

History

For Olim

היסטוריה

לעולים חדשים

Instructions

הוראות

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

א. משך הבחינה: שתיים וחצי.

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

This exam consists of four parts.

בשאלון זה ארבעה פרקים.

– Answer one question from Part **Two** (required).

– יש לענות על שאלה אחת מן הפרק השני – חובה

– (1×34) – 34 points

– (34×1) – 34 נקודות

– Choose two of the three parts: Part One, Part Three, Part Four.

– יש לבחור בשניים מן הפרקים: הראשון, השלישי, הרביעי,

In each part you choose, answer one question.

ולענות על שאלה אחת בכל פרק שבחרתם.

– (2×33) – 66 points

– (33×2) – 66 נקודות

Total – 100 points

סך הכול – 100 נקודות

ג. Material that may be used during the exam:

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

A Hebrew–other language / other language–Hebrew dictionary (print or electronic)

מילון או מילון אלקטרוני עברי–לועזי / לועזי–עברי.

Write in the answer booklet only.

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד.

Write "טייטה" at the top of each draft page.

יש לרשום "טייטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה.

If you use draft paper outside the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified.

כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (33 points)

First Period: Nationalism and Jewish Nationalism – Early Days up to 1920

If you choose this part, answer one of the questions 1–3.

1. Modern Nationalism

- א. – Explain what modern nationalism is – when it emerged, where it emerged, and what its goals were.
– Write about one change that modern nationalism brought about in the political map of Europe.

(15 points)

- ב. Below are three factors that affected the emergence of modern nationalism:

- the ideas of the Emancipation
- the Industrial Revolution
- the French Revolution

Choose two of these factors, and explain the effect of each of them on the emergence of modern nationalism. (18 points)

2. The Emergence of Zionism; Herzl

- א. – Explain the influence of the nationalist movements in Europe on the emergence of the Zionist movement.
– Explain another factor that affected the emergence of the Zionist movement.

(16 points)

- ב. Write about two steps that Herzl took to obtain a charter for *Eretz Yisrael*, and explain why he failed to obtain the charter. (17 points)

3. Immigration to Eretz Yisrael in the Years 1881–1914

- א. – Write about two causes of immigration to *Eretz Yisrael* during this period.
– Write about two difficulties facing the immigrants, and explain one factor that helped immigrants overcome one of these difficulties.

(17 points)

- ב. Write about two changes that immigrants made in *Eretz Yisrael* in the years 1881–1914: one change in the sphere of settlement and one change in the sphere of education and culture.

(16 points)

Part Two (34 points)

Second Period: Nazism, World War II, and the Holocaust

Answer one of the questions 4–7 (required).

4. 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.

(18 points)

- ב. 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. (16 points)

5. 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.

(17 points)

- ב. 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. (17 points)

6. 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. (16 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. (18 points)

7. 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. (17 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. (17 points)

Part Three (33 points)**Third Period: Building the State of Israel**

If you choose this part, answer one of the questions 8–10.

8. The Struggle against the British (1945–1947)

- א. The attachment for this question shows two photos (1–2) that relate to clandestine immigration [העפלה] to *Eretz Yisrael* in the years 1946–1947.

- Write about the goals of clandestine immigration to *Eretz Yisrael* in the years 1945–1947; base your answer on **what you learned**.
- Explain how the goals of clandestine immigration during these years are reflected in each of the **photos**.

(17 points)

- ב. Choose one sphere of activity: military struggle or settlement [התיישבות].

For the sphere you chose, explain two goals of the *Yishuv* and write about one action carried out by the *Yishuv* during the years 1945–1947. (16 points)

9. The War of Independence

- א. – Why did the War of Independence break out (November 30, 1947)?
- Write about two difficulties that the *Yishuv* faced in the **first stage** of the war, and explain how it attempted to overcome one of these difficulties.

(17 points)

- ב. – Why did the armies of the Arab countries invade the State of Israel in May 1948?
- Write about two difficulties that the State of Israel faced in the **second stage** of the war, and explain how it attempted to overcome one of these difficulties.

(16 points)

10. Immigration and Integration in the 1950s and 1960s

- א. Explain two reasons for immigration to the State of Israel in the 1950s and the 1960s: one reason for the immigration from Europe and **another** reason for the immigration from Islamic countries. (16 points)

- ב. – Explain the **housing** difficulties that the State of Israel faced in the integration of immigrants in the 1950s and the 1960s.

Write about two actions carried out by the State in the area of housing.

- Explain another difficulty that the State of Israel encountered in the integration of immigrants during these years.

(17 points)

Part Four (33 points)**Fourth Period: The State of Israel in the Middle East – Selected Topics**

If you choose this part, answer one of the questions 11–14.

