



# History Revision Booklet

## Conflict in the Middle East 1945–95

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_



# CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST TIMELINE (1)



## 1940s

1945 - End of WWII

1946 - King David Hotel Bomb



1947 - UN Resolution 181

1948-49 - Arab-Israeli War

1948 - Creation of Israeli Defence Forces

## 1950s

1954 - Nasser became President of Egypt

1950 - Law of Return passed

1955 - Israeli attacks on Gaza

1956 - Israeli invasion of Sinai

1956 - Suez Crisis



1958-61 - Formation of United Arab Republic



## 1960s

1964 - Cairo Conference

1966 - Egyptian-Syrian Pact

1967 - Israeli raids on Samu

1967 - Israeli-Syrian conflict

1967 - Israeli raid on Fatah base in Jordan

1967 - Six Day War

1967 - UN Resolution 242



1967 - Arab Conference at Khartoum

## 1970s

1970 - Plane hijacks

1970 - PLO expelled from Jordan



# CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST TIMELINE (2)

1970s



1970 - Death of Nasser, accession of Sadat

1972 - Black September attack at Munich Olympics



1973 - Yom Kippur War

1974 - Arafat's speech to the UN

1975 - Reopening of Suez Canal



1977 - Begin's visit to Egypt

1977 - Sadat's visit to Israel

1978 - Camp David



1978 - PLO bus bomb near Tel Aviv

1979 - Treaty of Washington

1980s



1982 - Operation Peace for Galilee - Israel invasion of Lebanon

1987 - First Intifada

1988 - Arafat's speech at the UN



1990s

1991 - End of Cold War

1991 - Gulf War

1993 - Oslo Accords



1994 - Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty

1994 - Palestinian National Authority came into effect

1995 - Oslo II Accord



**British Mandate** - legal authority of Britain to rule over Palestine, given by the League of Nations in **1923**

Britain had to protect the rights of **Palestinian Arabs**, establish a home for **Jews** and prepare the country for independence



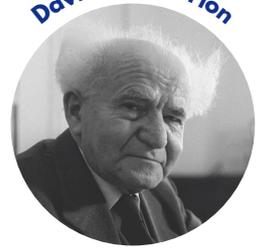
**Palestinian Arabs** were **angry** at this because they wanted independence and did not want to give up their land for the Jewish homeland

**Jewish** people were **pleased** because they would now have their Homeland and the Jewish Agency was set up to encourage Jewish immigration to Palestine

### UN Resolution 181

UN voted on **26th Nov 1947** on the **Partition Plan** proposed by United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) which passed

David Ben-Gurion



6 months after UN voted for partition, **David Ben-Gurion** (the new Prime Minister) announced the **new state of Israel**

British Mandate ended on **14th May 1948** and on **15th May** Israel was invaded by Arab countries **Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon and Iraq**

### Arab-Israeli War 1948-49

- Israel had fewer weapons and artillery - had **5 field guns** compared to Arab states' **150**
- UN organised a **truce** on **11th June 1948** to last one month
- Israel **ignored** embargo on weapons and bought weapons from Czechoslovakia including **300,000 rifles** and **47 million rounds of ammunition** and broke truce two days early
- **Second truce** was organised by UN to last 3 months, Israel invaded before truce ended and captured **Galilee** and **Negev Desert**
- **Armistice** was agreed with Transjordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria (Iraq refused)

### Bombing of King David Hotel

- Hotel contained administrative headquarters of the **British Mandate and Army**
- **Irgun** disguised as Arabs brought milk churns containing explosives which were set off on **22nd July 1945**
- **91 people** were killed - **41 Arabs, 28 Britons and 17 Jews**



### Israeli Defence Forces

Ben-Gurion's first order after Israel became a state was the formation of the **IDF** - made up of **Haganah** members All non-Arab adults were **conscripted**

