

Israel-Palestine conflict in the Middle East DBQ

Overview of Activity:

1. We will watch a quick overview of the conflict, *Roots of Conflict*, to see the history and attempts for peace./ISN 1
2. You will read an article to provide some background before exploring the documents/TicTacToe. /ISN 2
3. You will get to explore documents related to the conflict by completing the TicTacToe (you can complete three documents and piece together the rest with partners, or feel free to analyze the documents independently./ISN 3, 4 & 5
4. You will then create a thesis statement that reflects what you learn and how you evaluated (judged/weighed) the evidence).

ENRICHMENT:

- Watch [Crashcourse: Conflict in Israel and Palestine](#) and complete a PEGS chart to record information.
- Read this article titled [The Six Day War: Then & Now](#). Choose THREE events and determine the cause and effect of each event.
- Watch this [VOX video that explains the maps](#)
- Compare the events during the Israel-Palestine conflict to the Iranian Revolution. [CrashCourse](#)

DBQ: Which system of PEGS has contributed to the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine (Arab nations)?

Thesis: The system of PEGS that contributed the most to the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine (Arab nations) is _____ because:

- Support #1:
- Support #2:
- ENRICHMENT/Support #3:

**DBQ means you will use documents to answer the question. When you write the response you will need to cite the source (for example: Document #6 proves.... or The issue between Israel and their neighbors is a result of...(document #6). Refrain from using "you" or "we" in your response.*

ISN #1: For enrichment, complete both sides of the table.

Option One (Notes from the video Roots of Conflict)	Option Two (Watch this VOX Video 10 notes from the video)
1. Why is there conflict over the land? <input type="text"/>	1
2. What happened once Israel was created? Why did the Arab neighbors respond this way? <input type="text"/>	2
3. Why was the Six Day War important? <input type="text"/>	3
	4
	5

4. Did Resolution 242 (Land for Peace) help the situation? What are issues with this?	6
<input type="text"/>	7
5. How did Camp David change things?	8
<input type="text"/>	9
6. Who are the PLO? How did the world respond to them?	10
<input type="text"/>	
7. What does Israel do within the Occupied Territories? How do others feel about this?	
<input type="text"/>	
8. What happened at the Oslo Accords?	
<input type="text"/>	
9. Why has there not been a peaceful resolution?	
<input type="text"/>	
10. What do you think needs to happen?	
<input type="text"/>	

ISN # __: Documents of the Israeli Conflict (use document # in parentheses) - you will answer FIVE (5) questions. [Slide show version of documents](#) (the (#) for the question matches the document number in the slideshow). Let me know if you want it printed.

What role has the Security Wall played in the conflict? Has it been effective? (4)	What has been the cause and effect relationship regarding military spending? Is it necessary? (2)	How have Israel and Palestine caused issues for the other party? Why cannot the two groups get along? (3)
Answer	Answer	Answer
What would be the best solution for Jerusalem? Would all parties be satisfied? (5)	Why have there been so many changes to the land? How has that affected the Israeli-Arab relationship? (9)	Which data representation (chart) is useful in understanding the conflict? Why? (6)
Answer	Answer	Answer
What is the issue with the settlements? What	Which political cartoon best depicts the issues with the	What issues besides political boundaries and

would be an argument for and against Jewish settlements? (7)	Israeli-Arab conflict? Whose side do you think the artist is trying to represent? (8)	religion have had an important impact on the Arab-Israeli conflict? (1)
Answer	Answer	Answer

ENRICHMENT: Read this article about [The Battle over Jerusalem](#)

Subheadings	Write 1-2 notes per subheadings to answer the question
Why is Jerusalem such a flashpoint?	
Why did President Trump declare Jerusalem the capital?	
What has the reaction been to Trump's announcement?	
Why are Israel and Palestine still in conflict?	
What are the prospects for peace?	

Thesis → The system of PEGS that has contributed the most to the conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors (Palestine) is _____ because _____ (1), _____ (2), and _____ (3).

Insert a WordArt you created that highlights the who, what, where, when, and why of the conflict and what you learned about Israel-Palestine.

