

HIS2160
NOVEMBER 19

- **Camp David Agreement**

- Israel agrees to evacuate the Sinai Peninsula in stages. Within the first two months 2/3 of the peninsula would be evacuated. By August 1982 the whole thing would be evacuated.
- Sinai was to be demilitarized. Egypt would hold sovereignty but cannot station troops there. (That does not include police forces)
- Diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt: Embassies and Ambassadors. The whole shebang. (Egypt got kicked out of the Arab League at this time)
- Egyptian Oil from Sinai would continue to be sold to Israel. If the Egyptian's decided to stop (after fifteen years?) then the US would find another source for Israel
- The Suez Canal would be open to all Israeli shipping. Until then it was not.
- Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran would be internationalized.
- The Egypt-Israel treaty overrides all other Arab treaties. This pissed off the other Arab states. Specifically, the Arabs had a treaty where if one Arab state was attacked, the other Arab states would come to the defence of the other. This meant Egypt wasn't going to abide to that.

- Reagan 1982: Announces a "Plan for Peace in the Middle East"

- First, peace cannot be achieved by the formation of an independent Palestinian state. Peace also cannot be achieved by giving Israel sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza.
- Secondly, the resolution of the Palestinian problem must be sought in association with Jordan... Saying that Gaza and the West Bank become part of Jordan.
- Thirdly, Resolution 242 is to bring about the evacuation of the West Bank and Gaza under UN supervision.
- Lastly, Jerusalem is indivisible. Its final status is to be only decided by negotiations by the parties involved. The Palestinians who live in East Jerusalem were to vote on the leader.

- The next day, September 2nd 1982, the Reagan plan was criticized by the Israeli cabinet, especially on the Jerusalem point.

- Arafat (PLO) and Israeli leader said this was the opening of a serious dialogue. Both were optimistic. Nothing happened.

- **The First Intifada (1987-1988)**

- Massive Palestinian uprising. Bush Sr. was all like yo we'll solve this problem

- In 1991 the Soviet Union and the USA sponsored the **Madrid Conference** to resolve the Israeli-Palestine question.

- Invited Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, which was to include Palestinians. They did not include a specific Palestinian delegation.
- King of Spain kicked it off with pomp and circumstance.
- When they first sat down the Israeli delegation and the Syrian delegation had a shouting match and insulted each other while the others watch.
- In 1992 nothing had happened, no progress. No results.

- Labour Party wins in 1992 in Israel, beating the Likud.

- **Oslo Accord I (1993):** Rabin (Israel) and Arafat (PLO) sent delegations to have a secret meeting with each other in Oslo, Norway, without informing anyone. The first time they had face-to-face meetings. On Sept. 13 they announced to the world that the Israelis and the

Palestinians had an agreement. They told Clinton who got super excited and invited them to the White House.

- Featured a Document of Mutual Recognition, PLO recognized Israel and Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. Both wanted to live in peace and security, and renounced the use of terror and violence. The clauses in the PLO charter stating the elimination of Israel as a goal were to be removed.
- A Declaration of Principles on Palestinian Self-Rule: A five-year program for an interim Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories. Israel would retain overall sovereignty throughout the term of the agreement. Jericho would be turned over to Palestinian authority.
- A Palestinian council would be elected. Education, health, social welfare, tourism, cultural affairs, and direct taxation would fall under the council.
- Israel would leave the main cities in the West Bank. Ramallah, Nablus, Bethlehem...
- No mention of a Palestinian state was made.
- Oslo I was not a peace treaty, but an interim agreement that would hopefully lead to one.
- Some issues were agreed to be off limits for Oslo I (**Obstacles to peace**):
 - * Let's not discuss **Jerusalem**.
 - * Let's not discuss **Refugees**.
 - * Let's not discuss **Jewish settlements in the West Bank**.
 - * Let's not discuss **borders**.
 - * Let's not discuss **security**.
- Arafat settled in Gaza in 1994.
- In 1995 there was another meeting in Oslo. **Oslo II**:
 - Spelt out in detail, 350 pages, the stages of Israeli military evacuation from the West Bank.
 - West Bank was split into three zones (Zones A, B, and C).
 - * Zone A is 3%, under control of the Palestinians.
 - * Zone B is 24%, mixed control
 - * Zone C is 74%, and Israel would retain full control of the West Bank. This is where most of the Settlements are.
 - Rabin in 1995 is assassinated by an Israeli extremist while he was at a peace rally.
 - Extremists on both sides tried to sabotage Oslo II. When **Netanyahu** (Likud) was elected he added security as a key issue. He lost soon after to the Labour party (**Barak**).
- By 2000 the relationship between the Israelis and the Palestinians deteriorated and led up to the **Second Intifada (2000-2005)**.
- In 2004 Sharon built a wall meant to protect Israel. It was declared illegal by the UN. The wall was built inside the West Bank, beyond the borders of Israel. Palestinians lost land. Attacks decreased. Sharon and Bush refused to talk to Arafat. In 2004 Arafat died and Abbas was elected.
- Sharon had a stroke and Ehud Olmert took over. Sharon had broken away from Likud when he evacuated the Gaza strip.
- Ehud Olmert was the closest to deal with the obstacles to peace. A “whisker away from peace”. Communicated well with Abbas.
- **Annapolis Conference (2007)**:
 - Called by Bush in the US. Invited 50 states. The conference was only two days, but Olmert and Abbas got pretty close.
 - Olmert and Abbas decided to work together and ignore the rabble.
- **Olmert and Abbas (2008)**:
 - Olmert: We will make Jerusalem the 'co-capital' of Israel and Palestine. Abbas said sure.

