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. Yassur 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. 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.

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.