DESTROYING THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION

JULY 2005

9

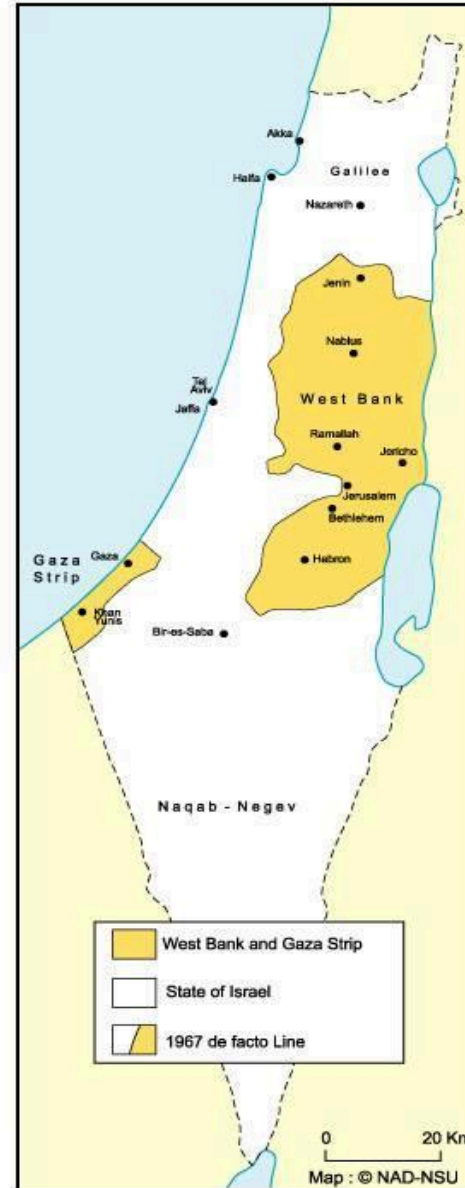
Pre-1948
100% of Historic Palestine



1947 UN Partition Plan
48% of Historic Palestine



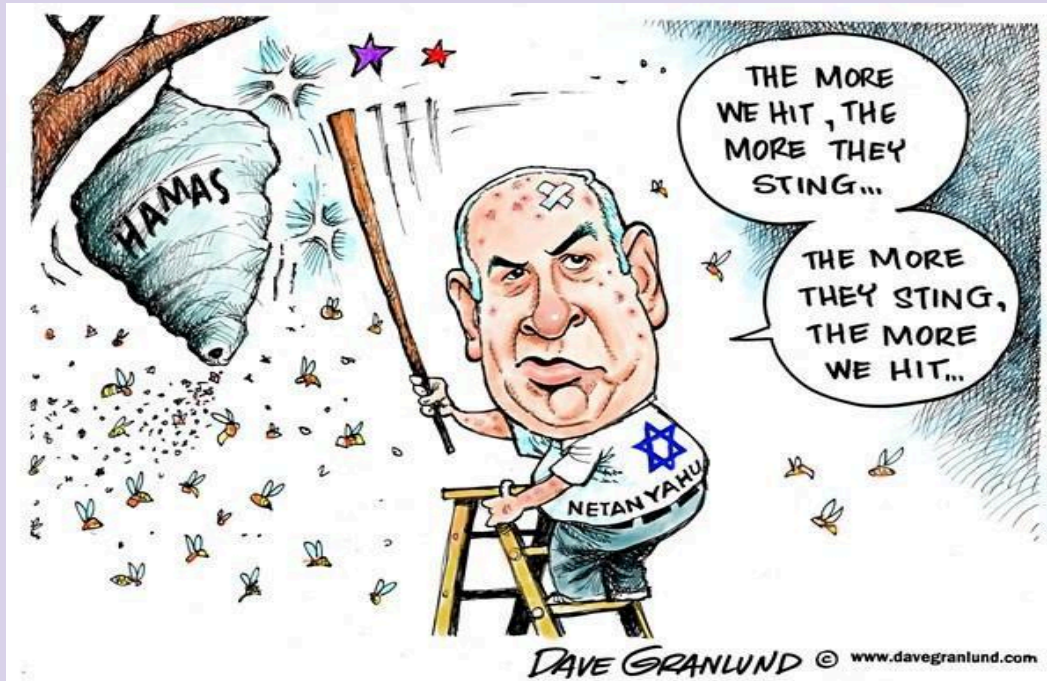
1967 De Facto Line
22% of Historic Palestine

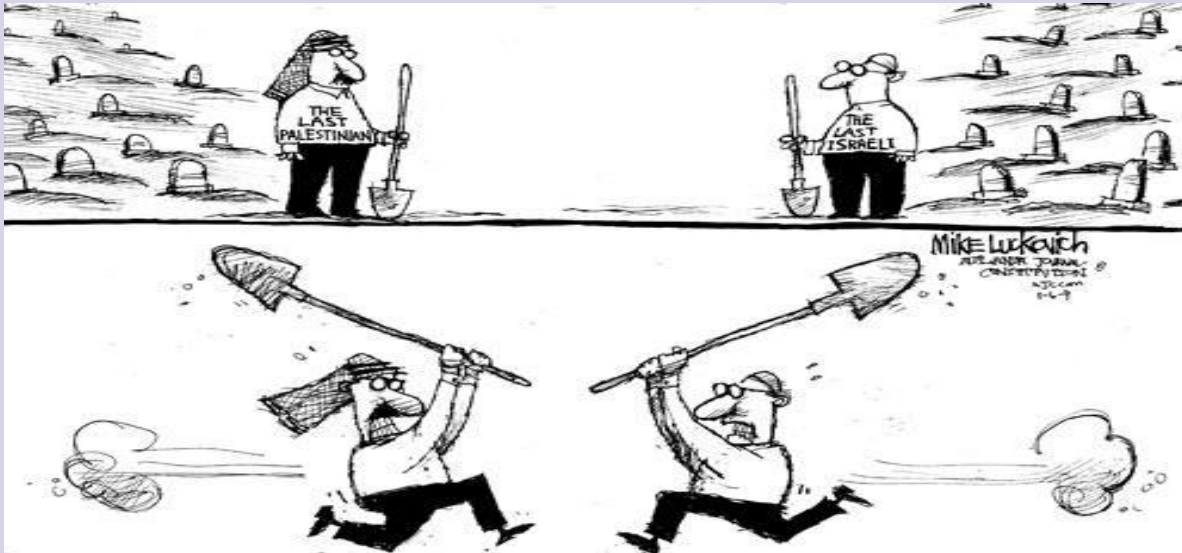


Settlements, Wall, and Jordan Valley
12% of Historic Palestine

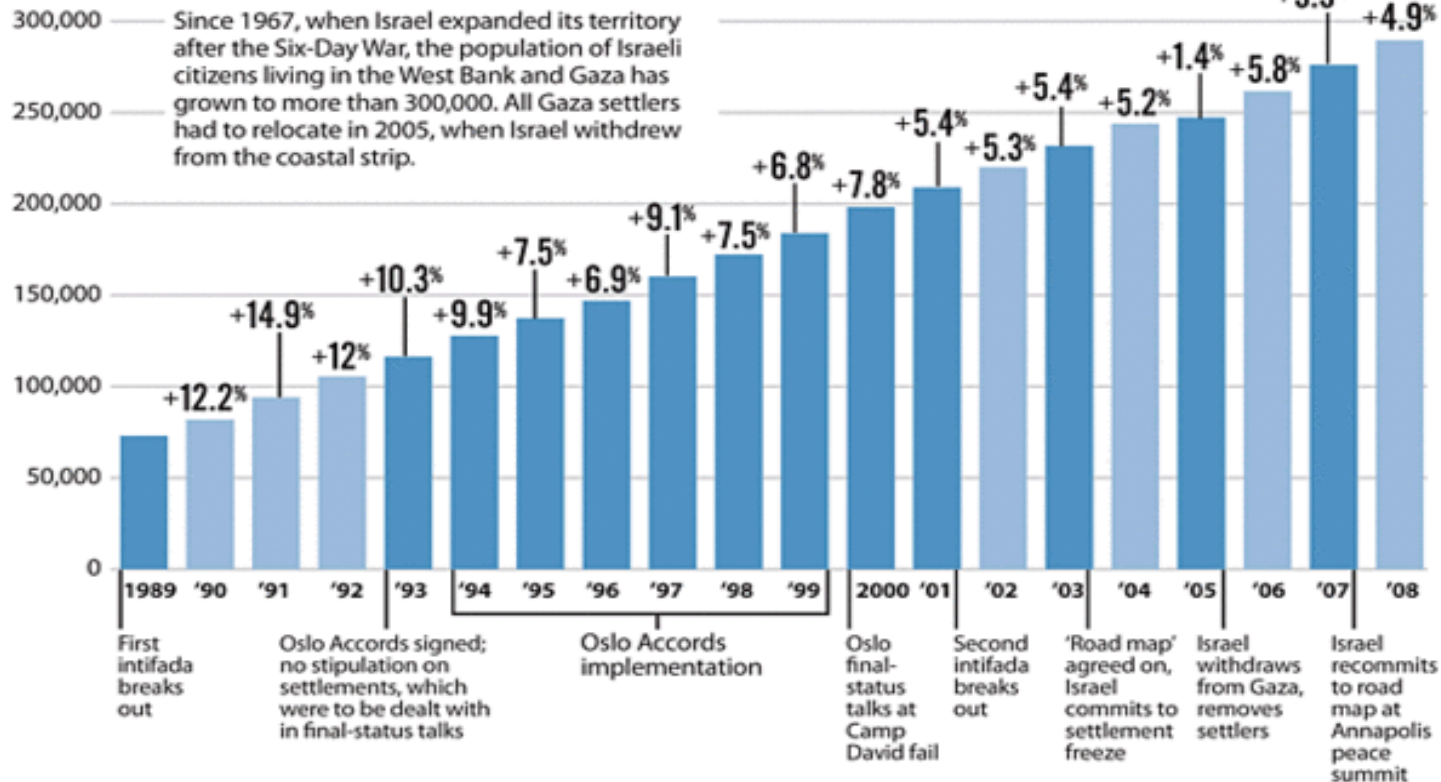


These maps are for illustrative purposes only. Boundary representations are not authoritative.





Growth of Jewish settlements in Palestinian territories

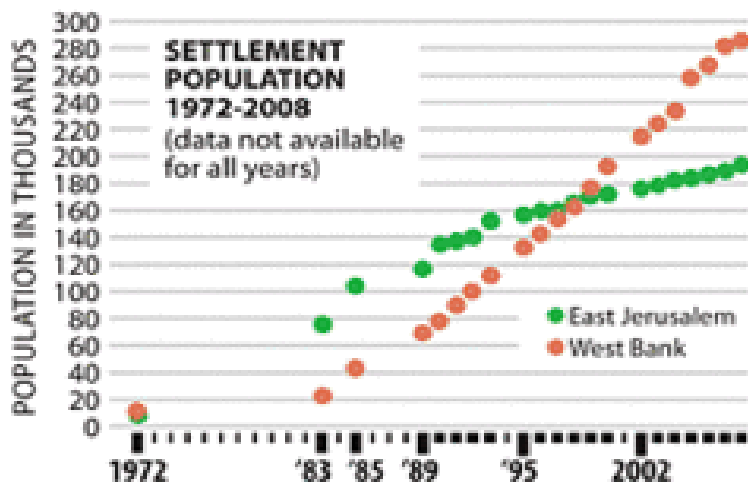


SOURCE: Peace Now, based on data from the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics; news reports

RICH CLABAUGH/STAFF

Where settlers have built

Settlements have grown steadily since the 1967 war. The West Bank now has more than 121, with a population of more than 300,000. About 17,000 Israelis live in the Golan Heights, and 193,000 in East Jerusalem.

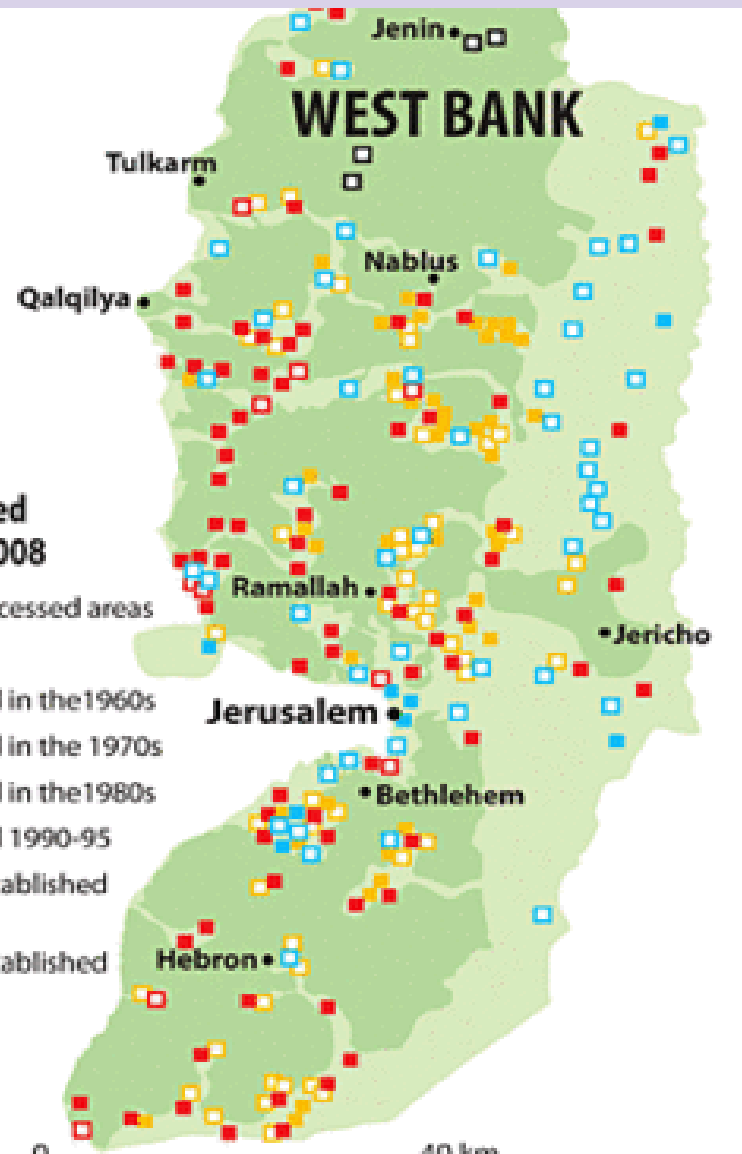


SOURCES: Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS),
Foundation for Middle East Peace



Settlements established and evacuated 1967-2008

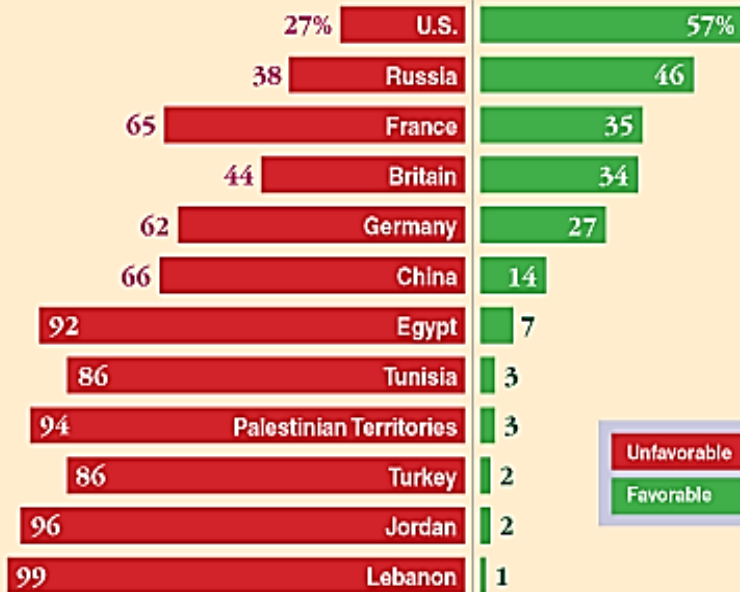
- Palestinian-used and accessed areas
- Settlement areas
- Settlements established in the 1960s
- Settlements established in the 1970s
- Settlements established in the 1980s
- Settlements established 1990-95
- Settlement outposts established before March 2001
- Settlement outposts established after March 2001
- Settlements evacuated in September 2005



Global Views of Israel Largely Unfavorable

In 11 countries and the Palestinian territories, the United States was the only country where a majority had positive views of Israel. More people in only two countries — the United States and Russia — had a more positive than negative view of Israel. Views were especially unfavorable in predominantly Muslim countries.

