

Wars of Egypt

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plan

I will show you the wars from the Suez Crisis •
to sinai terror attack

Suez Crisis



The **Suez Crisis**, or the **Second Arab–Israeli war**,^{[16][17][18]} also called the **tripartite aggression in**) •
by the Arab world¹ and **Sinai War** in Israel,¹ was an invasion of [Egypt](#) in late 1956 by [Israel](#), followed
to the [United Kingdom](#) and [France](#). The aims were to regain [Western](#) control of the [Suez Canal](#) and
remove [Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser](#), who had just nationalised the canal.^[21] After the
fighting had started, political pressure from the [United States](#), the [Soviet Union](#) and the [United
Nations](#) led to a withdrawal by the three invaders. The episode humiliated the United Kingdom
and France and strengthened Nasser.^{[22][23][24]}

On 29 October, Israel invaded the Egyptian [Sinai](#). Britain and France issued a joint ultimatum to •
cease fire, which was ignored. On 5 November, Britain and France landed paratroopers along the
Suez Canal. While the Egyptian forces were defeated, they had blocked the canal to all shipping. It
three later became clear that Israel, France and Britain had conspired to plan out the invasion. The
allies had attained a number of their military objectives, but the canal was useless. Heavy political
pressure from the United States and the USSR led to a withdrawal. U.S. president [Dwight D.
Eisenhower](#) had strongly warned Britain not to invade; he threatened serious damage to the
British financial system by selling the US government's [pound sterling](#) bonds. Historians conclude
the crisis "signified the end of Great Britain's role as one of the world's major powers".^{[25][26][27]}

The Suez Canal was closed from October 1956 until March 1957. Israel fulfilled some of its •
objectives, such as attaining freedom of navigation through the [Straits of Tiran](#), which Egypt had
blocked to Israeli shipping since 1950.^[28]

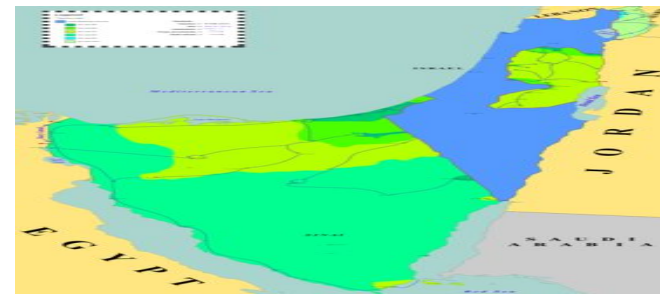
As a result of the conflict, the United Nations created the [UNEF Peacekeepers](#) to police the •
Egyptian–Israeli border, British prime minister [Anthony Eden](#) resigned, Canadian external affairs
minister [Lester Pearson](#) won the [Nobel Peace Prize](#), and the USSR may have been emboldened
to [invade Hungary](#)

North Yemen Civil War



- fought in North Yemen from 1962 to 1970 between partisans of the [Mutawakkilite Kingdom](#) and supporters of the [Yemen Arab Republic](#). The war began with a [coup d'état](#) carried out in 1962 by revolutionary republicans led by the army under the command of [Abdullah as-Sallal](#), who dethroned the newly crowned [Imam Muhammad al-Badr](#) and declared Yemen a [republic](#) under his presidency. The Imam escaped to the [Saudi Arabian](#) border where he rallied popular support from northern [Shia](#) tribes to retake power, escalating rapidly to a full-scale civil war
- On the [royalist](#) side, [Jordan](#), Saudi Arabia and Israel supplied military aid, and [Britain](#) gave covert support, while the [republicans](#) were supported by [Egypt](#) and were supplied warplanes from the [Soviet Union](#).^[1] Both foreign irregular and conventional forces were involved. [Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser](#) supported the republicans with as many as 70,000 Egyptian troops and weapons. Despite several military actions and peace conferences, the war sank into a stalemate by the mid-1960s
- June Egypt's commitment to the war is considered to have been detrimental to its performance in the [Six-Day War](#) of 1967, after which Nasser found it increasingly difficult to maintain his army's involvement and began to pull his forces out of Yemen. The surprising removal of Sallal on November 5 by Yemeni dissidents, supported by republican tribesmen, resulted in an internal shift of power in the capital, while the royalists approached it from the north. The new republic government was headed by Qadi [Abdul Rahman Iryani](#), Ahmed Noman and Mohamed Ali Uthman, all of which shortly either resigned or fled the country, leaving the disarrayed capital under the control of Prime Minister [Hassan Amri](#). The [1967 siege of Sana'a](#) became the turning point of the war. The remaining republican Minister succeeded in keeping control of Sana'a and by February 1968, the royalists lifted the siege. Clashes came continued in parallel with peace talks until 1970, when Saudi Arabia recognized the Republic,^[14] and a ceasefire into effect.^[15]
- Egyptian military historians refer to the war in Yemen as their Vietnam.^[4] Historian [Michael Oren](#) (former Israeli Ambassador to the U.S) wrote that Egypt's military adventure in Yemen was so disastrous that "the imminent [Vietnam War](#) could easily have been dubbed America's Yemen

