

ISRAEL TODAY

Maps and Comparisons

ISRAEL and...

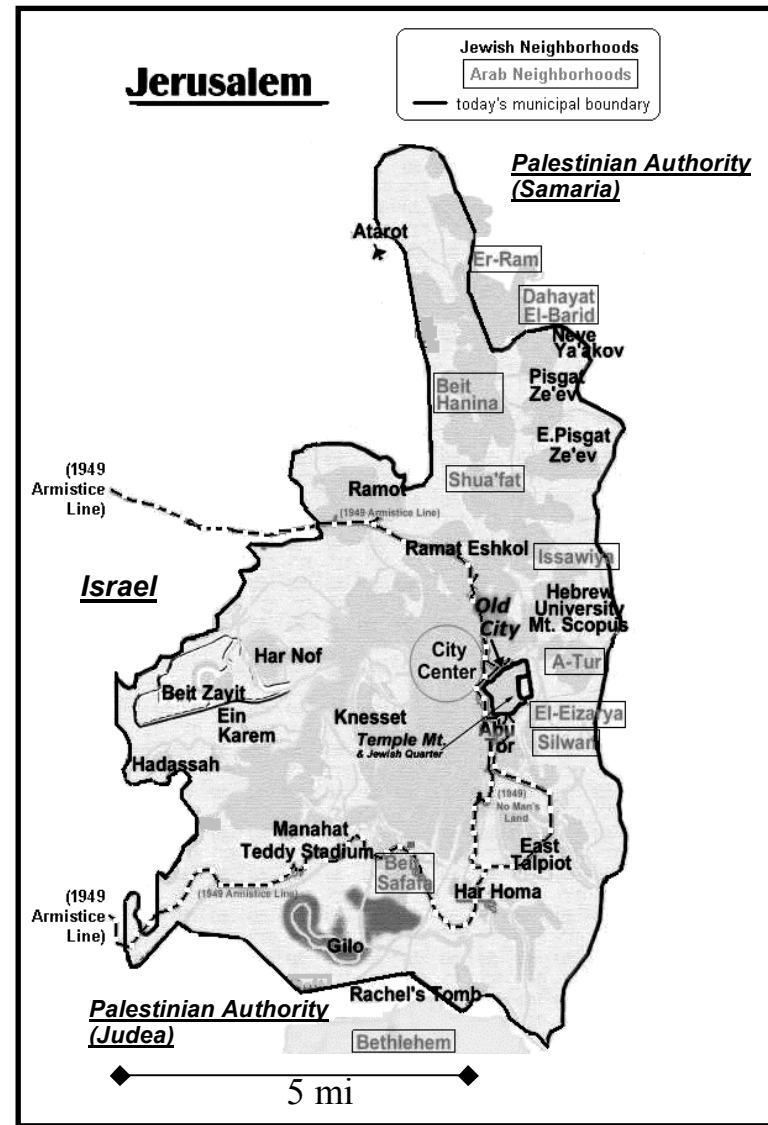


California

Maps drawn to scale

- Land of Israel: 8000 sq. miles
- Tricounty (Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties): 7900 sq. miles

Jerusalem



Jewish Neighborhoods
 Arab Neighborhoods
 — today's municipal boundary

Palestinian Authority (Samaria)
 Atarot, Er-Ram, Dahayat El-Barid, Neve Ya'akov, Beit Hanina, Pisgat Ze'ev, E. Pisgat Ze'ev, Shua'fat, Ramot, Ramat Eshkol, Issawiya, Har Nof, Beit Zayit, Ein Karem, Hadassah, Knesset Temple Mt. & Jewish Quarter, City Center, Old City, Hebrew University Mt. Scopus, A-Tur, El-Eizeriya, Silwan, Manahat, Teddy Stadium, Har Homa, East Talpiot, Gilo, Rachel's Tomb, Bethlehem, (1949 Armistice Line)

Israel

Palestinian Authority (Judea)

5 mi



RECOMMENDED READING

Non-fiction

The Zionist Idea, Arthur Hertzberg (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1997) An historical analysis and reader which provides the central texts of Zionism and its various movements from its beginnings through the first decades of the state, and also contains a long introduction which is considered among the best overviews of Zionism.

Righteous Victims: a History of the Zionist-Arab Conflict, 1881-2001, Benny Morris (New York: Vintage Books, 2001)

Righteous Victims provides a nuanced history of the conflict, unflinching in its effort to portray the situation in Israel in all its complexity, transcending the old Us v. Them approach.

