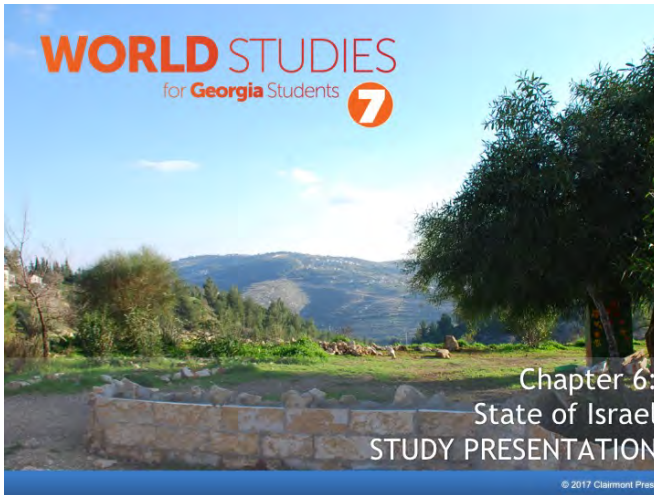
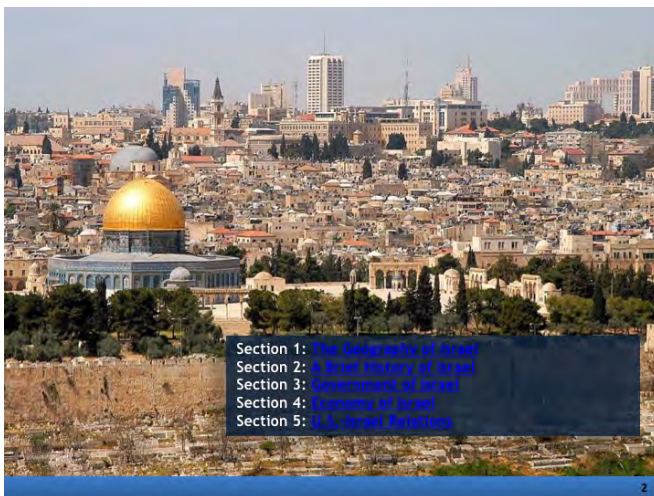


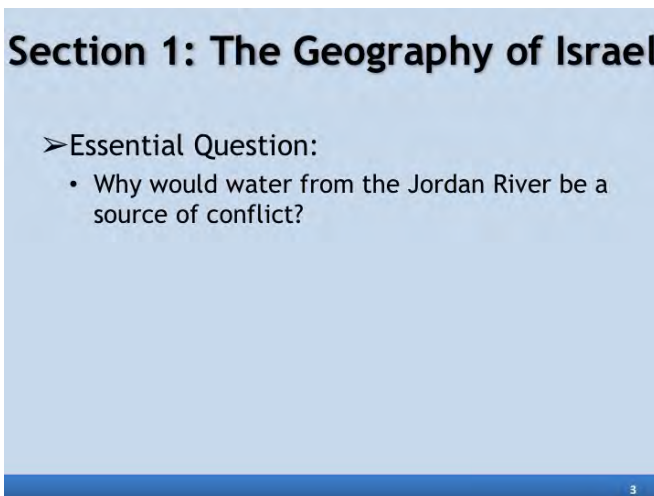
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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes







Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Section 1: The Geography of Israel

- What terms do I need to know?
 - rift valley
 - Mediterranean climate

4

Location and Size of Israel

- Israel is located in Southwest Asia and is found in both the northern and eastern hemispheres.
- Israel is bordered by Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, with the Mediterranean Sea to the west.
- The country is about 8,000 square miles in size, which is roughly the size of Georgia's ten largest counties combined.

5

Location and Size of Israel

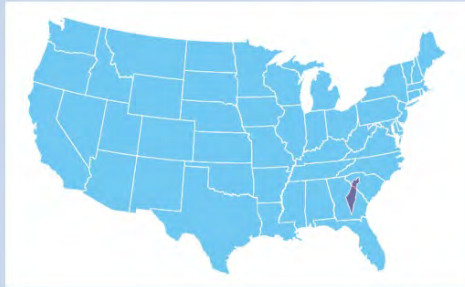


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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Location and Size of Israel



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Physical Geography of Israel

- Israel can be divided into four geographical regions:
 - ❖ The Mediterranean Coastal Plain is made of sandy beaches and fertile farmland. Over half of Israel's population lives in this region. This area includes major cities, harbors for trade, a majority of industry, and a large part of agriculture and tourism.
 - ❖ The Central Hills region is made up of several small mountain ranges. These hills can reach heights of 4,000 feet above sea level, and their valleys are full of fertile land. This area focuses on agriculture, and the lowest freshwater lake, the Sea of Galilee, is located here.

