



Understanding the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict



Photo Courtesy of Bill Taylor

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A Resource Packet for Educators

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HOW TO USE THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

Please note: many descriptions were excerpted directly from the websites.

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Recommended Resources

Links that include...



Lesson Plans &
Teacher Resources



Charts & Graphs



Audio



Video



Photos & Slideshows



Maps

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MAPS



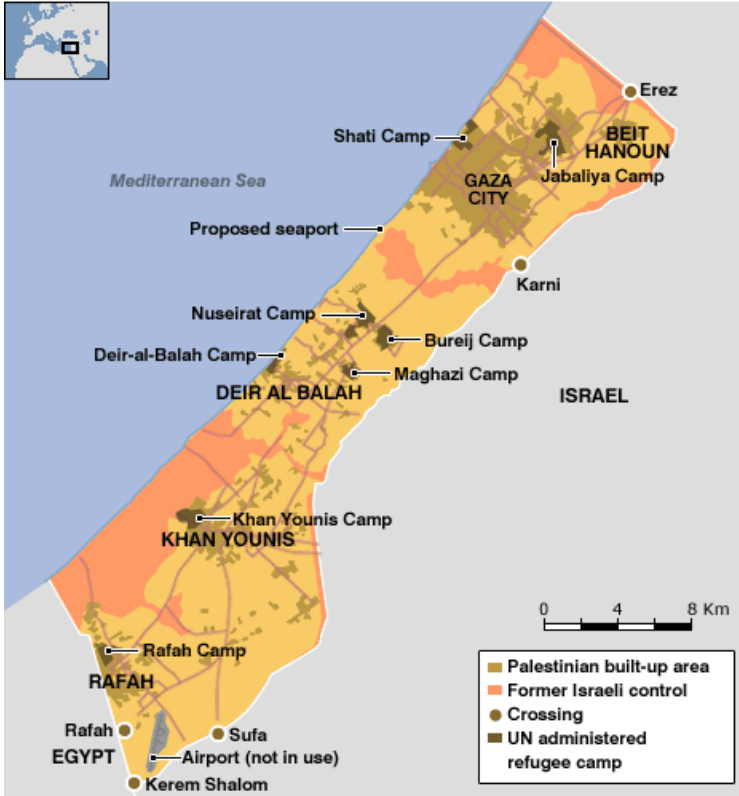
<http://johomaps.com/as/mideast.html> & www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/is.html

Other excellent sources for maps:



From the Jewish Virtual Library - <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/maptoc.html>
Foundation for Middle East Peace - <http://www.fmep.org/maps/> OR <http://www.fmep.org/maps/all-maps>
Integrated Regional Information Networks - <http://www.irinnews.org/maps.aspx>

THE GAZA STRIP



Source: BBC http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5122404.stm



Source: CIA World Factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/is.html>



Source: CIA World Factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wc.html>

FACT SHEET

Source: *CIA World Factbook*

	ISRAEL	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	UNITED STATES
Area - Comparative	slightly smaller than New Jersey	slightly smaller than Delaware	slightly more than 2x Washington, DC	Similar to China; more than 2x the EU
Natural Resources	timber, potash, copper ore, natural gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand	arable land	arable land, natural gas	coal, copper, lead, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber
Land Use	<i>arable land:</i> 15.45% <i>permanent crops:</i> 3.88% <i>other:</i> 80.67% (2005)	<i>arable land:</i> 16.9% <i>permanent crops:</i> 18.97% <i>other:</i> 64.13% (2001)	<i>arable land:</i> 29% <i>permanent crops:</i> 21% <i>other:</i> 50% (2002)	<i>arable land:</i> 18.01% <i>permanent crops:</i> 0.21% <i>other:</i> 81.78% (2005)
Renewable Water Resources	1.7 cu km (2001)	no data	no data	3,069 cu km (1985)
Population	7,233,701 <i>note:</i> includes about 187,000 Israeli settlers in West Bank, 20,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, & 177,000 in East Jerusalem (2009)	2,461,267 <i>note:</i> in addition, there are about 187,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank and fewer than 177,000 in East Jerusalem (2009)	1,551,859 (July 2009)	307,212,123 (2009)
Population Growth	1.671% (2009)	2.178% (2009)	3.349% (2009 est.)	0.975% (2009 est.)
Urban Population	92% of total pop. (2008)	72% of total pop. (2008)	72% of total pop. (2008)	82% of total pop. (2008)
Life expectancy at Birth	<i>total population:</i> 80.73 yrs	<i>total population:</i> 74.54 yrs	<i>total population:</i> 73.42 yrs	<i>total population:</i> 78.11 yrs
Ethnic Groups	Jewish 76.4% (Israel-born 67.1%, Europe/America-born 22.6%, Africa-born 5.9%, Asia-born 4.2%), non-Jewish 23.6% (mostly Arab) (2004)	Palestinian Arab and other 83%, Jewish 17%	Palestinian Arab	white 79.96%, black 12.85%, Asian 4.43%, Amerindian and Alaska native 0.97%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.18%, two or more races 1.61% (2007)
Religion	Jewish 76.4%, Muslim 16%, Arab Christians 1.7%, other Christian 0.4%, Druze 1.6%, unspecified 3.9% (2004)	Muslim 75% (predominantly Sunni), Jewish 17%, Christian & other 8%	Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 99.3%, Christian 0.7%	Protestant 51.3%, Roman Catholic 23.9%, Mormon 1.7%, other Christian 1.6%, Jewish 1.7%, Buddhist 0.7%, Muslim 0.6%, other 2.5%, unaffiliated 12.1%, none 4% (2007)
Literacy	<i>total population:</i> 97.1% <i>male:</i> 98.5% <i>female:</i> 95.9% (2004)	<i>total population:</i> 92.4% <i>male:</i> 96.7% <i>female:</i> 88% (2004)	<i>total population:</i> 92.4% <i>male:</i> 96.7% <i>female:</i> 88% (2004)	<i>total population:</i> 99% <i>male:</i> 99% <i>female:</i> 99% (2003)
Government Type	parliamentary democracy	Israel-occupied	Israel-occupied	Constitution-based federal republic
Suffrage	18 y.o.; universal	no data	no data	18 y.o.; universal
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$28,200 (2008)	\$2,900 (2008)	\$2,900 (2008 est.)	\$47,000 (2008)
Unemployment	6.1% (2008)	16.3% (June 2008)	41.3% (June 2008)	7.2% (Dec. 2008)
Military Service Age and Obligation	18 y.o. for compulsory (Jews, Druzes) & voluntary (Christians, Muslims, Circassians) service; both sexes (2008)	In accordance with peace agreement; not permitted conventional military forces (2008)	In accordance with peace agreement; not permitted conventional military forces (2008)	18 years of age (17 years of age with parental consent) for male and female voluntary service
Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons	<i>IDPs:</i> 150,000-420,000 (Arab villagers displaced from homes in northern Israel) (2007)	<i>refugees (country of origin):</i> 722,000 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) (2007)	<i>refugees:</i> 1.017 million (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) (2007)	<i>refugees:</i> U.S. admitted 62,643 during 04/05; 10,586 (Somalia); 8,549 (Laos); 6,666 (Russia); 6,479 (Cuba); 3,100 (Haiti); 2,136 (Iran) (2006)

“Peace cannot be achieved through violence; it can only be attained through understanding.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson

We all know there are two sides to any argument, but the key to discussing real prospects for peace is by truly understanding the other side's opinions, perspectives, and concerns without using volatile language, demonizing your adversary, or unfairly dominating the debate. Keeping an open mind and open ear can be extremely difficult when it comes to controversial topics, such as the Israel-Palestine conflict, but no solution will ever succeed unless we all try to step outside of our comfort zones and listen to opinions and ideas we may not agree with. We might then discover common ground we would not have found if the discussion had not taken place, and it can start with one person, one idea, one discussion, one acknowledgement, just

one.

TIMELINES OF THE CONFLICT

Below are links to timelines of the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Please be aware that any timeline is fraught with dangers. Israelis, Arabs, and Palestinians would develop very different timelines. Each would include events that would not be included on the others' timelines. And each would provide very different descriptions for events they all include. Therefore, it is important to consult a number of different timelines to get a sense of which events the various groups consider important and how they understand those events.

- Professor Bill Taylor

A HISTORY OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT – PROMISES PBS (2001)

<http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2001/promises/promises-timeline.pdf>

The history of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is elastic; it changes dramatically depending on who is telling it and where they start the story. Therefore, it is important to note that a historic timeline of events concerning this conflict is always difficult to present in an objective manner. For this reason, as you read through the Timeline sections, certain events include both a Palestinian (in green) and an Israeli (in blue) perspective. To explore the Timeline, click one of the four highlighted sections: 1880-1936, 1947-1973, 1974-1988 or 1991-2001. *The information on the Israeli perspective was put together using the Israeli Government's official Web site, produced by Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Information on the Palestinian perspective was compiled using the Palestinian National Authority's official Web site and the Palestinian National Authority's Ministry of Information's Web site.*

Other History Sites:

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict in a nutshell – *MidEast Web* <http://www.mideastweb.org/nutshell.htm>

Israeli-Arab/Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline 1967-2007 – *The Foundation for Middle East Peace*

<http://www.fmep.org/resources/reference/timeline.html>


Israel Factsheet – *The Economist* <http://www.economist.com/countries/Israel/profile.cfm?folder=Profile-FactSheet>

Mideast Crisis – *BBC*

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/middle_east/2001/israel_and_the_palestinians/default.stm


GENERAL RESOURCES ON ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT


"More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny. We can master it only if we face it together."
Kofi Annan


 **TEN THINGS STUDENTS NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF ISRAEL AND PALESTINE** (April 2008)
<http://www.fpri.org/footnotes/1304.200804.luxenberg.originsisraelpalestine.html>

As the sixtieth anniversary of Israel's independence in May 2008 approaches, that country remains a focal point of world attention, as it has been since its birth. The state's origins do much to explain why the Arab-Israeli conflict has been so hard to resolve, but also provides a glimpse of the possibilities of peace. Here are ten things for students to know, along with ten things for them to research.

 **PROCON**
<http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/>

 Israeli-Palestinian ProCon.org presents statistics, maps, timelines, historical documents, photos, and pro and con statements on questions related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. For the best overview of the website, start with the three boxes on the main page entitled: *1-Minute Overview*, *Top 10 Pros and Cons*, and fun facts in *Did You Know?*

 **SHIFTING SANDS: BALANCING U.S. INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST – CHOICES CURRICULUM**
<http://www.choices.edu/resources/detail.php?id=24>

 The Choices Curriculum for the 21st Century Education Program is a national education initiative based at Brown University's Watson Institute for International Studies. This unit allows students to examine the Arab-Israeli conflict, the role of oil in geopolitics, the politicization of Islam, the significance of the Iranian Revolution, and other historical issues that have shaped U.S. ties to the Middle East. (\$16 download teacher's set; \$20 reproducible text, one teacher's guide.)

 **ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT: PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS/THE CONFLICT/THE ISRAELIS/THE PALESTINIANS**
http://www.historyteacher.net/Arab-Israeli_Conflict.htm

Although this site has not been updated since 2005, it provides access to a wealth of primary and secondary source documents about the Arab-Israeli conflict, ranging from the history of the conflict, to articles and opinions from both the Israeli and the Palestinian perspectives. (Primary source documents date from 1130 to 2005)

A HISTORY OF CONFLICT: ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/middle_east/2001/israel_and_the_palestinians/default.stm

BBC News Online highlights some of the key dates of recent Middle East history and looks back at the origins and development of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It also provides links to current events stories on the conflict, video reports, and a variety of maps illustrating the conflict. It includes articles focusing on obstacles to peace including: Jerusalem; Borders and Settlements; Water; Refugees; and History of Failed Peace Talks.

