

Chapter 1 : Download [PDF] How Israel Was Won Free Online | New Books in Politics

*In the s, an agent in deep cover was sent to Israel by the Egyptians was caught. He agreed to collaborate with Israel and become a double agent, and through him, Israel was able to pass on false information to the Egyptians. The code name given the agent, and later the entire operation, was.*

Wars and other conflicts Israel has been involved in a number of wars and large-scale military operations, including: Israeli war of independence November 1947–July 1949 Started as 6 months of civil war between Jewish and Arab militias at the end of the British Mandate of Palestine and turned into a regular war after the declaration of independence of Israel and the intervention of several Arab armies. In its conclusion, a set of agreements were signed between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, called the Armistice Agreements, which established the armistice lines between Israel and its neighbours, also known as the Green Line. Reprisal operations 1948–50 Military operations carried out by the Israel Defense Forces during the 1948 and 1950s. These actions were in response to constant fedayeen incursions during which Arab guerrillas infiltrated from Syria, Egypt, and Jordan into Israel to carry out attacks against Israeli civilians and soldiers. Even so, Israel managed to re-open the Straits of Tiran and pacified its southern border. The nations of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, and others also contributed troops and arms to the Arab forces. Following the war, the territory held by Israel expanded significantly "The Purple Line": It was initiated by the Egyptians as a way of recapturing the Sinai from the Israelis, who had been in control of the territory since the mid Six-Day War. The hostilities ended with a ceasefire signed between the countries in with frontiers remaining in the same place as when the war began. Yom Kippur War October 1973 Fought from 6 to 26 October by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel as a way of recapturing part of the territories which they lost to the Israelis back in the Six-Day War. Egypt and Syria crossed the cease-fire lines in the Sinai and Golan Heights, respectively. Eventually Arab forces were defeated by Israel and there were no significant territorial changes. Palestinian insurgency in South Lebanon 1968–1991 PLO relocate to South Lebanon from Jordan and stage attacks on the Galilee and as a base for international operations. Continuing ground and rocket attacks, and Israeli retaliations, eventually escalate into the War. Second Intifada 2000–2005 Second Palestinian uprising, a period of intensified violence, which began in late September The operation gradually strengthened, to become a wider confrontation. The principal participants were Hezbollah paramilitary forces and the Israeli military. The conflict started on 12 July and continued until a United Nations -brokered ceasefire went into effect on 14 August, though it formally ended on 8 September, when Israel lifted its naval blockade of Lebanon. The war resulted in the pacification of southern Lebanon and in the weakness of the Hezbollah which suffered serious casualties but managed to survive the Israeli onslaught. Gaza War December 2008–January 2009 Three-week armed conflict between Israel and Hamas during the winter of 2008–09 In an escalation of the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict, Israel responded to ongoing rocket fire from the Gaza Strip with military force in an action titled "Operation Cast Lead". Israel opened the attack with a surprise air strike on 27 December Israeli forces attacked military and civilian targets, police stations, and government buildings in the opening assault. Israel declared an end to the conflict on 18 January and completed its withdrawal on 21 January

**Chapter 2 : List of wars involving Israel - Wikipedia**

*This is the only book you need in order to comprehend the complexities of the modern Middle East. Unlike most writing on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which combines myth and polemic, How Israel Was Won is a balanced, well researched and insightful chronicle of Israel in the 20th century.*

