

GLOBAL HISTORY- CYCLE 4 HOMEWORK SHEET

THE KEY TO SUCCESS WITH HOMEWORK

- WRITE ALL QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND THE CORRECT ANSWER
- DO YOUR HW ON TIME (HW DUE DATE WILL BE GIVEN IN CLASS).
- WRITE YOUR NAME, BAND, AND DATE ON THE TOP OF THE PAGE.
- GIVE SPECIFIC DETAILS AND SPECIFIC INFORMATION IN YOUR ANSWERS. ANSWERS TO HW QUESTIONS SHOULD GENERALLY BE BETWEEN 2 AND 4 SENTENCES.
- IF ALL HOMEWORK IS DONE (CORRECTLY) BY THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK GIVES YOU WILL RECEIVE 10 POINTS EXTRA CREDIT.

Homework #1: Gandhi and Indian Independence Movement

1) Use the index to define:

A) Civil Disobedience B) Ahimsa C) The Salt March

2) Make a list of the problems India suffered under British control. Give examples.

. . . We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil (work) and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. . . . India has been ruined economically. The revenue (profit) derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven rupees (Indian currency) per day. We pay heavy taxes of 20 per cent from land revenue and 3 per cent from the salt tax. These taxes fall most heavily on the poor. Village industries, such as hand-spinning, have been destroyed, leaving the peasantry idle (doing nothing) for at least four months in the year, and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts, and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries, for the crafts thus destroyed. Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap (place) further burdens on the peasantry.

British manufactured goods constitute the bulk (majority) of our imports. Customs duties betray clear partiality (favoritism) for British manufactures, and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly extravagant administration (British Government). Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which has resulted in millions of rupees being drained away from the country. . . .

Source: Jawaharlal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru: An Autobiography, John Lane the Bodley Head, 1939

2) Pick any two of the quotes below and explain what each one means in your own words. Each answer must be at least three sentences long. You must be SPECIFIC in your answer!

QUOTES BY GANDHI

- A) "Literally speaking, ahimsa means non-violence. But to me it has much higher, infinitely higher meaning. It means that you may not offend anybody; you may not harbor uncharitable thought, even in connection with those who you consider your enemies."
- B) "Violence breeds violence...Pure goals can never justify impure or violent action"
- C) "Passive resistance is a method of securing rights. It is the reverse of resistance by arms. For example, if the government has passed a law that I do not feel is fair to my people, I will not obey the law. When we do not like certain laws, we do not break the heads of lawgivers but we suffer and do not submit to the laws."

D) "Every citizen is responsible for every act of his government...There is only one (definite) remedy, namely, non-violent non-cooperation. Whether we advertise the fact or not, the moment we cease to support the government it dies a natural death."

E) "The function of a civil resister is to provoke response. And we will continue to provoke—until they respond or they change the law. They are not in control—we are. That is the secret of civil resistance."

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

Which action best illustrates Mohandas Gandhi's concept of civil disobedience?

1. a British army outpost was bombed as a protest against the British presence in Northern Ireland
2. citizens in the United States went to jail for violation segregation laws
3. French citizens wrote letters to their government to oppose arms sale to Iraq
4. supporters of Ferdinand Marcos attempted a coup d'état against the Philippine government

Homework #2: Cycle Project VERY IMPORTANT HW!!!

Thoroughly read the directions on the first page of the cycle project packet that was given to you in class. **Answer the following questions:**

1. *What is the purpose of the cycle project and what is it preparing you for?*
2. *When is it due? How many weeks or days is that from now?*
3. *What two topics is the project based upon? Explain the three things you are required to do for each topic.*
4. *What was your grade on your project cycle 3? Were you happy with your grade? How could you do better or make sure that you do well again this time? Explain.*
5. *How will you be graded? Explain in detail! (also use the rubric on the last page of the project sheet to guide your answer).*
6. *What will be difficult for you about completing this project? How will you overcome that difficulty? ("Nothing" is not acceptable as an answer! We all face challenges!)*

Homework #3: Partition of India

1) Use the index to define:

- A) partition b) Pakistan c) Bangladesh

2) What happened between the Hindus and the Muslims living in India after India gained independence from the British? What was the source of the disagreement?

