



A yellow slide with a vertical list of religious symbols on the left side: a crescent moon and star, a Star of David, a crescent moon and star, a Star of David, a crescent moon and star, and a Star of David. The main text is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with a drop shadow effect. The text reads: "Focus Question: Why have have Jews and the nation of Israel experienced so much conflict in recent history? Let's find out!". The word "have" is repeated twice. At the bottom left, there is a small, faint icon of a person.



The Dreyfus Case, 1894



Capt. Alfred
Dreyfus



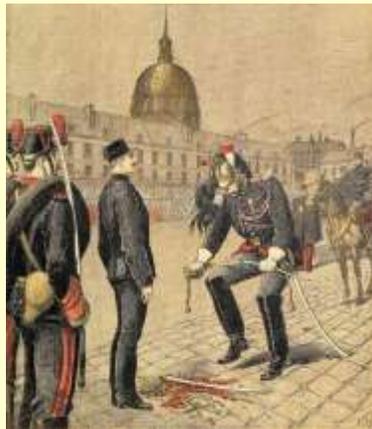
Emile Zola



How did this case raise fears of anti-Semitism throughout the world?



Background to the Case



- The **Dreyfus affair** was a political scandal fueled by **anti-Semitic**—racial hatred of the Jews--which divided France from the 1890s to the early 1900s. It involved the wrongful conviction for treason of Captain Alfred Dreyfus (1859–1935), a Jewish artillery officer in the French Army.
- In October 1894, Captain Dreyfus was arrested and charged with passing military secrets to the German embassy in Paris. He was convicted of treason and confined to Devil's Island, a small isolated prison island off the coast of French Guiana.
- This case fueled the **Zionist movement**—an international organization which pushed for Jewish rights and a national homeland.

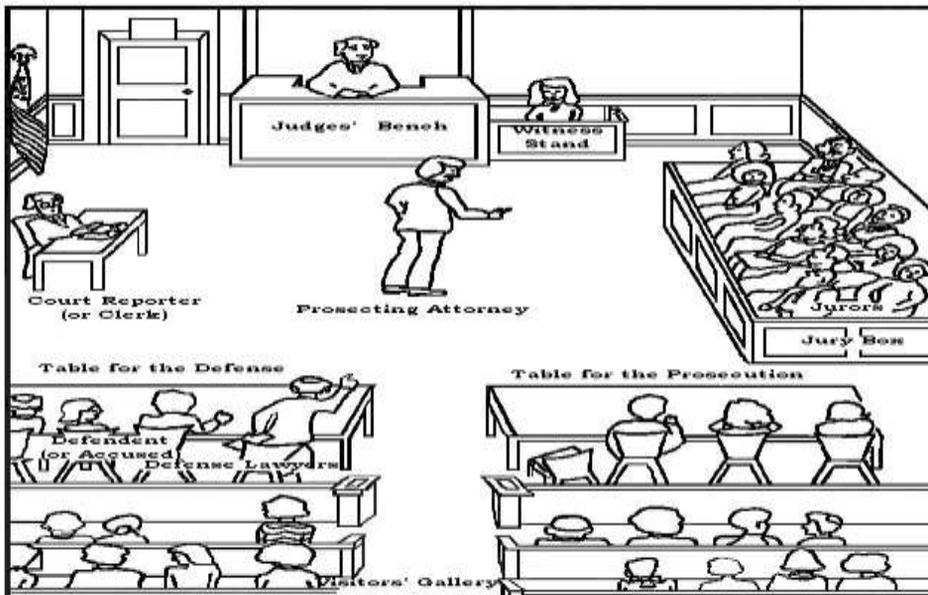


Activity: Free Captain Alfred Dreyfus!

Directions: Imagine that it is over 100 years ago in Paris, France. You have been appointed as investigator for the defense of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who has been charged with passing military secrets to Germany. Read the article below. Then, the class will be divided as follows:

- 1) Some groups, composed of 3-4 students, will write a one page statement in defense of Dreyfus. Use the evidence from the article to write a persuasive argument to free Dreyfus from prison. You will present this evidence to an imaginary military tribunal who will determine whether to free Dreyfus.
- 2) One person will play Alfred Dreyfus and write a one-page plea to be released from prison. Argue why you are innocent.
- 3) Some groups, composed of 3-4 students, will write a one page statement against Dreyfus. Use the evidence from the article to write a persuasive argument to keep Dreyfus imprisoned. You will present this evidence to an imaginary military tribunal who will determine whether to free Dreyfus.
- 4) Working in a group of 3, some students will serve on the military tribunal. In 100 words, summarize the main problem or issue in this case. Then, prepare a list of 10-15 questions which they will ask during the presentations of the defense speeches. Focus your questions on the evidence presented in the article and on whether Dreyfus should be considered guilty or not. Attempt to expose weaknesses in the presenters' arguments. After all of the defense statements are presented, you will decide whether you have been persuaded enough to release Alfred Dreyfus.

SAMPLE COURTROOM SETTING*



This is an approximation of what a courtroom looks like during a jury trial.

*Source: Elementary Law Related Activities. A joint project of: The Devils Lake Public Schools, North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, State Bar Association of North Dakota, and North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council 1978.

Simplified Steps in a Trial: **The Tribunal will follow this!**

1. Calling of Case by Bailiff: "All rise. The Court of _____ is now in session. Honorable Judge _____ presiding.
2. Opening Statement: First the prosecutor (criminal case) or plaintiff's attorney (civil case), then the defendant's attorney, explain what their evidence will be and what they will try to prove.
3. Prosecution's or Plaintiff's Case: Witnesses are called to testify (direct examination) and other physical evidence is introduced. Each witness called is cross-examined '(questioned so as to break down the story or be discredited) by the defense.
4. Defendant's Case: Same as the third step except that defense calls witnesses for direct examination; cross-examination by prosecution/plaintiff.
5. Closing Statement: An attorney for each side reviews the evidence presented and asks for a decision in his/her favor.
6. Jury Instructions (Jury Trials Only): The Judge explains to the jury appropriate rules of law that it is to consider in weighing the evidence. As a general rule, the prosecution (or the plaintiff in a civil case) must meet the burden of proof in order to prevail. In a criminal case this burden is very high. In order for the accused? Are some parts of the trial more important than others? Would you trust a jury of your peers to determine your guilt or innocence? Students should also explore their reactions to playing attorneys, witnesses, jurors, and the judge. What roles do each play in the trial process?



Zionism

☆ **Zionism--GOALS:**

1. Create a national homeland for the Jews
- ☆ 2. The spiritual and political renewal of the Jewish people in its ancestral homeland of Palestine.
- ☆ 3. Freedom from Western anti-Semitism.



Theodore Herzl
1860-1904



First Zionist Conference, 1897



☆ Theodore Herzl writes *Der Judenstaat*, or *The Jewish State* in 1896.



☆ Creates the First Zionist Congress -- an international Jewish organization.



☆ Slogan “Next Year in Jerusalem!”



Video Clip: From Ottoman to Zionism in Jerusalem (3 Min)



Prompt: What were the effects Zionism in Jerusalem, Israel?

The Main Players in WWI

Allied Powers:



Nicholas II [Rus]



George V [Br]



Victor Emmanuel II [It]



Pres. Poincare [Fr]

Central Powers:



Wilhelm II [Ger]



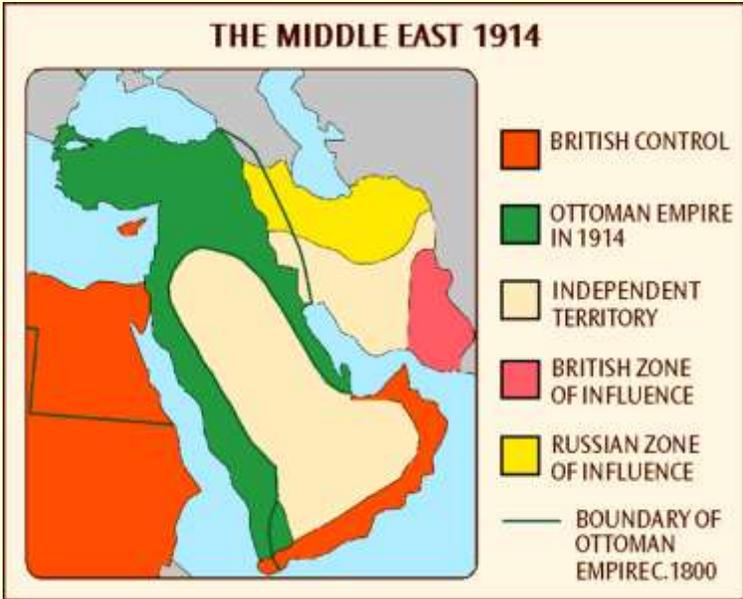
Enver Pasha [Turkey]



