Israel

2

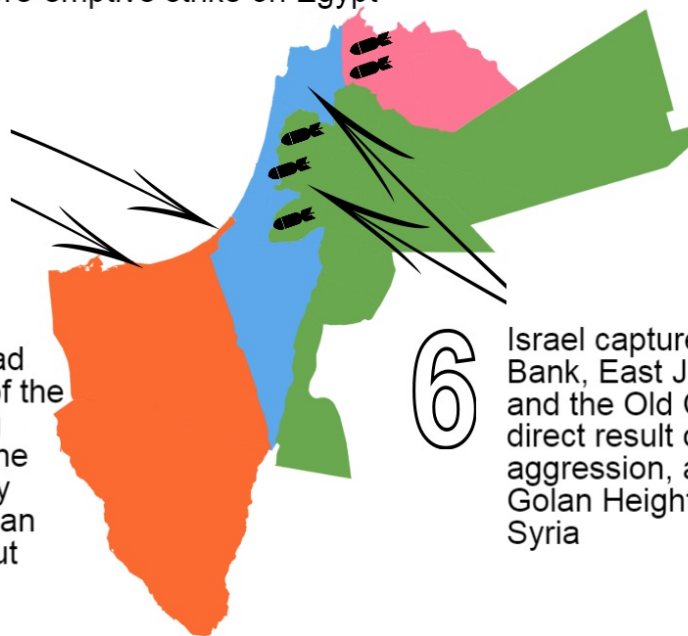
Israel, in response, mobilised its forces but delayed action in the hope that international mediation would defuse the conflict

3

Israel was let down by the International Community. Fearing an all-out assault, Israel launched a pre-emptive strike on Egypt

4

The Israeli Air Force destroyed Egypt's air force on the ground and the IDF swiftly captured the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula



5

Jordan, which Israel had hoped might stay out of the conflict, began shelling Israel, as did Syria in the north. Israel specifically sent messages to Jordan requesting they stay out and promising they wouldn't be attacked

6

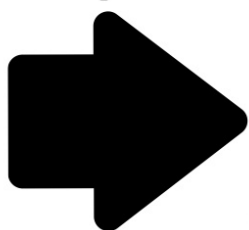
Israel captured the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Old City as a direct result of Jordan's aggression, and the Golan Heights from Syria

This comprehensive military victory only took six days

In the immediate aftermath of the war, Israel hoped that the Arab states would seek peace, in return for Israeli withdrawal from territory

In September 1967, at a conference in Khartoum, the Arab League made its famous 'three noes' declaration:

**Arab
response**



- 1 NO peace**
- 2 NO recognition**
- 3 NO negotiation**

As a result, Israel found itself in control of the Palestinian Arabs living in Gaza and the West Bank

UN Resolution 242

Israel accepted the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242, which proposed the 'land for peace' formula

1. *Affirms* that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

- (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
- (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

Legacy

- Victory transformed Israel strategically, psychologically and politically. Israel's victory resulted in its control of the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights. These territories were three and a half times larger than Israel itself and created a feeling of deliverance and release from a sense of siege
- The war and its aftermath reignited Palestinian nationalism with the Palestinians seeking "the independence of decision" to extricate themselves from the control of Arab states
- Repeated negotiations, primarily during Camp David in 2000, the Annapolis Process of 2007-08 and the Kerry Talks in 2013-14 have failed to resolve final status between Israel and the Palestinians



- Israel has continued to pursue 'land for peace.' In 1979 Israel and Egypt signed a peace agreement based on UNSC 242. Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula in return for normalising of relations and demilitarisation of the Sinai. This agreement ended any prospect of another general Arab-Israeli war and has been a cornerstone of regional stability for nearly 40 years. Israel and Jordan signed a peace agreement in 1994
- Under the 1993 Oslo Accords between Israel and the PLO, the Palestinians established for the first time in their history autonomy in a part of former Mandatory Palestine; control over 40% of the West Bank and 95% of its Palestinian population, and set a time frame for a permanent status agreement. In 2005 Israel withdrew completely from the Gaza Strip, handing control over to the Palestinian Authority. After a Palestinian election in 2006 and internal armed Palestinian conflict in 2007, the area fell to the Palestinian armed Islamist movement Hamas

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