Partition

... Gandhi's beliefs were based, in part, on ancient Hindu beliefs. This may have added to the hatred and suspicion that had always existed between Hindus and Muslims in India. The Muslims were afraid that they would have no power in the new, independent 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

History's Greatest Migration

4,000,000 People Cross India to Seek New Homes

The mass migration and exchange of populations in India —Moslems (Muslims) 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 (important river valley in India) and part of the Plains, have deteriorated (gotten worse) steadily. It is no exaggeration to say that throughout all of India, the minority communities live in a state of insecurity often amounting to panic.

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

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

Which statement best explains why India was partitioned in 1947?

1. the British feared a united India
2. one region wanted to remain under British control
3. religious differences led to political division
4. communist supporters wanted a separate state

Homework #4- Apartheid

1) Use the index to define:

- A) Apartheid** **B) Afrikaners** **C) African National Congress**
D) Soweto Uprising **E) Nelson Mandela** **F) Reverend Desmond Tutu**

About 45 percent of Black South Africans live in or near cities. They are needed as dockworkers, road builders, railroad workers, and workers in mines. Many black women work as servants and particularly as nursemaids for white families. Blacks are permitted only certain jobs. In certain cities a black person might operate an elevator in a “black” building but not in a “white” building.

Schools are segregated in South Africa. And schools for blacks are generally of much lower quality than those whites attend. In a 1986 Report by a British Commonwealth Commission that visited South Africa they stated that, “In the evolution of apartheid it was important that blacks should not be overeducated. In “white” South Africa they were to have a role **subservient** to whites. Thus education was deliberately (purposely) withheld to ensure that blacks would not be educated.”

Blacks of South Africa had to live in homelands. The **homelands** represent 13 percent of the most barren (infertile) areas in South Africa. In the homelands, malnutrition and poverty are widespread, with nearly half the babies and young children dying before the age of five.

- Complete segregation is enforced in public services, such as railways, buses, and post offices
- Africans are confined to reserves, and their movements are restricted to certain places after specified hours under certain restrictive laws.
- Most homes do not have running water, plumbing, or electricity.

2) Describe the lives of black South Africans under the system of Apartheid. (minimum 2 paragraphs)

I was not born with the hunger to be free. I was born free- free to run in the fields, free to swim in the stream that ran through my village, free to roast meals under the stars. As long as I obeyed my father and abided by the customs of my tribe, I was not troubled by the laws of man or God. It was only when I began to realize that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. ...I slowly saw that it was not just my freedom that was curtailed, but the freedom of everyone who looked like I did. That is when I joined the African National Congress, and that is when the hunger for freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of my people.

-Nelson Mandela, Mandela, An Illustrated Autobiography

3) Describe Mandela’s feelings about freedom in your own words. Do you think he will use peaceful (nonviolent) or violent methods to gain freedom? Why?

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

Which statement best characterizes the period of apartheid in South Africa?

1. the majority of the population had the right to vote
2. the Boers attempted to conquer Nigeria
3. many racist ideas of the ruling minority were adopted into laws
4. French was declared the official language of the nation

Homework #5: Thematic Essay Assignment- Double HW

Assignment

On loose leaf paper, write your complete essay including an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Follow the instructions on the essay writing sheets given to you in class to correctly complete the essay HW.

See your teacher ASAP if you are missing the essay sheets.

