

The Historiography Of The Yom Kippur War A Forty Years

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Yom Kippur War: Insights Into

Operational Theory Major Richard H.
Gribling 2014-08-15 In 1973, Israel

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found itself fighting its fifth major war against its Arab neighbors since achieving independence 25 years previously. This was a war in which both sides designed their military strategies within the framework of the political limitations set down by the two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. As a result, both sides attempted to design campaigns in which key engagements set the conditions for a successful political solution. This paper begins with a broad overview of the conflict. It discusses three characteristics of the operational level of war: centers of gravity, culminating points, and the linkage of means and ends. It then analyzes how these characteristics significantly shaped the course of this war for both opponents. Finally,

this study concludes that victory is only achieved by designing campaigns based on positive aims. For this war, the positive aim was defeating the opponent's source of strength. *The Yom Kippur War* Asaf Siniver 2013-10-01 The Yom Kippur War was a watershed moment in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the modern Middle East more broadly. It marked the beginning of a US-led peace process between Israel and her Arab neighbours; it introduced oil diplomacy as a new means of leverage in international politics; and it affected irreversibly the development of the European Community and the Palestinian struggle for independence. Moreover, the regional order which emerged at the end of the war remained largely unchallenged for nearly four decades, until the recent

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wave of democratic revolutions in the Arab world. The fortieth anniversary of the Yom Kippur War provides a timely opportunity to reassess the major themes that emerged during the war and in its aftermath, and the contributors to this book provide the first comprehensive account of the domestic and international factors which informed the policies of Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, as well as external actors before, during and after the war. In addition to chapters on the superpowers, the EU and the Palestinians, the book also deals with the strategic themes of intelligence and political of the war on Israeli and Arab societies.

The Yom Kippur War Charles River
Charles River Editors 2017-07-25
*Includes pictures *Includes accounts
of the fighting *Includes online

resources and a bibliography for further reading "War is not an independent phenomenon, but the continuation of politics by different means." - Carl von Clausewitz, On War
In May 2011, President Barack Obama gave speeches about the Middle East that discussed the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, using terms like "final status issues," "1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps," and "demographic realities." Obama's speeches were strongly denounced by both the Palestinians and the Israelis, while political commentators across the world debated what Obama's speeches actually meant. Welcome to the Middle East conflict, a conflict that is technically 63 years old and counting but has its roots in over 2,000 years of history. With so much time and history, the

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peace process has become laden with unique, politically sensitive concepts like the right of return, contiguous borders, secure borders, demilitarized zones, and security requirements, with players like the Quartet, Palestinian Authority, Fatah, Hamas, the Arab League and Israel. Over time, it has become exceedingly difficult for even sophisticated political pundits and followers to keep track of it all. On October 6, 1973, Syria and Egypt caught Israel off guard during the Jewish holy holiday of Yom Kippur, surprise attacking the Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights. Although they initially made gains, the Israelis turned the tide within a week, going on the counteroffensive and winning the war within 3 weeks. The Yom Kippur War was the last

concerted invasion of Israel by conventional Arab armies, but it underscored how entangled the West and the Soviet Union had gotten in the region. The British and French had been allied with Israel in the 1950s, including during the Suez Canal War, and the United States assisted Israel by providing weapons as early as the 1960s. As a way of counteracting Western influence, the Soviets developed ties with the Arab nations. After the Yom Kippur War, President Jimmy Carter's administration sought to establish a peace process that would settle the conflict in the Middle East, while also reducing Soviet influence in the region. On September 17, 1978, after secret negotiations at the presidential retreat Camp David, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and

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Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed a peace treaty between the two nations, in which Israel ceded the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in exchange for a normalization of relations, making Egypt the first Arab adversary to officially recognize Israel. Carter also tried to create a peace process that would settle the rest of the conflict vis-a-vis the Israelis and Palestinians, but it never got off the ground. For the Camp David Accords, Begin and Sadat won the Nobel Peace Prize. Begin had once been a leader of the paramilitary group Irgun, while Sadat had succeeded Nasser. Ultimately, the peace treaty may have cost Sadat his life: he was assassinated in 1981 by fundamentalist military officers during a victory parade. The Yom Kippur War: The History and Legacy of

the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and Its Impact on the Middle East Peace Process looks at the last conventional war fought between the Israelis and Arabs, and the aftermath. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the Yom Kippur War like never before. **War of Atonement** Chaim Herzog 2018-02 'A scrupulously researched account...the most authoritative yet to have appeared.' - Financial Times 'Certainly the best account of the war from the Israeli standpoint that has yet appeared or is likely to appear for some years to come.' *- Basil Collier, New York Times Book Review This is the authoritative account of the Israeli Army's performance in the bitter Yom Kippur War of 1973. The origins of the war in the turbulent history of competing

