

Camp David Accords Framework for Peace in the Middle East and Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel Celebrating the signing of the Camp David Accords: Menachem Begin, Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat.

Later, Sadat would be assassinated in by Muslim radicals who objected to peace with Israel. Yet in moving the peace process forward, Camp David is clearly understood as an historical, progressive, and positive event.

Background Upon assuming office on January 20, , President Carter moved to rejuvenate the Middle Eastern peace process that had stalled throughout the presidential campaign in the United States. This new approach called for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference, this time with a Palestinian delegation, in hopes of negotiating a final settlement. Carter also wasted no time in visiting the heads-of-state on whom he would have to rely to make any peace agreement feasible. While Begin officially favored the reconvention of the conference, perhaps even more than Rabin, and even accepted the Palestinian presence, Israel and eventually also Sadat strongly preferred bilateral talks. Even earlier, Begin had not been opposed to returning the Sinai , but a major future obstacle was his firm refusal to consider relinquishing control over the West Bank. The Sadat Peace Initiative President Anwar Sadat came to feel that the Geneva track peace process was more show than substance, and was not progressing, partly due to disagreements with Syria. He also lacked confidence in America to pressure Israel after a meeting with Carter. His frustration boiled over, and after meetings with Israelis, secret even to the Americans, in November he became the first Arab leader to visit Israel, thereby implicitly recognizing Israel. The gesture stemmed from an eagerness to enlist the help of the United States in improving the ailing Egyptian economy, a belief that Egypt should begin to focus more on its own interests than on the interests of the collective Arab world, and a hope that an agreement with Israel would catalyze similar agreements between Israel and her other Arab neighbors and help solve the Palestinian problem. It would afford Israel the opportunity to negotiate only with Egypt instead of with a larger Arab delegation that might try to use its size to make unwelcome or unacceptable demands. In addition, the commencement of direct negotiations between leadersâ€™ summit diplomacyâ€™ would isolate Egypt from her Arab neighbors, a long-standing goal of Israel. The talks Begin and Brzezinski playing chess at Camp David. Accompanied by their capable negotiating teams and with their respective interests in mind, both leaders converged on Camp David for thirteen days of tense and dramatic negotiations from September , Numerous times both the Egyptian and Israeli leaders wanted to scrap negotiations, only to be lured back into the process by personal appeals from Carter. Begin and Sadat had such mutual antipathy toward one another that they only seldom had direct contact; thus Carter had to conduct his own microcosmic form of shuttle diplomacy by holding one-on-one meetings with either Sadat or Begin in one cabin, then returning to the cabin of the third party to relay the substance of his discussions. A particularly difficult situation arose on day ten of the talks. The issues of Israeli settlement withdrawal from the Sinai and the status of the West Bank created what seemed to be an impasse. Or he could have refused to continue the talks, reported the reasons for their failure, and allowed Begin to bear the brunt of the blame. Carter chose to continue and for three more days negotiated, arm-twisted, assured, and petitioned until at last an agreement was possible. The result was the Camp David Accords. The agreements and the peace treaty were both accompanied by "side-letters" of understanding between Egypt and the US and Israel and the US. The first part was a framework for negotiations to establish an autonomous self-governing authority in the West Bank and the Gaza strip and to fully implement UN Security Council Resolution , thus anticipating the Palestinian National Authority established in It was less clear than the agreements concerning the Sinai, and was later interpreted differently by Israel, Egypt, and the US. The second part dealt with Egyptian-Israeli relations, the real content being in the second agreement. The third part "Associated Principles" declared principles that should apply to relations between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. The second agreement outlined a basis for the peace treaty six months later, in particular deciding the future of the Sinai peninsula. Israel agreed to withdraw its armed forces from the Sinai and restore it to Egypt in return for normal diplomatic relations with Egypt, guarantees of freedom of passage through the Suez

