Bargaining for Peace

How negotiations at Camp David led to a treaty

USH.C.8.1.B "Describe the negotiation of the Camp David Accords leading to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline Sadat's and Begin's goals, circle Carter's negotiating method, and number two negotiated terms that helped turn the accords into a peace treaty.

Thirteen Days at Camp David

1 In November 1977, Egyptian president Anwar Sadat traveled to Jerusalem and spoke to Israel's parliament. Egypt and Israel had fought several wars, and Israel held the Sinai Peninsula, which it had captured from Egypt in 1967. Sadat wanted Sinai returned and an end to war. Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin wanted recognition of Israel and guarantees that Egypt would not attack again. Direct talks stalled over territory, security, and the future of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied areas. In September 1978, U.S. president Jimmy Carter invited both leaders to Camp David, a secluded presidential retreat in Maryland, to keep negotiations going.

2 At Camp David, the three leaders negotiated for 13 days. Sadat insisted that Israel leave all of Sinai; Begin resisted giving up Israeli settlements there and demanded strong security protections. They also disagreed about Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. When face-to-face meetings became tense, Carter carried draft proposals between the two delegations and revised language to narrow their differences. One compromise separated the talks into two frameworks: one outlined an Egypt-Israel peace settlement, while the other proposed a process for Palestinian self-government. This split let the leaders advance a bilateral deal without settling every question about Palestinians.

3 On September 17, 1978, Sadat and Begin signed the two Camp David frameworks with Carter as witness. The Egypt-Israel framework called for Israel to withdraw from Sinai and remove its settlements there. It also outlined security arrangements and normal relations, including mutual recognition. The Palestinian framework proposed a transitional period of self-government in the West Bank and Gaza, but it did not produce a final settlement. Further negotiations turned the bilateral framework into the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, signed on March 26, 1979. Egypt recognized Israel, and Israel agreed to withdraw from Sinai in stages. The last Israeli forces left Sinai in 1982.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why did Sinai create a difficult negotiation for Sadat and Begin?

2. How did Carter try to move the negotiations forward when direct meetings became tense?

3. How did dividing the agreement into two frameworks help the leaders reach an accord?

4. What did Egypt and Israel each agree to do as the Camp David framework became a peace treaty?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four- to five-sentence museum label explaining how competing goals and Carter's negotiation strategy led to the treaty, and why the accords did not settle every dispute. Use at least two specific details from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

Bargaining for Peace

HIGH SCHOOL · USH.C.8.1.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline Sadat's and Begin's goals, circle Carter's negotiating method, and number two negotiated terms that helped turn the accords into a peace treaty. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did Sinai create a difficult negotiation for Sadat and Begin?	**Sadat insisted that Israel leave all of Sinai, while Begin resisted giving up Israeli settlements there and wanted security protections.**
2	How did Carter try to move the negotiations forward when direct meetings became tense?	**He carried draft proposals between the delegations and revised their language to narrow differences.**
3	How did dividing the agreement into two frameworks help the leaders reach an accord?	**It let them advance an Egypt-Israel peace deal while leaving questions about Palestinian self-government unsettled.**
4	What did Egypt and Israel each agree to do as the Camp David framework became a peace treaty?	**Egypt recognized Israel, and Israel agreed to withdraw from Sinai in stages.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At Camp David, Sadat pressed for the return of all Sinai, while Begin sought recognition and protection against future attacks. Carter kept talks moving by carrying revised proposals between the leaders when meetings grew tense. Splitting the agreement into two frameworks allowed them to pursue peace between Egypt and Israel without settling Palestinian self-government. The 1979 treaty required Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and established normal relations between the countries. The Palestinian framework proposed a transition, but the final status of the West Bank and Gaza remained unresolved.

Accept responses that connect the leaders' competing goals and Carter's mediation to the treaty's terms. The label should also identify Palestinian self-government or the future of the West Bank and Gaza as unresolved.