

Mirrerr Yeshiva

Rabbi Alstock

Global Studies assignment

9th and 10th grade

Week #6

Tuesday, June 6

Please answer questions 1, 2, 3-1, 3-2, 4-1, 4-2,

5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, based on the documents provided.

All answers should be written clearly on the answer sheet attached and **not** on the questions below the paragraphs.

Please write at least 2 paragraphs explaining why the Jews have migrated to Israel, both voluntary and involuntary, and what impact it had on the countries they left.

Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

The Big Business of Slave Trading

... When in 1517 Bishop Bartolomeo de Las Casas advocated [supported] the encouragement of immigration to the New World by permitting Spaniards to import African slaves, the trading of humans in the New World formally began. Las Casas was so determined to relieve Indians of the onerous [difficult] burden of slavery that he recommended the enslavement of Africans. (Later, he so deeply regretted having taken this position that he vigorously renounced it.) The ban against the use of Africans was removed, and Charles II issued licenses to several Flemish traders to take Africans to the Spanish colonies. Monopoly of the trade went to the highest bidders. Sometimes it was held by Dutch traders, at other times by Portuguese, French, or English. As West Indian plantations grew in size and importance, the slave trade became a huge, profitable undertaking employing thousands of persons and involving a capital outlay of millions of dollars. By 1540 the annual importation of African slaves into the West Indies was estimated at 10,000. . . .

Source: Franklin and Moss, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*, Alfred A. Knopf

- 1 According to Franklin and Moss, what was **one** reason enslaved Africans were imported to the “New World” by Europeans? [1]

Score

Document 2

. . . Large-scale sugar plantations, established first in Brazil and, after 1645, in the Caribbean islands, were enormously profitable. Plantations in Cuba gave more than a 30 percent return on capital investment; those in Barbados returned 40 to 50 percent. These islands became societies whose economies relied heavily on the labor of African captives. In 1789, one-third of the population of Cuba was comprised of Africans. Between 1730 and 1834, up to 90 percent of the populations of Jamaica, Antigua, and Grenada were Africans. In Brazil in 1800, half the population was African. . . .

Source: Willie F. Page, *Encyclopedia of African History and Culture*, Volume III, Facts on File

- 2 According to Willie F. Page, what was **one** impact of the arrival of Africans on Brazil and on the Caribbean Islands? [1]

Score

Document 3

... **Long-Term Effects.** The trade in African slaves brought about the largest forced movement of people in history. It established the basis for black populations in the Caribbean and in North and South America. At the same time, it disrupted social and political life in Africa and opened the door for European colonization of the continent. . . .

The shift in European demand from gold, foodstuffs, and such products to slaves changed the relations among African groups and states. The prices Africans received for slaves made it more profitable for them to take captives from their neighbors than to establish networks for producing and selling other goods. In this way the slave trade encouraged strong states to raid weaker states for slaves. As a result, many African societies were torn by organized slave wars and general banditry. Successful slave-raiding and trading societies formed new states that were dominated by military groups and constantly at war with their neighbors. . . .

Source: John Middleton, ed., *Africa: An Encyclopedia for Students*, Volume 4, Thomson Learning

3 Based on this excerpt from *Africa: An Encyclopedia for Students*, state **two** effects of the slave trade on Africa. [2]

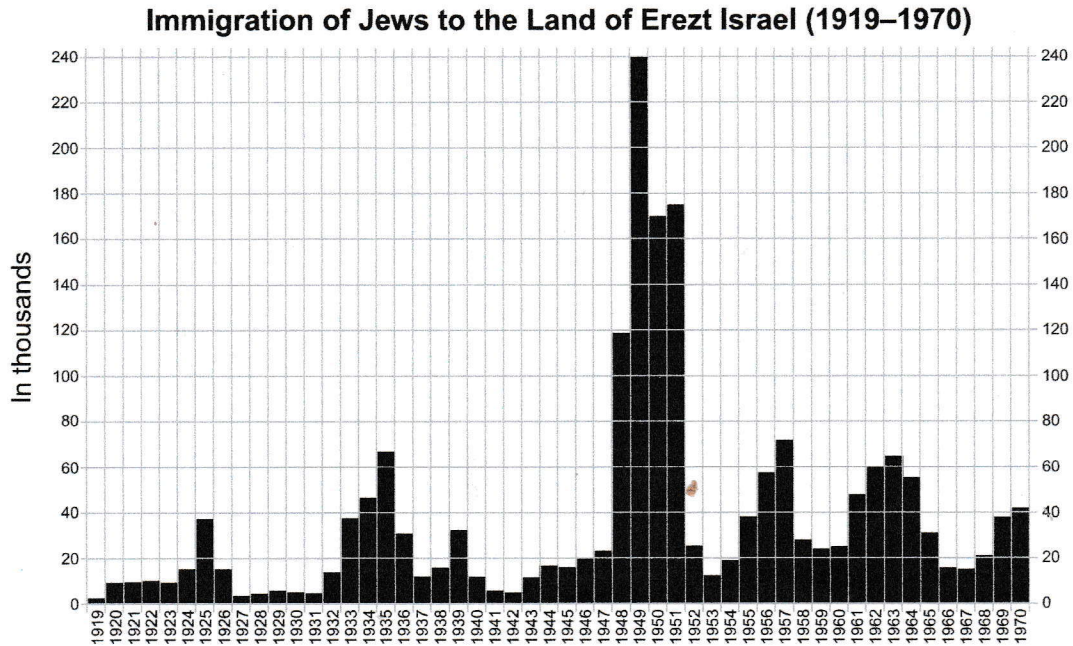
(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