Franz Josef [A-H]

The Middle East in 1914

THE MIDDLE EAST 1914



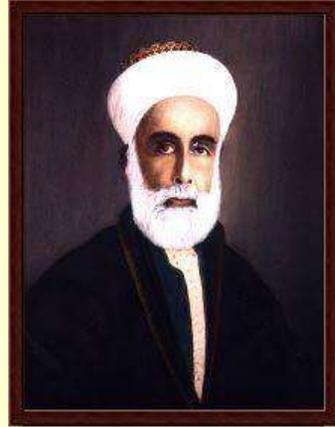
- BRITISH CONTROL
- OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1914
- INDEPENDENT TERRITORY
- BRITISH ZONE OF INFLUENCE
- RUSSIAN ZONE OF INFLUENCE
- BOUNDARY OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE C.1800



Hussein-McMahon Letters, 1915



....Britain is prepared to recognize and uphold the independence of the Arabs in all regions lying within the frontiers proposed by the Sharif of Mecca....



Hussein ibn Ali,
Sharif of Mecca



Sykes-Picot Agreement, 1916



Did Britain really intend to uphold Arab independence during and after WWI?





The Arab Revolt: 1916-1918



Arabs in Egypt revolt against British control! "Lawrence of Arabia"
--a British soldier who defected to the Arabs—leads the revolt.



The British & Arab Armies



British Forces



Lawrence & Faisal's Forces





British Promise to the Jews: Balfour Declaration, 1917



Sir Arthur James Balfour
Br. Foreign Secretary

His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine...



Background

- **Balfour Declaration (1917):**
 - 1) Britain promised Palestinian Arabs (Muslims living in present-day Israel) independence if they helped beat the Ottoman Turks in World War I.
 - 2) Promised Jews a homeland
 - **Question:** What's wrong here? Predict how the Balfour Declaration could create future conflict between Palestinians and Jews.



Prince Faisal at Versailles, 1918



The Treaty of Versailles ended World War I and reinforced British and French power.

The Arabs were disappointed. The British and French continued to exert control and influence in the Middle East. The issue of Jewish-Israeli relations in Israel also remained unsettled.

League of Nations Territorial Mandates

When Imperial Germany and the Ottoman Empire lost World War I, they lost the privilege of controlling certain territories. Some of the Allies, the winners of World War I, Great Britain and France, would be given control over the territories by the **League of Nations**. People who lived in these regions felt like they were becoming colonies of Great Britain and France. When the League of Nations authorized a member to administer, or govern, a territory, it was called a **mandate**. The mandates were:

France:	Syria and Lebanon
Great Britain:	Palestine, Iraq, Trans-Jordan

Background

Problems of European Dominance in the Middle East

- Diversity of the region
 - **Religions:** Judaism, Islam, Christianity
 - **Languages:** Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, Kurdish, Armenian
 - **Borders:** created by European nations without thought to ethnic makeup of the region

Nationalism: Independence was gained in the following years:

- 1923 – Trans-Jordan from Britain
- 1930 - Iraq gained freedom from British; borders gave limited access to Persian Gulf and religious and ethnic tensions prevailed
- 1936 - Egypt independence from Britain, but military control of the Suez Canal for Britain for 20 years
- Lebanon, Syria, Jordan gained independence after World War II
- Pan-Arab dream was to create a united Arab state



The League of Nations Mandates



“New” Countries & Ruling Families Emerge!

- ✧ Prince **Faisal** → “ruler” of Trans-Jordan.
- ✧ Prince **Abdullah** → “ruler” of a newly-created Iraq [pasted together from three distinct geographic regions].
- ✧ The **House of Saud** → put on the throne of the newly-created Saudi Arabia.
- ✧ The **Pahlavi Family** → put on the throne of a new Iran.
- ✧ **Mustafa Kemal** → leads a military/nationalist movement in Turkey.

Southwest Asia and North Africa

Understanding Goal:
Place can be the source of conflict.



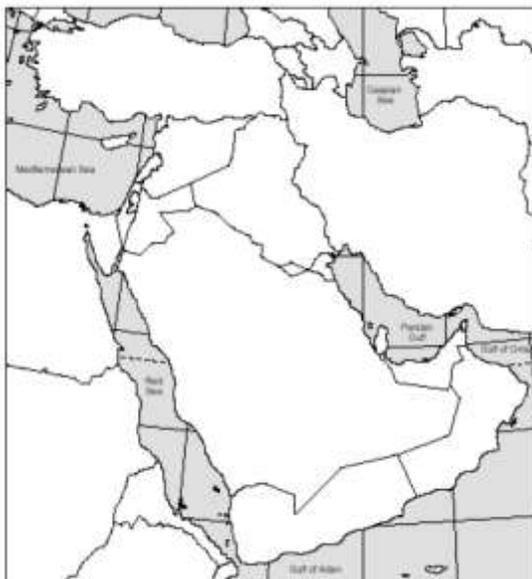
Investigative Question:
How can geography explain the current conflicts in the Middle East?

Explore: Identify cultural and economic characteristics in these images.

Connect: To what degree do these characteristics facilitate unity in this region? To what degree do they facilitate conflict?

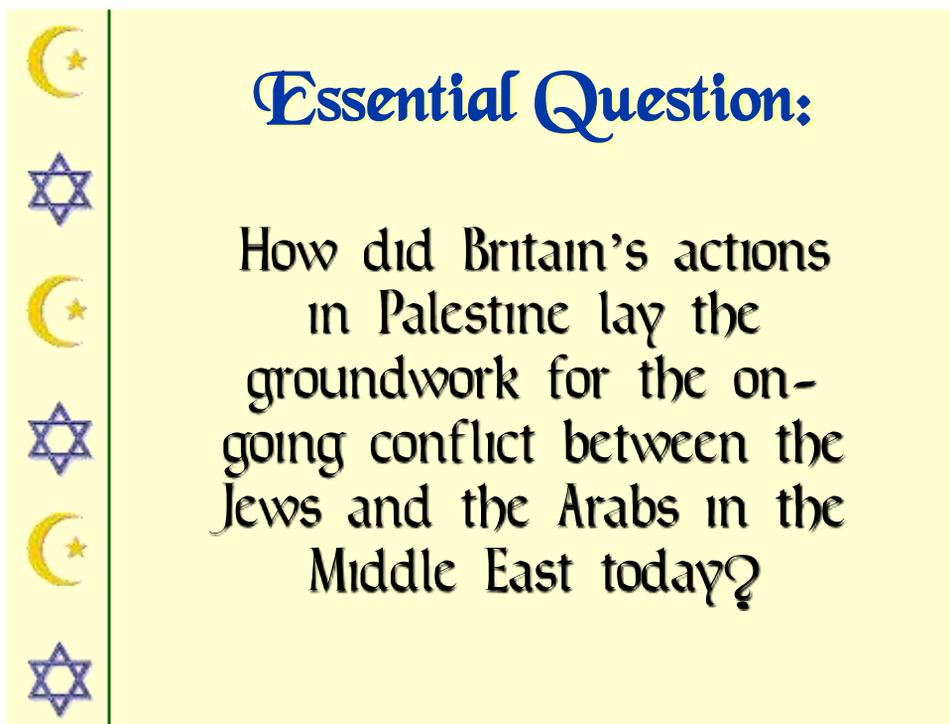


Mapping the Modern Middle East



- Number the map, using the key and clues below.