The Accidental Empire: Israel and the Birth of the Settlements, 1967-1977, Gershom Gorenberg (New York: Holt, 2006)

That the author is a journalist rather than an academic shows in the evocative prose style of this smart and thorough history. A clear-eyed examination of the birth of the settler movement in the aftermath of the Six Day War, this book sheds a great deal of light on the current state of affairs between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

The Case for Israel, Alan Dershowitz (New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003)

A polemical, yet intellectually honest, defense of Israel - its decency, its commitment to the rule of law, it's fundamental right to exist - from one of American's most gifted legal minds.

Once Upon a Country: a Palestinian Life, Sari Nusseibeh (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2007)

Rabbi Arthur Gross-Schaefer is fond of saying that an enemy is someone whose story we have not yet heard. Sari Nusseibeh tells his story in a way that reflects his own determination to understand the Israeli narrative as well. In the end, Nusseibeh argues, Israelis and Palestinians must come to recognize that they are natural allies, utterly dependent upon one another in order to achieve the peace that both sides desperately desire.

The Deadliest Lies: the Israel Lobby and the Myth of Jewish Control, Abe Foxman (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007)

A critical response to the Walt and Mersheimer's thesis that US policy in the Middle East has been distorted by the Israel lobby to the detriment of America's real interests, written by the national director of the Anti-Defamation League.

Fiction

Ten Thousand Lovers, Edeet Ravel

Set in Israel in the 1970s, *Ten Thousand* is a love story and a portrait of a nation in the midst of a painful, messy war. Above all, it is a terrific read, offering a wonderful window into Israeli life thirty years ago.

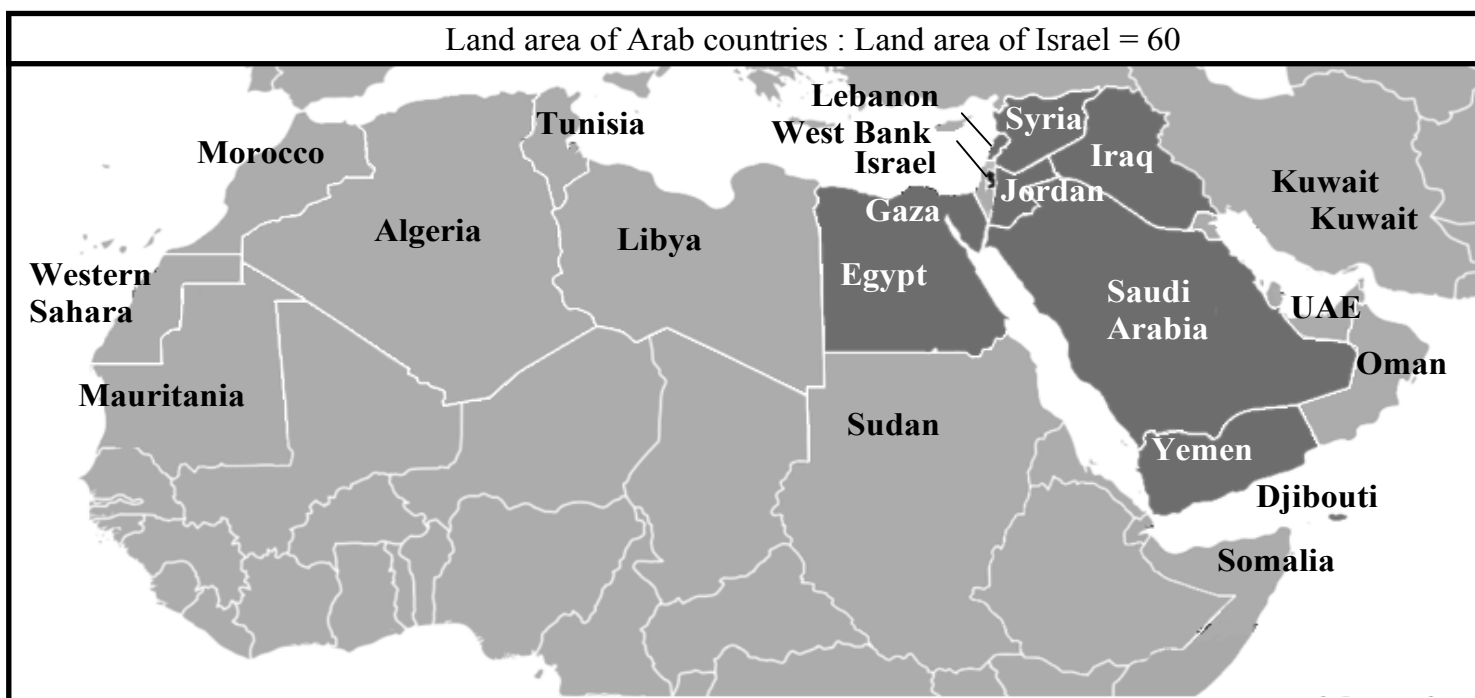
The Bus Driver Who Wanted to be God and Other Stories, Etgar Keret

Evocative tales of modern Israeli life, from one of Israel's most respected authors and playwrights.