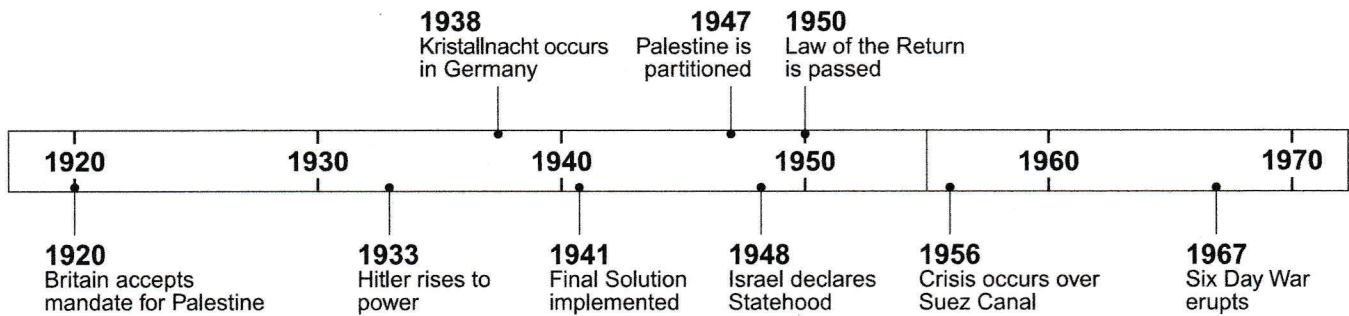
Score

Document 4a



Source: *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Volume 9, Keter Publishing House Jerusalem (adapted)

Document 4b



4 Based on these documents, identify **two** specific reasons large numbers of Jewish immigrants moved to the Palestinian/Israeli region between 1920 and 1970. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 5a

Arab Palestinians began to leave their homes in cities in December 1947. The number of Arab Palestinians leaving their homes increased to hundreds of thousands by May 1948. During the last week of April in 1948, as the fighting came closer to their home, the Palestinian family in this passage left Jaffa for Ramallah. On May 14, 1948, Israel was established. This new country included the city of Jaffa. Ramallah was in the West Bank that became part of Jordan.

. . . I grew up hearing the description of my father's last visit to Jaffa, and it has left an indelible [permanent] impression on me. My father's entire holdings were in and around Jaffa, the products of his own hard work. His father had left him nothing. How difficult it must have been to bid all this farewell. The image of my father, his every step echoing in the empty streets of the deserted city, still haunts me. . . .

He moved on to the marketplace, empty except for a few shops that had somehow remained open. He walked passed Hinn's, his barbershop, and found it closed. The courthouse was closed, as were the clinics, the nurseries, the cafés, the cinema. The place was deserted, prepared to be captured. What have we done, he wondered. How could we have all left? . . .

Source: Raja Shehadeh, *Strangers in the House: Coming of Age in Occupied Palestine*, Penguin Books

5a Based on this account by Raja Shehadeh, what was **one** impact on the city of Jaffa when the Palestinians left? [1]

Score

Document 5b

This excerpt describes the early days of the State of Israel in 1949 when many people, including the Jews from displaced camps in Europe, were migrating into and out of the region.

