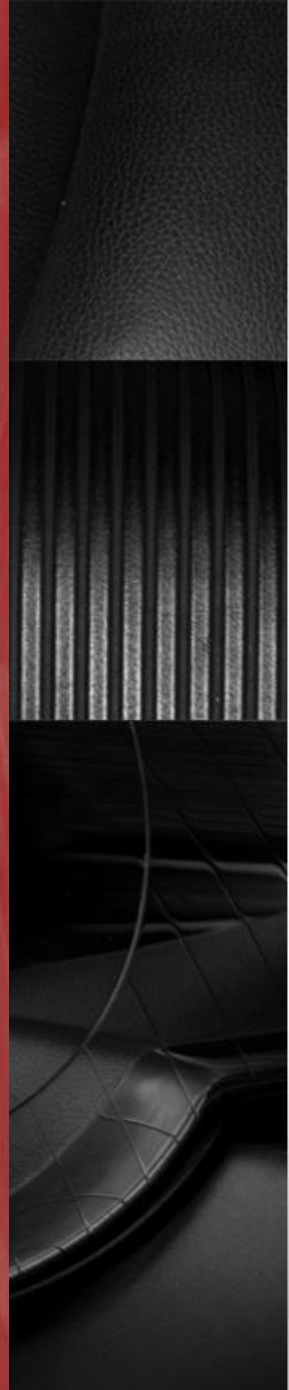
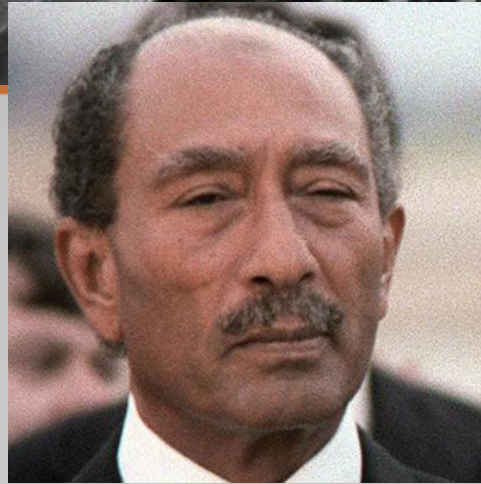


Aim: What were the causes and results of the Yom Kippur War?



# I. Causes

## A. Anwar al-Sadat



1. Took control of Egypt after Nasser died near the end of 1970.
2. Egypt restocked their military, with much more powerful and modern weapons.
3. Demanded more weapons from the Soviet Union, but was rejected.
4. 20,000 Soviet military advisers were expelled from Egypt, breaking ties.

"withdrawal of its armed forces from Sinai and the Gaza Strip", to "achievement of a just settlement for the refugee problem", to "the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from all the territories occupied since June 5, 1967", and to implementation of other provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 242, Egypt would then "be ready to enter into a peace agreement with Israel."



## B. Intelligence Mistakes



1. U.S. and Israeli intelligence both believed that war was unlikely.
2. Egypt and Syria ran constant military drills so Israel would ignore actual mobilization.
3. Egyptian spy Ashraf Marwan warned Israel two days before the war, that Egypt was about to attack.
4. King Hussein of Jordan secretly met with Golda Mier and warned her of an impending Egyptian and Syrian attack.
5. Throughout September Israel received eleven warnings of war from well-placed sources. Mossad Director-General Zvi Zamir would later remark that "We simply didn't feel them capable [of War]." [\[56\]](#)

1. Golda Meir became Prime Minister after the death of Levi Eshkol in late 1969.
2. Continued to pursue peace with Jordan and Egypt.
3. Six hours before the war she still didn't think Egypt would attack.
4. The U.S. warned Israel not to strike first.
5. Meir wouldn't approve a preemptive strike.