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powers in the Middle East are fully explored, as are the build-up of Arab forces that almost caught Israel by surprise, and the realisation of the Israeli leadership that they would have to fight against overwhelming odds for the survival of their state. An analysis of the political implications of the conflict brings this epic tale to a close. A gripping narrative, punctuated by first-hand accounts and interviews with combatants, 'The War of Atonement' is full of drama and tales of inspirational bravery. For this edition Chaim Herzog's son, Colonel Michael Herzog, has written an Introduction that places the book in the context of his father's achievements and gives a revealing insight of the man himself. This is the most comprehensive work on a

conflict that has had major implications for our own troubled times. AUTHOR: Chaim Herzog served in the British Army in the Second World War and, later, in the Israel Defence Forces. He became Director of Israeli Military Intelligence, Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations and President of Israel. His other books include 'Battles of the Bible' (co-authored with Mordechai Gichon) and his autobiography, 'Living History', published shortly before his death in 1997.

Middle Eastern Politics and Ideas

Moshe Ma óz 1997-12-31 With headwords in colour, and quirky character illustrations, this dictionary recounts the absorbing and fascinating history of thousands of words. This new edition takes a fresh look at the cool and curious words we

use, and tells the stories of where words come from, whether they are to do with food, the supernatural, fashion, invented words, or words from the 80s, 90s, and noughties. Who ate the first sandwich? Where does abracadabra come from? Would you really be spooked by a zombie? John Ayto, top word expert entertains all ages from eight to eighty with this informative and humorous dictionary.

Arab-Israeli Military/political Relations John W. Amos 1979 På grundlag af arabiske kilder og synspunkter analyseres konflikten mellem arabere og israelere samt det militære/ politiske styrkeforhold. *The Yom Kippur War* 2002 A comprehensive account of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war describes the military events of the conflict; the daily political actions of such

principal characters as Anwar Sadat, Golda Meir, and Henry Kissinger; the high-stakes diplomatic maneuverings of the UN, the U.S., and the Soviet Union; and more. R

Israel's National Security Efraim Inbar 2007-12-21 This volume presents a comprehensive analysis of Israel's security challenges since the 1973 October War. Efraim Inbar takes the reader on a historical journey through Israel's relations in the Middle East that begins with an analysis of Israel's strategic thinking after 1973 and ends with an important look at the recent Second Lebanese War and the Iranian nuclear challenge. Israel's National Security delves not only into Israel's responses, but also its relationships in the international community, providing a complete picture of how

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Israel's strategic environment has evolved over time. Relevant to today's current political atmosphere, the volume dissects the influences of the growing appeal of Islamic extremism on the peace process, Israel strategic partnerships with India and Turkey, and Israel's relations with the Palestinians. *The Eve of Destruction* Howard Blum 2009-10-06 On October 6, 1973—Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish calendar—the Arab world launched a bold and ingeniously conceived surprise attack against Israel. After three days of intense, bloody combat, an unprepared Israel was fighting for survival, while the Arabs, with massive forces closing in on the Jewish heartland, were poised to redeem the honor lost in three previous wars. Based on declassified

Israeli government documents and revealing interviews with soldiers, generals, and intelligence operatives on both sides of the conflict, *The Eve of Destruction* weaves a suspenseful, eye-opening story of war, politics, and deception. It also tells the moving human tale of the men and women who fought to maintain love and honor as their lives and destinies were swept up in the Yom Kippur War.

[The Yom Kippur War, 1973: The Golan Heights](#) Simon Dunstan 2005-01-01 The carefully coordinated attacks launched by Egypt and Syria in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights respectively achieved complete tactical surprise. In the first of a two-volume analysis of the Yom Kippur war, Simon Dunstan details the Syrian assault on the strategically vital

Golan Heights.