## 1. THE BIRTH OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL 1945-63

### Suez Canal Crisis

- In **July 1956** **USA** and **Britain** withdrew from their promise of a loan to **Egypt** to build the **Aswan Dam** so **Nasser nationalised** the **Suez Canal** by force, taking control from **France and Britain**
- **Britain and France** encouraged Israel to invade **Sinai** so they could be the peacekeepers and take back control, but **USA** found out and forced **Britain and France** to withdraw - showed **Britain's weakness**
- In **1958** **Nasser** was invited to **Syria** to form **United Arab Republic** and be president - shows his popularity



The **Arab League** boycotted all trade with Israel and **boycotted** any foreign country from trading with them



Nasser

### Palestinian Arabs

The **Arab League** told its members to deny citizenship to **Palestinian Arab Refugees** so they could return to their homeland - made it difficult for refugees to travel or apply for jobs

Some **Palestinian Arabs** tried to return home to collect belongings but Israeli troops were ordered to stop this

### Israeli Attacks on Gaza 1955

In **Feb 1955** **IDF** raided **Egyptian Army Headquarters** in **Gaza**, **killing 38** Egyptian soldiers

### Israeli tactics

more effective and very determined fighting spirit

Why did Israel win 1948-49 war?

Israelis were more experienced fighters than Arabs - many had served in **British** forces during **WWII**

The first truce called by UN helped their survival

**Law of Return** - **Knesset** (Israeli parliament) passed law in **July 1950** which stated any Jew in the world had the right to become a citizen in Israel. Approx. **700,000** people used the Law of Return to come to Israel



# The Birth of the State of Israel 1945-63

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Which UN Resolution passed the Partition of Palestine and Israel?

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2. On what date did British Mandate in Palestine end?

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3. What was bombed by the Irgun on 22nd July 1945?

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4. What countries invaded Israel the day after British Mandate ended?

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5. Who did Israel buy weapons from during the first UN truce?

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6. Which law stated that any Jew had the right to become a citizen in Israel?

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7. How many Egyptian soldiers were killed during Israeli attacks on Gaza in February 1955?

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8. Why did Arab refugees find it difficult to apply for a job after leaving Palestine?

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9. When was the Suez Crisis?

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10. What was Nasser invited to be as a result of the Suez Crisis, in 1958?

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/10

### Cairo Conference 1964

- Took place **Jan 13-16**, 13 Arab States participated
- Discussions involved how to deal with the aggressive policies of Israel
- **Egypt** called conference - reinforced their role as leading Arab State
- Highlighted issue of **Palestinian** land and refugees



**Fatah** - political and military organisation of Arab Palestinians founded by **Yassir Arafat** and **Khalil al-Wazir**  
 In **Feb 1966** a new gov came into **Syria** and showed support for Fatah  
**PLO** carried out **Guerrilla raids** on Israel in **1966**  
**Israel** carried out reprisal raid on village of **Samu** in **Nov 1966**

**USSR** - Provided **false intelligence** to Arabs that Israel had begun to mobilise forces on Syria's border  
**Nasser** - After Nasser received the intelligence, ordered **withdrawal of UN forces** from Sinai and closure of Straits of Tiran

### Six Day War Key Events 1967

**5th June** - Israel launched surprise attack, eliminating Egyptian air force in one blow

**6th June** - Israel captured Gaza and other territories

**7th June** - Ceasefire crafted by UN but turned down by Nasser

**8th June** - A ceasefire accepted by Egypt

**9th June** - Israel gained control of Golan Heights and Nasser resigned

**10th June** - War ended as Syria and Israel agree to ceasefire initiated by UN



### Yom Kippur War 1973

- Initiated by Egypt and Syria on **Jewish Holy Day** - took Israel by surprise
- Sadat wanted Israel to follow UN Resolution 242 but Israel rejected and war broke out
- **USSR** helped Egypt and Syria, and **US** helped Israel with supplies
- On Oct 22nd UN adopted **Resolution 338** to end fighting but did not work, so called ceasefire with **Resolutions 339 and 340**
- War ended on **Oct 26th** and Israel signed **cease-fires** with Egypt and Syria

**7th April 1967** - Israel and Syria launched attacks on each other



## 2. THE ESCALATING CONFLICT 1964-73

### Aftermath of Yom Kippur War

Israel gained land in Syria and Egypt  
**Sadat** was seen as a hero for Arabs and Israeli people criticised government - following year **Prime Minister** and **Defence Minister** resigned