Six-Day War

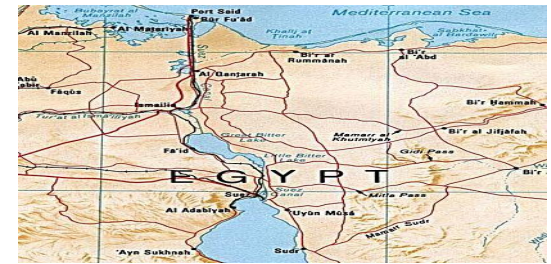


- also known as the **June War**, **1967 Arab–Israeli War**, **Third Arab–Israeli War**, was fought between .5 and 10 June 1967 by [Israel](#) and the neighboring states of [Jordan](#), [Syria](#), and [Egypt](#)
- Relations between Israel and its neighbours were not normalised after the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#). In 1956 [Israel invaded the Sinai peninsula](#) in Egypt, with one of its objectives being the reopening of the [Straits of Tiran](#) that Egypt had blocked to Israeli shipping since 1950. Israel was eventually forced to withdraw, but was guaranteed that the Straits of Tiran would remain open. A [United Nations Emergency Force](#) (UNEF) was deployed along the border, but there was no [demilitarisation](#) agreement.^[25]
- In the months prior to June 1967, [tensions became dangerously heightened](#). Israel reiterated its post-1956 position that the closure of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping would be a cause for war (a [casus belli](#)). Egyptian President [Gamal Abdel Nasser](#) announced in May that the Straits would be closed to Israeli vessels, and then mobilised Egyptian forces along the border with Israel, ejecting UNEF. On 5 June, Israel launched a series of [preemptive](#) airstrikes against Egyptian airfields, asserting imminent attack from the Egyptians. The question of which side caused the war is one of a number of [controversies relating to the conflict](#).^[citation needed]
- with The Egyptians were caught by surprise, and nearly the entire Egyptian air force was destroyed few Israeli losses, giving the Israelis [air supremacy](#). Simultaneously, the Israelis launched a ground offensive into the [Gaza Strip](#) and the Sinai, which again caught the Egyptians by surprise. After some initial resistance, Nasser ordered the evacuation of the Sinai. Israeli forces rushed westward .in pursuit of the Egyptians, inflicted heavy losses, and [conquered the Sinai](#)

Jordan had entered into a defence pact with Egypt a week before the war began; the agreement envisaged that in the event of war Jordan would not take an offensive role but would attempt to tie down Israeli forces to prevent them making territorial gains.^[26] About an hour after the Israeli air attack, the Egyptian commander of the Jordanian army was ordered by Cairo to begin attacks on Israel; in the initially confused situation, the Jordanians were told that Egypt had repelled the Israeli air strikes

Egypt and Jordan agreed to a ceasefire on 8 June, and Syria agreed on 9 June; a ceasefire was signed with Israel on 11 June. In the aftermath of the war, Israel had crippled the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian militaries, having killed over 20,000 troops while losing fewer than 1,000 of its own. The Israeli success was the result of a well-prepared and enacted strategy, the poor leadership of the Arab states, and their poor military leadership and strategy. Israel seized the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the [West Bank](#), including [East Jerusalem](#), from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria. Israel's international standing greatly improved in the following years. Its victory humiliated Egypt, Jordan and Syria, leading Nasser to resign in shame; he was later reinstated after protests in Egypt against his resignation. The speed and ease of Israel's victory (IDF), would later lead to a dangerous overconfidence within the ranks of the [Israel Defense Forces](#) ultimately contributing to initial Arab successes in the subsequent 1973 [Yom Kippur War](#), although Israeli forces were successful and defeated the Arab militaries. The displacement of civilian populations resulting from the war would have long-term consequences, as 280,000 to 325,000 [Palestinians](#) fled or were expelled from the West Bank^[27] and over 100,000 fled from the Golan Heights.^[28] Across the Arab world, Jewish minority communities [fled or were expelled](#), with refugees going mainly to Israel