Homework #6 – Arab / Israel Conflict

1) Use the index to define:

A) PLO B) intifada C) Yasir Arafat D) Yitzhak Rabin

A Jewish Person Speaks out on Israel:

Israel is the homeland of the Jewish people. It has been the Jewish homeland since biblical times when our kings ruled Jerusalem. But, in 70 AD (CE), the ruler, so of the occupying Roman Empire forced my ancestors to leave Palestine. We were scattered throughout the world. We have always had one dream - to return to our homeland,

After our exile, Palestine came under Arab domination. By the 9th century, the majority of Palestine's population was Muslim. The Arabs were later conquered by the Ottoman Turks. The Muslim Turks ruled over them until after World War I, when the victorious Europeans took control of the fallen empire 'S' territories. Palestine became a British mandate (under British administration).

However, the British promised us our homeland in the Balfour Declaration. They were influenced by a growing movement of Jews determined to return our homeland These Zionists (determined to return to the land of Mt. Zion in Israel) had begun to return to and settle in Palestine by the late 1800s. They bought land from the Arabs and farmed the land. It is said that they were able to make the desert bloom. In World War II and the Holocaust many millions of European Jews were killed, and many were frightened and left homeless.

Returning to our homeland in Palestine offered security and hope. We have the right to our own nation state. God had given us, his chosen people, the land of Israel. The Arabs protested our claims to Palestine and would agree, to Britain's plan, for the partition (division) of the land. But, the plan was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and, on May 15, 1949, we have proclaimed the state of Israel. As last, the Jewish people have their own homeland

An Arab speaks out on Palestine

Arabs have lived on this land for hundreds of years. The Arab Empire ruled over this land for centuries, and the Arabs remained on this land under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. When the Ottoman Empire fell, we thought we would finally have our own independent nation. The Europeans promised many Arab leaders land and independence, if they helped them win the war against Germany and the Ottomans. But this did not happen. Palestine became a British mandate (under British administration).

After World War I, most of our people were poor from centuries of foreign domination. A small number of rich absentee landlords owned most of the land. The majority of Arabs worked the land and paid rent, to the landlords, who lived in the cities. In many cases, the same Arab family had worked and lived on the same land for many generations.

But, in the late 19th and 20th centuries, Jewish settlers from many countries started to come to Palestine. They claimed that they were returning to their homeland. They claimed that God had promised them the land They bought up land from the absentee landlords. In the Balfour Declaration, the British promised them a national homeland. But, the same declaration also states that nothing should be done to take away our rights.

We formed the Arab League to unite and protect our people, but we were not united or strong enough. The British began to allow increasing numbers, of Jewish immigrants into Palestine. At one time they favored keeping the Palestinian Arabs a majority and limiting the further immigration of the Jews. Later they suggested the partition (division) of Palestine into Arab Palestinian and Jewish state. We stood against the partition of Palestine. The majority of the Palestinian Arabs felt that the people of different religions could live together in peace. Partition would mean division of our land and our people. It would mean the loss of the most of the important coastal region. The British grew frustrated with the whole situation and handed the matter over to the United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly adopted tire partition plan and withdrew its troops. The Jews immediately declared the creation of the independent nation of Israel on May 15, 1948.

2) Make a list of each person's argument points. (each list should contain at least 8 ideas)

3) Who do you agree with? Why? (2 paragraph minimum)

MULTIPLE CHOICE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ⇒

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

The main course of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between

1. Islamic Fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
2. Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
3. Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism
4. Israeli technology and Saudi Arabian economic goals

Homework #7 – Fall of the Soviet Union

1) Use the index to define:

a) Mikhail Gorbachev b) glasnost c) perestroika d) dissident

2. Why would people in the Soviet Union welcome the policies of Perestroika and Glasnost? Use the two documents below to answer the question.

Glasnost

Glasnost is usually translated as "openness" or "publicity". . . To give glasnost is to give voice, to speak out boldly and openly. Of all Mikhail S. Gorbachev's programs none have had so visible and far-reaching an impact as his call for greater glasnost in Soviet life... In recent weeks, literary journals have announced plans to publish long-suppressed (censored) works, ranging from those by the Russian-American novelist Vladimir Nabokov to a novel on Stalinist times by Anatoly Rybakov . . . Also, a television reporter gave an unexpectedly approving report on McDonald's restaurants, suggesting that their cleanliness and good organization were something the Soviet Union might emulate (follow).

