

8th Batch FNABC

Israel's - 6 Days War

இஸ்ரவேலின் 6 நாள் யுத்தம்



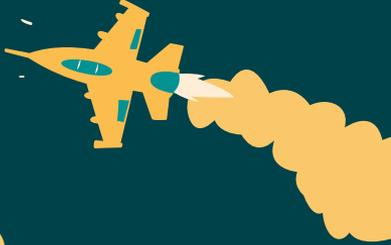
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## Special Thanks

Bro Jeffrey &  
Rajan Appa

## Introduction of Isreal :

The people of Israel also called the "**Jewish People**".

## Calling of Abraham :

Abram was called from **Ur of the Chaldeans** to the **Land of Cannan**. – **Genesis 11:31 / Acts 7:2,4**

The origin to Abraham, who established the belief that there is only one God, the creator of the universe in **Torah**.



**Promise Given for Abraham :  
Genesis 17:5-8**

**"And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God."-  
Genesis 17:8**

Abraham, his son Isaac, and grandson Jacob (Israel) are referred to as the  
**patriarchs of the Israelites.**

All three patriarchs lived in the **Land of Canaan**, that later came to be known as **the Land of Israel.**

They and their **wives are buried** in, the Tomb of the Patriarchs, in **Hebron** (Genesis 35:27).



**Jacob** lived in the land of Canaan – **Genesis 37:1**  
His **12 sons** were the kernels of **12 tribes** that later developed  
into the **Jewish nation**.

<b>Name the Sons of Jacob (Israel)</b>	
<b>Ruben</b>	<b>Gad</b>
<b>Simon</b>	<b>Asher</b>
<b>Levi</b>	<b>Dan</b>
<b>Judah</b>	<b>Naphtali</b>
<b>Issachar</b>	<b>Joseph</b>
<b>Zebulun</b>	<b>Benjamin</b>

The name Jew derives from Yehuda (Judah) one  
of the **12 sons of Jacob**



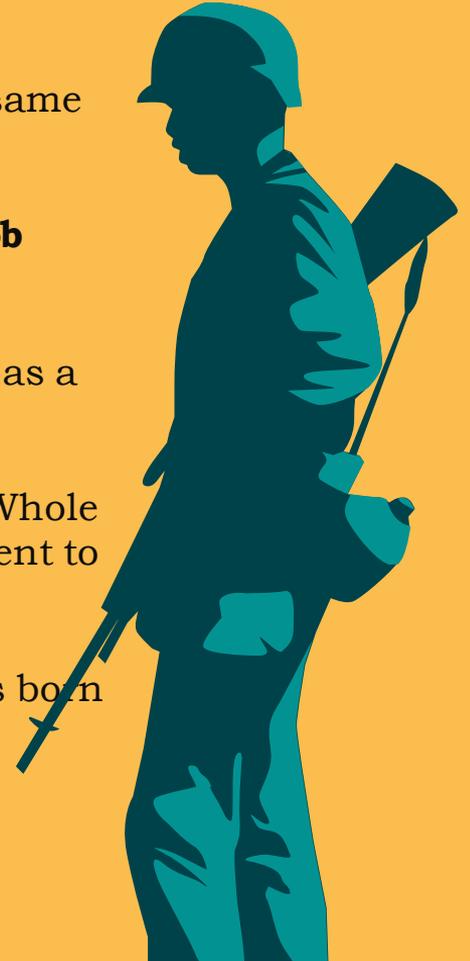
He names Israel, Israeli or Jewish refer to people of the same origin.

The name **Israel** derives from the name given to **Jacob**  
In **Genesis 32:28**.

The Patriarchs moved with **Joseph** who had been taken as a  
**slave to Egypt** .- **Acts 7:9**

As there was a great famine in the **land of Canaan** , the Whole  
family of **Israel (Jacob)** who was about 75 in count went to  
Egypt to overcome the famine.

They grew and multiplied in Egypt , until a king came was born  
who did not know who Joseph was.



The Israelite people were treated **unfairly,**  
**killed all the male child**  
and in which **Moses was exceptional** among the Hebrew  
child.

