

## **UNIT III ARAB - ISRAELI WARS, 1967& 1973**

1. Causes ,Main Events
2. Role of Air power
3. Lessons learnt

## **UNIT IV IRAN- IRAQ WAR**

1. Causes
2. Highlights of the war
3. Result and lessons learnt

## **UNIT V GULF WAR I & II**

1. Causes
2. Highlights of the war
3. Role of the UN

## LIMITED WAR.

Unit : III - Arab, Israeli War 1967 & 1973.

- \* Causes for Arab, Israeli war.
- \* Six day war - 1967.
- \* Yom Kippur war - 1973.
- \* Impact of war.

Causes for Arab, Israeli War:

The Arab Israeli conflict included the political tension, military conflicts and disputes between Arab countries and Israel, which escalated during 20<sup>th</sup> century, but had mostly faded out in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. The root of the Arab Israeli conflict have been attributed to the support by Arab League member countries for the Palestinians. A fellow League member in the ongoing Israeli Palastinian conflict which in turn has been attributed to the simultaneous rise of Zionism and arrive nationalism towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century, though the two national movements had not clashed until 1920.

## Religious aspect of the Conflict :

The contemporary history of the Arab Israeli conflict is so very much affected by the religious belief of the various sides and their ideas and view of the chosen people in their policies. With regards to the promised land. Under Chosen city of Jerusalem. The land of canaan was according to the he brew bible promised by God to the children of Israel. This is also mentioned in Quran. In his 1996 Manifesto Liked is so currently the most prominent Israeli political party to include the biblical claim to the land of Israeli in its platform. support the Christian Zionism often of the ancestrol right of the Jesus to the holy land. As suggested for instant by the apostle paul in his letter to Romane. chapter II in the bible. Christian Zionism teaches that their return of Jesus to Israeli is a pre-reqestic for the second coming of christ.

## National Movements:

The roots of the modern Israeli conflict lie in the rise of Zionism and the reactionally Arab nationalism, that a loss in response to Zionism towards the end of the 19th century, Territory regarded by the Jewish people as their historical homeland is also regarded by the Pan-Arab movement as historically and presently belonging to the Palestinian Arab. Before WWI, the middle east including Palestine had been under the control of the Ottoman empire for nearly 400 years, during the closing year of the empire. The Ottoman began to expose their Turkish ethnic identity asserting the primary of Turks within the empire. The promise of liberation from the Ottomans led many Jews and Arabs to support the allied power to during the WWI. Leading to the emergence of widespread Arab Nationalism.

In late 19<sup>th</sup> century European and middle eastern Jewish community began to increasingly immigrate to Palastine, and purchased land from the local ottaman landlords, at the time Jerusalem didn't extend beyond the walled area and had a population of only a few ten of thousands.

### Sectarian Conflict in Mandatory Palastine:

In 1917, Palastine was conquered by the british forces. The british forces government issued the baltour Declaration which stated that the government viewed "the establishment Palastine in nation charity shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious right to existing non-Jewish communities in Palastine. The declaration was issued as a result of the belief of the members of the government. After the area came under the British rule as the british mandate of Palastine.

The area mandated to the British in 1923 including ~~the~~ Israel, The West Bank, Gaza strip.

A major crisis among the ~~active~~ Arab nationalism took place with the failed establishment of the Arab Kingdom of Syria in 1920, with the disastrous outcome of the Franco-Syrian war, the self-proclaimed Hashemite Kingdom with its capital in Damascus was defeated and the Hashemite ruler took refuge in mandated Iraq.

### Civilian war in Mandatory Palestine:

In 1948 the UK announced its firm intention to terminate its mandate in Palestine on 19th May. In response as president ~~the~~ Harry S. Truman made a statement on 25th March proposing UN Trusteeship rather than partition, starting that unfortunately, "it has become clear that the partition plan cannot be carried out at

this time peaceful means unless  
emergency action is taken.

### Origin of Six day War:

A series of border disputes were the major spark for the six day war. By the mid 1960 - Syrian backed, Palastinian guerillas had began staging attacks, across the Israeli border, provoking reprisal raids from the Israel defense force.

In April 1967, the skirmishes worsend after Israel and Syria fought a ferocious air and artillery engagement, in which six Syrian fighter jets were distroyed. In the wake of the April air battle, the soviet union provided Egypt with intelligent that Israel was moving troops to its northern border with Syria in preparation for a full scale invasion. The information was innovate, but it nevertheless stirred Egyptian president gamal Abdel Nassei into action.

In a show of support for his Syrian allies he ordered Egyptian forces to advance into the Sinai peninsula where they expelled a United Nations peacekeeping force that had been guarding the border with Israel for over a decade.