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Physical Geography of Israel (cont.)

- Israel can be divided into four geographical regions:
 - ❖ The Negev Desert covers 60% of Israel. This area has a sparse population, who tend to focus on agriculture and industrial jobs.
 - ❖ The Jordan Rift Valley is located in eastern Israel. **Rift valleys** occur when plates on Earth's surface move away from each other. The land is very fertile in the north, and the area focuses on agriculture, fishing, industry, and tourism.
 - The Jordan River flows through this region and is one of the major freshwater sources for Israel. It is shared with Syria and Jordan, which has caused conflicts in the past over how water should be used among the three countries.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

The Dead Sea

- The Dead Sea is a body of water so salty that no fish or aquatic plants can live in it.
 - The Dead Sea is also the lowest place on the surface of the Earth and the lowest body of water on Earth.
 - The sea lies between Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank.
- The high level of salt in the water makes people more buoyant than normal, so tourists flock here to float on the water or soak in the mineral baths.
- The Jordan River is the main source of water for the Dead Sea.
 - Beginning in the 1960s, farmers began using water in the Jordan River for irrigation, which, over time, has dropped the water level in the Dead Sea.
 - To solve this problem, Israel and Jordan plan to make a canal from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea, but many are worried this would cause more problems.

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Climate of Israel

- The climate can vary from temperate to tropical.
- There are only two main seasons: a cold, rainy period in winter and spring, and a hot, dry period in summer and fall.
- The **Mediterranean climate** zone is the largest in the country, which means hot, dry summers and mild to cool, dry winters.
- The southern and eastern part of the country have a desert climate.
 - This area can get up to 120° F in the summer and can receive less than two inches of rain a year.

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Natural Resources of Israel

- Israel has very few natural resources.
 - It has timber, potash, copper ore, natural gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, and sand.
- Arable land is very valuable, and 24% of Israel's land use goes towards agriculture.
- Natural gas discoveries have been found in the Mediterranean, but extracting these resources has had some delays.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Environmental Issues in Israel

- Israel is working to be very environmentally friendly, with a main way being that it properly disposes of 85% of its solid waste.
- However, major cities and industrial cities face pollution from industry and car emissions, which can create many health issues such as respiratory problems.
- Water pollution also plagues the country, with chemically-polluted and bacteria-infested rivers.
 - Water-treatment facilities provide citizens with clean drinking water.
- Excessive water usage for agriculture also has led to water shortages for citizens as well as shrinking water levels.

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Impact of Location

- Areas with higher population densities tend to be around arable land and have a Mediterranean climate.
 - This includes the Coastal Plain and Jordan Rift Valley.
- Areas with fresh water also tend to have higher populations nearby.
- Israel's Mediterranean coastline makes trading much easier, with many deepwater ports built to increase the country's ability to trade.

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People of Israel

- Israel's population is a little over 8 million people, with over three-fourths being Jewish.
 - The remaining part is mostly Arabic.
- The country has two official languages, Hebrew and Arabic, but English is commonly used because of tourism.
- The largest religion practiced here is Judaism, with smaller numbers of Christians and Muslims also in the country.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Section 2: A Brief History of Israel

- Essential Question:
 - What were some problems associated with the creation of Israel in 1948?

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Section 2: A Brief History of Israel

- What terms do I need to know?
 - diaspora
 - Crusades
 - Zionists
 - Nazi Party
 - anti-Semitism
 - Holocaust
 - Six-Day War
 - Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

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Early History of Israel

- The history of Israel goes back thousands of years.
- A crossroads of ancient trade routes, it was invaded and conquered by many groups, with the Hebrews, Romans, and European crusaders just naming a few.
- Around 3,500 years ago, according to Jewish belief, God promised the land of modern-day Israel to the prophet Abraham.
- The Hebrews, whose ancestors once lived there, left their slavery in Egypt to return to their homeland, winning back the land from other peoples and establishing Israel.
- Eventually, outsiders forced the Israelites out into the world in an event called the **diaspora**.
- The area would come under Roman rule, and, during this time, Jesus, the founder of Christianity, was born.

