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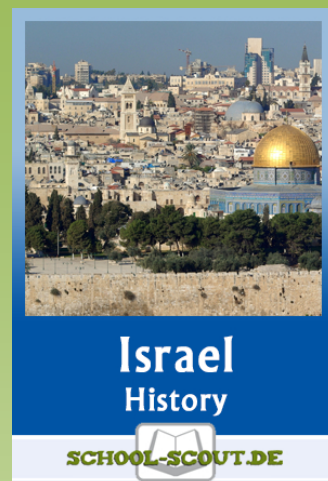
Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

Auszug aus:

Edubreakout - History of Israel and its Consequences

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Titel:	History of Israel and its consequences
Reihe:	Escape Room zur Geschichte und zum andauernden Konflikt in Israel
Bestellnummer:	83468
Kurzvorstellung:	<p>Dieses Unterrichtsmaterial versucht, die Grundlagen der Geschichte Israels, der Staatsgründung sowie des andauernden Konfliktes mit den Palästinensern zu vermitteln.</p> <p>Der Escape Room ist sowohl für Einzel- als auch Partner- und Gruppenarbeit geeignet und motiviert die Lerngruppe durch unterschiedliche Medien und Differenzierungen, sich mit dem Thema selbstständig auseinanderzusetzen und ohne Input der Lehrperson die Lösungen zu finden.</p> <p>Das Material eignet sich auch zum Lernen und Üben zuhause und kann von den SchülerInnen eigenständig eingesetzt werden.</p>
Inhaltsübersicht:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Didaktisches Vorwort und Spielanleitung• Escape Room mit Arbeitsblättern und Lösungen zu:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Die Geschichte Israels• Der Zionismus• Die Staatsgründung Israels• Die PLO• Die israelische Siedlungspolitik• Erklärvideos



The History of Israel

Information text

The Beginnings of Israel

Israel has a long and complex history that dates back to ancient times. The area was inhabited and controlled by various peoples in biblical times. According to the Bible, Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt into the land of Canaan, which was considered the Promised Land. Under King David and his son Solomon, ancient Israel experienced a golden age.

Roman Rule

The Romans conquered the area in 63 BCE and ruled it until 476 CE. Under Roman rule, the country experienced a phase of relative peace, but also of oppression. In 70 CE, the Romans destroyed the Second Temple in Jerusalem, a pivotal event in Jewish history.

Islamic and Crusader Period

After the Roman rule, the region fell under the control of various Islamic empires. In the 11th century, European Crusaders attempted to reclaim the Holy Land, but their rule was short-lived. Over the centuries, control alternated between Muslim and Christian powers.

The Ottoman Empire

From the 16th to the early 20th centuries, the area was part of the Ottoman Empire. During this time, the region experienced relative stability, although there were also periods of unrest and turmoil.

The Balfour Plan and British Rule

In 1917, the Balfour Declaration supported the idea of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. After World War I, Great Britain received the mandate over Palestine and controlled the area until 1948.

The Founding of the Modern State of Israel

In 1948, the State of Israel was officially founded, leading to a long-lasting conflict with the surrounding Arab states. The War of Independence from 1948-1949 ended in an armistice, but tensions in the region persisted.

Wars and Conflicts

In the following decades, Israel was involved in a series of wars and conflicts, including the Six-Day War of 1967 and the Yom Kippur War of 1973. These wars led to significant territorial changes and had a lasting impact on the geopolitical landscape of the region.

Peace Agreements

In the 1990s, Israel took steps to make peace with some of its Arab neighbours. The Oslo Accords of 1993 and the peace treaty with Jordan in 1994 were significant milestones on the path to a more peaceful region.

Current Challenges and Future Perspectives

Today, Israel faces many challenges, both internally and externally. The question of a two-state solution with the Palestinians, the threat from Iran, and internal political tensions are just a few of the issues that shape the country in the present and future.



The Founding of Israel

Information text

Initial Situation in Palestine

Before the founding of Israel, the area that today comprises Israel and Palestine was under British control, known as the British Mandate of Palestine. Jewish and Arab communities lived in this region, each with different national claims. The Jewish community aspired to have their own state as a refuge for Jews from all over the world, especially in light of the persecutions in Europe.