 **20TH CENTURY MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT – EDTECHTEACHER.ORG**
http://www.besthistorysites.net/20thCentury_MiddleEast.shtml#lesson

Excellent educational source for activities, lesson plans, extensive historical information, links, and more.

COUNTRY BRIEFINGS: ISRAEL – THE ECONOMIST

<http://www.economist.com/countries/Israel/>

The Economist magazine online provides links to recent articles on Israel, a country profile, and lists relevant websites.

ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS – THE ECONOMIST

<http://www.economist.com/research/articlesBySubject/display.cfm?id=348984>

This site provides links to articles and other news on the Israel and Palestine debate.



RELIGION, IDENTITY, AND MIDEAST PEACE – FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE


<http://www.fpri.org/enotes/20050923.religion.rosen.religionidentitymideastpeace.html>

This Tenth Annual Templeton Lecture on Religion and World Affairs was given by Rabbi David Rosen (director of Inter-religious Affairs for the American Jewish Committee in Jerusalem) in Sept., 2005. He discusses the issues of religion and identity in the Middle East, most notably Israel and Palestine. This is a discussion about the role that religion plays in the Israel-Palestine conflict and some peace movements between religious groups. Rabbi Rosen concludes, “Simply stated, if we do not want religion to be part of the problem, it has to be part of the solution—and where else more so than in the land that is holy and so significant for all three faiths, and where any accord between the local communities will have enormous ramifications not only for our region but indeed for the world as a whole.”
The article is probably heavy reading for middle-school, but could certainly be used at the high school level or adapted for use at all levels.



ISRAEL AND PALESTINE: THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/ispal_peace




The objectives of this high school lesson plan include: the student will research the history of the peace process and write a paper about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Set the stage for the lesson by showing students the video *Israel and Palestine: The Fight for Peace* (link to this video found within).



CRISIS GUIDE: THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT – COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (CFR)

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/13850/>



Interactive timeline, detailed map, highlights of the diplomatic milestones, descriptions of all main players, and links to further resources. There is also narration for each slide and a short quiz you can take to test your knowledge.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE – UNITED NATIONS

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/qpal/index.html>

This web site is maintained by the Division for Palestinian Rights at the United Nations and contains history, multimedia, links, updated news and current events, resolutions, and much more.

BACKGROUND NOTE: ISRAEL – U.S. DEPT OF STATE

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ci/bgn/3581.htm>

Contains information on geography, people, politics, economics, foreign relations, basic facts, etc.

ISRAEL, THE WEST BANK AND GAZA: COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1064.html

ISRAEL RESOURCES – COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/mideast/cuvm/Israel.html>

Columbia University’s collection of Israel Internet Resources is an on-going compilation of electronic bibliographic resources and research materials, created under the purview of the Middle East Studies Department.

PALESTINE RESOURCES

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/mideast/cuvm/Palestine.html>


ISRAEL – ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/296740/Israel>

Information on the land, people, history, etc. from the free online version of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

PALESTINE

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/439645/Palestine>



EXPLORING CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL, HEZBOLLAH, AND THE COUNTRIES THAT SUPPORT THEM – NYT

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/lessons/20060719wednesday.html>

In this lesson, students will explore the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah. They will then research various perspectives, discuss the events in context, and write statements from the perspective of a country or organization involved.

A COUNTRY STUDY: ISRAEL – U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/iltoc.html>

Like its predecessor, this study is an attempt to treat in a concise and objective manner the dominant social, political, economic, and military aspects of contemporary Israeli society. Sources of information include scholarly journals and monographs, official reports of governments and international organizations, foreign and domestic newspapers, and numerous periodicals. Chapter bibliographies appear at the end of the book; brief comments on some of the more valuable sources suggested as possible further reading appear at the end of each chapter.

THE MIDEAST: A CENTURY OF CONFLICT: A SEVEN-PART SERIES TRACES THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN DISPUTE (Sept. 2002)

<http://www.npr.org/news/specials/mideast/history/>

NPR presents this special series on the roots of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to bring context and perspective to the story, and to help listeners understand the complex situation in the Mideast, the history, and the consequences of the confrontation. To accomplish this, NPR has gone to leading historians of the region to document the deep and conflicting roots of today's Middle East.

TOPICS OF INTEREST


HAMAS – CFR

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/8968/>

What is Hamas? What are Hamas's origins? Who are Hamas's leaders? These, and many other questions, are answered on CFR's Backgrounder Guide on Hamas. Also found here are links to related materials on the CFR database.

ISRAEL'S BARRIER – NPR

<http://www.npr.org/news/specials/2009/israelbarrier/index.html>

 This four-part multimedia series explores how the barrier has affected the lives of those who live there today -- profiling workers, businessmen, settlers, and soldiers. It introduces Palestinian laborers, farmers, small-business owners, and school kids who, daily, have to navigate the barrier and its checkpoints to get to work and school -- and to see family and friends. It also looks at Jewish settlers who have mixed feelings about the barrier and who want to be included in the route of the controversial project. And it profiles other settlers who were left on the "wrong" side of the wall who now want to leave the West Bank -- if compensated by the government. The series captures the realities of life along the barrier, including the struggles of the people who find good and bad in it everyday.



U.S. FOREIGN AID TO ISRAEL – CRS & CFR

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/14816/crs.html>

This report provides an overview of U.S. foreign assistance to Israel. It includes a review of past aid programs, data on annual assistance figures, and an analysis of current issues. The report will be updated annually to reflect developments over the previous year.

BUDGET SUMMARY: ISRAEL – USAID

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2006/ane/il.html>

“The close bilateral relationship that the United States has with Israel serves the national security interests of both countries. The Government of Israel's (GOI) political and economic stability continues to be a key objective of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East.”

CURRENT ARTICLES/EDITORIALS ON THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

(Focus on International Policy and Peace-Making)



KING: CORE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM MUST BE RESOLVED – NPR (April 2009)

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=103354609>

In an interview with NPR, King Abdullah of Jordan said he thinks the new approach will be to try to restart Israeli-Palestinian talks and, simultaneously, to work on the Israeli-Lebanese and Israeli-Syrian tracks. The ultimate "prize" for the Israelis, King Abdullah said, is recognition by the 57 Arab and Muslim nations that don't have relations with the Jewish state. He says Israel is at a critical juncture now and has to decide whether it wants to be "integrated into the neighborhood" or continue to be "fortress Israel."

CLINTON'S MIDEAST PIROUETTE – NYT (April 27, 2009)

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/27/opinion/27iht-edcohen.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=Clinton's%20Mideast%20Pirouette%20&st=cse

The criticism of the center-right government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has come from an unlikely source: Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. She's transitioned with aplomb from the calculation of her interests that she made as a senator from New York to a cool assessment of U.S. interests. These do not always coincide with Israel's.

NEW POLICIES AND OLD REALITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST (Jan. 2009)

<http://www.fpri.org/enotes/200901.sicherman.newoldmiddleeast.html>

Podcast: <http://www.fpri.org/multimedia/20081211.sicherman.uspolicymiddleeast.html>

This essay by Harvey Sicherman, President of FPRI and a former aide to three U.S. secretaries of state, is based on his talk given December 11, 2008. "Let me begin by noting that the U.S. literature on American policy in the Middle East is hypercritical. In reading it, one could conclude that the sky is falling down or that the sky will fall down tomorrow or that it fell down yesterday, but Washington is too dense to understand it. I propose that, although we have failed to reach our ultimate goals, we have come a very long way and quite successfully. Since 1948, all U.S. administrations have eventually settled on three vital American interests: (1) access to oil at a tolerable price, (2) the security of the State of Israel, and (3) preventing the region from coming under the domination of a hostile power."

A REAL PRO-ISRAEL POLICY HELPS PALESTINIANS, TOO – YES! (2008)

<http://www.yesmagazine.org/article.asp?ID=2683>

The Israel-Palestine conflict isn't inevitable. Here's how both sides could gain by building on their common interest for peace and fairness. The United States still holds the key. Peace between Israelis and Palestinians is possible—Israeli security and Palestinian rights are not mutually exclusive, but rather each is impossible without the other.

PALESTINE'S HOLOCAUST MUSEUM – AL JAZEERA (April 30, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/focus/2009/04/2009429133130101883.html>

In a small anonymous home in the West Bank, a Palestinian academic has set up a project which is almost unheard of in the Occupied Territories. Hassan Musa is the curator of a museum exhibition dedicated to the Jewish Holocaust in Europe.

A STIMULUS PACKAGE FOR REVIVING THE PEACE PROCESS – WEATHERHEAD CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS HARVARD UNIVERSITY (Feb. 2009)

<http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/node/4637>

The recently enacted stimulus package for reviving the worst U.S. economic recession in decades should serve as a model for reviving the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. The peace process has been in its own recession since the failure of the Taba talks in January 2001. The steady expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank has deepened that recession. By all accounts, Israeli settlements block the implementation of a two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli dispute. The stimulus package should consist of a multi-billion dollar international fund with a first priority of reversing the growth of Israeli settlements and financing the resettlement of Israelis from the West Bank essentially within the 1967 borders.

ABRAHAMIC ALTERNATIVES TO WAR: JEWISH, CHRISTIAN, AND MUSLIM PERSPECTIVES ON JUST PEACEMAKING – *USIP* (Oct. 2008)

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr214.html>

Eight Muslim, eight Christian, and six Jewish scholars and leaders met from June 13 to 15, 2007, in N.Y., at a conference sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace and the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy. The purpose of the conference was to specify practices within each of the three Abrahamic traditions that could lay the groundwork for a nonviolent program to resolve global conflict and address injustice.

THE CRISIS IN GAZA

THE GAZA CRISIS: KEY MAPS AND TIMELINES – *BBC* (2008)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5122404.stm

A day-by-day account of violence in Gaza and Israel since the offensive began on 27 December 2008.

ENDING THE WAR IN GAZA - MIDDLE EAST BRIEFING – *INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP* (Jan. 2009)

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5838&l=1>

The six-month ceasefire that expired on 19 December was far from ideal. Israel suffered through periodic rocket fire and the knowledge that its foe was amassing lethal firepower. Hamas endured a punishing economic blockade, undermining its hopes of ruling Gaza. A sensible compromise, entailing an end to rocket launches and an opening of the crossings should have been available. Without bilateral engagement, effective third party mediation or mutual trust, it inexorably came to this: a brutal military operation in which both feel they have something to gain.

AN ISRAELI PLAYGROUND, FORTIFIED AGAINST ROCKETS – *NYT* (March 11, 2009)

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/12/world/middleeast/12israel.html?_r=1&fta=y

A year ago, as Hamas rockets from Gaza rained down almost daily on this Israeli border town, Stanley M. Chesley, president of the Jewish National Fund, was on a solidarity visit here and realized that he saw no children playing outdoors. It was too dangerous.

GAZA CONFLICT: DETERRENCE AND THE OTHER MISSED POINTS (Jan. 2009)

<http://www.fpri.org/enotes/200901.radu.gazaconflict.html>

Michael Radu, co-Chair of FPRI's Center on Terrorism, Counterterrorism, and Homeland Security discusses his thoughts on the Gaza conflict. *The Israeli government, through Prime Minister Olmert, foreign minister Livni, or defense minister Barak, seems to agree that Israel's goal for the ongoing Cast Lead operation is to deter Hamas from continuing its campaign of regular missile bombings of southern and central Israel. If they mean it - and that is still unclear - they are dangerously misguided and misleading their public. Moreover, they are sending Israeli soldiers to their deaths for an illusory goal.*

FOCUS ON GAZA – *AL JAZEERA* (April 30, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/programmes/focusongaza/>



REBUILDING GAZA

<http://english.aljazeera.net/programmes/focusongaza/2009/04/2009421121334638912.html>

Israel's war on Gaza left 4,000 homes destroyed and 17,000 damaged. Schools, hospitals, police stations, even the parliament building all need to be rebuilt.