The Palestinians had timed the climax of the hunger strike to coincide with both Ramadan, when tensions often run high, and the 50th anniversary of the occupation. So on May 27, after lengthy negotiations, the detainees announced a deal. They stopped their fast after securing a second monthly family visit. The families of prisoners celebrated on the streets of Ramallah, where Barghouti won praise for defending the "dignity" of his fellow inmates. But even this victory was a defeat for the PA. Until the summer of , prisoners were entitled to two family visits. It was the Red Cross, which coordinates the trips and wanted to cut costs, mostly related to busing. Abbas had been privately fuming about the hunger strike, fearing it would undermine his efforts to ingratiate himself with Trump. So the Palestinian president ponied up the cash. Abbas, 82, took office in for what was officially a four-year term. He is still in power, with no plans to resign. Nor does he have many good choices. His deputy, Mahmoud Aloul, is a little-known apparatchik chosen for his loyalty. Another contender, Jibril Rajoub, is a former secret police chief more beloved by Israeli generals for his work to arrest Islamists than by Palestinian voters. The most popular candidate, Barghouti, is serving five life sentences for organizing deadly attacks during the second intifada. Two-thirds of them want him to resign. A slim majority also supports dissolving the Palestinian Authority, widely viewed as little more than a subcontractor for the Israeli occupation. On May 13, the Palestinians held a much-hyped municipal election in the West Bank. It was their first vote in five years, and officials hoped it would generate enthusiasm. Fatah ran almost unopposed because Hamas and other factions decided to boycott the election, but the secular group nonetheless failed to win a majority in major cities like Hebron, where its candidates picked up just seven of 15 seats. Turnout was a paltry 53 percent compared with more than 70 percent in ballots a decade ago. More than three-quarters of Palestinians feel their government is corrupt. Asked to name the biggest problem in society, a majority of respondents choose internal ones: Just 27 percent say the occupation is their largest concern, according to the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research, the top pollster in the territories. The official unemployment rate in the West Bank is 16 percent, and roughly one in five families lives in poverty. The actual figures are thought to be higher. Yet the streets of Ramallah are lined with billboards advertising million-shekel apartments. All of this has served to make Palestinians more risk-averse. The way a CEO of a major bank in Ramallah sees it: On a typical day, though, only one or two lanes are open, staffed by desultory border guards flipping through paperback novels. And then, half a mile down a rutted road, you reach the real border post, where the Hamas police check your bags for smuggled alcohol. The Islamist group seized power in Gaza in , after a lengthy period of infighting that followed its victory in legislative elections the previous year. Since then, it has fought three wars against Israel. The most recent one, in the summer of , dragged on for 51 days, far longer than anyone expected. It was devastating for the Palestinians: But Hamas kept firing rockets until moments before the August 26 cease-fire. It counts the war as a victory, not because it achieved any of its strategic goals, but simply because it survived. The group speaks the same way about the broader situation in Gaza. Yet it feels normal in a way that the West Bank, with its visible occupation, does not. There are no Israeli military patrolsâ€”no Israelis at all, just a handful of skeletal greenhouses, the remains of settlements that once dotted the area. In private conversations, the anger they once directed at Israel and Egypt is now aimed at their own leaders. They often have these conversations in the dark, owing to the lack of electricity. Tap water, when it is available, is undrinkable, brackish and polluted. About half of the population, and more than 60 percent of young people, are unemployedâ€”the highest rate anywhere, according to the World Bank. More than 70 percent of Gazans rely on international aid to survive. In a courtyard outside Azhar University, recent graduates peddle cheap snacks and cigarettes to current students, who offer bleak predictions about their own futures: Hamas has always been divided between its hard-line military wing and its comparatively moderate political branch. The gulf has only widened in the three years since the last war.