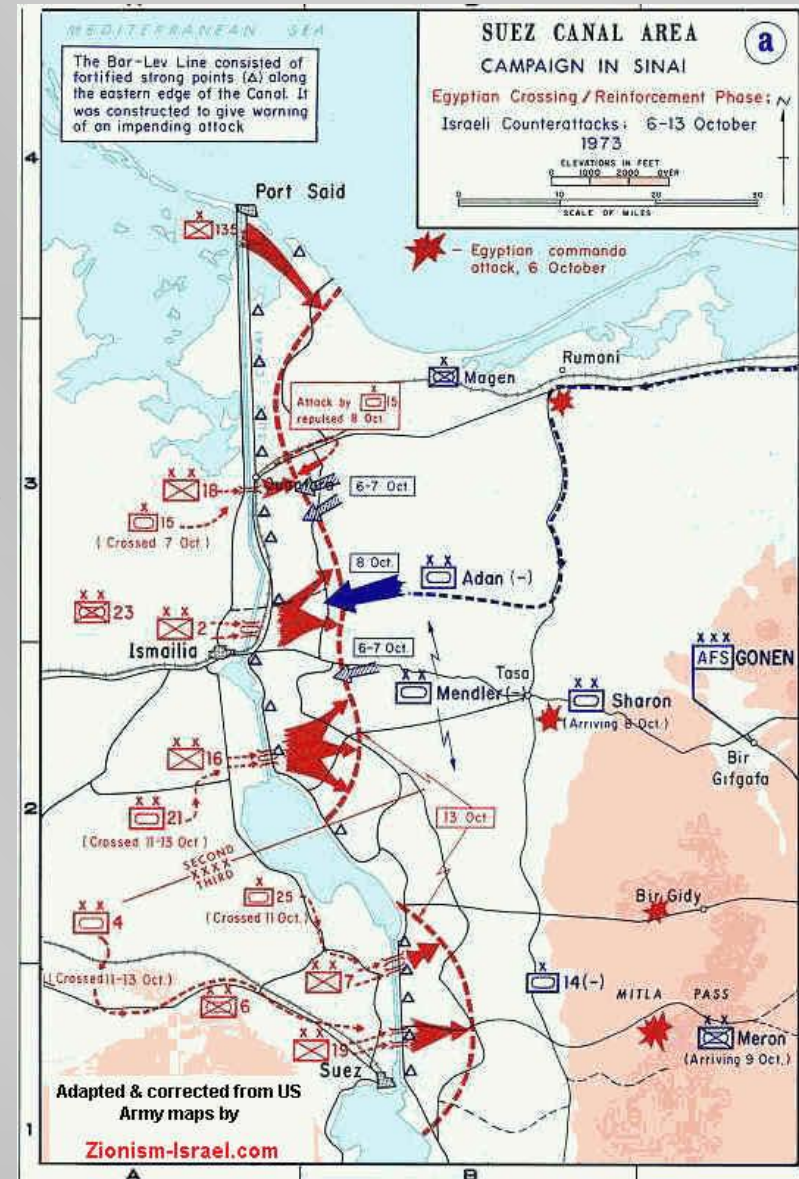
## C. PRIME MINISTER GOLDA MEIR



## II. Arab Offensive

### A. Egyptian Offensive

1. On October 6<sup>th</sup>, Yom Kippur, 1973, Egypt sent over 100,000 troops and 1,350 tanks across the Suez canal.
2. Israel had only 450 troops and three tanks defending posts all along the canal.
3. After heavy fighting most of the canal was in Egypt's hands.
4. Israeli tanks managed to stop the advance of Egyptian tanks, inflicting heavy damages.
5. Israel couldn't advance since most of their air force was busy in the north.



After a heavy air bombardment, Syria attacked with 28,000 Syrian troops, 800 tanks and 600 artillery pieces against 3,000 troops, 180 tanks and 60 artillery defending the ridge.

