

TIMELINE: 1967 TO THE PRESENT

1967: Khartoum Resolution

Eight Arab heads of state met in Khartoum August 29-September 1, 1967 and adopted the “3 NOs” policy—no peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, and no negotiations with Israel.

1967: UN Resolution 242

Resolution 242, adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council on November 22, 1967 in the aftermath of the Six-Day War is one of the most widely affirmed resolutions on the Arab–Israeli conflict. The Resolution's authors, who have been criticized for their use of vague language, maintained that the choice was purposeful and was intended to prompt negotiations among the parties. UN Resolution 242 formed the basis for later negotiations, which led to peace treaties between Israel and Egypt (1979) and Jordan (1994), as well as the 1993 and 1995 agreements with the Palestinians (Oslo I and II).

1967 – 1970: Attrition Battles / The War of Attrition

During the 1967 War, Israel gained land from Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. While Israel maintained that Jerusalem would remain a unified city, with all religions having access to their holy sites, it stated that it was open to returning other territories in exchange for peace and recognition of its right to exist. Egypt began small-scale attacks against Israeli positions along the Suez Canal which continued until Anwar Sadat came to power in 1970. During this same period, the PLO attacked Israeli military personnel and civilians from bases in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt. The PLO also carried out airplane hijackings and terrorist attacks outside of Israel. In 1970, after an attempt by the PLO to overthrow Jordan's King Hussein, the Jordanian army attacked PLO forces in what became known as “Black September.” Fighting continued until June of 1971 when Jordan succeeded in evicting the PLO from the country. The PLO moved its base of operations to Lebanon.

1967: Settlement Construction Begins

The term “settlements” refers to Israeli communities built on land that was captured in the Six Day War. In 1967, the Israeli government approved the building of settlements in the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, and West Bank. The first settlements were intended to act as security outposts and to prevent attacks on major population centers. Settlements were also built on the sites of Jewish villages that had been destroyed by Arab forces during the 1948 War. Settlement construction was very limited for the first decade after the Six Day War, as Israel anticipated withdrawing in exchange for peace. Over time, settlement construction increased due to natural growth, ideological motivations (religious and nationalist), and the affordability of housing. Palestinians consider settlements a major obstacle to peace. The future of the settlements is one of the final status issues that Israel and the Palestinian Authority will need to negotiate as part of a comprehensive peace agreement.

1973: The October War or Yom Kippur War

In 1973, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year. After initial Arab military successes and significant Israeli casualties, Israel pushed back the attack. For many Israelis, the 1973 war reinforced the strategic importance of the buffer zones gained in 1967. Syrian troops were stopped ten miles from the Israeli town of Tiberias; many Israelis felt that the heartland of Israel was under threat if not for the time it took the invading forces to move through the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai. There were no territorial changes after the war.

1978-1979: Camp David Accords; Egypt and Israel Sign a Peace Agreement

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin (1913-1992) and Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat (1918-1981) signed agreements during the Camp David Peace Accords in September 1978. These United States-sponsored talks, under the leadership of President Jimmy Carter, paved the way to the peace treaty signed the following spring. In 1979, as a result of intense diplomatic efforts by Egypt, Israel, and the United States, Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize and enter into a peace treaty with Israel. In exchange for peace, Israel returned to Egypt all of the Sinai that had been captured during the 1967 war and removed Jewish families from the homes they had established there. This treaty became a model of the "land for peace" formula.

1981: Israel Passes the Golan Heights Law

In December 1981, Israel passed the Golan Heights Law, which formally extended Israeli law and government to the Golan Heights, territory it captured from Syria in the 1967 war. The law did not use the term annexation but this is how it was viewed by many in the international community. At the time, Israel offered the Syrian Druze residents Israeli citizenship, but most turned it down. Israel has since periodically considered the idea of offering the Golan Heights in exchange for a full peace treaty.

