

# If at first you don't succeed. . .

Israel has signed peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan and has expressed its desire to do so with all of its neighbors.

## Try. . .

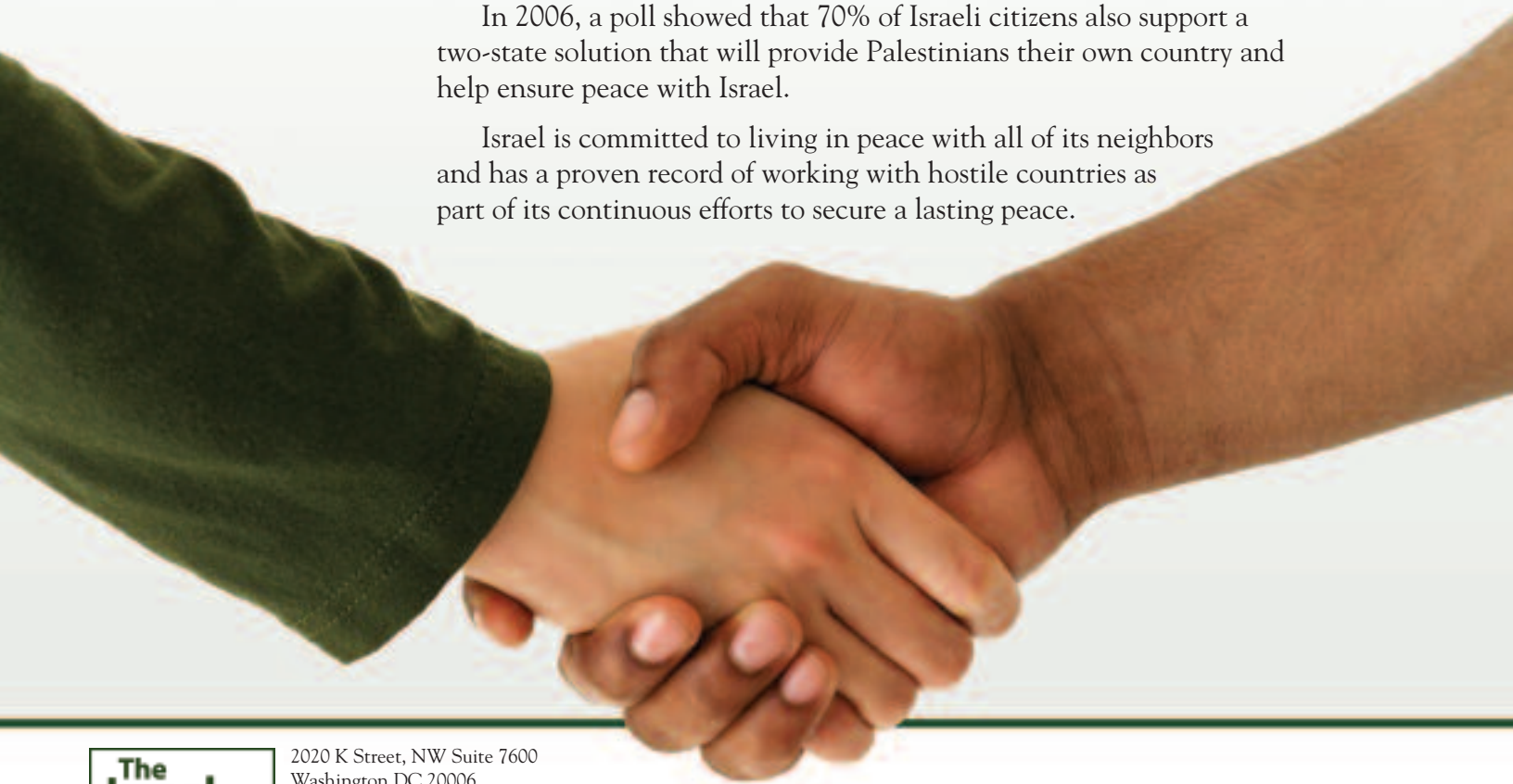
Israel unilaterally gave up all of Gaza for peace, forcing thousands of Israelis to leave their homes and communities. In response, Hamas turned Gaza into a launching pad to fire rockets at Israel.

## Try again.

Israel is continuing to seek peace with all of its neighbors including the Palestinians, Iran and Syria. Polls show the majority of Israelis want peace, and Israel has exercised restraint against recent rocket and suicide attacks, even though doing so is a risk for inviting further attacks.

In 2006, a poll showed that 70% of Israeli citizens also support a two-state solution that will provide Palestinians their own country and help ensure peace with Israel.

Israel is committed to living in peace with all of its neighbors and has a proven record of working with hostile countries as part of its continuous efforts to secure a lasting peace.



# Israel's history of peace

## Creation of the State of Israel— 1948

On Nov. 29, 1947 the U.N. voted to establish two states, Palestine and Israel, on British-controlled land. The Jewish leadership accepted the decision and expressed an immediate desire for peace with its neighbors. The Arab countries rejected the U.N. vote and on May 15, 1948, one day after David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel, Israel was invaded by the armies of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.



## Camp David Accords— 1978

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat worked together to negotiate a lasting peace between the two countries. Israel gave up all of the Sinai Peninsula, home to 7,000 Israelis and an oil field.

## Oslo Accords— 1993

Israel and the PLO agreed to work at a lasting peace settlement through a political process, with the goal of achieving a two-state solution.

“Annapolis is a landmark, it is an international seal of approval, on the path to negotiations and of the genuine effort to achieve the realization of the vision of two nations: the State of Israel—the nation of the Jewish people; and the Palestinian state—the nation of the Palestinian people.”



—Prime Minister Ehud Olmert,  
November 4, 2007

## Peace with Jordan— 1994

The peace treaty between Jordan and Israel marked an end to the 46-year state of war between the two countries.



## Camp David— 2000

Israel offered the establishment of a demilitarized Palestinian state on approximately 92% of the West Bank and 100% of the Gaza Strip, and additional land from the Negev desert; the dismantling of most Jewish settlements; the establishment of the Palestinian capital in East Jerusalem; and a return of refugees to the proposed Palestinian state. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat rejected the proposal and did not put forth a counter offer. Shortly thereafter, the second intifada began in which more than 1,000 Israelis were killed in Palestinian terror attacks.

## Withdrawal from Gaza— 2005

Israel took a historic step for peace by removing more than 9,000 Jewish citizens and businesses from the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank and giving Palestinians control of the entire Gaza Strip. Since then, Palestinian terror groups have launched almost 3,000 rockets at neighborhoods in Israel from Gaza.

## Annapolis— 2007

Israel once again attempts to forge peace, this time through U.S.-sponsored peace talks in Annapolis, Md., with the goals of reaching an understanding on core issues between both sides and creating momentum to embark on in-depth negotiations towards a comprehensive, lasting, just and secure peace.

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