- Olmert: Look man we can't bring back 4 million Palestinians. We'll make a statement apologizing for the expulsion of the Palestinians, and we'll admit 30,000 refugees. Abbas was down but wanted a little more. The Palestinians wanted to insist on their right to return.
- Olmert: We'll remove all settlements, except the big ones. The Palestinians will receive 94% of the West Bank. We'll annex the settlements with >100,000 people. For the places that we annex, we'll swap equal land where there are less people.
- Olmert: We'll evacuate all the territories except for the swaps. The borders will be solid.
- Olmert: For security, we'd like UN or US forces to patrol the Jordan Valley border (the east border of the West Bank). Abbas said sure.
- Maybe let's compensate the refugees instead of letting them return?
- Gaza should somehow be linked to West Bank. Maybe a tunnel or a super highway! This way Israel is not affected by the link.
- So close
- Olmert was forced to resign for unrelated corruption charges. Livni took over, then lost power to Netanyahu a year later.
- **Washington Conference (2010)**
 - Meetings every fortnight.
 - Im not sure
- September 26, 2010: An issue came up about whether or not Israel would continue building settlements. Palestinians said we won't talk if you decide to keep building settlements. Netanyahu gets up and decides to continue building settlements. Talks break down. No talk until August 2013.
- Obama in August 2013 insists on the Israelis and the Palestinians to talk to each other. Sends Kerry. Don't talk to the press. Don't make announcements. You have 9 months to figure your shit out. They don't. May 29, 2014, the deadline is not meant, and no one wants to extend it.
- Spring 2014, Israeli Prime Minister demands that Palestinians will have to recognize Israel as a Jewish state. A possible obstacle.
- Further, Netanyahu doesn't want UN or US forces on the Jordan valley, he wants Israeli forces.
- —————**Iraq and Iran**—————
- **Iraq and Iran War (1980-1988)**
 - Killed over a million and a half people.
- Saddam Hussein consolidated his power in Iraq in 1979. Was the man behind a coup in 1969, but didn't take power.
- Saddam considered Iran as the enemy because of the revolution there in 1979. Saddam didn't like Khomeini.
- Khomeini was expelled from Iran in 1964 and eventually ended up in the south of Iraq.
- The Kurds in northeast Iraq were rebelling. They wanted their autonomy. In their rebellion, they were helped by Israel, Syria, the US, and Iran. Iran was the biggest contributor.
- Saddam wanted to make an agreement with Iran so that he could crush the Kurdish rebellion. In 1975 Iraq and Iran signed an agreement. This agreement was between the Shah and Iraq, on the condition that Iraq expels Khomeini from Iraq. This creates an enmity between Saddam and Khomeini.
- When Khomeini took power in Iran he started agitating the Shia in Iraq. Saddam thought he would invade Iran while still recovering from their revolution and annex the Arab provinces of Iran.