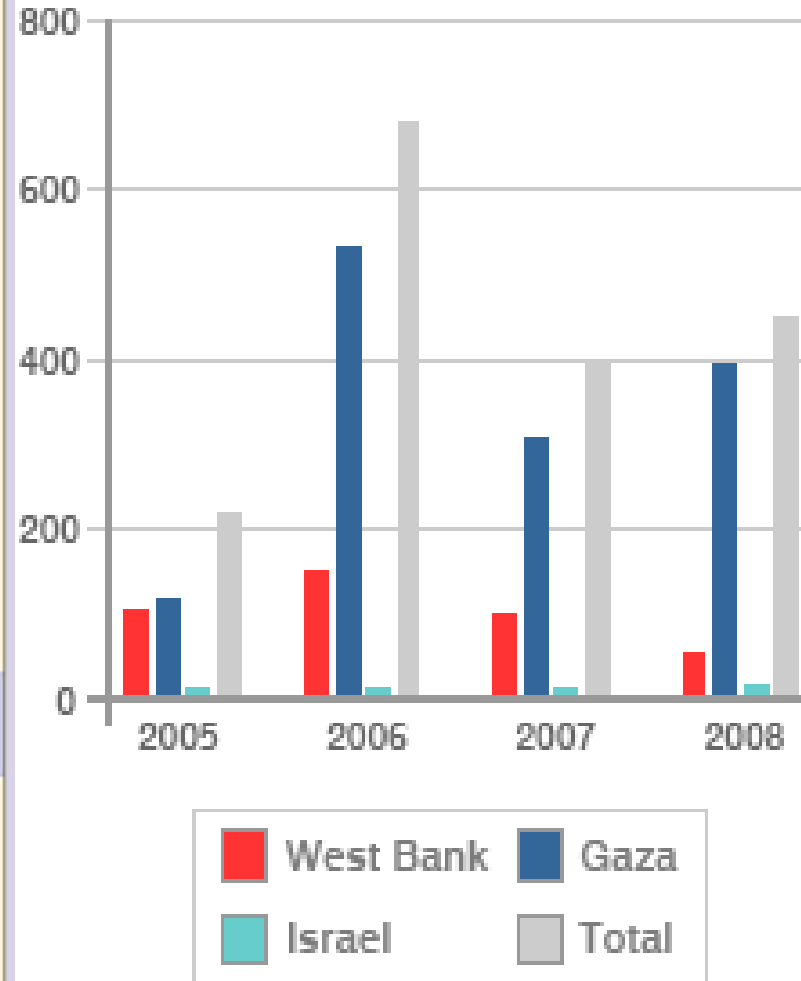
Israel Favorability Ratings, 2013*



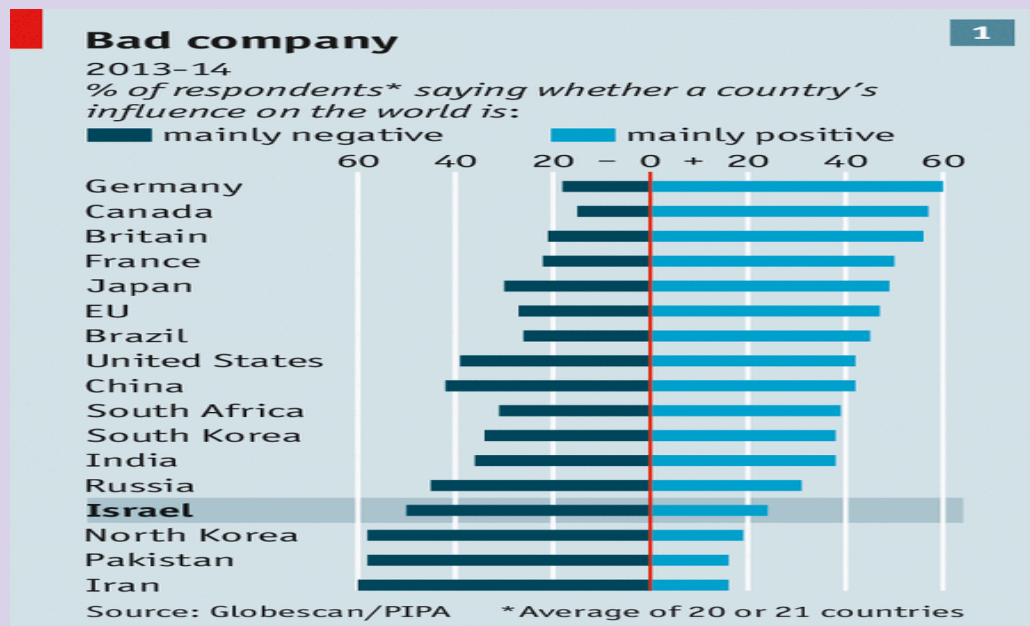
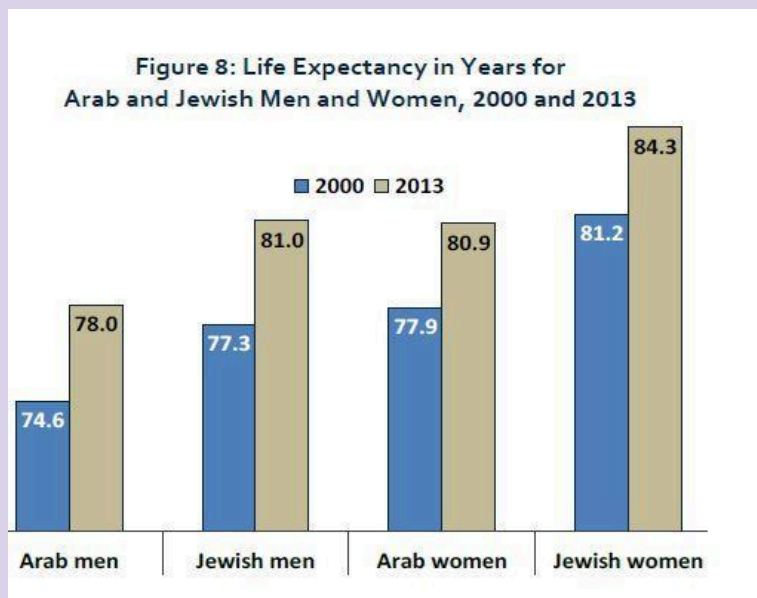
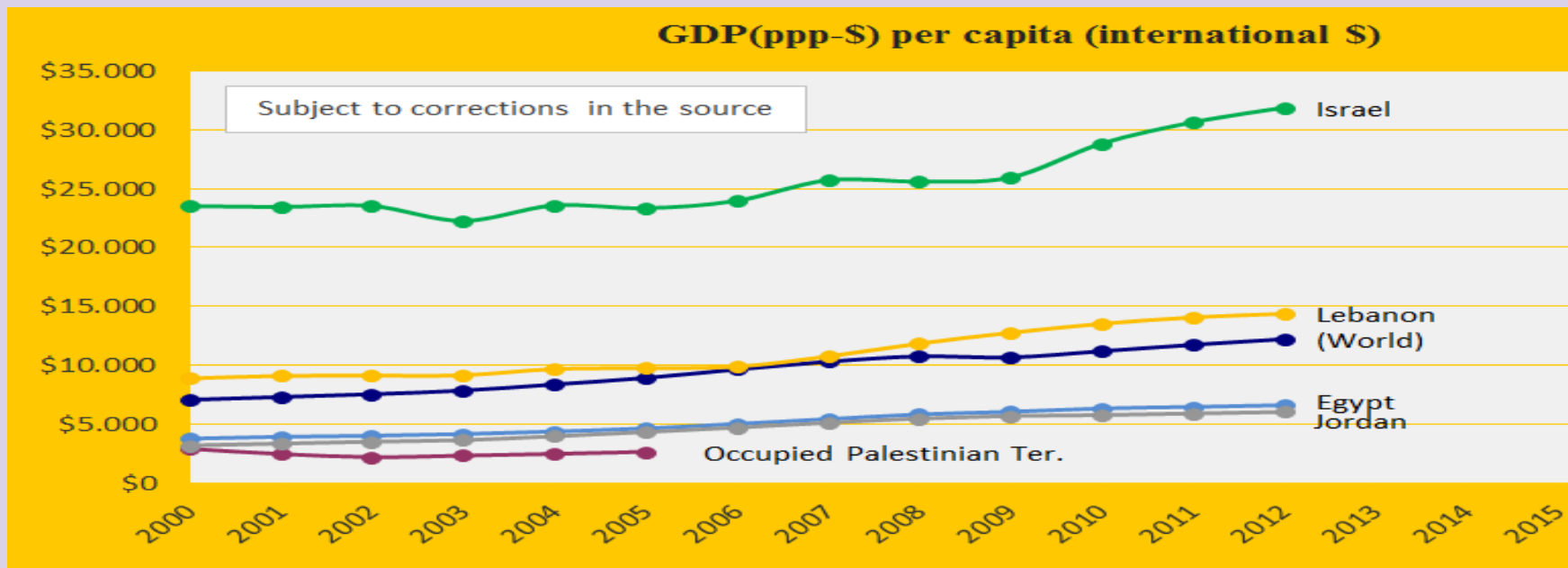
* Percentages not shown for respondents who declined to answer.

Source: "Despite Their Wide Differences, Many Israelis and Palestinians Want Bigger Role for Obama in Resolving Conflict," Pew Research Center, May 9, 2013, www.pewglobal.org/2013/05/09/despite-their-wide-differences-many-israelis-and-palestinians-want-bigger-role-for-obama-in-resolving-conflict/

PALESTINIANS KILLED IN CONFLICT



SOURCE: UN OCHA



The importance of Jerusalem

5

The Church

Inside the Christian Quarter is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a significant focus for Christians all over the world. It is located on a site which is central to the story of Jesus, his death, crucifixion and resurrection.

According to most Christian traditions, Jesus was crucified there, on Golgotha, or the hill of Calvary, his tomb is located inside the sepulchre and this was also the site of his resurrection.

It is one of the main pilgrimage destinations for millions of Christians worldwide who visit the empty tomb of Jesus and seek solace and redemption in prayer at the site



The Mosque

The Muslim Quarter is the largest of the four and contains the shrine of the Dome of Rock and the al-Aqsa Mosque on a plateau known to Muslims as Haram al-Sharif, or the Noble Sanctuary.

The mosque is the third holiest site in Islam.

Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad travelled here from Mecca during his night journey and prayed with the souls of all the prophets. A few steps away, the shrine of the Dome of the Rock holds the foundation stone, where Muslims believe Muhammad then ascended to heaven. Muslims visit the holy site all year round, but every Friday during the holy month of Ramadan, hundreds of thousands of Muslims come to pray at the mosque.

The Wall

The Jewish Quarter is home to the Kotel, or the Western Wall, a remnant of the retaining wall of the mount on which the Holy Temple once stood.

Inside the temple was the Holy of Holies, the most sacred site in Judaism.