RESTRUCTURING GAZA: LESSONS FROM LEBANON – *USIP* (March 2009)

http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace_briefings/2009/0309_reconstructing_gaza.html

Reconstructing Gaza – Lessons from Lebanon: argues that donors should avoid the temptation to adopt a mechanistic, one size fits all solution. "In the rush to rebuild what was destroyed, it should be remembered," writes Harris, "that the major catalysts for this conflict were political and economic. As such, the reconstruction effort must ensure that viable employment initiatives form part of the post-conflict stabilization plan." During this man-made humanitarian disaster, "if the underlying issues are not addressed, unfortunately renewed conflict would seem inevitable."

ACTIVISTS SEEK PEACE IN GAZA – YES! (2009)

<http://yesmagazine.org/article.asp?ID=3305>

In the wake of the death and destruction that resulted from the Israeli assault on the Gaza Strip, there is a positive story that has received little attention: People of conscience from around the world are organizing to support human rights in Palestine. While there has been little sympathy in the international community for the extremist Hamas organization that came to power in the crowded Palestinian territory a year and a half ago, there has been widespread recognition that Palestine's civilian population should not be subjected to massacre. More than 1,300 Palestinians, close to half of whom were civilians, died during the Israeli assault in December and January, compared to 13 Israelis (three civilians).



ISRAELI SOLDIERS REFUSE TO SERVE IN GAZA

<http://www.yesmagazine.org/article.asp?id=3240>

At a January 8th, 2009 protest in Tel Aviv, conscientious objectors speak out.

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES:
WEEK OF MAY 4TH

UN EXPERTS DISCUSS GAZA MISSION – BBC (May 4, 2009)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8032245.stm

UN investigators are beginning a week-long meeting in Geneva, ahead of a mission to Israel and the Gaza Strip. The team is mandated to investigate possible war crimes committed by Israel and Hamas last December and January.

ADDRESSING U.S., HAMAS SAYS IT GROUNDED ROCKETS – NYT (May 4, 2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/05/world/middleeast/05meshal.html>

The leader of the militant Palestinian group Hamas said that its fighters had stopped firing rockets at Israel for now. He also reached out in a limited way to the Obama administration and others in the West, saying the movement was seeking a state only in the areas Israel won in 1967.

ISRAEL SAYS SECURITY VITAL TO PEACE – AL JAZEERA (May 5, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/middleeast/2009/05/200955745385707.html>

The Israeli prime minister has said his government wants peace, but not at the cost of Israeli security.

ISRAEL PM MOOTS 'FRESH' APPROACH – BBC (May 5, 2009)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8033827.stm

The Israeli prime minister has said he is willing to resume peace talks with Palestinians without delay or preconditions.

U.S.: ISRAEL MUST BACK TWO-STATE DEAL – AL JAZEERA (May 6, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/americas/2009/05/20095516263485870.html>

Joe Biden, the U.S. vice-president, has said that Israel should back a two-state peace agreement and stop constructing new Israeli settlements on occupied land.

UP FOR DISCUSSION – THE ECONOMIST (May 6, 2009)

http://www.economist.com/world/mideast-africa/displaystory.cfm?story_id=13605611

America and Israel lay the ground for forthcoming talks.

UN BLAMES ISRAEL FOR GAZA ATTACKS – AL JAZEERA (May 6, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/americas/2009/05/200955143232389149.html>

A United Nations inquiry into the war in Gaza has found that Israel was to blame for at least seven direct attacks on UN operations - including schools and medical centers.

FM LIBERMAN MEETS WITH GERMAN FM STEINMEIER – ISRAEL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (May 8, 2009)

<http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/About+the+Ministry/MFA+Spokesman/2009/Press+releases/FM-Liberman-meets-with-German-FM-Steinmeier-8-May-2009.htm>

FM Liberman requested German support at the forthcoming meeting of the European Council on the upgrading of the European Union's relationship with Israel without linkage to the Palestinian issue.

PARKS FORTIFY ISRAEL'S CLAIM TO JERUSALEM – NYT (May 9, 2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/10/world/middleeast/10jerusalem.html?ref=world>

Israel is quietly carrying out a \$100 million, multiyear development plan in some of the most significant religious and national heritage sites near the walled Old City as part of an effort to strengthen the status of Jerusalem as its capital.

IN U.S., A CHANGE IN TONE ON ISRAEL – NPR (May 10, 2009)

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=103993050>

Aaron David Miller, former State Department adviser on the Middle East, tells Guy Raz that the Bush administration gave Israel wide latitude. Biden's speech, Miller says, reflects a change in tone in the way Washington addresses Israel.



NETANYAHU: PEACE TALKS WILL BEGIN 'SOON' – JERUSALEM POST (May 11, 2009)

<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1242029497309&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said in Sharm e-Sheikh on Monday that Israel wants to renew negotiations with the Palestinians as soon as possible, but stopped short of endorsing a two state solution.

RELATED REGIONAL ISSUES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/mideast/cuvm/>

Columbia University Library's website for Middle East and Jewish Studies is an excellent resource for teachers and students. This site offers bibliographic resources, a search engine, country-specific and regional information, a subject guide to the Middle East, information about religion, and links to online journals and newspapers.

MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC STUDIES COLLECTION – CORNELL UNIVERSITY

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/coldev/mideast/histmod.htm>

Contains a wealth of documents on current, issues, history, and much more on the Middle East and Islam.



THE MIDDLE EAST REGION: FLAGS AND FACTS – NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

<http://www.nationalgeographic.org/xpeditions/lessons/01/gk2/iraqmap.html>

In this lesson, students will learn basic facts about the Middle East by exploring maps of the region. They will use *National Geographic's Hot Spot: Iraq* Website to practice basic map skills by reading maps and drawing their own. Finally, they will learn basic information about the countries on their maps and label that information on their own maps, comparing what they have learned about the geography of the Middle East with the geography of the United States. (Grades K-2)



OIL AND WATER IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION – NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

<http://www.nationalgeographic.org/xpeditions/lessons/01/g68/iraqoil.html>

In this lesson, students will explore the roles of oil and water in the Middle East, especially in Iraq. Students will use maps to look at the distribution of oil in the Middle East and discuss what it means for the different countries in the region. They will also examine how water has influenced the region historically (in the "fertile crescent" region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers) and politically (for example, how Iraq's access to water is limited to one small part of its border). Finally, they will study specific aspects of Iraq's struggles with water, using satellite imagery to understand and illustrate the problem. (Grades 6-8)

MIDDLE EAST REALITY CHECK – *NYT* (March 8, 2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/09/opinion/09cohen.html>

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton grabbed headlines with an invitation to Iran to attend a conference on Afghanistan, but the significant Middle Eastern news last week came from Britain. It has “reconsidered” its position on Hezbollah and will open a direct channel to the militant group in Lebanon.

MAPPING PEACE BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL – *USIP* (March 2009)

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr219.html>

Although the Palestinian-Israeli “track” of the Arab-Israeli dispute remains at the heart of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors, the very complexity of that track (Jerusalem, refugees, borders, etc.) has led some to consider the Israeli-Syrian track to be relatively simple and straightforward. While simple it is not and straightforward it is only in relative terms, the Syrian-Israeli conflict can indeed be settled without prejudice to the central act of the Arab-Israeli drama.

THE IRANIAN VETO ON MIDEAST PEACE – *CFR*

http://www.cfr.org/publication/18157/iranian_veto_on_mideast_peace.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fpublication_list%3Fgroupby%3D0%26type%3Ddaily_analysis%26filter%3D406

In the political calculus driving Israel's war with Hamas in Gaza, Iranian ambition has emerged as a critical--if not always clearly defined--variable. In Washington, President Bush has supported Israel's strike as necessary self-defense, though some analysts believe an Israeli defeat by Iran-supported Hamas would embolden Tehran and weaken prospects for U.S. diplomacy in the region. And while Israel publicly stresses the need to tackle Hamas rocket fire, analysts, including CFR's Steven A. Cook, note Israel's desire to reassert its dominance following the disastrous 2006 war with Hezbollah in Lebanon.

VENEZUELAN-PALESTINIAN TIES FORGED – *AL JAZEERA* (April 28, 2009)

<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/americas/2009/04/2009427234224190396.html>

Nicolas Maduro, the Venezuelan foreign minister, and Riyad al-Maliki, his Palestinian counterpart, signed agreements creating diplomatic ties on Monday in Caracas.



ALIKE AND DIFFERENT: THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE UNITED STATES – *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC*

<http://www.nationalgeographic.org/xpeditions/lessons/01/g35/iraqus.html>

This lesson will ask students to examine the similarities and differences between the Middle East and their own city, state, and country. Students will practice basic map skills by examining maps of the Middle East at *National Geographic's Hot Spot: Iraq* website and maps of their own region, looking for similar features: rivers, lakes, cities, marshes, etc. They will look at a map of Baghdad and compare it to a map of their own city, a city they have visited, or any major U.S. city. Finally, they will fill in and label their own blank outline maps of the Middle East region and the United States. (Grades 3-5)

POPE DEPLORES ‘IDEOLOGICAL MANIPULATION’ – *NYT* (May 9, 2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/10/world/middleeast/10pope.html?ref=world>

Visiting a mosque on the second day of his closely watched first visit to the Holy Land, Pope Benedict XVI on Saturday denounced the “ideological manipulation of religion” and called for greater understanding between the Christian and Muslim faiths.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

"It isn't enough to talk about peace. One must believe in it. And it isn't enough to believe in it. One must work at it."
Eleanor Roosevelt

PEACE PLANS – *FOUNDATION FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE*

http://www.fmep.org/resources/reference/peace_plans.html

A list of links to peace plans dating from the Oslo Accords in 1993 to 2008.



THE JERUSALEM JOURNALS – *NYT* (Oct. 2008)

<http://video.nytimes.com/video/2008/10/17/world/1194823337790/jerusalem-journal.html>

Teen concerts combat animosity between Arab and Jewish youth in Jerusalem amid recent violence.

POINTERS FOR THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: AVOIDING MYTHS AND VAIN HOPES – *CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT* (Jan. 2009)

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=22662&prog=zgp&proj=zme>

The incoming Obama administration is faced from its opening days with a difficult dilemma. The Israeli–Palestinian conflict has forced itself onto the diplomatic agenda, but there is no obvious path of action. On the one hand, the new U.S. leadership can pick up where the Bush administration left off, going through the motions of a peace process and whistling past the graveyard of past efforts. Alternatively, it can acknowledge that the ground has shifted so fundamentally that the diplomacy of the past two decades has died without leaving any legitimate heir.

PALESTINE AND ISRAEL: TIME FOR PLAN B – *CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT* (Feb. 2009)

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=22792&prog=zgp&proj=zme>

The bitter realities on the ground make an immediate and comprehensive solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict unattainable for now. A new diplomatic approach should be based on three steps: first, a properly negotiated cease-fire; second, a medium-term armistice; and finally, addressing the underlying causes of the conflict during the respite.



PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT – *PBS*

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/teachers/lessonplans/middle_east/

In this lesson, students examine the root causes of the crisis between Israel and Palestine and analyze past and present attempts at peace.



