

Jimmy Carter And The Middle East

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Explore the pivotal role Jimmy Carter played in Middle East diplomacy, culminating in the landmark Camp David Accords. His dedicated efforts forged a historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, fundamentally reshaping regional relations and establishing a lasting legacy for American foreign policy in the complex Middle East.

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Jimmy Carter and the Middle East

Based on newly declassified documents, this book offers a provocative new analysis of President Jimmy Carter's political role in Arab-Israeli diplomacy. It analyzes the reflexive relationship between domestic politics and foreign policy, especially the roles played by the media, public opinion and pro-Israel lobby groups.

President Carter's Trip to the Middle East, March 7-14, 1979

President Carter, who was able to negotiate peace between Israel and Egypt, has remained deeply involved in Middle East affairs since leaving the White House. He has stayed in touch with the major players from all sides in the conflict and has made numerous trips to the Holy Land, most recently as an observer in the Palestinian elections of 2006. In this book President Carter shares his intimate knowledge of the history of the Middle East and his personal experiences of the principal actors, and he addresses sensitive political issues many British and American officials shy from. PALESTINE is a challenging and provocative book. Pulling no punches, Carter prescribes steps that must be taken for the two states to share the Holy Land without a system of apartheid or the constant fear of terrorism.

Palestine

In *The Blood of Abraham*, originally published in 1985 with updates to the afterword in 1993 and 2007, President Carter explains his understanding of the Middle East and seeks to provide an enlightening and reconciling vision for greater peace in the region.

The Blood of Abraham

President Carter has been a student of the biblical Holy Land all his life. For the last three decades, as president of the United States and as founder of The Carter Center, he has studied the complex

and interrelated issues of the region's conflicts and has been actively involved in reconciling them. He knows the leaders of all factions in the region who will need to play key roles, and he sees encouraging signs among them. Carter describes the history of previous peace efforts and why they fell short. He argues persuasively that the road to a peace agreement is now open and that it has broad international and regional support. Most of all, since there will be no progress without courageous and sustained U.S. leadership, he says the time for progress is now. President Barack Obama is committed to a personal effort to exert that leadership, starting early in his administration. This is President Carter's call for action, and he lays out a practical and achievable path to peace.

America's Middle East Policy

A FINANCIAL TIMES BEST BOOK OF 2014 PICK A TOP TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR PICK BY PUBLISHERS WEEKLY A gripping account of the 1978 Camp David summit when President Jimmy Carter persuaded Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian president Anwar Sadat to sign the first peace treaty in the modern Middle East, one which endures to this day. With his hallmark insight into the forces at play in the Middle East, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Lawrence Wright takes us through each of these historic thirteen days, illuminating the issues that have made the problems of the region so intractable and exploring the scriptural narratives that continue to frame the conflict. What emerges is a riveting view of the making of this unexpected and unprecedented peace treaty.

Jimmy Carter

The history of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is marked by numerous stark failures and a few ephemeral successes. Jimmy Carter's short-lived Middle East diplomatic strategy constitutes an exception in vision and approach. In this extensive and long-overdue analysis of Carter's Middle East policy, Jorgen Jensehaugen sheds light on this important and unprecedented chapter in U.S. regional diplomacy. Against all odds, including the rise of Menachem Begin's right-wing government in Israel, Carter broke new ground by demanding the involvement of the Palestinians in Arab-Israeli diplomatic negotiations. This book assesses the president's 'comprehensive peace' doctrine, which aimed to encompass all parties of the conflict, and reveals the reasons why his vision ultimately failed. Largely based on analysis of newly-declassified diplomatic files and American, British, Palestinian and Israeli archival sources, this book is the first comprehensive examination of Jimmy Carter's engagement with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. At a time when U.S. involvement in the region threatens to exacerbate tensions further, Arab-Israeli Diplomacy under Carter provides important new insights into the historical roots of the ongoing unrest. The book will be of value to Middle East and International Relations scholars, and those researching U.S. diplomacy and the Carter Administration.

We Can Have Peace in the Holy Land

Available for the first time in paperback, *Keeping Faith* is Jimmy Carter's account of the satisfaction, frustration, and solitude that attend the man in the Oval Office. *Keeping Faith* is Jimmy Carter's account of the satisfaction, frustration, and solitude that attend the man in the Oval Office. Mr. Carter writes candidly about the crises that confronted him during his tenure as President of the United States and leader of the free world, from 1977 to 1981. "The President who cared" details his anguish over the hostage crisis in Iran, his triumph against all odds at Camp David, his secret communications with China's Deng Xiaoping, and his dramatic and revealing encounters with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and other world leaders. Mr. Carter also shares glimpses of his private world—his feelings of being an outsider in Washington, his relationship with Rosalynn, his pain about the attacks on his friends and his brother Billy. Captivatingly written, this rich historical document delineates a morally responsible president who has continued to earn respect and admiration as a world statesman and advocate for the poor and repressed of all nations.

Thirteen Days in September

From the prelude of the October 1973 Middle East war through the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty in March 1979, Kenneth W. Stein grippingly traces American involvement in the Arab-Israeli negotiations. He provides an extraordinary range of first-hand accounts, recollections and anecdotes from over eighty bureaucrats, diplomats and military leaders who participated in Arab-Israeli peace talks in the 1970's and since. Since the official public record remains unavailable for reasons of national security, these interviews provide unequaled insight into the internal divisions, political intrigue and untold stories of the peace process. Charting the complex and often contradictory goals of Egypt,

Israel, Jordan, Syria, the US and the USSR, Stein chronicles the evolution of these negotiations and analyzes the key roles of Sadat, Kissinger, Carter, and Begin. An introduction and epilogue place this period in context of Arab-Israeli history since 1948 and the current status of the peace process.

Arab-Israeli Diplomacy Under Carter

He Ran Against An Unpopular War And President In The Name Of Change, Human Rights, And Hope. America's strongest Muslim ally whispered to his closest confidant, "Who knows what sort of calamity he may unleash on the world?" He provided political and financial sponsorship . . . checks of \$150 million to Neauphle-le-Chateau outside Paris . . . while Khomeini plotted to kill the Shah of Iran and overthrow his nation. The French, British, and Germans agreed to support his plan. Can we Have Peace in the Holy Land? is there a Plan that will work? An Air France jet loaded with terrorists and journalists delivered Carter's holy man to Tehran. On April Fools Day 1980 Ayatollah Khomeini, the godfather of world terror, proclaimed "the first day of the government of God," thus giving birth to what is now known as radical Islam. The fuse had been lit; the Russians invaded Afghanistan, and Iraq went to war with Iran, resulting in the deaths of over 2.3 million innocent Muslims. Bin Laden used the number of deaths in Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan to justify his insane attack on 9/11. Carter poured \$500 million into the Muslim Brotherhood, calling them freedom fighters. We now call them the Taliban and al Qaeda. On Inauguration Day 1980 shortly after 4:00 AM he wire-transferred \$7.9 billion in an attempt to buy back the hostages after 444 days of humiliation. On Inauguration Day 2009 he released his Plan for Peace in the Holy Land to persuade President Obama to weaken Israel, America's strongest ally in the Middle East; support terror regimes that have murdered scores of Americans and Israelis; and heed the call to divide Jerusalem, giving East Jerusalem to the Palestinian Authority as its Islamic capital. This is an appeasement plan that will not solve the problems in the Holy L it will instead unify and embolden radical Islam once again. Book jacket.

Keeping Faith

President Jimmy Carter, like all his predecessors since World War II, experienced the blurring of lines between foreign and domestic politics while, paradoxically, the contrasts between those lines became more pronounced. In nearly every arena of domestic and foreign policy, he had to deal with the intrusion of the politics of both spheres. The major concerns of the Carter foreign policy experience and, consequently, of the papers included in the volume were staffing the foreign policy apparatus, shifting human rights to the forefront of basic policy considerations, attempting to create peaceful conditions in the Middle East, contributing to the emergence of underdeveloped countries, lessening Cold War tensions, ending the negotiations over the Panama Canal, and working to free the hostages in Iran. While the bulk of the volume focuses on these concerns, the remainder addresses President Carter's career after leaving the White House. These essays will be of concern to all involved with the study of the twentieth-century American presidency and modern diplomacy.

Heroic Diplomacy

"Important . . . [a] landmark presidential biography . . . Bird is able to build a persuasive case that the Carter presidency deserves this new look."—The New York Times Book Review An essential re-evaluation of the complex triumphs and tragedies of Jimmy Carter's presidential legacy—from the expert biographer and Pulitzer Prize-winning co-author of *American Prometheus* Four decades after Ronald Reagan's landslide win in 1980, Jimmy Carter's one-term presidency is often labeled a failure; indeed, many Americans view Carter as the only ex-president to have used the White House as a stepping-stone to greater achievements. But in retrospect the Carter political odyssey is a rich and human story, marked by both formidable accomplishments and painful political adversity. In this deeply researched, brilliantly written account, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer Kai Bird deftly unfolds the Carter saga as a tragic tipping point in American history. As president, Carter was not merely an outsider; he was an outlier. He was the only president in a century to grow up in the heart of the Deep South, and his born-again Christianity made him the most openly religious president in memory. This outlier brought to the White House a rare mix of humility, candor, and unnerving self-confidence that neither Washington nor America was ready to embrace. Decades before today's public reckoning with the vast gulf between America's ethos and its actions, Carter looked out on a nation torn by race and demoralized by Watergate and Vietnam and prescribed a radical self-examination from which voters recoiled. The cost of his unshakable belief in doing the right thing would be losing his re-election bid—and witnessing the ascendance of Reagan. In these remarkable pages, Bird traces

the arc of Carter's administration, from his aggressive domestic agenda to his controversial foreign policy record, taking readers inside the Oval Office and through Carter's battles with both a political establishment and a Washington press corps that proved as adversarial as any foreign power. Bird shows how issues still hotly debated today—from national health care to growing inequality and racism to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—burned at the heart of Carter's America, and consumed a president who found a moral duty in solving them. Drawing on interviews with Carter and members of his administration and recently declassified documents, Bird delivers a profound, clear-eyed evaluation of a leader whose legacy has been deeply misunderstood. The Outlier is the definitive account of an enigmatic presidency—both as it really happened and as it is remembered in the American consciousness.

President Carter's Visit to Israel, March 10-13, 1979

How America lost the Middle East to Islamic extremists! The Leadership Crisis—How America Lost the Middle East to Islamic Extremists—is a social, political thriller incorporating in-depth research, accurate historical events and portrayals of President Jimmy Carter, the Shah of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, Saddam Hussein, among countless other world leaders. Fictional characters weave intricate story lines that bring to life the sociopolitical culture of the 1970s while also illuminating the roots of Islamic extremists, terrorism and the economic and political consequences of America's handling of the Middle East. Diane Babel, an upstart, progressive news reporter, gets a break as a foreign correspondent with an international news agency. She is introduced to a secret global society of informers through a mysterious former CIA operative, Richard Harden. Diane's on-again-off-again love interest is Jack Quaid. They graduated from George Washington University together and maintained an adversarial but romantically charged relationship. Jack, a Republican, ultimately switches teams when offered the job of assistant press secretary for the Carter Administration. Diane continually secures classified information from Harden earning international recognition for her intrepid news reports. Instructed by the Carter Administration, Jack spies on Diane in attempts to obtain secret information, which causes a rift in their relationship. From Tehran to the Oval Office to Camp David and other exotic locations in between, Diane uncovers the roots of Middle Eastern terrorism, deception, corruption and flawed American foreign policies. Her reporting eventually brings her too close to the truth. She is among the hostages taken during the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Jimmy Carter, the Liberal Left and World Chaos

To Hell in a Handbasket is a chilling account of how Jimmy Carter's abandonment of a longtime U.S. ally in favor of a murderous mullah thirty years ago enabled the Islamization of Iran and how Barack Obama's current oblivion to and appeasement of the radical Muslim world are helping to Islamize the rest of the Middle East. ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Ruthie Blum, who immigrated to Israel from the United States in 1977, was a columnist, interviewer, and senior editor at The Jerusalem Post for two decades. She blogs for Israel Hayom. PRAISE: Whether Barack Obama is another Jimmy Carter is unfortunately not just academic speculation. Carter was bad enough, especially in the Middle East, but Obama is close on his heels. A second Obama term could well bring a nuclear Iran, a militantly anti-Israeli Egypt, and the overthrow of the pro-American Arab monarchies. The United States needs to wake up to what is happening, and Ruthie Blum's book is just the ticket. Let's hope she doesn't have to write a sequel. John Bolton Former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations The esteemed writer and commentator Ruthie Blum has produced a timely and essential account of President Obama's betrayal of a longtime U.S. ally, former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and its consequences for America's vital national-security interests. Just as important, by placing Obama's mishandling of the current pan-Arab populist wave against the backdrop of then-president Jimmy Carter's betrayal of longtime U.S. ally the Shah of Iran, Blum demonstrates the timeless truth of George Santayana's lament that those who fail to learn from the mistakes of their predecessors are destined to repeat them. Caroline B. Glick Senior contributing editor, The Jerusalem Post, and senior Middle East fellow, Center for Security Policy

Jimmy Carter

The 1980 State of the Union address was given by President Jimmy Carter, the 39th president of the United States. He addressed the Iran Hostage Crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Excerpt: "At this time in Iran, 50 Americans are still held captive, innocent victims of terrorism and anarchy. Also

at this moment, massive Soviet troops are attempting to subjugate the fiercely independent and deeply religious people of Afghanistan."

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Jimmy Carter, 1978, Book 1: January 1 to June 30, 1978

LONGLISTED FOR THE NATIONAL BOOK AWARD • A searing reassessment of U.S. military policy in the Middle East over the past four decades from retired army colonel and New York Times bestselling author Andrew J. Bacevich From the end of World War II until 1980, virtually no American soldiers were killed in action while serving in the Greater Middle East. Since 1990, virtually no American soldiers have been killed in action anywhere else. What caused this shift? Andrew J. Bacevich, one of the country's most respected voices on foreign affairs, offers an incisive critical history of this ongoing military enterprise—now more than thirty years old and with no end in sight. During the 1980s, Bacevich argues, a great transition occurred. As the Cold War wound down, the United States initiated a new conflict—a War for the Greater Middle East—that continues to the present day. The long twilight struggle with the Soviet Union had involved only occasional and sporadic fighting. But as this new war unfolded, hostilities became persistent. From the Balkans and East Africa to the Persian Gulf and Central Asia, U.S. forces embarked upon a seemingly endless series of campaigns across the Islamic world. Few achieved anything remotely like conclusive success. Instead, actions undertaken with expectations of promoting peace and stability produced just the opposite. As a consequence, phrases like “permanent war” and “open-ended war” have become part of everyday discourse. Connecting the dots in a way no other historian has done before, Bacevich weaves a compelling narrative out of episodes as varied as the Beirut bombing of 1983, the Mogadishu firefight of 1993, the invasion of Iraq in 2003, and the rise of ISIS in the present decade. Understanding what America's costly military exertions have wrought requires seeing these seemingly discrete events as parts of a single war. It also requires identifying the errors of judgment made by political leaders in both parties and by senior military officers who share responsibility for what has become a monumental march to folly. This Bacevich unflinchingly does. A twenty-year army veteran who served in Vietnam, Andrew J. Bacevich brings the full weight of his expertise to this vitally important subject. America's War for the Greater Middle East is a bracing after-action report from the front lines of history. It will fundamentally change the way we view America's engagement in the world's most volatile region. Praise for America's War for the Greater Middle East “Bacevich is thought-provoking, profane and fearless. . . . [His] call for Americans to rethink their nation's militarized approach to the Middle East is incisive, urgent and essential.”—The New York Times Book Review “Bacevich's magnum opus . . . a deft and rhythmic polemic aimed at America's failures in the Middle East from the end of Jimmy Carter's presidency to the present.”—Robert D. Kaplan, The Wall Street Journal “A critical review of American policy and military involvement . . . Those familiar with Bacevich's work will recognize the clarity of expression, the devastating directness and the coruscating wit that characterize the writing of one of the most articulate and incisive living critics of American foreign policy.”—The Washington Post “[A] monumental new work.”—The Huffington Post “An unparalleled historical tour de force certain to affect the formation of future U.S. foreign policy.”—Lieutenant General Paul K. Van Riper, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.)

The Outlier

Jimmy Carter participated in more than two hundred interviews between 1976 and 1996. In the twenty-three conversations presented here, highly regarded interviewers lead President Carter to clarify his public stands and private beliefs. The dialogue created through these encounters demonstrates the growth of a principled man, encapsulating the major debates and concerns of the last quarter of the “American Century.”

The Leadership Crisis

Jimmy Carter from Plains, Georgia, a graduate of the Naval Academy, was President for one term. A peanut farmer when he became governor of Georgia, he promoted racial integration during his terms in the state house as well as in the White House. Carter's foreign policy introduced the concept of human rights around the world, and he signed the SALT treaty with the Soviet Union, reducing the numbers of nuclear weapons. Although Carter made progress towards peace between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East, his administration was undone by the taking of American hostages in Iran. As an ex-president, Carter continues to be active promoting peace internationally.

To Hell in a Handbasket

From one of America's most-respected journalists and modern historians comes the first full-length biography of Jimmy Carter, the thirty-ninth president of the United States and Nobel Prize-winning humanitarian. Jonathan Alter tells the epic story of an enigmatic man of faith and his improbable journey from barefoot boy to global icon. Alter paints an intimate and surprising portrait of the only president since Thomas Jefferson who can fairly be called a Renaissance Man, a complex figure—ridiculed and later revered—with a piercing intelligence, prickly intensity, and biting wit beneath the patented smile. Here is a moral exemplar for our times, a flawed but underrated president of decency and vision who was committed to telling the truth to the American people. Growing up in one of the meanest counties in the Jim Crow South, Carter is the only American president who essentially lived in three centuries: his early life on the farm in the 1920s without electricity or running water might as well have been in the nineteenth; his presidency put him at the center of major events in the twentieth; and his efforts on conflict resolution and global health set him on the cutting edge of the challenges of the twenty-first. Drawing on fresh archival material and five years of extensive access to Carter and his entire family, Alter traces how he evolved from a timid, bookish child—raised mostly by a black woman farmhand—into an ambitious naval nuclear engineer writing passionate, never-before-published love letters from sea to his wife and full partner, Rosalynn; a peanut farmer and civic leader whose guilt over staying silent during the civil rights movement and not confronting the white terrorism around him helped power his quest for racial justice at home and abroad; an obscure, born-again governor whose brilliant 1976 campaign demolished the racist wing of the Democratic Party and took him from zero percent to the presidency; a stubborn outsider who failed politically amid the bad economy of the 1970s and the seizure of American hostages in Iran but succeeded in engineering peace between Israel and Egypt, amassing a historic environmental record, moving the government from tokenism to diversity, setting a new global standard for human rights, and normalizing relations with China among other unheralded and far-sighted achievements. After leaving office, Carter eradicated diseases, built houses for the poor, and taught Sunday school into his mid-nineties. This engrossing, monumental biography will change our understanding of perhaps the most misunderstood president in American history.

State of the Union Addresses

In September 1978, William Quandt, a member of the White House National Security Council staff, spent thirteen momentous days at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland, where three world leaders were holding secret negotiations. When U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin emerged on September 17, they announced a monumental accomplishment: the first peace agreement between Israel and one of its Arab neighbors. Praised by some for laying the foundations for peace between Egypt and Israel, the accords have also been criticized for failing to achieve a comprehensive settlement, including a resolution of the Palestinian question. But supporters and critics alike recognize the importance of what happened at Camp David, and both groups acknowledge the vital role played by the United States in reaching an agreement. There are few eyewitness accounts of the Camp David negotiations. Of the three leaders present, only Jimmy Carter wrote specifically of the talks in *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President* (1982). Neither Sadat nor Begin ever wrote about Camp David. Quandt's book is not only an eyewitness account but a scholar's reconstruction of the event, with insights into the people, politics, and policies. His Camp David has provided a comprehensive and lasting guide to the difficult negotiations surrounding the talks, including the fraught scenario leading up to the meetings at the presidential retreat and the accord that would lead to Sadat and Begin jointly receiving the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize. Praise for *Camp David: Peacemaking and Politics* "The most authoritative account of a major historic event, written with scrupulous scholarship by a key behind-the-scenes participant." —Zbigniew Brzezinski, Adviser to the President for National Security Affairs, 1977–81 "An excellent piece of work... will represent a major contribution to the academe"

America's War for the Greater Middle East

In this comprehensive study Richard Thornton analyzes the wrenching policy-making process which defined Jimmy Carter's presidency. He argues that fundamental & never resolved policy differences between the president's two principal advisers -- Secretary of State Cyrus Vance & National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski -- infused every major policy decision from the beginning to the end of the Carter administration. Carter's inability to deal with the divergent approaches of his advisers led

to the vacillations characteristic of his administration & to the public perception of his presidency as a failure. The Washington Institute Press, 1015 18th Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: 202-293-7440, FAX: 1-800-828-2865.

Conversations with Carter

Bearing False Witness exposes in detail many of the material errors and distortions in Jimmy Carter's Palestine Peace not Apartheid. It includes articles by Professors Kenneth Stein, Michael Oren, Alan Dershowitz, and Melvin Konner, as well as from Ambassador Dennis Ross and Dr. Rachel Ehrenfeld. Also included are analysis by CAMERAs Andrea Levin, Dr. Alex Safian, Gilead Ini, Tamar Sternthal and Dexter Van Zile. Bearing False Witness underscores the need for reform of publishing houses, such as Simon and Schuster, that violate basic standards of accuracy by failing to fact-check the books they promote and profit from.

President Jimmy Carter & the Camp David Accords

The Other Arab-Israeli Conflict illuminates the controversial course of America's Middle East relations from the birth of Israel to the Reagan administration. Skillfully separating actual policymaking from the myths that have come to surround it, Spiegel challenges the belief that American policy in the Middle East is primarily a relation to events in that region or is motivated by bureaucratic constraints or the pressures of domestic politics. On the contrary, he finds that the ideas and skills of the president and his advisors are critical to the determination of American policy. This volume received the 1986 National Jewish Book Award.

Jimmy Carter

This book is a tale of loss: the loss of Iran as America's main ally and agent in the Middle East and the downfall of the short-lived Pahlavi monarchy and America's inability and unwillingness to prevent its demise. Khomeini's triumph altered America's perception of Islam and fundamentally changed its relationship with Iran.

His Very Best

A gripping day-by-day account of the 1978 Camp David conference, when President Jimmy Carter persuaded Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian president Anwar Sadat to sign the first peace treaty in the modern Middle East, one which endures to this day. With his hallmark insight into the forces at play in the Middle East and his acclaimed journalistic skill, Lawrence Wright takes us through each of the thirteen days of the Camp David conference, illuminating the issues that have made the problems of the region so intractable, as well as exploring the scriptural narratives that continue to frame the conflict. In addition to his in-depth accounts of the lives of the three leaders, Wright draws vivid portraits of other fiery personalities who were present at Camp David--including Moshe Dayan, Osama el-Baz, and Zbigniew Brzezinski--as they work furiously behind the scenes. Wright also explores the significant role played by Rosalynn Carter. What emerges is a riveting view of the making of this unexpected and so far unprecedented peace. Wright exhibits the full extent of Carter's persistence in pushing an agreement forward, the extraordinary way in which the participants at the conference--many of them lifelong enemies--attained it, and the profound difficulties inherent in the process and its outcome, not the least of which has been the still unsettled struggle between the Israelis and the Palestinians. In "Thirteen Days in September," Wright gives us a resonant work of history and reportage that provides both a timely revisiting of this important diplomatic triumph and an inside look at how peace is made.

Camp David

Jimmy Carter re-creates his boyhood on a Georgia farm.

The United States and the Middle East

Nobel Peace Laureate argues that this is a unique time for achieving peace in the Middle East - and offers a comprehensive plan to do just that.

James E. Carter, 1924-

Jimmy Carter was the 39th President of the United States and served from 1977 to 1981. Prior to his presidency, he served as the governor of Georgia from 1971 to 1975. Carter was born in Plains, Georgia in 1924 and grew up on his family's peanut farm. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and served in the Navy until 1953. Carter's presidency was marked by several significant accomplishments, including the Camp David Accords, which led to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. He also created the Department of Energy and signed the Panama Canal Treaty, which transferred control of the canal to Panama. However, Carter faced several challenges during his presidency, including an energy crisis, a stagnant economy, and the Iran hostage crisis. He was defeated in his re-election bid by Ronald Reagan in 1980. After leaving office, Carter became known for his work in global peace and humanitarian efforts.

The Carter Years

One message of Peace Process is that the United States has had, and will continue to have, a crucial role in helping Israel and her Arab neighbors reach peace. If American presidents play their role with skill, they can make a lasting contribution. But just as likely, they may misread the realities of the Middle East and add to the impasse by their own errors.

U.S. Middle East Policy

The Blood of Abraham