

תוכנית הבגרות
הגמישה

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 העולם השנייה והשואה**

(1 x 50) — 50 points

50 נקודות — (50x1)

Part Two — **Building the State of Israel**

פרק שני — **בונים את מדינת ישראל**

(1 x 50) — 50 points

50 נקודות — (50x1)

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 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. The Nazi Regime in Germany in the Years 1933–1938

- א. The Nazis used terror and legislation to compel the German people to obey them.

Explain this statement using two historical facts from the years **1933–1934**.

(25 points)

- ב. The Nazis used terror and legislation to drive Jews to leave Germany.

Explain this statement using two historical facts from the years **1935–1938**.

(25 points)

2. Nazi Policy towards the Jews in Poland (1939–1942)

- א. – Describe the attitude of the Nazis to the Jews immediately after the invasion of Poland (**before** the Jews were forced into ghettos). Base your answer on two actions.

– Explain one factor that led to this attitude.

(22 points)

- ב. – Write about the Nazis' goals in establishing ghettos.

– Explain how the idea of "sanctifying life" [קידוש החיים] helped Jews cope with life in the ghettos.

(28 points)

3. World War II and the Fate of the Jews

- א. Write about two military moves that occurred between the outbreak of war and the **end** of 1941, and explain how one of these moves affected Nazi policy towards the Jews in the occupied areas.

(28 points)

- ב. – What was the Wannsee Conference (January 1942)?

– Explain how the exhaustive scope of the Final Solution was reflected in this conference. Include two examples in your answer.

(22 points)

4. Opposition to the Nazis

- א. Read the passage below from a speech made by Major Leonid Ilyich Buber, a Jewish officer in the Soviet army, in April 1944.

I have served in our homeland's military from the age of 18. ...I have been fighting the Germans since the first day of the war. ... I was wounded but did not abandon my soldiers. ...Victory is near. Soon we will be on our enemy's doorstep. Soon we will be on German soil and we will then settle this account in full, for Babi Yar* in Kiev, and for all the thousands of attacks on other cities, and for the murdered victims of the Germans.

(Based on *In the Great Battle—Jewish Soldiers in the Armies that Fought Nazi Germany in the Second World War*, Ministry of Education and Yad VaShem, 2005, p. 16)

* A place where the Nazis murdered about 33 thousand Jews by firing squad

- Explain how this **source** expresses two reasons for Jewish soldiers to have joined the Allied forces.
 - Write about **another** way in which the Jews fought against the Nazi regime.
- (26 points)
- ב. Present the terms for receiving the title "Righteous Among the Nations". Choose one person granted the title of Righteous Among the Nations, give their name, and describe their deeds.
- (24 points)

Part Two (33 points) Building the State of Israel

Answer one of the questions 5–7.

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

- א. Why did the leadership of the Jewish community in *Eretz Yisrael* (the *Yishuv*) change its policy towards Britain after the Second World War? Write about one action by the *Yishuv* leadership that illustrates this change.

(25 points)

- ב. In the attachment to this question you will find a cartoon drawn by Leslie Illingworth, published in the *Daily Mail*, a British newspaper, on September 22, 1947.

Explain how the **cartoon** expresses one of the factors that led to Britain's decision to hand the question of *Eretz Yisrael* over to the United Nations. Give two examples from the cartoon.

(25 points)

6. November 29, 1947 [כ"ט בנובמבר], War of Independence

- א. What resolution did the UN pass on November 29, 1947? Write about the reaction of the Jewish community in *Eretz Yisrael* (the *Yishuv*) and the reaction of the Arabs in *Eretz Yisrael* to this decision.

(25 points)

- ב. What was the Arab states' common goal when they attacked the State of Israel in May 1948? Why were they unsuccessful in achieving this goal? Give two reasons.

(25 points)

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

- א. Explain two reasons for immigration to the State of Israel in the 1950s and 1960s.

(25 points)

- ב. — **Integrating** the great wave of immigration to the State of Israel during this period was a unique achievement. Explain this claim using two historical facts.

— Explain one difficulty that emerged as a result of the integration process during this period.

