The Camp David Accords 1978

The Camp David Accords (17 September 1978) put an end to a 30 year conflict between Israel and Egypt and led to a peace treaty between the two countries that fought against each other in 4 wars.

The Camp David Accords were the result of 18 months of intense diplomatic efforts by Egypt, Israel, and the United States that began after Jimmy Carter became President.

Efforts initially focused on a comprehensive resolution of disputes between Israel and the Arab countries but gradually evolved into a search for a bilateral agreement between Israel and Egypt.

After twelve days of secret negotiations at Camp David, the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations were concluded by the signing at the White House of two agreements.

The first dealt with the future of the Sinai and peace between Israel and Egypt, to be concluded within three months.

The second was a framework agreement establishing a format for the conduct of negotiations for the establishment of an autonomy regime in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Israel-Egypt agreement clearly defined the future relations between the two countries, all aspects of withdrawal from the Sinai, military arrangements in the peninsula such as demilitarization and limitations, as well as the supervision mechanism.

The framework agreement regarding the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza was less clear and was later interpreted differently by Israel, Egypt, and the US.

President Jimmy Carter witnessed the accords which were signed by Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

As a result of the Camp David accords, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

>> For Additional Reading:

Jimmy Carter Library
www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/documents/campdavid/

History.com
www.history.com/this-day-in-history/camp-david-accords-signed

Princeton
wws.princeton.edu/research/cases/campdavid.pdf
Nova Online
novaonline.nvcc.edu/eli/evans/his135/Events/campdavid78.htm