

Crash Course in History Assignment

In order to cover a great deal of material to complete the course, you will conduct a self-study of ONE major unit of study of your choice. See the 5 options below.

"Islam," "Israeli-Palestine Conflict," "Cold War in Asia," "Non-Violence Movements" or "Decolonization & Nationalism."

Watch ONE of the videos below in class and on your own time and respond to the questions below. Due on _____ . The assignment is worth 30 marks.

Options

*Islam and Politics Crash Course 216 (ISIS)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ka8csjsmX6I>



*Conflict in Israel and Palestine: Crash Course History 223
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wo2TLMhiw>



*Cold War in Asia:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2lcmLkuhG0>



*Nonviolence and Peace Movements: Crash Course History 228
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eP-mv5ljFzY>



*Decolonization and Nationalism (Gandhi; Indonesia, Congo, Vietnam, Cambodia)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T_sGTspaF4Y

Preamble: Crash Course in History is a quick and thoughtful jaunt through major historical time periods. John Green's quick style mimics the speed of university/college course content. Be prepared to write furiously as Professors impart their knowledge principally through fast speaking. Here's your chance to practice.

Most of John Green's Crash Course in History follow a format. He has an introduction, a thought bubble, a post-thought bubble lesson, a mystery compartment, important quotations, references to historians, and a thoughtful concluding statement. Throughout his narrative he also usually includes key historical figures, events and trends. He often includes Social, Political, Economic, Cultural & Military History. In the crash course video that you watch, please respond to the questions below.

EPISODE OF CRASH COURSE - TITLE: Conflict in Israel and Palestine: CCH 223

1. Intro: In his introduction, he lists what he will discuss and includes some big historical ideas. List 5 key points (5 Marks)

- He informs us how he will focus on the fight over the land between Israel & Palestine
- He explains the misinterpretation people have about the conflict being over theological differences over Islam and Judaism and how he plans on discussing the real reasons.
- He brings up the idea of competing nationalisms and how he plans to discuss them.
- He explains how he plans to start this video in the 19th century, giving the audience a time frame to go off of.
- mentions famous historian James Balvin and says how he plans to guide the video with some of his theories.

2. Thought Bubble - He often lists a key concept to know. What is the key concept he is trying to teach? Provide two quotes from his speech that support what you believe is the key concept. (3 Marks)

Key Concept: Europe was extremely nationalistic in the late 19th century

Supporting Quote 1: "The Austro-Hungarian empire in which at least 10 different nations all wanted their own state"

Supporting Quote 2: "But soon became convinced that Jewish people needed to leave Europe and settle in their own Jewish state."

3. In Crash Course, the writers often include a quote about the era or from a person who lived during the time. Rewrite one quote he chooses to include. Include the name of the person quoted. Then list why you think it was included (it must be important if he chose that quote over millions of others from that era). (4 Marks)

Quote + Name of Speaker (2) NAME: Balfour Declaration (British government)

"The establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people"

Why was it included/Why was it important to understand the era/concept? (2)

Because this promise to create a Jewish state within Palestine was not carried through though fully enough by the British and it's the exact moment in time that we can trace the start of the conflict back to. If this promise hadn't been made, it is fair to assume there would be no Israel/Palestinian conflict.

4. Post thought bubble:

List 6 key points (must include at least: 2 key people; 2 key conflicts 2 additional key points). Be specific, list the event, some details about it and why it was significant (6 marks)

Key conflict: 10 different nations in the Austro-Hungarian empire wanted their own state because Europe was extremely nationalistic in the 19th century which caused tensions.

Key person: Theodor Herzl - he was convinced that Jews should have their own Jewish state, which would be referred to as Zionism.

Key point: British government tried to gain the support of Jewish people issued the Balfour Declaration promising "The establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" which was a bold promise.

Key conflict: The British were over promisers when it came to Palestine and told three different nations they were entitled to it.

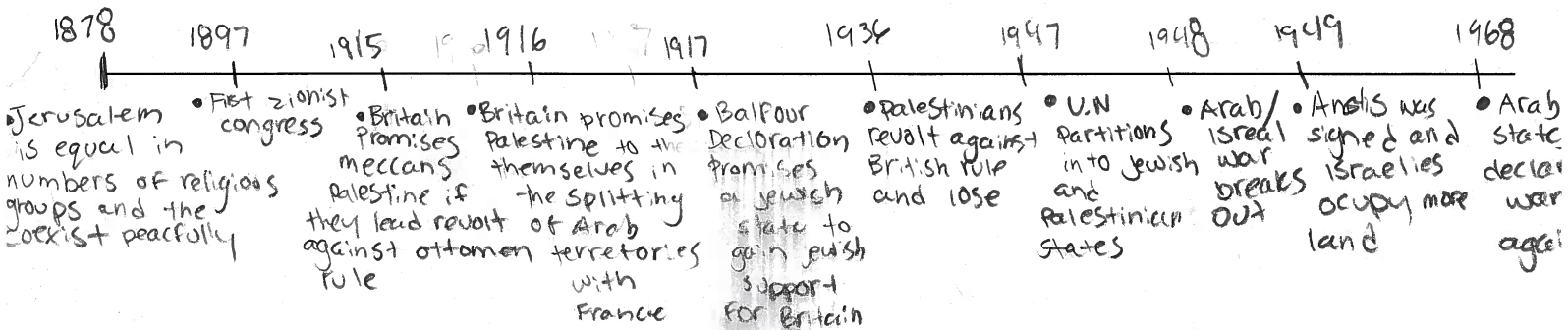
Key person: Sharif Hussein - Sharif of Mecca, Britain promised him Palestine when they also promised it to the Zionists and themselves.

Key point: British secretly promised France they would split the Arab territories and keep Palestine for themselves, yet still promising the land to others.

5. How does he conclude? What idea does he leave you with - his goal is to make you think. (1)

He concludes by restating the "consistent failure on all sides to understand the legitimacy of the others narrative." He leaves us with the theory that this conflict between these two states is not an unending religious war and it's not intractable, and the sooner we realize that this isn't an endless issue, the closer we will come to a solution.

6. After viewing the video, create a timeline of 10 key dates/events/points using the line below. You need not create a true timeline measured with exact intervals, but need to simply choose the key events, list the date and the event on a line in order. Title your timeline (10)



7. List 1 neat thing you learned and did not know. This should be a serious historical new learning. (1)

I learnt that the real reason behind the conflict between Israel and Palestine is less about theological differences between the two religions, but rather about the inability to understand the legitimacy of each others narrative.