### Suez Canal

- After Six Days War, there was a **'War of Attrition'** between Egypt and Israel over the **Suez Canal**
- The **USSR** provided Egypt with **100 fighter planes** and gave them **SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles**
- **USA** supported Israel with weapons and aid

Six Day War left Israel **four times bigger** - Egypt lost **Sinai Peninsula** and **Gaza Strip**, Jordan lost **West Bank** and **East Jerusalem** and Syria lost **Golan Heights**

### Terrorism

- PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijacked international planes in 1970 to draw attention to Palestinian issue
- The PLO were expelled from Jordan because King Hussein feared foreign intervention in response to hijackings
- Black September targeted 1972 Munich Olympics, killing 9 Israeli athletes



### Israel's Territory

- Israel decided to **annex East Jerusalem** as it contained holy sites
- The rest of the land that was captured was put under military control - meant that Israel had a **buffer zone** between Jordan, Syria and Egypt

**United Nations Resolution 242**  
 Adopted **22nd Nov 1967**  
 Israelis supported resolution as it called on Arab states to accept Israel's right to live in peace  
 Each Arab state eventually accepted it



# The Escalating Conflict 1964-73

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. When did the Cairo Conference take place?

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2. In 1966 which country's government showed support for Fatah?

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3. What false intelligence did USSR give to Arabs?

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4. When did the Six Day War end?

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5. Name one country and what land they lost in the Six Day War:

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6. What area of land did Israel annex after the Six Day War?

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7. What UN Resolution was adopted on 22nd November 1967?

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8. What terrorist group hijacked international places in 1970?

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9. When did the Yom Kippur War end?

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10. How was Sadat perceived by Egyptian people after Yom Kippur War?

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### Oil Crisis

OPEC refused to sell oil to US and cut production to everyone else by **25%**  
This **quadrupled** price of oil

### Henry Kissinger

- Kissinger had task of making peace between Egypt, Israel and Syria so oil embargo would end
- **Shuttle diplomacy** - Kissinger played role of messenger for Israel, Syria and Egypt flying between countries
- In **1974** Egypt and Israel agreed to pull back from Suez Canal
- In recognition of Kissinger's work **OPEC** began to sell oil to USA again
- **Suez Canal** re-opened 5th June **1975** after 8 years of closure

### Oslo Accords II 1994

- **Gaza** became fully **Palestinian** and **West Bank** split into areas controlled by
- **Palestine**, areas controlled by Israel and areas controlled by both
- Many Israelis were happy, but some saw **Rabin** as a traitor, and he was **assassinated** 2 months after Oslo Accords II



### Oslo Accords 1993

- **Rabin** (new Israeli PM) and **Arafat** sent negotiators to Oslo to meet secretly
- This led to agreement of Oslo Accords- agreed a **Palestinian National Authority** should be set up, first ran by PLO then democratically elected
- Rabin and Arafat won **Nobel Peace Prize** in **1993**

### Gulf War

- In Summer of **1990** Iraq invaded Kuwait
- **US** led coalition with **34** countries against the Iraq invasion
- Israel was hit with missiles by Iraq but did not retaliate
- Arafat supported **Saddam Hussein** which damaged his reputation

### Cold War

- In Dec **1991** **USSR** dissolved
- PLO lost main source of finance and arms
- **USA** could now threaten to withhold aid from Israel as was only superpower



### Sadat and Begin 1974

- **US** promised **Egypt** aid if they made peace with **Israel**
- **Begin** needed peace so could focus on **PLO** threat from **Lebanon**
- **Sadat** visited **Israel** and spoke with **Knesset**
- **Begin** visited **Egypt** and agreed to start peace talks but they **disagreed over Palestine**

## 3. ATTEMPTS AT A SOLUTION 1974-95

### Lebanon

- When **PLO** was **expelled** from **Jordan**, it moved to **Lebanon**, which led to civil war
- After three **Palestinians** attempted to **assassinate** the **Israeli Ambassador**, **Israel** invaded **Lebanon** in **1982** with **70,000** troops
- **PLO** were forced out of **Lebanon** and set up in **Tunisia**

