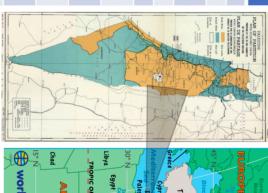
## Middle East | Year Five | Summer 2

isi in st st sa	a set ho	ia (ba	18 C	0 CE 18 C 18 C 18 S 189 189 189 189 258 258 258 2517 11a akba akba akba	041 0 CE 18 C	250 0041 00 CE 118 C 118 C 1189 1189 258 258 258 258 258 258 259-1 1189 258 258 258 268 278 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28	2 3500 BCE 3 1250 BCE 4 1041 BCE 5 50 CE 6 618 CE 7 634 7 634 7 634 8 759-1258 8 759-1258 10 1258 10 1258 11 1517-191 1 Gaza Strip 1 Gaza Strip 2 Nakba 2 Nakba 2 Nakba 6 Zionism 6 Zionism
Gaza Strip  Nakba  Palestinian National Authority (PNA) Intifada  Intifada  Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)	strip inian National rity (PNA) la ine Liberation isation (PLO)	918 rip ty (PNA) ty (PNA)	192 192 rip rip e Liberat	58 192 198 918 e Liberat	CE 192 192 rip rip c Liberat e Liberat	CCE CE CE 192 192 192 194 196 197 197 198 198 199 189 199 199 199 199 199 199	CCE CCE CCE 192 192 192 1918 e Liberat ation (PL
The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	The area of land in the northwest of the Country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi a and wing Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and rab Empire begins to flourish.  dad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a d of economic, scientific and cultural success.  Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  gols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  man Empire extends through most of the Arab-Islamic empire.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi a and wing Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and rab Empire begins to flourish.  3 and dof economic, scientific and cultural success.  3 ichard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  3 jols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  3 nan Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  The area of land in the northwest of the Arab world.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	isanity emerges and spreads across the region.  emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi a and  wing Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and rab Empire begins to flourish.  Idad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a dof economic, scientific and cultural success.  Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Jols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  The area of land in the northwest of the Country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	wing Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.  alem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  iianity emerges and spreads across the region.  emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi a and  wing Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and rab Empire begins to flourish.  dad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a d of economic, scientific and cultural success.  Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  jols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  nan Empire extends through most of the Arab-Islamic empire.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.	rians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisations.  wing Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.  alem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  iianity emerges and spreads across the region.  emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi a and  wing Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and rab Empire begins to flourish.  dad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a d of economic, scientific and cultural success.  Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  gols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  man Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.  The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994 following the Oslo accords.  Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.
The and Liter of the force The part	The and Liter of the force part	The and Liter of the force	m emerge bia and owing Marab Emu Arab E	istianity e bis and owing Marab Emphasabe for eccion of eccion of eccion of the mand of th	istianity e istianity e m emerge bia and owing Mr. Arab Em. Arab E	owing He el is estal ssalem de istianity e memergy bia and Arab Emm de (Palesti involved and Chalesti involved	nerians & owing He el is estal issalem de istianity e istianity e memergy bia and owing Mi Arab Em, hdad becood of eccood of eccood (Palesti nygols invanan Em and Litter of the part
The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  The area of land in the northwest of the Country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  The area of land in the northwest of the Country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  The area of land in the northwest of the Arab world.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.  Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.	Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisations.  Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.  Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.  Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.
The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.	The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.	Ottoman Em The	Islam emerge Arabia and Following Mi the Arab Em Baghdad bee period of ecc King Richard Land (Palesti Mongols inva Ottoman Em	Christianity e Islam emergy Arabia and Following My the Arab Emy Baghdad bec period of ecc King Richard Land (Palesti Mongols inva Ottoman Em	Jerusalem de Christianity e Islam emerge Arabia and Following Mi the Arab Em Baghdad bec period of ecc King Richard Land (Palesti Mongols inva Ottoman Em	Following He Israel is estal Jerusalem de Christianity e Islam emerge Arabia and Following Muthe Arab Emperiod of ecc King Richard Land (Palesti Mongols inva Ottoman Em	Following He Israel is estal Jerusalem de Christianity e Islam emergy Arabia and Following Mithe Arab Emperiod of ecc King Richard (Palesti Mongols inva Ottoman Em
	V	918	Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Hand (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  918 Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  Sing Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the H Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.	CE Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the H Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  918 Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.	CE Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  In King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Hand (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.	CE Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisat CE Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. Christianity emerges and spreads across the region. Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begir the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.  King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the H Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.  Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic empire.  918 Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.
-1918			CE Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  -1258 Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.	Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.	SCE Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests beging the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.	Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisat Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.  Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East see period of economic, scientific and cultural success.
-1192 -1918	-1192	1189-1192 King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.	CE Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.	Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.	Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  E Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and  Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begir the Arab Empire begins to flourish.	SCE Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisat SCE Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. Christianity emerges and spreads across the region. Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and Following Muhammad's death, a series Islamic of conquests begin the Arab Empire begins to flourish.
-1192	1258		Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and	Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Ellam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and	SCE Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.  Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  E Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and	Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisat Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdon Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King Dav Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.  Elslam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Arabia and
-1192	-1258 9-1192	-1258 9-1192			3CE	3CE 3CE	3CE 3CE 3CE





