





-  Join this Wiki
-  Recent Changes
-  Manage Wiki



- Home
- 3 Challenges to America 2009
- Arab-Israeli Conflict
- Middle East - Geography, History & Religion
- Unit 3 Development and the Rise of Mass Society
- Unit 3-Blank guide
- Unit four -Foreign Challenges of the modern World
- Unit Two Change, Power and Development
- Video Editing

Use this wiki page to identify the key people events and issues of Arab-Israel conflict

Article for this exam include:

- Modern Israel Packet:** - Brief Overview of key issues and events
- The BBC Report - Israel at 50** - More indepth report of Key events and leadership Selected readings from the 20th Century World on Israel, and Egypt
- Who needs peace Love and Understanding** - a Newsweek Article form January 2, 2010
- The Gathering Storm** - An Economist Article on Isreal and Iran - Jan 7th, 2010
- Palestinian Rivals** a BBC News look at Fatah, hamas and Hezbollah
- Gaza Children Struggling to Learn** - an IRIN, UN paper on Education in Gaza
- Experts to urge governments to revise water policies** - an IRIN,UN paper on Water Issues in the Middle East
- Web Sites;
- Solutions to the Arab-Israeli Conflict** available at: <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/viewresource.asp?resourceID=002491>
- Top 10 issues of the Arab-Israeli Conflict** available at: <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/viewresource.asp?resourceID=000632>

Use this page to create a study guide to identify key periods, people, events and issues of the Creation of Isreal and the Current Arab-Israeli Conflict

Create a Time line of key events between 1897 the Zionist assembly in Europe and today

Key events should include:

- European relations with the Ottoman Empire- 1907
- WW I and aftermath- 1912
- The important treaties during WW I
- Sykes- Picot agreement- 1916
- McMahon Hussein agreement- 1916
- Balfour Declaration- 1917
- British Mandate of Palestine-1917
- Jewsih Immigration issues 1920's
- Clashes between Arabs and Jews-1930's
- WW II and the Halocaust 1939-1945
- UN partitions of Israel-1947
- 1st Arab Israeli war- War of Independence was on May 15th 1948
- 2nd Arab-Isreali War- Suez War was in 1956.
- 3rd Arab Isreali War- Six Day War was in 1967.
- Palestinian attack on Isreali athletes at the Munich Olympics 1972
- 4th Arab-Isreali War- Yom Kippur War was in 1973.
- Opec Oil embargo- 1974
- Sadat's visit to Israel- 1977
- Camp David Accords- 1979
- Wars in Lebanon- 2006
- US marine barracks attack in Lebanon- 1982
- Madrid agreement- Oct. 1991
- Oslo Accords- 1993
- Ehrud Barak's Offer of Land for Peace- 2000
- Intifadas- 1987, 2000.
- Arafat's Death- 2004
- Building of the Security wall- 2000
- Today

Key Discussion Questions

1. Why was Zionism such a powerful motivator to Jews and what problems did the fulfillment of Zionism face?

It was a powerful motivator because the Jews had been without a homeland for years. Also because they wanted a place where they belonged and wouldn't be persecuted; they didn't want another holocaust. The problem they faced were getting support by other governments for a Zionist state. They also had a problem with the Arabs, because they didn't want to give up their land. This led to a lot of violence between the arabs and jews.

2. Describe the strategic, political, economic military importance of The Ottomans and Turkey to both Europe and the efforts of Zionism.

Strategic importance- Turkey controlled two pinchpoints on the Black Sea and Russia (Bosporus and Dardanelles). Great Britain wanted a warm water port.

Political importance- Turkey could stop Russian expansion.

Economic importance- Turkey was a very affluent nation, and it helped Britain in trade.

Military importance- Turkey had a very powerful military, because of militarism concept. It could protect its allies.

Ottomans had control of Palestine since 1517, but did little at efforts of Zionism. When the British eventually signed an agreement with the Russians in 1907, remaining a status quo on their empires, this made the Ottomans less important. Now the British looked at a future in the Middle East that did not include Ottoman Empire in their sight. British found support from Jews and Arabs in the fight against Ottoman Empire.

3. Describe the cause and effect of the 3 key British Treaties drawn up during WW I and their ultimate affect on Zionist efforts.