The Source, James Michener

A very readable history of Israel, from caveman to the present time, both fictional and historical.

Land area of Arab countries : Land area of Israel = 60



Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, West Bank, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Kuwait, Jordan, Gaza, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia, Mauritania, Western Sahara

LOCAL CONTACTS *Sources of Information*

Synagogues

Chabad of Santa Barbara

Rabbi Yosef Loschak
6047 Stow Canyon Road 805.683.1544
www.sbchabad.org

Chabad UCSB

Rabbi Mendel Loschak 805.685.3348
www.chabaducsb.org

**Community Shul of Montecito
and Santa Barbara**

Rabbi Arthur Gross-Schaefer 805.895.6593
www.communityshul.org

Congregation B'nai B'rith

Rabbi Steve Cohen
Cantor Mark Childs
1000San Antonio Creek Road 805.964.7869
www.cbbsb.org

Isla Vista Minyan

781 Embarcadero del Mar
David Bothman
805.682.3788

Lompoc Valley Jewish Community

Anita Friedman 805.736.5882
Gideon@youngreport.com

Santa Ynez Valley Jewish Community

Aggie Margolis 805.688.6271
www.syvjc.com

Temple Beth El of Santa Maria

805.928.2118
Herb Pregozen 805.937.6088
Gary Epstein 805.9296301

Vandenberg AFB Jewish Community

Gideon@youngreport.com

Young Israel of Santa Barbara

Jacob Bastomski
1826 Cliff Drive 805.966.4565
www.YISB.org

Organizations

Anti-Defamation League ADL

Julie Saltoun Director 805.564.6670
www.adl.org

Beit HaYeladim Preschool at CBB

Dawn Farber, Director
805.967.6619
www.cbbsb.org

B'nai B'rith Lodge

Barry Sweet 805.680.0588

**Brandeis University National Women's
Committee**

Leslie Steinmetz 805.687.5031

Forest Foundation

David Cygielman, Director
805.898.2511 theforestfoundation.net

Hadassah Santa Barbara

Cheryl Welkowsky 805.967.9651

**Jewish Federation of Greater
Santa Barbara, Home of the Bronfman
Jewish Community Center**

Shelly Katz, Executive Director
524 Chapala Street 805.957.1115
www.jewishsantabarbara.org