First Intifada: Palestinians rebel against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by refusing to pay Israeli taxes and boycotting Israeli products. This	The Six Day War: After Egypt mobilises troops, Israel goes to war with Egypt, Jordan & Syria, taking control of Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights.	First Arab-Israeli War: Israel declares itself an independent nation. It is invaded by neighbouring Arab states and war breaks out. Israel wins the war, occupying more land than in the original UN plan. 700,000 Palestinians become refugees.	UN Partition Plan: The United Nations proposes a partition of Palestine to create a nation for Jewish people. The League of Arab States reject the plan.	Immigration: Facilitated by the British, huge numbers of European Jews immigrate to Palestine. Palestinians revolt against their British rulers.	British Rule: France and Britain divide control of the middle east after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Britain takes control of Palestine region.	The Balfour Declaration: The British promise Jewish people a national home in Palestine. (They had secretly also promised Palestine to Meccans).	First Zionist Congress: Led by Thomas Herzl, a new Zionist organisation proposed creating a nation for the Jewish people in Palestine.	Recent History and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	30°E Djiberil Sonalia 60°E	Erirod	Chad Sudan Sea Sea Sea	TROPIC OF CANCER! Saudi Question Arabia Arabia Arabia Arabia Omas Guisari Arabia Arabia Arabia Omas Guisari Arabia Arabia Arabia Arabia Omas Guisari Arabia		Iraq MIDDLE EAST	Iran Arghanistan	Turkey Armenia Turkmenistan (a.jikistan China		NO 7 R	European 45° E
The	E	17	16	15	13 14	12	11	10	9	00	7	6	5	4	ω	2	1	N Co	

Timeline – Recent

1897

1917

1918

@GraphicMaps.com		
Russia 90° E	Countries in Middle East	Countries in the Middle East
In	1	Egypt
yrgyzstan China jikistan	2	Jordan
wy	ω	Lebanon
India	4	Oman
Pakistan 75° E	И	Saudi Arabia
15/31	6	Syria
Arabian Sea	7	Turkey
•	00	Gaza
Indian Ocean E	9	UAE
	10	Yemen
proposed	11	Israel
home in	12	Palestine
the collapse of	13	Cyprus
s immigrate	14	Kuwait
	15	Bahrain
to create a	16	Qatar
invaded by pying more	17	Iraq
35.	18	Iran

contested and emotive subjects in history. It is ongoing, and there are both by (and within) either 'side'. very different narratives offered one of the most controversial, influenced by, and create, bias. particular way, including on this Presenting the history in any The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is knowledge organiser, is likely to be

9

1993

Oslo Accords: Secret talks lead to a peace process between Israel and Palestine. Second Intifada: Much more violent uprising against Israel, after an Israeli leader marched armed guards to a Muslim Holy site in Jerusalem.

sparked violence between Israel armed forced and Palestinian protestors.

10

1995

 $\infty$ 

1987

1967

5

1947

1936

6

1948

11

2014

Operation Protective Edge: a military operation led by Israel against Hamas ruled Gaza Strip, which led to a seven-week conflict. Thousands killed.