War of Attrition

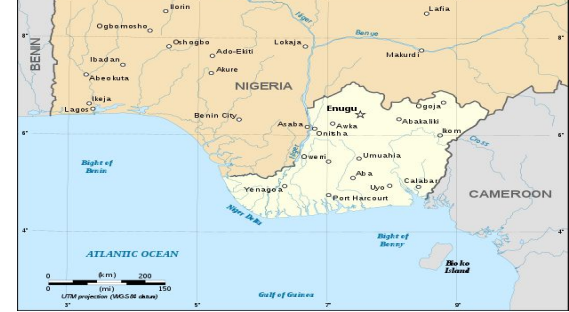


The **War of Attrition** involved fighting between [Israel](#) and [Egypt](#), [Jordan](#), [PLO](#) and their •
.allies from 1967 to 1970

Following the 1967 [Six-Day War](#), no serious diplomatic efforts tried to resolve the issues •
at the heart of the [Arab–Israeli conflict](#). In September 1967, the Arab states formulated
the "[three nos](#)" policy, barring peace, recognition or negotiations with Israel. Egyptian
President [Gamal Abdel Nasser](#) believed that only military initiative would compel Israel
and or the [international community](#) to facilitate a full Israeli withdrawal from [Sinai](#), ^{[18][19]}
.hostilities soon resumed along the [Suez Canal](#)

These initially took the form of limited artillery duels and small-scale incursions into •
Sinai, but by 1969, the [Egyptian Army](#) judged itself prepared for larger-scale operations.
On March 8, 1969, Nasser proclaimed the official launch of the War of Attrition,
characterized by large-scale shelling along the Suez Canal, extensive aerial warfare and
[commando](#) raids. ^{[18][20]} Hostilities continued until August 1970 and ended with a
ceasefire, the frontiers remaining the same as when the war began, with no real
.commitment to serious peace negotiations

Nigerian Civil War



The **Nigerian Civil War** (also known as the **Biafran War** and the **Nigerian-Biafran War**) was a [civil war](#) in [Nigeria](#) fought between the government of Nigeria headed by General Yakubu Gowon and the [secessionist state](#) of [Biafra](#) led by late Lt. Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu (1933–2011) from 6 July 1967 to 15 January 1970.^[38] [Biafra](#) represented nationalist aspirations of the [Igbo people](#), whose The leadership felt they could no longer coexist with the Northern-dominated federal government. conflict resulted from political, economic, ethnic, cultural and religious tensions which preceded Britain's formal decolonization of [Nigeria](#) from 1960 to 1963. Immediate causes of the war in 1966 included ethno-religious riots in [Northern Nigeria](#),^[39] [a military coup](#), [a counter-coup](#) and [persecution of Igbo](#) living in Northern Nigeria. Control over the lucrative [oil production](#) in the [Niger Delta](#) also played a vital strategic role

Within a year, the Federal Government troops surrounded Biafra, capturing coastal oil facilities and the city of [Port Harcourt](#). The blockade imposed during the ensuing stalemate led to mass starvation. During the two and half years of the war, there were about 100,000 overall military casualties, while between 500,000 and 2 million Biafran civilians died of starvation.^[40]

In mid-1968, images of malnourished and starving Biafran children saturated the mass media of [Western countries](#). The plight of the starving Biafrans became a [cause célèbre](#) in foreign countries, enabling a significant rise in the funding and prominence of international [non-governmental organisations](#) (NGOs). The [United Kingdom](#) and the [Soviet Union](#) were the main supporters of the Nigerian government, while [France](#), [Israel](#) and some other countries supported Biafra

October War



of also known as the **1973 Arab–Israeli War**, was fought from October 6 to 25, 1973, by a coalition Arab states led by [Egypt](#) and [Syria](#) against [Israel](#). The war took place mostly in [Sinai](#) and the [Golan](#)—[occupied by Israel](#) during the 1967 [Six-Day War](#)—with some fighting in African Egypt and northern Israel.^{[56][57]} Egypt's initial war objective was to use its military to seize a foothold on the east bank of the [Suez Canal](#) and use this to negotiate the return of the rest of Sinai.^{[58][59][60][61]}

The war began when the Arab coalition launched a joint surprise attack on Israeli positions, on that [Yom Kippur](#), a widely observed day of rest, fasting, and prayer in Judaism, which also occurred year during the Muslim holy month of [Ramadan](#).^[62] Egyptian and Syrian forces crossed ceasefire lines to enter the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, respectively. Both the [United States](#) and the [Soviet Union](#) initiated massive resupply efforts to their respective allies during the war, and these efforts led to a near-confrontation between the two nuclear superpowers.^[63]

