



PERSPECTIVES

BERKELEY
hillel
JEWISH STUDENT CENTER

Winter 2019
Berkeley Hillel

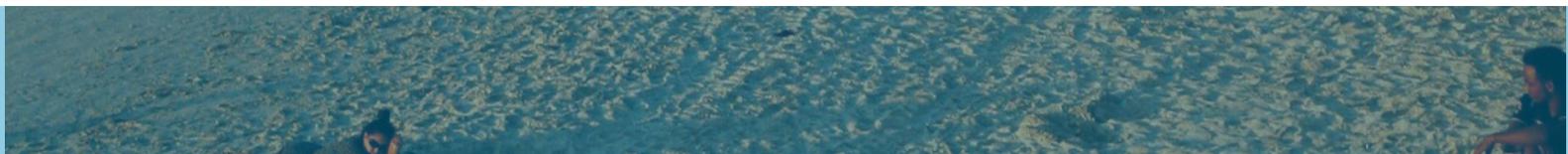


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“Our sight is suffused with knowing, instead of feeling painfully the lack of knowing what we see. The principle to be kept in mind is to know what we see rather than to see what we know.”

*- Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel,
The Prophets, 1962*

Program Itinerary

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 2019

- Depart from LAX on Lufthansa #457 at 3:35 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 2019

- Arrive to Frankfurt at 11:30 a.m. and transfer to Lufthansa #694 departing at 2:05 p.m.
- Arrive to Israel's Ben Gurion Airport at 7:10 p.m.
- VIP greeting and private transfer to Jerusalem
- Check-in to the hotel in central Jerusalem, followed by orientation and dinner

OVERNIGHT: IBIS Hotel, Jerusalem

Meals Included: Dinner

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 2019

- View the contours of Jerusalem from the **Haas Promenade overlook**
- Enter the Old City at Zion Gate, and explore the rooftops, corridors and ancient squares of the **Jewish Quarter**
- **Reflections at the Kotel** - The Western Wall complex, and explore millennia of history deep under the Old City in the Western Wall Tunnels
- **Mahane Yehuda** - Experience this colorful open-air marketplace as Jerusalem prepares for Shabbat
- Share a traditional **Shabbat dinner with a local Jerusalem host family**

OVERNIGHT: IBIS Hotel, Jerusalem

Meals Included: Breakfast & Dinner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 2019

- Explore the Christian and Muslim Quarters of the Old City, including the **Via Dolorosa**, the **Church of the Holy Sepulcher**, and the **Arab Bazaar (Shuk)**
- Group lunch at Linna Hummus in the Christian Quarter
- Return to the hotel and meet with Israeli peace activist, **Yariv Oppenheimer**
- Havdalla Ceremony - Celebrate the start of a new week
- Night out at **Ben Yehuda Street** pedestrian mall and dinner on own

OVERNIGHT: Eyal Hotel, Jerusalem

Meals Included: Breakfast & Lunch

SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 2018

- Start the day with a **tour of Ramallah**, including a visit to the headquarters of the Palestinian Authority -- and meet with a representative of the Palestinian Authority
- Meet with Palestinian demographer, **Dr. Khalil Shikaki**
- Lunch on own in Ramallah
- Travel to a **Jewish Settlement** near Ramallah and meet with a local community leader
- Return to Jerusalem and meet with Arab-Israeli journalist, **Khaled Abu Toameh**, at the hotel
- Dinner is included at the hotel

OVERNIGHT: IBIS Hotel, Jerusalem

Meals Included: Breakfast & Dinner

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 2019

- **Yad VaShem** World Holocaust Remembrance Center + meeting with Holocaust survivor
- Briefing at the Shalem Institute over lunch with **Danny Gordis**
- **Geo-political tour of Jerusalem** with Iftah Berman - The seam, the wall, the future
- Meet at the Hartman Institute with **Tal Becker**, one of the Israeli negotiators who took part in the peace talks with the Palestinian Authority
- Free evening and dinner on own in Jerusalem

OVERNIGHT: Caesar Hotel, Jerusalem

Meals Included: Breakfast & Lunch

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2019

- Return to the Old City for an early morning visit to the **Temple Mount/Haram E-Sharif**
- Encounter with Arab and Jewish Jerusalemites at **Kids4Peace** in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood
- Depart Jerusalem and travel to the Judean Desert
- Experience effortless **floating at the Dead Sea** at Kaliya Beach, with lunch
- Travel along the **Jordan River Valley**, part of the vast Syrian-African Rift
- Check-in and dinner at our kibbutz accommodations
- Tasting and tour at the **Amiad Winery**

OVERNIGHT: Kibbutz Amiad Guest House, Galilee

Meals Included: Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 2019

- View Israel's neighbors and navigate former IDF bunkers at the summit of **Mt. Ben-Tal**
- Explore the history and terrain of the Golan Heights on an **off-road jeep tour** (Meron Golan)
- Encounter with the **Druze culture** and share a traditional meal in the Golan village of Ein Kinya
- Explore the Christian holy sites of the Sea of Galilee
- Return to our accommodations for dinner
- Evening: **Student Panel** with Israeli Muslim, Christian, and Jewish students

OVERNIGHT: Kibbutz Amiad Guest House, Galilee

Meals Included: Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 2019

- Explore Haifa, Israel's most diverse city, including a visit to the **Bahai Temple Gardens** and a meeting with the Imam at the **Ahmeddiya Mosque**
- Arrive to Tel Aviv, Israel's cultural and financial capital
- **Save a Child's Heart** - Meet children seeking life saving treatment in Israel from around the world
- **Dinner at Balinjera** - Enjoy traditional Ethiopian food while hearing the personal story of the restaurant's owner
- Evening: Meet with a panel of **active duty IDF soldiers** at the hotel

