**Background Essay**

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| **boycott** - to refuse to buy or do something until you get what you want |
| **colonialism** - when another country controls and settles another country |
| **covenant** - agreement; deal |
| **expulsion** - to throw someone out |
| **impoverished** - poor |
| **intensify** - increase |
| **lobbied** - urged or asked |
| **mandate system** - a system in which the Allied Powers took over and governed former Ottoman territories after WWI because these territories were judged as unable to govern themselves |
| **partitioning** - dividing up |
| **peasant** - a poor farmer or laborer |
| **persecuted** - mistreated; harassed |
| **refugee** - someone who was forced out of their home and cannot go back |
| **remnant** - left over |
| **revolt** - rebellion |
| **safe haven** - safe place for people to go |
| **treaties** - official agreements between nations, usually to end fighting |
| **turbulent** - confusing, unstable, or chaotic |

**Document A**

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| **Abram** - the name of Abraham, the founder of Judaism, before his monotheistic covenant with God; after he made the covenant his name changed to Abraham, meaning “father of many nations” |
| **Canaan** - historical Semitic-speaking region roughly corresponding to modern-day Israel, Palestinian territories, Lebanon, and the western parts of Jordan and Syria |
| **Haran** - a place mentioned in the Hebrew Bible usually identified with Harran, an Assyrian city whose ruins lie within present-day Turkey |
| **heir** - someone who inherits something from their ancestors |
| **Lot** - Abraham’s nephew |
| **Sarai** - Abraham’s wife, Sarah |
| **Shechem** - ancient city located in the modern-day Palestinian suburb of Nablus in the West Bank |
| **terebinth of Moreh** - a grove of trees that served as a landmark in the area |

**Document B**

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| **aspiring -** seeking a particular goal |
| **attain -** achieve; gain |
| **Balfour Declaration -** a November 2, 1917 letter from British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to Lord Rothschild that made public the British support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration led the League of Nations to give the United Kingdom the Palestine Mandate in 1922. |
| **British mandate (of Palestine)** - area under British control; the British took over and governed former Ottoman territories after WWI because these territories were judged as unable to govern themselves |
| **catastrophe** - tragedy; disaster |
| **cease -** stop |
| **confer** - to give or award to |
| **congress -**  a formal meeting of delegates for discussion and usually action on some question |
| **convene -** come together |
| **defiant** - bold; full of rebelliousness |
| **Dispersion/Diaspora** - the forced scattering of Jewish people from their homeland by foreign invaders |
| **Eretz-Israel** - eretz is the Hebrew word for “land”, so Eretz- Israel means the “land of Israel” |
| **eternal Book of Books -** holy scripture, in this case the Torah/ Jewish Bible |
| **exile -** forced from one’s country or home |
| **fate** - destiny; future |
| **forcibly -** by force |
| **irrevocable** - cannot be taken away |
| **impel** - to urge forward with strong moral pressure |
| **implementation -** putting into practice; carrying out |
| **League of Nations -** The League of Nations came into being after the end of WWI. The League of Nation's task was simple - to ensure that war never broke out again. After the turmoil caused by the Versailles Treaty, many looked to the League to bring stability to the world. |
| **massacre -** the act of killing a number of usually helpless or unresisting humans in a cruel way |
| **pioneer -** one of the first to settle in a territory |
| **proclamation -** an official formal public announcement |
| **provisional** - temporary |
| **reaffirm -** confirm |
| **reckoned -** considered |
| **redemption** - rescue; recover; restore |
| **returnee -** someone who returns from somewhere else |
| **sanction -** official approval |
| **sovereign** - independent; self-governing |
| **statehood or nationhood** - a country with its own government |
| **summon -** call |
| **toil** - long tiring work |
| **urgency -** something that needs to be taken care of right away; importance; pressure |
| **Zionist -** a member of the international movement for the establishment of a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine and later for the support of modern Israel |