Santa Barbara Hillel

Rabbi Allison Conyer 805.968.1280
santabarbarahillel.org

JAM: Jewish Awareness Movement

Rabbi Mitch and Chana Goldstein
805.652.9999 rabbimitch@gmail.com

**SB Jewish Community Foundation and
Hebrew Free Loan**

805.687.4319

Jewish Film Festival

805.964.5577 www.sbjff.com

**Norman P. and Sophia Taubman
Foundation Endowed Symposia in
Jewish Studies at UCSB**

Dr.Leonard Wallock 805.893.2317

Israel Timeline

Palestinian/Arab		Main Time-line Events		Jewish/Israeli	
622 - C.E.	Hijra to Medina – beginning of 1250 years of Muslim dominion over Eretz Yisrael			70 C.E.	Destruction of the Second Temple; there remained at all times a Jewish population in Eretz Yisrael
Ottoman Rule					
1844		1844	First census in Jerusalem shows 7120 Jews, 5760 Muslims and 3390 Christians	1897	First Zionist Congress meets, in Basel, Switzerland
1904 - 1914	First vestiges of Palestinian identity, largely anti-Zionist in nature; around 1914 the first use of the word "Palestine" by some elite in the Arab community	1914	There were 90,000 Jews in Palestine, and a half-million Arabs.	1904 - 1914	The Second Aliyah, triggered by the 1903 Kishinev pogrom. In 1908, Ha-Shomer, first self-defense organization, formed amid mounting violent attacks by Arabs.
1910 - 11	Polemics first appear in Arab press, comparing Zionism to the crusades				
British Territory					
		1916	End of four centuries of Ottoman rule in Middles East.		
		1916	Sykes-Picot Agreement, dividing Middle East into British and French zones of influence. Lebanon and Syria were assigned to France. Transjordan was severed from the Palestine Mandate and declared a separate entity under British control. Iraq also went to Britain. Palestine was unassigned.		
		Nov. 1917	Balfour Declaration, articulating Britain's commitment to the establishment of a Jewish "national home" in Palestine		
Aug. 1929	Thousands of Arabs rioted against Jews, attacking worshippers at the Western Wall, in Safed, and in Hebron, more than 60 Jews died (many Jews were saved by Arab neighbors), singling the emergence of a Palestinian nationalist movement.			1929	The deadly Arab riots lead to the founding of Irgun Bet, an underground military organization that was more militant than Haganah, the mainstream security force established to protect the Kibbutzim from Arab attacks
1936 - 1939	The Great Arab Rebellion, directed both against the British and the Jews.	1931 - 1939	Years of major Jewish immigration. By 1939, there are 1,070,000 Arabs and 460,000 Jews in the region referred to as Palestine.	1933-35	Fifth Aliyah, dominated by Jews escaping from Germany.
		1937	British Peel Commission report, reacting to the Great Arab Rebellion, concludes that Jewish-Arab conflict was "irrepressible." The report recommends 1) the partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab areas and, 2) to that end, the transfer of 225,000 Arabs and 1,250 Jews, preferably on a voluntary basis with compensation.	1938	As the Great Arab Rebellion intensified, the Irgun Bet resorted increasingly to terrorist tactics, exploding large bombs in public centers. The Arabs soon followed suit
State of Israel					
1948	The armies of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq invade the new country with the intent of destroying it. Because of the war, [x00,000] Palestinian refugees leave, some voluntary and some involuntary, many anticipating a quick return upon defeat of the nascent Jewish state.	Nov 1947	U.N. General Assembly Partition Resolution Adopted	1948 - 1958	Years of major Jewish immigration to Israel
1964	Palestine Liberation Organization(PLO) founded, committed to Israel's destruction	May 1948	The Israeli Declaration of Independence		
		1956	The Suez War		
Sept. 1967	In war's aftermath: The Three No's of Khartoum: a summit of Arab nations refuses Israel's overture of land for peace, proclaiming "No peace with Israel," "No recognition of Israel," and "No agreement to negotiation with Israel."	June 1967	Six-Day War, during which Israel successfully fought off attacks on multiple fronts, gaining control over the Gaza strip, the West Bank and the Golan Heights. In the war's aftermath, the Israeli government explored the possibility of giving these regions back, in a "land for peace" deal, but was rebuffed by the Arab nations.	1967	In the war's aftermath, the expulsion of over 600,000 Jews from Arab countries in the Middle East, following the 6-Day war. The first Jewish settlements appear in the occupied territories almost immediately, initially in small numbers.
1969	Egypt declares a "war of attrition" against Israel	Nov. 1967	U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which 1) called for a return to the pre-1967 borders, 2) demanded that the Arab nations end their belligerence and acknowledge Israel's sovereign right to live in peace with "secure and recognized borders," and 3) affirmed the need to solve the "refugee" problem (although it offered no hint as to specific solution)		
1981	Assassination of Sadat by Islamic fundamentalists.	Oct. 1973	Yom Kippur war		
		1979	Peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt	1977-78	Settlement construction rises following the election of a rightwing Likud government
1987 - 1993	First intifada			1982	Israel invades Lebanon, in effort to defeat the PLO. After massacres in two Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Gen. Ariel Sharon resigns amid accusations that he permitted the deaths to happen by turning a blind eye.
1995	Arafat elected president of Palestinian Authority in first Palestinian elections			1985	Partial withdrawal from Lebanon. Establishment of security zone in the south.
Sept. 2000	Start of Second intifada	1990	Iraq invades Kuwait.	1993	Signing of Oslo Accords
				1995	Assassination of Prime Minister Yitzchak Rabin
2006	Hamas wins Palestinian elections; suffers international opprobrium for its continued commitment to Israel's destruction	2006	Second Lebanon war (against Hezbollah), sparked by kidnappings of IDF soldiers	2001	Election of Ariel Sharon as P.M.
				2002	Start of construction of West Bank Barrier, credited with reducing terrorist incidents by 90%.
				2005	Sharon orders unilateral Gaza pullout; outlines plans for similar action in West Bank
				2006	Israel withholds Palestinian tax revenues because of Hamas government's terrorist activities