### Six days War :

The six day war took place in June 1967. The six day war was fought between June 5<sup>th</sup> and June 10<sup>th</sup>. The Israelis defended the war as a preventative military effort to counter what the Israelis saw as an impending attack by Arab nations that surrounded Israel. The six day war was initiated by General Moshe Dayan, the Israeli's Defense minister.

The war was against Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Israel believed that it was only a matter of time before the three Arab states co-ordinated a massive attack on Israel.



After the 1956 Suez crisis the United Nations has established a presence in the middle east especially at sensitive border areas. The United Nations are only there with the agreement of the nations that acted as a host to it. By May 1967, the Egyptians had made it clear that the United Nations was no longer wanted in the Suez region. Gamal Nasser, leader of Egypt, ordered a concentration of Egyptian military forces in the sensitive Suez zone. This was a highly provocative act and the Israeli's highly ~~pr~~ only viewed it in only way - that Egypt was preparing to attack. The Egyptians had also enforced a naval blockade which closed off the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Rather than wait to be attacked, the Israeli's launched a hugely successful military campaign against its perceived enemies. The air forces of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq were all but destroyed on June 5<sup>th</sup>. By June 7<sup>th</sup> many Egyptian tanks had been destroyed in the Sinai desert and Israeli forces reached the Suez canal. On the same day, the whole of the west bank of Jordan river had been cleared on Jordanian forces. The Golan heights were captured from Syria and Israeli forces moved 30 miles into Syria itself.

The war was a disaster for the Arab world and temporarily weakened the man who seen as the leader of Arabs. but it was also a massive blow to the Arabs morale. Here were four of the strongest Arab nations systematically defeated by just one nation.

The success of the campaign must have surprised the Israelis. However it also gave them a major problem for the Israeli government for decades. By capturing the Sinai the Golan Heights, and the west bank of the Jordan river, the Israelis captured for themselves areas of great strategic value. However the west bank also contained over 6,00,000 Arabs who now came under Israeli administration. Their plight led many young Arab into joining the Palestinian Liberation Organisation A group (PLO) that the Israeli's deemed a terrorist organisation. Israeli domestic policies became a lot more complicated after the military success of June 1967.

The Yom Kippur War - 1973:  
The war which started on the holiest day on Jewish calendar day of atonement, was the fiercest Arab. Since 1948, Israel was the independence, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, catching Israel off guard.

The war was so called because it started on the holiest day. It came almost as a complete surprise and warning notice was given too late for an orderly call-up of the reserves before two hours.

The Egyptians & Syrians made some significant initial gains, the former crossed the Suez canal and established themselves along its entire length on the east bank, the later overran the Golan height and came within sight of the sea of Galilee. However the wheel turned very quickly, counter attacking, swiftly sometimes even fool hardly, within a few days of IDF was on the west bank of the Suez canal, at a distance of 100 kms, from the Egyptian capitals, Cairo and within artillery range of the airfields around the Syrian capital Damascus. Egypt which at first had refused a cease-fire, now accepted it avidly as did Syria considering the adverse initial circumstance, the speed and the thoroughness with which the IDF had been able to reverse its

had been able to reverse its fortunes was remarkable. Yet the yom kippur was went down in Israeli history as a qualified failure. The surprise ranked and the cost was heavy 2,688 soldiers fell.

Intelligence was faulted for failing to sound the alarm in time. The chief of staff "David" Elazar and his chief intelligence had to resign. Too many airplane were lost to Russian - made SAM missiles. Some experts reached the sweeping conclusion, that the tank had been seen its day in view of its vulnerability to sagger missiles and infantry operated RPG's of 265 Israeli's tanks in the first echelon only 100 survived.

The branch that distinguished itself during the yom kippur war was the navy which only now came of age without a single loss of its own, it had sunk 34 enemy vessels; had secured the coasts of the country; and had succeed in restricting the enemy to his bases. This was indeed the Navy's war.

The yom kippur war was followed by a series of separation of - forces Agreement with Egypt and Syria. These envisaged a strip of territory in which no troops would be allowed backed by another strip, where the presence of troops was carefully restricted.

### Impact of War:

There have been several major consequences of the 1948 Arab Israeli war. one main obvious consequences war of course the destructions and loss of life. Not only was there loss of life from soldiers in both sides but also innocents were murdered.

The conflict has caused the exodus of about 7,20,000 Palastinian Arabs out of 9,00,000 who lived in what has become Israel. It is also caused the exodus of all 10,000 Jesus living outside these borders the war and the foundations of Israel also triggered the massive exodus of Jesus from Arab countries.

Six day war - to  
Israel's , Victory brought reunification  
of Jerusalem , renewed access of  
holy sites , and greatly expanded  
the size of the fledging Jewish state.  
For palastinians and Arabs , including  
Egyptians , siriyans and Jordanians , it  
was a humiliating defeat that  
cost them the west bank , Jerusalem  
Gaza and the Golan heights .