Place	Clue	
1	Turkey	Somewhere in the north
2	Syria	Does not border Yemen
3	Iraq	Next to Kuwait
4	Yemen	Next to Oman
5	Oman	Has a gulf named after it
6	United Arab Emirates	Between Saudi Arabia and Oman
7	Iran	Has access to two seas
8	Jordan	Borders four countries
9	Lebanon	Between Israel and Syria
10	Israel	Not next to Sudan
11	Sudan	Has access to the Red Sea
12	Egypt	Next to Israel and Sudan
13	Qatar	Almost an island
14	Kuwait	Next to Saudi Arabia
15	Cyprus	An island
16	Eritrea	Across the sea from Yemen
17	Saudi Arabia	One of the largest countries in the area





British Promise to the Jews: Balfour Declaration, 1917



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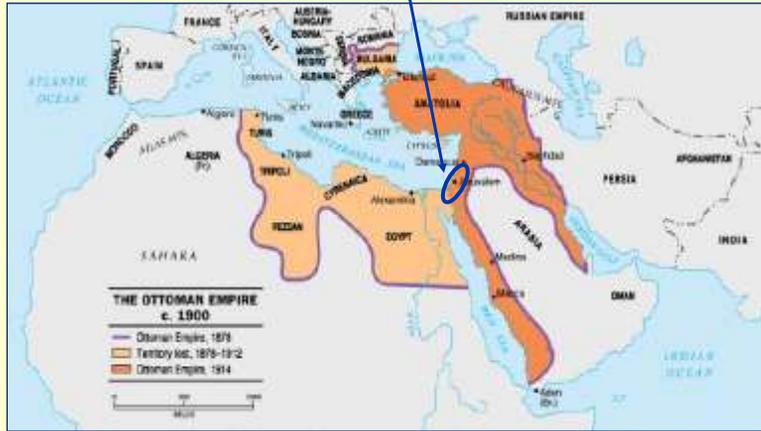


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Palestine Was Part of the Ottoman Empire



The Middle East Between the Wars





How did Palestine become a divided Israel?

- 1920's -1940's

- Jewish immigration increases in Palestine (present-day Israel), leading to the Zionist movement —a nationalistic movement of Jews calling for a new homeland.



Jews & Arabs in Palestine, 1920



↑ In 1920, there was 1 Jew to every 10 Arabs in Palestine.

↑ By 1947, the ratio was 2 Arabs for every Jew.

↓
The Arabs felt that they were losing control of their “country!”

British Mandate in Palestine Created July, 1922

1929 Arab Riots

IZBAH AL-YAHUD!
[“Slaughter All the Jews!”]

Arabs revolt against
Increased Jewish
presence in Palestine

Jewish		Immigration	
1919	1,806	1931	4,075
1920	8,223	1932	12,533
1921	8,294	1933	37,337
1922	8,685	1934	45,267
1923	8,175	1935	66,472
1924	13,892	1936	29,595
1925	34,386	1937	10,629
1926	13,855	1938	14,675
1927	3,034	1939	31,195
1928	2,178	1940	10,643
1929	5,249	1941	4,592
1930	4,944		



Palestine Arab Revolt: 1936-1939

The Arab's Goals:

- ☪ 1. An end to Jewish immigration to Palestine.
- ☪ 2. An end to the transfer of lands to Jewish owners.
- ☪ 3. A new "general representative government."



The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Hussani, with Adolf Hitler.



British White Paper of 1939



- **British White Paper**
 - 1. Limited Jewish immigration to Palestine to 75,000 over the next five years.
 - 2. It ended Jewish land purchases.
 - 3. Independence for Palestine within 10 years.
 - 4. It is NOT British policy that Palestine become a Jewish state.



The "Arab Legion" of the British Army During WW2



The "Jewish Brigade" of the British Army During WW2





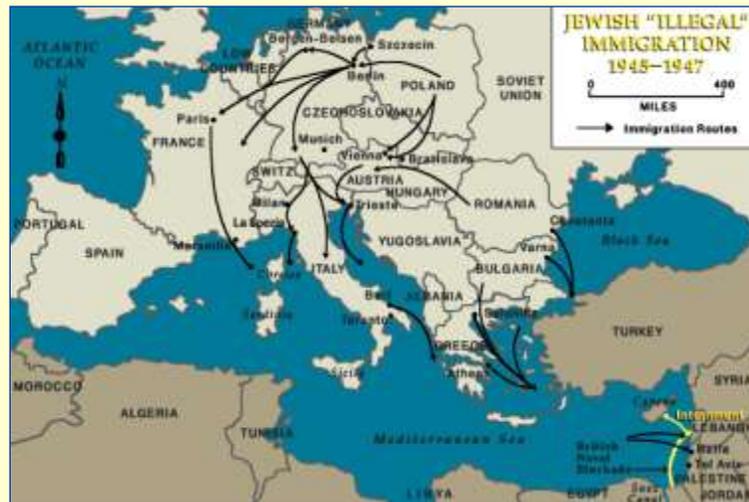
The Nazi Holocaust



☠ 6,000,000 Jews killed by the Nazis [1/2 in the concentration camps.]



Aliyah Bet : Illegal Jewish Immigration



ACTIVITY: SHOULD JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS HAVE RELOCATED TO ISRAEL?

- **Directions:** Imagine that it's the year 1947. You are a delegate to the newly created United Nations. Your job is to determine where to place Jewish Holocaust survivors who fled Europe during the Nazi occupation of the early 1940's. Many Zionists believe that a new Jewish homeland should be created in Palestine (now modern-day Israel). The problem is that a large Muslim Arab population already lives there. The class will be divided into three main groups in this mock United Nations conference:
 - 1) As U.N. delegates, you support the idea of allowing Jews to resettle in Palestine (modern-day Israel) and believe that this area should be proclaimed a national homeland for the Jews. You believe in the ideals of the Zionist movement. Working in groups of 3-4, write a 1-page statement in defense of your position. Make sure to address potential problems that may result from your proposal and suggest solutions. In addition, using the blank map of Israel, indicate where Jews should be allowed to resettle. Create a color map key, indicating where Jews and Arab Palestinians are supposed to live.
 - 2) As U.N. delegates, you oppose the idea of allowing Jewish refugees to resettle in Palestine (modern-day Israel) because you fear that violence may erupt between Muslim Arab and Jewish populations there. You must decide upon another location (or locations) in the world to resettle the Jewish population. Will you allow Jews to create their own national homeland in another area of the world? What potential problems could result from your proposal and what are the solutions? Working in groups of 3-4, write 1-page in defense of your position. In addition, using the blank map of the world, indicate where Jewish Holocaust refugees should be allowed to settle. Create a color key to represent the settlement of the Jewish population on the world map.
 - 3) As leaders of the U.N. General Assembly, you are responsible for making the final decision in this case. You will listen to both sides and ask each group questions, attempting to expose weaknesses or flaws in their arguments. In 100 words, write a summary of the problem. Then, write 10-15 questions to ask the U.N. delegates who will present their arguments. Listen to each side's arguments, ask your questions, then make the final decision!

U.N. Conference on the Question of Creating a National Homeland for Jews

– Today's Procedure:

- 1) You have **15 minutes** to finish preparing with your group. This includes your paper and map.
- 2) During your presentation, you will refer to your map on the placement of Jews. Using the blank map projected on the board, color and label where you will place the Jews and Palestinians.
- 3) Mock conference format:
 - 1. Each group presents their papers with proposals and map. 5 minutes each
 - 2. Each side can take turns asking the other side questions to expose weaknesses. This question/answer debate will last up to 10 minutes.
 - 3. Judges ask each side questions to expose weaknesses or clear up confusion. 5 minutes
 - 4. Judges make a decision. Either they support one of the group's proposals or develop an entirely different solution. 5 minutes.





Israel

- For the group arguing to make Israel a homeland for the Jews:
 - Color in where you would place the Jewish populations and where you would place the Arab Palestinian populations on the board before presenting!



World Map

Use this map for relocating Jews to other areas of the world.





U. N. Partition Plan of 1947



Recap:

Yesterday, some students Argued that Israel should Be divided up between the Israelis and Arab Palestinians. The map To the right is what the British and United Nations Actually proposed in 1947.



In our upcoming activity, You will complete two Maps of Israeli to Demonstrate how Israel Became divided and a Center for bloodshed!



Israel Map Information

Find and label the following places on the maps. We will complete these two maps, "1947: UN Partition," and "1949: Israel's Independence," while we look at Israel's establishment in 1948. Complete the maps and map keys by coloring the Arab State and Israel and labeling the places, below, on the maps. Notice how the occupied territory of Israel changed after the war for Independence.

