

Practice Regents Questions: **Arab-Israeli Conflict**

- The Balfour Declaration of 1917 encouraged Zionism by
 - ordering the withdrawal of the British from Palestine
 - supporting the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
 - dividing Palestine into separate areas for Jews & Christians
 - granting national independence to Palestine
- Both the French and the British were interested in controlling Egypt in the mid 19th century because Egypt had
 - control of the spice trade
 - vital mineral resources
 - an industrial based economy
 - a strategic location
- In the 1980s, the major source of conflict between Israel & Palestinian Arabs has been
 - the presence of Israeli ships in the Suez Canal
 - the interference of Libya in Middle Eastern affairs
 - the demand of Palestinian Arabs for their own homeland
 - Soviet support of radical Arab groups in occupied territories
- The primary goal of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) has been to
 - establish a home state for Palestinian Arabs
 - eliminate communist influence in the Arab nations
 - bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflicts between Egypt & Palestinian Arabs
 - control the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- Which factor has served as a bond among Arab countries in the Middle East?
 - similarity in governments
 - reliance on the U.S. for aid
 - unity under a military leader
 - hostility toward Israel
- Which has been a major goal of both Zionists and the Palestinian Arabs in the Middle East?
 - to unite the Middle East under the religion
 - to improve their relations with the Soviet Union
 - to become leaders in the world economy
 - to have their own independent country
- The main cause of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948-1973 was the clash between
 - Islamic fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
 - Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
 - Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism
 - Israeli technology and Saudi-Arabian economic goals
- In 1979, the signing of the Camp David Accords by Egypt and Israel indicated that
 - nationalism was no longer a force in the Middle East
 - the differences between Shiite and Sunni Moslems (Muslims) had been settled
 - former enemies were able to negotiate
 - the Soviet Union dominated Middle Eastern affairs
- "One person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter." Who is most likely referred to in the quotation above?
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Yasir Arafat
 - Juan Peron
 - Margaret Thatcher
- The first Arab nation in the Middle East to reach a formal peace agreement with Israel under the Camp David Accords (1979) was
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Lebanon
 - Egypt
 - Syria
- The 1967 Arab-Israeli Six Day War resulted in the
 - recognition of Israel's sovereignty by neighboring Arab states
 - destruction of Israel's military
 - establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East
 - acquisition of the Golan Heights, West Bank & Gaza Strip by Israel
- In 1978, which action did Egyptian President Anwar Sadat take that resulted in serious conflict with other Arab leaders?
 - expelling American military advisors from Egypt
 - signing a formal treaty with Israel
 - supporting Arab forces during the Six Day War
 - importing weapons from Western nations
- The conflict between Israel and Arab nations since 1948 was often considered part of the Cold War primarily because
 - the policy of détente evolved from this conflict
 - communist governments were established in many Arab nations
 - the leadership of Joseph Stalin strongly influenced the policies of Saddam Hussein
 - the United States supported Israel and the Soviet Union supported several Arab nations
- As the peace process continues in the Middle East, a major stumbling block to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the question of
 - ownership and operations of the Suez Canal
 - control of the Arabian Peninsula
 - representation of Palestinian Arabs & Israelis in the United Nations
 - land and civil rights for Palestinian Arabs
- Which Middle Eastern state became independent AND discovered vast oil reserves, both during the 1930s?
 - Egypt
 - Jordan
 - Syria
 - Palestine
 - Saudi Arabia

More practice
questions
WITH ANSWERS
AT THE END
TO CHECK YOURSELF!

1) In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. The United Nations response led to the Persian Gulf War of 1991. This response is an example of

- A) empire building B) détente C) collective security D) totalitarianism

One way in which Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and Afghanistan's Taliban were similar is that they each

- A) joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 B) incorporated communist doctrine into their government
 C) sponsored a United Nations Conference on Women's Rights
 D) established an Islamic state

3) In 2003, the United States and Great Britain invaded Iraq. At the time, which two reasons did these allies give for this invasion?

- A) Iraq's leader was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Americans.
 Iraq's army held Americans hostage for almost a year.
 B) Iraq had weapons of mass destruction that threatened nations around the world.
 Iraq sponsored world terrorism.
 C) Iraq was threatening war with Saudi Arabia.
 Iraq had not had free elections for a number of years.
 D) Iraq had oil needed by the United States and Great Britain.
 Iraq was threatening to cut off oil supplies to both countries.

