

World History
Mrs. Brown
Distance Learning Assignment Packet May 11 - 15, 2020

Hello All,

Happy 6th week of distance learning 😊 I hope everyone is in good health and spirits!

Process for Distance Learning with the Paper Packet:

I will upload the weekly assignments onto my school website on Monday morning by 9am. You will need to either print out the paper copy or come to the school to pick up a packet Monday at noon.

Students will have until 12:00pm the following Monday (May 18th) to complete the assignment packet. You will need to scan your packet or take a picture of each of the pages within your pack and email them to me at: brownl@luhsd.net. Or you can return your completed packet to the front office when you pick up your next week's assignment packet.

If you run into any difficulties or need clarification, do not hesitate to email me at brownl@luhsd.net.

Week 6 Assignment:

Unit 10, Nation States: Middle East

There are 2 sections of readings: (1) Conflicts in the Middle East and (2) Central Asia Struggles.

For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1st page

Step 2: As you read, complete the timeline or chart at the beginning of each section

Step 3: Each section is broken up into smaller sections. Read each one and answer the question that follows. ALSO, highlight the text where you found that answer.

Nation States: Middle East

Conflicts in the Middle East

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the new nations of Africa.

In this section, you will learn about conflict in the Middle East.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the conflicts and hopes for peace that followed the creation of the state of Israel.

TERMS AND NAMES

Anwar Sadat Egyptian leader who signed a peace agreement with Israel

Golda Meir Israeli prime minister at the time of the 1973 Arab–Israeli war

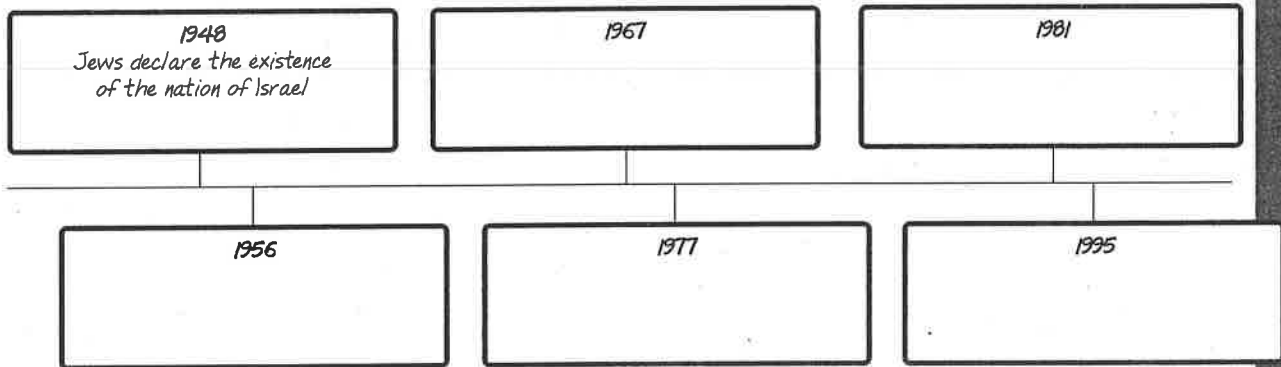
Camp David Accords Agreement in which Egypt recognized Israel as a nation and Israel gave the Sinai peninsula back to Egypt

Oslo Peace Accords Agreement aimed at giving Palestinians self-rule

PLO Palestinian Liberation Organization

Yasir Arafat Leader of the PLO

intifada Sustained rebellion by the Palestinians



Israel Becomes a State

(pages 583–584)

How did Israel come into being?

The movement to settle Jews in *Palestine* began in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These Jews believed that Palestine belonged to them because it was their home 3,000 years ago. But Muslims had lived there for the last 1,300 years.

After World War I, Britain took control of the area. The British found that Jews and Muslims did not live together peacefully. In 1917, Britain said it

supported the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. This statement is known as the Balfour Declaration.

After World War II, the British left the area. The United Nations divided the land into two parts. One part was set aside for the *Palestinians*. The other part was set aside part for Jews.

Islamic countries voted against the plan. The Palestinians opposed it. Many countries backed the idea of a separate Jewish state. They wanted to help make up for the suffering Jews had experienced in World War II. On May 14, 1948, the

Jewish people in Palestine declared the existence of the Jewish state of Israel.

1. Why did the creation of Israel cause conflict?

Israel and the Arab States in Conflict (pages 584–585)

How did Arab states respond to the creation of Israel?