1. 1947: UN Partition

1. Palestine
2. Jerusalem
3. Tel Aviv
4. Gaza
5. TransJordan
6. Sinai Peninsula
7. Syria
8. Saudi Arabia
9. Dead Sea
10. Mediterranean Sea

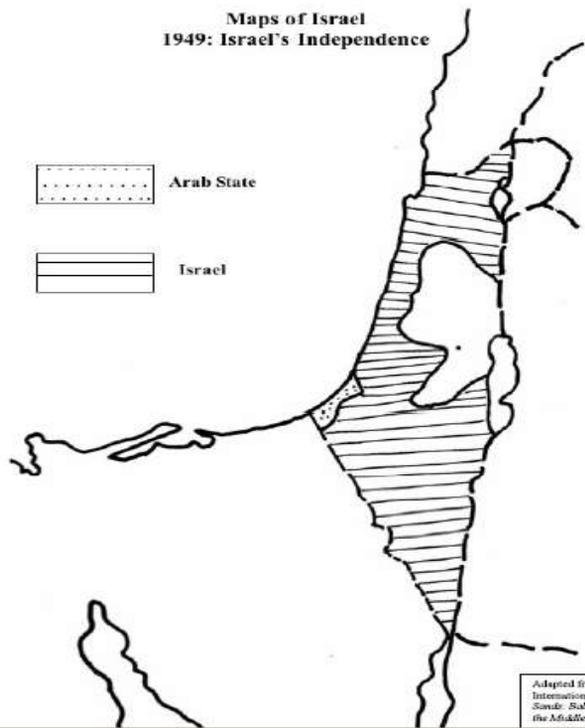
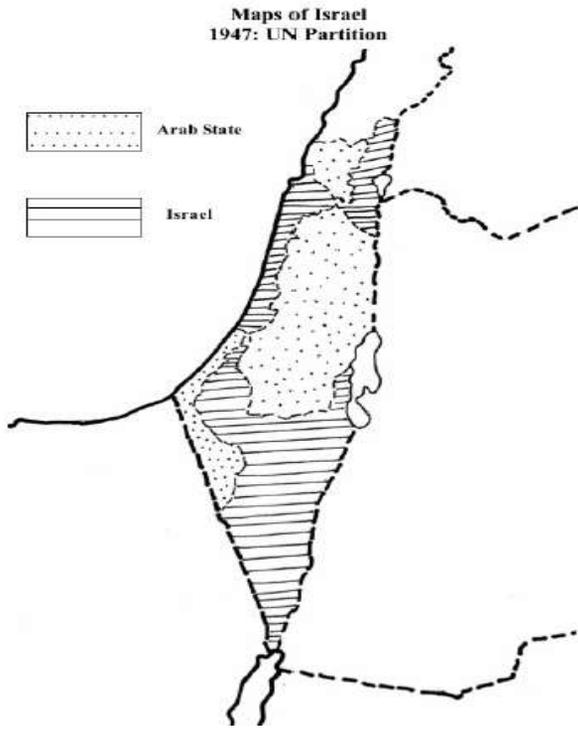
2. 1949: Israel's Independence

1. Israel
2. Jerusalem
3. Tel Aviv
4. Gaza Strip
5. Jordan
6. Sinai Peninsula
7. Syria
8. Saudi Arabia
8. Dead Sea
9. Mediterranean Sea
10. West Bank

~~1967: After the Six-Day War~~

- ~~1. Israel~~
- ~~2. Jerusalem~~
- ~~3. Tel Aviv~~
- ~~4. Gaza Strip~~
- ~~5. Jordan~~
- ~~6. Sinai Peninsula~~
- ~~7. Syria~~
- ~~8. Dead Sea~~
- ~~9. Mediterranean Sea~~
- ~~10. West Bank~~

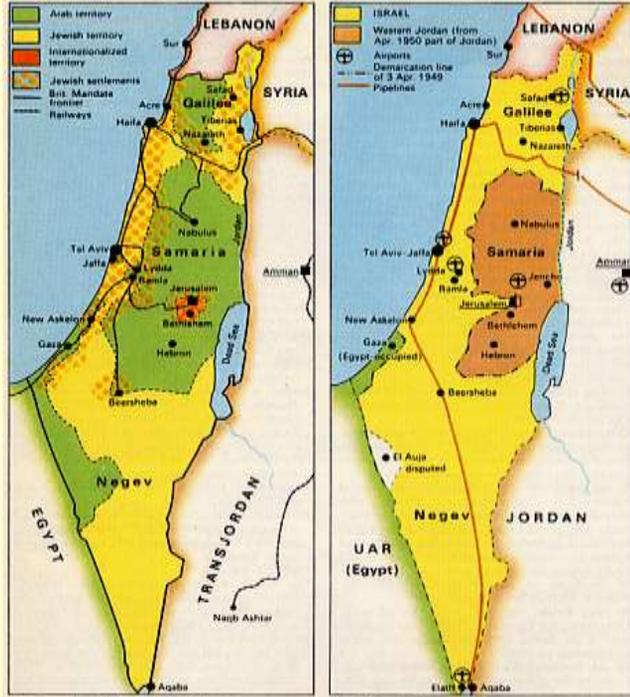




Adapted from Watson Institute for International Studies, *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East*. Providence, RI



Israel: 1947 & Israel: 1949



Partition plan of the U.N., 1947

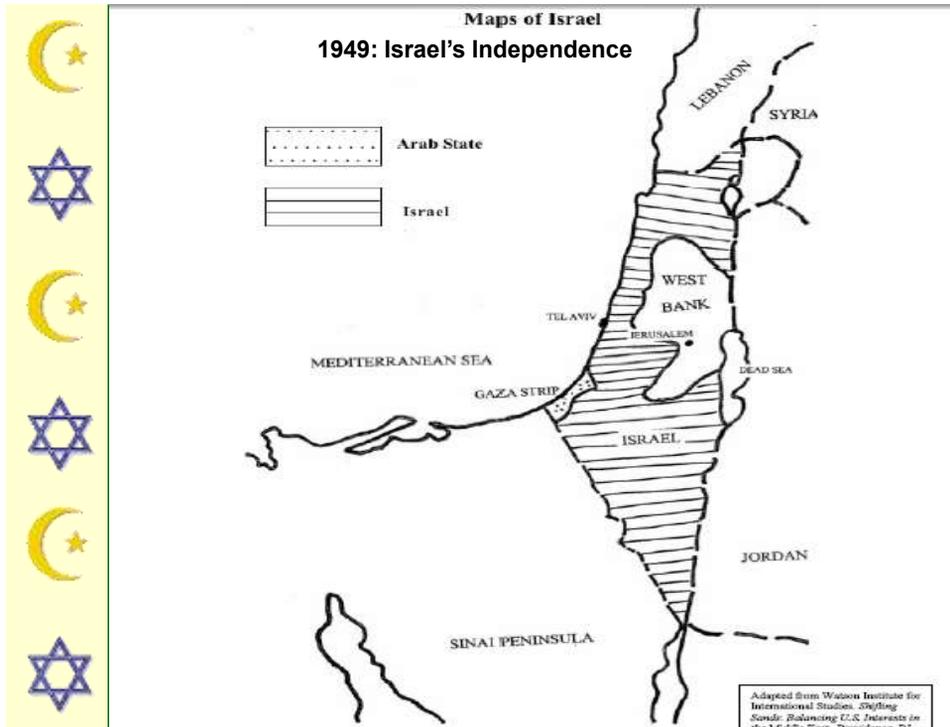
Israel after 1949



Maps of Israel 1947: UN Partition KEY



Adapted from Watson Institute for International Studies, *Shifting Sands: Reconstructing U.S. Interests in the Middle East*. Providence, RI



Palestine is Divided!

1947

Britain asked the UN to intervene as a result of continuing rioting and terrorism between Palestinians (Muslims) and Jews.

United Nations called for a plan to partition Palestine into two states; one Palestinian and one Jewish, with Jerusalem controlled by the UN

The plan didn't work. Arabs rejected it; Jews rejoiced and prepared for war.



Israel Becomes a Nation: May 14, 1948



Chaim Weizmann,
1st President



David Ben-Gurion,
1st Prime Minister

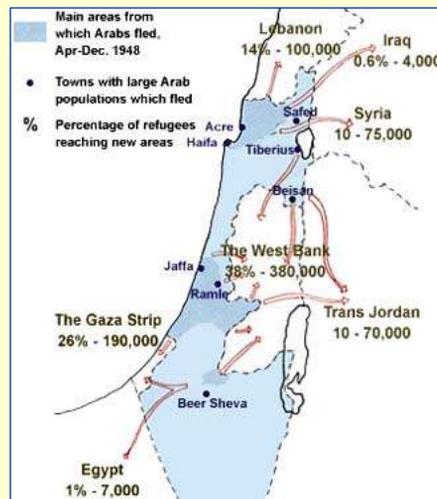


War Begins!: May 15, 1948





Arab Refugees, 1948



The **Palestinian Diaspora** begins!