Sykes-Picot: (1916) An agreement with French to ultimately divide middle east, although the Ottomans were in power. According to the agreement, Palestine would go to Britain once Ottomans lost power, so this in a way indirectly supported Zionist efforts.

McMahon Hussein: (1916) Agreement with Arabs to get their own land in return for immediately fighting the Ottomans. This goes against Zionist efforts because it is giving land to the Arabs rather than the Jews.

Balfour Declaration: (1917) Britain's deal for Jewish homeland in return for money to financially support war. When Britain gets Palestine, they will give it to the Jews. Support increased especially after WW2 when support for Zionism increased.

4. Describe the problems and solutions for the British, Jews and Arabs during the British mandate of Palestine 1922- 1948. The British had to deal with being in charge of Palestine and keeping peace between the Jews and Arabs. The massive influx of Jewish Immigrants to Palestine made the Arabs happy at first because the Arabs could work for rich Jews but eventually the Arabs started to get mad and the Brits put quotas on the number of Jewish Immigrants in the 1930's. This was bad timing because it coincided with the rise of the Nazis and the Holocaust.

5. Describe how the events of the Holocaust in Europe is a Paradox to the creation of the modern Zionist State in Israel.

Other Nations felt bad for Jews, since they saw that over 6 millions died in the Holocaust => removal of quotas on Jews => creation of the modern Zionist State Israel.

6. Describe each of the four wars concerning Israel and the strategic and political importance of each war especially concerning control over the Occupied Territories.

First Arab Israeli war- The War of Independence 1948- David Ben Gurion proclaims the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. On May 15, five Arab armies declare war on Israel (Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia). War lasted until 1949. Israel won its independence.

Second Arab Israeli war- Suez War 1956- Nasser blocks the port of Eilat and takes control of Suez canal. Israel, Britain, and France make a secret agreement to invade Egypt and regain control of the canal. Israelis attack Egyptian Sinai Desert and is followed by Britain and France. US and Soviet pressure force Britain and France to withdraw, which leads to Israel having to pull back as well.

Third Arab Israeli war- Six-Day War 1967-Nasser asks UN to remove its army out of the Sinai, then sends an army there himself himself, closes the Straits of Tiran, which blocks the port of Eilat again, and called for Arab action against Israel. Israel sees this as a cause for war so they launch their air force in a pre-emptive strike. The war is over in six days, leaving Israel in control of the Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and Jerusalem.

Fourth Arab Israeli war- Yom Kippur War (October War) 1973- Egypt launches a surprise attack across the Suez Canal on Yom Kippur (holiest day of Jewish year, The Day of Atonement). Israeli forces were not prepared. At first the Egyptians gained a bridgehead across the Suez canal, but were eventually outflanked, which caused them to accept a ceasefire. At the same time, the Israelis counter-attacked the Syrians who had taken Golan Heights and forced them back. Although Israel had won, its chief of staff and head of intelligence resigned. To punish western nations in 1973 for their support of Israel, OPEC began to slow the amount of oil exported from **OPEC cartel** nations, which dramatically increased the price of oil. **OPEC Embargo Act.** This caused US to enter a period of "stagflation". US-Saudi negotiations to increase oil production prevented a more dramatic economic crisis.

7. Discuss how the loss of the 1973 Yom Kippur War set the stage for future regional peace talks.

Because it let Egypt realise that it probably wouldn't beat Israel. "If you can beat 'em join 'em" Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made a surprise visit to Jerusalem in 1977. This eventually led to Camp David Accords.

8. Describe the settlement of the Camp David Accords what changes did it bring to the regions Arab Refugees, The leadership of Isreal and Egypt and later what other country will settle a peace agreement with Israel at this time.

1977-1979: Egypt recognizes Israel as a country and Israel hands back the whole Sinai back to Egypt. It did little for refugees, but Begin and Sadat said they would eventually discuss the refugees in the future. This settlement led to the assassination of Sadat. Lebanon is the 2nd country to make a peace agreement with Israel.

9. Describe the problems for Israel in Lebanon between 1978 and the 2006 invasion, including the role of Hizbullah, The PLO Palestinian Refugees, Syria and the US efforts during this time period.