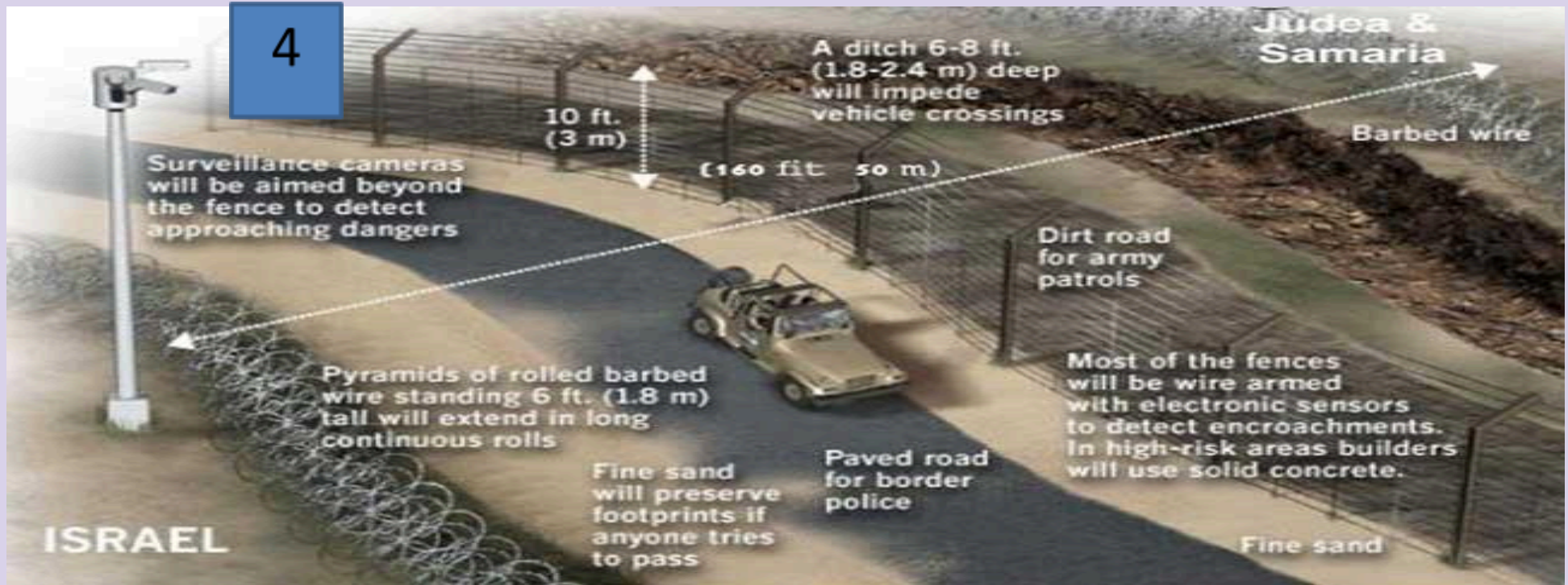
Jews believe that this was the location of the foundation stone from which the world was created, and where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac.

Many Jews believe the Dome of the Rock is the site of the Holy of Holies.

Today, the Western Wall is the closest place Jews can pray to the Holy of Holies.

It is managed by the Rabbi of the Western Wall and every year hosts millions of visitors. Jewish people from all over the world visit this place to pray and connect to their heritage, especially during the High Holidays.

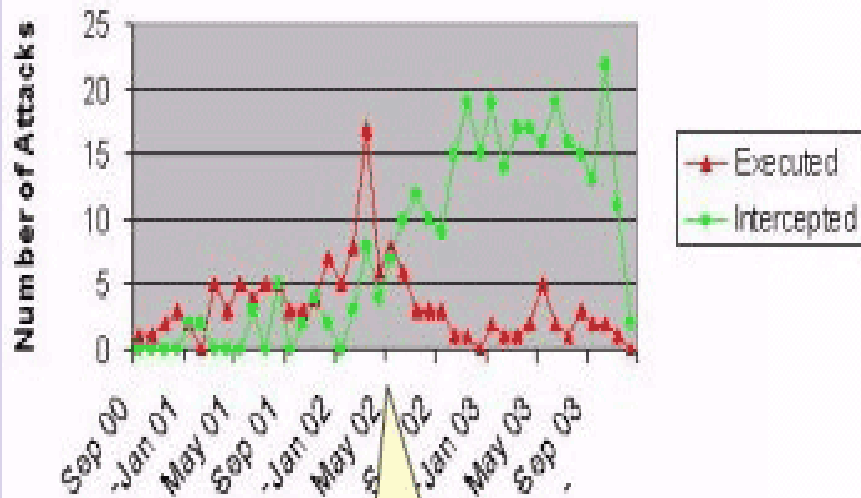
4



Suicide Bomber Attacks Since September 2000

4

cont



Spring 2002 - Fence
Construction Begins

Reaction of Building the West Bank Wall

Israel

- Claims attacks originating from West Bank have dropped 90% due to wall
- Israeli Supreme Court said barrier was legal

Palestinians

- Barrier cuts off 17% of West Bank area that was theirs! They think they won't get their land back
- Prevents Palestinians from traveling to work, school, or to see families at times
- Palestinians farmers have been separated from their land

United Nations

- Passed resolution in 2004 demanding Israel tear down wall (150-6)
- U.S., Israel, & Australia voted against (Canada abstained)