1982: The Lebanon War

In 1982, PLO units in southern Lebanon increasingly attacked communities in northern Israel. In response, Israel launched an operation, "Peace for Galilee," against PLO units stationed in Lebanon. This conflict is known as the 1982 Lebanon War or the First Lebanon War. Israeli troops advanced as far as Beirut and succeeded in expelling the PLO leadership from Lebanon to Tunisia. This costly struggle drew Israel into the increasingly complicated Lebanese civil war and generated domestic and international opposition to its involvement in Lebanon. Israel withdrew from most of Lebanon in June 1985. Until 2000, Israel maintained a military presence in a section of southern Lebanon that served as a buffer zone and prevented widespread terrorist incursions into Israel from the north. In September, 1982, the Lebanese Christian Phalangist militia entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps near Beirut and massacred hundreds of Palestinians. The killings were thought to have been perpetrated to avenge the murders of Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel and some followers earlier that week. The Israeli public was outraged that Israel had allowed the Phalangists to enter the camps, leading to mass demonstrations and the eventual ouster of high-level officials held indirectly responsible following findings from an Israeli commission of inquiry.

1987: The First Intifada

In 1987, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank engaged in an uprising, or intifada, against Israeli control of these territories. Tensions had been building in the West Bank and Gaza. Starting with local demonstrations against Israel, the uprising quickly grew and turned violent. Palestinians attacked Israelis with improvised weapons and firearms supplied by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which organized much of the uprising. Israel tried to contain the violence, which was directed at soldiers and civilians, primarily in the West Bank. In 1988, expressing their nationalist aspirations, the Palestinians declared independence. The Intifada continued until the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993.

1993: Oslo I

The Declaration of Principles (DOP), in the peace process that has come to be known as Oslo I, is a set of agreements signed by Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1993. The DOP was an interim agreement that envisioned a permanent settlement in five years, which would address remaining core issues, including: Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, and relations and cooperation with other neighbors. Along with the DOP, Israel and the PLO exchanged Letters of Mutual Recognition. For the first time, the PLO formally recognized Israel, renounced terrorism, and publicly expressed acceptance of peaceful coexistence with Israel. For its part, Israel formally recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

1994: Israel and Jordan Sign a Peace Agreement

As with the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the United States led a difficult but successful diplomatic process to help Jordan and Israel achieve peace. In 1994, Jordan became the second Arab nation to recognize Israel. Trade, business relations, tourism, cultural exchanges, water management and scientific cooperation between the two nations have increased since the agreement was signed, although at a slower pace than hoped for initially.

1995: Oslo II/Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip

The Interim Agreement, often known as Oslo II or the Taba Agreement (where it was signed in September 1995) stipulated Israeli withdrawals from various Palestinian areas and expanded Palestinian self-rule. It established Areas A, B, and C in the West Bank. Area A includes eight Palestinian cities and the Palestinian Authority has full civil and security control. Area B includes 440 Palestinian villages and is under full Palestinian civil control and joint Israel-Palestinian security control. There are no settlements in Areas A or B. Area C includes all Israeli settlements and military installations and is under full Israeli civil and security control. This agreement was intended to set the stage for permanent status negotiations beginning in May 1996.

2000: The Camp David Summit

American President Bill Clinton brought Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat to Camp David in July 2000. This was the first major attempt to negotiate a comprehensive final status agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. Although the negotiations were carried out in secret, participants President Clinton and Dennis Ross reported that Barak offered major concessions including withdrawing from the vast majority of the West Bank to create an independent Palestinian state with a capital in East Jerusalem. They said that Arafat felt the offer was insufficient, turned it down, and made no counter-proposals. The goal of the summit, two states living side by side in peace, was not achieved.

2000: The Second Intifada

In September 2000, a few months before he became Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon visited the Jewish Temple Mount, a site revered by Jews that is also holy to Muslims. Many Palestinians claimed that Sharon's visit was provocative and began to riot. Many Israelis claimed that Sharon's visit was a pretext for violence, since the visit had been coordinated in advance with Palestinian officials. Palestinians rioted and threw rocks from the Temple Mount onto Jews praying at the Western Wall. During the Second Intifada, Palestinian terrorists attacked Israelis with numerous suicide bombers, killing almost 900 civilians and wounding thousands of others at restaurants, nightclubs, on buses, and other civilian places. In response, Israel's carried out military operations in the territories; there were around 1,100 Palestinian civilian casualties of this intifada. There is no definitive event marking the end of the Second Intifada. Many people suggest late 2004 or early 2005. Others argue it never stopped.

