The first of two Oslo Accords was signed in September 1993 by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat. Meant to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, it was the first bilateral agreement between Israel and the PLO, and Rabin and Arafat won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994. However, the peace process never materialized, and Rabin was assassinated in 1995 by an opponent of the accords.

Following the US-led invasion of Iraq over accusations of weapons of mass destruction and the deposing of Saddam Hussein, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi renounced his own country's WMD program in December 2003. While this briefly rehabilitated his image, the international community turned against him during the unrest of the Arab Spring in 2011. After a NATO-led air campaign, he was ousted and killed by protestors.

King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud named his son Mohammed bin Salman the heir apparent of Saudi Arabia in June 2017. Since assuming political power, the Crown Prince has implemented social reforms, such as increased liberties for women. At the same time, his anti-corruption purge of the royal family has been criticized by human rights activists. His vision for Saudi Arabia and the Middle East, while still in its early stages, should impact the region for years to come…

The Yom Kippur War occurred during the premiership of Golda Meir, the first woman to be Prime Minister of Israel. In October 1973, Egypt and Syria invaded Israeli positions occupied in the Six-Day War of 1967 and made early gains. However, after an Israeli counter-attack, the war ended in a ceasefire.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with US President Jimmy Carter at Camp David in September 1978 for secret negotiations. This meeting led to a peace treaty in 1979 that normalized relations between the two nations. Sadat was assassinated in 1981 for his involvement in this peace process.

Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq since 1979, invaded neighboring Kuwait in August 1990. The United Nations demanded Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and authorized military force if Iraq failed to comply. By the end of February 1991, a coalition of 35 nations led by the United States had decisively defeated Iraq's forces.

After Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, Britain, France, and Israel intervened militarily. International pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations ended the invasion, weakening the UK and France politically. Due to his opposition to European imperialism, Nasser became an icon of Arab nationalism.

David Ben-Gurion, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, declared Israel's independence on 14 May 1948, one day before the British Mandate expired. War between Israel and its surrounding Arab neighbors broke out on 15 May, lasting until an Israeli victory in March 1949. Ben-Gurion became Israel's first prime minister the same year.

After returning from exile abroad, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini led the Iranian Revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979. He was Iran's Supreme Leader until his death in 1989, soon after the Iran-Iraq War—a conflict that left more than a million dead—ended in a stalemate.

The Arab Spring protests against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad that had started in March 2011 escalated into civil war by 2012. Further convoluting events, the terrorist group Islamic State of Iraq and Syria declared a caliphate and became drawn into the conflict in 2014. With reported chemical weapons attacks and international partners unable to stop the war, millions have been displaced and hundreds of thousands killed.

Oxford Reference
Please note that the content is a summary and may not cover all aspects of the topics discussed. For more detailed information, please refer to the original sources.