

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).

(1 x 34) — 34 points

- יש לענות על שאלה אחת מן הפרק השני – חובה.

(34x1) — 34 נקודות

- Choose two of the three parts: Part One, Part Three, or Part Four, and answer one question from each part that you chose.

(2 x 33) — 66 points

Total — 100 points

- יש לבחור בשניים מן הפרקים: הראשון, השלישי, הרביעי, ולענות על שאלה אחת בכל פרק שבחרתם.

(33x2) — 66 נקודות

סך הכול — 100 נקודות

ג. Material that may be used during the exam:

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

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

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 (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. – Write about the characteristics that unite members of the same nation.
– Write about two changes that modern nationalism brought about in Europe.
(16 points)
- ב. Explain why most of the nationalist movements in Europe emerged in the 19th century.
Give two reasons in your answer.
(17 points)

2. The First Zionist Congress (1897) and the Sixth Zionist Congress (1903)

- א. Write about one difficulty that Herzl faced when arranging the first Zionist congress (Basel, 1897), and explain one achievement of this congress.
(16 points)
- ב. Explain one reason for supporting the Uganda Plan proposed in the sixth Zionist congress (1903) and two reasons for opposing the plan.
(17 points)

3. The Jewish Yishuv in Eretz Yisrael, the Balfour Declaration

- א. Write about two types of activities, in different spheres, carried out by the immigrants to *Eretz Yisrael* in the years 1881–1914, and explain how one of them helped to advance the goals of the Zionist movement.
(17 points)
- ב. Describe the contents of the Balfour Declaration, and explain how it helped the Zionist movement.
(16 points)

Part Two (34 points)

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

Answer one of the questions 4–7 (required)

4. 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**.

(17 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**.

(17 points)

5. 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.

(15 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.

(19 points)

6. 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.

(19 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.

(15 points)

7. **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.
- (18 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.
- (16 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. 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.

(19 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.

(14 points)

9. 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.

(15 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.

(18 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 1960s.

(15 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.

(18 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. The Memory of the Holocaust

- א. Describe the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust in the 1950s **up to** the Eichmann trial, and explain two reasons for this attitude.
(16 points)
- ב. Read the following passage from a text written by Israeli author and poet Haim Guri at the time of the Eichmann trial.

We did know these things [about the Holocaust]...we knew them before the Eichmann trial. Researchers and historians gave us information about the Holocaust. ...and there was Yad VaShem and the Holocaust and Resistance Museum... But when the testimonies and materials from the archives arrived in court and became part of the indictment [against Eichmann], it seemed like their voice was being heard for the first time, and our knowing is very different now from our previous knowing.

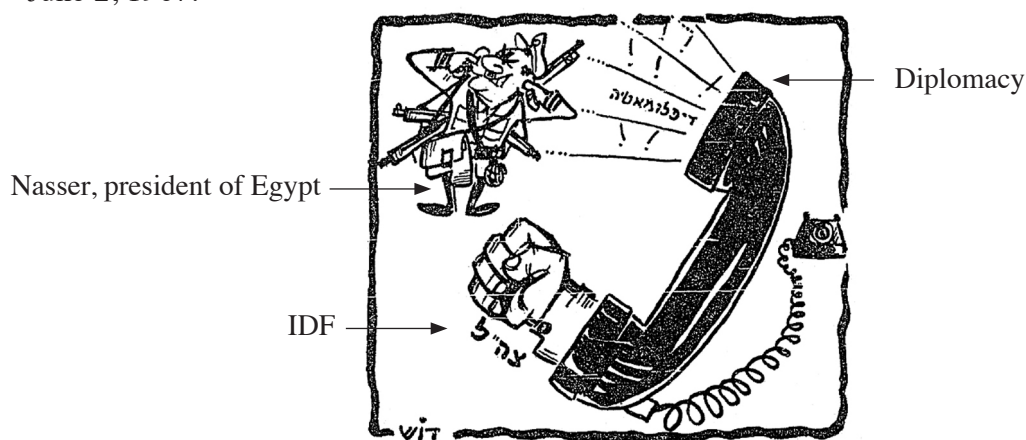
(Based on H. Yablonka, "Holocaust Awareness as Shaper of Identity", in Z. Zameret and H. Yablonka (ed.), *Second Decade 1958-1968*, Yad Ben Zvi, 2008, p. 162)

- Explain how this **source** reflects the change that occurred in the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust following the Eichmann trial.
- Based on what you **studied**, write about one more factor (other than the Eichmann trial) that led to a change in the attitude of Israeli society to the Holocaust.