The PLO Palestinian Refugees fled to Lebanon after being expelled from Jordan by King Hussein. They started attacking Israel from there. After Israeli Prime Minister Begin launched "Operation Peace for Gaililee", which was an invasion of Lebanon in 1982, this took Israelis right up and into Beirut, Lebanese capital. Hizbullah was created after 1982 invasion. Their goal is to destory Israel and they work with Hamas. Iran finances Hizbullah. In 1982, Hizbullah blew up US marines. US efforts were unsuccessful. Syria was also attacking Israel.

10. Describe the successes and failures of the 2003 Oslo Accords. What was agreed upon, why has it failed?

The Oslo Accords set ground work for of Occupied Territories. The agreement was for Israel to withdraw from Occupied Territories back to the green lines. Gaza and West Bank would be new Palestine. Israel still haven't pulled back and Arabs continue to blow stuff up. Israel said it would recognize Palestine as a state. Israel would also make pace with Palestine. Reasons why Oslo failed: Israel is still in control of Occupied Territories, refuses to sign a peace deal with Palestine, because it is run by Hamas, and finally Israel refuses to recognize Palestine as its own state.

11. Identify each group and describe the problems associated with Yassar Arafat's leadership of Fatah, The PA and Hamas in bring a lasting peace to Palestine

Fatah- wants to negotiate with Israel, but as a "dark side" that is full of violence. It used to be have the majority in the PA but doesn't anymore. It had power until 2006 elections. Fatah started off as a radical group, but in recent years has shifted its view towards moderate, and wants to negotiate with Israel by using non-violence.

Hamas-wants to get rid of Israel completely. Is considered to be a terrorist organization. Has the majority in the PA since 2006 elections. People like Hamas because they help out. If the Israelis shoot you, they'll give your family money. Hamas does not care about peace at all and wants to nuke Israel.

The PA- New government started by Arafat after the Oslo accords because PLO is a radical nationalist group and wouldn't work for peace. The problem with the PA is that it's majority political party is Hamas, who don't want to have peace with Israel, they just want to get rid of them.

12. According to the article the Conundrum of Hamas, what problems does Hamas and President Abbas have in bringing a lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict

Hamas is to preoccupied with blowing stuff up and isn't doing well at compromising - NEEDS MORE- Hamas does not want to commit to non-violence, recognize Israel, or accept previous agreements signed by Israel and the PA. It is opposed to any concept of a real peace process with Israel because it is remaining dedicated to resistance and to Israel's destruction.

13. According to the article Who Needs Peace Love and Understanding - Discuss the reasons why Isrealis aren't interested with making a lasting Peace in Israel?

Mainly because they are not being bombed as much as they used to be because of the "Security Fence". This makes much less motivation for peace with Palestine.

14. According to the article The Coming Storm - What problems does a nuclear Iran pose for Isreal and the region and what steps might Israel take to reduce this threat?

The problem is that Iran doesn't like Israel, so there is a major threat to the safety of Israel because Iran could potentially nuke them. Israel is conflicted on what steps to take, because if they use their air force to destroy the nuclear plants in Iran, their is a possibility that they may be spotted by Iran before they get to their target, or they may not get them all, because there is many and it is rumored that some are underground.

15. Describe the social, economic and political difference between Isrealis and their Palestinain Arab counterparts

Israelis are more technologically advanced, they have less poverty, and they are more westernized.

16. In the article It's time for Plan B - What reason does the author give for the failure of the Two State Solution and what alternatives does he propose to thsi problem

17. According to the article from IRIIN, the UN source, describe the problems with water and education in the region particularly for Arab Palestinians

Water must be conserved due to global warming. February 1-4 Amman Conference in Jordan was entitled Food, Security, and Climate Change. Reached a point where if water is not conserved there will no longer be agriculture. Education problems: nearly half a million children in Gaza returned to schools on February 1, many attending in a shift system, with missing textbooks, stationery, or uniforms. Rebuilding of schools not allowed, because Israel ban on entry into Gaza of construction materials, which Israel says could be used for military purposes. Yousef Ibrahim, deputy education minister in Gaza. Israel's 23-day offensive on Gaza ended on 18 January 2009 and had consequences for the education system.