OVERNIGHT: Metropolitan Hotel, Tel Aviv

Meals Included: Breakfast & Dinner

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 2019

- Visit **Netiv HaAsara** on the frontier with Gaza, and take part in a peace project on the border wall
- **Sderot** - View the border with Gaza and visit a fortified playground to

experience how Israeli communities have adapted to their situation

- Celebrate the spirit of Tel Aviv at the **Nahalat Binyamin sreet festival** and **Carmel Market**

- Friday night dinner at the hotel

OVERNIGHT: Metropolitan Hotel, Tel Aviv

Meals Included: Breakfast & Dinner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 2019

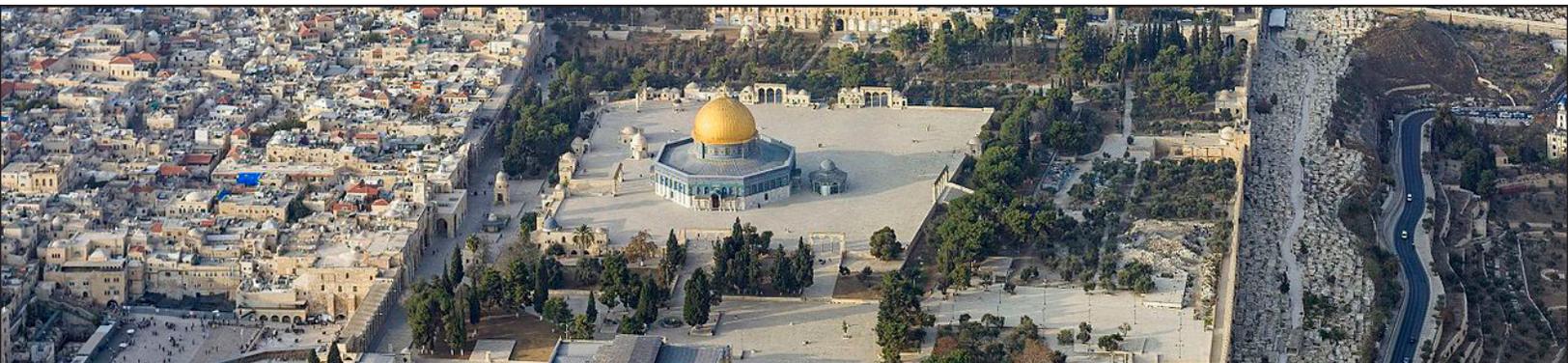
- Explore Tel Aviv's LGBTQ culture and accomplishments on the **Rainbow TLV** walking tour
- Return to the hotel for lunch
- Walking tour of the **ancient Jaffa seaport**
- Explore **models for co-existence** in Jaffa with Ihab Balha, and Islamic cleric, peace activist and educator
- Closing dinner at **Haj El-Khalil restaurant** in Jaffa
- Wrap-up conversation at the hotel

OVERNIGHT: Metropolitan Hotel, Tel Aviv

Meals Included: Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 2019

- Depart Ben Gurion Airport on Lufthansa #683 departing for Munich at 7:00 a.m.
- Arrive to Munich at 10:10 a.m. and depart on Lufthansa #452 at 11:50 a.m.
- Arrive back at LAX from Munich at 3:35 p.m.



Tachlis: Practical Information

STAYING CONNECTED IN ISRAEL

Local Cell Phones, SIM Cards & Mi-Fi Rentals

Stay connected from Israel without paying sky-high international roaming fees or relying on spotty wi-fi access.

Take advantage of discounted rates at www.israelicellphones.com for these mobile services:

- Cell Phone Rental or SIM Card
- Mi-Fi Hot Spot
- Data SIM Card
- High Speed USB Modem
- Local Phone Number



Place your order at least 7-10 in advance at www.israelicellphones.com. Deliveries may be made to your home address or arrival location in Israel.

Using Your Home Cell Phone Abroad

If you plan to use your cell phone with an international plan for calls or for data usage, contact your cell phone carrier. You will want to make sure you understand all of the potential charges before you travel. If you plan to bring your home cell phone but do not want to incur fees, be sure to disable the Data Enabled or Data Roaming option on your phone -- you will still be able to use WiFi over your phone.

Israel's Time Zone

When communicating with friends and family at home, remember that Israel is seven hours ahead of Eastern Time or ten hours ahead of Pacific Time. This means evenings in Israel are equivalent to the morning/afternoon in North America. Mornings in Israel are equivalent to late night in North America.

MONEY MATTERS

The Israeli currency is the shekel (NIS). The US Dollar is equal to roughly 3.50 Israeli shekels at the time of publishing. We recommend going to www.xe.com for an updated exchange rate closer to departure. Shekels come in various denominations, and it's worth noting that shekel coins come in higher values than is common in North America. Watch your coins carefully!

You can exchange your home currency for shekels prior to departure, on arrival at Ben Gurion Airport, or you can use an ATM to withdraw shekels all over Israel. Exchanging your home currency during the the trip itself will not be convenient or you will be subject to non-advantageous exchange rates at the hotel.

If you choose to use your personal ATM card or credit card, keep in mind the following advice:

- If your ATM card has a Visa, MasterCard, Star, Cirrus, or Maestro logo imprint, there should not be a problem withdrawing money. Other ATM network cards may work, but we encourage you to check with your local bank if you have any doubts. ATM machines have instructions in several languages including English. The money withdrawn will be in shekels.
- Major credit cards like VISA and MasterCard are accepted throughout Israel. We advise that you contact your bank to inform them you are traveling abroad and using your cards to make purchases to ensure fraud alerts and holds are not placed on your accounts.
- Check with your bank for exact fees charged when using ATM and credit cards. Some credit card companies, such as Capital One, do not charge foreign transaction fees.
- Bring your bank's contact information and place it in a separate, secure location in the unlikely event your wallet or purse is lost or stolen.