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Quick Notes

Early History of Israel (cont.)

- Three hundred years after Jesus was executed by local officials, Christianity had spread to the point that Roman emperor Constantine converted to the religion.
 - The land of Israel became known as the Holy Land, and people from all over Europe and Asia wanted to travel to this area.
- Around the year 640, Muslims took over the area, who believe the Prophet Muhammad rose to heaven in Jerusalem.
 - Despite the efforts of the Europeans and their Crusades, or attempts to retake the Holy Land, Israel remained a part of the Ottoman Empire until the end of World War I.
- The Ottoman Empire was divided after it lost World War I.
 - The United Kingdom was given control of the area known as Palestine, making agreements with both Jews and Arabs that would lead to many problems.

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Creation of Israel

- Most of the people in Palestine before World War II were Palestinian Arabs, but since the late 1800s, large numbers of Jews had been immigrating to the area.
 - Some of these settlers, called **Zionists**, wanted to create a homeland for Jews in Palestine.
 - Conflicts broke out between these settlers and the Palestinian Arabs, each trying to hold onto the land.
- During World War II, the Jewish people of Europe were the target of the Nazi Party, lead by Adolf Hitler.
 - **Anti-Semitism** (or hatred of Jews) spread, and over 6 million European Jews were killed in Nazi concentration camps in an event known as the **Holocaust**.
- After all the suffering the Jews endured, the new United Nations believed something should be done to ease their pain.
- In 1948, the United Nations voted to create a Jewish homeland in part of Palestine.
 - The plan was to divide Palestine between the Arabs and Jews, with the Arabs retaining control of the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Golan Heights.

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Creation of Israel (cont.)

- (Cont.) In 1948, the United Nations voted to create a Jewish homeland in part of Palestine.
 - In this deal, Jerusalem would be an international zone with neither group controlling it.
- The Jews agreed and declared the creation of the State of Israel, but the Palestinian Arabs believed they were treated unfairly in the decision-making process and, along with other Arab countries, did not accept the new country.
- War broke out in May 1948 between Israel and the Palestinians, with Arab countries supporting Palestine.
 - The Israelis not only won the war, but it also managed to take much more land in the process.
- In 1967, the Six-Day War broke out, where Israel managed to take even more land in the conflict.
- In 1993, the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) signed a peace treaty.
 - However, fighting still continues.

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Quick Notes

Section 3: Government of Israel

- Essential Question:
 - What type of government does Israel have?

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Section 3: Government of Israel

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Knesset
 - Law of Return
 - secular

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Type of Government

- The State of Israel is a parliamentary democracy, with its parliament called the **Knesset**.
 - The prime minister is head of government, and there is a president of the state who serves only ceremonial roles and duties.
- Israel does not have a written constitution.
 - Instead, the government is based on the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the Basic Laws, and the **Law of Return**.
 - Both the Basic Laws and Law of Return have been amended several times.
- Most of Israel's Jewish citizens see themselves as secular, meaning they do not feel the country's laws should be based solely on religious beliefs.
 - However, many Orthodox Jews influence Israeli laws.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Branches of Government

- The government is divided into three branches.
 - The executive branch includes the prime minister and cabinet, who are chosen by the winning political party.
 - The Knesset makes up the legislative branch, where members are directly elected by citizens every four years.
 - The judicial branch is the Supreme Court, where justices serve until 70 years old.
- All citizens 18 and older can vote in elections for parliament members.

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Section 4: Economy of Israel

- Essential question:
 - What is the core of Israel's economy?

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Section 4: Economy of Israel

- What terms do I need to know?
 - pharmaceuticals
 - diversified economy
 - shekel

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Type of Economy

- Israel has a market economy, and its citizens enjoy a rather high standard of living.
- The country has a strong justice system that protects businesses, and bribery and other corruption are illegal.
- There are few barriers on trade other than tariffs on food imports.
- Israel's economy is heavily based on high-tech equipment, technology-based industries, diamond cutting, and **pharmaceuticals**.
- Israel's economy was unaffected during the Arab Spring of 2011.

