

1967-2017

Israel's Search for Peace with the
Palestinians and Other Arab Neighbors

1967

After the conclusion of the 6-Day War, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 is adopted. It calls for “a just and lasting peace” between Israel and its neighbors. **Israel has accepted this resolution and recognizes it as the basis for all negotiations.**

In September, 8 Arab heads of state meet and establish the Khartoum Resolution. The resolution called for continued belligerency towards Israel summarized in the “Three No’s”: no peace, no recognition, and no negotiations with Israel.

1973

Egypt, Syria, and Jordan sign a mutual defense pact before launching a surprise attack on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in Judaism. The war, which lasts between October 6 to 25, becomes known as the **Yom Kippur War**.

1974

Israel signs disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria, withdrawing from strategic territory it had taken in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

1977

In response to an invitation by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Egyptian **President Anwar Sadat becomes the first Arab leader to travel to Israel** and discuss the prospects of peace between the two nations.

In December, PM Menachem Begin announces Israel’s autonomy plan. It formally suggests the best plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip involves some combination of self- and shared-rule. **The plan calls for administrative autonomy of the Arab residents of the West Bank and Gaza**, as well as elections for an Administrative Council. **Palestinian leadership rejects this plan.**

1978

After 12 days of closed negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian officials, the two delegations sign the **Camp David Accords**. The Accords signified that negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors were possible.

1979

Israel and Egypt sign a peace treaty which calls for both nations to demilitarize the Sinai Peninsula, and for Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 border, giving up military bases, settlements, roads and the Sinai oil fields. **This peace treaty has remained in force to this day.**

1989

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin announce **Israel's Peace Initiative**, consisting of four parts: strengthening peace with Egypt; promoting full peaceful relations with the Arab states; improving refugee conditions through international efforts; and establishing interim self-rule for Palestinians, including elections, leading to a "permanent solution."

1991

The United States and USSR co-host the Madrid Peace Conference to set the framework to negotiate peace between Israel and Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians – **the first time direct and open peace talks are held between Israel and these four partners since 1949.**

1993

After secret negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians in Oslo following the Madrid Peace Conference, **Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat shake hands and sign what are commonly referred to as the Oslo Accords.**



1994

In the Cairo Agreement, Palestinians and Israelis **outline Israel's initial withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho**, as well as the creation of the Palestinian Authority.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordanian Prime Minister Abdul-Salam Majali sign **the Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty**, formally normalizing all relations between Israel and Jordan.



Picture: [Israeli Government Press Office](#)

1995

The **Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip**, known as Oslo II, broadens and supersedes the 1994 Gaza-Jericho Agreement. Israel releases Palestinian prisoners as a sign of goodwill.

2000

Yasser Arafat and PM Ehud Barak meet with President Clinton at **Camp David**. In an effort to achieve peace once and for all, Barak offers a series of concessions, including Israeli withdrawal from the entire Gaza Strip and 95% of the West Bank; the subsequent creation of an independent Palestinian state in the those areas; Palestinian rule over East Jerusalem and most of the Old City; and 'religious sovereignty' on the Temple Mount. In exchange, the agreement called for Arafat to declare an end to the conflict and a prohibition of future claims on Israeli land. **Arafat rejects the proposal.**

2001

As a follow-up to the Camp David Summit, the Israelis and Palestinians meet at the Taba Conference to come to an agreement on a Palestinian state. Israel offers 94% of the West Bank in addition to Israeli land, culminating in an offer of 97% of the total land area requested by the Palestinians.

2003

The Roadmap for Peace is established, resulting in the appointment of Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas. The Roadmap, which charts progress toward a final-status agreement through a series of general goals (mutual recognition, end of violence, etc.), is still the official blueprint towards peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

2005

In an effort to relieve the security threats against Israelis living in Gaza and to try to put the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks back on track, **Israel unilaterally pulls all of its citizens and soldiers out of the Gaza Strip**. This dramatic move costs Israel approximately \$2 billion, and included the evacuation of all of the roughly 9,000 Israelis living in the affected areas.

2007

PM Ehud Olmert meets with PM Abbas, President Mubarak of Egypt, and Jordan's King Abdullah II to discuss containment of Hamas in Gaza and to strengthen Abbas' Fatah party in the West Bank.

In response to the earlier Arab League Summit in Riyadh, **Olmert welcomes the Arab Initiative**, revised since 2002, and invites the Arab heads of state to a meeting in Israel to discuss the initiative.

2007

Israeli PM Ehud Olmert proposed an offer in which Israel would annex 6.8% of the West Bank, as well as create a territorial link between the West Bank and Gaza. Additionally, the topic of Jerusalem would be up for Israel and Palestine to negotiate, monitored but not influenced by the US, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt. PA **President Abbas later admitted that he had rejected this peace offer**.

2009

Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu gives a speech at Bar Ilan University, calling on Israel, Palestinians, and their Arab neighbors to “join hands and work together in peace.” He also states that Israel is “ready to agree to a real peace agreement, a demilitarized Palestinian state side by side with the Jewish state.”

2010

Israel and Palestinians resume direct peace talks. Prime Minister Netanyahu tells Abbas "you are my partner in peace" and says he wants to "forge a new beginning" for both sides. **A second round of talks is held in Egypt but breaks down soon after due to the Palestinian precondition for talks based on extending the earlier 10-month settlement freeze.**

2011

Abbas pursues unilateral statehood efforts at the United Nations, despite international calls to enter direct negotiation.

News outlets report that Israeli PM Netanyahu offers to freeze construction in the West Bank in an effort to restart talks.

2013

Newly appointed Secretary of State John Kerry, with chief negotiators Tzipi Livni of Israel, and Saeb Erekat from the Palestinian Authority, announces **the resumption of direct peace talks.**

2014

PM Netanyahu meets President Barack Obama at the White House to discuss the peace process. Netanyahu reportedly had agreed to continue negotiating border, within the framework of Secretary of State John Kerry’s initiatives, but PA President Abbas announced a unity government with the terrorist organization Hamas that effectively brought negotiations to an end.

2015

2016

PM Netanyahu calls for resuming peace talks based on two states in his speeches to the United Nations.