Canal and other nearby waterways such as the Straits of Tiran , and a restriction on the forces Egypt could place on the Sinai peninsula, especially within km from Israel. Israel also agreed to limit its forces a smaller distance three km from the Egyptian border, and to guarantee free passage between Egypt and Jordan. The agreement also resulted in the United States committing to several billion dollars worth of annual subsidies to the governments of both Israel and Egypt, subsidies which continue to this day. Consequences The time that has elapsed since the Camp David Accords has left no doubt as to their enormous ramifications on Middle Eastern politics. Most notably, the perception of Egypt within the Arab world changed. Egypt was also suspended from the Arab League from until Also, the Camp David Accords prompted the disintegration of a united Arab front in opposition to Israel. His ambitions became visible in when he ordered the invasion of neighboring Iran Iran-Iraq War , starting a chain of events that would later lead to an invasion of Kuwait in followed by the Gulf War , then ultimately toppling of his own regime in Lastly, the biggest consequence of all may be in the psychology of the participants of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The success of Begin, Sadat, and Carter at Camp David demonstrated to other Arab states and entities that negotiations with Israel were possibleâ€”that progress results only from sustained efforts at communication and cooperation. Despite the disappointing conclusion of the Oslo Accords between the PLO and Israel, and even though the Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace has not fully normalized relations with Israel, both of these significant developments had little chance of occurring without the precedent set by Camp David. Credits New World Encyclopedia writers and editors rewrote and completed the Wikipedia article in accordance with New World Encyclopedia standards. This article abides by terms of the Creative Commons CC-by-sa 3. Credit is due under the terms of this license that can reference both the New World Encyclopedia contributors and the selfless volunteer contributors of the Wikimedia Foundation. To cite this article click here for a list of acceptable citing formats. The history of earlier contributions by wikipedians is accessible to researchers here:

Chapter 2 : Camp David Accords - HISTORY

Camp David Accords, agreements between Israel and Egypt signed on September 17, , that led in the following year to a peace treaty between those two countries, the first such treaty between Israel and any of its Arab neighbours.

Secret talks to negotiate the agreements were held at Camp David in Maryland. United States President Jimmy Carter took part in the negotiations. Sadat and Begin Source: He wanted to regain control of the Sinai and end the war with Israel. Although Israel won the war, Sadat gained political prestige in the region for his daring attack. He hoped that by making peace with Israel, Egypt could regain the Sinai and the United States would provide aid to a struggling Egyptian economy. He began to work with both the United States and Israel on forming a peace agreement. They met in secret at the presidential retreat Camp David in Maryland. The negotiations were tense. They lasted for 13 days. President Carter played an important role keeping both sides talking throughout the negotiations. The Camp David Accords On September 17, the two sides came to an agreement and signed the accords. The accords established a framework for peace between the two countries and in the Middle East. They led to an official peace treaty between the two countries that returned the Sinai to Egypt, established diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, and opened the Suez Canal to Israeli ships. However, the rest of the Arab countries in the Middle East were not happy with Egypt. They kicked Egypt out of the Arab League and denounced any peace agreement with Israel. On October 6, , Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Islamic extremists for his part in the peace agreements. Most of their communication was through President Carter. These subsidies continue today. The accords had two "frameworks. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element.

Chapter 3 : NPR Choice page

Camp David Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process. The Camp David Accords, signed by President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in September, established a framework for a historic peace treaty concluded between Israel and Egypt in March

Problems playing this file? The Camp David Accords comprise two separate agreements: The agreements and the peace treaty were both accompanied by "side-letters" of understanding between Egypt and the U. The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution , in all its parts. The first part of the framework was to establish an autonomous self-governing authority in the West Bank and the Gaza strip and to fully implement Resolution The Accords recognized the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people", a process was to be implemented guaranteeing the full autonomy of the people within a period of five years. Begin insisted on the adjective "full" to confirm that it was the maximum political right attainable. This full autonomy was to be discussed with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians. This was not the comprehensive peace that Kissinger, Ford, Carter, or Sadat had in mind during the previous American presidential transition. The fate of Jerusalem was deliberately excluded from this agreement. The third part, "Associated Principles," declared principles that should apply to relations between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. Key points of the West Bank and Gaza section Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders. When the self-governing authority administrative council in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian peoples and their just requirements. The framework merely concerned autonomy of the inhabitants of West Bank and Gaza. It neither mentions the status of Jerusalem, nor the Palestinian Right of Return. Also the passive attitude of the Security Council was criticised. All such partial agreements and separate treaties were strongly condemned. The part of the Camp David accords regarding the Palestinian future and all similar ones were declared invalid. This process would take three years to complete. The agreement also resulted in the United States committing to several billion dollars worth of annual subsidies to the governments of both Israel and Egypt, subsidies which continue to this day, and are given as a mixture of grants and aid packages committed to purchasing U. Most notably, the perception of Egypt within the Arab world changed. With the

