

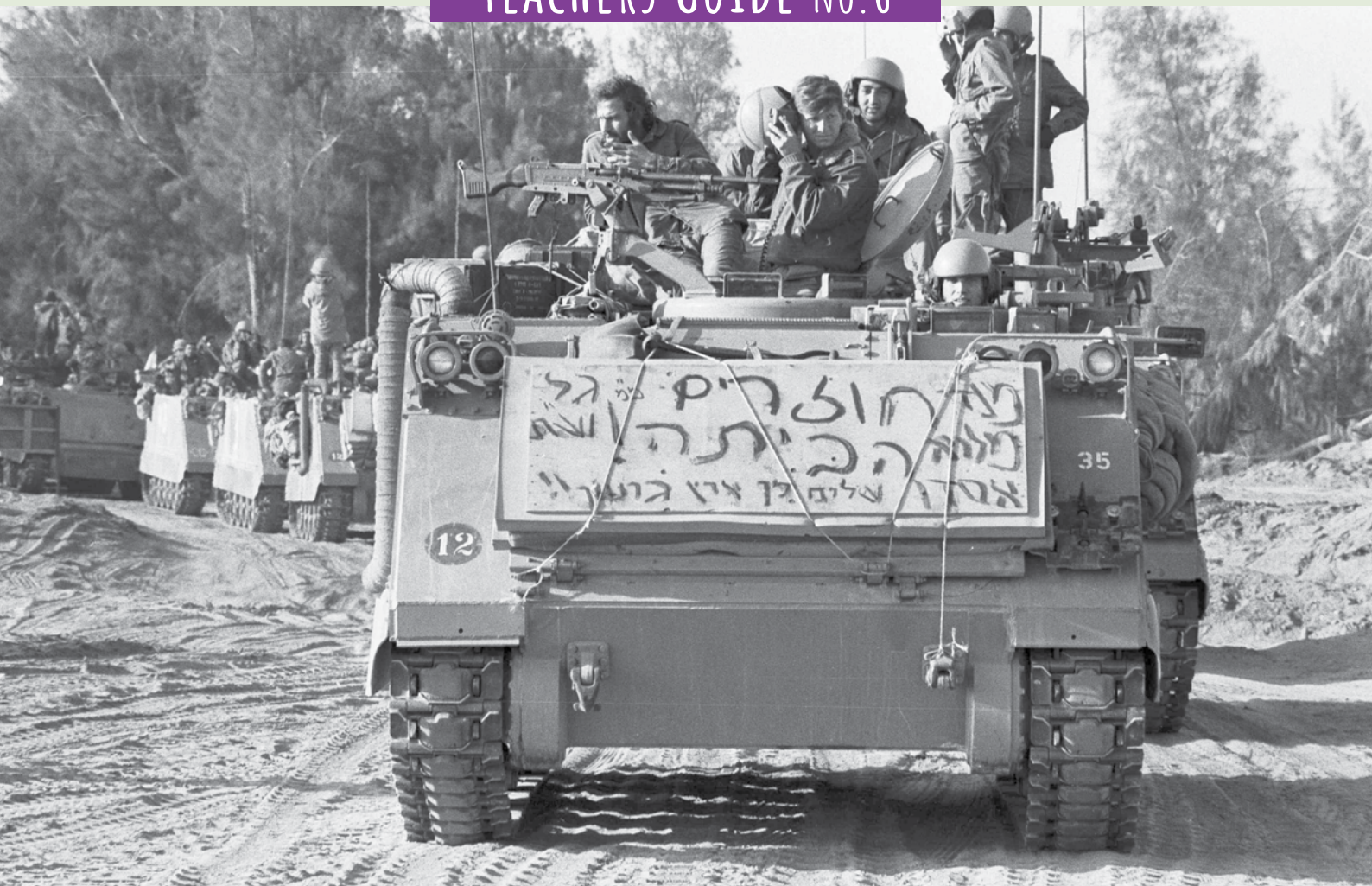


UnitEd

אל עמי - אל שמיאל
אל עמי
זהות | צינות | מורשת | אחדות

50 YEARS TO YOM KIPPUR WAR

TEACHERS GUIDE NO. 6



part 6 - Conclusions and results of the war

The content of the workshop

In this unit, students will learn how the Yom Kippur War affected the State of Israel both on a personal and national level. The students will get to know the effects that exist to this day, 50 years after the war! The effects on the political, military-security, social and personal level. From getting to know the effects of the war, the students will draw conclusions and insights into their lives.



