# Borders and Beyond

Trace how a regional conflict became a global concern.

**SS24.WH.16b** "Trace the origin of the Arab-Israeli conflict following the establishment of the State of Israel and explain its impact on the global community."

NAME _____ DATE _____

## 1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline two conditions before 1948 that helped cause the conflict, then number three events from the 1947 proposal through the 1949 armistice in order. Circle two ways the conflict affected people or governments beyond the region.

### From Partition to Global Concern

1. Before 1948, Jewish and Palestinian Arab communities claimed national rights in the same land, then governed by Britain. Zionism, a movement for a Jewish homeland, grew in response to European antisemitism. Many Palestinian Arabs sought independence and feared losing their homes and political power as Jewish immigration increased. After the Holocaust, support for a Jewish state rose worldwide. In 1947, the United Nations proposed dividing the land into Jewish and Arab states. Jewish leaders accepted the plan, while Arab leaders rejected it as unfair. The proposal did not settle who would control the land or protect everyone living there.

2. On May 14, 1948, Israel declared independence. Armies from neighboring Arab states entered the fighting that followed, joining a war already underway between Jewish and Arab forces. By the 1949 armistice agreements, Israel held more territory than the United Nations plan had assigned it. About 700,000 Palestinians fled or were expelled from their homes during the war. Egypt controlled Gaza, and Jordan controlled the West Bank and East Jerusalem. No Palestinian state was created. The armistice lines stopped major fighting but did not settle borders, refugee claims, or competing demands for political control.

3. The conflict soon reached far beyond the region. The United Nations created an agency in 1949 to assist Palestinian refugees, turning their displacement into an ongoing international concern. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union backed different governments in the region, raising the stakes of later wars. In 1973, after another Arab-Israeli war began, Arab oil exporters cut supplies to countries supporting Israel. Oil prices climbed, affecting economies around the world. International diplomacy also shaped the conflict: the United States helped negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979, but Palestinian claims remained unresolved.

## 2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Jewish and Arab leaders' different responses to the 1947 United Nations plan leave the dispute unsettled?

2. How did the 1948 war change both control of the land and the lives of Palestinians?

3. How did the displacement of Palestinians lead to action outside the region?

4. Trace the connection from the 1973 war to an effect on economies around the world.

## 3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine you are briefing a United Nations delegate in 1979. Write one paragraph that traces two linked steps from the 1947 partition proposal to a problem still needing attention in 1979, explains one effect beyond the region, and recommends a priority for international talks with a reason.

ANSWER KEY

# Borders and Beyond

GRADE 9 · SS24.WH.16b

## PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two conditions before 1948 that helped cause the conflict, then number three events from the 1947 proposal through the 1949 armistice in order. Circle two ways the conflict affected people or governments beyond the region. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

## PART 2 · ANSWERS

| # | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | How did Jewish and Arab leaders' different responses to the 1947 United Nations plan leave the dispute unsettled? | **Jewish leaders accepted the proposed division, while Arab leaders rejected it as unfair. The disagreement left control of the land unresolved.** |
| 2 | How did the 1948 war change both control of the land and the lives of Palestinians? | **Israel held more land than the United Nations plan had assigned it. About 700,000 Palestinians fled or were expelled, and no Palestinian state was created.** |
| 3 | How did the displacement of Palestinians lead to action outside the region? | **The United Nations created an agency in 1949 to assist Palestinian refugees.** |
| 4 | Trace the connection from the 1973 war to an effect on economies around the world. | **Arab oil exporters cut supplies to countries supporting Israel during the war. Oil prices then climbed, affecting economies worldwide.** |

## PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The 1947 partition proposal did not settle competing claims to the land. After Israel declared independence in 1948, war displaced about 700,000 Palestinians, whose claims remained unresolved in 1979. Their displacement also became an international concern when the United Nations created an agency to assist refugees. Talks should prioritize refugee claims because the armistice did not settle them, and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel did not resolve Palestinian claims.

Accept other accurate cause-and-effect chains supported by the passage. In Part 3, the proposed priority should address an unresolved issue and include a reason grounded in the text.