### Arafat UN Speech 1988

Arafat's leadership of **Palestinians** was being **overshadowed** and the **PLO** ambition of **destroying Israel** was **unachievable**  
In **Nov 1988** **Arafat** announced change - they recognised the **existence of Israel** and **renounced terrorism**

### Camp David 1978

- **President Carter** invited **Sadat** and **Begin** to **US Camp David** to have informal talks
- After **13 days** **Framework for Egyptian-Israeli Peace** and **Framework for Peace in the Middle East** were agreed
- The second was vague and **Palestinians** had not been consulted, so was **rejected by UN**
- **Begin** and **Sadat** won **Nobel Peace Prize** in **1978**

### Treaty of Washington

Signed by **Sadat** and **Begin** in **1979** which agreed to recognise each state's right to peace and **Israel's withdrawal from Sinai** and **Egypt** allowed **Israel** to use **Suez Canal**

### Arafat



### Arafat Speech to UN

In **Oct 1974**, **Arab League** recognised **Arafat** as representative of **Palestine** and in **Nov** he was invited to **UN** meeting  
**Arafat** gave speech and was then given **observer status** by **UN**



### First Palestinian Intifada 1987

- After a number of **Palestinian** people were killed, **riots** began in **Gaza** and **West Bank**
- The Intifada lasted **5** years and **1,200** **Palestinians** were **killed** and **120,000** **injured** by **Israelis**



# Attempts at a Solution 1974-95

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Which countries did Henry Kissinger work with to end the oil embargo?

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2. When did the Suez Canal re-open?

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3. What two agreements were made during Camp David talks?

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4. Name one agreement from the Treaty of Washington 1979:

---

5. When did UN invite Arafat to a meeting as a representative of Palestine?

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6. Where did the PLO move to after being expelled from Jordan?

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7. How many Palestinians were killed during the First Palestinian Intifada?

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8. How did the end of the Cold War affect the PLO?

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9. What was agreed to be set up during the Oslo Accords 1993?

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10. Give one outcome of the Oslo Accords II 1994:

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## Paper 2 Section A - Question 1

8  
Marks

1. Explain two consequences of ...

**2 PEE paragraphs on different consequences  
(4 marks per consequence)**

**P - Point/Consequence**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**Point** - One consequence for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do two different points

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence is relevant to your  
consequence and the question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer  
for the question below:

**1. Explain two consequences of the Arab-Israeli War  
(1948-49).  
(8 marks)**

**1st Point/Consequence:**



**1st Evidence:**



**1st Explain:**



**2nd Point/Consequence:**



**2nd Evidence:**



**2nd Explain:**





## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

- 1. Explain two consequences of the Arab-Israeli War (1948-49). (8 marks)**

**Consequence 1:**

**Consequence 2:**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 2

8  
Marks

2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in ....

3 (L)PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea (These need to be in chronological order)

L - Link (only paragraph 2 & 3)

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

**Link** - Only needed for paragraph 2 & 3, link to previous point - As a result of [previous event]...

**Point** - The first/second/final key event of [event in question] was ...

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own, in the order that they happen

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the event in the question

**Link** - Link to the event in next paragraph, or in the final paragraph link to overall outcome of the event in the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