Lesson Objective

The objectives of the workshop

A.

The students will become familiar with what was called 'the omission' and understand the background to the deep crisis in Israeli society that created a wave of **protest and anger**

B.

The students will understand the purpose of the Agrant Committee and recognize its main findings and recommendations.

C.

Students will identify key changes in the Israeli political environment.

D.

The students will recognize the lessons learned by the army and especially that you should always prepare for what may come next.

E.

The students will learn how the Yom Kippur War prepared the ground for the peace agreement with Egypt.

F.

The students will get to know the US support for Israel over the years and Israel's dependence on it as a result.

G.

The students, through studying these cases, will learn how to integrate the lessons learned in their lives.



Workshop Structure

Slides 2-5 describe the feelings of the nation after the Yom Kippur War
From the following slides we move to the results of the war

After some results –

The students will try to bring an example from their lives to similar cases from the lesson and after that they will watch an illustrative video.

Note to the teacher: This lesson plan includes illustrative videos, which have a total length of 20 minutes. It's at the teacher's discretion and depending on the time in class, whether to skip some of the conclusions or skip videos.

The results of the war

Result A: A deep crisis in Israeli society - a wave of anger and protest

Slides 6-9

Result B: Establishment of the Agrant Committee

Slides 10-12

Result C: Conclusions of the Agrant Committee: Establishment of a limited ministerial committee for security affairs

Slides 13-14

Result D: Conclusions of the Agrant Committee: In the Intelligence Division, a control department "Ifcha Mistabra" was established

Slides 15-19, details:-

Slide 16 Explanation

Slide 17 Illustrative video

Slide 18 An example from life - a question for the students

Slide 19 Illustrative video

Result E: a political upheaval - Begin comes to power in 1977

Slides 20-24, details:

Slide 21 Explanation

Slide 22 Illustrative video

Slide 23 An example from life - a question for the students

Slide 24 Illustrative video – Israel on it's 75th year

Result F: Learning lessons in the IDF - you should always prepare for the next challenge!

Slides 25-28, details:

Slide 26 Explanation

Slide 27 Example from life - question for students

Slide 28 Illustrative video - introduction to a special unit in the IDF - Ghosts

Result G: The signing of the peace agreement with Egypt

Slides 29-34, details:

Slide 30-32 Explanation

Slide 33 An example from life - a question for the students

Slide 34 Illustrative video, Ziv Shilon, injured his hands, but he has goals and is working to achieve them.

Result H: Israel's growing dependence on the US

Slides 35-38, details:

Slides 36-37 Explanation

Slide 38 An illustrative video that corresponds to the two results G, H

Slide 39 Conclusions



Enrichment materials

The National Library

English - <https://www.nli.org.il/en/discover/israel/israeli-history/israel-wars/yom-kippur-war>

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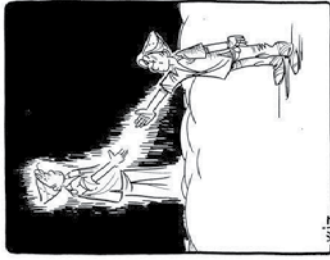


The sudden alarm at two in the afternoon on Yom Kippur, on the 10th of Tishrei Tashlad, October 6, 1973 was a defining moment that marked a turning point in the life of the people and the country.

It was crystal clear that "something was wrong" or in the parlance of the time "the business was not working as it should". When the ceasefire was reached and the war ended, on October 24, 1973 (28 Tishrei Tashlad), the voices of criticism in the public grew. The Israeli public cauldron gradually began to sizzle.

