

The Six Day War 1967 Sinai Campaign

Suicide attacks on Israelis, bombings, assassinations, and bloodshed in Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank dominate the news from the Middle East. It is the most troubled region on earth. At its heart is the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis - and the legacy of six days of war in 1967. After the state of Israel emerged from war in 1948, both sides knew more battles were coming. In June 1967, years of slow-burning tension exploded. In six extraordinary days, Israel destroyed the armed forces of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. But far from bringing peace, as many Israelis hoped, their stunning victory turned into a curse. From the initial battle order issued to the Israeli air force on Monday June 5, 1967 to the final ceasefire on the evening of Saturday the 10th, the Six-Day War was a riveting human drama. Building on his first-hand experience of the region after his five years as the BBC's Middle East Correspondent, as well as extensive original research, Jeremy Bowen presents a compelling new history of the conflict. Six Days recreates day by day, hour by hour, the bullying and brinckmanship that led four nations to war, interweaving testimonies of combatants from all sides in a seamless narrative. A rigorous and original piece of modern history is as vivid as fiction, Six Days not only sheds new light on one of the key conflicts of the twentieth century, it explains much about the Middle East and the problems the region still faces today.

This paper examines the Six Day War, the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1967, for the purposes of highlighting applications/violations of the principles of war outlined in AFM 1-1. This material will be incorporated into an AGSC block of instruction studying the principles of war as used in famous historical battles. This paper is divided into three separate sections. The first section reviews the background of the Arab-Israeli problem and highlights some of the major events leading up to the war. This section also presents a battle synopsis of the conflict including visual depictions of the battle progress. The second section provides an analysis of the use (or misuse) of the principles of war by each side—Arab and Israeli. The final section provides some discussion questions, with supporting rationale, in a guided discussion format for possible use in a seminar environment. The non-standard format for this project is at the request of ACSC/EDCJ to assist in building this particular block of instruction.

Why did the Soviet Union spark war in 1967 between Israel and the Arab states by falsely informing Syria and Egypt that Israel was massing troops on the Syrian border? Based on newly available archival sources, The Soviet Union and the June 1967 Six Day War answers this controversial question more fully than ever before. Directly opposing the thesis of the recently published Foxbats over Dimona by Isabella Ginor and Gideon Remez, the contributors to this volume argue that Moscow had absolutely no intention of starting a war. The Soviet Union's reason for involvement in the region had more to do with enhancing its own status as a Cold War power than any desire for particular outcomes for Syria and Egypt. In addition to assessing Soviet involvement in the June 1967 Arab-Israeli Six Day War, this book covers the USSR's relations with Syria and Egypt, Soviet aims, U.S. and Israeli perceptions of Soviet involvement, Soviet intervention in the Egyptian-Israeli War of Attrition (1969-70), and the impact of the conflicts on Soviet-Jewish attitudes. This book as a whole demonstrates how the Soviet Union's actions gave little consideration to the long- or mid-term consequences of their policy, and how firing the first shot compelled them to react to events.

This new book looks at the relationship between the Israeli armed forces, the government, and the origins of the 1967 War. Ami Gluska discusses the effect of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) on Israel's defense policy between 1963-1967 against the backdrop of the developments in the Middle East. In addition, he describes in detail the decision-making process leading to the Arab-Israeli Six Day War in June 1967 through the prism of the relations between the military and political echelons. He shows how the Six Day War was a watershed event in the Middle-Eastern conflict and had a profound effect on the development of the Palestinian problem and the character of the State of Israel over the past four decades. This book will be of great interest to students of Middle Eastern politics, strategic studies, Israeli politics and military history in general.