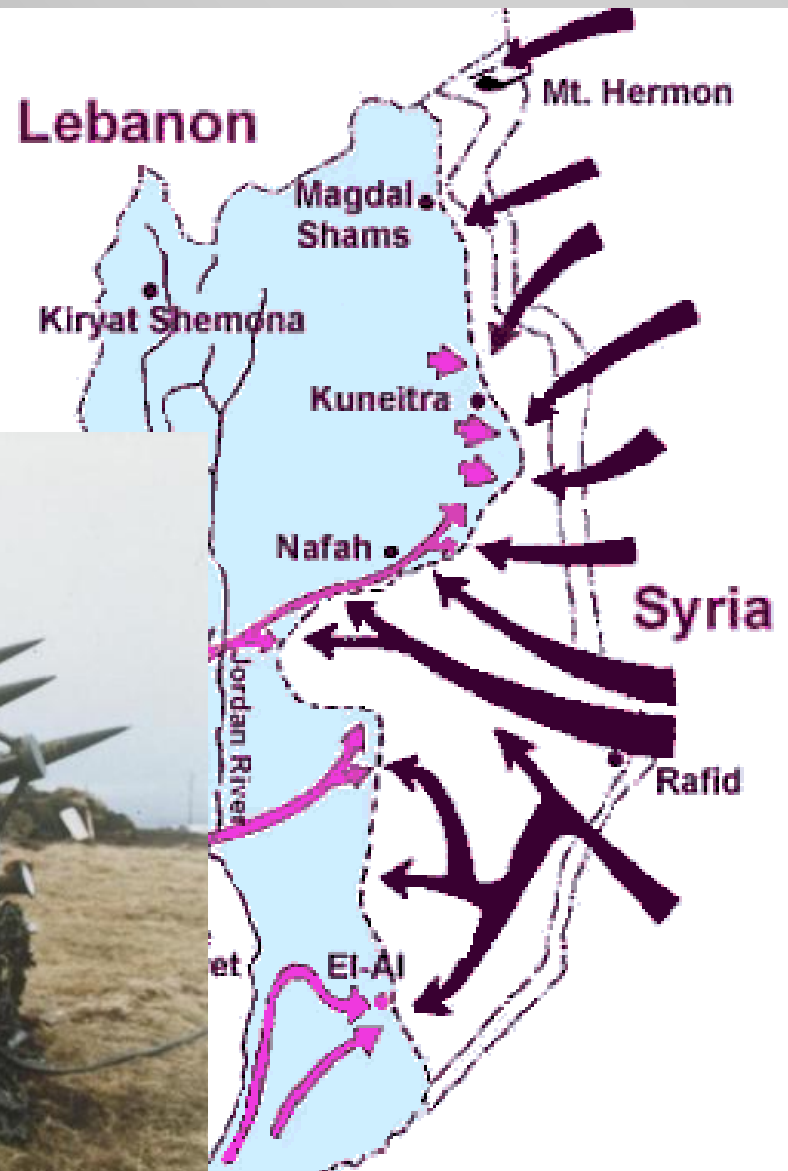
Syria also had night vision goggles, and hand held anti tank rockets, as well as SAM batteries.

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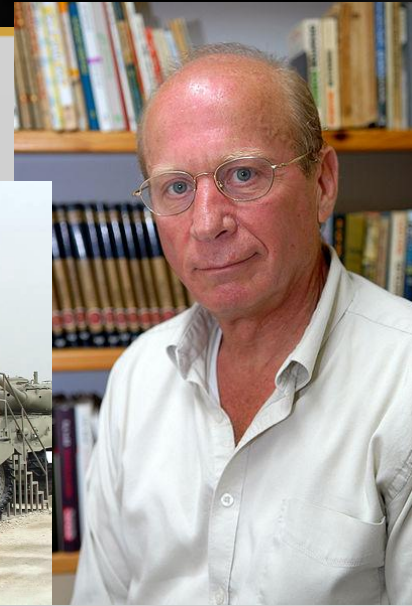
## B. Syrian Offensive



## C. Israeli counter (Golan)

1. It took 15 hours for Israeli tanks to reach the Heights.
2. The Israeli Air force took heavy losses at first because of the SAM Batteries.
3. Eventually the Israelis were able to push Syria back.
4. By Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> almost all of the Israeli Tanks were disabled but Syria thought that more reinforcements were about to arrive so they held their ground.
5. Israel began to push back on October 11<sup>th</sup> almost reaching Damascus by the 14<sup>th</sup>.