(17 points)

12. The Six-Day War (1967)

- א. Below is a cartoon by Kariel Gardosh ("Dosh") published in the newspaper *Ma'ariv* on June 2, 1967.



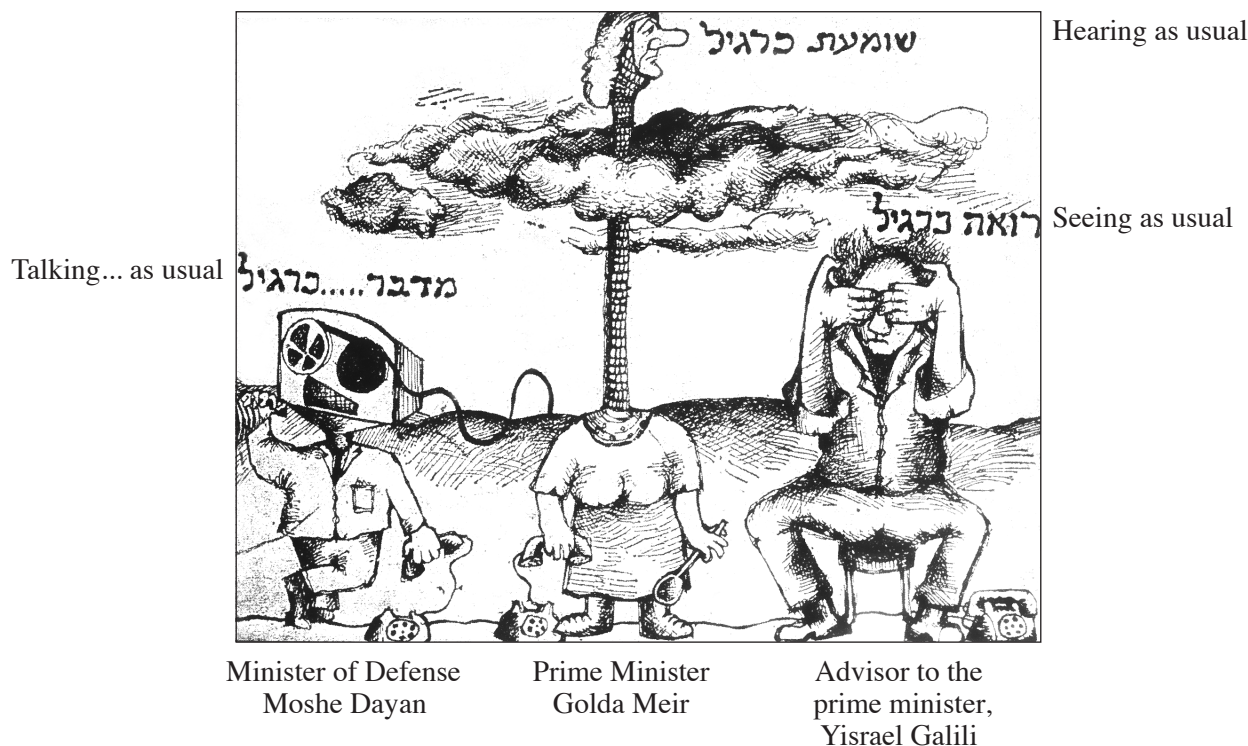
(*Ma'ariv*, June 2, 1967)

Explain how two factors that played a role in the outbreak of the Six-Day War are evident in the **cartoon**. (16 points)

- ב. Write about the results of the Six-Day War, and explain one problem that was created by these results. (17 points)

13. Yom Kippur War (1973)

- א. Below is a cartoon by E. Berkovitz published in the weekly *HaOlam HaZeh* in December 1973.



