Israel Education & Biases

Peulat Erev, 7/18/18

Location: tennis courts

Focus/goal: Where does your Israel education come from? Acknowledge that every information you receive has a bias, and we have many preconceived notions based on those biases.

Note: **assign chanichim to groups at dinner**

Timing:

8:15-8:35: barometer game

8:35-8:40 break into groups (they should already know!)

8:40-9:10: text reading sandwiched by discussion

Barometer Game

Chanichim stand on tennis courts, one side is “strongly agree”, one side is “strongly disagree”. After each prompt, they move themselves accordingly.

Prompts:

Connection to Israel

* I have a strong connection to the state of Israel
* I have never been to Israel
* I have been to Israel once
* I have been to Israel multiple times
* I have family in Israel
* I have lived in Israel for three months or more

Israel Education

* Most of my Israel education comes from my family
* Most of my Israel education comes from school
* Most of my Israel education comes from camp
* Most of my beliefs about Israel come from personal experience
* I feel well informed about current events in the state of Israel

The Map

* I believe the Jewish people have a legitimate claim to the entire state of Israel, including gaza and the west bank
* I believe the Palestinian people have a legitimate claim to the same land
* I believe the Jewish people have a legitimate claim to some of that land
* I believe the Palestinian people have a legitimate claim to some of that land
* I don’t feel educated enough to have an opinion on any of the past few questions about legitimacy of claims to land

Discussion:

* Any initial reactions to this activity?
* How do your family’s beliefs on Israel impact yours?
* How do you feel about the education you have received about Israel?
* Is Israel an important part of your Jewish identity? Why or why not?

Declaration of Independence

* We’re about to look at Israel’s Declaration of Independence. Has anyone read it before?
* For anyone who hasn’t- what do you expect it to say? What parts do you think it will emphasize?
	+ Come up with a few main points that they assume it talks about
* On May 14, 1948, David ben Gurion read the Israeli declaration of Independence. It said the following: (madrichim- have kids go around and read a piece of the text)

Note: The Declaration was originally written in hebrew. This translation if from the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) website, if they ask.

The Land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped. Here they first attained to statehood, created cultural values of national and universal significance and gave to the world the eternal Book of Books.

After being forcibly exiled from their land, the people kept faith with it throughout their Dispersion and never ceased to pray and hope for their return to it and for the restoration in it of their political freedom.

Impelled by this historic and traditional attachment, Jews strove in every successive generation to re-establish themselves in their ancient homeland. In recent decades they returned in their masses. Pioneers, defiant returnees, and defenders, they made deserts bloom, revived the Hebrew language, built villages and towns, and created a thriving community controlling its own economy and culture, loving peace but knowing how to defend itself, bringing the blessings of progress to all the country's inhabitants, and aspiring towards independent nationhood.

In the year 5657 (1897), at the summons of the spiritual father of the Jewish State, Theodore Herzl, the First Zionist Congress convened and proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national rebirth in its own country.

This right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration of the 2nd November, 1917, and re-affirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which, in particular, gave international sanction to the historic connection between the Jewish people and Eretz-Israel and to the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home.

The catastrophe which recently befell the Jewish people - the massacre of millions of Jews in Europe - was another clear demonstration of the urgency of solving the problem of its homelessness by re-establishing in Eretz-Israel the Jewish State, which would open the gates of the homeland wide to every Jew and confer upon the Jewish people the status of a fully privileged member of the community of nations.

Survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe, as well as Jews from other parts of the world, continued to migrate to Eretz-Israel, undaunted by difficulties, restrictions and dangers, and never ceased to assert their right to a life of dignity, freedom and honest toil in their national homeland.

In the Second World War, the Jewish community of this country contributed its full share to the struggle of the freedom- and peace-loving nations against the forces of Nazi wickedness and, by the blood of its soldiers and its war effort, gained the right to be reckoned among the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On the 29th November, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel; the General Assembly required the inhabitants of Eretz-Israel to take such steps as were necessary on their part for the implementation of that resolution. This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their State is irrevocable.

This right is the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign State.

Accordingly we, members of the People's Council, representatives of the Jewish Community of Eretz-Israel and of the Zionist Movement, are here assembled on the day of the termination of the British Mandate over Eretz-Israel and, by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, hereby declare the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel.

We declare that, with effect from the moment of the termination of the Mandate being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948), until the establishment of the elected, regular authorities of the State in accordance with the Constitution which shall be adopted by the Elected Constituent Assembly not later than the 1st October 1948, the People's Council shall act as a Provisional Council of State, and its executive organ, the People's Administration, shall be the Provisional Government of the Jewish State, to be called "Israel."

The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The State of Israel is prepared to cooperate with the agencies and representatives of the United Nations in implementing the resolution of the General Assembly of the 29th November, 1947, and will take steps to bring about the economic union of the whole of Eretz-Israel.

We appeal to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building-up of its State and to receive the State of Israel into the community of nations.

We appeal - in the very midst of the onslaught launched against us now for months - to the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to preserve peace and participate in the upbuilding of the State on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its provisional and permanent institutions.

We extend our hand to all neighbouring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land. The State of Israel is prepared to do its share in a common effort for the advancement of the entire Middle East.

We appeal to the Jewish people throughout the Diaspora to rally round the Jews of Eretz-Israel in the tasks of immigration and upbuilding and to stand by them in the great struggle for the realization of the age-old dream - the redemption of Israel.

Placing our trust in the Almighty, we affix our signatures to this proclamation at this session of the provisional Council of State, on the soil of the Homeland, in the city of Tel-Aviv, on this Sabbath eve, the 5th day of Iyar, 5708 (14th May, 1948).

Discussion (cont):

* Did any part of the declaration stand out to you as especially meaningful or surprising?
* What were some of the main points/focuses of the declaration?
	+ How does this list differ from the one we came up with earlier?
* Lesson→ many of us hear a lot of secondhand information and a lot of opinions about Israel because it is talked about ALL the time in the Jewish community. However, we rarely take the time to focus in on the details of it’s politics and history beyond the headlines we read and the soundbites we hear. Especially if you’re someone who believes that Israel is an important part of your Jewish identity and your identity in general, it is incredibly important to be aware of the constant biases in what people say, and to do our own research and talk to people about their real experiences.