What were the results of the Israeli—Palestinian war of 1948?

- **1948**
 - Britain left Palestine. Violence escalated.
 - **Israel declared independence. Jews took control of government and declared Israel to be new national homeland.**
 - Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon prepared to fight Israel.
 - Israel overcame these armies and took more land than partition had suggested.
 - 750,000 Palestinians (Muslims) were displaced and forced to become **refugees** —persons fleeing from their homeland due to political/religious causes.
 - Jordan occupied Jerusalem's Old City and the West Bank
 - Egypt occupied the Gaza Strip
 - **David Ben-Gurion** became the first prime minister of Israel



Palestinian Refugees Today



Palestinian Diaspora

Question: Do the Palestinian Arabs deserve a homeland, too?



Armistice Signed, 1949





ASSIGNMENT:

- Complete “The Legacy of the Holocaust: The Arab-Israeli Conflict.”



ALTERNATIVE ASSIGNMENT: Should there be a “Declaration of Independence for Palestine?”

- **Directions:** Read “Declaration of Israel's Independence 1948.” As you read, highlight the major reasons why the Israelis (Jews) feel justified in declaring Israel a newly independent nation as well as what they hope to accomplish. Then, working in small groups, write a “Declaration of Independence for Palestine.” The challenging part is to write this from the perspective of Muslim Palestinians, **WITHOUT** becoming offensive towards Jews. Write about how Palestinians would feel justified creating their own nation. 250 words.

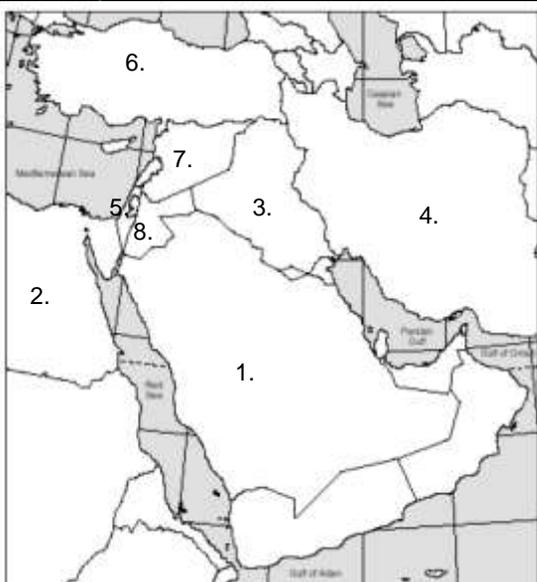
Mr. C's Special 20-Question Quiz on the Israeli conflict

- 1. Israel was once called _____.
- 2. The conflict in Israel is between the _____ and _____.
- 3. Which group lived in the land of Israel first?
- 4. What is the date of Israel's independence?
- 5. Who was the first President of Israel?
- 6. Who was the first Prime Minister?
- 7. Israel was first partitioned by the United Nations in what year?
- 8. During the 1949 partition of Israel, the Arabs controlled this tiny area of land.
- 9. Which country is largely to blame for creating the current conflict in Israel?
- 10. Draw the flag of Israel.

**More questions follow
on the next slide...**



Quiz Part II



- 11. How many Jews died during the Holocaust?
- 12. A person who is forced to flee from their country for political/religious reasons is called _____.

Use the map to answer questions #13-20:

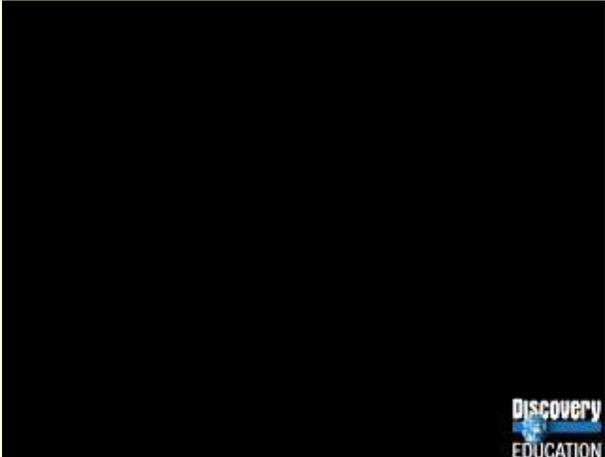
- 13. Number 1 is _____
- 14. Number 2 is _____
- 15. Number 3 is _____
- 16. Number 4 is _____
- 17. Number 5 is _____
- 18. Number 6 is _____
- 19. Number 7 is _____
- 20. Number 8 is _____

The Arab-Israeli Wars (1956-present)



The image features a vertical sidebar on the left with alternating symbols: a yellow crescent moon with a star, a blue Star of David, a yellow crescent moon with a star, a blue Star of David, a yellow crescent moon with a star, and a blue Star of David. The main content area has a light yellow background with the title 'The Arab-Israeli Wars (1956-present)' in a blue, stylized font. Below the title is a cartoon illustration of a soldier in a tan uniform and goggles, holding a black machine gun with a yellow flame coming out of the barrel. The soldier is positioned behind a grey metal plate with rivets, on which the word 'WAR' is written in large, bold, red capital letters.

Israel and Palestine: The Roots of Conflict (22 min)



Pay Attention: A video quiz follows!

The image features a vertical sidebar on the left with alternating symbols: a yellow crescent moon with a star, a blue Star of David, a yellow crescent moon with a star, a blue Star of David, a yellow crescent moon with a star, and a blue Star of David. The main content area has a light yellow background with the title 'Israel and Palestine: The Roots of Conflict (22 min)' in a bold, orange font. Below the title is a large black rectangular placeholder for a video. In the bottom right corner of this placeholder, the 'Discovery EDUCATION' logo is visible. Below the video placeholder, the text 'Pay Attention: A video quiz follows!' is written in a bold, blue font with a red outline.



Video Quiz: Israel and Palestine



- **1) Both Jews and Palestinians claim the land that is present-day _____. (Choose only one answer) A) Israel B) Egypt C) Jordan D) Ethiopia**



- **2) What did the British do to keep the peace with Israel's Palestinians? (Choose only one answer)**
- A) They renamed the region Palestine.
- B) They declared war against the Jews.
- C) They killed the Jews during a series of pogroms.
- D) They limited the number of Jews allowed into Israel.



- **3) The United Nation's plan for partition of Palestine included _____. (Choose only one answer)**

- A) only a homeland for Jews
- B) only a homeland for Palestinians
- C) one homeland shared by both Jews and Palestinians
- D) a homeland for Jews and a homeland for Palestinians



- **4) The Six-Day War _____. (Choose only one answer)**

- A) actually lasted almost a year
- B) created a home for Palestinians
- C) challenged Israel's right to exist
- D) created the country of the Golan Heights



- **5) PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat spoke to the United Nations as an act of _____. (Choose only one answer)**

- A) violence B) bravery C) cowardice D) diplomacy



Video Quiz: Israel and Palestine continued...