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Type of Economy (cont.)

- High housing prices and income inequality are problems for Israel's economy.
- The technology sector only employs about 8% of the workers in the country, even though they may generate a lot of income.
- Service and manufacturing jobs are the most important sources of work for Israelis.
- Unlike many countries of Southwest Asia, Israel has a **diversified economy**, or an economy that focuses on the production of many goods rather than just one.
 - Roughly 70% of the country's GDP comes from things like tourism, housekeeping, medical treatments, and education.

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Trade in Israel

- Because the country lacks many resources, trade is very important.
 - It exports machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, and more.
 - It imports raw materials, military equipment, fuels, grains, and more.
- Free trade agreements have greatly helped Israel's economy.
 - The country uses very low tariffs.
- The **shekel** is the currency other countries must use when trading with Israel.
- Georgia businesses and Israeli businesses trade with one another.
 - Governor Nathan Deal visited Israel in 2014 to promote trade and investment.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Natural Resources

- While it does not have very many natural resources, Israel does have a highly developed industrial economy that requires oil.
 - Oil prices greatly affect the country because of this.
- Minerals and salts are collected and sold.
- Israel's technology depends on resources it does not have, which means it must purchase the fuel it needs or look for alternative sources.

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Human Capital in Israel

- Israel's well-educated population has helped the economy remain strong.
 - Israelis have wide access to education, school attendance is required from age 5, and education is free until age 18.
 - The country has a literacy rate of 98%.
- Many Israelis work in highly skilled jobs that require a well-educated work force, like medical technologies, electronics, and mining.

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Capital Goods in Israel

- Israel has invested much in this field, including technology and industrial production.
- Israel is also heavily invested in defensive technologies.
- Some major technologies developed here include solar windows that improve energy efficiency and generate power.
- Innovation is pushed in Israel for better technologies.

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Quick Notes

Entrepreneurship in Israel

- Innovation in Israel is largely due to the high number of entrepreneurs.
- The country has more than 3,000 high-tech companies, and it also has the highest rate of female entrepreneurs in the world.
- As entrepreneurs open more businesses in the country, it creates higher paying jobs for the citizens.

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A Kibbutz

- A kibbutz is a community in Israel where the goal is collective ownership, equality, and democracy.
 - Money from paying jobs is combined, protected, and divided between each family based on the size.
- The roots go back to the early 1900s, when a group of young Eastern Europeans moved to Palestine.
 - They created the first kibbutz, which quickly spread.
- There are roughly 270 kibbutzim today, with over 130,000 people living in them.

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Section 5: U.S.-Israel Relations

- Essential question:
 - How long have the United States and Israel been allies?

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Quick Notes

Section 4: U.S.-Israel Relations

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Joint Economic Development Group

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The Friendship of Israel and the United States

- The relationship between these two countries began the moment Israel came into being.
- Israel is the most reliable partner of the US in Southwest Asia.
- The two share many of the same goals, like maintaining a secure Jewish homeland in Israel, and spreading democratic values in the Middle East.
- The United States is also dedicated to finding a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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US Assistance to Israel

- The United States provides over \$3 billion in Foreign Military Financing to Israel.
- Both countries participate in joint military exercises, military research, and weapons development, and both fight terrorism together.
- It is estimated that the United States has provided \$127 billion to Israel in financial assistance since its creation.

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Chapter 6: State of Israel

Quick Notes

Bilateral Economic Relations

- Israel's largest trade partner is the United States.
- In addition, both countries heavily invest in each other's manufacturing sectors.
- Since 1985, the United States and Israel have had a free trade agreement, allowing for expansion of trade and increased investment between the countries.
- The two countries meet at the Joint Economic Development Group, which is a bilateral meeting to discuss economic conditions and reforms.
- The countries also have scientific and cultural exchange partnerships.

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Israel's Membership in International Organizations

- Israel is a member of many of the same international organizations as the United States.
 - These include the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization.
- Israel is also involved in European organizations.
- Both the US and Israel belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which allows countries to receive economic investment to boost their economy.

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Name: _____ Date: _____

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