An entire country was standing in front of a mirror and trying to understand what happened to it...

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The heavy losses in the war caused a deep shock in the Israeli public:

About 2,600 dead soldiers, nearly 8,000 wounded and about 300 soldiers were captured.


From all levels of the public, the demand to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate the "failure" was heard.

"Not every cartoon has to evoke a smile... This sad drawing with the tearful Sroulik was created on the day of the publication of the many losses in the Yom Kippur War. It seems to me that the deep feelings I felt at the time found full expression in it." Dosh


1

YOM KIPPUR WAR

CONSEQUENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED



3



Before the war, the political leadership and citizens of Israel felt that the IDF was an invincible army. And the next war that would take place was supposed to be the "seventh day" of the Six Day War

Everyone thought that the Arabs were militarily inferior to Israel and that any war that Israel embarked on would end in a crushing victory over the Arab countries.

The war did end with a victory manifested in the IDF's advance up to about 35 kilometers from Damascus, within the range of the IDF's artillery, and in Sinai with a very heavy hit to the Egyptian anti-aircraft system, and an advance up to 99 kilometers from Cairo,

But the horror of the surprise and the many casualties did not leave the public mind in Israel

NOTES:

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"The State of Israel learned many lessons from the Yom Kippur War and adopted many insights. Our daily routine has changed and the IDF has changed its ways. The slap on the

check we received left red marks on our faces..."

(Avigdor Kahalani)

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The results of the war

A deep crisis in Israeli society
1
A wave of anger and protest

7



Budapest Bastion Commander Moti Ashkenazi at the entrance to the bunker, 1973

The results of war

1. A deep crisis in Israeli society
2. A wave of anger and protest

Moti Ashkenazi was a reserve officer with the rank of captain in the Yom Kippur War who commanded the Budapest bastion, the northernmost bastion on the Bar-Lev line, along the Suez Canal. **After the war he led the protest movement**

against the state leadership

He began with an individual demonstration, demanding the resignation of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and calling on the country's leadership to take responsibility for what was called in Israel **'the failure'**. Ashkenazi announced a 48-hour hunger strike and insisted on demonstrating in front of the Prime Minister's office, in the cold and rain of the Jerusalem winter days.

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When he was asked when he decided to go out and protest against the government, he immediately answered:

"On October 6 at 1:50 p.m., when the first Sukhoyi quartet came down on me, I knew that if I got out of here alive, I would make sure that whoever was responsible for the outbreak of the war would be brought to justice."

*Sukhoyi - Russian fighter plane

NOTES:

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Motti Ashkenazi believed that the moves of the state leadership in the war had failed, and in particular demanded the resignation of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Ashkenazi's protest, which started as a single protester, gained momentum and over time he was joined by thousands of citizens and reservists who came straight from the front. They called for the resignation of the government.

In the photo:

A demonstration of solidarity with Motti Ashkenazi in Jerusalem in front of the Prime Minister's Office. One of the posters reads:

"Dayan must go".

Photo: Rahamim Israeli, 1974



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The results of the war

The establishment of a state investigative committee the Agranat Committee

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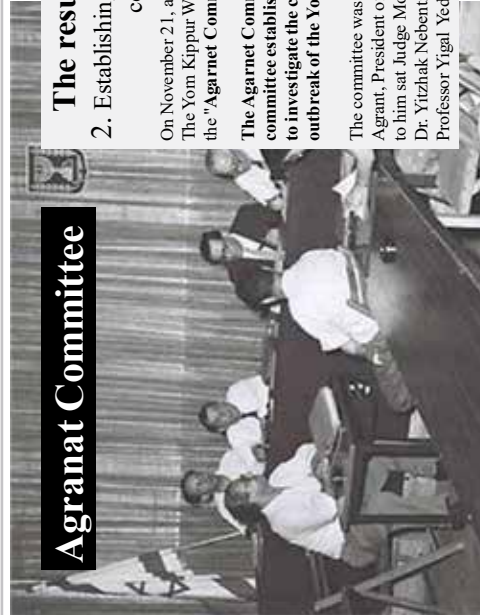
Agranat Committee

The results of the war 2. Establishing a state investigative committee

On November 21, a month after the end of the Yom Kippur War, the government established the "Agranat Committee".