Both Hamas and Fatah, he argued, were consumed with their own narrow interests, focused on preserving their fiefdoms rather than liberating Palestinians. Hamas spent the early part of shuffling its leaders, for the first time in more than a decade. He helped to set up a unit that hunted down suspected "collaborators" with Israel, and allegedly killed some of them with his own hands. In May, Hamas unveiled a new policy document meant to amend its founding charter. It dropped the worst anti-Semitic language from the original, which spoke of a war against the Jews, and it severed ties with the Muslim Brotherhood. Perhaps most significantly, it accepted the idea of a Palestinian state along the pre borders, describing it as a formula accepted by public consensus. It was not a complete reversal: The group still does not recognize Israel. Even some of the most hawkish Hamas leaders, though, recognize that a fourth war with Israel would likely end in catastrophe. Mohammed Dahlan dreams of Gaza So there is a desire to avoid that next attack; there is serious talk of signing a lengthy cease-fire with Israel in exchange for a seaport, a step that would effectively end the blockade. Dahlan, a former Fatah strongman who was once its greatest nemesis: His men were notorious for throwing Islamists off rooftops. He has since gone into exile in the United Arab Emirates, after running afoul of Abbas, and he now serves as a sort of diplomatic fixer for the Emirati royal family. Hamas believes he can deliver both economic investment and political legitimacy; his past transgressions are all but forgotten. It seems the opposite of what Islamist groups like Hamas have spent decades fighting to achieve—and yet they are enthusiastic about it. I ask Yousef whether his movement had simply become a bearded version of Fatah. He chuckles, and says, "You could say that. Security Council passed a resolution that said Israeli settlements "have no legal validity. After eight years of frustration with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, he decided to abstain rather than veto the measure. Maybe so, but it was an entirely symbolic act. Six months after its passage, there are no blue-helmeted peacekeepers on the hills around Nablus. Nickolay Mladenov, the top U. Three of them are now dead; only Abbas remains. Bush had the Annapolis conference and his "road map for peace. It is too early to say how far Trump will trudge down the same road—whether he will convene a Mar-a-Lago peace summit or abandon the process. The younger generation sees this idea as hopelessly outdated. Decades of struggle, on the battlefield and around the negotiating table, failed to deliver a state. Last year, for the first time, Shikaki found that support for the two-state solution had dipped below 50 percent. A civil rights struggle would have unmistakable echoes of the fight against apartheid. And a single state would likely never have a Jewish majority—an argument the Israeli center-left uses to push for a two-state solution. But their warnings have done little to move public opinion. In the United States, on the other hand, there are already signs of such a shift. In a poll by the Brookings Institution, 38 percent of Americans supported sanctioning Israel over its illegal settlements. Two years later, the number jumped to 46 percent. Within those figures was a striking partisan gap. Democratic support for sanctions grew by a quarter, from 48 percent to 60 percent, while Republican support stayed basically flat. A majority of Democrats now believe Israel has too much influence over U. Less than 25 percent of Republicans agree, and the number has dipped over the past few years. Liberal American rabbis who visit Jerusalem fret openly that their younger congregants no longer feel an attachment to Israel the way their parents did. For all its tactical brilliance, Israel has always struggled with strategic thinking. It helped nurture Hamas in the late s, for example, because it saw the Islamist group as a useful counterweight to its secular enemies. In doing so, it helped create an intractable foe. Netanyahu likes to boast that his administration "manages the conflict. On a rainy morning in , hundreds of Israelis packed into a Jerusalem conference hall for a major summit on the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement, a global campaign to punish Israel for its half-century occupation. The Netanyahu government had spent the previous few years casting it as a sort of existential threat. In , when Gilad Erdan accepted a job as the minister in charge of fighting BDS, he told reporters he did so with "a sense of holy dread. So did the opposition leader and at least four Cabinet members. The keynote speaker was Roseanne Barr. He explained that his ministry had set up a hotline to help Israeli businesses harmed by BDS. Foreign investments in Israel have more than tripled in the decade since the BDS movement began. Exports to the European Union, its largest trading partner, have grown by more than 30 percent.

**Chapter 3 : How Israel won the Eurovision Song Contest : europe**

*This is a list of wars involving the State of calendrierdelascience.com its establishment in , the State of Israel has fought eight recognized wars, two Palestinian intifadas, and a series of armed conflicts in the broader Arab-Israeli conflict.*

