**When the Allies arrived at the camps, this is what they saw…**

* (describe)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Nuremberg Trials**

* After the Allies freed the people in the concentration camps at the end of WWII, \_\_\_\_Nazi leaders were tried at what was called the Nuremberg Trials (1945-1946).
* They were charged with “crimes against humanity” which showed the world that this behavior was unacceptable no matter the circumstances.
* The International Military Tribunal, representing 23 countries, conducted the trials.
* 10 Nazi leaders were hanged and their bodies were burned in a concentration camp.

**The Zionist Movement**

* The Zionist Movement (support for a Jewish homeland) began in the late 1880s/early 1900s.
* Many Jews returned to an area called Palestine and called for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state to be created.
* In 1917, the British issued the Balfour Declaration which guaranteed Jews a homeland if the rights of Palestinians were protected.

**Palestine**

* When the Ottoman Empire was defeated in WWI, Palestine became under the control of the British.
* After the Holocaust became known to the world, more and more people began calling for a Jewish homeland.
* Palestine was divided into a Jewish state and a Palestinian state.
	+ Jerusalem, a major city, was called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city.

**The Creation of Israel**

* Palestinians, who were Muslim, made up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population.
* In 1948, Israel was founded as a homeland for the Jews.
* Jews considered Israel to be their homeland, even though the area had become populated by Muslims over hundreds of years.
* The creation of Israel led to nationalism (desire for self-rule) from the Palestinians and caused many conflicts that have still not been resolved.
* Israel was immediately attacked by Palestinians and brief wars were fought over this territory in 1956, 1967, and 1973.
* Israel won the first war and gained half of the land inhabited by Palestinians.
* Egypt gained control of the Gaza Strip and Jordan gained control of the West Bank. (Both supported the Palestinians.)

**Conflicts over Israel**

* In 1964, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed to promote the creation of a Palestinian state.
* Their leader was Yasir Arafat.
* The PLO wanted to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force to create a Palestinian State.
* Gamal Nasser, leader of Egypt, and other Arab leaders prepared for war against Israel.
* Israel made the first move and attacked Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iran.
* Israel won this war (Six Day War) and gained control of the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, Golan Heights, and Jerusalem.
* In 1973, Arabs attacked Israel on the holy Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. (Yom Kippur War)
* A cease-fire was signed weeks later.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a peace agreement, was signed by Egypt and Israel in 1979.
* This agreement stated that Egypt would recognize Israel as a county and Israel would give the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.
* Many Arabs were upset with this agreement and a group of Muslims assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.
* In 1987, Palestinians launched an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or demonstrations and attacks, against Israeli troops.
* In 1993, the Oslo Peace Accords were signed.
* Israel agreed to give Palestinians self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
* Jews were angry with this agreement and a Jewish man assassinated Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.
* Fighting over the creation of Israel still exists today.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

* In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by several nations as a result of the Holocaust.
* It set human rights standards for all nations and listed specific rights all humans should have.
* World organizations have worked to make the world aware of human rights violations.
* However, human rights issues are difficult to enforce because it’s hard to interfere in other nations affairs because it could possibly result in a war.
* Many countries are unsure of what role they can take to stop human rights violations.
* Genocide has continued to take place in areas around the world, even after the Holocaust.