The Arab-Israeli Wars: War and Peace in the Middle East from the War of Independence to Lebanon

Chaim Herzog

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independent state in 1943, but French troops would not. Both the Israelis and the Palestinians adamantly maintain that they have a right to the demand of the Arabs for national independence and their. Herzog, C., 1985, The Arab-Israeli Wars: War and Peace in the Middle East Hirst, D., 2010, Beware of Small States: Lebanon, Battleground of the Middle East,
Arab-Israeli Conflict--The Hutchison Encyclopedia article on the Arab-Israeli Wars.

American Reaction to the Suez War--Places the Suez Crisis and War within the proper context of world affairs at the time and explains America's reactions. Suez 1956--Very good essay on the Suez Crisis written by University of San Diego student Chris Leininger. The Suez War of 1956 : Table of Contents-- Part of the Jewish Student Online Research Center (JSOURCE). Anglo-French Attack on the Suez Canal.

After Israel declared its independence on May 14, 1948, the fighting intensified with other Arab forces joining the Palestinian Arabs in attacking territory in the former Palestinian mandate. On the eve of May 14, the Arabs launched an air attack on Tel Aviv, which the Israelis resisted. This action was followed by the invasion of the former Palestinian mandate by Arab armies from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. 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 1947. Egypt and Jordan retained control over the Gaza Strip and the West Bank respectively.
Israeli victories came on all the war fronts. The Arab nations involved negotiated their own peace talks—a further sign that they were only united by their desire to attack Israel. Egypt signed a peace settlement in February 1949, and over the next few months Lebanon, Jordan and Syria did the same culminating in peace in July 1949. Iraq simply withdrew her forces but did not sign any peace settlement. The 1948 war, which the Israelis referred to as the “War of Independence,” claimed 6,000 Israeli lives—but this was only 1% of the nation’s population. The boost the victory gave to the Israelis was huge and put into perspective the 6,000 lives lost. Ironically, those nations that had attacked Israel in May 1948, only lost slightly more men—7,000.