most powerful of the Arab militaries and a history of leadership in the Arab world under Nasser, Egypt had more leverage than any of the other Arab states to advance Arab interests. Egypt was subsequently suspended from the Arab League from until More specifically, Sadat effectively said that Jordan would have a role in how the West Bank would be administered. However, with Arab world opposition building against Sadat, Jordan could not risk accepting the Accords without the support from powerful Arab neighbours, like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. The Camp David Accords also prompted the disintegration of a united Arab front in opposition to Israel. Because of the vague language concerning the implementation of Resolution, the Palestinian problem became the primary issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict immediately following the Camp David Accords and, arguably, until today. Many of the Arab nations blamed Egypt for not putting enough pressure on Israel to deal with the Palestinian problem in a way that would be satisfactory to them. Syria also informed Egypt that it would not reconcile with the nation unless it abandoned the peace agreement with Israel. The normalization of relations [between Israel and Egypt] went into effect in January Ambassadors were exchanged in February. In March regular airline flights were inaugurated. Egypt also began supplying Israel with crude oil". The Accords were another interim agreement or step, but negotiations that flowed from the Accords slowed for several reasons. The success of Begin, Sadat, and Carter at Camp David demonstrated to other Arab states and entities that negotiations with Israel were possible—that progress results only from sustained efforts at communication and cooperation. Despite the disappointing conclusion of the Oslo Accords between the PLO and Israel, and even though the Israel-Jordan peace treaty has not fully normalized relations with Israel, both of these significant developments had little chance of occurring without the precedent set by Camp David. Public support Although most Israelis supported the Accords, the Israeli settler movement opposed them because Sadat would not agree to a treaty in which Israel had any presence in the Sinai Peninsula at all, Israel had to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula. Criticism of the Accords Although Egypt and Israel generally abided by the agreement since, in the following years a common belief emerged in Israel that the peace with Egypt is a "cold peace". Assassination of Anwar Sadat Main article: As the truck approached the president, the leader of the belligerents Lieutenant Khalid Islambouli came out of the truck and threw three grenades towards the president; only one of the three exploded. The rest of the team opened fire with automatic assault rifles and struck President Sadat with 37 rounds. He was airlifted to a military hospital where, despite the efforts of 11 doctors and surgeons, he died just two hours after arriving. In total, 11 were killed from collateral gunfire and 28 were injured. Among the killed were the Cuban ambassador, an Omani general, and a Coptic Orthodox bishop. One of the assassins was killed and the other three were wounded and taken into custody. The surviving assassins were tried and found guilty of assassinating the president and killing 10 others in the process; they were sentenced to capital punishment and were executed by firing squad on 15 April Arab-Israeli peace diplomacy and treaties Treaties and meetings.

Chapter 4 : Camp David Accords - New World Encyclopedia

The Camp David Accords. The Framework for Peace in the Middle East. Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, at Camp David from September 5 to September 17, , and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East.

September 17, Dear Mr. If during the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all outstanding issues are agreed upon, "are you in favor of the removal of the Israeli settlers from the northern and southern Sinai areas or are you in favor of keeping the aforementioned settlers in those areas? President, on this issue will be completely free from the usual Parliamentary Party discipline to the effect that although the coalition is being now supported by 70 members out of , every member of the Knesset, as I believe, both of the Government and the Opposition benches will be enabled to vote in accordance with his own conscience. In this connection, I understand from your letter that Knesset approval to withdraw all Israeli settlers from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty is a prerequisite to any negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. In connection with the "Framework for a Settlement in Sinai" to be signed tonight, I would like to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the settlements: All Israeli settlers must be withdrawn from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty. Agreement by the Israeli Government and its constitutional institutions to this basic principle is therefore a prerequisite to starting peace negotiations for concluding a peace treaty. If Israel fails to meet this commitment, the "framework" shall be void and invalid. I have received your letter of September 17, , describing how you intend to place the question of the future of Israeli settlements in Sinai before the Knesset for its decision. I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian People in the West Bank. Relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions and , must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the City are null and void and should be rescinded. All peoples must have free access to the City and enjoy the free exercises of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives. Essential functions in the City should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