WEST BANK & GAZA

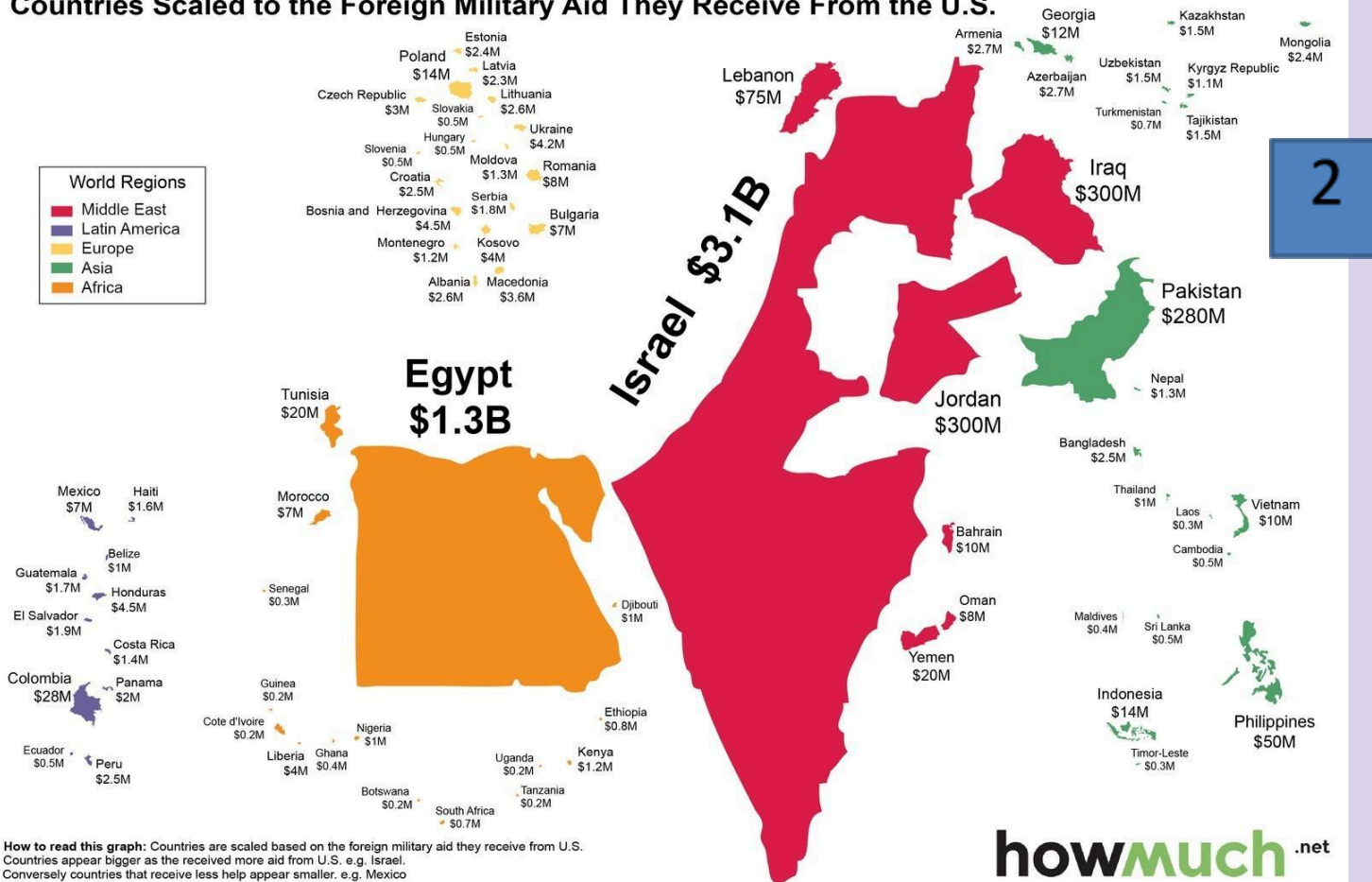
Under Israeli Occupation
Since 1967

- 1949 Armistice (Green Line)
-  Palestinian Authority
-  Israeli control
-  Wall/fence
-  Roads
-  Israeli Settlement

0 10 20 mi
0 10 20 30 km



Countries Scaled to the Foreign Military Aid They Receive From the U.S.



The Biggest Military Budgets As A Percentage Of GDP

Estimated military expenditure as a % of GDP in selected countries in 2014



Source: SIPRI

Forbes statista

UN Resolution 242

- UN called on Israel to return West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights in exchange for peace with Arab nations
 - Israeli response: Maybe, but probably not
 - Arab response: 'Three No's':
 - No peace with Israel
 - No recognition of Israel
 - No negotiation with Israel



Arab men toil in the Jordan River, ca. 1930. In a land of limited resources and inequitable distribution, water rights have been at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel has controlled the lion's share of water since statehood in 1948. The West Bank of the Jordan River is one of the most contentious parcels of land in the region. [Library of Congress]

The 156-mile-long Jordan River has huge religious, economic, and political importance in the Middle East. Although considered one of the most sacred waterways in the world, it has become the object of a very human struggle between Palestinians and Israelis. In order to take advantage of on this valuable resource, Israel, which has controlled the Jordan River's West Bank since 1967, has taken between 50% and 75% of the river's waters for its own agricultural use. The resulting suffering among Jordanians and Palestinians has made the West Bank a hotbed of violence and a political sore spot.

The Jordan River is an excellent example of the difficult nature of the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict. A number of factors, often interrelated, have contributed to the many wars between the Jewish state and its Arab neighbors. In addition to the land disputes and religious differences often stressed by the media, issues such as water rights, oil, and the influence of foreign nations have shaped the conflict into what it is today.

As with all large, long-standing conflicts, it is impossible to point the ongoing struggle between Israel and the Arab nations of the Middle East to a single, main cause. Although a handful of issues—most particularly many Arab nations' refusal to recognize the lawfulness of the Jewish state, land seizures by Israel, and acts of terrorism on both sides—receive a great deal of attention, these are by no means the only reasons for the conflict. In actuality, factors as diverse as the placement of a well or a statement issued by a foreign nation have all had an impact on the turmoil in the Middle East. Unfortunately, the complexity of the problem has made finding a single, simple solution extremely difficult.