How the 1967 War Shaped the Middle East

The Six Days that Changed the Middle East

June 1967 and the Making of the Modern Middle East

From the Six-Day War to the First Intifada

Mirage III vs MiG-21

How Israel Won the 1967 Arab-Israeli War

This book challenges the most enduring myths about the June 1967 War fought between Israel and its Arab neighbors. These misconceptions, promoted by Israel and its supporters, are often used to justify the continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories. This work offers a synthesis of the most salient facts about, and scholarly research into, the 1967 war. With this book to hand, you won't need to study all the literature on the Six-Day War to be well-informed. The best responses to the most common myths and deceptions concerning the Six-Day war have been extracted from the available literature. A chapter is dedicated to each myth and its related deceptions, allowing for easy and quick reference. The following popular myths are extensively discussed in the book: 1. 'The war started when the Arabs attacked Israel' 2. 'Egypt was planning to attack Israel' 3. 'Israel thought Egypt was planning to attack' 4. 'The blockade of the straits of Tiran by Egypt was an act of war' 5. 'Israel exploited every opportunity to avoid war' 6. 'The Israeli army adhered to the highest ethical standards' 7. 'The refugees left the occupied territories of their own free will' 8. 'It is a miracle that Israel won the Six-Day War 9. 'Israel is entitled to keep the areas conquered in the war 10. 'After the war Israel offered peace to the Arabs. But they rejected it. REVIEWS "With the flood of works and words on the Arab-Israeli conflict it is most refreshing to read a short and concise book on the 1967 war. This is one of the first books to challenge head on the Israeli narrative of that war. Perach debunks convincingly and poignantly the foundational mythologies of the 1967 war. The challenge offered here is an essential reading for anyone who wishes to confront successfully years of misinformation and distortion." Ilan Pappé, Professor at the University of Exeter and author of The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine "John Perach skilfully skewers as myths the best-known claims promoted by Israel's supporters surrounding the 1967 war. He draws on scholarly studies to help us separate the facts from obfuscating fiction." Jonathan Cook, author of Disappearing Palestine "Perach manages to condense the facts and a web of conflicting opinions into a short and readable book that refutes the claims made by Israel. Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza and the Golan Heights is justified as a product of a defensive war. Perach has done a service by destroying the myths upon which this claim is premised." John Dugard, Professor of International Law and former UN Special rapporteur on human rights in Palestine "This book adds to a growing body of well-documented facts that challenges the Zionist myths. These myths were used to promote racism and ethnic cleansing. The light shed is important not just for the sake of the truth but for bringing justice and a durable peace to the Middle East." Mazin Qumsiyeh, Professor, Bethlehem University "

The 1967 Arab-Israeli Six Day War was a watershed moment that re-shaped the nature of the Palestinian-Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Six-Day War also known as the June War, 1967 Arab-Israeli War, or Third Arab-Israeli War, was fought between 5 and 10 June 1967 between Israel and Jordan, Syria, and Egypt. In June 1967, at the outbreak of the Six-Day War, 14 merchant ships were passing through the Suez Canal. As hostilities erupted, they were ordered to halt in the Great Bitter Lake. Although the war was brief, after it finished, the Egyptian government refused the ships permission to leave. Those ships were stranded in the Suez Canal for a full eight years, until June 1975. Over the period, 3,000 seafarers served on the trapped ships in the middle of a war zone, maintaining the vessels and protecting their precious cargos. Despite coming from countries on opposing sides of the Cold War, the crews forged a strong community, exchanging supplies and skills and coordinating their social and sports activities through the Great Bitter Lake Association (GBLA). This book tells the extraordinary story, through the eyes of some of the stranded seafarers.

Examines the history behind the 1967 war between Israel and its surrounding Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, plus biographical notes on important figures and a look at the effects of this war.

1967

Selected References

The Six Day War

Jordan and Syria

Arab-Israeli Wars, Six-Day War, 1967

Origins and Consequences

Presents a study which sets out the crystallisation of Arab strategy to reveal conclusions different from previous scholarly and political and military assessments. This book deals with issues such as the relevance of the Filastin problem as key to understanding the descent to war, the Syrian water struggle as a motivating factor, and others.

Osprey's examination of Jordan and Syria's involvement in the Six Day War (1967). Following the lightning destruction of the Egyptian forces at the outbreak of the Six Day War, Israel turned to the forces of Jordan and Syria, with whom Egypt had signed a mutual-defence pact, and who had now entered the war. Jordan's army moved against West Jerusalem and central Israel, while Syria began shelling Israeli towns from the seemingly impregnable Golan Heights. The IDF's invasion of the Golan was as daring and successful as its more famous Egyptian victory, but its success in Jordan - taking the West Bank - sowed the seeds of its future troubles. Comprehensively illustrated with artwork, maps and battlefield views, this new history brings one of the most important of 20th century campaigns to life.