Chapter 5 : US History: The Camp David Accords for Kids

The accords were negotiated during 12 days of intensive talks at President Jimmy Carter's Camp David retreat in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland. The final peace agreement-the first between.

For more information, please see the full notice. President Carter and the U. Government played leading roles in creating the opportunity for this agreement to occur. From the start of his administration, Carter and his Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, pursued intensive negotiations with Arab and Israeli leaders, hoping to reconvene the Geneva Conference, which had been established in December to seek an end to the Arab-Israeli dispute. Jimmy Carter Library As Carter and Vance met with individual leaders from Arab countries and Israel during the spring of , negotiations for a return to Geneva appeared to gain some momentum. Menachem Begin, the leader of the conservative Likud Party and the new Israeli Prime Minister, appeared intractable on the issue of exchanging land for peace. In addition to the new reality of a Likud government in Israel, long-standing rivalries among Arab leaders also played a role in blocking substantive progress in negotiations for a Geneva conference. By early November, Egyptian President Sadat found himself frustrated by the lack of movement and made a dramatic move, announcing on November 9 that he would be willing to go to Jerusalem. This move stunned the world. Sadat would attempt to break the deadlock and to engage the Israelis directly for a Middle East settlement, eschewing any talk of returning to the Geneva Conference. By January , the United States returned to a more prominent negotiation role. During the spring and early summer of , the United States attempted to find common ground with regard to Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, West Bank, and Gaza. Egypt insisted on an Israeli withdrawal to June 4, borders in exchange for security arrangements and minor border modifications. It argued instead for some form of Palestinian autonomy during a five-year interim period followed by the possibility of sovereignty after the interim period expired. The impasse over the West Bank and Gaza led Carter to intercede directly in an attempt to resolve the deadlock. By July 30, as Sadat expressed disappointment over the progress of negotiations and a desire to cut direct contacts off with the Israelis, Carter decided to call for a summit meeting. On August 8, the White House spokesman formally announced the meeting, which both Begin and Sadat agreed to attend in September. Rarely had a U. To this end, U. Middle East experts produced a draft treaty text, which served as the basis for the negotiations and would be revised numerous times during the Summit. The talks proved extremely challenging, especially when the trilateral format became impossible to sustain. Instead, Carter and Vance met with the Egyptian and Israeli delegations individually over the course of the next twelve days. The talks ranged over a number of issues, including the future of Israeli settlements and airbases in the Sinai Peninsula, but it was Gaza and the West Bank that continued to pose the most difficulty. While the conclusion of the Camp David Accords represented significant progress, the process of translating the Framework documents into a formal peace treaty proved daunting. Beginning in October, a series of talks in Washington broke down as a result of Israeli concerns over the timing of their withdrawal and Egyptian reservations regarding the impact of a peace treaty on its obligations to other Arab states. Other regional developments, especially the Iranian Revolution, distracted U. As a result of a series of compromises, notably a U. Sadat quickly assented to the agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty was formally signed on March Although a landmark event, the successful conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty represented the high-water mark for the Peace Process during the Carter Presidency. After March , the issue would not receive the same level of U. The talks failed to produce much as Palestinian representatives refused to participate, and the gap between Egyptian and Israeli positions on Palestinian self-government, not to mention their respective stances on Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank and the legal status of East Jerusalem, proved unbridgeable.

The Camp David Accords Jimmy Carter was the 39th American President who served in office from January 20, to January 20, One of the important events during his presidency was the Camp David Accords.