**Document C**

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| **congress** - a formal meeting of delegates for discussion and usually action on some question |
| **convene** - to assemble or come together |
| **debarred** - disqualified; banned |
| **endeavor** - to attempt; struggle |
| **gravity** - seriousness |
| **outcries** - loud protests; |
| **perceptible** - noticeable |
| **persecuted** - mistreated in a way causing injury or suffering |
| **pulpit** - an elevated platform used in preaching or conducting a worship service |
| **resounds** - filled with sound; echoes |
| **restoration** - bringing back to a former condition;re-establishment |
| **slumbering** - sleeping; inactive |
| **statute** - law; ruling |

**Document D**

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| **Aryan race** - a supposed master race of non-Jewish white people usually having Nordic features (tall, long head, light skin and hair, and blue eyes) |
| **assault** - attack |
| **capitalism** - a way of organizing an economy so that the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) are owned by individual people and companies rather than by the government |
| **collaborators** - willing partners |
| **communism** - a way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) and there is no privately owned property |
| **conspiracy -** a secret plan to do something that is harmful or illegal |
| **convenient** - useful; giving you a reason to do something that you want to do |
| **crises** - difficult or dangerous situation that needs serious attention |
| **culminated** - reached its highest point |
| **demonised** - made to look like a demon, evil spirit |
| **dominated** - took over |
| **extinction -** to wipe out completely |
| **fanatically** - obsessively, passionately |
| **genocidal** - the purposeful killing of people who belong to a particular racial, political, or cultural group |
| **ideology** - theories and beliefs |
| **liberalism** - a belief in the value of social and political change in order to achieve growth ;usually involves changing from traditional “old ways” to more modern “new ways” |
| **manipulating** - to deal with or control (someone or something) in a clever and usually unfair or selfish way |
| **moral decline** - the decreasing of “good” behavior in society |
| **plagues** - a disease that causes death and that spreads quickly to a large number of people |
| **repression -** a form of domination that holds back or keeps someone from doing something |
| **revolutions** - the usually violent attempt by many people to end the rule of one government and start a new one |
| **rivalry** - competition |
| **secular**- non-religious |
| **Semitic race** - relating to the language family that includes Hebrew and Arabic |
| **socialism** - a way of organizing a society in which major industries are owned and controlled by the government rather than by individual people and companies |
| **ventures** - something new or different (like a business) that usually involves risk |

**Document E**

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| **aspirations -** goals; desires |
| **behalf -** as a representative of someone |
| **Cabinet -** a group of people who give advice to the leader of a government |
| **civil rights -** the rights that every person in a country should have regardless of his or her sex, race, or religion |
| **conveying -** expressing |
| **declaration -** something that is stated or made known in an official or public way |
| **endeavours -** efforts; struggle |
| **facilitate** - to make something easier |
| **favour** - favor; approval |
| **His Majesty** - the King of United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland) |
| **prejudice -** to have a harmful effect on |
| **status -** position; condition |
| **sympathy -** support; approval |
| **transmission** - communication |
| **Zionist Federation** - an organization established in 1899 to work for a permanent homeland for the Jewish people |

**Document F**

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| **ad hoc** - concerned with a particular purpose |
| **adequate** - enough |
| **constituted** - organized |
| **constitution -** the basic beliefs and laws of a nation that determine the powers and responsibilities of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it |
| **economic -** financial; related to material resources |
| **endeavors** - efforts |
| **evacuated** - emptied |
| **evacuation** - withdrawal; removal |
| **facilities** - resources |
| **General Assembly** (of the UN) *-* The General Assembly is the main decision and lawmaking council of the United Nations. It is made up of all the members of the United Nations and provides a rare opportunity for joint discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the UN’s mission. |
| **hinterland** - surrounding area |
| **immigration** - arrival of foreign settlers |
| **impair** - harm |
| **implementation** - accomplishment; completion |
| **international** - of two or more nations; worldwide |
| **mandate** (system)-a system in which the Allied Powers (mainly Britain & France) took over and governed former Ottoman territories in southwest Asia after WWI because these territories were judged as unable to govern themselves |
| **mandatory** - relating to the Mandate System (see above) |
| **partition** - division |
| **progressively** - gradually; over time |
| **proposals** - offers; plans |
| **regime** - government |
| **relevant** - related to |
| **seaport** - a sea town where ships load or unload cargo |
| **substantial** - Large |
| **terminate** - end |
| **union -** joining together |
| **welfare** - well-being; safety |