The war began with a massive and successful Egyptian [crossing of the Suez Canal](#). Egyptian forces crossed the cease-fire lines, then advanced virtually unopposed into the Sinai Peninsula. After three days, Israel had mobilized most of its forces and halted the Egyptian offensive, resulting in a military [stalemate](#). The Syrians coordinated their attack on the Golan Heights to coincide with the Egyptian offensive and initially made threatening gains into Israeli-held territory. Within three days, however, Israeli forces had pushed the Syrians back to the pre-war ceasefire lines

The [Israel Defense Forces](#) (IDF) then launched a four-day counter-offensive deep into Syria. Within a week, Israeli artillery began to shell the outskirts of [Damascus](#), and Egyptian President Sadat began to worry about the integrity of his major ally. He believed that capturing two strategic [passes](#) located deeper in the Sinai would make his position stronger during post-war negotiations; he therefore ordered the Egyptians to go back on the offensive, but their attack was quickly repulsed. The Israelis then counter-attacked at the seam between the two Egyptian armies, crossed the Suez Canal into Egypt, and began slowly advancing southward and westward towards the city of [Suez](#) in over a week of heavy fighting that resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. ^{[64][65]}

On October 22, a [United Nations](#)—brokered ceasefire unraveled, with each side blaming the other for the breach. By October 24, the Israelis had improved their positions considerably and completed their encirclement of Egypt's Third Army and the city of Suez. This development led to tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, and a second ceasefire was imposed cooperatively on October 25 to end the war.

The war had far-reaching implications. The [Arab world](#) had experienced humiliation in the lopsided rout of the Egyptian–Syrian–Jordanian alliance in the Six-Day War but felt psychologically vindicated by early successes in this conflict. The war led Israel to recognize that, despite impressive operational and tactical achievements on the battlefield, there was no guarantee that earlier they would always dominate the Arab states militarily, as they had consistently through the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#), the [Suez Crisis](#), and the [Six-Day War](#). These changes paved the way for the subsequent [peace process](#). The 1978 [Camp David Accords](#) that followed led to the return of the Sinai to Egypt and normalized relations—the first peaceful recognition of Israel by an Arab [sphere of influence](#) country. Egypt continued its drift away from the Soviet Union and eventually left the [Soviet of influence](#) entirely.

Shaba I



was a conflict in Zaire's [Shaba \(Katanga\) Province](#) lasting from March 8 to May 26, 1977. The conflict began when the [Front for the National Liberation of the Congo](#) (FNLC), a group of about 2,000 Katangan Congolese soldiers who were veterans of the [Congo Crisis](#), the [Angolan War of Independence](#), and the [Angolan Civil War](#), crossed the border into Shaba from [Angola](#). The FNLC made quick progress through the region because of the sympathizing locals and the Zaire's disorganization of the Zairian military ([Forces Armées Zaïroises](#), or FAZ). Travelling east from border with Angola, the rebels reached [Mutshatsha](#), a small town near the key mining town of [Kolwezi](#).

Zairian President [Mobutu Sese Seko](#) accused Angola, [East Germany](#),^[6] [Cuba](#) and the [Soviet Union](#) of sponsoring the rebels. Motivated by [anticommunism](#) and by [economic interests](#), both the [Western Bloc](#) and [China](#) sent assistance to support the Mobutu regime. The most significant intervention, orchestrated by the [Safari Club](#), featured a [French airlift](#) of [Moroccan](#) troops into the war zone. The intervention turned the tide of the conflict.^[12] US President [Jimmy Carter](#) approved the shipment of supplies to Zaire but refused to send weapons or troops and maintained that there was no evidence of Cuban involvement.

The FAZ terrorized the population of the province during and after the war. Bombing and other acts of violence led 50,000 to 70,000 refugees to flee into Angola and [Zambia](#). [Journalists](#) were prevented from entering the province, and several were arrested. However, Mobutu won a public [International](#) relations victory and ensured continuing economic assistance from governments, the [Monetary Fund](#), the [World Bank](#) and a group of private lenders led by [Citibank](#).

Libyan–Egyptian War



The **Libyan–Egyptian War** or the **Four Day War** was a short [border war](#) between [Libya](#) and [Egypt](#) that lasted from 21 to 24 July 1977. The conflict stemmed from a deterioration in relations that had occurred between the two states after Egyptian President [Anwar Sadat](#) had rebuffed Libyan leader [Muammar Gaddafi](#)'s entreaties to unify their countries and had pursued a peace settlement with [Israel](#) in the aftermath of the [Yom Kippur War](#) of 1973. Soon thereafter Libya began sponsoring dissidents and assassination plots to undermine Sadat, and Egypt responded in kind to weaken Gaddafi. In early 1976 Gaddafi dispatched troops to the Egyptian frontier where they began clashing with border guards. Sadat responded by moving many troops to the area, while the Egyptian General Staff drew up plans for an invasion to depose Gaddafi

Clashes along the [border](#) intensified in July 1977. On 21 July a Libyan tank [battalion](#) raided the town of [Sallum](#). The Egyptian forces ambushed it and subsequently launched a large counter-attack, conducting airstrikes against [Gamal Abdel Nasser Airbase](#) and sending a mechanised force 24 kilometres (15 mi) into Libyan territory before withdrawing. Over the next [commandos](#) two days heavy artillery fire was exchanged across the border, while Egyptian jets and raided Libyan locales. On 24 July the Egyptians launched a larger raid against Nasser Airbase and struck Libyan supply depots. Under significant pressure from the United States to end the attacks, and attempts from the [President of Algeria](#), [Houari Boumediène](#), and the [Palestine Liberation Organisation](#) leader, [Yasser Arafat](#), to mediate a solution, Sadat suddenly declared a ceasefire. Sporadic fighting occurred over the next few days as Egyptian troops withdrew across the border. Relations between the two countries remained tense, and, though a formal agreement was never reached, both upheld a truce and gradually withdrew their forces from the border. Gaddafi softened his rhetoric against Egypt in the following years, but actively rallied other Arab states to isolate the country

Sinai terror attacks



The **Sinai insurgency** is an ongoing [insurgency](#) in the [Sinai Peninsula](#), [Egypt](#), commenced by •
Islamist militants against the Egyptian security forces, which has included attacks on civilians. ^[37]

The insurgency began after the start of the [Egyptian Crisis](#), which saw the overthrow of longtime [Egyptian](#) president [Hosni Mubarak](#) in the [Egyptian revolution of 2011](#). ^[38]

The Sinai insurgency initially consisted of militants, largely composed of local [Bedouin](#) tribesmen, •
who exploited the chaotic situation in Egypt and weakened central authority to launch a series of attacks on government forces in Sinai. In 2014, elements of the [Ansar Bait al-Maqdis](#) group pledged allegiance to the [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant](#) (ISIL) and proclaimed themselves ties [Sinai Province](#), and a part of ISIL. Security officials say militants based in Libya have established with the Sinai Province group ^[39] and have blamed the porous border and ongoing civil war for the increase in sophisticated weapons available to the Islamist groups. ^[40]

The Egyptian authorities have attempted to restore their presence in the Sinai through both •
political and military measures. ^[41] Egypt launched two military operations, known as [Operation Eagle](#) in mid-2011 and then [Operation Sinai](#) in mid-2012. In May 2013, following an abduction of [d'état](#), Egyptian officers, violence in the Sinai surged once again. Following the [2013 Egyptian coup](#) which resulted in the ousting of Egyptian president [Mohamed Morsi](#), "unprecedented clashes" have occurred

The fallout suffered by the locals as a result of the insurgency in Sinai ranges from militant operations and the state of insecurity to extensive military operations and the demolishing of hundreds of homes and evacuating thousands of residents as Egyptian troops pressed on to build a buffer zone meant to halt the smuggling of weapons and militants from and to the [Gaza strip](#). A report, compiled by a delegation from the state-funded National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), stated that most of the displaced families share the same grievances of palpable government negligence, unavailability of nearby schools for their sons and the lack of health services.^[43] Since the start of the conflict, dozens of civilians were killed either in military operations or kidnapped and then beheaded by militants. In November 2017, more than 300 [Sufist](#) worshippers were killed and over 100 injured in a terrorist attack on a mosque west of the city of Al-Arish.^[37]

In his first meeting with a Middle East nation since his confirmation as defense secretary, [Mark Esper](#) met with Egypt's Minister of Defense [Mohammad Zaki](#) and pressed him to use counterinsurgency-style tactics in the effort in the Sinai Peninsula. His Deputy for the Middle East [Mick Mulroy](#) said that he spoke to Minister Zaki extensively about their efforts in the Sinai and that it was clear they shared the belief in the importance of a population-centric approach to the [counter-terrorism](#) effort, even if it takes longer to be successful. Mulroy said he saw evidence of fight this during his visit to the [Sinai](#) where he spoke to both senior and junior military leaders. The in the Sinai forms part of the classified [Irregular Warfare](#) Annex to the [National Defense Strategy](#), which calls on the Department of Defense to use foreign internal defense principles, advise and assist tactics, and influence operations.^[44]

conclusion

Egypt has fought many wars and in most wars •
Egypt was alone against many big
countries, but Egypt won most wars thanks to
.its army