From Israel's leading historian, a sweeping history of 1967—the war, what led up to it, what came after, and how it changed everything Tom Segev's acclaimed works One Palestine, Complete and The Seventh Million overturned accepted views of the history of Israel. Now, in 1967—a number-one bestseller in Hebrew—he brings his masterful skills to the watershed year when six days of war reshaped the country and the entire region. Going far beyond a military account, Segev re-creates the crisis in Israel before 1967, showing how economic recession, a full grasp of the Holocaust's horrors, and the dire threats made by neighbor states combined to produce a climate of apocalypse. He depicts the country's bravado after its victory, the mood revealed in a popular joke in which one soldier says to his friend, "Let's take over Cairo"; the friend replies, "Then what shall we do in the afternoon?" Drawing on unpublished letters and diaries, as well as government memos and military records, Segev reconstructs an era of new possibilities and tragic missteps. He introduces the legendary figures—Moshe Dayan, Golda Meir, Gamal Abdul Nasser, and Lyndon Johnson—and an epic cast of soldiers, lobbyists, refugees, and settlers. He reveals as never before Israel's intimacy with the White House as well as the political rivalries that sabotaged any chance of peace. Above all, he challenges the view that the war was inevitable, showing that a series of disastrous miscalculations lie behind the bloodshed. A vibrant and original history, 1967 is sure to stand as the definitive account of that pivotal year.

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events of the Six-Day War in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the Six-Day War. In 1967, relations between the State of Israel and its neighbours, which had long been strained, became dangerously tense. In the ensuing military conflict, Egypt, Jordan and Syria were unable to defeat Israel, and the Israeli victory and territorial gains effectively redrew the map of the Middle East. In just 50 minutes you will:
• Understand the political and social context of the Middle East prior to the conflict and the reasons for rising tensions in the region
• Identify the leaders of the states involved in the war and their role in the conflict
• Analyse the impact of the Israeli victory on the rest of the Middle East
ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture
50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

The History and Legacy of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and Its Impact on the Middle East

How Intervention in Yemen Caused the Six-Day War and the Decline of Egyptian Power

14 Merchant Ships In The Six-Day War

Six Day War 1967

The Israeli Military and the Origins of the 1967 War

Israel's Years of Bogus Grandeur

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
The first comprehensive account of the epoch-making Six-Day War, from the author of Ally!now featuring a fiftieth-anniversary retrospective Though it lasted for only six tense days in June, the 1967 Arab-Israeli war never really ended. Every crisis that has ripped through this region in the ensuing decades, from the Yom Kippur War of 1973 to the ongoing intifada, is a direct consequence of those six days of fighting. Writing with a novelist's command of narrative and a historian's grasp of fact and motive, Michael B. Oren reconstructs both the lightning-fast action on the battlefields and the political shocks that electrified the world. Extraordinary personalitiesMoshe Dayan and Gamal Abdul Nasser, Lyndon Johnson and Alexei Kosyginrose and toppled from power as a result of this war; borders were redrawn; daring strategies brilliantly succeeded or disastrously failed in a matter of hours. And the balance of power changedin the Middle East and in the world. A towering work of history and an enthralling human narrative, Six Days of War is the most important book on the Middle East conflict to appear in a generation. Praise for Six Days of War
Powerful . . . A highly readable, even gripping account of the 1967 conflict . . . [Oren] has woven a seamless narrative out of a staggering variety of diplomatic and military strands.
The New York Times
With a remarkably assured style, Oren elucidates nearly every aspect of the conflict. . . . Oren's [book] will remain the authoritative chronicle of the war. His achievement as a writer and a historian is awesome.
The Atlantic Monthly
This is not only the best book so far written on the six-day war, it is likely to remain the best.
The Washington Post Book World
Phenomenal . . . breathtaking history . . . a profoundly talented writer. . . . This book is not only one of the best books on this critical episode in Middle East history; it's one of the best-written books I've read this year, in any genre.
The Jerusalem Post
[In] Michael Oren's richly detailed and lucid account, the familiar story is thrilling once again. . . . What makes this book important is the breadth and depth of the research.
The New York Times Book Review
A first-rate new account of the conflict.
The Washington Post
The definitive history of the Six-Day War . . . [Oren's] narrative is precise but written with great literary flair. In no one else's study is there more understanding or more surprise.
Martin Peretz, Publisher, The New Republic
Compelling, perhaps even vital, reading.
San Jose Mercury News