WEATHER

Israel enjoys warm, dry summers (April-October) and generally mild winters (November-March) with somewhat cooler weather in hilly regions, such as Jerusalem, Tsfat and the Golan. December through March are the wettest months and June through August are the driest months with no precipitation expected at all.

Average temperatures by region are as follows:

	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Dead Sea	Tiberias	Eilat
January	43-53	49-65	49-69	48-65	49-70
February	44-57	48-66	51-73	49-67	51-73
March	44-61	51-69	55-79	51-72	56-79
April	53-69	54-72	62-86	56-80	63-87
May	60-77	63-77	68-94	62-89	69-95
June	63-81	67-83	72-99	68-95	75-99
July	66-84	70-86	75-101	73-89	77-103
August	66-86	72-86	76-101	75-99	79-104
September	65-82	69-89	74-97	71-95	75-98
October	60-78	59-83	68-92	65-89	69-92
November	54-67	54-76	60-83	59-78	61-83
December	47-56	47-66	53-73	53-68	51-74

PACKING TIPS

Here are some basic tips to guide your packing. If you have more specific question, contact us directly.

- Weather can vary widely by region and by the time of day. We recommend packing in layers and bringing a small traveling bag each day to store extra clothing, personal belongings and a light jacket/sweater for the evenings if we are not returning to the hotel earlier.
- Between September and May there is a chance of rain in Israel, so be sure to pack a compact umbrella, and we recommend a light jacket or poncho.
- Pack a bathing suit as there are opportunities to swim/get wet as part of the program itinerary. Towels are provided at all hotels.
- The sun in Israel can be deceptively strong, especially in the desert. Plan to carry a hat and sunscreen for extra protection from the sun.
- Laundry is available for a supplemental fee at most hotels. Laundromats are not common in Israel, so if you plan on doing laundry, the hotel service will be most practical.
- Hairdryers are typically provided at hotels in Israel
- Pack a change of clothes, toiletries and any prescription medication in your carry-on luggage in case your checked luggage is delayed in transit.

Bringing Valuables to Israel

We encourage you to leave valuables at home wherever possible. While theft is not common in Israel, it does happen - even from hotel rooms (safes are available in each room). As a matter of policy, participants are responsible for their possessions and valuables at all times.

GENERAL INFO

Food + Dietary Requests

Breakfast is provided daily at the hotel and will consist of a wide variety of salads, dairy products, fruits, breads and more traditional breakfast items. Unless otherwise noted, lunch is typically a quick stop in the day, so we encourage you to eat a full breakfast. If you have any special dietary requests or considerations, notify us, and we will make a good-faith effort to accommodate you.

Water

Proper hydration is essential during your travels. The water in Israel is properly treated and is perfectly safe to drink. Bottled water is widely available. Similarly you will be able to refill your own water bottles with tap water frequently.

Electrical Current

The electrical current in Israel is 220 volts at 50 Hertz, which is twice the voltage used in North America. Most power sockets in Israel have three pin holes (grounded), and they typically work with the double-pin European-style adapters. Many small electronic devices are dual-voltage and will adjust automatically for other countries.

Medicine & Vaccinations

If you are taking medication, we recommend bringing enough to last for the entire time that you expect to be in Israel. If you have a notable medical condition, please inform us in advance so that we can prepare our staff accordingly. No vaccinations are required for Israel. We recommend coming with an up to date Tetanus shot.

Taxis in Israel

If you use a taxi anywhere in Israel, insist that they turn the meter on - *moneh 'vakasha* (meter please). Cab drivers will try to negotiate a price in advance and not use the meter so they do not need to report the income. Unless you know how much the ride will cost, you are almost always better off paying the meter price. If the driver refuses to put the meter on, simply get out of the car and wait for another cab. NOTE: Uber is currently operating in the Tel Aviv region only.

BASIC ARABIC GREETINGS

Marhaba – Hello

Marhabtein – Hello (reply)

Is-salaamu alaykum – Greeting (Direct Translation: “Peace unto you”)

Wa-alaykumu ‘s-salaam – (reply)

Ahlan wa-sahlan – Welcome

Ahlein – (reply)

Sabah il-heir – Good morning

Sabah in-nur – Good morning (reply)

Shukran – Thank you

Afwan – You are welcome

Ma’a ‘s-salaame – Goodbye

Lau samaht/samahti – Excuse me (to get someone’s attention)

Kif halek/halik – How are you?

BASIC HEBREW GREETINGS

Shalom – Hello (Direct Translation: “Peace”)

Ma’nish ma? – What’s up?

Barukh’haba – Welcome

B’vakasha – Please/You’re Welcome

Todah – Thank you

Todah rabah – Thank you very much

Boker tov – Good morning

Boker Or – Good morning (reply)

Erev Tov – Good Evening

Leilah tov – Goodnight

Slichah – I’m sorry/Excuse me

Shabbat Shalom – Have a good Shabbat (said on Friday
and Saturday morning)

Shavuah tov - Have a good week (said on Saturday night
after Shabbat ends)

Glossary of Key Terms & Concepts

This list contains definitions of basic terms and concepts that may come up on the Perspectives program. It is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a reference and to provoke questions during and after your trip.

1948 War

The first Arab-Israeli War, often called the War of Independence by Israelis. There were two distinct phases to the conflict. The first, from November 1947 to May 1948, was a civil war between the Jewish population and local Palestinian Arabs. Following the end of the British Mandate and the declaration of the State of Israel in May 1948, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq joined the war with small forces from other countries, making it an international war. The war ended in January 1949.