(*HaOlam HaZeh*, December 19, 1973)

- Based on the **cartoon**, explain why Israel was taken by surprise at the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War.
Give two examples from the **cartoon**.
 - Based on **what you studied**, write about one factor that caused this war.
(17 points)
- ב. Explain how the Yom Kippur War affected the State of Israel socioeconomically and politically.
(16 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. Write about three difficulties that immigrants to the State of Israel faced in this period, and explain one step that helped immigrants integrate.
(17 points)

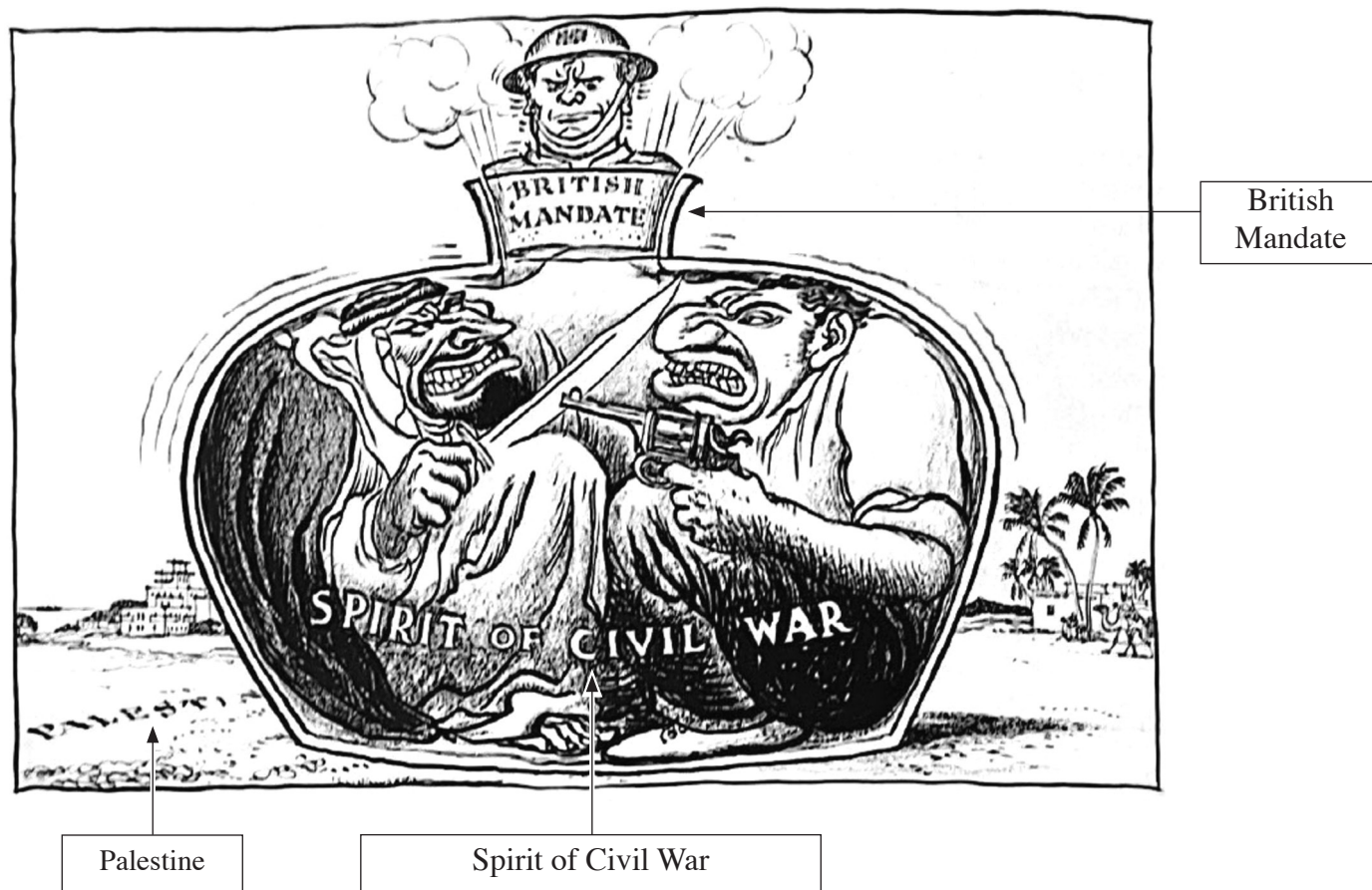
Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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

Attachment for Question 8 – Cartoon



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