(25 points)

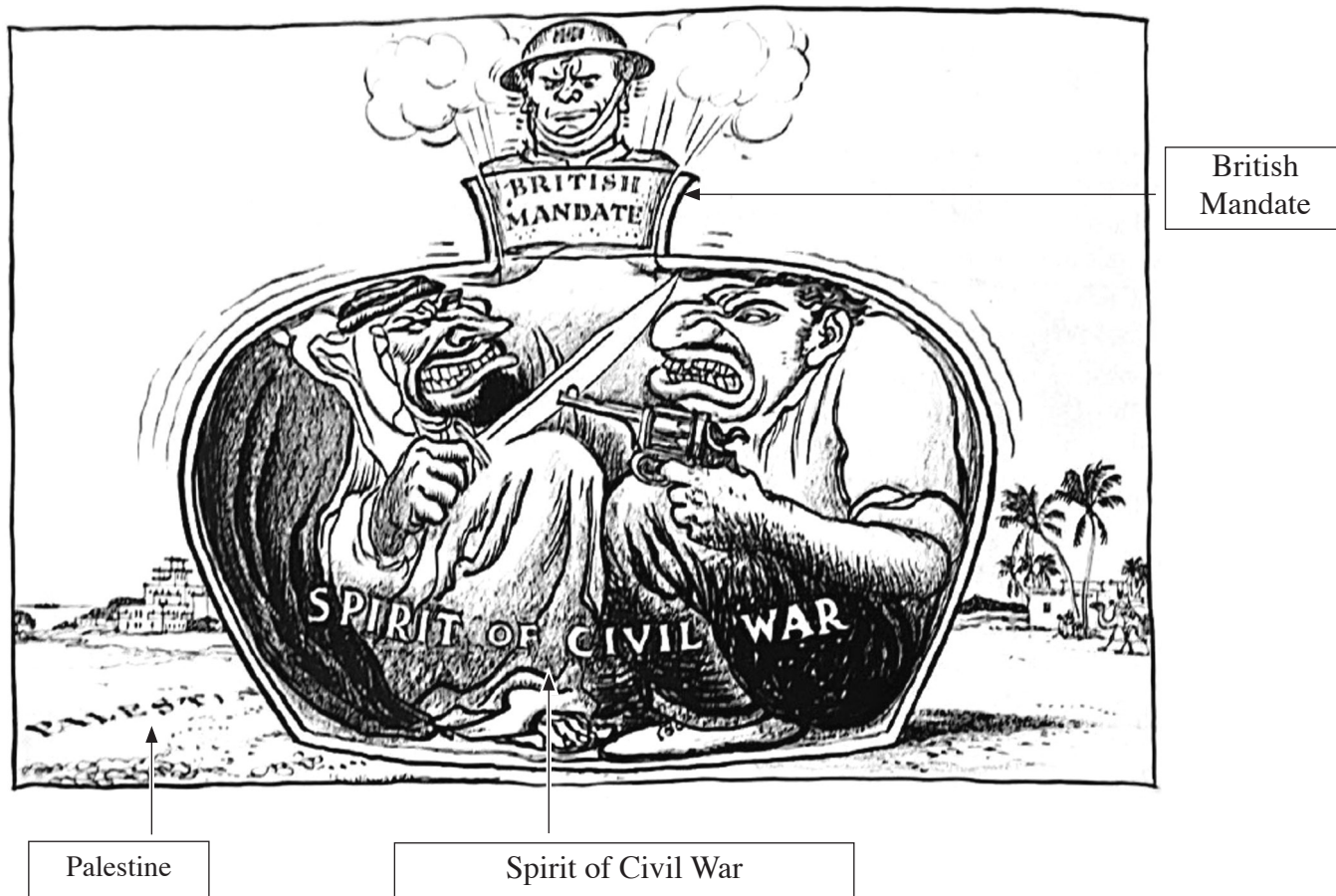
Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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

Attachment for Question 5 – Cartoon



(L. Illingworth, "Daily Mail", 22 September 1947, by T. Benson,
Drawn to the promised land, Halban, 2024, p. 180)