They invite other parties to the Arab-Israel conflict to adhere to it. Preamble The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following: The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution , in all its parts. After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive human efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation among nations. The historic initiative of President Sadat in visiting Jerusalem and the reception accorded to him by the parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war. The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations among all states. To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions and Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal can accelerate movement toward a new era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability and in assuring security. Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring and other arrangements that they agree are useful. Framework Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council resolutions and in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognize that for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework, as appropriate, is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis. With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows: West Bank and Gaza Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in three stages: Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration both to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved. Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define

the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders. When the self-governing authority administrative council in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbors, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached in the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian peoples and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through: The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period. Submitting their agreements to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement. Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officers. During the transitional period, representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in , together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem. Egypt-Israel Egypt-Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the U. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of the Framework a peace treaty between them while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view the achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under the treaty. Associated Principles Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors - Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the U. Steps to be taken in this respect include: Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of

contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal. Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims. The United States shall be invited to participated in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect or the provisions. They shall be requested to conform their policies an actions with the undertaking contained in this Framework.

Chapter 7 : The Camp David Accords

Read CNN's Camp David Accords Fast Facts and learn more about the agreement between Israel and Egypt that was brokered by US President Jimmy Carter.

Settlements Territory The Palestinian negotiators indicated they wanted full Palestinian sovereignty over the entire West Bank and the Gaza Strip , although they would consider a one-to-one land swap with Israel. This consensus was expressed by Faisal Husseini when he remarked: In the Oslo Accords the Palestinian negotiators accepted the Green Line borders armistice lines for the West Bank but the Israelis rejected this proposal and disputed the Palestinian interpretation of Resolution Wright states that all others would be dismantled, with the exception of Kiryat Arba adjacent to the holy city of Hebron , which would be an Israeli enclave inside the Palestinian state, and would be linked to Israel by a bypass road. The West Bank would be split in the middle by an Israeli-controlled road from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea , with free passage for Palestinians, although Israel reserved the right to close the road to passage in case of emergency. Wright states that in the Israeli proposal, the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be linked by an elevated highway and an elevated railroad running through the Negev , ensuring safe and free passage for Palestinians. These would be under the sovereignty of Israel, and Israel reserved the right to close them to passage in case of emergency. The land that would be conceded included symbolic and cultural territories such as the Al-Aqsa Mosque , whereas the Israeli land conceded was unspecified. The Ramallah bloc would in turn be divided from Bethlehem and Hebron. A separate and smaller bloc would contain Jericho. Further, the border between West Bank and Jordan would additionally be under Israeli control. The Palestinian Authority would receive pockets of East Jerusalem which would be surrounded entirely by annexed lands in the West Bank. Leaders were ill-prepared for the central role the Jerusalem issue in general and the Temple Mount dispute in particular would play in the negotiations. An open city and cooperation on municipal services. Israeli negotiators also proposed that the Palestinians be granted administration of, but not sovereignty over, the Muslim and Christian Quarters of the Old City , with the Jewish and Armenian Quarters remaining in Israeli hands. A passage linking northern Jerusalem to Islamic and Christian holy sites would be annexed by the Palestinian state. The Palestinians would exercise civil and administrative autonomy in the outer Arab neighborhoods. Israeli neighborhoods within East Jerusalem would remain under Israeli sovereignty. Refugees and the right of return Main articles: These refugees numbered approximately , to , at the time. Today, they and their descendants number about four million, comprising about half the Palestinian people. Since that time, the Palestinians have demanded full implementation of the right of return, meaning that each refugee would be granted the option of returning to his or her home, with property restored, and receive compensation. At Camp David, the Palestinians maintained their traditional demand that the right of return be implemented. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright , some of the Palestinian negotiators were willing to privately discuss a limit on the number of refugees who would be allowed to return to Israel. In the Israeli proposal, a maximum of , refugees would be allowed to return to Israel on the basis of humanitarian considerations or family reunification. All other people classified as Palestinian refugees would be settled in their present place of inhabitation, the Palestinian state, or third-party countries. Israel would help fund their resettlement and absorption. Israel also wanted the right to deploy troops on Palestinian territory in the event of an emergency, and the stationing of an international force in the Jordan Valley. Palestinian authorities would maintain control of border crossings under temporary Israeli observation. Israel also wanted water resources in the West Bank to be shared by both sides and remain under Israeli management. The Clinton Parameters In mid-October, Clinton and the parties held a summit in Sharm El Sheikh, resulting in a "Sharm memorandum" with understandings aimed at ending the violence and renewing security cooperation. On 2 January , the Palestinians put forward their acceptance with some fundamental objections. Barak accepted the parameters with a page letter of reservations. Responsibility for failure The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. July Learn how and when to remove this template message Accusations of Palestinian responsibility Most of

