



History For *Olim*

היסטוריה לעולים חדשים

Instructions

הוראות

א. Duration of the exam: One and a half hours

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

This exam consists of two parts.

בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

Answer one question from each part.

יש לענות על שאלה אחת מכל הפרק.

Part One — **Nazism, World War II, and the Holocaust**

פרק ראשון — **הנאציזם, מלחמת עולם השנייה והשואה**

(1 x 50) — 50 points

50 נקודות — (50x1)

Part Two — **The State of Israel in the Middle East – Selected Topics**

פרק שני — **מדינת ישראל במזרח התיכון – סוגיות נבחרות**

(1 x 50) — 50 points

50 נקודות — (50x1)

Total — 100 points

100 נקודות — סך הכול

ג. Material that may be used during the exam:

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

A Hebrew-other language/other language-Hebrew dictionary or electronic dictionary

מילון או מילון אלקטרוני עברי-לועזי / לועזי-עברי.

Write in the answer booklet only. Write "טייטה" at the top of each draft page. If you use draft paper outside the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified.

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טייטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טייטה. כתיבת טייטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (50 points)

Nazism, World War II, and the Holocaust

Answer one of the questions 1–4.

1. Nazi Germany in the Years 1933–1938

- א. Read the terms of admission to the Nazi youth movement (Hitler Youth) that were published in 1936.

Terms of admission to the Hitler Youth

All German boys aged 14 and up will be admitted to the Hitler Youth. Each boy must bring with him:

- * a certificate of Aryan descent

The certificate of Aryan descent must include information about the boy's parents and maternal and paternal grandparents.

- * a certificate of "hereditary health"

Hereditary health certificate: A German doctor must examine the candidate's state of health.

The doctor must fill in the health questionnaire included with the membership application.

Candidates must present original documents or certified copies.

(Based on W. Klose, *Generation im Gleichschritt*, in A. Carmon, *The Holocaust*, vol. 1, Ministry of Education, 1980, p. 108)

- Explain how one principle of Nazi ideology is evident in this **source text**. Base your answer on two examples from the source text.
- Explain **another** principle of Nazi ideology, and write about one step that the Nazi regime took during 1933–1934 to implement this principle.

(26 points)

- א. Write about one of the following steps: the Nuremberg Laws (1935), *Kristallnacht* (the Night of Broken Glass) (1938), and explain why it signified a turning point in Nazi policy regarding the Jews in Germany. (24 points)

2. Ghettos – Challenges and Resistance

- א. Explain what the Nazis did in the ghettos to de-humanize the Jews.

Use two examples to explain what the Jews did in the ghettos to preserve their humanity.

(25 points)

- א. Write about two goals of the Jewish resistance fighters in the ghettos, and explain in what way the Warsaw ghetto uprising was different from the uprisings in other ghettos. (25 points)

3. The New Order; World War II Timeline

- א. Explain the idea of the New Order, and write about two steps that the Nazis took to promote this idea during the first two years of the war. (24 points)
- ב. The attachment for this question shows a cartoon drawn by the cartoonist Aryeh Navon and published in Eretz Yisrael on December 11, 1942.
Explain how the **cartoon** expresses Germany's condition at this stage of the war. In your answer, discuss two examples from the cartoon.
Base your answer on two historical facts. (26 points)

4. The Final Solution; the Attitude of the Local Population to Jews in Nazi-Occupied Countries

- א. — Explain two factors that led to Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union (June 1941).
— Explain how this invasion affected the condition of Jews in the Nazi-occupied territories. (25 points)
- ב. When Germany occupied countries in Europe, the local population responded in different ways towards Jews:
— some people collaborated with the Nazis
— some people were silent bystanders
— some people tried to help Jews and save them.
Write about two of these responses, and explain one factor that led to each form of response that you wrote about. (25 points)

Part Two (50 points)**The State of Israel in the Middle East – Selected Topics**

Answer one of the questions 5–8.

5. Holocaust Remembrance

- א. Describe the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust during the 1950s up until the Eichmann trial, and explain two factors that contributed to this attitude. (25 points)
- ב. – Many researchers argue that the Eichmann trial triggered a marked change in the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust. Give two reasons to support this argument.
- Write about another factor (not the Eichmann trial) that triggered a change in the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust.
- (25 points)

6. The Six-Day War (1967)

- א. Explain why Israel launched a war against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria in June 1967: Base your answer on two historical facts. (25 points)
- ב. The Six-Day War and its results radically changed the State of Israel.
- Use two historical facts, each from a different sphere, to support this argument. (25 points)

7. The Yom Kippur War (1973)

- א. – Why did Egypt and Syria launch a war on the State of Israel in October 1973?
- Why did the outbreak of war take Israel by surprise?
- (25 points)
- ב. The Yom Kippur War radically changed the State of Israel.
- Use two historical facts, each from a different sphere, to support this argument.
- (25 points)

8. Immigration and Integration in the Last Thirty Years of the 20th Century

- א. Explain three reasons for immigration to the State of Israel in the last thirty years of the 20th century. (25 points)
- ב. Explain three factors that led to the shift from the "melting pot" approach to the multicultural approach. (25 points)

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות
משרד החינוך

Attachment for Question 3 – Cartoon