Revisiting the Yom Kippur War P.R.

Kumaraswamy 2013-01-11 Looking at the political, military and intelligence components of the Yom Kippur War, this work offers interpretations of Israel's conflict with the Arabs. The contributors, Israeli academics, some involved in the war, make a contribution to the understanding of this part of Israel's history.

Détente in Cold War Europe Elena

Calandri 2015-12-03 The Mediterranean sea has been a key geopolitical territory in the global international relations of the twentieth century; of crucial importance to the US, the Middle East and in the history of the EU. As Cold War documents become declassified and these archives become accessible to western historians, this volume reassesses

the secret war waged over three decades for control of the Mediterranean Sea. An 'American lake' in the 1950s, a battlefield for influence in the Cold War of the 1960s, and an increasingly important political arena for the oil-rich Gulf States in the 1970s, the Mediterranean offers a focal point around which the major themes and narratives of Cold War history were constructed. "Detente in Cold War Europe" draws together detailed analyses of the major moments of post-WWII history through the prism of the Mediterranean - including the signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975, the Jordan crisis of 1970, the Soviet role in the Yom Kippur war, the Cyprus emergency of 1974, US-Soviet detente and US-Israeli relations under President Nixon. This

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book is a vital work for historians of the twentieth century and for those seeking to understand the importance of the Mediterranean in the political history of the Cold War.

The Impossible Takes a Little Longer

Noah Bee 1983

The Yom Kippur War 50 minutes

2016-04-26 Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the history of the Yom Kippur War in next to no time with this concise guide.

50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the Yom Kippur War. On 6 October 1973, the Egyptians and Syrians attacked the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, which had fallen into the hands of the Israelis. One of the most dramatic conflicts of the Arab-Israeli hostilities finally came to

an end after several negotiations, US intervention and the forced establishment of a cease-fire. In just 50 minutes you will:

- Understand the political and social context of the 1970s and how this led to the outbreak of the conflict
- Identify key figures who contributed to the development and outcome of the war
- Analyse the impact the conflict has had on the Middle East

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History in the Public Courtroom Nadav Gadi Molchadsky 2015 This study seeks to shed new light on the complex web of relations among history, historiography and contemporary life. It does so by focusing on Israeli commissions of inquiry that have taken rise in the wake of major national traumas such as failed battles in the 1948 War, the Yom Kippur War, and the assassination of the Zionist leader Chaim Arlosoroff. Each one of these landmark events in the history of Israel was investigated by a state or a military commission of inquiry, whose members and audience operate as authors of history and agents of memory. The study suggests that commissions of inquiry, which have been studied to date primarily as legal, administrative, and political bodies,

in fact also operate as a public historian of a unique kind. In this capacity, and unlike a professional historian, commissions are by definition expected not to refrain from making ethical and legal judgments. On the contrary, judgment is, in the final analysis, the underpinning motivation for their historical inquiry. Moreover, commissions of inquiry, and the way their work reverberates within the public sphere, and in professional and popular historiography, allow us to focus on processes of collective-memory formation. While commissions have the ability to shape conventional views regarding matters of vital public importance, this ability is dependent on a wide range of factors, circumstances and their particular admixture in the decades

that follow the completion of the commission's work. The case studies analyzed in the dissertation reveal the way in which Israeli society has struggled to forge memories of--and historical judgments about--difficult chapters in the country's history. In the course of analysis, the dissertation also examines questions such as who is understood to have the right to make historical judgments on matters deemed to be of vital public importance? In what ways have commissions of inquiry contributed to the shaping and revision of Israeli history and memory? What factors and circumstances have enabled or prevented them from doing so? What light do they shed on social conceptions of the difference between historical truth, political truth and legal truth, and how do such

distinctions influence the work and deliberations of commission members themselves? Through such questions, and by applying a comparative analysis, the study seeks to open a vista into the ways in which a national society such as Israel, processes and negotiates its past and its memory of it.

History Of The Middle East Jae Arent
2021-12-31 The Middle East is a large and diverse region composed of several countries and cultures in North Africa and western Asia. Its complex history includes the Persian Gulf War, the Iran Hostage Crisis, the Yom Kippur War, Zionism, and more. To most Westerners, the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict appear utterly bewildering. Palestinians want to bomb Israelis that force them at gunpoint to live

in restricted parts of the country. Arab leaders are furious about this situation and want Israelis "wiped off the map" and their land was given back to Palestinians, even though the real estate of the Holy Land looks something like rural Utah. And nearly all the world's leaders see fit to chime in on this dispute over the two tiny lands.

The Six Day War and the Yom Kippur War

Charles River Charles River Editors 2018-03-22 *Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Despite losing the 1948 war, Arab nations throughout the Middle East had still refused to recognize Israel's right to exist. After the Suez Crisis, Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser envisioned creating a unified Arab world, commonly referred

to as pan-Arabism. Nasser was the consummate pan-Arab leader in the 1960s, positioning himself as the leader of the Arab world through increasing incitement against Israel with rhetoric. Israel found itself in possession of more land after 1948 than envisioned by the U.N. Partition Plan, but the Green Line still left it less than 10 miles wide in some positions. In the summer of 1967, the armies of Jordan and Syria mobilized near Israel's borders, while Egypt's army mobilized in the Sinai Peninsula just west of the Gaza Strip. Combined, the Arab armies numbered over 200,000 soldiers. In early June 1967, the Israelis captured Jordanian intelligence that indicated an invasion was imminent, and at 08h10 on June 5, 1967, the Israel Broadcasting Authority aired an

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Israeli Defense Force communique. "Since the early hours of this morning," it read, "heavy fighting has been taking place on the southern front between Egyptian armored and aerial forces, which moved against Israel, and our forces, which went into action to check them." Over the next six days, the Israelis overwhelmed the Egyptians in the west, destroying thousands of tanks and capturing the Gaza Strip and the entire Sinai Peninsula. At the same time, Israel drove the Jordanians out of Jerusalem and the West Bank, and it captured the Golan Heights from Syria near the border of Lebanon. In the span of a week, Israel had tripled the size of the lands it controlled. Israel had gone from less than 10 miles wide in some spots to over 200 miles wide from the Sinai

Peninsula to the West Bank. Israel also unified Jerusalem. The results of the Six Day War created several issues that have still not been resolved in the Middle East. Israel now found itself in possession of territories that were the home of over a million Arabs. Of these territories, Israel officially annexed only East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, leaving the inhabitants of the West Bank, Sinai Peninsula, and Gaza Strip in limbo regarding citizenship status. On October 6, 1973, Syria and Egypt caught Israel off guard during the Jewish holy holiday of Yom Kippur, surprise attacking the Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights. Although they initially made gains, the Israelis turned the tide within a week, going on the counteroffensive

and winning the war within 3 weeks. The Yom Kippur War was the last concerted invasion of Israel by conventional Arab armies, but it underscored how entangled the West and the Soviet Union had gotten in the region. The British and French had been allied with Israel in the 1950s, including during the Suez Canal War, and the United States assisted Israel by providing weapons as early as the 1960s. As a way of counteracting Western influence, the Soviets developed ties with the Arab nations. After the Yom Kippur War, President Jimmy Carter's administration sought to establish a peace process that would settle the conflict in the Middle East, while also reducing Soviet influence in the region. On September 17, 1978, after secret negotiations at the

presidential retreat Camp David, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed a peace treaty between the two nations, in which Israel ceded the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in exchange for a normalization of relations, making Egypt the first Arab adversary to officially recognize Israel. For the Camp David Accords, Begin and Sadat won the Nobel Peace Prize, but the peace treaty may have cost Sadat his life, as he was assassinated in 1981 by fundamentalist military officers during a victory parade. **Master of the Game** Martin Indyk 2021-10-26 A perceptive and provocative history of Henry Kissinger's diplomatic negotiations in the Middle East that illuminates the unique challenges and barriers Kissinger and his successors have

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faced in their attempts to broker peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. "A wealth of lessons for today, not only about the challenges in that region but also about the art of diplomacy . . . the drama, dazzling maneuvers, and grand strategic vision."—Walter Isaacson, author of *The Code Breaker* More than twenty years have elapsed since the United States last brokered a peace agreement between the Israelis and Palestinians. In that time, three presidents have tried and failed. Martin Indyk—a former United States ambassador to Israel and special envoy for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in 2013—has experienced these political frustrations and disappointments firsthand. Now, in an attempt to understand the arc of American diplomatic influence in the