the Israeli and American criticism for the failure of the Camp David Summit was leveled at Arafat. I am a failure, and you made me one. Ross claimed that what Arafat really wanted was "a one-state solution. Not independent, adjacent Israeli and Palestinian states, but a single Arab state encompassing all of Historic Palestine". He apparently was indeed unwilling, no matter what the Israeli concessions, to sign an agreement that declared itself final and forswore any further Palestinian claims. Alan Dershowitz, an Israel advocate and a law professor at Harvard University, said that the failure of the negotiations was due to "the refusal of the Palestinians and Arafat to give up the right of return. That was the sticking point. It was the right of return. Those were "Camp David was an ideal test of Mr. Rosenberg praised the book: This is something I put in the book. But Taba is the problem. The abstract for the article states: As a result, neither party had prepared seriously for the possibility that the Temple Mount issue would come to stand at the heart of the negotiations. It was easier to conduct discussions about preservation of historical structures in the old city than to discuss the link between the political sanctity and the religious sanctity at the historical and religious heart of the city.

Chapter 8 : Camp David Accords - Wikipedia

The Camp David Summit was a summit meeting at Camp David between United States president Bill Clinton, Israeli prime minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Authority chairman Yasser Arafat.

Camp David Accords Facts for kids: The Arab-Israeli Conflict The historical context of the Arab-Israeli Conflict will help with the understanding of the history of the Middle East and the Camp David Accords providing an overview of historical events behind the clashes between Israel and Palestine. Camp David Accords Facts - 2: Camp David Accords Facts - 3: Camp David Accords Facts - 4: Although the Camp David Accords were two-sided agreements between Egypt and Israel they also proposed a framework for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza, the non-Egyptian territories occupied by Israel during the War. Camp David Accords Facts - 5: There were four major wars between Israel and its neighbors, generally led by Egypt: However the Arabs opposed partition. Camp David Accords Facts - 7: The Arab-Israeli War erupted in when Israel proclaimed its independence. There was no provision for a separate state for Arab Palestinians. Camp David Accords Facts - 8: The Soviet Union intervened by offering to send troops to help Egypt and the US went on to nuclear alert and to avoid war, pressurized Britain and France to call off the invasion. Camp David Accords Facts - 9: The Suez Crisis resulted in the Eisenhower Doctrine , a major commitment by the United States to the security and stability of the Middle East and the continuance of their fight against the increasing spread of Communism. Camp David Accords Facts - Kissinger succeeded in negotiating "disengagement agreements" which put in place narrow demilitarized zones between the opposing forces in the Golan Heights, and next to the Suez Canal. However, the formal state of war still technically existed between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Two positive events occurred that provided hope for resolving matters in the Middle East. On 14 March , Egypt terminated its treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. On 21 November , the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat addressed the Israeli parliament and declared that it was time to reach a peace agreement and to settle the Palestinian question. President Carter still considered the Middle East a dangerous flashpoint for a potential war between the United States and the Soviet Union. The 12 day meeting and agreements made at the US presidential retreat became known as the Camp David Accords 5 September - 17 September After 12 days of heated discussions and extremely difficult negotiations mediated by President Carter, Sadat and Begin concluded two agreements in the Camp David Accords: The Framework of the Camp David Accords provided for: The reaction to the Camp David Accords varied considerably. The significance of the Camp David Accords was as follows: The Camp David Accords was itself successful and led to normalization of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel. It was the events that followed that ruined the peace initiative. The following Jimmy Carter video will give you additional important facts and dates about the political events experienced by the 39th American President whose presidency spanned from January 20, to January 20,

The Camp David Accords were signed at a White House ceremony on Sept. 17, , and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty granting the return of the full Sinai to Egypt on March 26, Sadat and Begin were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts.