4) • Pamphlet on the philosophy of Zionism

- Balfour Declaration
- Oslo Accords

These documents are most closely associated with the controversy over

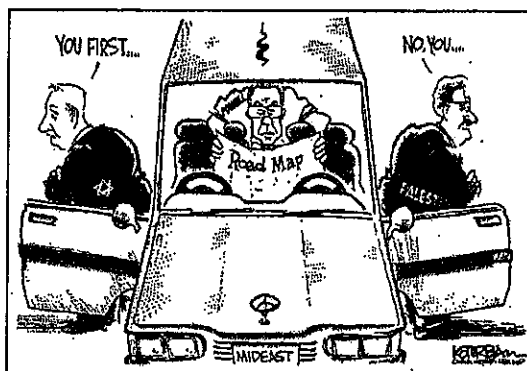
- A) control of land in the Middle East by Palestinians and Jews
 B) efforts by the United Nations to restrict child slavery and indentured servitude
 C) trade agreements established by the World Trade Organization (WTO)
 D) production of oil by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)



SOURCE: Chan Lowe, *The South Florida Sun Sentinel*

What does this 2005 cartoon imply?

- A) The Middle East has greatly changed over thirty years.
 B) The peace process in the Middle East is gaining ground.
 C) The instability in the Middle East has been on-going.
 D) The media shapes society's perception of the Middle East.



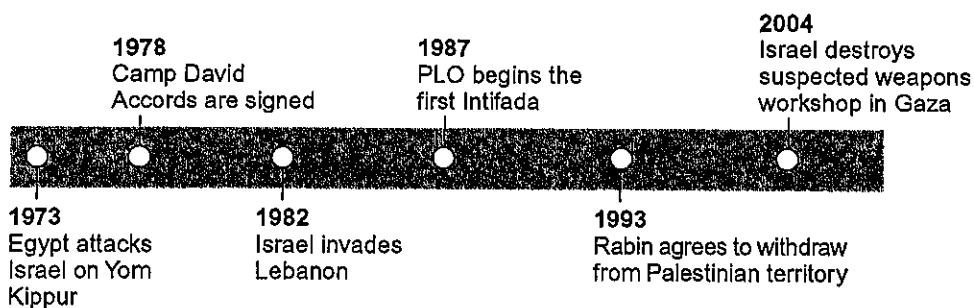
SOURCE: Jeff Koterba, Omaha World Herald, 2003 (adapted)

6)

What is the *main* idea of the 2003 cartoon shown?

- A) The road to peace has been carefully mapped.
- B) There are problems to resolve on the road to peace.
- C) Colin Powell has removed the stumbling blocks to peace.
- D) Both groups have reached agreement on the road map for peace.

7)



Which conclusion can be drawn from this time line?

- A) The Palestinian army is superior to the Israeli army.
 - B) Long-lasting peace in the Middle East has been difficult to achieve.
 - C) Israel withdrew from the Camp David Accords.
 - D) Neighboring countries have not been involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- 8) The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is *best* known for its efforts to
- A) bring Western oil technology to the Middle East
 - B) develop workable alternatives to fossil fuels
 - C) establish production quotas to control the price of oil
 - D) stop the export of oil to non-Arab nations
- 9) In Iran, both the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have caused
- A) tension between traditionalism and modernization to continue
 - B) foreign control of natural resources to expand
 - C) an increase in women's rights
 - D) the introduction of a communist form of government



— Pool Photo by Natalie Behring-Chisholm

Loya jirga opens: female delegates at the Afghan grand council in Kabul [Afghanistan] read an official statement together during the opening session Tuesday. Women make up about 200 of the 1,551 delegates to the council, which will pick the next Afghan government.

—Copeland and Komarow, *USA Today*, June 12, 2002

What was a direct cause of the event illustrated in this photograph?

- A) defeat of the Taliban-controlled government
- B) withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan
- C) rise of the Ayatollah Khomeini
- D) signing of the Camp David Accords

- 1) C 2) D 3) B 4) A 5) C
6) B 7) B 8) C 9) A 10) A

Arab Israeli Practice Q's
(last page of Middle
East DBQ packet)

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