Israeli War of Independence: The Arabs declared a protest strike and instigated riots that claimed the lives of 62 Jews and 32 Arabs. By the end of the second week, 93 Arabs, 84 Jews and 7 Englishmen had been killed and scores injured. By February, the British said so many Arabs had infiltrated they lacked the forces to run them back. The Arab Invasion In the first phase of the war, lasting from November 29, until April 1, , the Palestinian Arabs took the offensive, with help from volunteers from neighboring countries. The Jews suffered severe casualties and passage along most of their major roadways was disrupted. The only way left for us is war. I will have the pleasure and honor to save Palestine. The defenders drove them back, but the Legion returned a week later. After two days, the ill-equipped and outnumbered settlers were overwhelmed. Many defenders were massacred after they had surrendered. On February 16, , the Commission reported to the Security Council: Powerful Arab interests, both inside and outside Palestine, are defying the resolution of the General Assembly and are engaged in a deliberate effort to alter by force the settlement envisaged therein. Jamal Husseini told the Security Council on April 16, The representative of the Jewish Agency told us yesterday that they were not the attackers, that the Arabs had begun the fighting. We did not deny this. We told the whole world that we were going to fight. Some came through Jordan and even through Amman. They were in reality to strike the first blow in the ruin of the Arabs of Palestine. The Haganah captured several major towns including Tiberias and Haifa , and temporarily opened the road to Jerusalem. The partition resolution was never suspended or rescinded. It will be a momentous massacre in history that will be talked about like the massacres of the Mongols or the Crusades. The United States urged a resolution charging the Arabs with breach of the peace. This is not the first time that the Arab states, which organized the invasion of Palestine, have ignored a decision of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. The USSR delegation deems it essential that the council should state its opinion more clearly and more firmly with regard to this attitude of the Arab states toward decisions of the Security Council. This was similar to the boundaries that had been proposed prior to the partition vote, and had been rejected by all sides. Now, the proposal was being offered after the Arabs had gone to war to prevent partition and a Jewish state had been declared. The Jews and Arabs both rejected the plan. Ironically, Bernadotte found little enthusiasm among the Arabs for independence. He wrote in his diary: The Palestinian Arabs had at present no will of their own. Neither have they ever developed any specifically Palestinian nationalism. The demand for a separate Arab state in Palestine is consequently relatively weak. It would seem as though in existing circumstances most of the Palestinian Arabs would be quite content to be incorporated in Transjordan. In fact, they won despite efforts to undermine their military strength. Although the United States vigorously supported the partition resolution, the State Department did not want to provide the Jews with the means to defend themselves. Many in the State Department saw the embargo as yet another means of obstructing partition. President Truman nevertheless went along with it hoping it would be a means of averting bloodshed. On January 7, , Israeli planes shot down four of the British aircraft. When Israel declared its independence in May , the army did not have a single cannon or tank. Its air force consisted of nine obsolete planes. Although the Haganah had 60, trained fighters, only 18, were fully mobilized, armed and prepared for war. Indeed, because of their aggression, the Arabs wound up with less territory than they would have had if they had accepted partition. The cost to Israel, however, was enormous. Worse yet, 6, Israelis were killed, nearly one percent of the Jewish population of , Had the West enforced the partition resolution or given the Jews the capacity to defend themselves, many lives might have been saved. The Arab countries signed armistice agreements with Israel in , starting with Egypt Feb. Shocken Books, , p. Facts on File, Inc. Keter Books, , p. McGraw Hill, , pp. Knopf, , p. Staughton and Hodder, , p. Hodder and Staughton, , p. GPO, , p. Transaction Books, , pp. William Morrow and Co. Simon and Schuster, , p. Dell, , pp.

**Chapter 4 : Thomas: How Israel Was Won | The Institute for Palestine Studies**

*One of the traditional Israeli narratives is one of overcoming a unified 5 nation Arab army attacking them from all sides Israel likes to present its David and Goliath story for the most part and while it was a resounding victory for Israel the.*