SIMULATION ON THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT – *UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE*

http://www.usip.org/etc/tools_resources/simulations/israeli_conflict.pdf

This simulation focuses on a U.S.-led effort to bring together many elements of both Israeli and Palestinian society to hold discussions about the needs and interests of both sides before entering into formal negotiations. The simulation provides an opportunity to view this longstanding conflict from the perspectives of those immediately impacted by it: in particular, the communities of ordinary Israelis and Palestinians who have yet to see much benefit in their own lives from the peace process.

Note: Although this simulation is dated (2000), it provides a good example of how teachers could adapt current issues into a simulation exercise.

GUIDE ON USING SIMULATIONS

http://www.usip.org/etc/tools_resources/simulations/instructions.html

TEN LESSONS TO GUIDE ARAB-ISRAELI PEACEMAKING

http://www.usip.org/newsmedia/lasensky_kurtzer_press/top_ten.html

ONE-STATE SOLUTION

THE ONE STATE SOLUTION – *NYT* (Jan. 2009)

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/22/opinion/22qaddafi.html?_r=1&scp=7&sq=Palestine&st=cse

A just and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians is possible, but it lies in the history of the people of this conflicted land, and not in the tired rhetoric of partition and two-state solutions.

ISRAEL-PALESTINE: ONE-STATE SUPPORTERS MAKE A COMEBACK – *IPS* (April 2009)

<http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=46457>

Many Palestinians and some important voices in what remains of Israel's now-battered peace camp have concluded that it is now impossible to win the 'two-state solution' envisaged by Bush and Obama. This has led to the re-emergence in both communities of an old idea: that of a single bi-national state between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean, in which both Hebrew-speaking Jewish Israelis and Arabic-speaking Palestinians would have equal rights as citizens, and find themselves equally at home.

TWO-STATE SOLUTION



SUNSET FOR THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION – *CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT* (May 2008)

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=1127>



Carnegie Middle East expert, Nathan Brown suggests that there are two types of obstacles presently undermining the two-state solution. The first, which includes the settlements and checkpoints, is physical. The second, which precludes the emergence of a credible and legitimate Palestinian leadership, is institutional. The U.S. policy is currently focused on building a healthy paradigm in the West Bank, which would in turn provide a concrete incentive for Gazans to reject Hamas. It is not clear whether this policy is viable, especially because it does not address the question of how exactly Hamas can be forced out of the political equation. The future of the two-state option seems to be uncertain.

SAVING THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION – *CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT* (April 2009)

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=22969&prog=zgp&proj=zme>

Obama has declared support for the two-state solution. Even before finalizing the choice of an assistant secretary of state for the region, he has appointed a special envoy to deal with the conflict. But he has not made the hard decisions that would transform a rhetorical commitment into a policy, and Arabs are questioning his intentions.

ISRAEL POLICY FORUM (IPF)

<http://www.israelpolicyforum.org/>

Israel Policy Forum (IPF) develops policy, advocacy, commentary, and analysis in support of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East. The mission of IPF is to promote active U.S. engagement to achieve a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and peace and security for Israel with the Palestinians and the Arab states. IPF is an independent, American, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that is committed to a strong and enduring U.S.-Israel relationship and to advancing the shared interests of the United States and the State of Israel.

A LAST CHANCE FOR A TWO-STATE ISRAEL-PALESTINE AGREEMENT: A BIPARTISAN STATEMENT ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST PEACEMAKING

<http://www.fmep.org/analysis/analysis/A-Last-Chance-for-a-Two-State-Israel-Palestine-Agreement.pdf/view>

The following recommendations for U.S. Middle East peacemaking were submitted to the administration of President Barack Obama by a bipartisan group of ten former senior government officials.

The Fierce Urgency of Peace – *NYT* (March 29, 2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/26/opinion/26cohen.html>

Follow-up article dated Nov. 2008, by Paul Volcker senior economic adviser to Obama, on the *Bipartisan Statement on U.S. Middle East Peacemaking*, which could become an essential template.

THE OVERLAPPING CONUNDRUM – THE SETTLEMENTS

A PROPOSAL TO SOLVE THE SETTLER AND REFUGEE PROBLEM - CFR

http://www.cfr.org/publication/6135/proposal_to_solve_the_settler_and_refugee_problems.html

Of all the problems confronting the peace process, none have proved more paralyzing than the continued expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, and the Palestinian position on the right of return of the 1948 refugees. Both the Israeli and Palestinian leaderships have avoided educating their communities on the real danger these problems pose, the former on the danger of tolerating settlements, the latter on the danger of clinging to a narrowly defined refugee rights. It is Israel's demographers who point to the quickly growing Palestinian population as the most powerful argument for supporting Palestinian independence.

REPORT ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENT IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES – FOUNDATION FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE (March-April 2009)

<http://www.fmep.org/reports/archive/vol.-19/no.-2>

An archive of bimonthly publications from the Foundation for Middle East Peace on the Israeli settlements. The current issue contains: *The Challenge Facing Obama*; *EU Report: Israel “Actively Pursuing the Illegal Annexation” of East Jerusalem*; *Settlement Timeline*; *CHART: Tenders for Settlement Construction, 2003-2008 (units)*; *Shorts*.

ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS: BLOGGINGHEADS – NYT

<http://video.nytimes.com/video/2009/02/25/opinion/1194838157840/bloggingleads-israeli-settlements.html?scp=3&sq=israel%20peace&st=cse>

Are Israeli settlements in the West Bank a significant barrier to a Middle East peace deal? Israeli journalist Gershom Gorenberg debates the question with author and former Bush speechwriter David Frum.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION TEACHER RESOURCES

THE THIRD SIDE

<http://www.thirdside.org/>

The Third Side offers a promising new way to look at the conflicts around us. The Third Side is the community in action protecting our most precious interests in safety and well-being. It suggests ten practical roles any of us can play on a daily basis to stop destructive fighting in our families, at work, in our schools, and in the world.

EXPLORING CULTURAL CONFLICTS: JOURNEY TOWARD PEACE

<http://www.plu.edu/wangcenter/doc/exploring-cultural.pdf>

Journeys Toward Peace is a K-12 class curriculum designed by Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington. Materials are available in PDF format.

TEACHING PEACE: A GUIDE FOR THE CLASSROOM AND EVERYDAY LIFE

<http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/programs/youth-outreach/peace-ed-book/teaching-peace.pdf>

This is a free online classroom guide about peace education. It is about hearing perspectives on how peace is taught, reading evidence that peace education is working, learning about the struggles and case studies and present-day evidence that nonviolence works and is not mere passivity as it is often mislabeled.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION LESSON PLANS – TECHNOLOGY

http://www.teach-nology.com/teachers/lesson_plans/health/conflict/

This website contains a number of lesson plans about teaching conflict resolution in the classroom.



CONFLICT RESOLUTION LESSONS – *TEACHER VISION*

<http://www.teachervision.fen.com/conflict-resolution/lesson-plan/3038.html>

Educators for Social Responsibility's mission is to make teaching social responsibility a core practice in education so that young people develop the convictions and skills needed to shape a safe, sustainable, democratic, and just world. This page includes conflict resolution lesson plans for a number of different grade levels.



TEACHING FOR CHANGE

<http://www.teachingforchange.org/>

Established in 1989, Teaching for Change operates from the belief that schools can provide students the skills, knowledge, and inspiration to be citizens and architects of a better world — or they can fortify the status quo. By drawing direct connections to 'real world' issues, Teaching for Change encourages teachers and students to question and re-think the world inside and outside their classrooms, build a more equitable, multicultural society, and become active global citizens.



IDEALIST FOR TEACHERS

<http://idealist.org/teachers/index.html>

Idealist For Teachers offers resources and tools that can be used to help introduce young people to issues that nonprofit organizations pursue and to encourage them to get involved in their communities. On Idealist for Teachers you'll find a Volunteer Resource Center, free online lesson plans, and teaching materials offered by nonprofit organizations, and guides on how to find issue-specific resources on Idealist.



PEACE CORPS: WORLD WISE SCHOOLS

<http://www.peacecorps.gov/wws/educators/>

The Peace Corps World Wise Schools program includes a wide number of programs to enhance global education. There is a Correspondence Match program that puts teachers in touch with a currently serving Peace Corps Volunteer, lessons about cultures and countries worldwide, cross-cultural publications, award-winning videos, stories, folk tales, classroom speakers, and more. The program is designed to broaden perspectives in culture and geography and to encourage service.

RIVERHOUSE EPRESS

<http://www.riverhouseepress.com/>

Riverhouse ePress was established in 2004 by Dr. Ron Kraybill, a professor in the Conflict Transformation Program at Eastern Mennonite University. Its mission is to make high-quality, easy-to-read materials on peaceful resolution of conflicts is widely accessible to the public.



TEACHING TOLERANCE

<http://www.tolerance.org/teach/index.jsp>

Founded in 1991 by the Southern Poverty Law Center, Teaching Tolerance provides educators with free educational materials that promote respect for differences and appreciation of diversity in the classroom and beyond.



UNITED NATIONS CYBERSCHOOLBUS

<http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/>

The UN Cyberschoolbus is the online education component of the Global Teaching and Learning Project, whose mission is to promote education about international issues and the UN. The Global Teaching and Learning Project produces teaching materials and activities designed for educational use (primary through secondary school) and for training teachers. The vision of this project is to provide educational resources to students growing up in a world undergoing increased globalization.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION NETWORK (CRN)

<http://www.crnhq.org/>

The CRN is dedicated to creating a conflict resolving community and to researching, developing, teaching, and implementing conflict resolution throughout national and international networks. The CRN is concerned with every area of conflict, with national and international issues, with local, state, and federal government, with the community, the workplace, and personal and intimate conflicts.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

<http://ifor.org/>

IFOR has taken a consistent stance against war and its preparation throughout its history, since its 1919 inception. Perceiving the need for healing and reconciliation in the world, the founders of IFOR formulated a vision of the human community based upon the belief that love in action has the power to transform unjust political, social, and economic structures.

MEDIA LITERACY

THE NEWS LITERACY PROJECT

<http://www.thenewsliteracyproject.org/>

The News Literacy Project is an innovative national program that is mobilizing journalists to help middle school and high school students sort fact from fiction in the digital age. The project's primary aim is to teach students the critical thinking skills they need to be smarter and more frequent consumers and creators of credible information across all media and platforms. Students are learning how to distinguish verified information from raw messages, spin, gossip and opinion and are being encouraged to seek news and information that will make them well-informed citizens and voters.

CENTER FOR MEDIA LITERACY

<http://www.medialit.org/>

The Center for Media Literacy (CML) is an educational organization that provides leadership, public education, professional development and educational resources nationally. Dedicated to promoting and supporting media literacy education as a framework for accessing, analyzing, evaluating, creating and participating with media content, CML works to help citizens, especially the young, develop critical thinking and media production skills needed to live fully in the 21st century media culture. The ultimate goal is to make wise choices possible.

HUNTING THE INTERNET FOR QUALITY CONTENT – *EDUCATION WEEK*

<http://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2009/03/26/26quality.h28.html>

Teachers looking for lesson plans, worksheets, videos, and multimedia activities for their daily classes can find plenty of materials on the Internet. But with countless pages of content for even a single topic - such as the half-million that turn up in a general Web search for lessons on volcanoes - it's easy to get overwhelmed in the hunt for relevant and high-caliber online resources. This article provides useful how-to information regarding educational materials on the web.

NEWS SOURCES FROM THE MIDEAST

(In alphabetical order)

AL JAZEERA

<http://english.aljazeera.net/>

Al Jazeera English, the 24-hour English-language news and current affairs channel, is headquartered in Doha, the capital of Qatar. The organization is the world's first global English language news channel to be headquartered in the Middle East.

BITTERLEMONS.ORG

<http://www.bitterlemons.org>

Bitterlemons.org is a website that presents Israeli and Palestinian viewpoints on prominent issues of concern. It focuses on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and peace process. It is produced, edited and partially written by Ghassan Khatib, a Palestinian, and Yossi Alpher, an Israeli. *Bitterlemons.org* is an internet newsletter that presents Palestinian and Israeli viewpoints on prominent issues of concern. Each edition addresses a specific issue or controversy. *Bitterlemons.org* maintains complete organizational and institutional symmetry between its Palestinian and Israeli sides. You can obtain a free subscription by visiting the homepage or by emailing subscribehtml@bitterlemons.org (HTML version) or subscribetext@bitterlemons.org (text version).

COMMON GROUND NEWS SERVICE

<http://www.commongroundnews.org/index.php>

The Common Ground News Service provides news, op-eds, features and analysis on a broad range of issues affecting Arab-Israeli & Muslim-Western relations. CGNews syndicates articles that are constructive, offer hope and promote dialogue and mutual understanding, to news outlets. CGNS has two email publications, one focused on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the other focused on the larger Middle East.

HA'ARETZ

<http://www.haaretz.com/>

Ha'aretz is a liberal Israeli Newspaper published in English.

HA'ARETZ FACEBOOK PAGE

<http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=87935462526>

INDEPENDENT MEDIA CENTER

<http://dada.israel.indymedia.org/>

The Independent Media Center is a grassroots organization committed to using media production and distribution as a tool for promoting social and economic justice. Indymedia is a collective of independent media organizations and hundreds of journalists offering grassroots, non-corporate coverage of major protests.

INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN)

<http://www.irinnews.org/>

IRIN's principal role is to provide news and analysis about sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia for the humanitarian community. IRIN is part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, but its services are editorially independent. Its reports do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations and its agencies, nor its member states.

ISRAEL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

<http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa>

The Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs website offers a variety of links and information about Israel, including history, terrorism, foreign relations, treaties, government, culture, cuisine, etc. This is informative in providing a glimpse into the perspectives of the Israeli government.

B'TSELEM :THE ISRAELI INFORMATION CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

<http://www.btselem.org/English/index.asp>

The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories was established in 1989 by a group of prominent academics, attorneys, journalists, and Knesset members. It endeavors to document and educate the Israeli public and policymakers about human rights violations in the Occupied Territories, combat the phenomenon of denial prevalent among the Israeli public, and help create a human rights culture in Israel.

JERUSALEM MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

<http://www.jmcc.org/index.php>

JMCC was established in 1988 by a group of Palestinian journalists and researchers to provide information on events in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. JMCC's Jerusalem and Ramallah offices provide a wide range of services to journalists, researchers, international agencies, individuals and organizations interested in obtaining reliable information on the Palestinian territory.

JERUSALEM POST

<http://www.jpost.com/>

Founded in 1932, the *Jerusalem Post* online archives offers readers access to articles published in the Jerusalem Post from 1989 to the present.

MIDEAST WEB/MIDEAST DIALOGUE MEDIA

<http://www.mideastweb.org/>

MidEast Web was started by people active in Middle East dialog and peace education efforts. The goal is to weave a world-wide web of Arabs, Jews and others who want to build a new Middle East based on coexistence and neighborly relations. The members and staff include distinguished educators, engineers, Web designers and other professionals experienced in dialog, peace education projects, and in promoting dialog and coexistence using the Internet. MidEast Web for Coexistence is a registered non-government organization in Israel.

ONEWORLD.NET

<http://us.oneworld.net/places/middle-east>

OneWorld.net is an online hub publishing news on global issues and providing support to non-profits helping to create a better world.

THE PALESTINE CHRONICLE

<http://www.palestinechronicle.com/>

The Palestine Chronicle is an independent online newspaper that provides daily news, commentary, features, book reviews, photos, art, etc, on a variety of subjects. However, it's largely focused on Palestine, Israel, and the Middle East region. The Palestine Chronicle is a self-sustained project involving professionals and volunteers from around the world, all striving to highlight issues of relevance to human rights, national struggles, freedom, and democracy.

PALESTINE MEDIA CENTER GENERAL SECRETARIAT – PLO

<http://www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=6&id=147>

The Palestine Media Center (PMC) is an independent official institution established in November 2001. “The decision to establish the PMC stemmed from the urgent need to provide a reliable and professional media source that will cater the media with accurate, timely, and informative news relevant to the Palestinian reality.”

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY – MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

<http://www.minfo.ps/English/index.php?page=home>

The homepage of the Palestinian Ministry of Information includes documents, agreements, media links, who's who, and press releases.

PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UN

<http://israel-un.mfa.gov.il/mfm/web/main/missionhome.asp?MissionID=81&>

NGOs INVOLVED IN ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

(In alphabetical order)

AMERICANS FOR PEACE NOW (APN)

<http://www.peacenow.org/>

APN is an American Jewish organization affiliated with Peace Now In Israel. APN is the premier voice for American Jews who support Israel and know that only peace will ensure Israel's security, prosperity, and continued viability as a Jewish, democratic state.

COURAGE TO REFUSE

<http://seruv.org.il/english/default.asp>

Courage to Refuse is a movement that has grown out of what the media referred to as *The Combatants' Letter* – a letter which was first published in January 2002 and was since then signed by hundreds of combat reserve soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces. The signers of the letter declare that they will not take part in any activity whose objective is to perpetuate the occupation, and hence they refuse to serve beyond the '67 borders. Over 280 of the signers have served prison terms for their refusal to serve in the occupied territories.

FOUNDATION FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE (FMEP)

<http://www.fmep.org/>

The FMEP, established in 1979, is a nonprofit organization that promotes peace between Israel and Palestine, via two states, that meets the fundamental needs of both peoples. FMEP offers speakers, sponsors programs, makes small grants, and publishes the *Report on Israeli Settlement in the Occupied Territories* containing analysis, commentary, maps, and other data on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.



HANDS OF PEACE

<http://www.hands-of-peace.org/>

Hands of Peace is an interfaith organization that was formed in 2002 as a result of the combined efforts of Gretchen Grad of Glenview Community Church, Deanna Jacobson of B'Nai Jehoshua Beth Elohim Synagogue, and Nuha Dabousseh of the Islamic Cultural Center, all located in the Northwest suburbs of Chicago. Our goal is to begin the process of developing leadership skills in young people from both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict so that one day they will play a positive role in promoting peace and reconciliation between their peoples. American teens play an important role in the program through their contributions during the dialogue sessions, their willingness to learn about the conflict, and their facilitating the development of personal relationships among the Middle East participants.



ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT – INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1271&l=1>

The International Crisis Group is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization, with over 110 staff members on five continents, working through field-based analysis and high-level advocacy to prevent and resolve deadly conflict. Crisis Group's approach is grounded in field research. Teams of political analysts are located within or close by countries at risk of outbreak, escalation or recurrence of violent conflict. Based on information and assessments from the field, Crisis Group produces regular analytical reports containing practical recommendations targeted at key international decision-makers. Crisis Group also publishes *CrisisWatch*, a 12-page monthly bulletin, providing a succinct regular update on the state of play in all the most significant situations of conflict or potential conflict around the world.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

<http://www.theirc.org/where/middleeast.html>

The International Rescue Committee is a global network of first responders, humanitarian relief workers, healthcare providers, educators, community leaders, activists, and volunteers. They provide access to safety, sanctuary, and sustainable change for millions of people whose lives have been shattered by violence and oppression. The IRC provides emergency relief, relocates refugees, and rebuilds lives in the wake of disaster. Through 24 regional offices in cities across the U.S., they help refugees resettle in the U.S. and become self-sufficient.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT (ISM)

<http://palsolidarity.org/>

ISM is a Palestinian-led movement committed to resisting the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land using nonviolent, direct-action methods and principles. Founded by a small group of activists in August, 2001, ISM aims to support and strengthen the Palestinian popular resistance by providing the Palestinian people with two resources, international protection and a voice with which to nonviolently resist an overwhelming military occupation force.

ISRAEL-PALESTINE FORUM

<http://www.israelpalestineforum.com/>

The Israel-Palestine Forum promotes dialogue among progressives about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. IP Forum contains a discussion forum where people can present their ideas about the struggle for peace. It also contains a newsfeed with coverage of the Middle East from the world media and a blog feed containing blog writing about the Middle East. There is a Links section for those who wish to learn more about organizations working for peace in Israel, Palestine and the United States. Finally, there is an Essays section devoted to major, timely articles from the world media that cover a particular issue in depth.



JUST VISION

<http://www.justvision.org/index.php>

Just Vision is a nonprofit organization that informs local and international audiences about under-documented Palestinian and Israeli joint civilian efforts to resolve the conflict nonviolently. Using media and educational tools, they raise awareness in order to encourage civic participation in grassroots peace building. *Just Vision* increases awareness about Palestinian and Israeli non-violent, civilian-led efforts to build a base for peace in the Middle East. They create educational resources about the spectrum of grassroots Israeli and Palestinian peace efforts through documentary film and cutting-edge interactive curricula. They also connect Israeli and Palestinian civilians working for peace to one another, thereby breaking the isolation of these courageous leaders and laying the groundwork for a network for peace. Further work includes conducting strategic outreach to educate North American audiences about these efforts and about the value of peace work emanating from civil society, and providing interested audiences with nonpartisan channels for getting involved. *Just Vision* produced and released a feature documentary, *Encounter Point*, about Palestinian and Israeli civilians working to end the conflict.

OASIS OF PEACE

<http://nswas.org/rubrique22.html>

Ne-vé shal-om / waah-at i-sal-aam: Hebrew and Arabic for *Oasis of Peace* [Isaiah 32:18]): A village, jointly established by Jewish and Palestinian Arab citizens of Israel, that is engaged in educational work for peace, equality, and understanding between the two peoples.

PEACE NOW (SHALOM ACHSHAV)

<http://www.peacenow.org.il/site/en/homepage.asp?pi=25>

Peace Now is the largest extra-parliamentary movement in Israel, the country's oldest peace movement and the only peace group to have a broad public base. A particularly important ongoing project of *Peace Now* is its Settlement Watch, which monitors – and protests, the building of settlements, including housing tenders, expropriation of lands, budget allocations, and the like, along with studying settlers' attitudes regarding possible evacuation (and compensation) in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.



SEEDS OF PEACE

<http://www.seedsofpeace.org/>

The mission of *Seeds of Peace* is to empower leaders of the next generation. Treaties are negotiated by governments. Peace is made by people. *Seeds of Peace* is doing what no government can. It is sowing the seeds of peace among the next generation of leaders. It is educating them to develop empathy, respect, and confidence. It is equipping them with communication and negotiation skills. It is enabling them to see the human face of their enemies. By empowering them to emerge as tomorrow's leaders, *Seeds of Peace* is working to forge the personal relationships so critical to peacemaking and reconciliation.

OLIVE BRANCH YOUTH MAGAZINE

<http://www.seedsofpeace.org/node/1830>

Since 1996, *Seeds of Peace* has been producing the *Olive Branch* magazine as a means for Seeds to sustain communication and share experiences with each other and their communities throughout the school year. The magazine is researched, written, edited, and produced by *Seeds of Peace* Graduates, allowing them to react to current events, share experiences, and maintain open and active dialogue.



SULHA PEACE PROJECT

<http://sulha.com/>

<http://sulha.com/video.asp>

Due to the Israeli–Arab conflict, Arabs and Jews in Israel and Palestine have very few opportunities to meet one another as equal human beings. This lack of personal contact causes mistrust, prejudice and perpetuates stereotypes. *The Sulha Peace Project*, a grassroots organization, inspired by the indigenous process of mediation (“Sulha”), aims to rebuild trust, restore dignity, and move beyond the political agenda. Working primarily on the grassroots level, they prepare people for peace from the “bottom-up” with corresponding peacemaking efforts undertaken at the governmental and diplomatic level.



ARAB-ISRAELI RELATIONS – UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

http://www.usip.org/arab_israeli/index.html

Arab-Israeli relations have deteriorated to their lowest point in a generation, with intensifying and widening violence. However, the severity of the problems may drive the parties to reconsider long-stagnant issues and create opportunities for new efforts to resolve the conflict. In order to seize on the prospects for renewing negotiations, *USIP* is conducting both policy-relevant analysis and innovative programming in support of local initiatives to build support for peace.

UTAHNS FOR A JUST PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND

<http://jphl.org/>

Utahns for a Just Peace in the Holy Land is a coalition of peace advocates, civil and human rights advocates, faith based individuals, and others who promote peace with justice in Israel and Palestine. We believe that a true and lasting peace in the region cannot be imposed; instead peace must be based on justice as already set forth by international law and United Nations Resolutions.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

(In alphabetical order)

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE - SEATTLE CHAPTER (AJC)

http://www.ajcseattle.org/site/c.gjJSJ9MSIwE/b.2382921/k.847D/Seattle_Chapter.htm

The AJC's guiding principles are that: the rights of Jews are best protected when the rights of all people are protected; Confrontations between people and groups often occur due to a lack of knowledge and understanding; Positive relationships with political, religious and communal leaders, built on mutual respect and understanding, often can overcome conflict; Steps should be taken to diffuse confrontation through mediation before relations become strained; The most effective work is often done behind the scenes and through diplomatic means rather than in the public eye. *The AJC* fosters positive relationships, forms partnerships and coalitions across the spectrum of racial, religious, and ethnic groups on issues of mutual concern, and develops programs to educate and inform.

ARAB AMERICAN COMMUNITY COALITION (AACC)

<http://www.theaacc.org/index.php>

The AACC was formed to combat the rampant hate crimes and malicious harassment that were occurring against Arab and Muslim Americans post 9/11. As a result, the AACC set up a 24-hour hotline and began to educate the community. The AACC is run entirely by volunteers, committed hard-working and often overworked members from the Arab community. And nearly four years after its inception, the AACC is still working tirelessly for all people's civil rights receiving phone calls and requests from across the U.S. and Canada.

ARAB CENTER OF WASHINGTON (ACW)

<http://www.arabcenter.net>

The Arab Center of Washington (ACW) is a cultural organization dedicated to promoting the rich and vibrant Arab culture in Washington State.

BRIDGES TO UNDERSTANDING

<http://www.bridgesweb.org/>

Bridges to Understanding uses digital technology and the art of storytelling to empower and unite youth worldwide, enhance cross-cultural understanding and build global citizenship.

COMPASSIONATE LISTENING PROJECT

<http://www.compassionatelistening.org>

The Compassionate Listening Project teaches powerful skills for peacemaking in families, communities, on the job, and in social change work locally and globally. The Project's curriculum grew out of its many years of reconciliation work on the ground in Israel and Palestine. The Project adapted its trainings and began to teach in the U.S. in 1999. The Project now offers trainings and workshops worldwide for everyday peace-building, as well as an Advanced Training and Facilitator Certification program.

FIND COMMON GROUND

<http://www.findcommonground.org>

Find Common Ground is an organization dedicated to bringing people together from both sides of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict to listen and to educate. Through events, presentations, and discussions, the group strives to engage the American populace in a new and deeper way to inform and involve our community and its leaders to move toward a solution in the Middle East.

INTERFAITH COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON

<http://www.interfaithcouncil.com>

The Interfaith Council of Washington began as an informal group of people from fifteen religious traditions who organized a "Peace Through Harmony" Interfaith Service in 1986. Their purpose was to increase understanding between members of different faiths and within the larger community.

ISLAMIC SCHOOL OF SEATTLE

<http://www.islamicschoolofseattle.com/>

The Islamic School of Seattle offers preschool through high school education in a nurturing Islamic environment. Classrooms are mixed-age, child-centered and organized for cooperative, active learning. Instruction for children two and-a half through nine is bilingual and Montessori based and Arabic instruction continues through all school years.

JEWISH VOICE FOR PEACE

<http://www.jewishvoiceforpeace.org/>

Jewish Voice for Peace is a diverse and democratic community of activists inspired by Jewish tradition to work together for peace, social justice, and human rights. They support the aspirations of Israelis and Palestinians for security and self-determination. *Jewish Voice for Peace-Seattle* is building an inclusive, vibrant Jewish community where there is space for secular, religious, multiracial, and queer Jews.

KADIMA RECONSTRUCTIONIST JEWISH COMMUNITY

<http://www.kadima.org/>

Kadima is Seattle's progressive reconstructionist community integrating celebration, study, and work for social justice.

THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE CAMP (AN ARAB & JEWISH CHILDREN'S SUMMER CAMP)

<http://www.middleeastpeacecamp.org/>

Building a community of Arabs, Jews, and friends based on peace, justice, and compassion through recreation, education, and leadership development. 2009 Summer camp dates: June 29-July 3.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE SCULPTURE

<http://www.peacesculpture.org/>

A cooperative Arab-Jewish children's project led to the creation of this peace sculpture, now permanently installed in the Peace Garden at Seattle Center, in the shadow of the Space Needle. Under the direction of project founder Amineh Ayyad, Palestinian-American, and local Iraqi Artist Sabah Al-Dhaher, Arab and Jewish children came together for many weeks to create this sculpture.

THE OLYMPIA-RAFAH SISTER CITY PROJECT (ORSCP)

http://orscp.org/olympia/?page_id=2

The Olympia-Rafah Sister City Project finds its origins in the aspirations of Rachel Corrie, a young human rights activist from Olympia, WA, who was killed while attempting to protect a family's home from demolition in the Gazan city of Rafah on March 16, 2003. The Project actively promotes and fosters friendships between the people of Olympia, Washington and Rafah, Palestine, for the purpose of strengthening cross-cultural awareness and understanding, international cooperation, justice, and peace.

RACHEL CORRIE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE

<http://rachelcorriefoundation.org/site/>

The Rachel Corrie Foundation was established by members of Rachel's family and community to continue the kind of work that she began and hoped to accomplish. Rachel Corrie was killed in the Gaza Strip in Palestine on March 16, 2003, trying to prevent the demolition of a Palestinian family's home. They conduct and support programs that foster connections between people, that build understanding, respect, and appreciation for differences, and that promote cooperation within and between local and global communities.



DOCUMENTARIES & FILMS



ISRAEL/PALESTINE FILM SERIES – *FILM VIDEO DIGITAL* – DUKE UNIVERSITY

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

The films in this series attempt to rethink conventional presumptions about the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Taken together, they explore modes of violence that are not simply directed externally, at the other party, but also internalized and interiorized. Collectively, they explore the ways that violence takes a daily and often cultural form in the everyday lives of Israelis and Palestinians, shaping their dreams, visions, interactions, and the very formation of their identities.

Items starred in the list below were shown at this festival

MIDDLE EAST : PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION – *BULLFROG FILMS*

<http://www.bullfrogfilms.com/subjects/peaceconflictresolution.html>

This is a link to the *Bullfrog Films* catalogue of videos about peace and conflict resolution.

<http://bullfrogfilms.com/subjects/middleeast.html>

This is a link to the *Bullfrog Films* catalogue of videos about conflict in the Mideast.

2009 SEATTLE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

DEFAMATION (ISRAEL) (2009)

<http://www.siff.net/festival/film/detail.aspx?id=29006&FID=123>

Two generations after the Holocaust, what does anti-Semitism look like? In his continuing exploration of modern Israeli life, director Yoav Shamir (*Checkpoint, Flipping Out*) travels the world in search of the most modern manifestations of the “oldest hatred” and comes up with some surprising revelations. Shamir was inspired to investigate the meanings behind the phrase after being called anti-Semitic in a film review. His exploration includes interviews with Abraham Foxman, the president of the Anti-Defamation League, and with controversial historian Norman Finkelstein. Shamir joins scholars giving a lecture on their book *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*. He tags along on a field trip with Israeli teenagers to the Polish concentration camp Auschwitz. He talks to New York Orthodox Jews and their African American neighbors, rabbis, professors, and even his grandmother in Israel. *Defamation* is a thorny, provocative, surprising, and humorous film that questions our perceptions and explores the boundaries between legitimate criticism and anti-Semitism.

Screenings: June 9, 2009 7:00 PM - Uptown Cinema & June 11, 2009 7:00 PM - Harvard Exit

LAILA’S BIRTHDAY (Palestine) (2008)

<http://www.siff.net/festival/film/detail.aspx?id=28827&FID=123>

Showing the confusion, frustration, absurdity, and coping mechanisms of life in contemporary Ramallah through the eyes of a taxi driver, wry, comic drama *Laila's Birthday* is strong political entertainment leavened with finely tooled irony. The protagonist is former judge Abu Laila who is forced by financial considerations to drive his brother-in-law’s cab. A proud intellectual with a by-the-book sense of law and order, Abu is constantly aggrieved by the chaos and lack of courtesy that surrounds him. From passengers not fastening their seatbelts to disputes over smoking in the cab, Abu survives the course of one long day, as a series of passengers and their destinations highlight internal Palestinian political divisions and persistent problems caused by Israel. Although symbolizing something more serious, these encounters feature sardonic dialogue and excellent comic timing. By the film’s pitch-perfect ending, Abu isn’t exactly ready to accept Allah’s justice over situations that are created by man, but he’s become more skilled in the art of accommodation.

Screenings: May 25, 2009 1:15 PM & June 2, 2009 7:30 PM - Pacific Place Cinema

(Films in chronological order from most recent release date)

ARAB LABOR – TV SHOW (2008- 2009)

<http://www.linktv.org/arablabor> (clips)

This popular sitcom follows a Palestinian-Israeli family in Israel. It deals with some of the very serious tensions that exist within Israeli society in humorous way.

ISRAEL’S NEXT WAR – FRONTLINE (2009)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/israel/>

Veteran Israeli filmmaker Dan Setton previously produced *Frontline’s* “Shattered Dreams of Peace,” an examination of Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations from the time of the Oslo Peace Accord in 1993 through the outbreak of the Second Intifada. Now, as momentum for peace builds once again, Setton has turned his focus to one group who might play the role of spoiler - not Palestinian suicide bombers, but a small group of Israeli extremists who have become more active and organized in recent years.

Watch the full 60-minute program on-line: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/israel/view/>



9 STAR HOTEL – POINT OF VIEW (POV) PBS (2008)

<http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2008/9starhotel/>

Ido Haar's film documents the lives of a group of young Palestinian men working illegally as construction laborers in the Israeli city of Modi'in. Caught between Israeli security laws and a Palestinian Authority they see as having failed them, they work for Israeli contractors by day while hiding from police by night. Watch the film online, use the vast array of resources to accompany the film, and download the discussion guide.

RACHEL (2008)

<http://www.tribecafilm.com/filmguide/Rachel.html>

An insightful and provocative exploration into the complexities of political solidarity, *Rachel* is the story of Rachel Corrie, a 22-year-old American member of the International Solidarity Movement, who died trying to prevent an Israeli army bulldozer from destroying Palestinian homes in the Gaza Strip in 2003.

