



## Timeline of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

**1917** British Foreign Minister Balfour pledges support for establishment of a "Jewish national home in Palestine"

**1922** Britain granted Mandate for Palestine (Land of Israel) by League of Nations; Transjordan set up on three-fourths of the area, one-fourth for the Jewish national home.

**1939-45** World War II: Holocaust in Europe.

**1947** The United Nation (UN) proposes the establishment of Arab and Jewish states in the Land.

**1948** May 14<sup>th</sup> - David Ben-Gurion declares the establishment of the State of Israel. Israel is immediately recognized by the US and the USSR, followed by other countries. On May 15, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon and a contingent from Iraq invade the new state; Israel defends its borders for the next 15 months.

**1949** Jerusalem is declared the Capital of Israel. Armistice agreements are signed with Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Jerusalem is divided between Israel and Jordan, with Jordan controlling the Old City and East Jerusalem, and Israel controlling the western and southern parts of the city.

**1950** An incident in El-Hama starts a series of clashes with Syria.

**1954** Egypt stops Israeli freighter. Bat Galim, from passing through the Suez Canal, violating the 1949 armistice agreement.

**1956** Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal. The Sinai Campaign was launched by Israel, with assistance from British and French operations. These followed an Egyptian blockade of the Straits of Tiran; In the course of the fighting, Israel captures the Gaza Strip and the entire Sinai Peninsula from Egypt.



**1957** Israel withdraws from the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula, with assurances of free passage for its shipping through the Suez Canal.

**1964** The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is founded. Its first chairman was Ahmad Shukeiri

**1965** The PLO's first terror attack; an attack on the National Water Carrier takes place.

**1967** Six-Day War; Israel invokes right of self defense by launching a preemptive strike; Judea and Samaria (known as the West Bank), the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula come under Israeli control; The Golan Heights are taken by Israel after fierce fighting against attacking Syrian forces. A Military government is established in administered areas. UN General Assembly passes Resolution 242 and an ending to the Israel-Palestinian Conflict.

**1968** The PLO formulates its covenant, which refuses to acknowledge Israel; Palestinian terror attacks intensify. The War of Attrition is initiated by Egypt and Jordan , causing heavy casualties in both sides.

**1969** War of Attrition, sporadic military actions by Egypt along the Suez Canal, escalates until a renewed cease-fire is achieved.

**1970** Clashes between Jordanian forces and the PLO, in a attempt by the PLO to take control of the country, and in Jordanian victory, the PLO regroup in Lebanon.

**1972** Eleven Israeli athletes are murdered by PLO terrorists at the Munich Olympic Games.

**1973** On Yom Kippur, Egypt and Syria launch a coordinated surprise attack on Israel, The UN General Assembly passes Resolution 338 calling for a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict on the basis of Resolution 242 of 1967.

**1974** Yitzhak Rabin becomes Prime Minister. Israel signs the Separation-of-forces agreement with Egypt and a disengagement agreement with Syria. Gush Emunim, a movement claiming Jewish rights over historical (Biblical) Israel (advocating settling Judea and Samaria) becomes active.



**1976** Good Fence policy instituted between Israel and Lebanon.

**1978** Camp David Accords, constituting a basis for peace between Israel and Egypt, as well as a basis for comprehensive peace in the Middle East, are signed by Israel and Egypt. Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President Sadat are awarded the Nobel Prize for their efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.

**1979** Peace Treaty is signed with Egypt, ending a 30-year cycle of war. El-Arish, a major city, is returned to Egypt, in accordance with the peace treaty.

**1982** Israel completes withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, despite widespread protest. Operation Peace for Galilee is launched against PLO terrorist strongholds in Lebanon used for attacks against northern Israel.

**1985** The IDF withdraws from Lebanon, retaining a presence in a security zone in southern Lebanon. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis demonstrate against the war in Lebanon.

**1987** Widespread violence starts in Israel-administered areas, called the First Intifada.

**1988** Hundreds of dunams of forest are destroyed by fires set by intifada activists.

**1991** On October 30th a Middle East peace conference was convened in Madrid, bringing together representatives of Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians. The formal proceedings were followed by bilateral negotiations between the parties and by multilateral talks addressing regional concerns.

**1992** Yitzhak Rabin of the Labor party becomes Prime Minister (for a second time). Benjamin Netanyahu is elected chairman of the Likud party.

**1993** Operation Din Veheshbon- after continued Katyusha attacks on northern Israel, IDF attacks Hizbullah bases in southern Lebanon. A significant breakthrough was the Declaration of Principles



(September) signed by Israel and the PLO, outlining arrangements for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

**1994** Baruch Goldstein kills 29 Muslim worshippers in Hebron. A suicide bomber blows up a bus in Tel Aviv, Killing 24 and wounding dozens. Gaza-Jericho Agreement between Israel and the PLO is signed in Cairo. Israel-Jordan peace treaty is signed (The momentum in the peace process has opened up the way for expanding contacts and setting up relations with other Arab countries as well.) Rabin, Peres and Arafat are awarded Nobel Peace Prize. Implementation of Palestinian self-government in Gaza Strip and Jericho area.

**1995** Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is signed by Israel and the PLO, providing for broadened self-government by the Palestinians. On November 4, a "Yes to Peace, No to Violence" rally was held, a upon leaving Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a Jewish right-wing extremist, Yigal Amir.

**1997** In January, Israel and the PA signed the Hebron Protocol, and Israel redeployed in that area.

**1998** In October they signed the Wye River Memorandum and phase one of the redeployment was implemented by Israel.

**1999** September, Israel and the PLO signed the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum. Israel has since implemented further redeployments, released prisoners, opened the southern safe passage route and has resumed Permanent Status talks.

**2000** September 29, the Voice of Palestine, the Palestinian Authority's (PA) official radio station sent out calls "to all Palestinians to come and defend the Al-Aksa mosque. The Palestinian Authority closed its schools and bused Palestinian students to the Temple Mount to participate in the organized riots. Ariel Sharon's visit to the Temple Mount as the head of the opposition party (*Likud*) ends peacefully, with serious rioting erupting more than 24 hours later, marking the beginning of the Al-Aksa Intifada (Second Intifada).

**2002** September, the European Union, United Nations, Russia, and United States proposed the Road Map for Peace. This proposed plan would have established a "Two-state Solution" with recognized



Palestinian Statehood, and the Palestinian Authority would institute democratic reforms and abandon the use of terrorism.

**2005** August, Then Prime Minister Ariel Sharon instituted the *Hitnatkut* (Disengagement Plan). This was a unilateral withdrawal from all of the settlements in the Gaza Strip and four from the Northern West Bank.

**2006** June, Armed Palestinian militants breached the border of Israel and attacked an IDF post killing two soldiers and capturing Corporal Gilad Shalit. Israel responded with Operation Summer Rains and re-entered the Gaza Strip for the first time since the disengagement in order to neutralize Qassam rocket sites and apprehend terrorists in order to find Gilad.