- **6) What was the first Arab state to sign a peace agreement with Israel? (Choose only one answer) A) Syria B) Egypt C) Jordan D) Saudi Arabia**



- **7) The names Sabra and Shatila will live forever in Palestine's history because _____. (Choose only one answer)**

- A) Yasser Arafat lived in both villages
- B) the Christian militias brought peace to the cities
- C) both served as capitals of the new Palestine state
- D) of the massacres that occurred in those refugee camps



- **8) The Madrid Conference of 1991 brought peace to the Middle East. true false**

- **9) Why were the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks halted? (Choose only one answer)**

- A) because Israel declared war on Egypt
- B) because of the death of Yitzhak Rabin
- C) because Yasser Arafat changed his mind
- D) because of the defeat of President Jimmy Carter



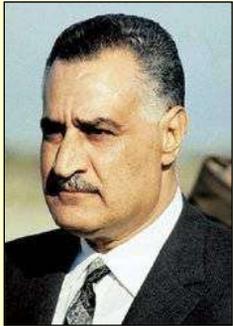
- **10) With the involvement of President Bill Clinton, Israeli-Palestinian peace talks _____. (Choose only one answer)**

- A) succeeded
- B) failed again
- C) ended with lynchings
- D) resulted in a compromise





Suez Crisis (1956)



Gamal Abdul Nasser
President of Egypt

TROOP MOVEMENTS





The Suez Crisis (1956)

- **The Suez Canal** is west of the Sinai Peninsula and is 101 miles long! It connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. The canal provides two-way north and south water transport between Europe and Asia and makes circumnavigation around Africa unnecessary, thus making travel speedier.
- Rameses II may have had a canal built in this area. The canal was modified, destroyed, and rebuilt several times.
- The present canal was rebuilt by 1869. Over 125,000 people died while working on the Suez Canal.
- In 1875, Egypt sold its shares in the canal to Great Britain for 400,000 pounds.
- Great Britain pulled out of managing the canal in 1954. Around this time, Egypt tried to obtain weapons from the Soviet Union.
- As a result, Great Britain and the U.S. withdrew pledges to help build the Aswan Dam.
- **The Suez Crisis** (1956)--Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal in 1956. As a result, Britain, France and Israel invaded. The canal had to be closed for a year to clear away sunken ships from the conflict. The United Nations stepped in and helped maintain neutrality around the canal.



Conduct a News Conference on Conflicts in the Middle East

Directions: In this 40-point project, you will work in groups of 2-3 in order to research, write and perform a news report skit in front of the class! Your skit must be at least **two pages** long and be conducted like a special news report on television. Your goal is to inform the audience (us), in an exciting way, of the following:

- 1) Causes of the conflict (10 points)
- 2) Major events and people of the conflict (10 points)
- 3) Whether a resolution was reached. (10 points)

- In addition, you need to create a some type of appropriate background or scenery (poster or PowerPoint) to perform in front of. (10 points)

Suggestions:

- 1) A map, showing the conflict
- 2) Pictures, showing major people and events of the conflict
- 3) Important documents such as peace treaties or resolutions.

- The topics for news reports include:

- 1. The Six-Day War
- 2. The Yom Kippur War
- 3. The Palestine Liberation Organization and Yasser Arafat
- 4. The West Bank
- 5. The Gaza Strip
- 6. The Golan Heights





Six-Day War (1967)

- UN Resolution 242
- UN Resolution 338

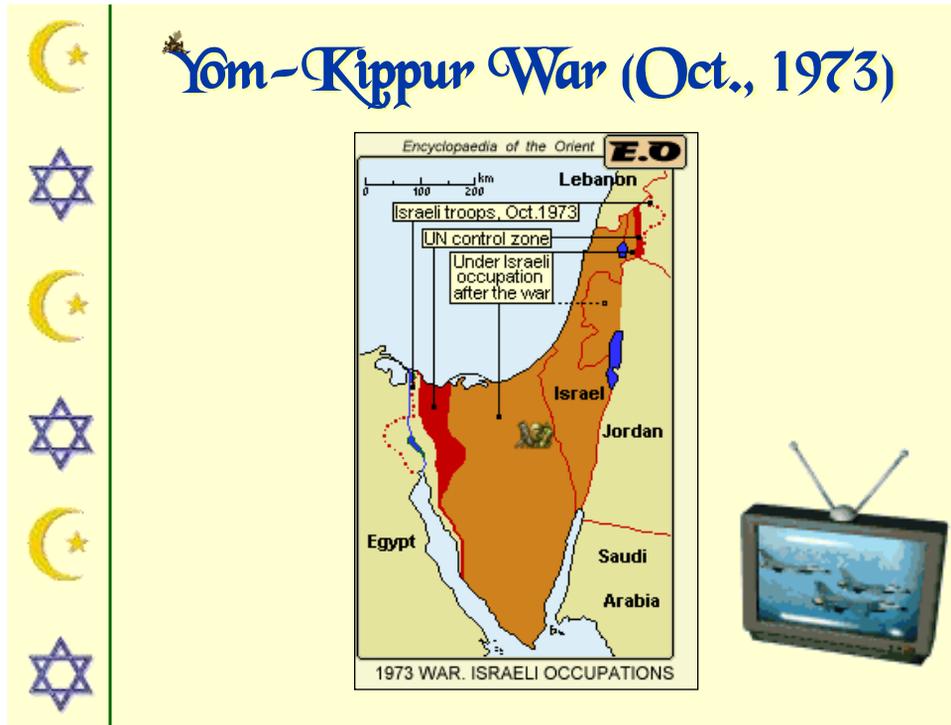
Student Handout **Chronicles of Conflict: Six-Day War**

After the Suez Crisis in 1956, the United Nations stationed troops along the border of Israel and Egypt. In May of 1967, President Nasser of Egypt demanded that the UN leave the border and stop policing the boundary between Israel and Egypt. Then Nasser announced the closing of the Gulf of Aqaba. This would block Israel's sea route to Africa and Asia, thereby cutting off their trade routes.

In June of 1967, Israel began a lightning war against Egypt. Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt. Then Israel captured the Golan Heights from Syria and took the entire west bank of the Jordan River from Jordan. The "West Bank," had remained in Arab hands after the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. Lastly, Israel annexed Jerusalem, which the United Nations had made into an international city.

This war became known as the "Six-Day War." It changed Middle Eastern nations' views of Israel. Palestinians realized that Arab governments could not get their land back from Israel. They joined guerrilla fighting organizations, such as the PLO, led by Yasser Arafat.

The United States and the Soviet Union were in the Cold War. They did not want to be drawn into Arab-Israeli wars, so they tried to help create a peaceful resolution in the area. Even though nations tried to seek compromise, the mutual suspicions and fears doomed any attempts at lasting peace.



Student Handout Chronicle of Conflict: Yom Kippur War

The Yom Kippur War lasted from October 6 – October 26, 1973. It was fought between Israel and a group of Arab nations. Egypt and Syria were the leaders of the opposition to Israel. The war began on Yom Kippur, a Jewish holy day, with a two-pronged attack by Egypt and Syria.

These Arab nations invaded the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, land that Israel had captured during the Six-Day War in 1967. Within two weeks, Israel had pushed the Syrians back out of the Golan Heights. Then, the Israelis cut off the entire Egyptian army near the Suez Canal. After this, the United Nations declared a ceasefire. Israel would hold the territories until the peace agreements several years later.

The significance of this war was that the early victories won by the Egyptians helped take away some of the humiliation they had suffered during the Six-Day War. A few years later, in 1978, the Camp David Accords would be signed by both Israel (Mechacem Begin) and Egypt (Anwar Sadat). This would be the first time an Arab nation had recognized the existence of Israel. One more result of this conflict was that the Soviet influence over the nation of Egypt lessened after this. There was no longer such a concern that the Soviet Union would win over the Egyptians to become an ally to the communists in the Cold War.



Camp David Accords (1979)



**President
Anwar Sadat
of Egypt**

**President
Jimmy Carter
of the U. S.**

**Prime Minister
Menachem Begin
Of Israel**



Camp David Accords (1979)



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The Expansion of Israel

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Palestinian Intifada-Part I (1987-1993)



Palestine Liberation Organization



Yasser Arafat- Leader of the PLO

Student Handout



Chronicles of Conflict: Palestine Liberation Organization

After the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were refugees, with no place to go and no nation of their own. Many lived in camps, in tents, without clean water or other necessities. The Palestine Liberation Organization was created in 1964 to represent Palestinians. The original goal was the destruction of the State of Israel, to be replaced by an independent Palestinian state.

In the 1970's, this group used violence against Israel to reach its goals. Many massacres, including the killing of Jewish athletes at the Olympics in Munich, Germany, in 1972, are attributed to the PLO. Another example of the terrorism of the PLO was in 1985, when a cruise ship was stopped on its way to Israel. A disabled American man (in a wheel chair), Leon Klinghoffer, celebrating his anniversary with his wife, was shot and thrown overboard off of the cruise ship. Airplane hijacking was another form of terrorism during this time. The PLO took credit for these and many more terrorist activities.

More recently, the PLO adopted a two-state solution as a goal, with Israel and Palestine living side by side. In 1993, Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, recognized the State of Israel. Yitzhak Rabin, prime minister of Israel, in turn, recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. Arafat was the leader of the PLO from 1969 until his death in 2004. Today, the leader of the PLO is Mahmoud Abbas.

Quotes from PLO:

"We plan to eliminate the state of Israel and establish a purely Palestinian state. We will make life unbearable for Jews by psychological warfare and population explosion . . . We Palestinians will take over everything, including all of Jerusalem." -- Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO (in front of an Arab audience in Stockholm in 1996)

"Whoever thinks of stopping the uprising before it achieves its goals, I will give him ten bullets in the chest." --Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO

"We know only one word: Jihad, Jihad, Jihad. When we stopped the intifada, we did not stop the jihad for the establishment of a Palestinian state whose capital is Jerusalem. And now we are entering the phase of the great jihad prior to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state whose capital is Jerusalem...We are in a conflict with the Zionist movement and the Balfour Declaration and all imperialist activities." --Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO (During an October 21, 1996 speech at the Dehaishe refugee camp)





Student Handout

Chronicles of Conflict: The West Bank

The West Bank is the name of the area west of the Jordan River. The area is smaller than the state of Delaware. The government of Jordan named it after it was taken by Jordan in 1948. In the early twentieth century, this region was part of the British mandate. It was to be part of Palestine after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire. This area was taken over by Israel in 1967, in the Six-Day War. Israel continues to occupy this region today.

The area is under some jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority; however, Israel has overall control. This includes the Israeli settlements, rural areas, and border regions. The area is mostly Palestinians, 84%, with a minority Jewish population. Part of Jerusalem, the eastern portion, is in the West Bank region. Israel claims to have annexed it, but other nations and the United Nations do not recognize the annexation.

Since the West Bank holds part of the city of Jerusalem, a city that is holy to Judaism, Islam and Christianity, the importance of it geographically cannot be overstated. This is a region that three major world religions claim as their own.

Student Handout

Chronicles of Conflict: The Gaza Strip

The Gaza Strip is a long region of coastal land adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea. About 1.4 million people, Palestinians, live there. The area is slightly more than twice the size of Washington, D.C. This strip of land does not belong to any country, although it was occupied by Israel for the last forty years. The Israeli government has been controlling the airspace and coastline of the Mediterranean Sea; the Palestinian Authority controlled the border with Egypt and had jurisdiction within the area. In 2005, Israel began to dismantle some of the settlements in the Gaza Strip that had been created after the Six-Day War in 1967. The homes occupied by the Israelis would be destroyed and high rise apartment buildings would be built to house the Palestinians that had waited for the return of this small bit of land.

Chronicles of Conflict: The Golan Heights

This small but disputed area had been the territory of Syria before the Six-Day War. Afterwards, the 80,000 Syrians fled and now there is a population of about 33,000 living in the region. The area is important for boundary security, for Israel, between Lebanon and Syria, and for water rights. Syria believes the Golan Heights is their territory. Israel offered the return of the Golan Heights to Syria in 2000, if Syria recognized Israel and promised peace. Syria refused.

The Golan Heights continues to be a land of contention in the Middle East, another point of conflict for Israel and her neighbors.





Today's Plan-- Prepare for Debate On Arab-Israeli Conflict



- 1) **DO NOT** work on assignments for other classes, AT ALL!
- 2) Prepare for tomorrow's Arab-Israeli debate! Remember, you must study all materials in your packets and become experts on the topic! You will be graded on your educated responses, not name-calling!
- 3) Here's the debate requirements for the groups:
 - Judges: Develop at least five of your own questions to ask each of the groups—15 questions total! Use will use these questions as well as the ones in your packet during the debate. Also, develop a solution/plan to end the conflict. (Keep in mind, you may need to revise your plan later after hearing all sides of the debate).
 - Debaters: Prepare opening position statements, make a list of the arguments and evidence which you will use during the debate, and create a solution/plan to end the conflict. In addition, do you have all questions answered in your packet?



Arab-Israeli Conflict Debate Procedure: Who is to blame?



1. Each group of debaters—Arabs, Israelis and British—present opening statements.
2. Each group will ask worksheet questions to the other two groups, followed by responses/rebuttals.
3. Judges will ask each group their list of 5 questions, followed by responses/rebuttals.
4. Each group presents their solution to the conflict.
5. Final decision: Judges determine: 1) Who is to blame. 2) The best solution to the conflict.

Classroom debate: Who is to blame?

Lesson 1: Preparation

- Arrange the tables in the classroom for three groups.
- As class come in, divide them into three groups by directing them to different tables.
- Once whole class is in, outline the task: namely, each group is going to seek to defend the policies and actions of a particular nation of people (Israeli, Palestinian, British).
- Hand out the worksheet and read through the three questions that will need to be answered by each group.
- Each group then subdivides into three smaller working groups. Each of these splinter groups then focuses on formulating an answer to one of the questions by referring to their timeline (from last lesson) and any other sources they have.
- Towards the end of the lesson, each splinter group reports back to the rest of the group with their thoughts, and amends their draft answer in response to any feedback they get.
- Each splinter group needs to nominate a person to speak in the debate next lesson.

2. The Debate

- Start with question 1 for the Israelis. The nominated speaker takes the hotseat, and the teacher acts as counsel for the prosecution by asking the question.
- The speaker then responds, and the rest of the class listen and can cross examine.
- The teacher then summarises the main points made by the witness, and the rest of the class takes notes (it is a good idea to limit the summary to two or three key points).
- The witness then stands down, and the first speaker for the Palestinians, then the British, takes the stand to answer their first question.
- The process is then repeated until all the questions are answered.

3. The Verdict

- Each student is then given a voting slip. On this, they write down (a) Who they thought was the best speaker and (b) Which nation (based on the evidence) came out as being the most guilty of causing the current mess in the Middle East.
- The teacher then takes in the slips, and starts drawing up a tally for the second question on the board (this builds up the tension much better than simply reading out an overall result).
- The teacher should also make a mental note of which speaker is getting the most votes.
- As an extension, each student should seek to answer this question:
"Here are three nations that could be held responsible for the current conflict in the Middle East:
(a) The Israelis
(b) The Palestinians
(c) The British
Which one of these do you think is most responsible? Explain your answer by referring to (a), (b) and (c)".

Worksheet: Who is to blame for the current conflict?

Instructions

- When your group is asked a question, one of you should aim to answer it.
- The rest of the class will make notes under each question summarising the arguments made.

To the Israelis

1. After the war of 1967, you were ordered by the UN to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza. Why have you not yet done so?

2. If you are so keen for peace, why did you assassinate Yitzak Rabin, the Israeli leader who was keen to reach a compromise with the Palestinians?

3. What would you say to the mother of Mohammad Al-Durrah, the Palestinian boy shot to death by the Israelis?

To the Arabs
1. Is it not true that you openly tried to destroy Israel in 1948-49 with an all-out attack?
2. How do you justify the killing of innocent Israeli civilians in the Munich Olympics?
3. What would you say to the widow of Vadim Norzich, the Israeli beaten to death by the Palestinians?

v

To the British
1. Is it not true that the conflicting, cynical promises you made to Arabs and Israelis during World War One have contributed greatly to the current mess in the Middle East?
2. How do you justify your cowardly decision to pull out of Palestine in 1947 at the very moment it became clear that only strong leadership would save it from disaster?
3. Is it fair to say that Britain is now too weak and discredited to have anything to offer to the Middle East peace process?

Extension Task:

Here are three nations that could be held responsible for the current conflict in the Middle East:

- (a) The Israelis
- (b) The Palestinians
- (c) The British

Which one of these do you think is most responsible? Explain your answer by referring to (a), (b) and (c).