The Agranat Committee is a state investigative committee established on November 21, 1973, to investigate the circumstances of the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War.

The committee was chaired by Dr. Shimon Agranat, President of the Supreme Court, and next to him sat Judge Moshe Landau, State Comptroller Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzel, and former Chiefs of Staff Professor Yigal Yedin and Chaim Laskov.



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Agranat Committee

In the government's decision, it was defined that the committee would investigate the preparation of the IDF before the war, the information received in the days leading up to the war and the actions taken following it, and the course of the war in the days leading up to the containment of the enemy.

The committee heard close to 90 testimonies from Prime Minister Golda Meir, government ministers, IDF generals, and collected testimonies from 200 officers.

The committee determined that the military echelon was responsible for the failure and recommended the resignation of head of Intelligence Division and the Chief of Staff, at the same time the committee did not find the political leadership- the Minister of Defense and Golda Meir responsible for the failure to function.



NOTES:

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The results of the war

On the recommendation of the Agrant Committee: the establishment of a limited ministerial committee for security affairs
 The recommendation is implemented to this day in the political-security cabinet

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The results of the war 3. Committee of Ministers for Security Affairs Authorities of the committee

- Dealing with the national security affairs of the State of Israel.
- Making a decision on war or on taking a significant military action that may lead to war with a high degree of probability.
- Israel's foreign relations and its foreign policy.
- Approval of development and equipping plans for the defense system and intelligence agencies.
- Issues concerning the security system and its policy, including the structure of the IDF, its preparation, readiness and equipment, research and development in the security system, receiving the annual national intelligence assessment and monitoring developments in these areas.
- Receiving information on intelligence issues, political issues, military and security operations.
- Coordination of government actions in the Judea, Samaria and Gaza regions.
- It is not possible to file an appeal against cabinet decisions before the government and their validity is binding as the validity of a government decision.



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The results of the war

On the recommendation of the Agrant Committee, the Intelligence Division was added a special Control Department "Ipecha Mistabra"

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As a conclusion of the Yom Kippur War, it was decided to establish a control department in the Intelligence Division of the IDF.
 Its role is to examine the intelligence assessments and its products with a critical professional approach:

We will give an example of two audit functions:

1. "Ipecha Mistabra" is an expression from the Talmud that expresses a statement about things whose opposite seems more correct and is usually used to attack a position that sounds illogical.
 In the intelligence business, this is the name of an approach that systematically presents a position that is contrary to the accepted approach in the organization.
2. devil's advocate
 Devil's advocate is a role that a person assumes in a discussion or decision-making process in order to find possible flaws in the popular opinion. The "devil's advocate" will try to assert counterclaims and challenge the accepted basic assumptions.
 The department operates as an independent body in the Intelligence Division to preserve the freedom to present any assessment and control.

NOTES:

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An example from life

Do you know a case where you thought something specific,
But it turned out to you that the opposite is true?
(not necessarily political)
Give examples



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The results of the war

Political upheaval
Begin rises to power, 1977 5

19

A video - "Ipcha Mistabra" a message to life, to look at the full picture and make different assumptions



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NOTES:

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The results of war


5. Political “upheaval” Begin 1977

The results of the Yom Kippur War created a deep lack of trust in the ruling party (“Alliance” - Labor).

The protest movement led to the resignation of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and later to the resignation of the Golda Meir and the government. The ongoing public criticism of the government paved the way for the political upheaval of 1977 when the Likud party came to power headed by Menachem Begin.