18. Describe each of these problems for a future solution to the Arab-Israel conflict; Return of the Arab settlements, New Jewish Settlements, location of settlements,

Any land lost by Israel in order for the return of Arab settlements will tick-off the Jews; new Jewish settlements tick-off the Arabs; location of settlements for either side means that there will be a loss of land/resources for the either side. Any of these settlement situation is going to make someone mad, which leads to future violence.

19. Discuss the pros and cons of the Israeli Security Wall to both Arabs and Jews

Jews see the Security Wall as a "barrier to terrorism", to supposedly aid in the chances of making peace. The Arabs see the "security fence" as a way to enforce the occupation of the occupied territories, claiming that the wall is not for peace. just a reminder of Palestinian land taken.

20. Using the two web sites provided describe the issues of the 2 vs 1 state solution for Israel and the Palestinians

Issues of One State Solution: Palestinians outnumber Jews 4:1, Palestinians would take over Jewish government if allowed to vote. Jews would be unable to defend themselves and the identity of the Jewish state would be lost, and there would not be equal rights for both groups. Israel would become a poorer country because they would have many people to provide for (all Palestinians moving together plus the 800,000 or so refugees)= not enough resources, land, etc. to go around.

Issues of Two State Solution: Palestine would be separated into two parts (Gaza and West Bank). It would be hard to be unified plus it would cause limited travel for the Palestinians because of the Wall being built around Israel. Israel would then be surrounded by hatred and would be in grave danger. Israel has a pick of land so they have all the good resources and land. Palestine will have barren land with really nothing to support them and because Palestinians are very poor, it would be hard for them to sustain as a country. They would blame Israel for their misfortune= reason to start a war.

21. Describe the reasons for and the results of the several intifadas in the Occupied Territories

Reasons for the 1st intifada in 1987: Palestinians desired the Occupied Territories. Results: Israel did not lose control of the Occupied Territories. Reasons for the 2nd intifada- Israel broke the Oslo Accords by not giving Palestine back the Occupied Territories. Results: Hamas started bombing Israel, but Israel still ended up keeping the Occupied Territories.

22. What problems did the Roadmap for Peace try to fix - How successful was the roadmap? what are the major roadblocks to the Roadmap?

Roadmap for Peace tried to set timelines for peace talks between Israel and Palestine. The problems it tried to fix were the Security Fence Israel built, Hamas dug tunnels underneath it and used them to smuggle weapons in Gaza, and trying to remind them both of the Oslo Accords, where Israel promised Palestine the return of the Occupied Territories, and would recognize them as a nation, and keep peace with them. Roadmap was inefficient. Major Roadblocks consisted of Israel refused to give back the Occupied Territories to Palestine, refused to recognize Palestine as a nation, and refused to sign a peace agreement with them, because Hamas is in Palestine, and their goal is to blow up Israel.

23. Compare and Contrast the One and two State Solutions concepts

One State Solution- One country with Arabs and Jews. Problems: Arabs will outnumber Jews, and if Arabs are allowed to vote they will take over the govt.

Two State Solution- Israel and creation of Palestine (Occupied Territories of Gaza and West Bank) Palestine govt. led by PA (Palestinian Authority). Problems: Palestine is separated, Arab immigration to Palestine, Israel will see Palestine as a poor nation.

Identify the following people:

Theodor Herzl: Austrian Jew who supported Zionism. He wrote a book called *The Jewish State* in 1896.

Lord Balfour: British Foreign Secretary who made the Balfour Declaration of 1917. Supported Zionism.

Attaturk- Turkey's leader who tried to make Turkey a more secular (non-religious) nation.

David ben Gorion- Jewish Prime Minister who declared Israel a state on May 14, 1948

Gamal Abdul Nasser- Egypt President who annexed the Suez Canal, controlling trade. Used the money he received from Suez Canal tolls to fund for military purposes. Needs more Failed in 3 wars (1948 War of Independence, 1956 Suez War, 1967 6-Day War) Dies before the 4th Israeli War- Yom Kippur War. "Father of Pan-Arabism"

Anwar Sadat- Egyptian President who replaces Nasser by winning election. He visited Jerusalem in

1977 to talk about peace between Egypt and Israel. Later assassinated, but Signs Camp 1979 David Accords after losing the 1973. Yom Kippur War against Israel. If you can't beat 'em, join 'em policy.