Beretter om 6-dages krigen i Mellemøsten i juni 1967

The Six Day War 1967Jordan and SyriaOsprey Publishing

*Includes pictures
*Includes a bibliography and online resources for further reading
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 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 arial forces, which moved against Israel, and our forces, which went into action to check them." This was followed up a little over two hours later by a publicly aired message to the armed forces of Israel, released by Israeli Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan in his first day in office. "We have no aims of conquest," was Dayan's simple message. "Our only aim is to frustrate the attempt of the Arab armies to conquer our country, and to sever and crush the ring of blockade and aggression which has been created around us." By then, the Israeli Air Force had been in action over the skies of Egypt since 07h45 that morning, and as a consequence, almost the entire Egyptian Air Force lay smoldering on the tarmacs of various forward Egyptian airbases. Having neutralized Egypt's air strike potential in a matter of hours, the IAF then began to turn its attention to Jordan, Iraq and Syria, as IDF ground forces, back in the Sinai, moved in to take care of the more punishing business of destroying Egyptian ground forces. 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. Despite attempts to create peace, the Arab nations refused to recognize Israel, and Israel refused to withdraw from any of the land it captured in 1967. After conquering the territories, Israel began encouraging Jewish settlement in the new territories. In the 1970s, more than 10,000 Jews moved into the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, East Jerusalem, and the Sinai Peninsula, a figure that grew to over 100,000 by the early '80s and is now over 500,000 today. Some in Israel note that Jewish settlements in 1967 had simply reestablished Jewish communities in places they had lived prior to 1948, including Jerusalem, Hebron, and Gush Etzion, as well as Gaza City in the Gaza Strip. They also argue that the legal status of the territories was never officially determined due to the Palestinian rejection of the U.N. Partition Plan. Still others assert that Israel's settlements do not breach international law or the Geneva Convention because it fought the Six Day War in self-defense and did not forcibly transfer civilian populations onto occupied territories. However, despite those arguments, the vast majority of the world considers Jewish settlements on land captured by Israel in 1967 to be illegal, including the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and the international community. The Six Day War: The History and Legacy of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and Its Impact on the Middle East looks at one of the most important turning points in the region.

The Six-day War in the Middle East

Arab Armour vs Israeli Armour

The Six-Day War and Israeli Self-Defense

Analysis Of The Six Day War, June 1967

Government, Armed Forces and Defence Policy 1963067

The Six-day War

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 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

*SIX DAYS IN JUNE*How Israel Won the 1967 Arab-Israeli WarEric HammelDistinguished military historian Eric Hammel becomes the first chronicler of the 1967 SixDay War to unite the story of development of Israel's bold brand of military training andplanning with a detailed narrative account of her breathhtaking victories in Sinai, Jerusalem, The West Bank, and the Golan Heights. Unlike all earlier accounts of the 1967war, Hammel's sweeping narrative describes how, from the early 1950s, the IsraelDefense Force-Zahal-undertook a relent-less and often visionary campaign to preparefor the inevitable war of national survival that, when it came, radically altered the MiddleEast and has profoundly influenced international politics ever since.Israel's brilliant, innovative military think-ers developed extremely flexible strategies, operational plans, and battlefield tactics aimed at overcoming several large Arab forceswith Zahal's much smaller army and air force. Zahal's innovations proved to be soeffective and fundamentally sound that they established the norms of modem militaryplanning and performance.Hammel decisively disproves the endur-ing myth that Israel's stunning 1967 victory was a"miracle" or a "fluke." He explains how, by necessity and in secret, a tiny Third-Worldnation developed a First-World military force that has become the envy of all the nationsof the world.Hammel is at his proven best when describing the actions of men at war. Six Days in Juneseamlessly meshes classic military history with the human drama of Israel's finest hour.Eric Hammel is the author of more than thirty-five highly acclaimed books on militaryaffairs, including Chosin: Heroic Ordeal of the Korean War; Ace: A Marine Night FighterPilot in World War II; The Root: The Marines in Beirut; and Duel for the Golan: The100-Hour Battle that Saved Israel.