The Zionist militias gained the upper hand over the Palestinians through skill and pluck, aided considerably by intra-Arab rivalries. The next day, Arab forces from Egypt , Transjordan Jordan , Iraq , Syria , and Lebanon occupied the areas in southern and eastern Palestine not apportioned to the Jews by the UN partition of Palestine and then captured east Jerusalem , including the small Jewish quarter of the Old City. By early the Israelis had managed to occupy all of the Negev up to the former Egypt-Palestine frontier, except for the Gaza Strip. UN partition plan for Palestine adopted in JerusalemNewsreel footage of unrest between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem following passage of the United Nations resolution on the partition of Palestine, Stock footage courtesy The WPA Film Library Between February and July , as a result of separate armistice agreements between Israel and each of the Arab states, a temporary frontier was fixed between Israel and its neighbours. In Israel, the war is remembered as its War of Independence. Nasser took a hostile stance toward Israel. In Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal , a vital waterway connecting Europe and Asia that was largely owned by French and British concerns. France and Britain responded by striking a deal with Israelâ€™ whose ships were barred from using the canal and whose southern port of Elat had been blockaded by Egyptâ€™ wherein Israel would invade Egypt; France and Britain would then intervene, ostensibly as peacemakers, and take control of the canal. The Israelis were then in a position to open sea communications through the Gulf of Aqaba. Though Egyptian forces had been defeated on all fronts, the Suez Crisis , as it is sometimes known, was seen by Arabs as an Egyptian victory. Egypt dropped the blockade of Elat. A UN buffer force was placed in the Sinai Peninsula. In early Syria intensified its bombardment of Israeli villages from positions in the Golan Heights. In May Egypt signed a mutual defense pact with Jordan. The Israeli victory on the ground was also overwhelming. Importantly, the Israelis were left in sole control of Jerusalem. The Arab armies showed greater aggressiveness and fighting ability than in the previous wars, and the Israeli forces suffered heavy casualties. The Israeli army, however, reversed early losses and pushed its way into Syrian territory and encircled the Egyptian Third Army by crossing the Suez Canal and establishing forces on its west bank. Israel and Egypt signed a cease-fire agreement in November and peace agreements on January 18, The accords provided for Israeli withdrawal into the Sinai west of the Mitla and Gidi passes, while Egypt was to reduce the size of its forces on the east bank of the canal. A UN peacekeeping force was established between the two armies. This agreement was supplemented by another, signed on September 4, On May 31, , Israel and Syria signed a cease-fire agreement that also covered separation of their forces by a UN buffer zone and exchange of prisoners of war. The two countries subsequently established normal diplomatic relations. The following day Israel invaded Lebanon, and by June 14 its land forces reached as far as the outskirts of Beirut, which was encircled, but the Israeli government agreed to halt its advance and begin negotiations with the PLO. After much delay and massive Israeli shelling of west Beirut, the PLO evacuated the city under the supervision of a multinational force. Eventually, Israeli troops withdrew from west Beirut, and the Israeli army had withdrawn entirely from Lebanon by June Second Lebanon War In July Hezbollah launched an operation against Israel in an attempt to pressure the country into releasing Lebanese prisoners, killing a number of Israeli soldiers in the process and capturing two. Israel launched an offensive into southern Lebanon to recover the captured soldiers. The war lasted 34 days but left more than one thousand Lebanese dead and about one million others displaced. Several Arab leaders criticized Hezbollah for inciting the conflict.

**Chapter 5 : Milestones: " - Office of the Historian**

*How Israel Was Won is the product of research done in the context of a professional writing group that included three history professors, a sociologist, and an English professor. The cover of the book claims that this is the only book one needs to comprehend the complexities of the modern Middle East and that it is a well-balanced presentation.*