Golda Meir- Israel Prime Minister who starting building Jewish settlements on Occupied Territories (Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Golan Heights) when? 1967

Yassar Arafat- PLO chairman who signed Oslo Accords. The PA is the new govt. created by the Oslo Accords. Yasser Arafat starts the PA, and later dies in 2005.

King Hussein- Jordan's king who expelled the PLO Palestinian Refugees from Jordan in September 1970. This led to the creation of the Black September movement.

Manacheim Begin- Israel Prime Minister former leader of the Jewish extremist group Irgun Zvei Leumi. Signed Camp David accords of 1979.

Yitzak Rabin- Israeli Prime Minister that signed the Oslo Accords.later Assassinated

Honsi Mubarak- current Egyptian President

Mahmoud Abbas- current Palestinian Prime Minister.Which party? Fatah political party

Ehrud Barak- Israeli Prime Minister that met with Arafat and Clinton at Oslo in 1993. Offered Yasser Arafat the Occupied Territories in 2000, but Arafat denied the offer. This led to the construction of the Security Fence that surrounds Gaza.

Ariel Sharon - Israeli former general that became the Israeli prime Minister. In 2005 Israel withdrew Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Benjamin Netanyahu- current Israeli Prime Minister.

Identify these organizations Treaties and terms

PLO-Palestinian Liberation Organization: Palestinian nationalist group

FATAH- left winged Palestinian party. Wants complete liberation of Palestine. Minor Political party within the PLO. Tries to keep peace with Israel.

Hizbollah- Lebanese Radical Shia group funded by **Iran**. Literally means "Party of god."

Hamas- Palenstinian socio-political organization. (regarded by US as terrorist organization) Literally means "Islamic Resistance." Wants to blow up Israel, and doesn't care about peace. Major political party within the PA.

The Defense- Pre 1948 Israel before the creation of Israel.

Pan-Arabism- uniting all the Arabs together, (usually proposed in order to defeat Israel). Egyptian Presiden Gamul Abdul Nasser was the "Father of Pan-Arabism."

Black September- Very radical PLO Group that was created after Jordan's King Hussein expelled the PLO Palestinian Refugees from Jordan in September of 1970. Kidnapped and killed 11 Jewish Olympians at the Munich Olympics 1972. (Then the Mossad Hunted down and killed them and their families.)

Sykes-Picot Treaty- Divide Middle East between French and Great Britain. Treaty was in 1916.

MacMahon-Hussein Treaty- Sharif Hussein from Mecca signed treaty with British that granted Palestinians a homeland if they helped the British fight the Ottomans.

Balfour Declaration- Lord Balfour, British foreign secretary, made this agreement with Jews.

Stated that if Palestine ever fell into British hands, they would give a part to the Jews for **money**

Camp David Agreement- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, US President Jimmy Carter, and Israeli Prime Minister Manacheim Begin met at Camp David near Washington in 1979 following after Sadat lost the 4th Arab-Israeli War Yom Kippur War 1973. Peace between Israel and Egypt.

Land for Peace- In 2000, Ehrud Barak, Israel's current defense minister, offered Yasser Arafat, PLO Chairman, everything, including Occupied Territories (West Bank and 95% of Gaza).

Madrid Treaty- After Gulf War 1 in Iraq, US President Bill Clinton's attempt to make peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Negotiations based on concept of "Land for Peace." The Countries involved were Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine.

Oslo Accords- Israel Recognizes Palestine as a state, gives them back taken land of Occupied Territories, and makes PLO the government and renamed PA. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin, US President Bill Clinton, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat sign this agreement in 1993 on White House lawn. After talks with Norwegian govt.

Intifada- uprising (literally "shaking")

Roadmap for Peace- Deadlines for making peace between Israel and Palestine

Two State Solution- Palestine becomes a nation separate from Israel.

[Help](#) · [About](#) · [Blog](#) · [Terms](#) · [Privacy](#) · [Support](#) · [Upgrade](#)

Contributions to <http://hildycorpwiki09.wikispaces.com> are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 License. Portions not contributed by visitors are Copyright 2010 Tangient LLC.