11. 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. (16 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.
- (17 points)

12. 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. (16 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. (17 points)

13. 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?
- (16 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. (17 points)

14. 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. (16 points)
- ב. Explain three factors that led to the shift from the "melting pot" approach to the multicultural approach. (17 points)

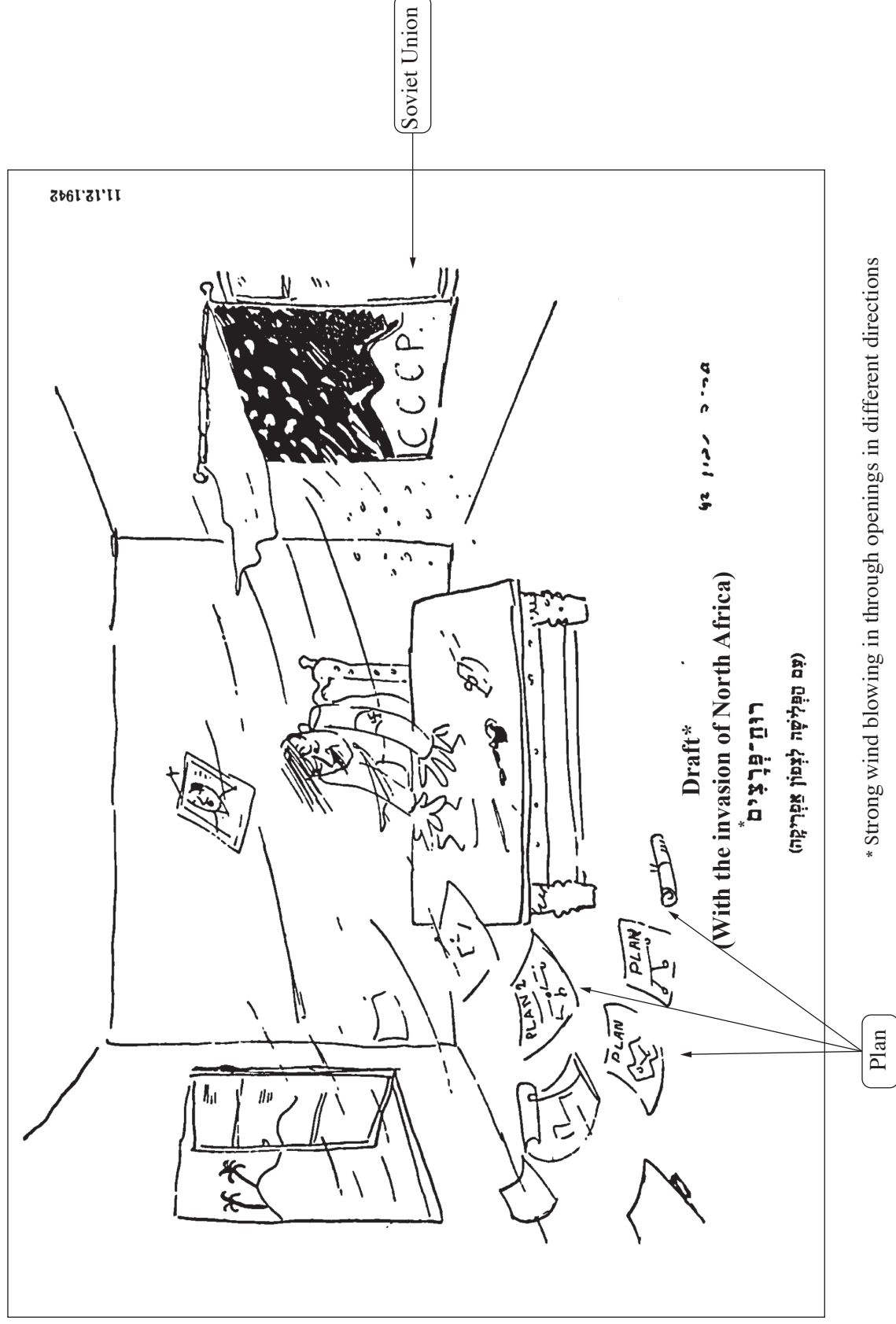
Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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

Attachment for Question 6 – Cartoon



Attachment for Question 8 – Photos

Photo 1 – Clandestine immigrant ship *Josiah Wedgewood*, July 1, 1946



Text on the banner: "We survived Hitler, death is no stranger to us, nothing will keep us from reaching our Jewish homeland, the blood is on your head if you fire on this unarmed ship."

(From: Imperial War Museum, photo by R. W. Gregory, Imperial War Museums, E31953)

Photo 2 – Injured person being taken off the *Exodus*, a clandestine immigrant ship, July 1947



(From: National Photograph Collection, D8-035, photo by: Hans Pinn)