- An estuary separates Iraq and Iran called Shatt al-Arab (The Coast of the Arabs). It's like a very large river. The estuary leads to the Persian Gulf. Iraq has a port at Basra on the estuary, where the Tigris and the Euphrates meet.
- Iraq and Iran always disputed where the border was in the estuary. In 1937 all the estuary was decided to be part of Iraq.
- Something something something
- In the 1975 agreement, the estuary was to be divided by two, Khomeini was to be expelled, and the claim on Khuzistan (province in Iran) was renounced.
- Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988):
 - When the war started one of Saddam's objectives was to reclaim Shatt al-Arab. This was one of the factors of the war.
 - **Iraq** is divided on ethnic lines. The south is mostly Shia. Baghdad was mixed. The North-East is Kurdish. There are three Kurdish provinces in the North-East. The Anbar province in the West is mostly Sunni, with some Christians, including the oil city Kirkuk, near the Kurdish provinces. The Kurds are not Arabs, and are about 17% of the population. The Shia are 60%, Sunnis ~20%, Christians ~3%. Most of the Kurds are Sunni.
 - * The major divisions are Sunni Arabs, Shia Arabs, and Sunni Kurds. The Sunni Arabs ruled most of the time.
 - * Despite these divisions, Shia troops served in an army lead by Sunni officers, and there was little problem.
 - **Iran** is predominantly Persian, and they speak Farsi. They consider themselves Indo-European and in fact the name Iran came from Reza Khan's belief that the Persians were Aryan, like the Germans. (huh?)
 - * The Western part of Iran is Shia Arabs. They live in the province Khuzistan. Saddam called it Arabistan, wanted to "liberate Arabistan". The Arab residents of Khuzistan sided with Iran during the war.
 - * Northern Iran had Kurds, Azeris (Turks), and some Christian Armenians. In the East there are Sunni Baluchis, who want to join Pakistan? Afghanistan?
 - * 90% of Iran is Shia. They consider the south of Iraq as holy because of Kerbala and Najaf.
 - Saddam Hussein championed Pan-Arabism, and believed it was secular. Khomeini championed Pan-Islamism and believed it was religious.
 - There's an Iranian Professor at uOttawa who was a general in the army at the time of the revolution and fled.
 - In 1987 the UN decided to mediate. They passed Resolution 598 urging the parties to end the war.
 - * 1. Withdraw troops to international boundaries that existed prior to the war.
 - * 2. Freedom of navigation according to the principles of international waters (Shatt al-Arab).
 - * 3. Freeing of all prisoners. There were thousands of prisoners.
 - * The Resolution passed unanimously and an ambassador was sent to convince the two parties to end the war.
 - Iraq agreed to the Resolution but Khomeini rejected it in August 1987. The President of Iran convinced him a year later to agree to it, after thousands more had died. Khomeini said it was like drinking poison, ended the war in September 1988.
 - The war impoverished the two countries. Iraq had \$100 Billion in debt. Saddam said to the Arab states, "you should help! We stopped the Persians."

- If you're all about Pan-Islamism Khomeini, why didn't you attack Israel? "The road to Jerusalem is through Baghdad."
- Something about Kuwait, Miss April (US?)
 - July 25th 1990, US says to Saddam we don't care about your problems with Kuwait. Saddam's foreign minister warned him, this doesn't mean that the US won't intervene.
 - July 30th 1990, A general conference was called in Saudi Arabia (King Fahd) to discuss Iraq's debt. Iraq sent one of their vice-presidents **Izzet Ibrahim** since Kuwait didn't send their top dawg. (lol: Most-wanted Iraqi playing cards)
 - Cut the debt down to 40 billion says Iraq, we fought the war for you! Kuwait said no! Pay the full 80 billion.
 - Iraq was losing money on their oil since the price was dropping. Iraq asked Saudi Arabia to double the price of oil (from ~10\$ to ~20\$) through OPEC and then we can pay it. Kuwait said no.
 - Pierre Salinger: *The Iraq War*. Super good book apparently.
 - Kuwait was like your currency is like toilet paper. Iraq was like yo you're crushing our country and all our people are going to be unemployed! Kuwait said "Send us your women." Izzet Ibrahim is like fuck this shit and leaves and goes back to Iraq. Tells Saddam and Saddam says alright let's invade. "We're coming for lunch tomorrow at 2pm!" The next day they were in the Royal Palace and had complete control of the country.
 - UN passes Resolution 660 denouncing the invasion, then, between August and November, in a series of resolutions immediately afterwards, imposed embargos and restrictions on Iraq. Iraq said every embassy in Kuwait should close because Kuwait was now a province of Iraq, so the embassies should move to Baghdad.
 - In November 29, UN passes last Resolution 678 giving Iraq until January 15, 1991 to evacuate Kuwait. Otherwise, the members of the UN are allowed to do whatever they want to deal with the issue.
 - The US had been moving ~400,000 soldiers into the area through Saudi Arabia and the surroundings with the support of 28 nations. Arab states also supported the US: Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Egypt. Syria had a personal vendetta against Saddam Hussein even though they were both from the same party.
 - In January 1991, Tarek Aziz, the foreign secretary of Iraq meets with the US in Geneva to discuss stuff. Discussions were failing. The deadline passed and nothing happened. On January 16th at 7pm EST the Americans started bombing Baghdad (2am there). The war began and it was particularly an air war. There was widespread bombing of all infrastructure. It was the first war to be televised. It made CNN a 24h news network. Saddam would watch to see where bombings were happening.
 - In February the ground troops move in, free Kuwait, and then stopped at the Iraqi border at the advice of the Saudis. They warned that Iraq would fall apart if the regime was overthrown.
 - Neo-Conservatives in America had interest in Iraq because they believed that if you could establish a democracy in Iraq you wouldn't need to buy oil from Saudi Arabia anymore.