Perestroika

"The Soviet Union, the world's biggest producer of steel, raw materials, fuel and energy has shortfalls in them due to wasteful or inefficient use...Our rockets can find Halley's comet and fly to Venus with amazing accuracy, but side by side with these scientific and technological triumphs is an obvious lack of effectiveness in using scientific achievements for economic needs, and many Soviet household appliances are of poor quality. . . the improvements in living standards was slowing down and there were difficulties in the supply of food stuffs, housing, consumer goods and services" - Mikhail Gorbachev, 1987

Perestroika (restructuring) was an economic policy. Under this policy, workers were to be given more money to work harder, foreign investment was encouraged to help build business, and farmers could make their own profits by selling extra crops. .

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

During the 1980's, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced Perestroika in the Soviet Union to

1. improve the economy and decentralize decision making
2. abandon arms treaties with the United States and Western Europe
3. tighten government controls over the communication media
4. suppress the growing nationalist movements in Eastern Europe

Homework #8 The Reunification of Germany

1 Use the index to define:

a) Berlin Wall

2. Why was the Berlin Wall built?

3. What were the challenges facing the German people after the Berlin Wall came down?

The Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to divide the two parts of the city of Berlin – Communist East Berlin and non-Communist West Berlin. Berlin lay deep in Communist East Germany, but the Western allies of West Germany controlled West Berlin. East Berlin, backed by the Soviet Union, built the Berlin Wall to prevent East Germans from emigrating to the West. The East Berlin side of the Wall included armed guards, guard dogs, barbed wire, electric alarms, mines, and trenches. Walls and other barriers were built around the rest of West Berlin.

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Life after the wall

In 1989, the people of Eastern Europe started a series of revolutions that ushered in many dramatic changes. Perhaps the most notable was when, on November 10, 1989, the Berlin Wall was peacefully torn down by thousands of jubilant East and West German citizens. For twenty-eight years, the Berlin Wall bottled up far more than the frustration of 17 million East Germans, it symbolized the division of Europe and this century's longest war—the Cold War. In 1989, forty years of history in Eastern Europe—the Communist period—was challenged and rejected and the Cold War was declared over. Life after the Berlin Wall will be radically different for the people of East Europe. It promises to be a difficult transition from the certainties of the Communist period to the uncertainties of open elections and free markets.

During the Communist period (roughly 1947 to 1990) in Eastern Europe, Soviet-East European nations wavered from friendly to uneasy to hostile. After Stalin's death in 1953, many attempts were made by Eastern Europe to loosen Stalin's strict control and Moscow's demand of total obedience. In 1956 in Budapest, Hungary, 1968 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1970, 1976, and 1980 in Poland, and in 1980 East Europeans, protested against their governments by marching in the streets, clashing with Soviet-backed troops, and generally demanded more freedom and independence.

By 1990 the nations of Eastern Europe got their wish. The Soviet Union, under the leadership of Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, changed Soviet policy toward Eastern Europe from the heavy handed Brezhnev doctrine to the "Sinatra Doctrine." In 1989 Soviet Foreign Minister spokesperson, Gennady Gerasimov, proclaimed Soviet policy towards Eastern Europe as the "Sinatra Doctrine" when he stated that, just like Frank Sinatra's song, "I'll Do It My Way," that Eastern Europe could "go their own way."

The 37 million people of Eastern Europe did not take long to remove their antidemocratic and authoritarian rulers. By the end of 1989 the Post-Communist era began, as the rulers of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, and Romania were removed from power. The reform process took longer in Bulgaria; however, many of the high ranking former Communist officials had been removed from power.