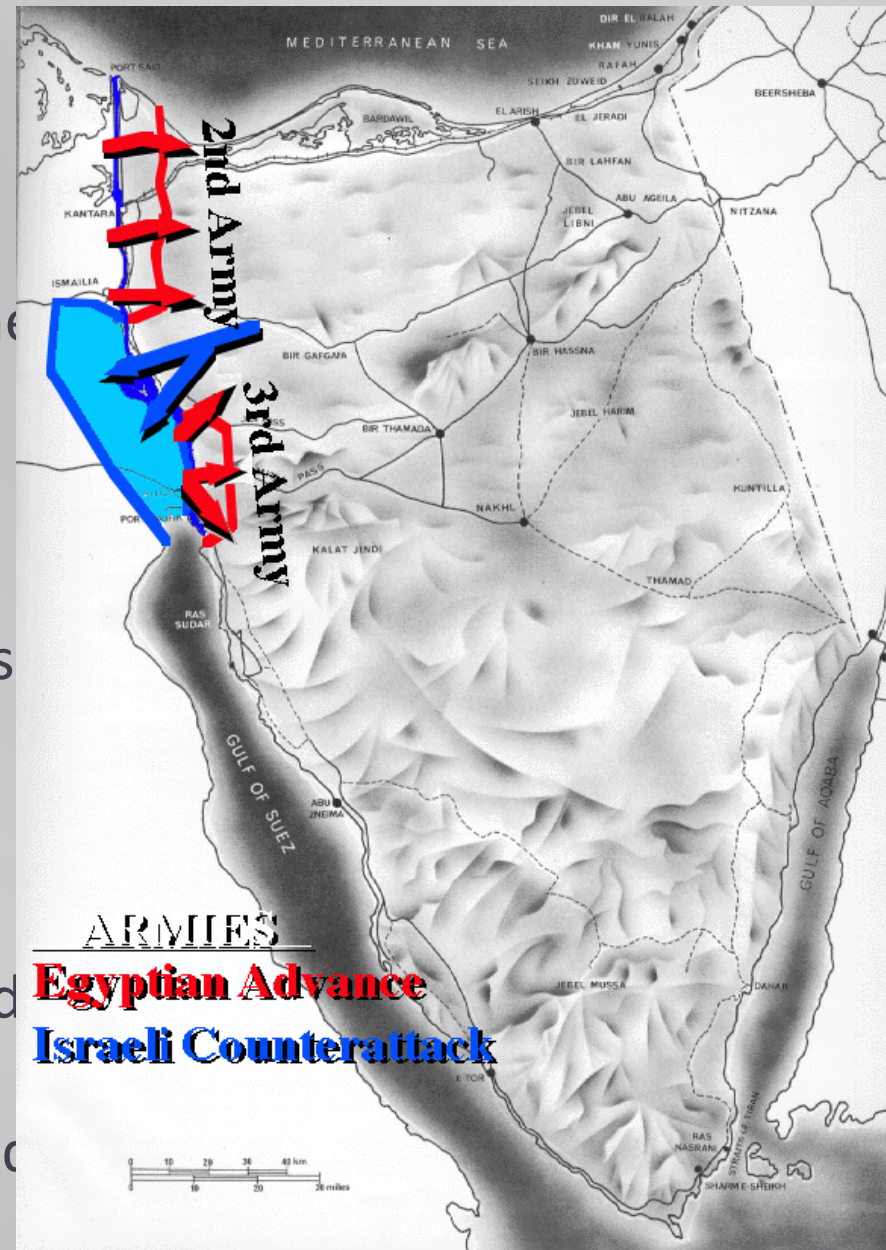
### ▪ Zvika Greengold



It would take four days to shift a division to the Sinai. If the war ended during this period, the war would end with a territorial loss for Israel in the Sinai and no gain in the north—an unmitigated defeat. This was a political matter and her decision was unmitigating—to cross the purple line... The attack would be launched tomorrow, Thursday, October 11.[205]Golda Meir

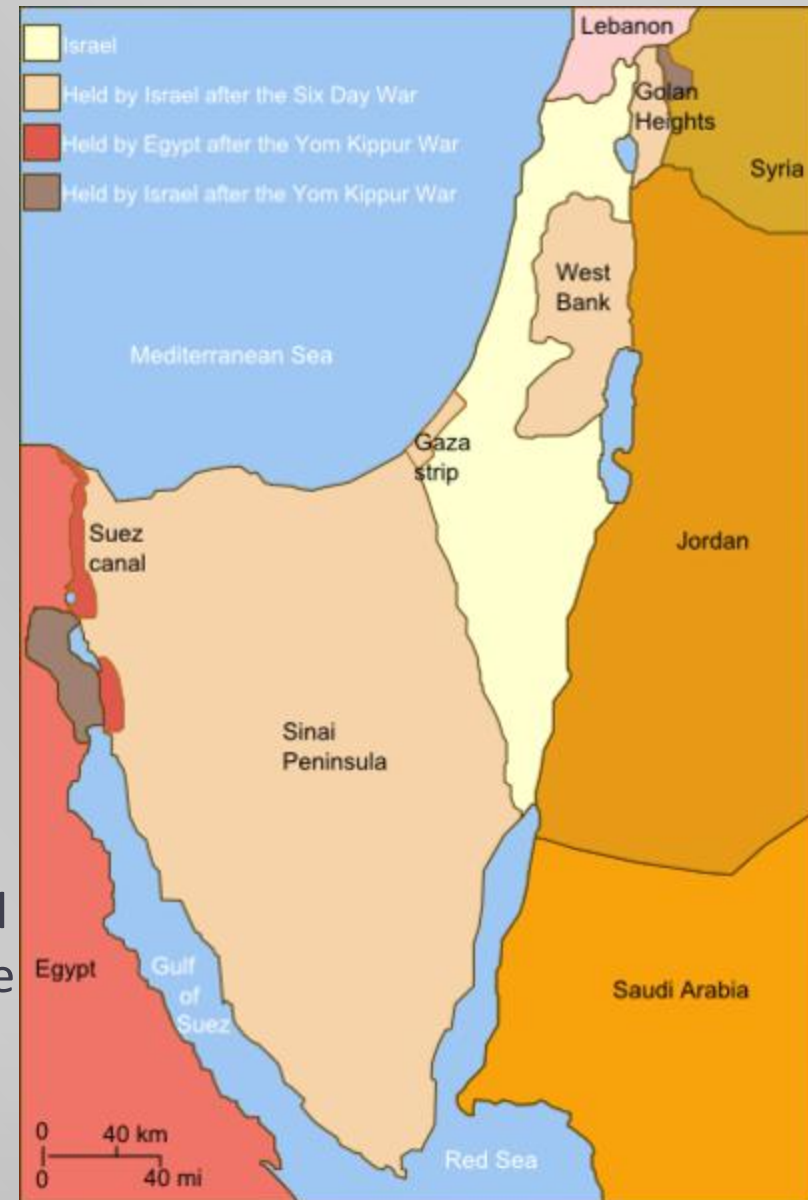
## D. Israeli counter (Sinai)