UN Partition Plan of 1947

In 1947, the United Nations passed a partition plan that divided the area of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state, with Jerusalem as an international city. The plan was accepted by Jewish leaders but rejected by Arab leaders, leading to tensions in the region.

Declaration of Independence of Israel

On May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion, the leader of the Jewish community in Palestine, declared the independence of the State of Israel. This happened on the last day of the British Mandate over Palestine. The Declaration of Independence emphasized the connection of the Jewish people to the land of Israel and the intention to create a Jewish state.

Arab-Israeli War of 1948

Immediately after the Declaration of Independence of Israel, the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 broke out. The Arab states surrounding Israel attacked the new state with the aim of reversing its founding. However, Israel was able to repel the attacks and even expand some territories.

Armistice Agreements of 1949

In 1949, armistice agreements were signed between Israel and the Arab states, recognizing the borders of Israel and ending the war. These agreements laid the foundation for the future political and territorial situation in the region.

Suez Crisis 1956

The Suez Crisis of 1956 was another significant conflict in which Israel, the United Kingdom, and France fought against Egypt. The conflict arose from Egypt's national control over the Suez Canal and ended with a ceasefire that placed the canal under international control.

Six-Day War 1967

In the Six-Day War of 1967, Israel conquered territories from its neighbouring countries and significantly expanded its territory. This swift and decisive victory shifted the balance of power in the region and led to the occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula.

Yom Kippur War 1973

The Yom Kippur War of 1973 was an attempt by Arab states to regain territories lost in the Six-Day War. Despite initial successes for the Arab states, Israel was able to fend off the offensive and negotiate a ceasefire.

Peace Process

In the following decades, there have been several attempts to advance the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The Camp David Accords of 1978 and the Oslo Accords of 1993 were important steps towards a peaceful resolution, although the conflict continues to this day.



The Israeli Settlement Policy and Its Consequences

Exercises

QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Task: Answer the questions with the help of the video!

1. What year did the Six-Day War take place?
 - (G) 1967
 - (R) 1982
 - (V) 1973

2. Who manages the settlements in the occupied territories?
 - (A) United Nations
 - (I) Israelis
 - (S) Palestinians

3. What do many countries consider Israeli settlements to be?
 - (M) Indifferent under international law
 - (N) Legal under international law
 - (R) Illegal under international law

4. Which side claims the land on which the settlements are built?
 - (G) Israelis
 - (R) Both Israelis and Palestinians
 - (V) Palestinians

5. What is the main argument for Israel to continue the settlement policy?
 - (A) International support
 - (E) Security
 - (S) Economic benefits

6. What is a major obstacle in the peace process?
 - (A) Education
 - (R) Settlement policy
 - (V) Healthcare

Keyword:

1 2 3 4 5 6

RIGHT OR WRONG?

Task: Decide whether the statements are true or false!

right wrong

- (O) (V) 1. The Six-Day War happened in 1967.
- (F) (R) 2. The Six-Day War took place in 1978.
- (R) (A) 3. Settlements are communities managed by Palestinians.
- (N) (R) 4. The international community mostly criticizes Israeli settlement policy.
- (G) (T) 5. Settlements are often built on land claimed by the Palestinians.
- (A) (E) 6. The international community universally supports Israeli settlements.

Keyword:

1 2 3 4 5 6

SOLUTION SHEET 1**The Founding of Israel****Match terms**

British Mandate = former British rule over Palestine.

UN Partition Plan = 1947 proposal to divide Palestine.

Declaration of Independence = Israel's 1948 founding statement.

Arab-Israeli War = 1948 conflict after Israel's Declaration of Independence.

Armistice Agreements = 1949 peace deals ending 1948 war.

Suez Crisis = 1956 conflict involving Israel and Egypt.

Six-Day War = 1967 war, Israel gains territory.

Yom Kippur War = 1973 war, Arab states against Israel.

Peace Process = ongoing efforts to resolve conflict.

Keyword: PENINSULA

Complete sentences

British Mandate of Palestine | was under British control.

Jewish and Arab communities | lived in this region.

David Ben-Gurion declared | the State of Israel.

Arab-Israeli War broke out | immediately after Israel's declaration.

Armistice agreements were signed | in 1949 to end the war.

Six-Day War led to | the occupation of several areas.

Yom Kippur War was an | attempt to regain lost territories.

Keyword: WRINKLE



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