He aroused the suspicion of the guards, who stopped him from entering, and then blew himself up, killing five bystanders. On June 1, another suicide bomber killed 21 people, most of them young Jewish immigrants from Russia, standing in line outside a discotheque on a beach in Tel Aviv. By early November, suicide bombers were striking in the streets of Israel almost every week and sometimes every few days. The next day, a man from Nablus blew himself up on a bus in Haifa, killing 15 and wounding . The offensive did not stop. In March alone, men, women, and children were killed by suicide bombers, and were wounded. A suicide bomber disguised as a religious Jewish woman entered the hall and blew himself up, killing 30 people " the youngest aged 20 and the oldest 90 " and wounding others. George Jacobovitz, a Hungarian-born Nazi death camp survivor, was among the dead. Terrorism in general, and suicide attacks in particular, created a strange and frustrating situation within the Shin Bet and the Israel Defense Forces IDF. They generally knew who was behind an attack but could not get to him deep inside Palestinian-controlled territory. Dichter, the Shin Bet director, had already presented a new strategy to Prime Minister Ariel Sharon during a series of meetings toward the end of . At first, the ministers were hesitant. The person who blew himself up or planted the bomb or pulled the trigger was, after all, usually just the last link in a long chain. There were recruiters, couriers, and weapons procurers, as well as people who maintained safe houses and smuggled money. They would all be targets. Israeli emergency workers search through the bombed out interior of the Park Hotel in Netanya, Israel, on March 27, , during Passover. Targeted killing operations killed 84 people in , in , and in . Gradually, what had once been considered highly damaging " acknowledging responsibility for an assassination " became official policy. The IDF began putting out statements after each hit. Israel was completely rearranging its communications policy " fighting, in effect, a propaganda war. Explaining, even highlighting, what had long been state secrets required new language and new euphemisms. They enlisted the help of human rights associations and experienced Israeli attorneys to petition the Israeli Supreme Court to investigate and prosecute those responsible. He argued that the Shin Bet was killing people without first considering relevant political and international events and that they failed to understand when an assassination would quell the flames of conflict and when it would fan them. He was killed, together with one of his helpers and six other Palestinian civilians, including two children. Ayalon called the Shin Bet command and asked a top-level official there if he had gone insane. The whole world is aware! Human life becomes something plain, easy to dispose of. You spend a quarter of an hour, 20 minutes, on who to kill. On how to kill him: Is it legal or illegal? The document opened with this statement: This is, therefore, in principle, an activity that leans on the moral basis of the rules concerning self-defense, a case of the Talmudic commandment: For Finkelstein, a religious man, it was a difficult moment. He was painfully aware that God prevented King David from building the temple because he had too much blood on his hands. Finkelstein, who is now a district judge, wondered if he would be punished one day. No longer was the conflict a matter of law enforcement " of police arresting suspects so that they can face trial. The opinion posited a new kind of participant in armed conflict: The term covered anyone active in a terrorist organization, even if his activity was marginal. As long as he is an active member in the organization, he could be considered a combatant " even when asleep in his bed. The very system internationally condemned only weeks earlier was now touted as a model to be copied. Any moral reckoning was confined to a handful of operatives and government ministers. Once those operations were developed into a large-scale killing machine, however, thousands of people became complicit. IDF soldiers and airmen, Shin Bet personnel, the people who collected and filtered and analyzed and disseminated intelligence " they were all involved, often in more important ways than those who did the actual killing. And by the summer of , no Israeli could claim ignorance of what was being done in his or her name. It was only a matter of time before the security services went too far and violated the legal constraints

Finkelstein had placed on them. He worked, like all NIOs, at a base protected by reinforced concrete, monitoring information. Soldiers like Amir had to decide, for example, whether the speaker in an intercepted conversation was a storekeeper ordering merchandise or a jihadi delivering coded instructions to prepare a bomb. If he made a mistake, innocent people – Israelis on one side, a hapless shop owner on the other – could die. Unofficially, they were deciding whom Israel killed. Often, Unit also picked out buildings to bomb. Many were babies or children. The Palestinian Authority condemned the attack and promised to make every effort to apprehend the men who had planned it. The Israelis were not convinced. Following that meeting, less than three hours after the attack, the then IDF chief of staff, Moshe Yaalon, decided to bomb Target , the code name for the Fatah branch office in the Gaza Strip city of Khan Yunis. Unlike in the past, this time there would be no warning, and the attack would not come at night. According to the intelligence available to Unit , the office had no connection to terrorist activities. No activity connected to terrorism took place there, according to Amir, just office work and paying out welfare and salaries. Early the next morning, Amir, who assumed the operation would be just another symbolic strike on an empty building, told military intelligence that no one was in the building and that it was safe to start the bombardment. Who are they expecting? Let us know when someone goes inside. The presence of civilians in a building was a reason to stand down, not to strike. Targeting civilians, in fact, was an outright war crime. But there was no misunderstanding. Put simply, the intention was simply to kill someone – anyone. Amir raised the matter with the senior NIO and with the command of Unit Amir objected, but the officer on the other end of the line got angry. Two armed F fighter jets were circling over the Mediterranean, waiting for the order. A drone was photographing the building from a distance. As soon as Amir told them someone was in the building, two Hellfire missiles would be launched. Amir decided he would refuse to cooperate. Impatient calls started coming in to command from the air force and military intelligence. The operational order required the bombardment to be completed by A man was dealing with wage payments, trying to get money to some employees, despite the hard times in the Palestinian Authority and the ongoing war. A secretary was gossiping about a local gigolo. That was the go signal. The F could fire. Israel could kill them both. Amir sat in his chair as the on-duty NIO. It was clear to me that this operation should not go forward, that it crossed a red line, that it was a manifestly illegal order – and that it was my responsibility, as a soldier and a human being, to refuse to carry it out. It was transmitted to the minister of defense, who ordered the cancellation of the attack. The head of the unit, Brig. He should face a court-martial, the officers argued, and go to jail for at least six months. One general went further: The operation in Khan Yunis had clearly violated the guidelines set by the IDF military advocate general – that the target for elimination must be an individual directly linked to terrorism. There was one that called for an investigation each time innocent civilians were killed along with the target. Before that, we made very great efforts to capture wanted men alive. After the outbreak, this modus operandi ended. It was clear that we were out to kill. The targeted killings were clearly saving lives. But there was a disturbing trend in the data, too: The number of attempted attacks was increasing. Rather than wearing down Hamas and other terrorist groups, the assassinations were spawning more and more attackers. She had to pass through a metal detector, like all Palestinians. There was a high, pinging beep when she went through the detector. The guards sent her through again and then a third time. The detector kept beeping. A female guard was summoned to frisk her. She then detonated a bomb that killed four examiners and wounded 10 others. She had two children, one 3 years old, the other only 18 months.