2002: Israel Begins Constructing the West Bank Barrier

In 2002, Israel responded to Palestinian suicide bombings by constructing a security barrier to protect its citizens from terrorist groups in the West Bank. The new barrier was similar to the one that Israel had built in 1996 between Israel and the Gaza Strip. The barriers have been effective, dramatically reducing the number of suicide bombings in Israel coming from the Gaza Strip and West Bank. The barrier is mainly composed of chain link fence. In some built up areas, it is concrete. It has been criticized for dividing some Palestinians from their land and places of work or study and requiring these individuals to wait to pass through security checkpoints. Israel argues that the barrier is a necessary precaution given the ongoing threat of Palestinian terror, noting that it is temporary and can be removed in the context of true peace. In response to petitions by some Palestinians, Israel's Supreme Court has required modifications to the barrier's route.

2002: The Arab Peace Initiative Is Proposed

In March 2002, during the Beirut Summit of the Arab League, Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace initiative that was endorsed by all members of the Arab League. The proposal offered Israel peace in return for Israeli withdrawal from all territories captured in the 1967 War, recognition of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a "just solution" for Palestinian refugees. The Arab League endorsed the proposal again at the Riyadh Summit in 2007. The proposal is viewed by some as a major breakthrough because most Arab nations had long ruled out peace, recognition, and even negotiations with Israel. Israel welcomed the proposal, but did not accept all of its demands, particularly that it withdraw to the pre-1967 borders as a precondition to negotiations. In July 2007, Israeli leaders met with representatives of the Arab League to discuss the proposal. This was the first time that the Arab League sent an official delegation to Israel.

2003: The Roadmap for Peace Is Proposed

The Roadmap for Peace, often referred to simply as the Roadmap, is a plan for peace that was proposed in 2003 by the "Quartet": the United States, Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations. The Roadmap involved reciprocal steps by Israel and the Palestinians with the ultimate goal of a secure Israel and an independent Palestinian state. Progress on the Roadmap was completely halted following the 2006 Palestinian election of Hamas. Hamas, a Sunni Islamist organization recognized as a terrorist organization by the United States, Australia, and Canada, among other countries, explicitly calls for the destruction of Israel in its Charter. Negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority became possible when the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, dissolved the government controlled by Hamas, in June 2007. On November 27, 2007, the basic principles of the Roadmap were reaffirmed at the Annapolis Conference.

2005: Israel Disengages From Gaza

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon (1928-2014) led Israel to unilaterally withdraw from the Gaza Strip and four West Bank settlements as part of a larger policy of "disengagement," the separation of Israel from territories envisioned for a future Palestinian state. The Gaza disengagement in 2005 was very controversial in Israel, because it was a unilateral move and required Israeli soldiers to uproot fellow citizens who wanted to remain in their homes in Gaza.

2006: Hamas is Elected

In January 2006, Palestinians elected a majority of Hamas members to the Palestinian Authority's legislature over the PLO's Fatah party that had previously been in power. Hamas leader Ismail Haniya formed a new government on March 29, 2006. Other Palestinian factions refused to join the government. The United States severed contact with the new government and many Western nations imposed sanctions, suspending aid to the Palestinian Authority, with a declaration that sanctions would be lifted once Hamas recognized Israel's right to exist, forswore violence, and accepted previous Palestinian-Israeli agreements. Following the elections, relations between Hamas and Fatah deteriorated with intense fighting in October, raising concerns of a Palestinian civil war.