1967 War

Also called the Six-Day War or the June War. During this war, Israel came into control of territories it had not previously controlled, including the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights. Israel holds that Egypt initiated the war by blockading the Straits of Tiran; the Arab countries hold that Israel initiated the war by bombing the Egyptian Air Force.

Arab League

The Arab League was formed in 1945 as a regional organization, similar to other organizations, such as the European Economic Community, which were established later. Its first coordinated action was the military intervention in the struggle between Jews and Arabs in Palestine following the British withdrawal in 1948. In the 1960s, the Arab League decided that there should be a delegation representing the Palestinian people, and thus formed the PLO.

Areas A, B, and C

As part of the Oslo Accords, territory throughout the West Bank was divided into these three administrative categories. In Area A (city centers), the Palestinian Authority (PA) would control civil and security-related matters; in Area B, the PA would exercise civil authority and Israel would control security; and in Area C, Israel would exercise both civil authority and security control. Under Israeli law, it is currently illegal for Israelis to travel in Area A, except for relevant military purposes or with special dispensation.

Balfour Declaration

A 1917 declaration of the British government favoring “the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.”

British Mandate for Palestine

Following World War I, the League of Nations granted Britain a mandate over Palestine, a form of government intended to steward the local population to independence. The mandate originally included what is now Jordan; the British split the mandate into Palestine and Transjordan to exclude present-day Jordan from the scope of the Balfour Declaration. Local Jewish and Arab populations competed over whose national aspirations would be realized in a future state.

Checkpoint

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) reports that, as of April 2015, there were 96 fixed checkpoints in the West Bank. Of the fixed checkpoints, 57 are located well within the West Bank; 39 are the last inspection point before entering Israel, most of which are located several kilometers east of the Green Line, or just outside the entrance to Jerusalem. Full checkpoints vary greatly in size and sophistication but they include any apparatus that restricts vehicular movement and are staffed by security personnel who may check documentation or search vehicles. There are also “flying”, or temporary, checkpoints. In April 2015 OCHA counted 361 flying checkpoints as compared with 456 in December 2014, 256 in December 2013, and 65 from September 2008 through March 2009. (continued) The first checkpoints were established in 1993 as part of a policy of closing the territories off from Israel, in response to a spike in attacks.

Civil Administration

An Israeli military department tasked with administration of all civilian affairs for Palestinians living in Area C (including zoning and land use), coordination with the Palestinian Authority, and issuing identification documents for all Palestinians along with work permits, travel permits and permits for entry to Israel.

Disengagement

Israel's August 2005 removal of Israeli civilian settlements from the Gaza Strip. Israelis often point to the disengagement, Gaza's subsequent control by Hamas, and ongoing rocket fire into southern Israel as indications that any territory ceded could become a security threat. Palestinians hold that the removal of settlers does not itself end the occupation, which they claim continues because of ongoing Israeli control over many aspects of life and economy.

Fatah

An Arabic acronym for "The Palestinian National Liberation Movement," an organization founded in 1959 by a group of Palestinian refugees including Yasser Arafat. Fatah joined the PLO in 1967, and quickly became its dominant faction.

Gaza Strip

The UN Partition Plan of 1947 allotted a significant portion of land to the Arab state along the southern portion of the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. In the war of 1948, Israel pushed Egyptian forces beyond those lines, leaving the territory now known as the Gaza Strip in Egyptian control. The Gaza Strip is an area of 139 square miles with a population of approximately 1.9 million, most of whom are refugees. The built-up areas of the Gaza Strip have some of the highest population densities in the world.

Green Line

The 1949 Armistice Line between Israel and the Arab armies at the end of the 1948 War, and the defining line of the West Bank and Gaza, which formed the de facto border before 1967. The Green Line was not intended as a final international border, but has become a point of reference for negotiations.

Hamas

An Arabic acronym for “Islamic Resistance Movement,” an organization founded in 1988 during the First Intifada by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin as an offshoot of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. Since that time, Hamas has won popularity among the Palestinian people for providing key social services and notoriety internationally for its violent attacks against Israelis, including civilians. In 2006, Hamas won a majority of the seats in the Palestinian Parliament. Hamas seized power in the Gaza Strip during factional fighting in March 2007. The current leader of Hamas is Khaled Meshal.

Judea and Samaria

Latinization of the Hebrew terms for the West Bank, Yehuda and Shomron, emphasizing the Jewish people’s biblical ties to the land. Samaria refers to the area north of Jerusalem, and Judea refers to area to the south.

Nakba

Arabic for “the Catastrophe.” Typically refers to the Palestinians’ losses in the 1948 War and the displacement of Palestinian refugees. While many Palestinians describe the Nakba as a historical event, some use the term differently; for example, Greg Khalil, a Palestinian-American, writes that “the Nakba is not just a historic event. It is not past tragedy; it is current reality. It is a condition of prolonged insecurity — of dispossession, disenfranchisement, and disempowerment — that for many never ended.”

Naksa

Directly translated from Arabic as “the setback” or “the reversal.” The term is used to refer to Israel’s defeat of the Arab armies and its occupation of the Palestinian territories that resulted from the 1967 War.

Occupation

A concept in international law that refers to a state's control of territory beyond its borders and establishes legal norms for the occupying power's administration. Often contrasted with "annexation," by which a state extends its borders to incorporate new territory.

Oslo Accords

Beginning in September 1993, Israel and the PLO signed a number of agreements collectively known as the Oslo Accords. At the time of the Oslo Accords, Yitzhak Rabin was Prime Minister of Israel and Yasser Arafat was Chairman of the PLO. The accords were intended to yield a final status agreement within five years, but this proved elusive. One of the final attempts to reach a final status agreement in this process was at Camp David in 2000.