### Chapter 6 : Background & Overview - Israel War of Independence

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For more information, please see the full notice. The Arab-Israeli War of The Arab-Israeli War of broke out when five Arab nations invaded territory in the former Palestinian mandate immediately following the announcement of the independence of the state of Israel on May 14, In , and again on May 14, , the United States had offered de facto recognition of the Israeli Provisional Government, but during the war, the United States maintained an arms embargo against all belligerents. Under the resolution, the area of religious significance surrounding Jerusalem would remain under international control administered by the United Nations. The Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize this arrangement, which they regarded as favorable to the Jews and unfair to the Arab population that would remain in Jewish territory under the partition. The United States sought a middle way by supporting the United Nations resolution, but also encouraging negotiations between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. Fighting began with attacks by irregular bands of Palestinian Arabs attached to local units of the Arab Liberation Army composed of volunteers from Palestine and neighboring Arab countries. These groups launched their attacks against Jewish cities, settlements, and armed forces. The goal of the Arabs was initially to block the Partition Resolution and to prevent the establishment of the Jewish state. The Jews, on the other hand, hoped to gain control over the territory allotted to them under the Partition Plan. After Israel declared its independence on May 14, , the fighting intensified with other Arab forces joining the Palestinian Arabs in attacking territory in the former Palestinian mandate. This action was followed by the invasion of the former Palestinian mandate by Arab armies from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. Saudi Arabia sent a formation that fought under the Egyptian command. British trained forces from Transjordan eventually intervened in the conflict, but only in areas that had been designated as part of the Arab state under the United Nations Partition Plan and the corpus separatum of Jerusalem. After tense early fighting, Israeli forces, now under joint command, were able to gain the offensive. Though the United Nations brokered two cease-fires during the conflict, fighting continued into Israel and the Arab states did not reach any formal armistice agreements until February. Under separate agreements between Israel and the neighboring states of Egypt, Lebanon, Transjordan, and Syria, these bordering nations agreed to formal armistice lines. Israel gained some territory formerly granted to Palestinian Arabs under the United Nations resolution in These armistice lines held until. The United States did not become directly involved with the armistice negotiations, but hoped that instability in the Middle East would not interfere with the international balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States.

### Chapter 7 : The secret that won the Six Day War

*How Israel Won a War but Paid a High Moral Price A decade of targeted assassinations has pushed the boundaries of Israel's laws and military ethics " and harmed its image across the globe.*

### Chapter 8 : How Israel Won Over The Syrian People " The Forward

*How Israel's Air Force Won the Six-Day War in Six Hours by Michael Peck At a.m. Israeli time, sixteen Israeli Air Force Fouga Magister training jets took off and pretended to be what they.*

### Chapter 9 : How Israel Won Its Independence " With Nazi Guns | War Is Boring

*In a popular Syrian news group on Facebook, a Syrian activist recently shared a video of Ahed Tamimi, the Palestinian teenager in jail for slapping an Israeli soldier. Across the world, Tamimi has.*