Moses later became the **great leader** and was Chosen by the  
Lord to lead the people through many **Wonders and**  
**Miracles done by the Lord.**



## **Moses the leader chosen by the Lord:**

The descendants of Abraham crystallized into a nation at about **1300 BCE** after their Exodus from Egypt under the **leadership of Moses (Moshe in Hebrew)**.

Moses transmitted to the people of this newly **emerging nation, the Torah**, and the **Ten Commandments - Exodus 20**.



After **40 years in the Sinai desert**,  
**Moses led them to the Land of Israel**, that is cited in  
**The Bible** as the land **promised by God** to the **descendants of**  
**the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob**  
**Genesis 17:8.**

The rule of **Israelites in the land of Israel** starts with the  
conquests of Joshua (ca. 1250 BCE).



## Israel was ruled by:

Israel was ruled by the **“Prophets and Judges”**.

The period from 1000-587 BCE is known as **the "Period of the Kings"**.

The most noteworthy kings were **King David (1010-970 BCE)**, who made **Jerusalem the Capital of Israel**, and his son **Solomon (970-931 BCE)**, who built **the first Temple in Jerusalem** as prescribed in the **Old Testament**.

After Solomon period the **12 Tribes has been divided into 2 distinct nation**



<b>Division of Israel</b>		
<b>Kingdom</b>	<b>Judah</b>	<b>Israel</b>
<b>Tries</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>People</b>	<b>Only Jews</b>	<b>They were mingled with Gentiles</b>
<b>Captivity</b>	<b>Babylon</b>	<b>Asyria</b>

In **587 BCE**, **Babylonian Nebuchadnezzar's** army captured **Jerusalem**, **destroyed the Temple**, and **exiled the Jews to Babylon** (modern day Iraq).



The year 587 BCE marks **a turning point in the history** of the region.

From this year onwards, the region was ruled or controlled by a succession of superpower empires of the time in the following order:

**Babylonian, Persian, Greek Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Empires, Islamic and Christian crusaders, Ottoman Empire, and the British Empire.**

**In 1948 the Israel was recognized and became a separate “Independent Nation “.**



Period	Empire	Major
587 BCE	Babylonian	Destruction of the first Temple.
538-333 BCE	Persian	Return of the exiled Jews from Babylon and construction of the second Temple
333-63 BCE	Hellenistic	Conquest of the region by the army of Alexander the Great (333 BCE).
63 BCE-313 CE	Roman	The Roman army led by Titus conquered Jerusalem and destroyed the Second Temple at 70 CE
313-636	Byzantine	
636-1099	Arab	Dome of the Rock was built by Caliph Abd el-Malik on the grounds of the destroyed Jewish Temple
1099-1291	Crusaders	
1291-1516	Mamluk	The crusaders came from Europe to capture the Holy Land following an appeal by Pope Urban II, and massacred the non-Christian population.
1516-1918	Ottoman	During the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566) the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem were rebuilt. The population of the Jewish community in Jerusalem increased.
1917-1948	British	The Jewish people to establish a "national home in Palestine".





“When the Most High divided their inheritance to the nations, When He separated the sons of Adam, He set the boundaries of the peoples According to the number of the children of Israel.”