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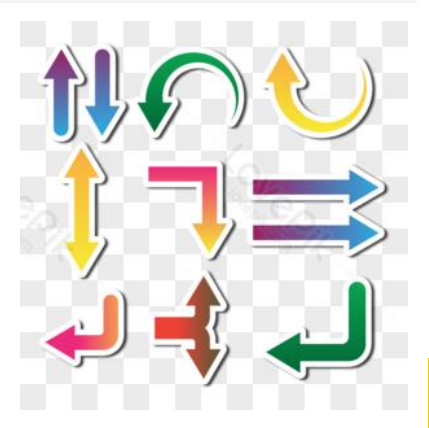
1977 elections - a drastic change!



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An example from life

Do you know a case of drastic change from your life?
(not necessarily political) Give examples



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Transformation: from a country that was just established to a superpower in 75 years



NOTES:

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The results of the war

Learning lessons in the IDF - you always must prepare for the next challenge! 6

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The results of the war

6. Learning lessons in the IDF

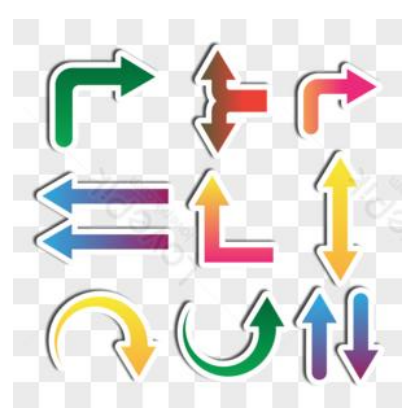
The Yom Kippur War led to through inspection of an the IDF, after which several fundamental changes were implemented:

- Increasing the IDF, and changing its organizational structure
- A change in the concept of combat in the IDF
- Modern weapons - Kalashnikov and RPG, compared to outdated and unreliable Uzi, FN and Bazuka.
- The introduction of night vision technology, which was so lacking in the war (in the night battles the Israeli tanks were like ducks in the range)
- The introduction of an anti-tank missile system (we had no response in the war to the use of the Stinger missiles and RPG rockets against the Israeli armor)
- Improvement and response to anti-aircraft missiles (the Israeli Air Force had no response to the array of anti-aircraft missiles of Syria and Egypt).
- Establishing an intelligence force (in place of the intelligence division)

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An example from life

Do you know a case of technological superiority (or the opposite)
Give examples



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Technological superiority - Israel today

Introduction to the Ghost Unit - a special combat unit in the IDF whose purpose is to prepare for battle on the future battlefield

NOTES:

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The results of the war

The peace treaty with Egypt 7

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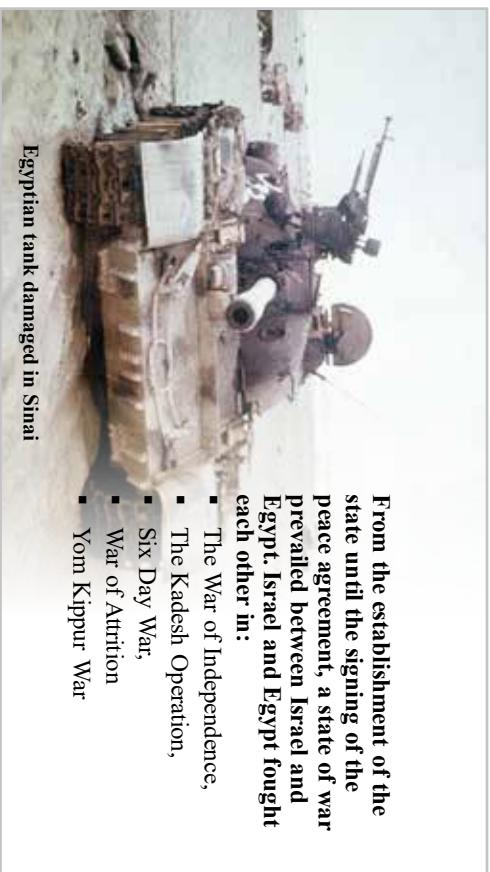


As was said before - after the Six Day War, Anwar Sadat wanted to regain the Sinai through negotiations with Israel. But due to the humiliation of Arab honor in the Six Day War, he decided to go to war with Israel.