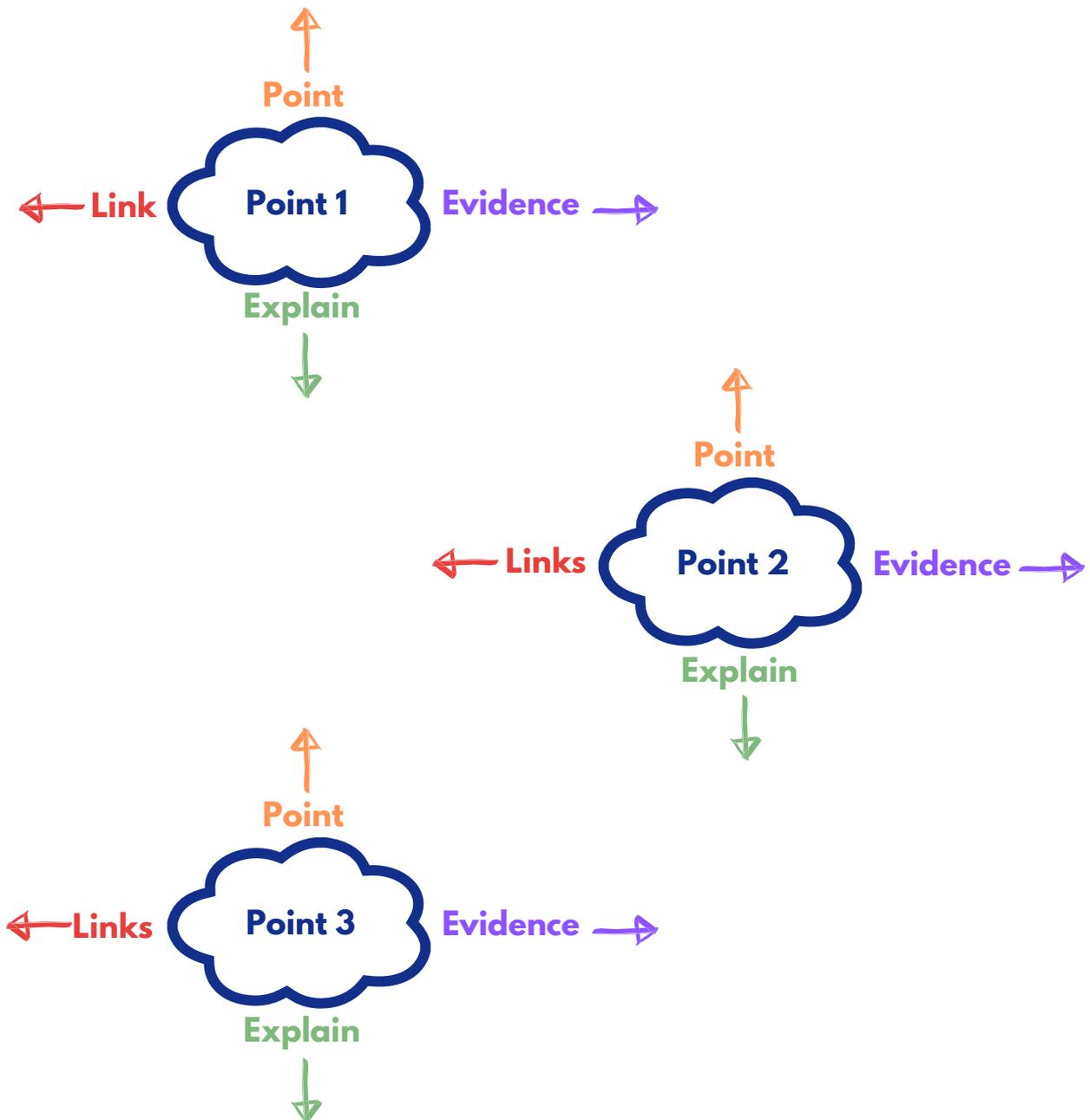
Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**2. Write a narrative account analysing the Yom Kippur War (1973).**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- UN Resolution 242 (1967)
- Six-Day War (1967)

**You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)**





## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**2. Write a narrative account analysing the Yom Kippur War (1973).**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**- UN Resolution 242 (1967)**

**- Six-Day War (1967)**

**You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)**





## Paper 2 Section A - Question 3

16  
Marks

3. Explain two of the following...  
The importance of x to y

2 separate 8 mark explain questions  
2 PEEL paragraphs for each question on your  
points explaining the importance of x to y

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One important factor of x for y was...  
Make sure your point relates directly to the question

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point  
to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



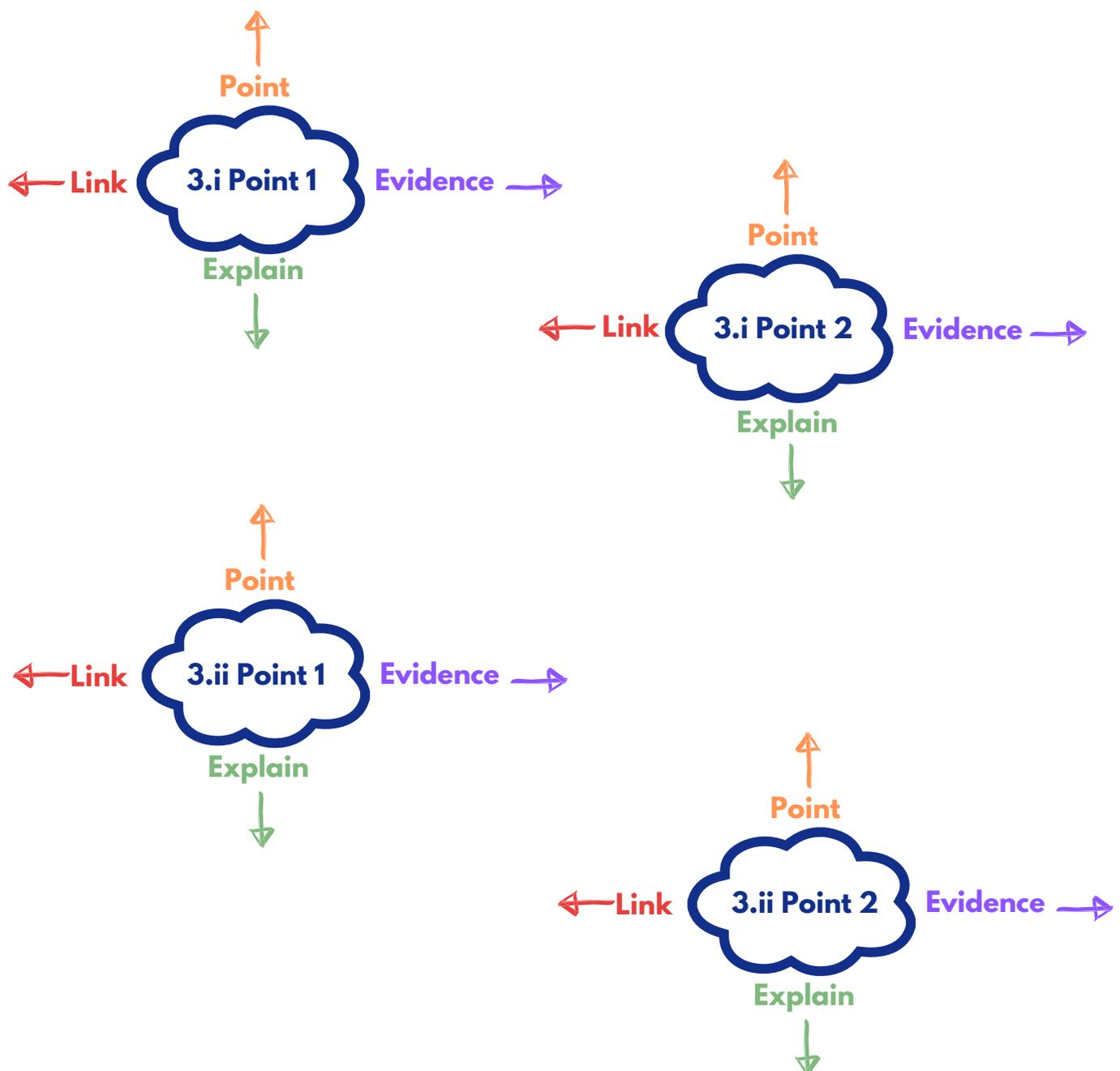
## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

**3. i. Explain the importance of Yasser Arafat's speech to the UN (1988) as an attempt to reduce tensions.**

**3. ii. Explain the importance of the UN partition border (1947) for the movement and resettlement of civilians.**

**(16 marks)**





## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

- 3. i. Explain the importance of Yasser Arafat's speech to the UN (1988) as an attempt to reduce tensions.**
- 3. ii. Explain the importance of the UN partition border (1947) for the movement and resettlement of civilians.**

**(16 marks)**