1. There was little movement in the Sinai between Oct. 9-12<sup>th</sup>.
2. With the battle in Israel's favor in the Golan more reinforcements and aircraft were sent to the Sinai.
3. Egyptian tanks began an assault leaving the protection of their SAMs and allowing the Israeli tanks to slip through their lines and come up behind them.
4. Over the next ten days Israel pushed back against Egyptian advances, while part of their forces surrounded the main Egyptian army.

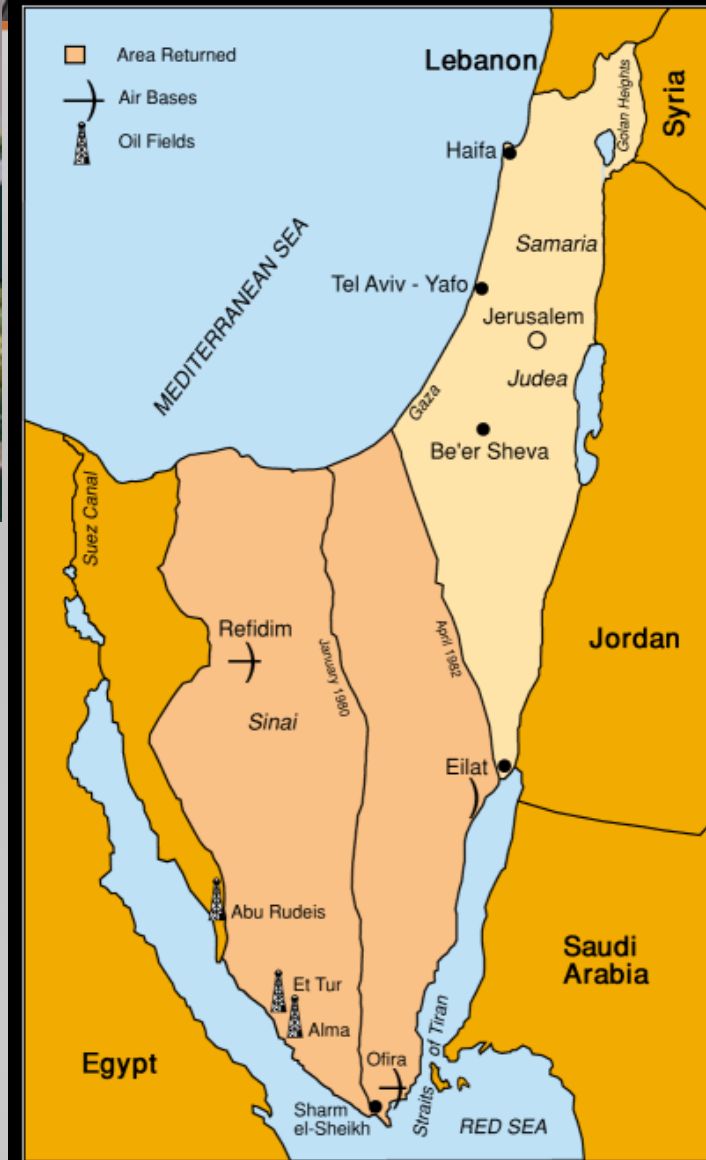


# III. End of the War

- The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 338 calling for a ceasefire, largely negotiated between the U.S. and Soviet Union, on October 22.
- Fighting continued for another 3 days, with Israel taking important strategic positions.
- Henry Kissinger of the U.S. helped bring about the end of the fighting.
- For Egypt the war helped erase the failure of 1967 and was able to come to terms with Israel and eventually make peace in 1979 through the camp David aAccords.



# Camp David Accords



Withdrawal from Sinai Following the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty