



# Six days that changed the Middle East

On June 5, 1967, Israel launched a pre-emptive attack on Egypt that drew Syria and Jordan into war. Fifty years on, the repercussions of the Six-Day War continue to reverberate around the Middle East and the wider world



■ Israeli 1948-67

■ Under Israeli control after Six-Day War

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

50km  
30 miles

Tel Aviv

Jerusalem

Gaza Strip

West Bank

ISRAEL

EGYPT

SINAI PENINSULA

Suez Canal

LEBANON

Damascus

Golan Heights

SYRIA

Amman

JORDAN

**Casualties**  
Egypt: >11,000  
Jordan: 6,000  
Syria: 1,000  
Israel: 700

Around 300,000 Palestinians fled West Bank and 100,000 Syrians left Golan to become refugees

SAUDI ARABIA

RED SEA

## CONFLICT TIMELINE

**DAY 1 – Jun 5:** In response to apparent mobilization of its Arab neighbours, Israel launches surprise attack on Egypt, destroying bulk of Egyptian air force on ground

Israeli army enters Egypt-ruled Gaza Strip and advances into Sinai

Jordanian forces begin shelling central Israel – Israeli planes destroy Jordan's two main air bases

Israel also attacks air bases in Syria after Syrian aircraft strike targets in Haifa

**DAY 2 – Jun 6:** Israeli forces push deeper into Sinai and Jordan-controlled West Bank

**DAY 3 – Jun 7:** Israel seizes all West Bank, including East Jerusalem

**DAY 4 – Jun 8:** Israel completes ground invasion of Sinai, defeating Egyptian forces

**DAY 5 – Jun 9:** Israel launches ground assault on Golan Heights

**DAY 6 – Jun 10:** Israeli forces capture Golan Heights after heavy fighting

## KEY PLAYERS



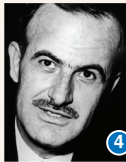
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1. **Moshe Dayan**, Israeli defence minister
2. **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, Egyptian president
3. **King Hussein** of Jordan
4. **Hafez Assad**, Syrian defence minister, later president

## AFTERMATH

■ Israel returned Sinai to Egypt under 1979 Camp David Accords, and signed peace accord with Jordan in 1994

■ Israel withdrew unilaterally from Gaza Strip in 2005

■ Golan Heights and West Bank, including East Jerusalem, remain under Israeli occupation

■ In November 1967, UN Security Council adopted Resolution 242 which laid down formula for Arab-Israeli peace whereby Israel would withdraw from territories occupied in war in exchange for peace with its neighbours

■ This resolution has served as basis for all negotiations since