

February 14-15, 2019

Conflict in the Holy Land: Israel and Palestine

GOAL Analyze (break down) the conflict in the Holy Land by examining its historical roots and its timeline of turnover and competing control.

INSTRUCTIONS

For each underlined item write a simple identification (ID) that tells who or what the item is. You may get information directly from the timeline and/or from an online search. After you write an identification, explain why you believe the item is relevant (REL) to the study of the conflict in the Holy Land. You construct the relevance from your own thinking. Relevance is NOT something you look up online. ***Try to write your ID's and REL's in a way that a 1st grader would understand.***

EX: Alexander the Great

- ID: Greek leader who created an empire in Europe, Africa and Asia in the 300s BCE
- REL: Alexander took control of Jerusalem away from the Jews (another example of Israelites/Jews being denied control of Jerusalem)

Farming societies emerge in a region of Southwest Asia called the Levant, also known historically as the land of Canaan.	Canaanite cities, civilizations, and empires emerge in the Levant.	Egypt asserts control over the land of Canaan.	Israelites defeat the Canaanites and establish the Kingdom of Israel in Canaan. In <u>Jerusalem</u> the <u>First Temple</u> is built to honor the one God of the Israelites.	The United Monarchy of Israel divides two states: the Kingdom of Israel in the North (capital at Samaria) and the Kingdom of Judah in the South (capital at Jerusalem).	The period of the <u>Assyrian Captivity</u> exiles the 10 tribes of the northern Kingdom of Israel. The Assyrians fail to conquer the Kingdom of Judah.	Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar conquers Judah and destroys the First Temple. The Israelites are exiled from Judah during <u>The Babylonian Captivity</u> .	The Persian Empire takes control of the Levant. The exiled Israelites in Babylon are allowed to return to Judah. The <u>Second Temple</u> is built. Judah becomes the heart of the Israelite nation. The Israelites begin to be known as <u>Jews</u> (referring to the clan of Judah).
> 3500 BCE	c.3500 - c.1600 BCE	c. 1600 - c. 1200 BCE	c. 1200 – c. 900 BCE	c. 900 – c. 720 BCE	c. 720 – c. 600 BCE	c. 600 – c. 540 BCE	c. 540 – c. 332 BCE
			☆	☆	☆		(☆)

Beneath the years are symbols indicating the faiths that held control over the holy city of Jerusalem (☆ Judaism, † Christianity, ☪ Islam).

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<p>During the conquests of <u>Alexander the Great</u>, the city of Jerusalem and the rest of the Levant fall under Greek control.</p> <p>Greek writers begin to use the word <u>Palestine</u> in reference to the region between the Mediterranean Sea and <u>Jordan River</u>.</p>	<p>The <u>Maccabean Revolt</u> restores Jerusalem to Jewish control under the Hasmonean dynasty. The Holy Temple is re-dedicated.</p>	<p>The Romans dominate Europe, southwest Asia (including the land of Palestine), and N. Africa.</p> <p>70 CE, the Temple of Jerusalem is destroyed.</p> <p>135 CE, the <u>Bar Kochba Revolt</u> is put down.</p> <p>313 CE, the Edict of Milan makes Christianity legal.</p> <p>335 CE, the <u>Church of the Holy Sepulchre</u> is built in Jerusalem.</p> <p>In 380 CE the Roman Empire officially adopts Christianity as the state religion.</p>	<p>The western half of the Roman Empire collapses. Palestine falls under the control of the Eastern Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire.</p>	<p>The religion of Islam grows. Following the death of the <u>Prophet Muhammad</u>, a series of Islamic <u>Caliphates</u> spread the faith. Much of SW Asia (including the Levant and the Holy Land) fall under the control of the Muslim World.</p> <p>In 691 the <u>Dome of the Rock mosque</u> is constructed on the site of the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem.</p>	<p>The <u>Crusades</u> bring fighting to Jerusalem and return Palestine to Christian control.</p>	<p>Palestine falls back under Muslim control.</p> <p>The Mamluke Dynasty of Egypt holds control of the Holy Land from 1244 to 1517.</p> <p>The <u>Ottoman Empire</u> of the Turks assumes control from 1517 until their defeat during World War I in 1917.</p> <p>1897: A <u>Zionist Movement</u> to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine begins. The 1917 <u>Balfour Declaration</u> gave support to the Zionist goals.</p>	<p>Following the defeat of the Ottoman Turks during World War I, Palestine falls under the authority of a <u>British Mandate</u>.</p> <p>1939-1945: The <u>Holocaust</u> of World War II wages <u>genocide</u> against the Jews and decimates other minority populations.</p> <p>1947: The <u>United Nations</u> submits a <u>Partition Plan</u> to divide Palestine into two states – one Jewish and the other <u>Arab</u>.</p>
<p>c. 332 – c. 164 BCE</p>	<p>c. 164 – c. 63 BCE</p>	<p>c. 63 – c. 380 BCE CE</p>	<p>c. 380 – c. 637 CE</p>	<p>c. 637 – 1099 CE</p>	<p>1099 – c. 1244 CE</p>	<p>c. 1244 – 1917 CE</p>	<p>1917 – 1948 CE</p>
	<p>✡</p>	<p>(✚)</p>	<p>✚</p>	<p>☾</p>	<p>✚</p>	<p>☾</p>	

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