The nations of Eastern Europe were faced with a monumental and painful task; how to transform their societies after forty-two years of living in a place where the government has had an enormous amount of control over all components of a society, i.e., the economy, politics, communications, social services, education, etc. Each of the East European nations (and other nations like Yugoslavia) experience at least three general challenges as they seek to change their societies in the Post-Communist era.

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

The destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989 is symbolic of the

1. end of the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe
2. declining power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
3. fall of the Weimar Republic
4. collapse of the European Union

Homework #9: The Environment

Use the index to define:

a) Fossil fuels b) renewable energy

- 1. Pick two types of renewable energies and explain how they work. (One paragraph each)**
- 2. What are the positive and negative aspects of renewable energy? Explain.**

Hydroelectric power (water)

The amount of available energy in moving water is determined by its flow or fall. Swiftly flowing water in a big river, like the Columbia River that forms the border between Oregon and Washington, carries a great deal of energy in its flow. Water descending rapidly from a very high point, like Niagara Falls in New York, also has lots of energy in its flow.

In either instance, the water flows through a pipe, or *penstock*, then pushes against and turns blades in a turbine to spin a generator to produce electricity. In a **run-of-the-river system**, the force of the current applies the needed pressure, while in a **storage system**, water is accumulated in reservoirs created by dams, then released as needed to generate electricity.

Wind Power

Like old fashioned windmills, today's wind machines (also called wind turbines) use blades to collect the wind's kinetic energy. The wind flows over the blades creating lift, like the effect on airplane wings, which causes them to turn. The blades are connected to a drive shaft that turns an electric generator to produce electricity.

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With the new wind machines, there is still the problem of what to do when the wind isn't blowing. At those times, other types of power plants must be used to make electricity.

Solar (sun) Power

Solar energy is by far the Earth's most available energy source. Solar power is capable of providing many times the total current energy demand. But it is an intermittent energy source, meaning that it is not available at all times. However, it can be supplemented by thermal energy storage or another energy source, such as natural gas or hydropower. Concentrating solar power technologies use mirrors to reflect and concentrate sunlight onto receivers that collect the solar energy and convert it to heat. This thermal energy can then be used to produce electricity via a steam turbine or heat engine driving a generator.

Why don't we use more renewable energy?

In the past, renewable energy has generally been more expensive to produce and use than fossil fuels. Renewable resources are often located in remote areas, and it is expensive to build power lines to the cities where the electricity they produce is needed. The use of renewable sources is also limited by the fact that they are not always available — cloudy days reduce solar power; calm days reduce wind power; and droughts reduce the water available for hydropower.

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

In developing countries, the use of wood, charcoal, and dung as major sources of energy has created an increase in

1. economic dependence on industrialized nations
2. sales and profits for international oil corporations
3. deforestation and other environmental problems
4. nuclear waste products

Homework #10: Globalization

Use the index to define:

a) IMF b) interdependence c) multinational corporation

2. How is the world interconnected?

3. Give two examples of Globalization as found in the article.

A FEW YEARS AGO, an overnight frost occurred in Brazil. The global economy truly is interconnected. An official in Brasilia that morning announced an expected decline in coffee production. The news instantly reached the Chicago. The price of coffee began to rise. All the sudden, the price of coffee and other goods jumped around the world.

The global marketplace has been around since ancient times. The Greeks and the Phoenicians traded all over their known world and invested abroad heavily. They called the results colonies. What is different today is more advanced technology and more open economies. It took explorer Marco Polo years to travel to China and back. Today, one can fly the round trip in a couple of days. Information can flow in a fraction of a second.

Globalization--the increased movement of goods, services, people, information, and ideas across national borders and around the world--no longer is just a buzzword; it has arrived. There is substantial evidence for an increasingly global marketplace. World trade is expanding much faster than world production and crossborder investments are growing at a more rapid rate than trade. People in one country are more likely to be affected by economic actions in other nations in many capacities: as customers, entrepreneurs and investors, managers and workers, taxpayers, and citizens.

