

February 21-22, 2019

Conflict in the Holy Land: Israel and Palestine

ASSESSMENT PREP

Test Date	Monday, 2.25 (A1 and A3); Tuesday, 2.26 (B4)
Format	Mixed (see below)
Open note?	You may use the timeline and any notes <i>you</i> have gathered.
Re-takes?	You may re-take the assessment only if you have earned an A or B for <i>Daily Professionalism</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> <u>You do qualify</u> for a test re-take if the assessment next week goes poorly.<input type="checkbox"/> <u>You will qualify IF</u> your conduct and productivity today earns an A for <i>Professionalism</i>.<input type="checkbox"/> <u>You do not qualify</u> to re-take next week's test; you have one shot, so please prepare.

Professionalism issues from the last 2-3 class meetings:

- off-task conversation and a lack productivity
- exhaustion/sleeping and lack of engagement or attentiveness
- excessive use of personal electronics for non-instructional purposes
- excessive use of profanity or disrespectful language
- excessive use of hall passes (missing class time)
- skipping class
- confrontational behavior with other students or staff (teachers, subs)

Part I **Identifying people, events, and terms**

Format

Matching

You will need to match 10 items with their identifications. The items will come from the Israel-Palestine timeline and/or the notes you have gathered related to the conflict.

Part II **Understanding the interrelatedness of people, events, and terms**

Format

Validity Statements

You will read 10 statements, and you will need to decide if each statement is true. If there is something inaccurate about a statement, then you will need to correct the statement to make it valid. (Practice on back)

Part III **Critical thinking (analyzing, synthesizing, justifying, evaluating)**

Format

Open-response

Three of the following questions will be asked on the test. You would be wise to prepare answers to all four.

1. The history of Israel and Palestine might have unfolded differently if Lord Balfour had never issued his "Declaration" in 1917. How and why?
2. Explain why three major world religions all claim rights to the Holy Land.
3. How has the disunity of Palestine's geography contributed disunity among Palestine's leaders, and why is this disunity an obstacle to peace with Israel?
4. How would Zionist Israeli settlers living in the West Bank evaluate (judge) a two-state solution that would place the West Bank region under the control of a Palestinian government – would they affirm or reject such a plan, and why?

Practice Items, part II

Directions Read each of the following statements. If the statement presents valid content, then leave it alone. Do not alter true statements. If the statement is false, however, then it is because there is one word somewhere that invalidates the statement. Cross it out and replace it with one new word that makes the statement valid. See the example.

Example Mr. Prather teaches ~~science~~ at Pearl-Cohn HS.
history

1. The first place of worship ever built to honor the one god of the Canaanites was constructed in Jerusalem and is known as the First Temple (it is also referred to as Solomon's Temple).

2. The Holy Land began to fall out of Israelite control around 720 BCE when the Assyrians conquered the city of Jerusalem and forced the inhabitants of Israel into exile. The Babylonians continued to expel Israelites from the Holy Land when Nebuchadnezzar took control of the southern kingdom of Judah.

3. Under the rule of the Greeks, exiled Israelites in Babylon were allowed to return to the land of Judah and reclaim direct possession of the city of Jerusalem. As the kingdom of Judah became the hub of Israelite culture, the Israelites became henceforth known as *Jews* (which stems from the Hebrew word for Judah).

4. The Bar Kochba revolt against Roman control in 135 CE represents an attempt by the Jews to liberate themselves and their holy land from foreign control.

5. Following the death of the Prophet Muhammad, the central figure of Christianity, the Muslim world was dominated by empires called caliphates that spread the faith through much of southwest Asia.

6. By way of the Balfour Declaration of 1917, the French gave support to the Zionist movement that called for the creation of a permanent homeland state for the Jewish people in Palestine.