2006: Cross-border Raid from Gaza

On June 6, A group of Palestinians came into Israel from an underground tunnel in Gaza, killed two Israeli soldiers, injured four others, and kidnapped Gilad Shalit. Hamas held him hostage in captivity for five years, preventing the International Committee of the Red Cross from visiting him.

2006: The Second Lebanon War

Hezbollah, a radical Shi'a Islamist organization, is based in Lebanon and heavily supported by Iran and Syria. Hezbollah became part of the Lebanese government in 2005. Like Hamas, Hezbollah is committed to destroying Israel. On July 11, 2006, Hezbollah crossed the Lebanon-Israel border and attacked an Israeli army unit, killing eight soldiers and kidnapping two more who were subsequently murdered. At the same time, it began launching rockets into Israeli cities and towns. In response, Israel launched air strikes on suspected Hezbollah military targets and mounted a ground offensive. This conflict is known as the 2006 Lebanon War or the Second Lebanon War. Hezbollah embedded its fighters and rocket launchers in civilian neighborhoods and homes, resulting in the loss of civilian lives and property damage when Israel retaliated. Israel strategically damaged Lebanese transportation infrastructure to prevent Hezbollah from resupplying and redeploying. Hostilities officially ended with UN Cease Fire Resolution 1701 passed on August 11, 2006.

2007: The Battle of Gaza

Ongoing tensions between Hamas and the PLO's Fatah party culminated in June 2007 when Hamas militants attacked and assassinated Fatah members throughout Gaza. According to Palestinian estimates, 600 Palestinians were killed in the Palestinian civil battle, also known as the Hamas-Fatah conflict. In response, the Palestinian Authority president, Mahmoud Abbas, dissolved the Hamas government. Since that time there have been effectively two Palestinian governments, with Hamas controlling Gaza and the Palestinian Authority controlling the West Bank. Attempts at a unity government have been short-lived and raise heightened concerns in Israel because of Hamas' call for Israel's destruction.

2007: The Annapolis Conference

On November 27, 2007, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice organized a conference between Israel and the Palestinian Authority's Fatah leaders, which was attended by many Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Syria. The Annapolis conference marked the first time that a two-state solution was publicly referred to as the mutually agreed-upon framework for a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

2008: The Gaza-Israel Conflict/Operation Cast Lead

In response to rocket attacks on civilian towns in southern Israel by Hamas, for three weeks, between December 27, 2008 and January 18, 2009, Israel struck Hamas strongholds in Gaza to stop ongoing rocket attacks, to dismantle Hamas' infrastructure, and to stop weapons smuggling. Hundreds of Hamas operatives were killed, as were many civilians, due to Hamas' launching of attacks from urban areas. Gaza's buildings and economy were heavily damaged.

2010: Gaza Flotilla Incident

After Hamas violently seized control from the Palestinian Authority in 2007, Egypt and Israel began a blockade to prevent Hamas from smuggling weapons and missiles into Gaza. They required all goods to be inspected before entering Gaza. In May 2010, six ships set sail from Turkey to break the blockade. Israel directed the ships to dock at the Israeli port of Ashdod for inspection and transfer of legal goods to Gaza. The ships refused. Israeli soldiers boarded the ships. On one ship, the Mavi Marmara, the soldiers were attacked with iron bars and knives. During the ensuing struggle, nine Turkish activists were killed. Israel gained control of the ship and directed it to Ashdod along with the other five ships, which followed without incident. The cargo was subsequently inspected and permitted goods were delivered to Gaza. The relationship between Israel and Turkey, allies since 1949, deteriorated following the 2008-2009 Gaza Conflict and the election of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

2011: Prisoner Exchange for Gilad Shalit

In 2006, Hamas kidnapped Israeli Army soldier Gilad Shalit in a cross-border raid into Israel from Gaza via underground tunnels. Hamas held Shalit captive for five years. In 2011, Israel made a deal with Hamas to release 1,027 Palestinian prisoners in exchange for Shalit.