Bibliography of resources on the topic of the Arab-Israeli 6-Day War of June, 1967. Includes information from books, documents, and periodicals.
Nasser's Gamble draws on declassified documents from six countries and original material in Arabic, German, Hebrew, and Russian to present a new understanding of Egypt's disastrous five-year intervention in Yemen, which Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser later referred to as "my Vietnam."
Jesse Ferris argues that Nasser's attempt to export the Egyptian revolution to Yemen played a decisive role in destabilizing Egypt's relations with the Cold War powers, tarnishing its image in the Arab world, ruining its economy, and driving its rulers to instigate the fatal series of missteps that led to war with Israel in 1967. Viewing the Six Day War as an unintended consequence of the Saudi-Egyptian struggle over Yemen, Ferris demonstrates that the most important Cold War conflict in the Middle East was not the clash between Israel and its neighbors. It was the inter-Arab struggle between monarchies and republics over power and legitimacy. Egypt's defeat in the "Arab Cold War" set the stage for the rise of Saudi Arabia and political Islam. Bold and provocative, Nasser's Gamble brings to life a critical phase in the modern history of the Middle East. Its compelling analysis of Egypt's fall from power in the 1960s offers new insights into the decline of Arab nationalism, exposing the deep historical roots of the Arab Spring of 2011.

The 1967 Arab-Israeli War

Britain and the Conflict in the Middle East, 1964-1967

What Happened In 1967: Colonel Bagshot Six Day War

Operation Focus and the 12 hours that changed the Middle East

The Victory

A Retrospective

SIX DAYS IN JUNE How Israel Won the 1967 Arab-Israeli War Eric Hammel Distinguished military historian Eric Hammel becomes the first chronicler of the 1967 Six Day War to unite the story of development of Israel's bold brand of military training and planning with a detailed narrative account of her breathtaking victories in Sinai, Jerusalem, The West Bank, and the Golan Heights. Unlike all earlier accounts of the 1967 war, Hammel's sweeping narrative describes how, from the early 1950s, the Israel Defense Force—Zahal—undertook a relentless and often visionary campaign to prepare for the inevitable war of national survival that, when it came, radically altered the Middle East and has profoundly influenced international politics ever since. Israel's brilliant, innovative military thinkers developed extremely flexible strategies, operational plans, and battlefield tactics aimed at overcoming several large Arab forces with Zahal's much smaller army and air force. Zahal's innovations proved to be so effective and fundamentally sound that they established the norms of modem military planning and performance that saw the United States and her coalition allies through the lightning Desert Storm campaign of 1991. Hammel decisively disproves the enduring myth that Israel's stunning 1967 victory was a "miracle" or a "fluke." He explains how, by necessity and in secret, a tiny Third-World nation developed a First?World military force that has become the envy of all the nations of the world. Hammel is at his proven best when describing the actions of men at war. Six Days in June seamlessly meshes classic military history with the human drama of Israel's finest hour. Eric Hammel is the author of more than thirty-five highly acclaimed books on military affairs, including Chosin: Heroic Ordeal of the Korean War; Ace: A Marine Night Fighter Pilot in World War II; The Root: The Marines in Beirut; and Duel for the Golan: The 100-Hour Battle that Saved Israel.

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In May 1967, Egypt expelled the United Nations peacekeeping forces stationed in the Sinai desert and deployed its army along its border with Israel, its moves coordinated with those of Jordan and Syria. By June, Israel realized that the international community would not act, and so it launched a pre-emptive strike against the combined Arab forces. The ensuing Six Day War was a crushing defeat for the Arab world, one that tripled the area controlled by Israel and which sowed the seeds for the Yom Kippur War of 1973 and the continuing strife in the region. Written by the author of Osprey's Yom Kippur War, this volume covers the background to the war and the campaign against the Egyptians in the Sinai Peninsula, including the initial devastating air assault that showed the world how vital air supremacy was in modern combat.

The June 1967 war was a watershed in the history of the modern Middle East. In six days, the Israelis defeated the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian armies, seizing large portions of their territories. Two veteran scholars of the Middle East bring together some of the most knowledgeable experts in their fields to reassess the origins and the legacies of the war. Each chapter takes a different perspective from the vantage point of a different participant, those that actually took part in the war, and also the world powers that played important roles behind the scenes. Their conclusions make for sober reading. At the heart of the story was the incompetence of the Egyptian leadership and the rivalry between various Arab players who were deeply suspicious of each other's motives. Israel, on the other side, gained a resounding victory for which, despite previous assessments to the contrary, there was no master plan.