Palestinian Authority (PA)

Founded in 1994 under the Oslo Accords as a five-year placeholder government to be replaced by the permanent government of Palestine following a final peace deal. The PA has limited authority over civil affairs and internal policing; it does not maintain a military or conduct foreign policy. The PA's legislative branch is the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), the President is Mahmoud Abbas and the Prime Minister is Rami Hamdallah.

Peace Process

The attempt to reach and implement a final status peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians by means of direct negotiations, starting with the Madrid Conference of 1991 and continuing to this day. Sometimes used as a synonym for the Oslo Accords, an early milestone in the negotiations.

Refugees

According to the 1951 UN Refugee Charter, refugees are those who “owing to... fear of being persecuted... is outside the country of his nationality and is unable... to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence... is unable... to return to it.”

UNRWA (See page 23) further defines Palestinian refugees as “people whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab- Israeli conflict.”

An estimated 500,000 to 850,000 Palestinian refugees were displaced as a result of the 1948 War. With their descendants, along with additional refugees from the 1967 War, they now constitute a refugee population estimated near five million. Palestinian refugees have often faced discrimination and exclusion in their host states. There is disagreement about what conditions are necessary to end a person’s refugee status, but citizenship in a state is typically a prerequisite. Where the Palestinian refugees ultimately obtain citizenship is one of the most contentious issues in the conflict. The official Israeli position is that there is no legal precedent requiring it to allow the refugees to return, and that it would jeopardize the Jewish character of the state, while most of the Arab host governments have denied the refugees citizenship and other rights claiming that doing so would absolve Israel of its responsibility for the situation.

Refugee Camp

Areas designated for shelter and humanitarian aid for refugees. Following the 1948 War, refugee camps for Palestinians were established in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, including in the West Bank and Gaza. While once tent grounds, and originally intended to be temporary, over the decades the refugees have built up their camps, which can be hard to distinguish from the cities around them. UNRWA is responsible for certain services in the camps, such as education and social services while security is the domain of the host government or entity.

Right of Return

UN General Assembly Resolution 194, passed on December 11th, 1948, states that Palestinian Refugees “wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return.” Some argue that this resolution obliges Israel to respect a general right of Palestinian refugees from the 1948 War to return to Israel. Others claim that the language in the resolution does not obligate Israel to acknowledge a general right of return and that the resolution grants Israel significant discretion over who and how many refugees would be allowed to return - only after the conflict is peacefully resolved. This issue is highly politicized due to the fact that the refugee communities are often associated with some of the most radical trends among Palestinians and because of the impact a mass return of refugees would have on Israeli demography and the Jewish character of the State.

Separation Barrier

A barrier in the West Bank, often between areas where Palestinians live and the Green Line or Israeli settlements. Terms for the barrier vary, often with political implications. The most common term in Hebrew is “separation barrier/fence” (*geder ha-hafradah*) and Israelis often describe it as an anti-terrorist or security measure. Palestinians typically call it “the wall” (*al-jidaar*), and often criticize it as a land grab or an attempt to unilaterally set borders outside of negotiations.

Settlements

The term most commonly used for Israeli civilian communities inside the West Bank and, until 2005, Gaza. The Hebrew term is *hitnachluyot* (literally, “claiming one’s inheritance”). Israelis and Palestinians disagree about what constitutes a settlement. Furthermore, while Palestinians hold that international law prohibits all settlements, Israel holds that some of the settlements are legal. Some people reject this term, suggesting that the word “settlements” implies illegitimacy; the term is commonly used by the Israeli government in addition to United States officials and other international bodies.

UN General Assembly Resolution 181

Also known as the Partition Plan. A November 1947 proposal to partition the territory under the British Mandate for Palestine into two states, a Jewish State and an Arab State. The plan was never implemented: the 1948 War started soon after it was adopted.

UN General Assembly Resolution 194

A resolution passed in December 1948 during the 1948 War, calling on the involved parties to ensure certain protections. The most cited of its 15 articles call for free access to holy places, free access to Jerusalem, and for the return of refugees displaced by the conflict.

UN OCHA

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was created in 1991 to facilitate consolidated responses to humanitarian crises arising from natural disasters and conflicts. Its various branches therefore serve as a liaison between the UN, humanitarian organizations and sometimes governments. The OCHA “oPt (occupied Palestinian territories)” branch was established in 2000 when violence between Israel and the Palestinians was escalating.

UN Security Council Resolution 242

A resolution passed in November 1967 concerning the outcome of the 1967 War. The Resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal and secure borders, but in ambiguous language that has prevented the sides from agreeing on how it should be implemented.

UN Security Council Resolution 2334

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334, adopted in December 2016, condemns the “establishment by Israel of settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem.” The resolution passed in a 14-0 vote by members of the UN Security Council (UNSC); the United States, which has veto power, abstained.

UNRWA

The United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Established by the UN in December 1949 following the 1948 War, UNRWA continues to provide education, health care, social services and other aid to approximately five million registered refugees in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. UNRWA is distinct from the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), established in December 1950, which is responsible for refugees from other conflicts.

War of Independence

Israel's term for the 1948 war, indicating that Israel was established during and as a result of the war.

West Bank

One of the disputed areas in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The term “West Bank” was coined by the government of Jordan when it annexed the territory in 1948, and refers to its being the western shore of the Jordan River. Israel gained control over the West Bank in 1967. Today, the term is used as a neutral, geographically-based term to refer to the region.