2011: Gaza-Israel Conflict/Operation Pillar of Defense

Over the course of 2011, 680 rockets, mortars, and Grad missiles were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel, killing 6 Israelis (four civilians and two soldiers). In March 2011, Israel first deployed the Iron Dome missile defense system to protect Israeli civilians from these rocket attacks. In mid-March 2012, Hamas escalated missile attacks. In November 2012, when Hamas launched over 100 rockets into Israel during a 24-hour period, Israel responded with Operation Pillar of Defense. This eight-day Israeli Defense Force (IDF) operation in Gaza aimed to stop missile attacks from Gaza and destroy rocket launch pads, weapon depots, and Hamas facilities. Approximately 170 Palestinians were killed, over half were combatants. Ahmed Jabari, military chief of Hamas, involved in suicide bombings against Israeli citizens and implicated in the kidnapping of Gilad Shalit, was killed in an airstrike.

2011: Palestinian Application for UN Membership

In September 2011, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas submitted an application to the United Nations for Palestine to become a United Nations Member State. This application for full member status was rejected by the UN Security Council. On November 29, 2012, the United Nations General Assembly voted to upgrade the status of the Palestinians to that of a "non-member observer state". The United States, Israel, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and most of the European Union, among others do not recognize Palestine. They believe that Palestinian statehood can only be achieved through direct negotiations with Israel.

2013: Israeli-Palestinian Authority Peace Talks

In 2013, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry attempted to re-start the peace process with direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The rulers of Gaza, Hamas, did not participate in the talks. Kerry met with both Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu many times over nine months. Despite promising developments during negotiations, on April 23, 2014, shortly before the nine-month negotiation period expired, rival Palestinian factions Hamas and Fatah announced the formation of a unity government. When the deadline for an agreement, April 29, 2014, passed the peace talks collapsed.

2014: Kidnapping and Murder of Three Israeli Teens and One Palestinian Teen

On the night of June 12, 2014, Hamas terrorists from Hebron, kidnapped and killed three Israeli teenagers, Eyal Yifrach, Gilad Shaar, and Naftali Frankel, as they were hitchhiking home in the West Bank. Their fate became the focus of intense concern by Israeli society. Their bodies were found after an intensive 18-day search. Two days later, a Palestinian teenager, Mohammed Abu Khdeir, was abducted from East Jerusalem and murdered by Israeli extremists in an apparent revenge killing. Israeli Police located his body within hours, arrested the suspects several days later, and brought them to trial.

2014: Gaza-Israel Conflict/Operation Protective Edge

Tensions increased during the intense search for the three missing Israeli teenagers. From the day of the abductions on June 12th through July 5th, there were 117 rockets launched from Gaza into Israel and approximately 80 Israeli air strikes on Gaza. In addition, the IDF arrested 51 Hamas operatives who had been released in exchange for Gilad Shalit in 2011. The IDF warned that a military offensive would begin shortly if missile attacks did not cease. After Hamas increased rocket attacks, 100 rockets in three days, the IDF launched Operation Protective Edge, aimed at stopping missile and mortar attacks on Israel, halting the smuggling of weapons into Gaza, and destroying a sophisticated network of underground tunnels leading into Israel. During the conflict, Hamas used these tunnels to plan and attempt terror attacks on Israeli communities. Nearly 4,000 missiles from Gaza were launched, often from densely populated civilian areas, and hundreds of Palestinian civilians were killed, though the precise number of civilian deaths is unclear. Seventy Israelis were killed, including 64 soldiers. The Iron Dome missile defense system shot down many missiles headed for populated areas in Israel, likely saving thousands of Israeli lives. Both Palestinians and Israelis were displaced during the conflict and there was widespread damage to housing and infrastructure in Gaza and damage to civilian infrastructure in Israel. Both populations suffered from trauma and mental health problems. On August 26, there was a ceasefire.