—Deuteronomy 32:8

# 6 – Day war

# 6 நாள் யുத்தம்

5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> Jun 1967



ISRAEL



EGYPT



SYRIA



JORDAN



LEBANON



IRAQ

## 6 Day War means a “The Setback”

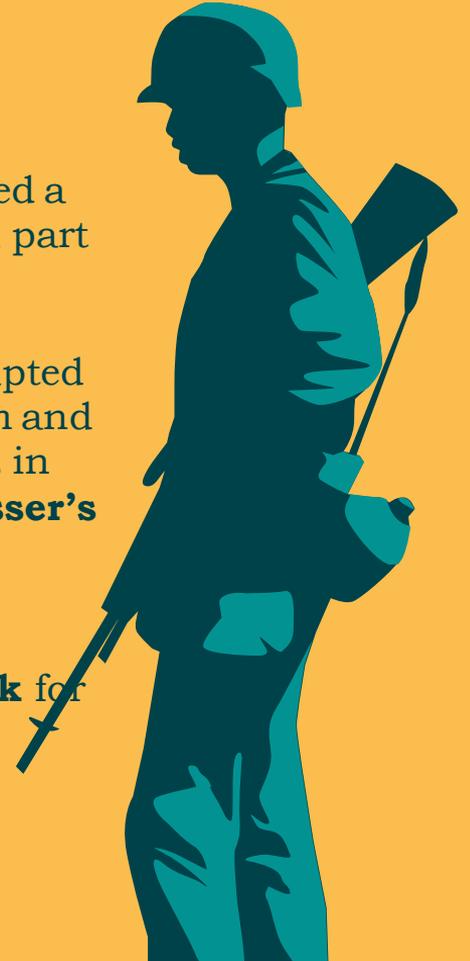
Also known as the **June War, 1967 Arab–Israeli War, or Third Arab–Israeli War,** **Which** was fought between **5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> June 1967** by **Israel** and the neighboring states of **Jordan, Syria, and Egypt.**

Relations between **Israel and its neighbours** were not normalized after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War.



## Reason behind the 6 Day War

- **In 1948**, A coalition of Arab nations had launched a **failed invasion of the nascent Jewish State** as a part of the **First Arab –Israeli war**.
- A second major conflict known as **Suez Crisis** erupted in the year **1956**, when Israel ,the United Kingdom and France staged a **controversial attack on Egypt** in response to **Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal**.
- There was a **border disputes** which had a **spark** for the Six day War.



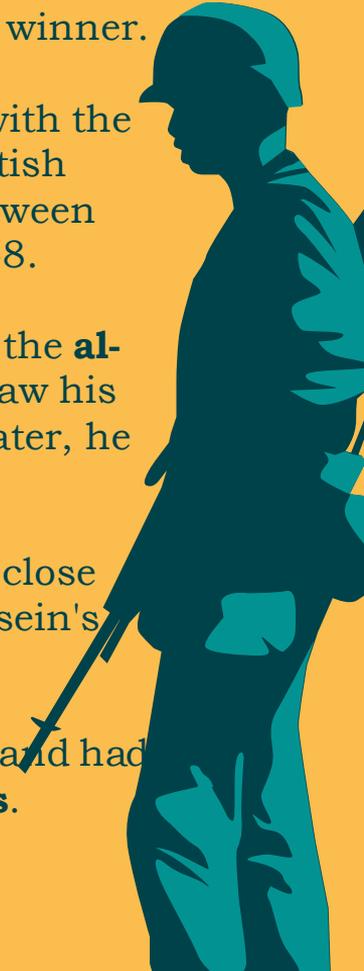
- In the **mid of 1960's Syrian- Backed Palestinian guerilla** had started **staging attacks** across the Israel border which **provoked Israel Defence force.**
- In **April 1967**, The Skirmishes worsened after **Israel and Syria** fought a ferocious **Air and artillery** engagement in which **6 Syrians fighters Jet were destroyed.**
- In the **Air battle** the **Sovient Union** provided **Egypt** with **intelligence** that Israel was moving troops to its northern borders with Syria in preparation of a full scale invasion. The information was inaccurate, but it nevertheless stirred Egyptian **President Gamal Abdel Nasser into action**



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- Israel had warm relations with the **United States- in 1960s** Israel bought **aircraft** from **France** and **tanks** from **Britain**.
- In a show of support for his for Syrians allies, he ordered Egyptian forces to advance into Sinai Peninsula, where they expelled a **United Nations** peacekeeping force that had been guarding the border with Israel for over a decade.