An example of the global economy is illustrated in a cartoon of an auto show. The customer asks, "Is this car made in the United States?" The dealer responds, "Which part?" The Pontiac with a General Motors nameplate was sold through the Pontiac dealer network. However, the car was assembled in Korea using components made mainly in Asia. In contrast, Honda models, produced in Marysville, Ohio, have many more U.S.-made parts--but they have a Japanese brand nameplate and are sold through the Honda dealer network. Which is the American car? Another example of globalization is furnished by the shipping label used by a U.S. firm: "Made in one or more of the following countries: Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Mauritius, Thailand, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines." The label continues, "Exact country of origin is unknown."

Yet another way of looking at the international marketplace is to examine the flow of imports and exports, not just in and out of the U.S., but in and out of the European Union and Japan. Almost half of what we call foreign trade actually involves transactions between different parts of the same company--between a domestic firm and its overseas subsidiaries or between a foreign firm and its domestic subsidiaries. In a geopolitical sense, this is foreign commerce. To the company, however, these international flows of goods and services are internal transfers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ⇒

Multiple Choice : Write the question and the entire correct answer

A result of globalization is that:

1. the production of goods now depends upon the involvement of many nations around the world
2. business has declined
3. there are fewer customers
4. there is less competition among corporations

GLOSSARY

Ahimsa- means non-violence. Practiced by Mahatma Gandhi.

African National Congress- the first resistance movement waged by black Africans against Afrikaners in South Africa.

Afrikaners- the original Dutch and English settlers in South Africa

Apartheid- the racial segregation (separation) of whites and blacks in South Africa.

Bangladesh- The nation formerly known as East Pakistan. It became Bangladesh as a result of an independence movement in 1971.

Berlin Wall- the wall in Berlin Germany which separated the Communist led Soviet Union in the East, and the Democratic nations in the West.

Civil Disobedience- peaceful, non-violent, non-cooperation

Dissident- a person who actively challenges a government,, policy, or institution

Fossil Fuels- fossil fuels such as petroleum (oil), coal, and natural gas. These resources are the main source of energy used today. These fuels are limited in supply and create toxic chemicals when burned.

Glasnost- was a policy of openness by the Soviet Union

Globalization- the increased movement of goods, services, people, information, and ideas across national borders and around the world

IMF- is the international organization that regulates the global financial system.

Interdependence- to depend upon one another.

Intifada- translates to "shaking off". The term used by Palestinian Arabs when they waged a violent rebellion against Israeli Jews.

Mikhail Gorbachev- the last leader of the Soviet Union. He promoted the programs of Glasnost and perestroika.

multinational corporation- corporations that operate within many nations.

Nelson Mandela- the former head of the African National Congress.

Pakistan- formerly part of India until the Independence movement in 1947. Muslims left India to create their own Muslim nation.

Partition- a separation or division

Perestroika- restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system.

PLO- the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The primary group that represents the Palestinian people.

Renewable Energy- types of energy that have an unlimited supply. These include wind, solar (sun), and hydroelectric (water) power. When used, these energy types create little to no toxic substances.

Reverend Desmond Tutu- influential Church leader in South Africa who helped lead the anti-apartheid movement.

The Salt March- a protest led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Gandhi led thousands of Indians to the sea to make salt and protest the British Empire.

Soweto Uprising- uprisings by youth groups in 1976 in South Africa. These protests resulted in the killing of over 500 young adults by South African police.

Yasir Arafat- Previous leader of the PLO, he fought against Israel for the causes of the Palestinian people. He worked with the Israeli leader Yitzhak Rabin to achieve peace in Israel.

Yitzhak Rabin- previous General and Prime Minister of Israel. He worked with Yasir Arafat at the Oslo Peace Accords but was eventually assassinated in 1995.