<p>To the Israelis</p> <p>1. After the war of 1967, you were ordered by the UN to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza. Why have you not yet done so?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They only started that war because they were about to be attacked; • If they pulled out now, they would be inviting fresh terrorist attacks; • By staying there, they are securing peace in the region
<p>2. If you are so keen for peace, why did you assassinate Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli leader who was keen to reach a compromise with the Palestinians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was not the Israelis that killed him; It was an extremist; • Most Israelis deeply regretted his death; • The only reason Israel is no longer pursuing his policies is because the Palestinians have started a new wave of aggression
<p>3. What would you say to the mother of Mohammad Al-Durrah, the Palestinian boy shot to death by the Israelis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His death was regrettable, but unavoidable given current tensions. • Israelis had reason to believe that he was a terrorist • Even if he wasn't, the Israeli soldiers felt that they couldn't take that chance
<p>To the Palestinians</p> <p>1. Is it not true that you rejected a partition plan proposed by the UN in 1947 and then openly tried to destroy Israel in 1948-49 with an all-out attack?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The partition plan was not approved by us and we were not obliged to accept it. • The terms of the plan were unreasonably biased in favour of the Israelis • We were acting in self-defence – the Israelis were robbing us of our homeland.
<p>2. How do you justify the killing of innocent Israeli civilians in the Munich Olympics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These deaths were regrettable, but unavoidable given the tensions at the time. • The Palestinians were being murdered and made homeless by the score, and the international community would not listen until we did something drastic. • Soon afterwards Yasser Arafat was asked to speak at the United Nations, so the tactic worked.
<p>3. What would you say to the widow of Vadim Norzlov, the Israeli beaten to death by the Palestinians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His death was regrettable, but understandable. • He was foolish to take a short-cut through the Palestinian city of Ramallah; • Especially so given that Mohammad Al-Durrah had been killed only the week before.
<p>To the British</p> <p>1. Is it not true that the conflicting, cynical promises you made to Arabs and Israelis during World War One have contributed greatly to the current mess in the Middle East?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alternative was losing the war and seeing civilisation destroyed by the Germans. • Desperate times called for desperate measures. • We did our best to give both nations half the land each after the war, but neither side was willing to compromise.
<p>2. How do you justify your cowardly decision to pull out of Palestine in 1947 at the very moment it became clear that only strong leadership would save it from disaster?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was not cowardly, it was responsible. • Britain was exhausted after the war and unable to keep control of Palestine. • It made sense to hand it to the United Nations because they had a far better chance of sorting the problem out.
<p>3. Is it fair to say that Britain is now too weak and discredited to have anything to offer to the Middle East peace process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our long history in the region gives us immense experience that should be used. • As central members of the UN, we will also need to be involved. • Our role in Kosovo clearly shows how successful we can be in securing peace in difficult circumstances.

Answer Sheet

Concise Overview of Recent Israeli-Palestinian History

Nov 2, 1917	British issued the Balfour Declaration , viewed by Jews and Arabs as promising a "National Home" for the Jews in Palestine.
1920-1929	Arab Revolt led by Haj Amin Al-Husseini. Over 5,000 Arabs were killed according to some sources, mostly by British. Several hundred Jews were killed by Arabs. Husseini fled to Iraq and then to Nazi Germany.
May 15, 1948	Israel War of Independence (1948 War). Declaration of Israel as the Jewish State; British leave Palestine. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia declared war on Israel. Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian invasion began. See 1948 Israel War of Independence (1948 Arab-Israeli war) Timeline (Chronology) and Israel War of Independence
April 3, 1949	Armistice - Israel and Arab states agree to armistice. Israel gained about 50% more territory than was originally allotted to it by the UN Partition Plan .
Oct. 29, 1956	Suez Campaign. In retaliation for a series of escalating border raids as well as the closure of the straits of Tiran and Suez canal to Israeli shipping, and to prevent Egyptian use of newly acquired Soviet arms in a war, Israel invades the Sinai peninsula and occupies it for several months, with French and British collaboration.
May, 1964	PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) founded with the aim of destroying Israel. The Palestinian National Charter (1968) officially called for liquidation of Israel.
May, 1967	Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser closes the straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping and dismisses UN peacekeeping force. Negotiations with US to reopen the Straits of Tiran fail.
June 5-10, 1967	6-day war - Israel destroys the Egyptian air force on the ground, conquers and occupies Sinai and Gaza, then conquers the West Bank from Jordan, and Golan Heights from Syria. UN resolution 242 called for Israeli withdrawal, establishment of peace. 1967 Six Day War Timeline (chronology)
Oct. 6, 1973	Yom Kippur War (October War). In a surprise attack on the Jewish day of atonement, Egypt retook the Suez canal and a narrow zone on the other side. Syria reconquered the Golan Heights. Following massive US and Soviet resupplying of the sides, Israel succeeded in pushing back the Syrians and threatening Damascus. In Sinai, the IDF crossed the Suez Canal and cut off the Egyptian Third Army.
March 26, 1979	Peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel.
June 7, 1981	Israel destroys Iraqi nuclear reactor in daring raid.

Oct. 6, 1981	Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is assassinated while on the reviewing stand of a victory parade.
June 6, 1982	Massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon to fight PLO.
Sept. 13, 1993	<u>Oslo Declaration of Principles</u> - Israel and PLO agree to mutual recognition.
Sept 28, 1995	<u>Oslo Interim Agreement</u> signed. Palestinian Authority to be established.
Nov. 4, 1995	Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin assassinated by right-wing Israeli fanatic Yigal Amir. Rabin is replaced by Shimon Peres
June, 1996	Right-Wing Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu elected Prime Minister in Israel, replacing Shimon Peres
Sept. 1996	"Al-Aksa tunnel riots - Arab sources spread the false rumor that a gate opened in an underground tunnel tourist attraction by the Israeli government, endangered the foundations of the Al-Aqsa mosque. This caused several days of rioting and numerous casualties.
Jan 18, 1997	Israel and Palestinians reach agreement on Israeli redeployment in the West-Bank city of Hebron
Oct. 1998	<u>Wye River Plantation talks result in an agreement</u> for Israeli redeployment and release of political prisoners and renewed Palestinian commitment to correct its violations of the Oslo accords including excess police force, illegal arms and incitement in public media and education.
May 17, 1999	Israel elects Labor party leader and Former General Ehud Barak as Prime Minister in a landslide. Barak promises rapid progress toward peace.
March, 2000	Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations fail when Hafez Assad rejects an Israeli offer relayed by US President Clinton in Geneva.
Sept. 28, 2000	Palestinians initiated riots after Israeli opposition leader <u>Ariel Sharon</u> visited the Temple Mount, which is also the location of the Haram as Sharif holy to Muslims.
Sept. 11, 2001	Terror attacks on World Trade Center in NYC and the Pentagon carried out by fanatic Islamic <u>Al-Qaida</u> group headed by <u>Osama Bin Laden</u> initiate US war on terror. Israel and Palestinians agree to a cease fire, but it is not implemented.
Feb-6, 2001	Right-wing Likud leader <u>Ariel Sharon</u> elected Prime Minister in Israel replacing Ehud Barak and promising "peace and security."

March-April 2002	Israel conducts operation Defensive Wall in the West Bank, following a large number of Palestinian suicide attacks on civilian targets. <u>Saudi peace initiative adopted at Beirut summit.</u>
Jan 28, 2003	Elections in Israel give wide margin (40 seats) to right wing Likud party, returning PM <u>Ariel Sharon</u> for another term.
March 19, 2003	US begins invasion of Iraq by a strike against a building where Saddam Hussein and other leaders are meeting. Baghdad falls, April 9.
July 9, 2004	International court of Justice (ICJ) rules that the Israeli security barrier violates international law and must be torn down.
Nov 11, 2004	Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat dies.
Jan 9, 2005	Mahmoud Abbas elected President of the Palestinian National Authority.
Jan 10, 2005	Ariel Sharon forms unity government with Labor and United Torah Judaism parties in Israel.
April 2005	Ariel Sharon visits US President George Bush at his Texas ranch. Syrian Army leaves Lebanon, officially ending Syrian occupation.
May 28, 2005	Mahmud Abbas visits US President George Bush at the White House, an important symbolic gesture signaling US backing for Abbas and Palestinian aspirations. Israel releases 400 Palestinian prisoners including some with blood on their hands. Britain confirms "low level" negotiations with Hamas.
June, 2005	Violence flares in Gaza. US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits Palestinian and Israeli leaders to ensure coordination of Israeli withdrawal from Gaza. Israeli PM Ariel Sharon and Palestinian President Mahmud Abbas meet in Jerusalem June 21. Sharon announces that Palestinians have promised to coordinate regarding Gaza withdrawal. PM Abbas postpones Palestinian legislative elections in order to change the election law, amidst growing concern that Hamas will trounce Abbas's Fatah party in the elections. Lebanese elections give a decisive majority to the opposition to Syria, led by Saad Hariri, son of slain leader Rafiq Hariri.
Aug. 15, 2005	Disengagement - Israeli evacuation of Gaza settlements and four West Bank settlements began on August 15 and was completed August 24.