Q & A WITH THE DIRECTORY OF 'RACHEL' – SEATTLE TIMES (April 4, 2009)

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/movies/2009131950_tribeca26.htmlhttp://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/movies/2009131950_tribeca26.html



JERUSALEM JOURNAL (Short Clip 2008))

<http://video.nytimes.com/video/2008/10/17/world/1194823337790/jerusalem-journal.html>

Teen musical concerts combat animosity between Arab and Jewish youth in Jerusalem amid recent violence.

THE KITE – GLOBAL LENS (2008)

http://www.globalfilm.org/bluescreen/films/the_kite.htm

In *The Kite*, sixteen-year-old Lamia must cross a border between Lebanon and Israel to marry a man she has never met. Neither she nor her betrothed are eager to consummate a marriage to a stranger; a matter further complicated by Lamia's surprising admission that she is in love with the Israeli soldier guarding the border.



ON THE WAY TO SULHA (Short Clip 2008)

<http://sites.google.com/site/sulhapeaceproject/>

On August 26-28, 2008 the *Sulha Peace Project* organized its seventh annual gathering for thousands of Arabs, Jews, Israelis, Palestinians, secular and religious, young and old to share their pain, to dance, to pray, to learn about each other, and ultimately to coexist for three days and three nights just a few miles outside of Jerusalem.



ENCOUNTER POINT – JUST VISION (2006)

<http://www.encounterpoin.com/index.php>

<http://www.justvision.org/en/home>

"If you lost your loved ones, if you spent ten years in prison, if conflict drove you from your home... Would you seek revenge? Or struggle for peace? A true story about the everyday leaders who refuse to sit back as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict escalates." As part of Just Vision's efforts to publicize grassroots non-violent peace building, they released an award-winning feature documentary film, *Encounter Point*, to sold-out audiences in theaters and festivals around the world. For two years, the Just Vision crew followed the stories of ordinary people who feel driven to work for an end to bloodshed and occupation in favor of peace.



PORTRAITS

<http://www.justvision.org/en/profile>

Interactive primary source resource, for educators, researchers, students, or journalists, featuring in-depth interviews and a timeline of the conflict through the lens of dozens of people committed to ending it.

FORGIVENESS (2006) ****Duke****

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Udi Aloni, 97 min, in English)

On April 9, 1948, a Jewish militia entered the Palestinian village of Deir Yassin and killed over 100 villagers. Soon after, a mental hospital was built on the ruins. The first patients to be committed were Holocaust survivors. A legend says that to this day, the survivors have been communicating with the ghosts of the village.

SEARCHING FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST – FOUNDATION FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE (2006)

http://www.fmep.org/searching_for_peace_in_the_middle_east.html

This 30-minute film, by Landrum Bolling and sponsored by the Foundation for Middle East Peace, is a vivid, compassionate portrayal of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Through the voices of Israeli and Palestinian citizens of diverse backgrounds, it reveals their hopes and fears and explores the issues that divide them. It also describes in a compelling way a broad common ground of yearning for peace, pointing the way toward a resolution of this tragic conflict that would meet the deepest needs of both societies. To receive a free copy of this DVD, email the FMEP at info@fmep.org, call (202) 835-3650, or write to FMEP, 1761 N Street NW, Washington D.C. 20036.

STORM OF EMOTIONS – INDEPENDENT LENS (2006)

<http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/stormofemotions/index.html>

When Israel completed its withdrawal from the Sinai desert in 1982 following a peace agreement with Egypt, many people chose Gush Katif, a bloc of Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip, as their new home. But when the Israeli government ordered the evacuation of Gaza in August 2005 as part of its disengagement plan, the decision resulted in massive political and social turmoil. *Storm of Emotions* documents the historic moment of this evacuation, one of the most complex and provocative missions to ever be undertaken by Israel's police forces. The film focuses on the police forces as it accompanies police crews during the disengagement process and follows participants including a religious policeman, a policewoman, senior officers, and more.



PARADISE NOW (2005) ****Duke****

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Hany Abu-Assad, 90 min, Arabic with English subtitles)

On a typical day in the West Bank city of Nablus, where daily life grinds on amidst crushing poverty and the occasional rocket blast, we meet two childhood best friends, Saïd (Kais Nashef) and Khaled (Ali Suliman), who pass time drinking tea, smoking a hookah, and working dead-end menial jobs as auto mechanics. Saïd's day takes a turn for the better when a beautiful young woman named Suha (Lubna Azabal) brings her car in for repairs. From their spirited interaction, it is apparent that there is a budding romance growing between them. But then Saïd is approached by middle-aged Jamal (Amer Hlehel), a point man for an unnamed Palestinian organization who informs Saïd that he and Khaled have been chosen to carry out a strike in Tel Aviv. They were chosen for this mission as a team, because each had expressed a wish that if either is to die a martyr, the other would want to die alongside his best friend.

WAITING (ATTENTE) (2005) ****Duke****

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Rashid Masharawi, 90 min, in Arabic with English subtitles)

Ahmad, a film director, tells people he is leaving home to settle abroad - far from Palestine. But first he picks up a rock from the ground and tucks it into his bag. Reluctantly, he accepts one last job: to audition actors for the new National Palestinian Theatre, a dream project still under construction with unreliable funding. Since any search for Palestinian talent would be incomplete without a tour of refugee camps in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, Ahmad (Mahmoud Massad) journeys across borders, from camp to camp, in the company of a celebrity TV journalist, Bissan (Areen Omari), and her cameraman, "Lumière" (Yousset Baroud) - both unemployed since their Gaza television station was bombed. Humor comes with a dash of irony, like when a straight-faced Bissan delivers a rapid series of optimistic news clichés about their region for a sound check. Everywhere, they are greeted by long lines of camp residents: The would-be actors hope that the chosen ones will get to return to Palestine. One young woman claims to have been an extra in a crowd that marched down the street shouting "Free Palestine!"-making her far more

experienced than most. Ahmed directs them to perform a familiar action, one at the heart of their lives: to wait. Sometimes funny and often painful, they wait before the camera.

ATASH (THIRST) (2004) ***Duke***

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Tawfik Abu Wael, 100 min, Arabic with English subtitles)

It has been ten years since Abu Shukri and his family, have settled in a valley, in the middle of nowhere, far away from their hometown. Completely independent, they live on charcoal they produce. Only the father and the son are in contact with the outside world. The father goes to the village to sell the charcoal whereas the son runs off to the village school. The mother and her two daughters incessantly burn wood. Abu Shukri, the father, brought them to this place against their will and they know that the reason why they left the village is also the reason why they can never return. The father decides to build a pipeline to bring fresh water to their rustic home. The running water awakens their instinct of freedom and marks the beginning of the family's explosive tragic downfall.

SEEDS (2004)

<http://www.seedsofpeace.org/media/filmsandbooks>

Seeds is an intimate and candid documentary of the incredible stories and experiences at the heart of Seeds of Peace and it shows exactly how it feels to come from a region of conflict surrounded by hatred and violence and learn to coexist with "The Enemy." It is a fascinating first-person testament that reveals how, with effort and determination, a peaceful future may be achieved. Principal photography occurred during sessions held in the summer of 2002.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ASELE ASLEH (2000/2002)

Seeds of Peace graduates have produced two documentary short films on the life and death of Arab-Israeli Seed of Peace Asel Asleh, a leader in life and victim of the eruption of Israeli-Palestinian violence in the fall of 2000. The second film produced in 2002 won first place at the 2003 International Student Film Festival.

PEACE OF MIND (1997)

Israeli and Palestinian Seeds of Peace graduates jointly produced the award-winning documentary video *Peace of Mind* in 1997-98 under the direction of professional staff from the Global Action Project.



PROMISES (2003)

<http://www.promisesproject.org/index.html>



Promises follows the journey of one of the filmmakers, Israeli-American B.Z. Goldberg. B.Z. travels to a Palestinian refugee camp and to an Israeli settlement in the West Bank, and to the more familiar neighborhoods of Jerusalem where he meets seven Palestinian and Israeli children. Though the children live only 20 minutes apart, they exist in completely separate worlds; the physical, historical, and emotional obstacles between them run deep. *Promises* explores the nature of these boundaries and tells the story of a few children who dared to cross the lines to meet their neighbors. Rather than focusing on political events, the seven children featured in *Promises* offer a refreshing, human and sometimes humorous portrait of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Curriculum: <http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2001/promises/intheclassroom.html>;

<http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2001/promises/guide/pdf>

REBUILDING HOPE (Film Series 2003)

<http://rebuildingalliance.org/films.php#gaza>

Rebuilding Hope is a film series by Tamer Mansour, Ron Eggleton, and voiced over by Cindy Corrie, Rachel's Mother. This series includes two episodes recounting the rebuilding of the Nasrallah family's house, the family that Rachel Corrie sought to protect when she was killed.

FIFTY YEARS WAR – STORYVILLE BBC (2001)

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcfour/documentaries/storyville/fifty_years_war.shtml

Norma Percy's acclaimed series tells the inside story of the conflict in the Middle East and the efforts to bring peace to the region.

CHRONICLE OF A DISAPPEARANCE (1996) ***Duke***

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Elia Suleiman, 88 min, in Arabic, Hebrew, French & English with English subtitles)

Like a meditative Jacques Tati, Elia Suleiman plays the protagonist E.S. in this thought provoking absurdist comedy about Palestinian identity, E.S. returns to the land of his birth in an attempt to find his roots. But his journey becomes a search for roots by a man whose culture has been uprooted. The film explores the effects of ghettoization and marginalization on the Palestinian psyche. E.S. experiences the rift between his native place and himself. He begins to inquire into his sense of belonging, his role as the insider/outsider.

LIFE ACCORDING TO AGFA (1992) ***not suitable for children under 18***

<http://fvd.aas.duke.edu/screensociety/Israel-Palestine.php>

(dir. Assi Dayan, 100 min, Hebrew with English subtitles)

1992's most talked-about and award-winning Israeli movie is a well-made drama with a subtle comic edge. The complex Israeli social and political fabric is captured in a Tel Aviv pub owned by a middle aged woman who, along with her patrons, is looking for love. The apocalyptic end finally brings "peace" to the decadent city. Artistically shot in black-and-white, the story details the intertwining lives of those who frequent a small coffee-house/bar.



PEACE CHILD ISRAEL (Short Clips)

<http://www.mideastweb.org/peacechild/multimedia1.html>

Peace Child Israel was co-founded in 1988 by David Gordon and Yael Drouyannoff to teach coexistence using theater and the arts. We educate for democratic values, tolerance and mutual respect. Arab and Jewish teens work with counterparts from around the country to create original dramas about coexistence. The plays, in Arabic and Hebrew, are performed for family, friends and the public at-large.