Levels of Listening/Questioning

Level	Type	Question
Listening/Question 1: From habits.	Downloading information, Habits of Judgement We ask a question with a goal to reconfirm a belief we already have. I look for validation of my opinion.	
Listening/Question 2: Listen from the outside.	Factual Listening and questions. We notice a difference and open our mind and look to notice disconfirming data. What is different in what I see from what I expected?	
Listening/Question 3: Listen and Question from within	Empathetic Questions. I see the situation through the eyes of the other. I ask a question to lead to an emotional connection to connect with them.	
Listening/Question 4: Question from the Source	Generative Listening. I ask a question with an emerging possibility of who we want to be.	

Tourists

by Yehuda Amichai

Visits of condolence is all we get from them.

They squat at the Holocaust Memorial,
They put on grave faces at the Wailing Wall
And they laugh behind heavy curtains
In their hotels.

They have their pictures taken
Together with our famous dead
At Rachel's Tomb and Herzl's Tomb
And on Ammunition Hill.

They weep over our sweet boys
And lust after our tough girls
And hang up their underwear
To dry quickly

In cool, blue bathrooms.

Once I sat on the steps by a gate at David's Tower,
I placed my two heavy baskets at my side.

A group of tourists was standing around their guide and I became
their target marker.

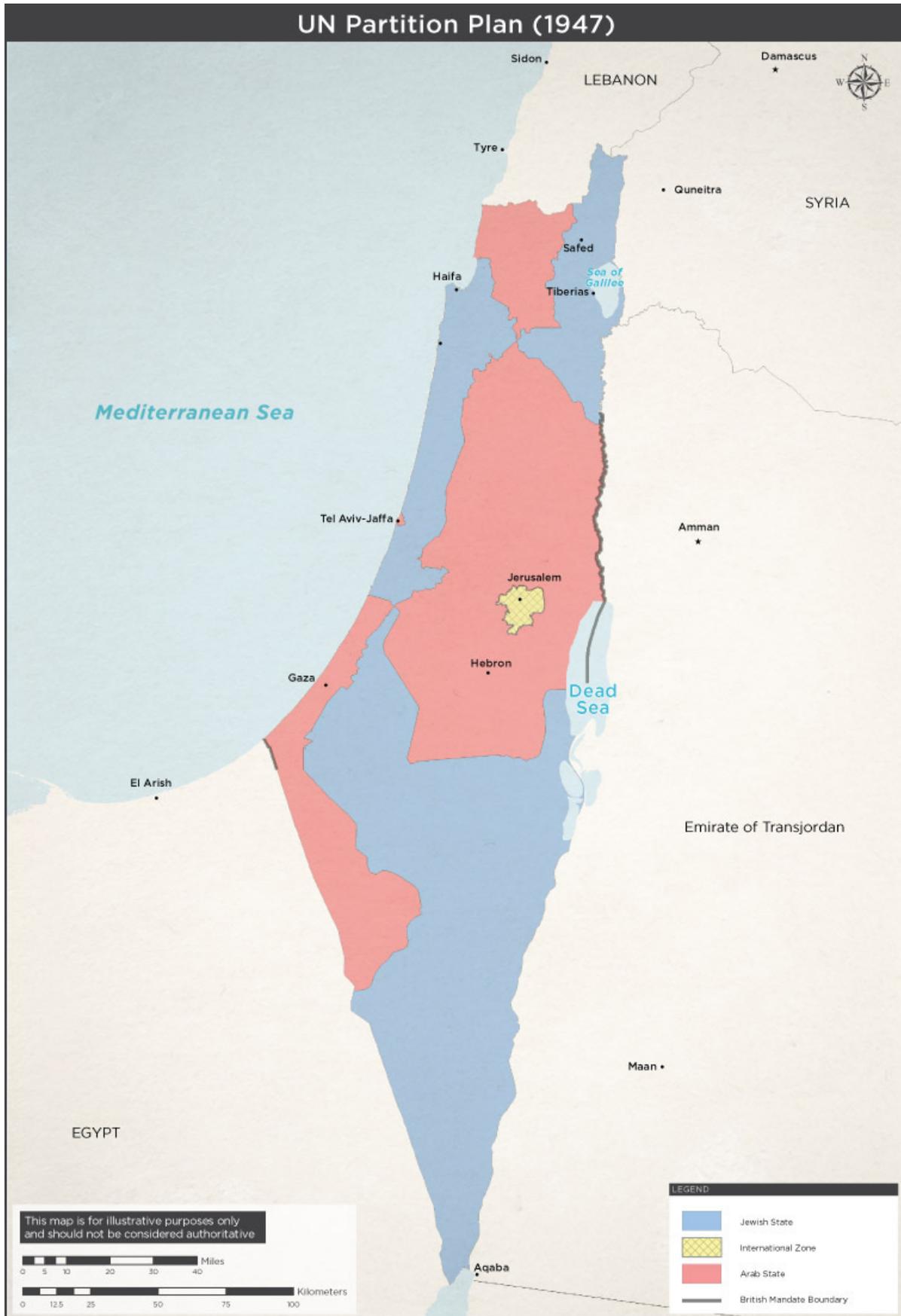
**"You see that man with the baskets? Just right of his head
there's an arch from the Roman period. Just right of his
head."**

"But he's moving, he's moving!"