The Soviet Union and the June 1967 Six Day War

The Six Day War 1967

Sinai

The Coming of the Six-Day War

Arab Politics, Palestinian Nationalism and the Six Day War

The Six-Day War of 1967

The Six-Day War in 1967 was a lightning Israeli campaign that changed the face of the Middle East. Israel's armoured brigades, despite being heavily outnumbered on paper by Arab AFVs, managed to dominate the Arab forces tactically and technologically, through excellent gunnery and decentralized battlefield leadership. The fighting took place on three different fronts: the Sinai Front, the Jordanian Front and the Golan Heights. Each presented its own unique set of tactical and terrain challenges, from the long-range battles between massed Egyptian and Israeli armour in the scorching flatlands of the Sinai Desert, to relatively close-quarters engagements across steep and narrow terrain in the Golan Heights. Not only did the Six-Day War see the direct clash of opposing Cold War tactical approaches, but also the direct confrontation of Western and Soviet MBTs. On the Israeli side, the IDF had the British Centurion, the American M48 Patton, the M51 Super Sherman, and the French AMX-13, although they fought their armoured spearheads on the Centurions and Pattons. The Arabs' armoured power was expressed through T-34/85s, T-54/55s, PT-76s and JS-3s (IS-3s). Each vehicle brought its own set of advantages and disadvantages, although ultimately it was the long-range tank-killing gunnery of the Centurion that often took the day. Drawing compelling first-hand accounts from both unit commanders and individual crews, this Duel title explains the tactical and mechanical dynamics of one of history's greatest post-war armoured engagements.

"Brings the subject alive in the same multifaceted way that the real-life crisis was lived. . . . It probably will not be possible again to assemble this many individuals who were in policy-making positions during the 1967 war. The interaction among them is invaluable. . . . Only a book of this kind . . . could convey that sense of partial knowledge, sharply conflicting perspectives, irrational actions, divided governments, even the closest friends not understanding each other."--Harold H. Saunders (National Security Council staff member at the White House during the Six-Day War), Kettering Foundation Former Ambassador Richard B. Parker gathered representatives from the Israeli, Arab, Russian, and U.S. military, government, and academe, many of whom were participants in the 1967 crisis, to reexamine the steps and missteps that led to the conflict. Developed from a State Department conference marking the 25th anniversary of the war, this analysis and discussion provide the most authoritative account we have of the genesis of the Arab-Israeli war. Contents Origins of the Crisis: L. Carl Brown The United Nations Response: I. William Zartman The Israeli Response: Bernard Reich The Other Arab Responses: E. Ernest Dawn The View from Washington: Donald C. Bergus Conspiracy Theories: Richard B. Parker Conclusions: Richard B. Parker Richard B. Parker, U.S. ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon, and Morocco from 1974 to 1979, retired from the Foreign Service in 1980. He is the author of The Politics of Miscalculation in the Middle East and North Africa: Regional Tensions and Strategic Concerns, and he edited the Middle East Journal from 1981 to 1987.

In May 1967, Egypt expelled the United Nations peacekeeping forces stationed in the Sinai desert and deployed its army along its border with Israel, its moves coordinated with those of Jordan and Syria. By June, Israel realized that the international community would not act, and launched a pre-emptive strike against the combined Arab forces. The ensuing Six Day War (June 5-10, 1967) was a crushing defeat for the Arab world, one that tripled the area controlled by Israel and which sowed the seeds for the Yom Kippur War of 1973 and the continuing strife in the region. Written by the author of Osprey's Yom Kippur War, this volume covers the background to the war and the campaign against the Egyptians in the Sinai Peninsula, including the initial devastating air assault that showed the world how vital air supremacy was in modern combat.

Focuses on the events and ramifications of the Six-Day War of 1967 and argues that the conflict between the Arabs and the Jews was made worse by the war's outcome

Warriors for Jerusalem

Lightning Out of Israel

Six Day War (1967) : Air Strategy

Six Days in June

Six-Day War 1967

Nasser's Gamble

A look at the Six-Day War describes how the Israelis adopted German World War II tactics--including lightning fast attacks and shock air assaults--to defeat the Arab armies.

In the Six-Day War of June 1967, Israel defeated the combined armies of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, capturing the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula. For Israel, it was a stunning triumph; for Arabs, a humiliating defeat. This book looks at one of the most important turning points in the region.

Although the opposing forces of the Six Day War were both flying comparable third-generation Mach 2 jet fighters, the pilots were trained to different standards, and were expected to utilize different tactics. Using the latest research, first-hand accounts, and specially commissioned artwork, Shlomo Aloni tells the dramatic story of the dogfights in the skies over the Middle East.