He believed that Egypt first needs a victory against Israel to re-establish Arab honor and allow Egypt to negotiate from a position of honor and strength.

He believed that if he achieved any achievements, the powers would already pressure Israel to give up the Sinai Peninsula for the sake of peace and tranquility.

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Egyptian tank damaged in Sinai

From the establishment of the state until the signing of the peace agreement, a state of war prevailed between Israel and Egypt. Israel and Egypt fought each other in:

- The War of Independence,
- The Kadesh Operation,
- Six Day War,
- War of Attrition
- Yom Kippur War

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It can be said that Sadat succeeded... In 1977, the president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat, made a historic visit to Jerusalem, this visit led to the Camp David Accords and the signing of the peace agreement with Egypt in March 1979. Egypt would not have been able to sign the peace agreement if it did not feel that it had regained its lost honor in the war.

In March 1979 the peace agreement with Egypt was signed and Israel agreed to the withdrawal from the entire Sinai Peninsula and the evacuation of all Israeli settlements and airfields in the Sinai. In exchange for the withdrawal from Sinai, the Prime Minister of Israel obtained the full demobilization of the entire Sinai Peninsula and the placement of UN troops in its territory.

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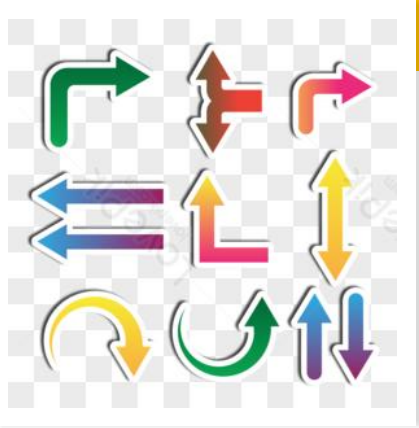
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An example from life



Do you know someone who set a goal and with strong faith achieved it?

Give examples



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Ziv Shilon Can achieve any target!



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The results of the war

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Israel's growing dependence on the US



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Since the end of the war, Israel's dependence on the US has increased

The heavy economic cost of the war led to the need for American financial, military and diplomatic assistance which limited Israel's independence in the international arena.

From the ninth day of the Yom Kippur War, America assisted in the supply of weapons and ammunition to Israel, which was carried out by 'air train'.

In total, during the war, the United States sent a sum of \$570 million, as part of which, until November 14,

22 thousand tons of equipment were transferred to Israel: airplanes, helicopters, spare parts, ammunition, anti-aircraft jamming aircraft. The shipment also included a large amount of warfare that had not yet been delivered to Israel, such as Pan and Lan missiles.

The operation also involved deception exercises. The emergency budget for Israel, which was approved by the US Congress to finance the air train, was 2.2 billion dollars.



NOTES:

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After the war the United States began to help Israel financially with large financial grants. The grants are intended to restore Israel's army and its economy after the war. Military cooperation between the countries has also increased significantly. Starting in 1977, the United States mediated between Israel and Egypt and was among the important factors that influenced the parties to sign the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. American aid continues to this day: on September 14, 2016, a memorandum of understanding was signed according to which the United States will transfer \$38 billion to Israel in the decade between 2019–2028.

A fighter from an elite unit in the IDF and a fighter from the special unit of the US Marine Corps dangle from a Boeing Vertol CH-46 Knight of the Sea helicopter during joint training, 2005



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conclusions

- The Yom Kippur War affected the State of Israel on a national, military, political and social level. Some of these effects still exist today.
- With a lot of faith and a clear goal on the way, you can win and make a change. An individual has the power to influence the crowd behind him which will lead to change.
- In order to get out of crises, flexible thinking and the development of the ability to identify opportunities are necessary.
- The advantage in military technology has a decisive effect on the campaign. This is true for both offensive and defensive technologies (countermessures).
- You always have to prepare for the next challenge, for this you have to think in creative directions and sometimes the opposite of the usual.
- True friendship and assistance between the US and Israel leads to dependence on each other but also to enormous help.

NOTES: