

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Periodicals

Love, Kennett. "Nasser Seems Secure in His Hold on Egypt." *The New York Times*, November 13, 1956.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1955/11/13/91378216.html?pageNumber=249>.

This New York Times article from November 13th, 1956, focused on how Nasser diplomatically succeeded by bolstering his authority through his strong relationship with the Soviet Union, who had sold him arms leading up to the Crisis. Moreover, this newspaper was used during our research to better understand Nasser's defense of the canal, which proved successful due to the British and French need for oil from the region.

The New York Times. "Suez Warfare Stopped under British-French Cease-Fire." November 7, 1956. <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1956/11/07/issue.html>.

This New York Times newspaper from November 7th, 1956 illustrated Eisenhower's success in de-escalating the Suez Crisis by instituting a ceasefire supported by the United Nations, but the British and French debate to uphold their invasion quickly failed as they relied too heavily on Middle Eastern oil and Eisenhower's International Monetary Fund. Moreover, this newspaper explained how diplomats from all over the world met at the United Nations headquarters to condemn the British and French military invasion, but their successful diplomacy reduced the damage.

The New York Times (New York City, NY). "Text of Premier Khrushchev's Speech Before United Nations General Assembly." September 24, 1960. Accessed April 4, 2022.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1960/09/24/99806305.html?pageNumber=6>.

This New York Times Newspaper from 1960 contained a translated transcript of Khrushchev's speech to the UN, and a portion of it is quoted on the conclusion page to show how the Soviet Union continued to insert itself into the struggles of various developing nations.

Ronan, Thomas P. "Eden Says He Lacks Egypt's Acceptance of Cease-Fire Orders." *The New York Times*, November 8, 1956, late City edition.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1956/11/08/issue.html>.

This New York Times article from November 8th, 1956, illustrated the immediate aftermath of the cease-fire that took place the day before, and we learned how Eden initially refused to withdraw his forces until the United Nations brought in troops to forcibly remove them. Additionally, the Israelis led by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion were determined to keep the territory they had occupied, which had only led to 100 casualties of the tripartite.

Nonperiodicals

Shuckburgh, Evelyn. *Descent to Suez Diaries 1951-56*. New York, NY: WW Norton & Company, 1986.

This collection of diaries edited by Evelyn Shuckburgh spanned primary source diaries entries from the years leading up to the Suez Canal through to the fallout of the British and French's hasty intervention along with the Israelis. Shuckberg was the principal private secretary to the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, and he served from 1951 to 1956. The entries from January 2nd to the 6th of April of 1956 gave us a bird's eye view of what was happening while the British diplomats were on the eve of the Suez Crisis, and we saw how the Crisis unfolded for the British.

Audiovisual

735th Meeting of Security Council. October 5, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://www.unmultimedia.org/avlibrary/asset/8968/896800/>.

This photograph of the UN Security Council in 1956 was used for the Successful UN Debate video.

736th Meeting of Security Council. October 8, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 16, 2022. <https://www.unmultimedia.org/avlibrary/asset/8967/896799/>.

This photograph of the Security Council discussing the Suez Canal Crisis is used on the home page to represent all of the debate and diplomacy that occurred.

"A-7 Laydown Delivery B43 Nuclear Bomb." Video, 2:33. YouTube. Posted June 4, 2010. Accessed January 30, 2022.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DpJUo-Fylas&ab_channel=AIRBOYD.

This video clip of a plane delivering a nuclear bomb was used in the nuclear de-escalation interview clip.

Aerial View of Suez Crisis. Photograph. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinet-office-100/the-suez-crisis/>.

This webpage contained an aerial photo of the Suez Canal, as used in the Britain page.

Atomic Bombings on Japan. August 1945. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomic_bombings_of_Hiroshima_and_Nagasaki#/media/File:Atomic_bombing_of_Japan.jpg.

This photo contained both the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombings in view, which was used in the Nuclear de-escalation video.

A Battle-damaged de Havilland Sea Venom on HMS Eagle. November 4, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 29, 2022.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis#/media/File:Suez_Sea_Venom.jpg.

This image of a British plane on a British aircraft carrier during the Suez Crisis was used on the Britain page to further illustrate Britain's reliance on its military to settle negotiations.

- Beyond Pan-Arabism: Suez and Afro-Asian Solidarity in Abdel Nasser's Egypt.* 1960. Photograph. Accessed January 14, 2022. <https://www.jadaliyya.com/Details/41860>. This image of Nasser along with Arabic and African nations can be found on the Egypt page.
- Bildt, Carl. *Dag Hammarskjold and United Nations Peacekeeping.* 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022. <https://unmik.unmissions.org/dag-hammarskj%C3%B6ld-and-united-nations-peacekeeping-carl-bildt>. This photograph of Hammarskjold and the UN Peacekeepers is on the Israel page to show how the UN stepped in to de-escalate the conflict.
- Block, Herbert. *Israel Is Winnings-Now We Must Do Something!* June 7, 1967. Illustration. Accessed March 11, 2022. <https://loc.gov/exhibits/pointing-their-pens-editorial-cartoons/middle-east.html>. This political cartoon by Herbert Block was also used on the conclusion page to illuminate how the United Nations often sent mixed commands to Israel, especially during the 1967 border conflict: the Six-Day War.
- This Time, How about a Solid Foundation?* June 6, 1967. Illustration. Accessed March 11, 2022. <https://loc.gov/exhibits/pointing-their-pens-editorial-cartoons/middle-east.html>. This political cartoon by Herbert Block was also used on the conclusion page, and it depicts how the U.S., USSR, and UN desired to stabilize the Middle East after their previous attempts in 1948 and 1956 failed to permanently cool tensions, showing a legacy of the Suez Crisis.
- "Bombing Raids World War II (1940-1945)." Video, 3:04. YouTube. Posted by British Pathe, April 13, 2014. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://youtu.be/2jrZsx7-E6M>. This video clip of WWII bombings was used during the nuclear de-escalation interview video.
- Britain, France, and the US Hold Diplomatic Talks. August 1, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/suez-crisis-1956>. This photograph of British, French, and US leaders was used during the Debate and Diplomacy interview clip.
- British capture Port Fuad and Port Said. 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 29, 2022. <https://bock-schroeder.com/suez-crisis>. This photograph of the British after capturing Port Fuad and Port Said is on the Britain page.
- British Paratroopers March an Egyptian Prisoner into Captivity. 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 29, 2022. <https://militaryhistorynow.com/2020/01/06/the-suez-crisis-the-west-s-first-illegal-war-in-the-middle-east/>.

This image of British Paratroopers escorting an Egyptian prisoner is on the Britain page, showing Britain's excessive use of force.

Central Pylon of the Monument to Arab-Soviet Friendship. October 1, 2004. Photograph. Accessed January 16, 2022.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aswan_Dam#/media/File:High_Dam_Burg_Memorial_Wall,_Aswan,_Egypt,_Oct_2004.jpg.
 This Wikipedia webpage provided the picture of the monument to the Arab-Soviet alliance to create the Aswan High Dam, and this photo is on the USSR page.

Coton, Graham. British and French Troops Invade Egypt Escalating the Suez Crisis after President Nasser of Egypt Nationalized the Suez Canal. Illustration. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://historyofyesterday.com/the-suez-crisis-c455c8b77d0a>.
 This illustration of British and French troops intervening was used in the Successful UN Debate interview clip.

Duignan, Brian, ed. "Appeasement." Britannica. Accessed December 20, 2021.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/appeasement-foreign-policy>.
 This Britannica article had a photo of the Munich Agreement, which is on the France page.

Dwight D. Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev. 1959. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://npg.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.94.195.
 This photograph of Eisenhower with Khrushchev was used over the Debate & Diplomacy clip.

French Paratroopers Leave Egypt during the Suez Crisis. December 22, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
<https://www.bansoro.com/today-in-african-history-december-22-last-british-french-troops-leave-egypt-during-the-suez-crisis/>.
 This photo of French paratroopers leaving Egypt symbolizes how although the French militarily succeeded by invading, they failed to diplomatically secure rights to the canal or remove Nasser from power; it is located on the Egypt page.

French Troops and Egyptian Prisoners of War during the Suez Crisis (1956). Photograph. Accessed December 21, 2021.
https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/french_troops_and_egyptian_prisoners_of_war_during_the_suez_crisis_1956-en-cecd26a7-63d6-4bb5-9f76-1985d39d92cb.html.
 This photograph of French troops guarding Egyptian Prisoners of War was used on the United States page.

French Troops during the Suez Crisis (1956). Photograph. Accessed December 23, 2021.
https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/french_troops_during_the_suez_crisis_1956-en-678db2c4-a27d-491c-8094-a905d4b5c9ae.html.
 This photograph of French Troops during the Suez Crisis was used on the United States page.

- The Grapple 1 Nuclear Test*. May 15, 1957. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_hydrogen_bomb_programme#/media/File:Operation_Grapple_May_1957.jpg.
 This photograph of Britain's first hydrogen bomb test in 1957 was placed over the Successful Nuclear De-escalation interview clip.
- "Guy Mollet." CVCE. Accessed December 20, 2021.
https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/guy_mollet-en-93ce9b54-7393-4323-bca1-06ba8d92426e.html.
 This webpage had a photo of Guy Mollet, the French Prime Minister, which was used on the France page.
- History Today. Colonel Nasser (left) and General Naguib at a Press Conference. 1953. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/strange-death-liberal-egypt>.
 This photograph of Nasser with Naguib was used on the Background page to show their strong corporation during and after the Egyptian revolution.
- Hugh Gaitskell*. Photograph. Accessed February 7, 2022.
<https://nostalgia-central.com/pop-culture/people/hugh-gaitskell/>.
 This photograph of Hugh Gaitskell was used on the Britain page.
- Hungary Today. *Soviet Tank during Hungarian Revolution*. 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
<https://hungarytoday.hu/day-1956-soviet-union-brutally-crushed-hungarys-fight-freedom-independence-48946/>.
 This photograph of a Soviet tank was used on the Soviet Union page to display the struggle concurrently happening between them and the Hungarians.
- Illustration from the "Duck and Cover" Film*. 1951. Illustration. Accessed January 30, 2022.
<https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/atomic-bomb-history>.
 This illustration of how Bert the turtle ducked and covered from a nuclear blast; it is on the nuclear de-escalation interview video.
- Imperial War Museum. The Entrance to the Suez Canal at Port Said. 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022. <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/why-was-the-suez-crisis-so-important>.
 This photograph of the ships sunk at Port Said is on the Egypt page to illustrate their tactics.
- Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir Meets with Israeli Ambassadors Y. Avidar (Moscow), Y. Tsur (Paris), Abba Eban (Washington), and E. Elath (London). October 18, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/suez-crisis-1956?language_content_entity=en.
 This photograph of ambassadors meeting during the Suez Crisis was used as the last photo of the nuclear de-escalation clip.

- Kenyon, Matt. Mutually Assured Destruction. Illustration. Accessed January 30, 2022.
<https://www.ft.com/content/07184d86-81cf-11e2-b050-00144feabdc0>.
 This illustration of two bombs blowing each other up is an illustration of mutually assured destruction, which is on the nuclear interview video.
- Knott, John. *He Started It*. February 10, 1957. Illustration. Accessed March 11, 2022.
<https://loc.gov/exhibits/pointing-their-pens-editorial-cartoons/middle-east.html>.
 This political cartoon by John Knott was used on the conclusion page to illustrate how Nasser had kicked off the conflict by nationalizing the canal and threatening Britain and France's oil supply.
- Lebedev Physics Institute, Nature.com. Soviet Nuclear Test 1953. August 12, 1953. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01034-8>.
 This photograph of a Soviet nuclear test was used on the Soviet Union page to display the imperative nature of nuclear de-escalation.
- Lester B. Pearson Proposed a United Nations Peacekeeping Force to Ease Tensions on the Suez Canal. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
<https://legionmagazine.com/en/2020/12/keeping-the-peace-along-the-suez-canal/>.
 This photograph of Pearson de-escalating the conflict by proposing a UN peacekeeping force was used during the Debate and Diplomacy video.
- Mirrorpix. Dimitri Shepilov, the Russian Foreign Minister, during Suez Crisis. 1956. Photograph. Accessed March 11, 2022.
<https://www.mediastorehouse.com/memory-lane-prints/mirror/0100to0199-00173/suez-crisis-1956-mr-dimitri-shepilov-21537583.html>.
 This image of Dimitri Shepilov was used about the USSR's threats of "modern destructive weapons" against the invaders of the canal, which also highlights the Soviet pattern of threatening nuclear war as a diplomatic tactic.
- Moshe Dayan and Yoffe. 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Suez_Crisis.
 This photograph of Dayan with Yoffe is on the Israel page.
- Nasser Observing Aswan Dam Construction*. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nasser_observing_Aswan_Dam_construction.jpg.
 This photograph of Nasser observing Aswan Dam Construction with the Soviet Union is on the Egypt page.
- Nasser Observing Aswan Dam Construction*. Photograph. Accessed February 6, 2022.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nasser_observing_Aswan_Dam_construction.jpg.
 This photograph of Nasser observing the construction of the Aswan Dam in partnership with the USSR is on the Egypt page.

Nationalisation of the Suez Canal. July 26, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 15, 2022.
https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/nationalisation_of_the_suez_canal_26_july_1956-en-7557b738-38cd-4903-a288-4760b293a841.html.

This photograph of Nasser being cheered on by the crowd is on the Egypt page.

A Nuclear Bomb Is Detonated at the Mururoa Atoll, French Polynesia, in 1971. Photograph. The Guardian. March 9, 2021. Accessed December 21, 2021.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/mar/09/france-has-underestimated-impact-of-nuclear-tests-in-french-polynesia-research-finds>.

This photograph from the Guardian shows the French detonating a Nuclear bomb, which they emphasized after the Suez Crisis; it is on the France page.

The Oldie. *British Airborne Forces Landed at El Gamil Airfield*. November 5, 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022. <https://www.theoldie.co.uk/article/the-suez-disaster>.

This photograph of British forces landing is on the Britain page.

Palace Second Site of Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations on the Anglo Egyptian Treaty of 1936.

August 1936. Photograph. Accessed January 29, 2022.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ANTONIADIS_Palace_Second_site_of_Anglo-Egyptian_negotiations_on_the_Anglo_Egyptian_treaty_of_1936_\(August_1936\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ANTONIADIS_Palace_Second_site_of_Anglo-Egyptian_negotiations_on_the_Anglo_Egyptian_treaty_of_1936_(August_1936).jpg).

This photograph of negotiating the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was used on the Britain page.

Pečar, Zdravko. Peacekeepers of the United Nations Emergency Force Deployed in the Sinai. 1956. Photograph. Accessed March 11, 2022.

https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/suez-crisis-1956?language_content_entity=en.

This photograph of the UN peacekeepers was used on the France page next to Freiburger's explanation that France was motivated to invade the canal by their desire to revitalize their waning empire.

Photo Gallery of Nasser's Nationalization. 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 29, 2022.

<https://english.ahram.org.eg/UI/Front/MultimediaInner.aspx?NewsContentID=137107&newsportalname=Multimedia>.

This digital photo gallery contains photographs of Nasser speaking to a crowd and soldiers marching for the debate and diplomacy video. Additionally, the photo of a ship entering the canal in 1953 was used on the Background page.

Popperfoto. Mushroom Cloud of a British H-bomb Test at Christmas Island in the late 1950s.

Photograph. Accessed March 11, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/dec/23/british-nuclear-archive-files-withdrawn-without-explanation>.

This photograph of a British hydrogen bomb's mushroom cloud was placed on the conclusion page to illustrate how Britain took their nuclear arsenal much more seriously after the Suez Crisis to stand up to the USSR, who had threatened them with their nukes.

President Anwar Sadat Observes Israeli Fortifications. Photograph. Accessed February 7, 2022. <https://www.historynet.com/yom-kippur.htm/president-anwar-sadat-of-egypt-visits-army-positions-at-the-suez-canal-during-the-october-1973-arab-israeli-war>. This photograph of former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was used next to his quote on the USSR page.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower Meets with President Gamal Abdel Nasser during Nasser's Visit to the United Nations, New York, September 1960. Photograph. Accessed February 6, 2022. <https://jewishreviewofbooks.com/articles/2408/ikes-bet-and-nassers-vasser/>. This photograph of Eisenhower meeting with Nasser during a UN visit was used on the United States page.

Press Association Images. *British Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, and US President, Dwight Eisenhower, after a Conference at the White House in 1956*. 1956. Photograph. Accessed March 11, 2022. <https://theconversation.com/suez-crisis-shows-what-happens-when-friends-dont-share-65844>. This photograph of Eisenhower meeting with Eden contrasted sharply with Eisenhower's condemnation of Britain's invasion into the canal, but it simultaneously shows the United States' strong relationship with Britain that became more of a priority to uphold after the crisis.

Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser (right) and President Muhammad Naguib (left) in an Open-top Automobile during Celebrations Marking the Second Anniversary of the Egyptian Revolution of 1952. July 23, 1954. Photograph. Accessed January 16, 2022. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_revolution_of_1952#/media/File:1953_Egypt_revolution_celebrations.jpg. This photo of the two leaders of the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 is on the Background page.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Answering Questions on Nuclear Weapons. December 18, 1956. Photograph. Accessed January 2022. <https://pastdaily.com/2017/12/21/john-foster-dulles-1956-past-daily-reference-room/>. This photo of John Dulles at a press conference is on the United States page, illustrating the question passed to him at a separate press conference.

Security Council Resolution 109: Admission of New Members to the UN. 1955. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://research.un.org/en/UN75/1946-1955>. This photograph of the UN from 1955 was used during the UN Debate interview video.

Soviet Hydrogen Bomb Program. Photograph. Accessed December 21, 2021. <https://www.atomicheritage.org/history/soviet-hydrogen-bomb-program>. This photo of a Soviet nuclear explosion was used on the United States page.

Soviet Leader Nikita Khrushchev with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser during a Visit to Cairo, Egypt. May 1964. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022.
<https://www.rbth.com/history/332194-ussr-soviet-union-cold-war-allies>.
 This photograph of Khrushchev with Nasser in 1964 was used during the Successful UN Debate video.

"Suez Crisis." Wikipedia. Accessed February 6, 2022.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis#/media/File:Tanks_Destroyed_Sinai.jpg.
 This Wikipedia article provided the photo of the Sherman Tanks on the Israel page.

UK National Army Museum. *3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment Take up Positions on El Gamil Airfield*. November 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
<https://collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=2007-12-6-110>.
 This photograph of a large British parachute launch is on the Britain page.

Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Stockwell at Port Said. 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
<https://collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=1990-08-4-32>.
 This photograph of Stockwell is on the Britain page.

UNEF Soldiers Resting. January 1, 1956. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2022.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Emergency_Force#/media/File:UNEF_Soldiers_in_Sinai_Resting_\(1\).tif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Emergency_Force#/media/File:UNEF_Soldiers_in_Sinai_Resting_(1).tif).
 This photograph of peacekeepers resting is on the United States page.

Uniting for Peace General Assembly. November 3, 1950. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/ufp/ufp.html>.
 This photograph of the UN General Assembly was used during the Successful UN Debate video.

"U.N. Meeting on Suez Canal and Israel - Egyptian War Reel 1 (1956)." Video, 7:11. YouTube. Posted by British Pathe, April 13, 2014. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LX2RRLkaJZo&ab_channel=BritishPath%C3%A9.
 This footage of John Dulles at the UN meeting regarding the Suez Crisis was used over the Debate & Diplomacy clip.

UN Meets In Emergency Session. Photograph. Accessed December 21, 2021.
<https://pastdaily.com/2018/11/01/november-1-1956-suez-canal-crisis-un-meets-in-emergency-session/>.
 This photograph of the UN Meeting, including the Soviets, the UK, and the US, on 1 November 1956 was used on the United States page.

Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R-7_Semyorka.
 This web page was used to access a photo of blueprints for the Semyorka ballistic missile.

Transcripts

Ben-Gurion, David. "8 Statement to the Knesset by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion- 7 November 1956." 2013. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/mfadocuments/yearbook1/pages/8%20statement%20to%20the%20knesset%20by%20prime%20minister%20ben-g.aspx>.

This typescript of Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was used on the Israel page in two block quotes, which showed his justification for Israeli intervention as well as the successful results of the military.

"Foreign Relations of the United States, 1955–1957, Suez Crisis, July 26–December 31, 1956, Volume XVI." 1990. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1955-57v16>.

This collection of historical manuscripts documents the responses of the U.S. to the Egyptian nationalization of the canal as well as the joint British, French, and Israeli intervention to take back control. Both Eisenhower and Dulles had major impacts on de-escalating the conflict and using debate and diplomacy to quell a potential nuclear confrontation, and it was used during our research.

Meir, Golda. "14 Free Passage through the Suez Canal- Statement by Foreign Minister Golda Meir to the Knesset- 22 December 1959." Accessed January 15, 2022.

<https://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/mfadocuments/yearbook1/pages/14%20free%20passage%20through%20the%20suez%20canal-%20statement.aspx>.

This government archive contained a statement from Foreign Minister Golda Meir, which was used during the research of Israel's involvement in the Suez Crisis.

"Special Message to the Congress on the Situation in the Middle East." Accessed April 5, 2022.

<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/special-message-the-congress-the-situation-the-middle-east>.

This typescript of Eisenhower's speech to the UN regarding his new Eisenhower Doctrine is on the Conclusion page to show the long-lasting influence that the U.S. has held in the Middle East as a direct result of the Suez Crisis.

Stanford. "Marshal Bulganin's Messages to President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden, M. Mollet, and Mr. Ben-Gurion on Middle East Situation." Keesing's Record of World Events. Last modified 2006. Accessed April 4, 2022.

<http://web.stanford.edu/group/tomzgroup/pmwiki/uploads/200-1956-11-KS-f-LIZ.pdf>.

This webpage published by Stanford contains an edited transcript of Bulganin's letter to the Western powers currently involved in the Suez Crisis, and a powerful quote of his was used on the Soviet Union page to illuminate Soviet threats of nuclear weapons to de-escalate the conflict.

Secondary Sources:

Interview

Mercogliano, Salvatore. Interview by the author. Zoom between St. Petersburg and Buies Creek, FL and NC. January 17, 2022.

This interview was personally conducted by us and our interviewee was Dr. Mercogliano, who is a professor of history at Campbell University in North Carolina. He graciously accepted to answer our questions after we reached out to him, and he enlightened us on numerous facets of the Suez Crisis. The interview lasted for approximately fifteen minutes, but we shortened it to three minutes to stay within the media time limit for websites. On the website, he answers questions regarding how the crisis relates to this year's theme of debate and diplomacy by discussing the context, UN debate, and nuclear de-escalation that all occurred. Additionally, he answered questions about Egyptian-Israeli relations as well as U.S. pacifism, but this was not included as explained earlier. Overall, this interview enhanced our understanding of the complex diplomacy that transpired both in and outside of the UN, successfully averting nuclear war. These interview clips are located on the Egypt, United States, and USSR pages respectively.

Periodicals

Coles, Michael H. "Suez, 1956." *Naval War College Review* 59, no. 4 (2006): 100-18. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26396772>.

This JSTOR article by Michael Coles released 50 years after the Suez Crisis examined the interconnected nature between the British and French's flawed political decisions to their failed invasion, which they were forced to abort after United Nations condemnation. Furthermore, the crisis posed a huge risk to Britain as their economy and currency were failing without assistance from the International Monetary Fund, resulting in increased dependence on Eisenhower and the United States.

Crowcroft, Barnaby. "Egypt's Other Nationalists and the Suez Crisis of 1956." *The Historical Journal* 59, no. 1 (2016): 253-85. Accessed March 7, 2022. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24809845>.

This JSTOR article by Barnaby Crowcroft of Harvard University detailed Egypt's experience during the Suez Crisis as a major player, in which they restored their independence and national unity. Furthermore, they brought domestic politics to international diplomacy, which has had a significant impact on contemporary policy. For roughly two thousand years, Egypt was subservient to foreign powers, but Nasser emphasized nationalism to bring more political freedom through successful diplomacy.

Garrett, William B. "The U.S. Navy's Role in the 1956 Suez Crisis." *Naval War College Review* 22, no. 7 (1970): 66-78. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44639541>.

This JSTOR article by Lieutenant Commander Garrett described how the U.S. Navy succeeded in evacuating civilians from the Suez Canal Zone, with minimal escalation or use of force. Moreover, the Navy's leaders, such as Admiral Dudley, employed excellent diplomatic leadership that controlled the crisis from spiraling out of control, which enhanced the Navy's reputation.

Holbik, Karel, and Edward Drachman. "Egypt as Recipient of Soviet Aid, 1955-1970." *Zeitschrift Für Die Gesamte Staatswissenschaft / Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics* 127, no. 1 (1971): 137-65. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40749433>.

This JSTOR article contained a table of Soviet military aid to Egypt, which was inserted into the background page.

Lahav, Pnina. "The Suez Crisis of 1956 and Its Aftermath: A Comparative Study of Constitutions, Use of Force, Diplomacy and International Relations." Abstract. *Boston University Law Review* 95, no. 1297 (November 20, 2015). Accessed February 10, 2022. <https://www.bu.edu/bulawreview/files/2015/07/LAHAV.pdf>.

This comprehensive journal from the Boston University Law Review compared the diplomatic tactics and constitutional frameworks of Egypt, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, and the United States, as well as the aftermath of their constitution's respective modifications. Moreover, this direct comparison of international diplomacy substantially aided our research and organization; the conclusion also informed us how the system of checks and balances within the United Nations prevented the armed conflict from rising anywhere near a full-scale war.

Larison, Daniel. "Subtle and Brutal." *The New York Times*, November 21, 2012. Accessed February 11, 2022.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/25/books/review/ikes-bluff-by-evan-thomas.html>.

This New York Times article provided a picture of Eisenhower with Dulles, which is on the Soviet Union page. Moreover, it explained how Eisenhower navigated successfully dealt with the Suez Crisis and Hungarian uprisings, despite Soviet interference.

Oren, Michael B. "Escalation to Suez: The Egypt-Israel Border War, 1949-56." *Journal of Contemporary History* 24, no. 2 (1989): 347-73. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/260827>.

This JSTOR article by Oren situated Israel's involvement in the Suez Crisis with their earlier border conflict with Egypt, in which Western powers and the United Nations were sympathetic to Israel's desire for less contested waters. Moreover, Oren explained how Prime Minister Ben Gurion's diplomacy heightened tensions on the border, such as his signing of the Baghdad Pact of 1955.

Peden, G. C. "Suez and Britain's Decline as a World Power." *The Historical Journal* 55, no. 4 (2012): 1073-96. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23352191>.

This JSTOR article by Peden was extremely informative as it documented in specificity how Eden's poor actions during the Suez Crisis resulted in Britain's weakening as a world power. Due to their failure, Britain went on to fully rely on the United States' support; their failures in diplomacy were a lesson to act less aggressively in the future.

Prusher, Ilene. "'Ben-Gurion: Father of Modern Israel,' by Anita Shapira." *The New York Times*, January 21, 2015. Accessed January 15, 2022.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/25/books/review/ben-gurion-father-of-modern-israel-by-anita-shapira.html>.

This New York Times article about the life of Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion also contained a picture of him that is on the Israel page.

Smolansky, O. M. "Moscow and the Suez Crisis, 1956: A Reappraisal." *Political Science Quarterly* 80, no. 4 (1965): 581-605. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2147000>.

This JSTOR article by Smolansky was used during our research to evaluate the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's diplomacy during the Suez Crisis, such as their threats of nuclear warfare and expanded influence in Egypt and the Middle East. The Soviets' actions were not blunders, but careful calculations to prevent further escalation from Great Britain, France, and Israel through Shepilov's successful diplomacy.

Troen, S. Ilan. "The Protocol of Sevres: British/French/Israeli Collusion against Egypt, 1956." *Israel Studies* 1, no. 2 (1996): 122-39. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30245494>.

This JSTOR article provided a photo on the Israel page of Ben-Gurion with two other government officials as well as an analysis of their actions, which stemmed from France and Britain's need for a third party to act as an aggressor against Egypt. Additionally, it contained Dayan's sketch of the father, mother, and child that was used on the Britain page.

Books

Charlwood, David. *Suez Crisis 1956*. South Yorkshire, Great Britain: Pen and Sword Military, 2019.

This book by Charlwood illustrated the conflict between former imperial powers, Britain and France, and new nationalist ones, especially Egypt, which also posed a great threat to the U.S. and USSR as oil and global trade were on the line. Additionally, Charlwood explained how the Sevrés protocol completely bypassed United Nations oversight, leading to increased tensions during the Cold War between Eisenhower and Eden.

Dayan, Moshe. "Chief of Staff (1953-1957)." In *Moshe Dayan*, 171-262. New York, NY: William Morrow and Company, 1976.

This autobiography from Moshe Dayan was consulted and used for the research of the Israel page, and he explained the Suez Crisis through the lens of the Sinai Campaign to take back the Suez from Egypt. Moshe Dayan's career began with the Suez Crisis and his observations in this book helped us to get a much better and more in-depth understanding of Israel's role in the Suez Crisis.

Freiberger, Steven Z. *Dawn Over Suez*. Chicago, IL: Ivan R. Dee, 1992.

This book by Freiberger contained an explanation from Nadav Safran, who was a professor of history of our advisor Mr. Heller, on how Dulles believed that economic cooperation would prevent a military escalation between Egypt, Israel, and the U.S. themselves. Additionally, the book contained a significant quote from Dulles, the Secretary of State, who elaborated on how the United States was not dependent on international oil coming through the Suez Canal like other United Nations members. In contrast, the British and French fully relied on Middle Eastern oil and United States' financial assistance.

Khalidi, Rashid. *Sowing Crisis*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 2009.

This book by Khalidi gave an interpretation of the Suez Crisis from an Arab perspective, which contrasts with the United States and Britain's points of view. Specifically, on page 116, Khalidi explained how the United States and the Soviet Union became the new

global powers that worked to protect Egypt from the tripartite Anglo-Franco-Israeli alliance, which was hostile in their aggression to intervene in Nasser's nationalization of the Suez.

Kissinger, Henry. "Leapfrogging Containment: The Suez Crisis." In *Diplomacy*, 522-49. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1994.

This book by Henry Kissinger was instrumental to our research because it served as our in-depth introduction to the Suez Crisis, which spanned from the Geneva Peace Summit to the United States and the Soviet Union emerging as world powers out of the Suez Crisis. Additionally, we learned about the intense negotiations that occurred in which Nasser pitted the old powers, Britain and France, against modern nuclear powers, the U.S. and USSR, which led to the nuclear superpowers reigning supreme. Furthermore, Kissinger eloquently included quotes from major historical figures, such as Nasser and John Dulles, and these were used across the website to better understand each individual's stance. This book directly related to debate and diplomacy considering how it both explained the debates that went back and forth between the U.S., Britain, and France to settle the dispute diplomatically rather than through force, which was how the European powers were familiar with taking back power.

Polk, William R. *The United States and the Arab World*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1965.

This book by William Polk was a comprehensive study of the United States' role in the Middle East, which especially increased after World War II. Particular chapters in the book helped us to understand Eisenhower's successful peaceful diplomacy to de-escalate the Suez Crisis through economic funding or their condemnation by the United Nations. Additionally, he and Dulles worked together to construct the Baghdad Pact of northern tier countries, which was a diplomatic failure as the countries were too different.

Varble, Derek. *The Suez Crisis*. New York, NY: Rosen Publishing Group, 2009.

This book by Derek Varble was used in the research after the county competition, and it explained the historical context of the conflict, warring ideals between Britain and the U.S., and its legacy as a transitional conflict in world history. Moreover, the timeline at the beginning gave a clear and concise progression from the context, including the formation of Israel, to lasting effects, especially British Prime Minister Eden's resignation.

Audiovisual

Boughton, James B. "IMF Lending, 1948-99." Chart. International Monetary Fund. September 2001. Accessed March 11, 2022.

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2001/09/boughton.htm>.

This chart of the International Monetary Fund's lending in the second half of the twentieth century was placed next to a quote from Eden regarding how Nasser's nationalization of the Suez could cripple Britain's economy. Therefore, Eden was forced to withdraw his troops to receive funding from the IMF as the British economy was struggling at the time.

Buchholz, Katharina. "How NATO Expanded Eastwards." Map. Mappr. January 25, 2022. Accessed March 11, 2022. <https://www.mappr.co/thematic-maps/nato-map/>. This map of NATO's Eastward expansion in the decades following the Suez Crisis was used on the conclusion page.

"Decline of the British Empire." Map. Accessed January 30, 2022. <https://www.britannica.com/summary/Decline-of-the-British-Empire>. This map of the British Empire declining was used in the Successful UN Debate video.

"Protocol of Sèvres." Map. 2005. Accessed January 29, 2022. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocol_of_S%C3%A8vres#/media/File:1956_Suez_war_-_conquest_of_Sinai.jpg. This Wikipedia article provided a map of France and Britain's invasion into the Sinai Peninsula, which is on the Britain page.

"Simulation of a Nuclear Blast in a Major City." Video, 7:58. YouTube. Posted by Neil Halloran, October 1, 2020. Accessed January 30, 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3RzNEzJyzo&ab_channel=NeilHalloran. This video of a hypothetical nuclear blast simulation is used in the nuclear de-escalation video.

"Strait of Tiran, Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba." Map. 2013. Accessed January 29, 2022. <https://coastalcare.org/2013/08/strait-of-tiran-red-sea-and-gulf-of-aqaba/>. This map of the Strait of Tiran is used on the Israel page, and the blockade of this strait was a primary cause of Israel's intervention in the Suez Crisis.

Troop Movements. Map. BBC News, n.d. Accessed December 20, 2021. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5195068.stm. This map from BBC News shows how troops were mobilized during the Crisis, which is on the France page.

"US and USSR Nuclear Stockpiles." Map. Wikimedia Commons. 2014. Accessed January 30, 2022. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:US_and_USSR_nuclear_stockpiles.svg. This digital chart of US and USSR nuclear stockpiles shows how they have decreased sharply since the Cold War, which is presented in the nuclear de-escalation interview.

Videos

"The Suez Crisis (1956)." Video, 5:11. YouTube. Posted February 3, 2015. Accessed December 16, 2021. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dyh_o8IqYrU&ab_channel=HistoryinFive. This short YouTube video about the Suez Crisis provided a quick introduction to the topic during our research because it furthered our understanding of the broader picture, setting us up to dig deeper into specifics, such as historical typescripts.

"Suez Crisis Part 1 of 2." Video, 14:04. YouTube. Posted by Epic History TV, December 22, 2017. Accessed December 18, 2021. <https://youtu.be/fwRFhmcFhgg>.
Part one of this documentary-style YouTube video went into depth about the timeline of the Suez Crisis, starting with the British and French being responsible for the construction and maintenance of the canal itself. However, it also covered Eden and Mollet's furiousness at Egypt putting half of their oil supplies at risk as well as subverting their international dominance. Moreover, it contained numerous video clips that were interlaced over the interview with Dr. Mercogliano, such as of Nasser moving through the streets of Egypt.

"Suez Crisis Part 2 of 2." Video, 14:56. YouTube. Posted by Epic History TV, December 28, 2017. Accessed December 18, 2021. <https://youtu.be/WwkKiv4AYVY>.
The second part of this video series explained everything that occurred during the Suez Crisis including the Sevres Protocol among Britain, France, and Israel, Eisenhower and Khrushchev's interference in the UN, and the conflict's legacy of revealing Britain and France into being much weaker than before the crisis. Moreover, the video detailed Eisenhower's use of diplomacy against Britain by only giving them a loan on the condition that they abandon their occupation of the canal. Similar to part one, numerous clips were taken from this video, such as footage from Britain's invasion as well as the UN General Assembly.

"World War II in HD: Battle of the Bulge | History." Video, 3:01. YouTube. Posted by The History Channel, February 26, 2010. Accessed January 30, 2022.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a8fqGpHgsk&ab_channel=HISTORY.
This video provided a short clip of WWII combat with tanks and artillery, as displayed in the Successful UN Debate video.

Websites

Carlton, Genevieve. "A Single, Massive Foreign Policy Blunder Made Britain Concede Its Status as Superpower to the USA." Ranker. Last modified September 23, 2021. Accessed December 21, 2021.
<https://www.ranker.com/list/what-was-the-suez-canal-crisis/genevieve-carlton>.
This website contained an illustration of Soviet propaganda against the British and French as well as an explanation, which was used on the Britain page.

Debre, Isabel. "Not Only Grounded Ships: A Look at past Crises That Closed Suez." *The Times of Israel*. Last modified March 28, 2021. Accessed December 20, 2021.
<https://www.timesofisrael.com/not-only-grounded-ships-a-look-at-past-crises-that-closed-suez/>.
This webpage provided an analysis of the photo of fuel installations burning during the crisis, which was used on the France page.

Department of State. "Suez Canal Crisis National Sovereignty versus International Access to Waterways." National Museum of American Diplomacy. Accessed December 16, 2022.
<https://diplomacy.state.gov/discover-diplomacy/simulations/suez-canal-crisis/>.

This webpage from the National Museum of American Diplomacy informed us of the context leading up to the Suez Crisis, especially on Soviet involvement through military aid to Egypt. Furthermore, it explicated John Dulles and Eisenhower's attempts to contain the Soviets and provide peaceful alternatives for the Egyptians. Additionally, it contained a CIA Map of the Strait of Tiran on the Egypt page and a political cartoon featuring Khrushchev and Nasser on the USSR page.

"The Suez Crisis, 1956." Office of the Historian. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/suez>.

This website from the Office of the Historian highlighted key information about the Suez Crisis and the role Israel had in escalating the conflict.

"Egyptian Soldiers Enthusiastically Celebrate Their Successful Crossing of the Suez Canal and Victory over Israel's Vaunted Bar-Lev Line / Shawqi Mustafa." HistoryNet. Accessed December 20, 2021. <https://www.historynet.com/yom-kippur.htm/suez-canal>.

This webpage provided a photo and explanation of Egyptian soldiers celebrating after crossing the Suez Canal, as illustrated on the background page.

Glass, Andrew. "John Foster Dulles Dies at 71, May 24, 1959." Politico. Last modified May 24, 2018. Accessed December 21, 2021.

<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/05/24/john-foster-dulles-dead-at-71-may-24-1959-601028>.

This website provided a picture and in-depth description of John Dulles with Eisenhower, which is on the United States page.

Hannan, Martin. "Profile: The Mystery of Anthony Eden's Resignation." The National. Last modified January 8, 2017. Accessed January 29, 2022.

<https://www.thenational.scot/news/15009842.profile-the-mystery-of-anthony-edens-resignation/>.

This webpage on Anthony Eden's resignation both shed light on how his actions during the Suez Crisis ruined his reputation and humiliated Britain, while also providing a photo of him for the Britain page.

History.com Editors, ed. "Suez Crisis." History. Last modified November 9, 2009. Accessed February 3, 2022. <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/suez-crisis>.

This web page was used to acquire general, introductory knowledge regarding The Suez Crisis and its significance in history.

Ismail, Ismail, Michael Segata, and Evangelina Nathanail. "The Arab-Israeli Conflict and Six Days War (1967)." IsarMUN. Last modified 2019. Accessed March 11, 2022.

<https://www.isarmun.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/IsarMUN-2019-Historical-Security-Council-Study-Guide.pdf>.

This online pdf contained the photo of the Straits of Tiran that is on the conclusion page, but it also explained how the Suez Crisis of 1956 directly led to future conflicts, like the Six-Day War. Moreover, the clash at the Suez heightened tensions between Israel and Egypt, which proceeded to have an inimical relationship.

Kuntzel, Matthias. "1967 | Nasser's Antisemitic War Against Israel." Fathom Journal. Last modified 2017. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://fathomjournal.org/1967-nassers-antisemitic-war-against-israel/>.

This online webpage contained a photo of Nasser waving above a crowd in Mansoura, Egypt, which was used on the background page. Additionally, Kuntzel explained the road that Nasser took to gain control in Egypt, nationalize the canal, and diplomatically pit nations against each other.

"A Legacy of the 1956 Suez Crisis." *Thirdway* (blog). Entry posted January 30, 2008. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://thirdway.info/2008/01/30/a-legacy-of-the-1956-suez-crisis/#:~:text=Henry%20Falconer%20looks%20at%20A%20Legacy%20of%20the,the%20Egyptian%20President%20Nasser%20a%20few%20months%20earlier.>

The website blog provided information about the Suez Crisis and gave key points on the long-term legacy of the conflict, as it was written retrospectively 50 years after the nuclear war was avoided in favor of diplomacy.