Former Ambassador Richard B. Parker gathered representatives from the Israeli, Arab, Russian, and U.S. military, government, and academe, many of whom were participants in the 1967 crisis, to reexamine the steps and missteps that led to the conflict. Developed from a State Department conference marking the 25th anniversary of the war, this analysis and discussion provide the most authoritative account we have of the genesis of the Arab-Israeli war. Contents Origins of the Crisis: L. Carl Brown The United Nations Response: I. William Zartman The Israeli Response: Bernard Reich The Other Arab Responses: E. Ernest Dawn The View from Washington: Donald C. Bergus Conspiracy Theories: Richard B. Parker Conclusions: Richard B. Parker

Questioning the Legal Basis for Preventive War

How The 1967 Arab-Israeli War Changed The Middle East: 1967 Arab-Israeli War Documentary

The Six-Day War

Six Days of War

The Conflict that Re-Shaped the Middle East

Fate of a Nation

On the eve of the Six-Day War in 1967, Israel was nineteen years old and as much an adolescent as the average nineteen-year-old person. Issues of identity and transition were the talk among Israeli intellectuals, including the writer Nissim Rejwan. Was Israel a Jewish state or a democratic state? And, most frustratingly, who was a Jew? As Nancy Berg's foreword makes clear, these issues became more critical and complex in the two decades after the war as Israel matured into a regional power. Rejwan, an Iraqi-born Jew whose own fate was tied to the answers, addresses the questions of those days in his letters, essays, and remembrances collected in Israel's Years of Bogus Grandeur. Israel's overwhelming victory in 1967 brought control of the former Palestinian territories; at the same time, Oriental Jews (i.e., those not from Europe) became a majority in the Israeli population. The nation, already surrounded by hostile, recently humiliated Arab neighbors, now had an Arab majority (Jewish, Muslim, Druze, and Christian) within its borders—yet European Jews continued to run the country as their own. Rejwan wrote tirelessly about the second-class status of Arab Israelis (and especially of Arab Jews), encouraging a more inclusive attitude that might eventually help heal the wounds left by the Six-Day War. His studies in sociology at Tel Aviv University informed his work. For his cause, Rejwan lost his job and many of his friends but never his pen. Through Munich, Entebbe, political scandals, economic crises, and the beginning of the Intifada, Rejwan narrates Israel's growing pains with feisty wit and unwavering honesty.

Twelve-year-old Motti discovers that there are many types of heroes as his tiny young nation of Israel fights for survival in the Six-Day War of 1967.

The war of June 1967 between Israel and Arab states was widely perceived as being forced on Israel to prevent the annihilation of its people by Arab armies hovering on its borders. Documents now declassified by key governments question this view. The UK, USSR, France and the USA all knew that the Arab states were not in attack mode and tried to dissuade Israel from attacking. In later years, this war was held up as a precedent allowing an attack on a state that is expected to attack. It has even been used to justify a pre-emptive assault on a state expected to attack well in the future. Given the lack of evidence that it was waged by Israeli in anticipation of an attack by Arab states, the 1967 war can no longer serve as such a precedent. This book seeks to provide a corrective on the June 1967 war.

Examines the role of Britain and other world powers in Arab-Israeli affairs just prior to the Six-Day War.

The 1967 Six Day War Fundamentally Changed the Political Landscape of the Arab-Israeli Conflict

10 Myths about the Six-Day War

Six Days In June

Six Days

The Breaking of the Middle East

On one day in June, the balance of air power in the Middle East was turned upside down by perhaps the most ruthlessly effective air superiority campaign in history – Operation Moked, or Focus. In 1967, the Israeli Air Force was outnumbered more than two to one by the jets of hostile Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Operation Focus was Israel's ingenious strike plan to overturn the balance. At 0745hrs on June 6, Israeli jets hit Egypt's airfields simultaneously, first bombing runways and then strafing aircraft. Another 20 follow-up missions were already in the air, initially scheduled to hit every five minutes. This new history

of Operation Focus explains how the concept for Focus was devised and meticulously planned, the astonishing rate of serviceability and turnaround speed it required from ground crews, and how the relentless tempo of strikes shattered one air force after another. It is the story of how Israel's victory in the Six-Day War began with a single, shocking day.

Debunked

The Crystallization of Arab Strategy and Nasir's Descent to War, 1957-1967

The Six-day Hero

Israel, the War, and the Year that Transformed the Middle East