Problems playing this file? The Camp David Accords comprise two separate agreements: The agreements and the peace treaty were both accompanied by "side-letters" of understanding between Egypt and the U. The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution , in all its parts. The first part of the framework was to establish an autonomous self-governing authority in the West Bank and the Gaza strip and to fully implement Resolution The Accords recognized the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people", a process was to be implemented guaranteeing the full autonomy of the people within a period of five years. Begin insisted on the adjective "full" to confirm that it was the maximum political right attainable. This full autonomy was to be discussed with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians. This was not the comprehensive peace that Kissinger, Ford, Carter, or Sadat had in mind during the previous American presidential transition. The fate of Jerusalem was deliberately excluded from this agreement. The third part, "Associated Principles," declared principles that should apply to relations between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. Key points of the West Bank and Gaza section Edit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders. When the self-governing authority administrative council in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian peoples and their just requirements. The framework merely concerned autonomy of the inhabitants of West Bank and Gaza. It neither mentions the status of Jerusalem , nor the Palestinian Right of Return. Also the passive attitude of the Security Council was criticised. All such partial agreements and separate treaties were strongly condemned. The part of the Camp David accords regarding the Palestinian future and all similar ones were declared invalid. This process would take three years to complete. The agreement also resulted in the United States committing to several billion dollars worth of annual subsidies to the governments of both Israel and Egypt, subsidies which continue to this day, and are given as a mixture of grants and aid packages committed to purchasing U. As the truck approached the president, the leader of the belligerentsâ€™ Lieutenant

Khalid Islambouli came out of the truck and threw three grenades towards the president; only one of the three exploded. The rest of the team opened fire with automatic assault rifles and struck President Sadat with 37 rounds. He was airlifted to a military hospital where, despite the efforts of 11 doctors and surgeons, he died just 2 hours after arriving. In total, 11 were killed from collateral gunfire and 28 were injured. Among the killed were the Cuban ambassador, an Omani general, and a Coptic Orthodox bishop. One of the assassins was killed and the other three were wounded and taken into custody. The surviving assassins were tried and found guilty of assassinating the president and killing 10 others in the process; they were sentenced to capital punishment and were executed by firing squad in April of the following year. Ambassadors were exchanged in February. In March regular airline flights were inaugurated. Egypt also began supplying Israel with crude oil. Most notably, the perception of Egypt within the Arab world changed. With the most powerful of the Arab militaries and a history of leadership in the Arab world under Nasser, Egypt had more leverage than any of the other Arab states to advance Arab interests. Egypt was subsequently suspended from the Arab League from until More specifically, Sadat effectively said that Jordan would have a role in how the West Bank would be administered. However, with Arab world opposition building against Sadat, Jordan could not risk accepting the Accords without the support from powerful Arab neighbours, like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. The Camp David Accords also prompted the disintegration of a united Arab front in opposition to Israel. Because of the vague language concerning the implementation of Resolution, the Palestinian problem became the primary issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict immediately following the Camp David Accords and, arguably, until today. Many of the Arab nations blamed Egypt for not putting enough pressure on Israel to deal with the Palestinian problem in a way that would be satisfactory to them. Syria also informed Egypt that it would not reconcile with the nation unless it abandoned the peace agreement with Israel. The success of Begin, Sadat, and Carter at Camp David demonstrated to other Arab states and entities that negotiations with Israel were possible—that progress results only from sustained efforts at communication and cooperation. Despite the disappointing conclusion of the Oslo Accords between the PLO and Israel, and even though the Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace has not fully normalized relations with Israel, both of these significant developments had little chance of occurring without the precedent set by Camp David. Public support Edit Although most Israelis supported the Accords, the Israeli settler movement opposed them because Sadat would not agree to a treaty in which Israel had any presence in the Sinai Peninsula at all, Israel had to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula. Criticism of the Accords Edit Although Egypt and Israel generally abided by the agreement since, in the following years a common belief emerged in Israel that the peace with Egypt is a "cold peace". Arab—Israeli peace diplomacy and treaties.