



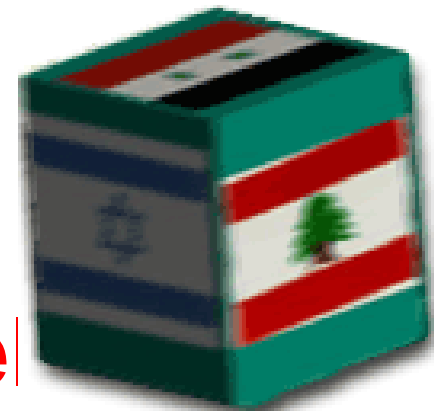
arab - ISRAELI Conflict

Guidelines and Materials to prepare for our In-Class Debate! This will take the place of an Exam!





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 evidence-backed arguments which you will use during the debate, write down several questions to ask the opposing teams, and create a solution/plan to end the conflict.





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 present their evidence-based arguments and ask their own questions (and/or questions from the worksheet) 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.

**Israeli/Palestinian Conflict: Questions For Discussion**

Estimated Time: One 45-minute class period with possible extension

1. When did the Arab-Israeli crisis begin?
2. What is at the core of the ongoing conflict between the Arabs and Israelis?
3. Which areas of land are in dispute?
4. Based on your research, whom do you view as the rightful owners of the land in question? Explain.
5. What are the basic arguments each group has regarding resolving the conflict?
6. What concessions does each side expect of the other?
7. Why have efforts to resolve the conflict and establish peace failed?
8. In your opinion, particularly based on recent acts of violence in the Middle East, do you feel the conflict can be resolved?

For up-to-date news about the conflict:

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/depth_coverage/middle_east/conflict/index.html

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.
1936-1939	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 26, 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 Mahmoud 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.