2018: United States Embassy Moves to Jerusalem

On December 6, 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital and announced plans to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. On May 14, 2018, the Trump Administration held a ceremony in Jerusalem to mark the opening of the Embassy, although the process of moving is likely to take years and will require a long-term construction project. The decision to move the Embassy was based on the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995, a U.S. law that recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital and set aside funds to move the U.S. Embassy at a future date. Since that time, however, U.S. Presidents Clinton, Bush, Obama, and Trump all signed regular six-month waivers to delay the move citing national security concerns. Across the religious and political spectrum, Israeli Jews see Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. While some questioned the timing and were concerned about the effect on future peace negotiations, the move was welcomed by many Jewish Israelis and Jews throughout the world who point to the Jewish connection to Jerusalem extending back 3,000 years and who assert that like other nations, Israel has the right to choose its capital. Palestinians, who have long hoped that Jerusalem or East Jerusalem would be the capital of a future Palestinian state, criticized the decision indicating that that such

a move further complicates the possibility of a two-state solution and that it diminishes the U.S. ability to be an objective partner in peace talks. The move was also criticized by the United Nations and many world leaders. For several weeks before the Embassy opening, Palestinians in Gaza organized "March of Return" protests. As Hamas, the ruling power in Gaza got involved in the protests, conflicts between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers at the border between Israel and Gaza intensified.

2019: U.S. Recognizes Golan Heights as Part of Israel

The United States, under President Trump, became the first (and currently only) nation to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights. The United Nations and many countries criticized the decision by the U.S., even though talk of Israel returning the Golan Heights to Syria had mostly stopped since the Syrian civil war started in 2011. Israel points to the violence and instability in Syria and the security risks it would face if it returned the Golan Heights to Syria.

A TIMELINE CHART OF MAJOR EVENTS IN ARAB-ISRAELI RELATIONS

Fill in the second and third column. The first three rows have been completed as examples.

Event	Date	Brief Description	Outcome
1948 War	1948	Israel declared independence. Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, & Iraq attacked Israel.	Israel gained land. Egypt gained the Gaza Strip and Jordan gained the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs and Jews from Arab countries became refugees.
Establishment of the PLO	1964	The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed with the aim of destroying Israel and creating a Palestinian state in its place.	Over the years, the PLO has used political and violent means in pursuit of its goals.
Six Day War or the 1967 War	1967	Egypt blockaded Israel. Egypt, Jordan, Syria & Iraq moved troops to Israel's borders and made threatening statements. Israel launched a preemptive strike.	Israel captured the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, the Golan Heights from Syria, and the Gaza Strip and all of the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt
Khartoum Resolution	1967		
UN Resolution 242	1967		
Attrition Battles (The War of Attrition)	1967- 1970		

Settlement Construction Begins	1967		
The October War or Yom Kippur War	1973		
Camp David Accords	1978		
Egypt and Israel Sign a Peace Treaty	1979		
Israel Passes Golan Heights Law	1981		
The 1982 Lebanon War	1982		
The First Intifada	1987- 1993		

Oslo I	1993		
Israel and Jordan Sign a Peace Treaty	1994		
Oslo II/Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip	1995		
The Camp David Summit	2000		
The Second Intifada	2000- 2005		
Israel Begins Constructing the West Bank Barrier	2002		

The Arab Peace Initiative is Proposed	2002		
The Roadmap for Peace is Proposed	2003		
Israel Disengages from Gaza	2005		
Hamas is Elected	2006		
Cross-Border Raid and Kidnapping	2006		
The 2006 Lebanon War	2006		
The Battle of Gaza	2007		

The Annapolis Conference	2007		
Gaza-Israel Conflict/Operation Cast Lead	2008- 2009		
Gaza Flotilla Incident	2010		
Prisoner Exchange for Gilad Shalit	2011		
Palestinian Application for Statehood at UN	2011		
Gaza-Israel Conflict/Operation Pillar of Defense	2012		
Kerry Israeli-Palestinian Authority Peace Talks	2013 - 2014		

Kidnapping and Murder of Three Israeli Teens and One Palestinian Teen	2014		
Gaza-Israel Conflict/ Operation Protective Edge	2014		
U.S. Embassy Moves to Jerusalem	2018		
U.S. Recognizes Israeli Sovereignty over the Golan Heights	2019		
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