Middle East, he returns to the origins of American-led peace efforts and to the man who created the Middle East peace process—Henry Kissinger. Based on newly available documents from American and Israeli archives, extensive interviews with Kissinger, and Indyk's own interactions with some of the main players, the author takes readers inside the negotiations. Here is a roster of larger-than-life characters—Anwar Sadat, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Yitzhak Rabin, Hafez al-Assad, and Kissinger himself. Indyk's account is both that of a historian poring over the records of these events, as well as an inside player seeking to glean lessons for Middle East peacemaking. He makes clear that understanding Kissinger's design for Middle East peacemaking is key to comprehending

how to—and how not to—make peace.
Inside Israel's Northern Command Dani Asher 2016-03-18 On October 6, 1973, Israel's Northern Command was surprised by the thunder of cannon fire and the sight of dense, black smoke. A Syrian force of 1,400 tanks supported by artillery and air power had attacked from the north while the Egyptian military invaded the Sinai Peninsula in the south. Syria sought to avenge its devastating loss of the Golan Heights in the 1967 Six-Day War -- a conflict that not only resulted in territorial gain for Israel but also cemented the nation's reputation as the region's preeminent military power. Although Israel ultimately prevailed, the Yom Kippur War (or Ramadan War, as it is known in Arab countries) shattered the illusion of Israel's invincibility. In Syrians at

the Border , Israel's foremost scholar of the war, Dani Asher, and an eminent group of experts provide the definitive history of this key conflict. The contributors -- Major General Yitzhak Hofi, the Northern commander in chief; Major General Uri Simchoni, head of Command Operations; Brigadier General Avraham Bar David, head of Artillery; and Colonel Hagai Mann, the command's intelligence officer -- all held key positions during the fighting. Together, they offer fresh insight into the prewar debate that raged between the Israeli Northern Command and intelligence officers who believed that Syria would not instigate conflict. This seminal study also examines the pivotal battles that changed the course of the war, as well as the disastrous effects of a flawed

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postwar evaluation that adversely affected the careers of several high-ranking intelligence officials and the course of defense strategic planning thereafter. The contributors' incisive analyses contribute significantly to our understanding of this troubled region.

The Egyptian Strategy for the Yom Kippur War Dani Asher 2009-05-26 This volume examines the military strategy and issues that Egyptian war planners faced during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Of major interest is the relationship between the political and military leaders and how that affected the buildup and course of the conflict. Taking this as a starting place, the author concentrates on how Soviet military doctrinal changes presented themselves between the conclusion of

the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War.

A History of Israel: From the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War Howard Morley Sachar 1976 A comprehensive history of Israel from the rise of Jewish nationalism in the early 1800's until the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war in the late 1970's. the book presents a detailed factual history of Zionism.

The War of Atonement Chaim Herzog 2018-11-06 This is the authoritative account of the Israeli army's performance in the bitter Yom Kippur War of 1973. The origins of the war amid the turbulent history of competing powers in the Middle East are fully explored, as is the buildup of Arab forces that almost inexplicably caught Israel by surprise. The author then provides a

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gripping narrative of the conflict itself, punctuated by firsthand accounts and interviews with combatants. The War of Atonement is full of drama and tales of inspirational bravery, as Israel defied the odds to defeat the two-pronged invasion. An analysis of the political implications of the conflict bring this epic tale to a close. For this edition Chaim Herzog's son, Brigadier General Michael Herzog, has written an introduction which places the book in the context of his father's achievements and gives a revealing insight into the man himself. This is the most comprehensive work on a conflict that has had major implications for our own troubled times.

The Yom Kippur War 1973 (2) Simon

Dunstan 2012-11-20 Israel's victory in the 1967 'Six Day War' sowed the seeds of the 1973 Yom Kippur War. At 1400hrs on 6 October 1973 the Egyptian army launched an assault crossing of the Suez Canal. The carefully co-ordinated attack achieved complete tactical surprise. The sand embankments of the Israeli Bar-Lev Line were breached and an Israeli counterattack thrown back with heavy losses. In the second of his two-volume analysis of the Yom Kippur War, Simon Dunstan details the fighting in the Sinai, culminating in Operation Gazelle, the Israeli counterattack across the Suez Canal. Although defeated militarily Egypt did ultimately succeed in forcing the Israelis back to the negotiating table.

The October War Richard Bordeaux

Parker 2001 "Constitutes a close examination of the events leading up to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and offers the first comparative analysis by Israeli, Egyptian, Jordanian, Syrian, American, and former Soviet military and diplomatic participants and scholars of that seminal event." - Hermann F. Eilts, professor emeritus, Boston University, and former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Egypt Contents 1. Introduction 2. The Failure of Diplomacy 3. The Failures of Deterrence and Intelligence 4. The Airlift 5. Crisis Management 6. The Endgame 7. Lessons Learned and Puzzles to Be Solved 8. Summing Up The October War provides insiders' views of the politics and diplomacy of events leading up to and following the October, or Yom Kippur, War of

1973 between Egypt and Syria on one hand and Israel on the other, a turning point in the history of the modern Middle East. Offering fascinating insights into attitudes and processes, particularly in the United States but also in Israel and Egypt, the essays present firsthand accounts by senior officials-- including U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Israeli ambassador to the United States Simcha Dinitz--and scholars from the United States, Israel, Egypt, Russia, Syria, and Jordan. This book evolved from a 25th anniversary conference on the war in which representatives of the combatants and their superpower supporters discussed, for the first time, the perceptions, motives, and mistakes of the various parties. These frank, often surprising

accounts, interspersed with analytical commentary by scholars in the field, are an important contribution to the historical record and to future policy analysis. Readers will emerge with a new appreciation of the complexity of such questions as whether the war could have been avoided, why it came as such a surprise, and whether the opportunity for peace that developed afterward was fully exploited. Richard B. Parker, scholar-in-residence at the Middle East Institute in Washington, D.C., was a Foreign Service officer specializing in the Middle East from 1949 to 1980. He served as ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon, and Morocco in the Ford and Carter administrations. He is the author or editor of five books, including *The Six-Day War: A*

Retrospective (UPF, 1996) and *The Politics of Miscalculation in the Middle East*.

Six Days of War Michael B. Oren 2003
Relates the events of the six-day Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, discussing it in the context of regional and international politics and examining its consequences for the Middle East.

The Six Day War Guy Laron 2017-02-21
The author of *Origins of the Suez Crisis* "mak[es] us look afresh at the events that led to conflict between Israel and its neighbors" (Financial Times). One fateful week in June 1967 redrew the map of the Middle East. Many scholars have documented how the Six-Day War unfolded, but little has been done to explain why the conflict happened at all. Now, historian Guy Laron refutes the widely accepted

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belief that the war was merely the result of regional friction, revealing the crucial roles played by American and Soviet policies in the face of an encroaching global economic crisis, and restoring Syria's often overlooked centrality to events leading up to the hostilities. The Six-Day War effectively sowed the seeds for the downfall of Arab nationalism, the growth of Islamic extremism, and the animosity between Jews and Palestinians. In this important new work, Laron's fresh interdisciplinary perspective and extensive archival research offer a significant reassessment of a conflict—and the trigger-happy generals behind it—that continues to shape the modern world. "Challenging . . . well worth reading."—Moment "A penetrating study

of a conflict that, although brief, helped establish a Middle Eastern template that is operational today . . . The author looks beyond Cold War maneuvering to examine the conflict in other lights . . . Readers with an interest in Middle Eastern geopolitics will find much of value."—Kirkus Reviews

A History of Israel Howard Morley Sachar 1976 A comprehensive history of Israel from the rise of Jewish nationalism in the early 1800's until the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war in the late 1970's. the book presents a detailed factual history of Zionism.

Détente in Cold War Europe Elena Calandri 2015-12-03 The Mediterranean sea has been a key geopolitical territory in the global international relations of the twentieth century;

of crucial importance to the US, the Middle East and in the history of the EU. As Cold War documents become declassified and these archives become accessible to western historians, this volume reassesses the secret war waged over three decades for control of the Mediterranean Sea. An 'American lake' in the 1950s, a battlefield for influence in the Cold War of the 1960s, and an increasingly important political arena for the oil-rich Gulf States in the 1970s, the Mediterranean offers a focal point around which the major themes and narratives of Cold War history were constructed. "Detente in Cold War Europe" draws together detailed analyses of the major moments of post-WWII history through the prism of the Mediterranean - including the

signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975, the Jordan crisis of 1970, the Soviet role in the Yom Kippur war, the Cyprus emergency of 1974, US-Soviet detente and US-Israeli relations under President Nixon. This book is a vital work for historians of the twentieth century and for those seeking to understand the importance of the Mediterranean in the political history of the Cold War.

The Yom Kippur War Harvey Sicherman
1976

The Yom Kippur War Charles River
Charles River Editors 2017-07-25

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "War is not an independent phenomenon, but the continuation of politics by different

means." - Carl von Clausewitz, On War
In May 2011, President Barack Obama gave speeches about the Middle East that discussed the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, using terms like "final status issues," "1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps," and "demographic realities." Obama's speeches were strongly denounced by both the Palestinians and the Israelis, while political commentators across the world debated what Obama's speeches actually meant. Welcome to the Middle East conflict, a conflict that is technically 63 years old and counting but has its roots in over 2,000 years of history. With so much time and history, the peace process has become laden with unique, politically sensitive concepts like the right of return, contiguous borders, secure borders,

demilitarized zones, and security requirements, with players like the Quartet, Palestinian Authority, Fatah, Hamas, the Arab League and Israel. Over time, it has become exceedingly difficult for even sophisticated political pundits and followers to keep track of it all. On October 6, 1973, Syria and Egypt caught Israel off guard during the Jewish holy holiday of Yom Kippur, surprise attacking the Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights. Although they initially made gains, the Israelis turned the tide within a week, going on the counteroffensive and winning the war within 3 weeks. The Yom Kippur War was the last concerted invasion of Israel by conventional Arab armies, but it underscored how entangled the West and the Soviet Union had gotten in

the region. The British and French had been allied with Israel in the 1950s, including during the Suez Canal War, and the United States assisted Israel by providing weapons as early as the 1960s. As a way of counteracting Western influence, the Soviets developed ties with the Arab nations. After the Yom Kippur War, President Jimmy Carter's administration sought to establish a peace process that would settle the conflict in the Middle East, while also reducing Soviet influence in the region. On September 17, 1978, after secret negotiations at the presidential retreat Camp David, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed a peace treaty between the two nations, in which Israel ceded the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in exchange

for a normalization of relations, making Egypt the first Arab adversary to officially recognize Israel. Carter also tried to create a peace process that would settle the rest of the conflict vis-a-vis the Israelis and Palestinians, but it never got off the ground. For the Camp David Accords, Begin and Sadat won the Nobel Peace Prize. Begin had once been a leader of the paramilitary group Irgun, while Sadat had succeeded Nasser. Ultimately, the peace treaty may have cost Sadat his life: he was assassinated in 1981 by fundamentalist military officers during a victory parade. The Yom Kippur War: The History and Legacy of the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and Its Impact on the Middle East Peace Process looks at the last conventional war fought between the

Israelis and Arabs, and the aftermath. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the Yom Kippur War like never before. Tough Going Matthew F. Ferraro 2007 The Yom Kippur War was a seminal event in the history of the Middle East and a defining moment in the Anglo-American relationship. This thesis—originally presented at the University of Cambridge in 2005—draws upon recently declassified documents from the United Kingdom and the United States to offer a fresh interpretation of the crisis and the consequent transatlantic strain. It assesses the strategies of both governments toward the war and evaluates the conventional wisdom that the conflict precipitated a major schism between London and Washington. This thesis shows that,

while Britain and America came to loggerheads often during the war, their disputes were subtle and complex. Above all, they were rooted in the two nations' differing levels of national power, capability, and tolerance for risk. By closely examining the details of their disagreements, this work throws light on a critical crisis in post-war international history and on the British-American relationship that continues to resonate in world politics to this day.