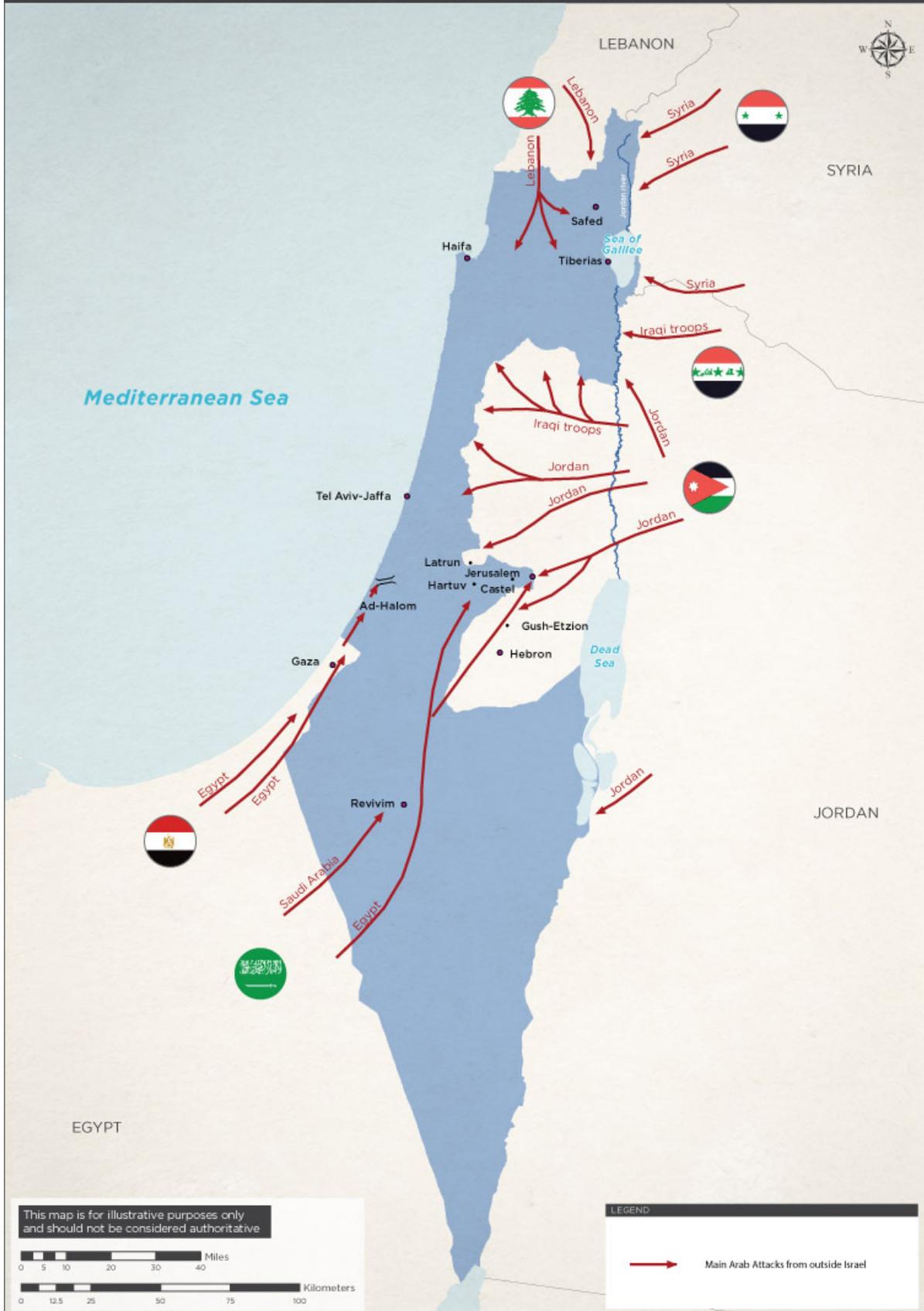
I said to myself: redemption will come only if their guide tells
them,

**"You see that arch from the Roman period? It's not
important: but next to it, left and down a bit, there sits a
man who's bought fruit and vegetables for his family."**