On May 15, 1948, six Islamic nations invaded Israel. Israel won the war in a few months with strong support from the United States. This war was the first of many Arab–Israeli wars.

Another war was started by the Suez Crisis. The crisis began in 1956 when a group of Egyptian army officers seized control of the government of Egypt from Britain. The British and French had kept control of the Suez Canal. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the new leader of Egypt, attacked the canal. The Israeli army helped the British and French keep control. The peace settlement that followed gave the canal to Egypt anyway.

The Six-Day War broke out in 1967 when Egypt and other nations threatened Israel. Israel defeated Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria in just a week. Israel's success brought new areas under its control.

The next war, in 1973, began when Egypt, led by **Anwar Sadat**, and its allies launched a surprise attack. At first, Arab forces won some of the territory lost in 1967. Israel, led by its prime minister, **Golda Meir**, fought back and won control of much of the territory it had lost.

2. What did the Suez Crisis and Six-Day War have in common?

Efforts at Peace (pages 586–587)

What happened at Camp David?

In 1977, Egyptian leader Sadat signed a peace agreement with Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin. In this agreement, Israel gave the Sinai Peninsula back to Egypt. In return, Egypt recognized Israel as a nation. Egypt was the first Islamic country to give this recognition. This agreement became known as the **Camp David Accords**. It was the first signed agreement between Israel and an Arab country. This angered many Arabs. Sadat was assassinated in 1981.

3. What is significant about the Camp David Accords?

Peace Slips Away (pages 588–589)

How have the Palestinians responded to living in Israel?

Despite many efforts, Israel and the Palestinians have not made peace. Palestinians living in Israel dislike Israeli rule. They want a nation of their own.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (**PLO**), led by **Yasir Arafat**, became a leading group in the struggle for self-rule. During the 1970s and 1980s, the military arm of the PLO made many attacks on Israel. Israel responded by invading Lebanon to attack bases of the PLO. In the late 1980s, many Palestinians in Israel began a revolt called the **intifada**. The intifada continued into the 1990s.

In the early 1990s, the two sides took steps toward peace. Israel agreed to give Palestinians control of an area called the Gaza Strip and of the town of Jericho. The agreement was known as the **Oslo Peace Accords**. The Israeli leader who signed this agreement, Yitzhak Rabin, was assassinated in 1995. He was killed by a Jewish *extremist* who opposed giving in to the Palestinians. In 2003, the two sides began working on a new peace plan pushed by U.S. leaders.

4. What is the state of Israeli–Arab relations today?

Nation States: Middle East

Central Asia Struggles

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the Middle East.

In this section, you will learn how the nations of Central Asia have struggled to achieve freedom.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the history of Afghanistan.

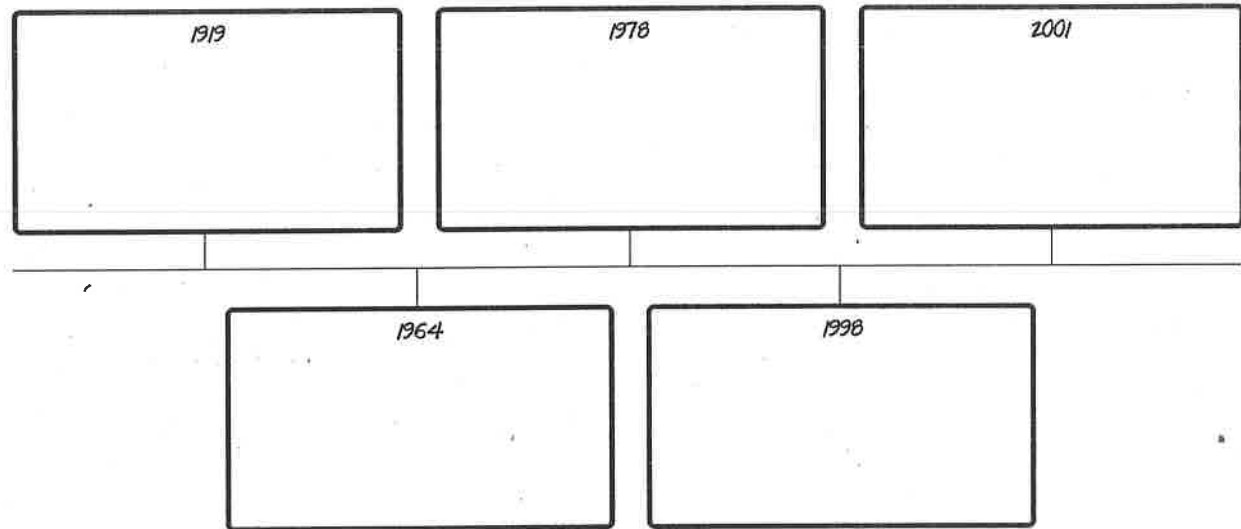
TERMS AND NAMES

Transcaucasian Republics The nations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia

Central Asian Republics The nations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan

mujahideen A group that fought against the Soviet-supported government in Afghanistan

Taliban A conservative Islamic group that controlled most of Afghanistan from 1998 to 2001.



Freedom Brings New Challenges (pages 590–591)

What challenges have the countries of Central Asia faced?

In 1991 the Soviet Union broke apart. As a result, the republics that it had conquered became fifteen independent states. These states include nine countries in Central Asia. One group of Central Asia States is known as the **Transcaucasian Republics**. The other group of states is called the **Central Asian Republics**.

Since independence, the countries of Central Asia have faced economic problems. These coun-

tries are some of the poorest in the world. They were helped economically by the Soviet Union. When they gained independence, they had a hard time standing on their own. In addition, economic practices during the Soviet era have created problems. For example, the Soviets made certain areas of Central Asia grow only one crop, such as cotton. Growing a single crop hurt the nations of Central Asia. They did not develop a balanced economy.

Central Asia is home to many different peoples. Some of these people have a history of hatred toward each other. When the Soviets ruled the region, they controlled these hatreds. However, after the Soviet Union broke apart, various groups began to fight. Some of these fights became regional wars.

1. Why have countries in Central Asia faced economic problems?

Afghanistan and the World

(pages 591–593)

How has Afghanistan struggled for freedom?

Afghanistan had a long history of struggle. During the 1800s, both Russia and Britain wanted to control Afghanistan. Russia wanted to get to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan. Britain wanted to protect the northern borders of its Indian Empire. Britain fought three wars with the Afghans. Eventually, Britain left the country in 1919.

In 1919, Afghanistan became an independent nation. It set up a monarchy, or rule by a king. In 1964, the country created a constitution. This constitution set up a more democratic style of government. However, the democratic system failed to grow.

In 1973, military leaders put an end to the democratic government. Five years later, a group took control of the country. This group was supported by the Soviet Union. Many Afghans were against this group.

The Soviet-supported government had strong enemies. Many of these enemies formed a rebel group known as the **mujahideen**, or holy warriors. The mujahideen fought strongly against the Soviet-supported government. The Soviet Union wanted to defeat the rebels in Afghanistan. To get this done, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1979. The Soviets greatly outnumbered the rebels. Despite this, the rebels were tough to beat. The two groups fought for 10 years. Eventually, the Soviet troops left the country.

After the Soviets left, various Afghan rebel troops began fighting each other for control of the country. By 1998, an Islamic group known as the **Taliban** controlled most of Afghanistan. Another rebel group, the Northern Alliance, held the north-west corner of the country.

The Taliban had an unusual understanding of the Islamic religion. Many other Muslims disagreed with this understanding. The Taliban believed that they should control nearly every part of Afghan life. Women were forbidden to go to school or hold jobs. The Taliban did not allow watching television and movies or listening to modern music. Punishment for disobeying the rules included whipping and execution.

The Taliban allowed terrorist groups to train in Afghanistan. They allowed terrorist leaders, such as Osama bin Laden, to stay in their country. Bin Laden led a terrorist group called al-Qaeda. Many believe this group has carried out attacks on the West. For example, Al-Qaeda is believed to have done the attacks on the World Trade Center. Those attacks happened in New York on September 11, 2001.

After the September 11 attacks, the U.S. government told the Taliban to turn over bin Laden. The Taliban refused. Then the United States took military action. In October 2001, U.S. forces began bombing Taliban air defense, airfields, and command centers. Al-Qaeda training camps were also bombed. On the ground, the United States helped anti-Taliban forces, such as the Northern Alliance. By December, the United States had driven the Taliban from power.

The Afghans then created a new government. Hamid Karzai was the leader of this government.

2. What are some of the ways that the Taliban controlled Afghan society?