Six Actors in Search of a Plot

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqJjfpSjcPo&feature=channel_page

Song "We Brought Peace Upon Us"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWI-Zr8qRtc&feature=channel_page

See *New York Times* (2/5/09) related article entitled Musical Show of Unity Upsets Many in Israel

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/02/25/world/middleeast/25israel.html>

BOOKS

(These book reviews are excerpted directly from the Amazon site)

* **Indyk, Martin.** *Innocent Abroad: An Intimate Account of American Peace Diplomacy in the Middle East.* Simon and Schuster, 2009.

http://www.amazon.com/Innocent-Abroad-Intimate-American-Diplomacy/dp/1416594299/ref=pd_sim_b_1

Missteps and missed opportunities proliferate in this gripping insider history of Middle Eastern diplomacy during the Clinton administration. Indyk, former ambassador to Israel, examines the contradictions inherent in Clintons Iraq policy with a remarkable level of self-criticism and brings a nuanced perspective to his analysis of Iraq's alleged WMD programs and the reasons for and against war. The book emphasizes Clintons initial strategic focus on Syrian-Israeli relations, and the authors discussion of Syria runs parallel to his central narrative about the Israel-Palestine conflict, which traces the tumultuous eight years from the hopeful handshake between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat in 1993 through the beginning of the second intifada. The author achieves an impressive balance of scale, packing a tremendous amount of anecdotal information throughout, creating a portrait of diplomacy that reveals the influence of countless small details, from ceremonial gifts to friendly kisses, on world affairs. At the same time, the book surveys the enduring challenges that plagued the Clinton team's efforts to bring peace to the region, making insightful connections between the history in which the author participated and the present state of the region.

*** Miller, Aaron David. *The Much Too Promised Land: America's Elusive Search for Arab-Israeli Peace*. Bantam, 2008.**

http://www.amazon.com/Much-Too-Promised-Land-Arab-Israeli/dp/0553384147/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1241724736&sr=1-1

In this extraordinary account of 20 years on the front lines of Arab-Israeli peacemaking, career diplomat Miller provides an impressively candid appraisal of Middle East peace efforts. Drawing from his extensive experience and 160 interviews with presidents, advisers and negotiators, he apportions censure and praise with an even hand, sparing not even his failures or those of his colleagues. Miller evinces genuine compassion for both sides in the conflict (stressing that Americans cannot fully understand the life-and-death stakes in the struggle between Israelis and Palestinians), while maintaining a detachment that allows him to draw hard conclusions. Miller says that though the two sides hold ultimate responsibility for their shared fate, American involvement is imperative and calls for the tough-love approach of Kissinger and Carter, arguing compellingly that such engagement is now more vital to our national interests, and to our security, than at any time since the late 1940s. Although occasionally paternalistic, Miller's writing is both approachable and deeply smart; this and his absolute failure to take sides mean that this work will doubtlessly influence and enrage—and certainly inspire.

*** Kurtzer, Daniel C. & Scott B. Lasensky. *Negotiating Arab-Israeli Peace: American Leadership in the Middle East*. United States Institute of Peace Press, 2008.**

http://www.amazon.com/Negotiating-Arab-Israeli-Peace-American-Leadership/dp/1601270305/ref=pd_sim_b_7

In *Negotiating Arab-Israeli Peace*, Daniel C. Kurtzer and Scott B. Lasensky provide a peerless example of sound public-policy analysis, in which American national interests are the paramount value pursued. Practitioners, scholars and students are unlikely to see anything like it in literature on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The indictment of America's failures jumps off every page. The author's hard-hitting, no-nonsense descriptions of U.S. failures in exploiting opportunities, of U.S. inability to create openings for peace, and of U.S. neglect of the terrible costs to the people of the region who suffer from a lack of peace, are a reminder that America's impotence has significantly eroded our national interests in the region. This is not a patient, soft-spoken, diplomatic treatise on the niceties of how to negotiate peace treaties. Rather, it is closer to an indictment of how a great country like the United States, with all its resources and strengths, cannot match its power with sophisticated leadership necessary to bring all parties of the Arab-Israeli conflict to an agreement. To be sure the reader does not miss the point, the authors use the word failure and its synonyms over 172 times throughout the text.

****See <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5860&l=1> for a recent review of the above three books****

Haass, Richard N. *Restoring the Balance: A Middle East Strategy for the Next President*. Brookings Institute, 2008.

http://www.amazon.com/Restoring-Balance-Strategy-President-Relations/dp/0815738692/ref=pd_sim_b_2

The next U.S. president will need to pursue a new strategic framework for advancing American interests in the Middle East. The mounting challenges include sectarian conflict in Iraq, Iran's pursuit of nuclear capabilities, failing Palestinian and Lebanese governments, a dormant peace process, and the ongoing war against terror. Compounding these challenges is a growing hostility toward U.S. involvement in the Middle East. The old policy paradigms, whether President George W. Bush's model of regime change and democratization or President Bill Clinton's model of peacemaking and containment, will no longer suit the likely circumstances confronting the next administration in the Middle East. In "Restoring the Balance," experts from the Saban Center at the Brookings Institution and from the Council on Foreign Relations propose a new, nonpartisan strategy drawing on the lessons of past failures to address both the short-term and long-term challenges to U.S. interests.

Tyler, Patrick. *A World of Trouble: The White House and the Middle East--from the Cold War to the War on Terror*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2008.

http://www.amazon.com/World-Trouble-Middle-East-Terror/dp/0374292892/ref=pd_sim_b_7

In this epic, remarkably readable history of U.S. involvement in the Middle East from Eisenhower to Bush II, Washington Post reporter Tyler uses an up-close, journalistic style to depict the power struggles and compromises that have defined the past half-century. Tyler focuses on key turning points in U.S.–Middle East relations and documents the conversations and real-time decision-making processes of the presidents, cabinet members and other key figures. Readers are treated to an intimate view of Eisenhower's careful, steady diplomacy during the Suez crisis, Kissinger's egocentric and fateful decision to fully arm Israel in the October war of 1973 while Nixon struggled through the Watergate scandal, and the tangled web of communication and intentional deceit during the Reagan administration that led to the Iran-Contra scandal. Tyler makes the issues and relationships clear without resorting to oversimplification or ideological grandstanding, and his journalistic instincts steer him toward direct quotation and telling anecdotes rather than generalization. Readers in the market for an examination of how leadership has embroiled the U.S. in the Middle East are well-advised to consult this riveting text.

Luxenberg, Alan H. *The Palestine Mandate and the Creation of Israel, 1920-1949 (The Making of the Middle East)*. Mason Crest, 2007.

http://www.amazon.com/Palestine-Mandate-Creation-Israel-1920-1949/dp/1422201708/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1241726451&sr=1-1

This young adult book examines the events that led to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Carter, Jimmy. *Palestine: Peace not Apartheid*. Simon & Schuster, 2007.

http://www.amazon.com/Palestine-Peace-Apartheid-Jimmy-Carter/dp/B001SARCHA/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1241726919&sr=1-1

The term "good-faith" is almost inappropriate when applied to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a bloody struggle interrupted every so often by negotiations that turn out to be anything but honest. Nonetheless, thirty years after his first trip to the Mideast, former President Jimmy Carter still has hope for a peaceful, comprehensive solution to the region's troubles, delivering this informed and readable chronicle as an offering to the cause. An engineer of the 1978 Camp David Accords and 2002 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Carter would seem to be a perfect emissary in the Middle East, an impartial and uniting diplomatic force in a fractured land. Not entirely so. Throughout his work, Carter assigns ultimate blame to Israel, arguing that the country's leadership has routinely undermined the peace process through its obstinate, aggressive and illegal occupation of territories seized in 1967. He's decidedly less critical of Arab leaders, accepting their concern for the Palestinian cause at face value, and including their anti-Israel rhetoric as a matter of course, without much in the way of counter-argument. Carter's book provides a fine overview for those unfamiliar with the history of the conflict and lays out an internationally accepted blueprint for peace.

Rotberg, Robert I. *Israeli and Palestinian Narratives of Conflict: History's Double Helix. (Indiana Series in Middle East Studies)*. Indiana University Press, 2006.

http://www.amazon.com/Israeli-Palestinian-Narratives-Conflict-History/dp/0253218578/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1244566277&sr=1-1

This book creates a dialogue among Palestinian and Israeli authors, who examine opposing versions of the historical narratives in the context of contemporary Israeli-Palestinian relations. In hard-hitting essays the contributors debate the two justifying and rationalizing constructions, laying bare the conflict's roots and the distorted prisms that fuel it. *Israeli and Palestinian Narratives of Conflict* is an invaluable resource for anyone seeking to make sense of today's headlines.

Collins, John. *Occupied by Memory: The Intifada Generation and the Palestinian State of Emergency*. NYU Press, 2004.

http://www.amazon.com/Occupied-Memory-Generation-Palestinian-Emergency/dp/0814716385/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1244567660&sr=1-1

This book explores the memories of the first Palestinian intifada. Based on extensive interviews with members of the "intifada generation," those who were between 10 and 18 years old when the intifada began in 1987, the book provides a detailed look at the intifada memories of ordinary Palestinians. The stories are presented as part of a complex and politically charged discursive field through which young Palestinians are invested with meaning by scholars, politicians, journalists, and other observers. What emerges from their memories is a sense of a generation caught between a past that is simultaneously traumatic, empowering, and exciting—and a future that is perpetually uncertain. The book will be of interest not only to scholars of the Middle East but also to those interested in nationalism, discourse analysis, social movements, and oral history.

Smith, Charles D. *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict*. Bedford & St. Martins, Fifth Edition, 2004.

<http://www.amazon.com/Palestine-Arab-Israeli-Conflict-Charles-Smith/dp/0312404085>

The enormous changes in the 1990's throughout the Middle East have necessitated this thoroughly revised edition of the standard introduction to the subject. Offering a balanced history of both Israeli and Arab goals, *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict* covers the history of Palestine before Israeli independence in 1948 and brings the story forward to the breakthrough Arab-Israeli Accord of 1993 and its troubled aftermath.

Cobban, Helena. *The Israeli-Syrian Peace Talks: 1991-1996 and Beyond*. U.S. Institute for Peace, 2000.

http://www.amazon.com/Israeli-Syrian-Peace-Talks-1991-96-Beyond/dp/1878379984/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1241727642&sr=1-1

The Israeli-Syrian Peace Talks: 1991-1996 and Beyond explores how two countries that have been in a state of war for more than fifty years could transform their relationship from conflict to cooperation, from embittered battle to co-productive peace. Helena Cobban reviews the history of negotiations between Israel and Syria during the 1990s and provides insider information about the negotiating dynamics, patterns, personalities, and changes between these two mid-eastern nations. *The Israeli-Syrian Peace Talks* is critical reading for anyone seeking to understand contemporary and on-going international dynamics in the complicated, multi-faceted Syrian-Israeli politics and relationships of today.

Stone, Douglas, Bruce Patton, Sheila Heen and Roger Fisher. *Difficult Conversations: How to Discuss What Matters Most*. Penguin, 2000.

<http://www.amazon.com/Difficult-Conversations-Discuss-what-Matters/dp/014028852X>

Difficult Conversations offers advice for handling unpleasant exchanges in a manner that accomplishes objectives and diminishes the possibility that anyone will be needlessly hurt. The authors, associated with Harvard Law School and the Harvard Project on Negotiation, show how such dialogues actually comprise three separate components: the "what happened" conversation (verbalizing what we believe really was said and done), the "feelings" conversation (communicating and acknowledging each party's emotional impact), and the "identity" conversation (expressing the situation's underlying personal meaning). The explanations and suggested improvements are, admittedly, somewhat complicated. And they certainly don't guarantee positive results. But if you honestly are interested in elevating your communication skills, this book will walk you through both mistakes and remedies in a way that will boost your confidence when such unavoidable clashes arise.

Thorpe, Merle. *Prescription for Conflict: Israel's West Bank Settlement Policy*. Foundation for Middle East Peace, 1984.

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/096137070X>

Merle Thorpe, the founder of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, was the first American to grasp the central importance of Israel's settlement policy as an obstacle to Middle East peace. This is an early and clairvoyant description of Israel's settlement policy, which today is the central obstacle to a two-state peace between Israel and Palestine. Although this seminal book on settlements was published in 1984, it contains analysis, photographs, and documents that are still timely.