Malsin, Jared, and Amira El-Fekkai. "Suez Canal, Symbol of Egyptian Pride and Source of Conflict, Regains Spotlight." *The Wall Street Journal*. Last modified March 24, 2021. Accessed December 24, 2021.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/suez-canal-symbol-of-egyptian-pride-and-source-of-conflict-regains-spotlight-11616612429>.

This webpage contained and described photos of both Nasser being hoisted above a crowd and an Egyptian soldier watching a cargo vessel pass through the Egypt-controlled Suez, which is both on the Egypt page.

Miller, Laurie. "The Suez Crisis." BBC.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/modern/suez_01.shtml.

This web page provided information regarding Britain's role in the Suez Crisis.

Milner, Laurie. "The Suez Crisis." BBC News. Last modified March 3, 2011. Accessed December 21, 2021. https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/modern/suez_01.shtml.

This BBC News webpage provided a photo and explanation of British troops moving through Port Said, which is on the United States page.

"The 1956 Suez War." Aljazeera. Last modified February 29, 2008. Accessed February 9, 2022.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2008/2/29/the-1956-suez-war>.

This Arabic webpage on the Suez Crisis shed light during our research on how Nasser successfully dealt with the British and French invasions by exploiting their reliance on the international monetary fund. Moreover, Nasser diplomatically succeeded by utilizing his control over world trade; meanwhile, the British and French lost influence while the United States became more dominant in the Middle East.

"1964: Nasser and Khrushchev Divert the Nile." BBC News. Accessed February 6, 2022.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/may/14/newsid_2511000/2511423.stm.

This BBC News article provided the photo of Nasser and Khrushchev laying the first foundations of the Aswan Dam, which is on the Egypt page.

Peck, Michael. "In 1956, Russia Almost Launched a Nuclear War against Britain, France, and Israel." In 1956, Russia Almost Launched a Nuclear War against Britain, France and Israel. Last modified January 8, 2017. Accessed January 6, 2022.
<https://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/1956-russia-almost-launched-nuclear-war-against-britain-18978>.

This web page provided information regarding the Soviet Union's involvement in the Suez Crisis and their threats of nuclear war.

Petruzzello, Melissa, ed. "Aswan High Dam." Britannica. Accessed December 22, 2021.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Aswan-High-Dam>.

This Britannica article provided the photo and a description of the Aswan High Dam, which was used on the Egypt page.

Sabrina. "The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962)." About Algeria. Last modified August 5, 2017. Accessed December 20, 2021.

<https://www.aboutalgeria.com/2017/08/the-algerian-war-of-independence-1954.html>.

This webpage contained a photo and explanation of the Algerian War for Independence, which was utilized on the France page.

Sandvick. "Why was Nikita Khrushchev deposed as the leader of the USSR?" Daily History Reader. Accessed February 15, 2022.

<https://dailyhistoryblog.com/2019/01/19/why-was-nikita-khrushchev-deposed-as-the-leader-of-the-ussr/>.

This website was used for a photograph of Khrushchev raising his glass, which is on the USSR page. Additionally, the page illustrated how Khrushchev appealed to developing nations to expand Soviet influence.

Sherbini, Ramadan Al. "Timeline: Abdul Nasser's Life in Short." Gulf News. Last modified January 14, 2018. Accessed January 15, 2022.

<https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/timeline-abdul-nassers-life-in-short-1.2155358>.

This webpage that breaks down Nasser's life also contained a photo of him at the Suez Canal, which is on the Egypt page.

"The Sinai Campaign (Operation Kadesh - 1956)." Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Accessed January 15, 2022.

<https://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/aboutisrael/history/pages/the%20sinai%20campaign%20-%201956.aspx>.

This webpage from Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains a photo and breakdown of Israeli tanks moving across the Sinai Peninsula, which can be found on the Israel page.

"Snuffed out Democracies and Poisoned Toothpaste: How the Cold War Wreaked Havoc in Post-colonial Africa." History Extra. Last modified August 19, 2021. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/africa-cold-war-proxy-wars-decolonisation/>.

This webpage had a photo and provided context for Khrushchev and Nasser raising their hands above their heads together, which is on the USSR page.

"Suez Crisis." National Army Museum. Accessed December 23, 2021.

<https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/suez-crisis>.

This webpage on the Suez crisis provided the photo of General Sir Charles Keightley, which is on the United States page. Additionally, it contained information about the Sevres Protocol that was useful during our research.

"Suez Crisis: Operation Musketeer." HistoryNet. Accessed December 20, 2021.

<https://www.historynet.com/suez-crisis-operation-musketeer.htm>.

This webpage provided a photo and explanation of Operation Musketeer, as pictured on the France page.

"10 Photographs of 'Operation Musketeer.'" Imperial War Museum. Accessed April 3, 2022.

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/10-photographs-of-operation-musketeer>.

This webpage contains and describes nine photos that appear throughout the website, but most are on the France and Britain pages to show how the invasion progressed.

Tunzelmann, Alex. "Blood and Sand: Suez, Hungary and the Crisis That Shook the World."

History Extra. Last modified September 10, 2016. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/blood-and-sand-suez-hungary-and-the-crisis-that-shook-the-world/>.

This webpage provided a photo and breakdown of a U.S. representative at the United Nations during the Suez Crisis for the United States page.

"The Untold Syrian Years." Orient News. Last modified December 12, 2015. Accessed February 6, 2022. https://orient-news.net/en/news_show/97120/The-untold-Syrian-years.

This website provided the photo and description of Nasser outside of the Presidential Palace in Damascus in 1958 for the Egypt page.

'We will bury you': What Nikita Khrushchev Actually Meant. Last modified January 13, 2022.

<https://www.rbth.com/history/334638-we-will-bury-you-khrushchev>.

This website was used for a photograph and to explain Khrushchev's speech to the UN, which is on the USSR page.

Wolfe, Audra J. "Spying in Plain Sight: Scientific Diplomacy during the Cold War." Science History Institute. Last modified January 28, 2020. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/spying-in-plain-sight-scientific-diplomacy-during-the-cold-war>.

This webpage contained a photo from the January 2, 1950 issue of Time Magazine depicting the Cold War, which was used on the background page.