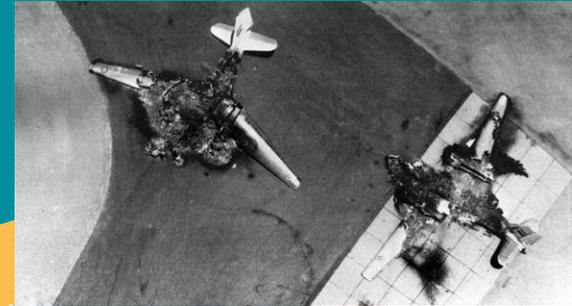


- Jordan's ruler, **King Hussein** collaborated with Britain and the US. Jordan was the only Arab state that emerged from 1948 as a winner.
- Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah, had secret contacts with the **Jewish Agency**, the main body representing Jews in British Mandate Palestine; they discussed carving up the land between them in the wake of Britain's planned departure in 1948.
- In 1951 a Palestinian nationalist assassinated **Abdullah** at the **al-Aqsa Mosque** in **Jerusalem**. **15year-old Prince Hussein** saw his grandfather die, next day carried a gun for the first time. Later, he was king.
- After the 1948 war, Jordan and Israel came close, but not close enough, to making peace. Secret talks continued into Hussein's reign.
- He was aware of Jordan's weaknesses - it was mainly desert and had a large and restive population of **Palestinian refugees**.



# Timeline: The Six Day War :

A war in 1967 between Israel and its Arab neighbors reshaped the modern Middle East. Here's a look at key events during the six days of fighting. Sources: The Israel Project, Michael Oren speech to the Middle East Forum (May 2002), Zionism and Israel Information Center, Palestine Facts



## June 5

1. Israeli air attacks against Egypt begin in the morning.
2. Israel later begins air strikes in Jordan and targets Syria air force bases.
3. Syria, Jordan and Iraq begin air strikes on Haifa.
4. Jordan launches air strikes on Netanya and other Israeli targets.
5. Jordan and Iraq attempt airstrikes against Tel Aviv. Jordan also begins artillery fire against the city.



## June 6

1. Syrian forces fortify the border with Israel and begin artillery fire.
2. Israel takes Gaza, Ras el Naqeb and Jebel Libni from Egypt.
3. Ramallah, North East Jerusalem, Ammunition Hill and Talpiot are among areas Israeli forces capture.
4. Jordanian forces are ordered to retreat from West Bank.



## June 7

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1. U.N. Security Council presents a cease-fire initiative. Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser turns it down. Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol proposes to Jordan's King Hussein that a cease-fire and peace talks begin. Hussein doesn't respond.

2. Bir al-Hasna and Al Qazima in Egypt are claimed by Israel.

3. Old City of Jerusalem, Nablus and Jericho are among those places that fall in Jordan.

4. Jordanian forces are ordered to retreat.

5. Fighting between Syria and Israel continues on the border of Golan.



## June 8

1. Egypt accepts a cease-fire.
2. Hebron falls to the Israeli army.
3. Fighting continues on the border of Golan.

## June 9

1. An attack on Golan Heights is ordered

## June 10

2. Israel takes Kuneitra and Mas'ada
3. Cease-fire with Syria is agreed upon.
4. War ends, with Israel claiming the Gaza Strip, West Bank, Golan Heights and Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal.



# Miracle held during the Six day war



**By June 5, 5 Egyptian** divisions of ground troops and 2 divisions of armor occupied the Sinai, and were ready to get into Israel.



100 of tanks stood ready opposite Eilat, prepared to topple the Negev. The Jordanian army had placed 1000 of soldiers and 100 of tanks in the West Bank and along Israel's eastern border. Reinforcements from Iraq stood ready.



In the northern border, Syrian soldiers in the Golan Heights dug in for a long fight.



Before Arab nations could strike the Israel launched their airstrikes against Egyptian airfields. As the Israeli Air Force took to the sky, the first miracle of the war occurred. Jordanian radar detected the planes and tried to warn Egypt, but the Egyptians had changed their coding frequencies the previous day and had not yet updated the Jordanians with the new codes.



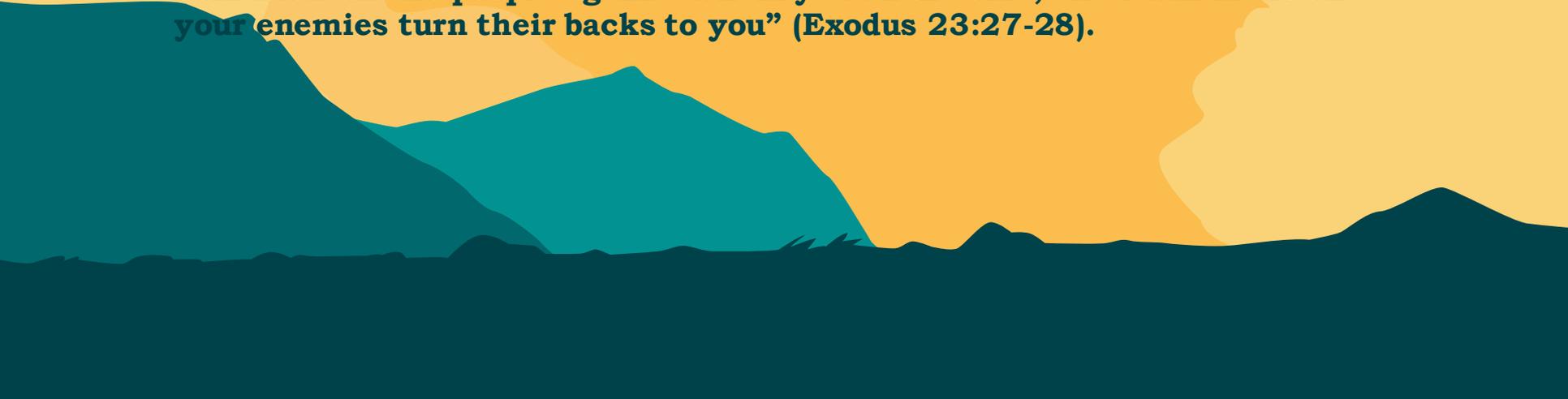
The Egyptians had no time to react as it was a surprise. Element for them given by the Israel Army The Israeli Air Force destroyed six Egyptian airfields and hundreds of Egyptians planes in one day, Israel destroyed the Egyptian and Syrian Air Forces.



On the first day of the war, the Israeli ground forces had overrun the strategic road junction at **Abu-Geila** to gain access to the central route into the **Sinai Desert**, sending a wave of panic through the Egyptian command. In Bible times, God often assisted the people of Israel on the battlefield by throwing the **Canaanites, Philistines, Arameans**, and other enemies into panic and confusion.



The Torah says, **“I will send my terror before you and will throw into confusion all the people against whom you shall come, and I will make all your enemies turn their backs to you” (Exodus 23:27-28).**



A stylized map of the Sinai Peninsula is located in the upper left corner. It is colored in shades of yellow and orange, matching the background. The map shows the outline of the peninsula and includes several small blue and white icons representing military units or bases.

the second day of the Six-Day War, the Egyptian army had fallen into that same kind of confusion. Orders from Egyptian commanders contradicted good sense, calling for unnecessary retreats and withdrawals.

The Israeli army expected to face a serious battle at the heavily defended Kusseima outpost in the Sinai, but as they drew near, they heard explosions. When they arrived, they discovered that the Egyptians had destroyed their own equipment and abandoned the base. At other bases, the Egyptians had not even bothered to scuttle their equipment before fleeing.

A dark teal silhouette of a mountain range spans the bottom of the page. The mountains vary in height and are set against a background of lighter yellow and orange washes.

- Several Bible stories tell about Israel's enemies succumbing to a supernaturally induced panic and fleeing so quickly that they left their equipment and supplies strewn behind them: "All the way was full of clothes and equipment which the Arameans had thrown away in their haste" (2 Kings 7:15 NASB). A similar supernatural terror befell the Egyptian army.
- After the Egyptian minister of defense, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, heard about the defeat at Abu-Geila, he inexplicably ordered all his units in the Sinai to retreat to the west bank of the Suez Canal. Some members of the Egyptian army offered the Israelis initial resistance, but soon they all fled their positions, leaving their heavy equipment behind. Israeli ground troops advancing into the Sinai found numerous Egyptian positions simply abandoned, with tanks and heavy armor left in perfect condition. They acquired so much abandoned Egyptian armor that after the war they had enough to outfit five new brigades.



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കർത്തൃകൃതികൾ .. ആഗമം