

Israel & Palestine: The Roots of Conflict-Video Study Guide

1. Jews trace their history in this land to the time of the Bible, when God promised the land to _____.
2. The Palestinians are also descended from the ancient Biblical peoples and from the Arab conquerors of the _____ century.
3. Persecutions over the centuries of Jews in Europe lead Jews to believe they will only be safe in their own _____.
4. This desire to have a separate Jewish state is a political movement called _____.
5. The end of the 2nd World War made the creation of a _____ homeland in Palestine a priority.
6. Jews had no safe haven in _____ because countries turned them away.
7. The UN decided that Palestine should be divided into separate Jewish & _____ states.
8. Jerusalem was to be controlled by the _____.
9. After the Israelis won the first of many wars against Arab States, Jerusalem is split in two, with Israel controlling the western part and _____ the eastern part.
10. After the U.S., Britain, and France refuse to help Israel defend itself in 1967, Israelis fight back and destroy the Egyptian, Jordanian, and Syrian air forces in _____ hours, and in 6 days wipe out their armies.
11. After Israel takes more land and the UN sets up a deal to return the land in exchange for recognition of their right to exist, most Arab nations refuse to _____ the Jewish state.
12. Yasser Arafat was chairman of the Palestine _____ Organization (PLO).
13. The declared end (goal) of the PLO was to liberate Palestine by _____.
14. A PLO splinter group kills _____ Israeli Olympic athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games. This hurts the PLO cause.
15. Arafat then realizes that _____ may be the answer to solving Palestinian problem.
16. After Arafat addresses the UN, President _____ puts the issue at the top of his foreign agenda and invites Israel & Egypt to talk at Camp David in 1978.
17. A year later the two nations sign a _____ in which Israel agrees to withdraw from the Sinai.
18. Two years later, Sadat of Egypt is assassinated by _____ extremists (who did not like his peace agreement with Israel). For his efforts, Sadat won the Nobel Peace Prize.
19. The _____ mounts numerous assaults against Israel from Lebanon, killing many civilians.
20. Israel invades Lebanon to stop the _____ attacks.
21. PLO fighters are allowed safe passage out of Lebanon, but Israel allows Christian militia into the refugee camps of PLO women & children. The militia slaughters between _____ - _____ refugees.
22. After 1967, Israel builds Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza (Palestinian areas), breaching _____ law.
23. Palestinians rise up against _____ rule, in what is called the Intifada.
24. In _____ Arafat surprises everyone by declaring the state of Palestine and accepts the UN resolution that calls for land for peace.
25. In opposition to Arafat's attempts at peace, a more radical Muslim group called Hamas rises up. Hamas sees _____ as the solution to all political problems.
26. In 1990 Iraq's Saddam Hussein invades _____.
27. _____ sides with Hussein and loses support in the West and among Arabs.
28. In _____ secret talks take place in Oslo (Norway) between the Israelis and PLO.
29. In _____ Israel agrees to withdraw from the West Bank & Gaza and to gradually give control to the newly-created Palestinian Authority.
30. In _____ Israeli Prime Minister Rabin was killed by a Jewish extremist. This temporarily ended the peace process.
31. Netanyahu opposes the _____ accords and slows down their implementation.
32. In July 2000 President _____ invites the Israelis and Palestinians to Camp David 2.
33. Israel offers to withdraw from _____% of the lands, but the PLO wants further discussions.
34. The Israelis want a hard-liner to crack down on the _____ and elect Sharon.