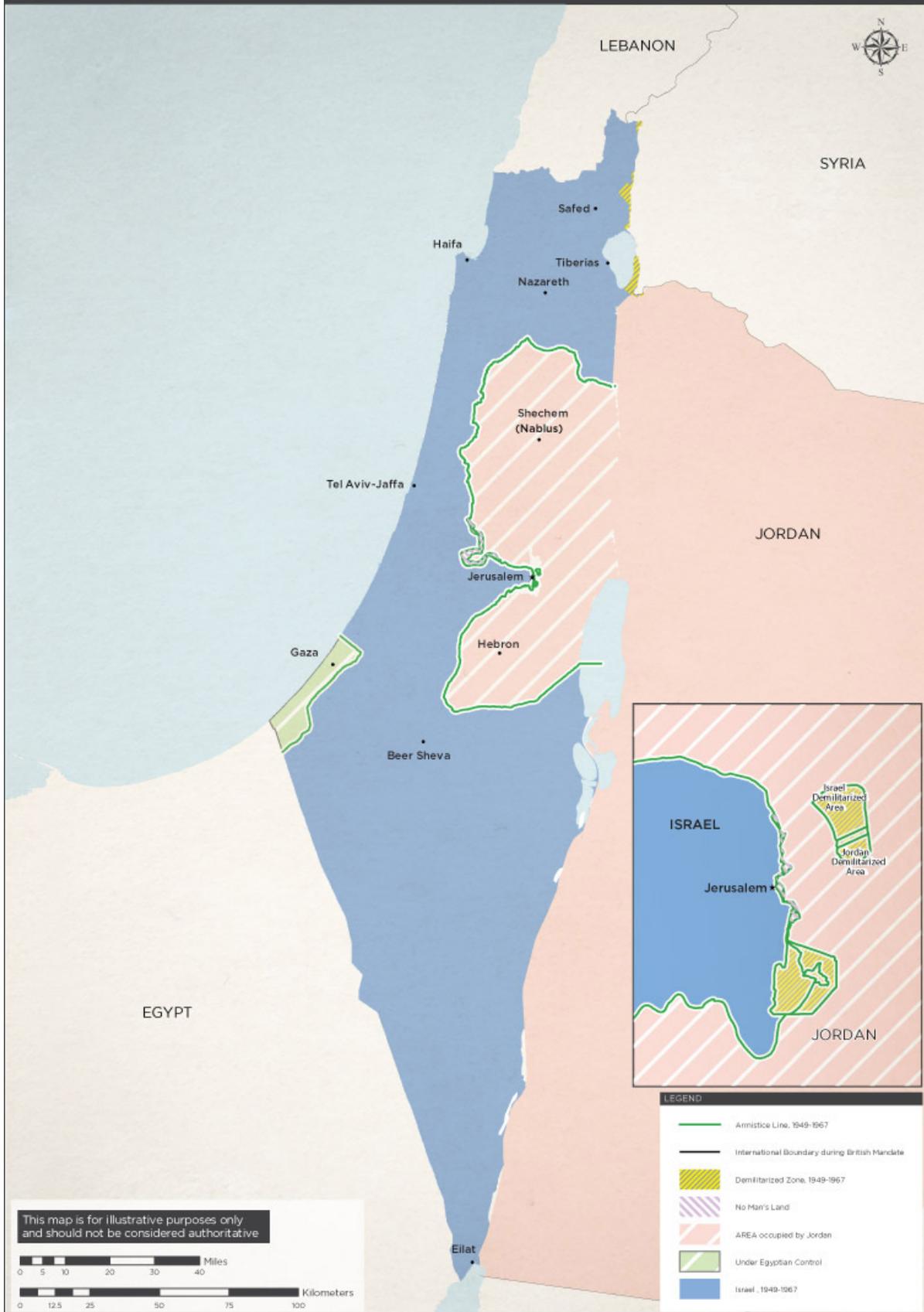
Maps



The War of Independence (1948)



Armistice Line (1949-1967)



Events Leading to the Six Day War (25-30 May, 1967)



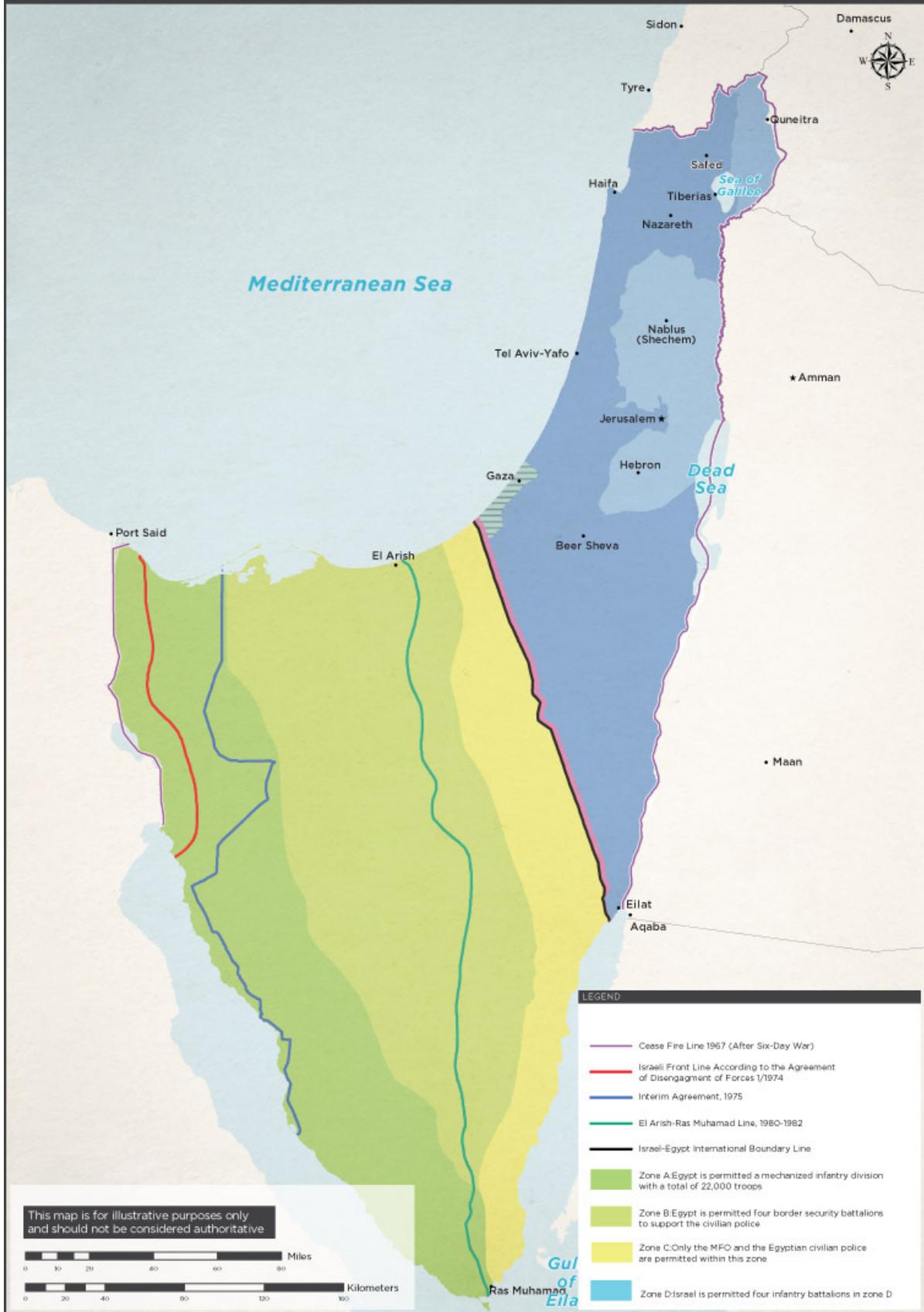
Israel after the Six Day War (10 June, 1967)



United Jerusalem after Six Day War (1967)



Peace with Egypt



Disengagement from Gaza & Northern Samaria (2005)