Israel Anita Shapira 2012 A history of Israel in the context of the modern Jewish experience and the history of the Middle East

Kissinger and the Yom Kippur War

David R. Morse 2015-06-09 The 1973 Yom Kippur War marked a turning point in the special relationship between

the United States and Israel. While previous U.S. administrations had taken a relatively even hand in the Middle East, the action saw American support of Israel become virtually unconditional. A massive airlift of military hardware to Israel brought the U.S. and the Soviet Union closer to conflict. As the war--just two weeks in duration--played out along the Suez Canal, U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign amidst bribery allegations. Watergate escalated, resulting in President Nixon's near-breakdown. Despite Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to supply arms to Israel, he was stymied by resistance in the Department of Defense, which some saw as overly provocative toward the Arabs. Ostensibly a U.S. foreign policy success, the war led directly

to the 1974 oil crisis and a permanent rift in U.S.-Israeli relations. Drawing on Kissinger's telephone conversations and other recently declassified documents, this book tells the story of how the secretary became the chief architect of America's Middle East policy, and how his Cold War strategy played a critical role in the decision to pursue active military involvement.

The Yom Kippur War Aaron Rosenberg
2003-12-15 Examines the history behind the 1973 war between Israel and its Arab neighbors, Egypt and Syria (backed by Iraq, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia), plus biographical notes on important figures and a look at the effects of this war.

A History of Israel: From the rise of Zionism to our time Howard Morley
Sachar 1976 A comprehensive history

of Israel from the rise of Jewish nationalism in the early 1800's until the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war in the late 1970's. the book presents a detailed factual history of Zionism.

Yom Kippur War A. J. Barker 1974

The Yom Kippur War Abraham Rabinovich 2007-12-18 An updated edition that sheds new light on one of the most dramatic reversals of military fortune in modern history. The easing of Israeli military censorship after four decades has enabled Abraham Rabinovich to offer fresh insights into this fiercest of Israel-Arab conflicts. A surprise Arab attack on two fronts on the holiest day of the Jewish calendar, with Israel's reserves un-mobilized, triggered apocalyptic visions in Israel, euphoria in the Arab world, and

fraught debates on both sides. Rabinovich, who covered the war for The Jerusalem Post, draws on extensive interviews and primary source material to shape his enthralling narrative. We learn of two Egyptian nationals, working separately for the Mossad, who supplied Israel with key information that helped change the course of the war; of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's proposal for a nuclear "demonstration" to warn off the Arabs; and of Chief of Staff David Elazar's conclusion on the fifth day of battle that Israel could not win. Newly available transcripts enable us to follow the decision-making process in real time from the prime minister's office to commanders studying maps in the field. After almost overrunning the Golan Heights,

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the Syrian attack is broken in desperate battles. And as Israel regains its psychological balance, General Ariel Sharon leads a nighttime counterattack across the Suez Canal through a narrow hole in the Egyptian line -- the turning point of the war.

The Soviet-Israeli War, 1967-1973

Isabella Ginor 2017-08-01 Russia's forceful re-entry into the Middle Eastern arena, and the accentuated continuity of Soviet policy and methods of the 1960s and '70s, highlight the topicality of this groundbreaking study, which confirms the USSR's role in shaping Middle Eastern and global history. This book covers the peak of the USSR's direct military involvement in the Egyptian-Israeli conflict. The head-on clash between US-armed Israeli forces and

some 20,000 Soviet servicemen with state-of-the-art weaponry turned the Middle East into the hottest front of the Cold War. The Soviets' success in this war of attrition paved the way for their planning and support of Egypt's cross-canal offensive in the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Ginor and Remez challenge a series of long-accepted notions as to the scope, timeline and character of the Soviet intervention and overturn the conventional view that détente with the US induced Moscow to restrain that a US-Moscow détente led to a curtailment of Egyptian ambitions to recapture of the land it lost to Israel in 1967. Between this analytical rethink and the introduction of an entirely new genre of sources-- memoirs and other publications by Soviet veterans themselves--The Soviet-Israeli War

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paves the way for scholars to revisit this pivotal moment in world history. *A History of Israel* Howard Morley Sachar 1988 Beginning in 1973 with the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, this study examines Menachem Begin's rise to power, the secret diplomacy underlying Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and the ongoing Israeli

search for an identity
Israel's Wars Ahron Bregman 2002
During the mid-1990s, Taiwan witnessed a remarkable proliferation of historical writings and cultural movements pertaining to the local. Place (difang) and community (shequ) became two ubiquitous terms in the lexicon of being Taiwanese.