. . . At any rate, the return of the Arabs to their homes became increasingly difficult with the rise of another cataclysmic event—the mass influx of the Jews from all over the world. They had been coming, even in the midst of hostilities, at the rate of a thousand a day, in larger numbers than had been expected, and in much larger numbers than the country was ready to accommodate. The squeamishness of the Custodians of Abandoned (Arab) Property had to give way to the onrush of this deluge [flood of people] and the early comers and some of the old-timers helped themselves to whatever was left of the former Arab houses. . . .

Source: M. Z. Frank, Introduction to "From the Four Corners of the Earth," *Sound the Great Trumpet*, Whittier Books

5b According to M. Z. Frank, what was **one** effect of the Jewish migration on Israel? [1]

Score

Document 6

Richard Willstätter, a German Jewish chemist, won a Nobel Prize in 1915. In 1938, during Nazi rule, he managed to flee Germany. Many others fled before 1938 and some fled after.

. . . Willstätter's story demonstrates that the exodus of German Jews was one of the most astonishing migrations in history. It included not only Nobel Prize winners but thousands of other scientists, artists, academics, engineers, and professional men and women in every category. And since this was an entire population and not the usual young person in search of a fortune, it was made up of whole families, middle-aged couples, and even the elderly, like Betty Scholem, who settled in a small town in Australia, tending a sweetshop with one of her sons. Driven out of their country, they took their talent and skills and culture with them and made the rest of the world richer for it. . . .

Source: Ruth Gay, *The Jews of Germany*, Yale University Press

6 According to Ruth Gay, what was **one** way Germany was hurt by the migration of German Jews? [1]

Score

Document 7

Partition

. . . Gandhi's beliefs were based, in part, on ancient Hindu ideals. This may have added to the hatred and suspicion that had always existed between Hindus and Muslims. The Muslims were afraid that they would have no power in the new India. Although the Hindu leaders, including Gandhi, tried to reassure the Muslims, no agreement could be reached. The country was finally divided into two parts—the independent Muslim state of Pakistan and a predominately Hindu state—the Democratic Republic of India. . . .

Source: Jean Bothwell, *The First Book of India*, Franklin Watts

7 According to Jean Bothwell, what was **one** cause of the migration of Muslims and Hindus? [1]

Score

Document 8

History's Greatest Migration

4,000,000 People Cross the Punjab to Seek New Homes

The mass migration and exchange of populations in the Punjab—Moslems moving west into Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs trekking east into India—have now reached a scale unprecedented in history. Accurate statistics are impossible to obtain, but it is reasonable to estimate that no fewer than four million people are now on the move both ways.

What this means in terms of human misery and hardship can be neither imagined nor described. Within the past few weeks the conditions over a wide area of Northern India, including the whole of the Indus Valley and part of the Gangetic Plain, have deteriorated steadily. It is no exaggeration to say that throughout the North-west Frontier Provinces, in the West Punjab, the East Punjab, and the Western part of the United Provinces the minority communities live in a state of insecurity often amounting to panic.

Farther afield in the eastern parts of the United Provinces and to a less extent in Bihar and Bengal, much tension and friction prevail but there has hitherto been little movement of population. . . .

Source: *Guardian*, Thursday, September 25, 1947

8 Based on this article in the *Guardian*, state **two** ways the region of South Asia was affected by the mass migration of people in 1947. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 9

. . . And there were many [examples where untouchables were invisible during the partition]. In January 1948, two social workers, Sushila Nayyar and Anis Kidwai, went to visit Tihar village on the outskirts of Delhi. They had heard that a rich Hindu from Pakistan had left behind huge properties when he had moved, and had therefore, like many people, effected an exchange of property with a rich Muslim in Tihar to whom the land belonged. Each took the other's property. But neither was obliged to carry on with the other's business. The Hindu, therefore, threw out all previously employed workers from his newly acquired piece of property. Most of these were Muslims, but about a third were Harijans [untouchables]. The Muslims made their way to one or the other of the two Muslim camps that had been set up in the city. But for the Harijans, displaced in a war that was basically centred around Hindu and Muslim identities, there was nowhere to go. No camps to help them tide over the difficult time. No recourse to government—all too preoccupied at the moment with looking after the interests of Muslims and Hindus, no help from political leaders whose priorities were different at the time. . . .

Source: Urvashi Butalia, *The Other Side of Silence*, Duke University Press, 2000

9 According to Urvashi Butalia, what was **one** impact the migration of Muslims and Hindus had on South Asia? [1]

Score

Answer Sheet

1. _____

2. _____

3-1. _____

3-2. _____

4-1. _____

4-2. _____

5a. _____

5b. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8-1. _____

8-2. _____

9. _____
