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Course Description  
This class will provide an in-depth understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its evolution over time. Our goal is to develop an appreciation of the complexities and dynamism of this conflict through an examination of its origins, the actors involved, and the key historical and political factors that have shaped it.

Structure of the course  
This is a seminar course. Most of our meetings will revolve around critical intensive discussions of the assigned readings. This means that the more you put into the course, the more you will get out of it. On occasion, there will be lectures oriented to providing contextual and introductory material for certain topics.

Course Requirements  
There will be no examinations in this course. Students are expected to attend each class ready to contribute to the discussion and to have done the readings assigned for each topic prior to class. To that end, students are required to submit a 1-2 page critical reaction to the readings each week. Reaction papers due in the dropbox folder in course’s Learn@UW site by 4 pm on the Monday before each class. There is no response paper due the first week.

In addition to the weekly response papers, each student will write a research paper that evaluates a general claim about Arab-Israeli relations or another relevant aspect of the conflict. Close consultation with the professor in the choice of topic and the development of research design is expected. Paper topic proposals with preliminary bibliographies must be turned in by March 14th. The final papers are due on May 12th. Late papers will be penalized half of one letter grade for every day they are late.

Grading Criteria  
Final course grades will be assigned according to the following weights:  
- Attendance and discussion participation: 20 percent  
- Critical reaction papers: 20 percent  
- Research paper: 60 percent

Critical reaction papers  
Critical reaction papers are not simply summaries of the readings. I want you to demonstrate that you have read and given serious thought to the material for that week. To do so, in addition to
summarizing the arguments in the reading, include your own reactions to them, describe their implications in the context of the other readings we’ve done that week or previously and point out their limitations. An effective reaction paper demonstrates knowledge of all assigned readings, but may focus on one significant element (theme, argument, issue). You might consider the following questions as you write your reaction papers:

1) What are the principal arguments or points of view offered in the readings? What are they trying to explain? Are they successful?
2) What assumptions do the readings make? Are they plausible? How would you refute them?
3) Is the evidence offered by the readings to substantiate their argument relevant, effective, and convincing? What are its weaknesses?
4) What are the broader implications of the readings?
5) How does this reading compare/contrast to, or expand on, other material presented in this class, other classes, or your outside experience?
6) What questions remain unanswered once you’ve finished reading this week’s reading? What should have been addressed?

Regardless of the particular strategy you adopt for these assignments, your reaction papers should also be concise, well-written, and carefully proofread.

**Research Paper**
The research paper will provide you with an opportunity to explore an aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict in significant depth. I am relatively open about the scope of topics that can be chosen. However, if you have trouble coming up with one, I would be happy to work with you to develop an appropriate topic.

The paper itself should be 8000-10,000 words long. Citations must be provided in footnotes using the Chicago Manual style. For information see, [http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/DocChicago.html](http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/DocChicago.html)

A good paper both informs and persuades; to do this it must be logically organized, clearly argued, and well documented. Avoid writing a paper that merely restates the readings or repeats the lectures or discussion sections. You need to do some original thinking, research, and analysis in this paper. Stay away from normative arguments or political polemics. This is hard work. You are strongly encouraged to meet with me to discuss the progress of your paper throughout the semester.

Style Counts! Spelling mistakes as well as errors of syntax and grammar are unacceptable. At best they are evidence of sloppy work. At worst they make your argument impossible to understand. While style does not replace substance, a poorly written or organized paper makes it difficult to get to your argument. I encourage you to consult the UW Writing Center’s “Writer’s Handbook” for more information about style, organization and references. [http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/index.html](http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/index.html)

There are also a number of excellent guides on the web that I encourage you to consult about how you could go about writing an analytical research paper. Some good sites include:
How to Research a Political Science Paper, by Peter Liberman: [http://qcpages.qc.edu/Political_Science/researching.html](http://qcpages.qc.edu/Political_Science/researching.html)

Writing Political Science Papers: Some Useful Guidelines, by Peter Liberman: [http://qcpages.qc.edu/Political_Science/tips.html](http://qcpages.qc.edu/Political_Science/tips.html)


An accurate summary of some things not to do, which (unfortunately) students commonly do, can be found at [Advice on How to Write a Bad Paper](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/workshops/hypertext/ResearchW/index.html).

Here is a rough explanation of how to understand the grading of the papers:

A: This is an outstanding paper. It is well organized around a clear and insightful argument that is logically organized and well-supported with evidence from the historical record and the scholarly literature. The paper considers alternative arguments, deals with countervailing evidence, and weighs their relative merits. It also convincingly shows that its main argument is better/more complete than the alternatives. This paper also shows how and why the question it pursues and the answer it offers are significant and important. There are few (or no) spelling or proofreading problems and the paper is well and appropriately documented.

AB: High quality in terms of style and content. The paper has a clear thesis statement, good organization and supporting evidence. It shows a solid grasp of the issues at stake and is well written. This paper shows evidence of original thought and planning. While it makes some reference to the scholarly literature it does not fully engage it.

B: The paper shows a decent understanding of the phenomenon and the overall argument is relatively clear although it may tend more toward summary than analysis. While the wider literature is acknowledged, the paper does not add its own insights. However, there may be significant grammatical and syntax errors, organizational problems, and the references to the literature may be perhaps a bit narrow, superficial or insufficient.

BC: The paper conforms to some of the requirements, but falls short on many, or is seriously marred by crucial shortcomings, including, but not limited to, poor organization, poor grammar or a poor understanding of the question. While there is some attempt to deal with the question, the argument is unclear and/or it is not adequately supported by appropriate evidence. There is little attempt to anchor the argument in the literature on the topic.

C: The paper attempts to pose and answer a question but does not actually do so. In other words, it has no argument. It may also be plagued by, among other problems, poor organization, poor writing, over-generality, lack of evidence or its inappropriate, selective or partial use.

F: The paper does not meet the requirements of the assignment and/or is so poorly written as to be unintelligible or has plagiarized from a published text or another student. Note also that an adequate paper that is not on an appropriate topic also falls within this realm.
I will take into consideration papers whose final draft shows substantial and significant improvement over earlier drafts. Note, to take advantage of this you have to complete drafts of your paper early enough to get feedback. I require at least 3 weekdays to get a draft back to you with comments. In other words, don’t wait until the last moment to start your paper.

**Academic Conduct**

This class is geared to maximize our joint exploration of important topics in the history and politics of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Serious scholarly discussion becomes impossible when diatribe and invective displace scholarly analysis. As a result, when posing questions or responding to others, students are expected to demonstrate an appropriate level of respect despite what might be deep disagreements.

The paper you are required to write will require you to cite other people’s work. **Plagiarism will not be tolerated!** If you are caught turning in work that is not your own or using another author’s work without properly citing it, you will receive an F on the assignment. If you have any questions about what constituted academic dishonesty, please consult the Dean of Students Web page, at http://www.wisc.edu/students/saja/misconduct/UWS14.html

**Required Readings**

Many of the required readings for this course are in the course reader, which is available on line at the course’s Learn@UW site. The books can be purchased at the University Book Store or found on reserve at the College Library.

The following books are required for the course:


The following recommended books have been placed on reserve at College Library:


COURSE SCHEDULE

January 21: Historical background and making sense of conflicting accounts
Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, “The danger of a single story,” TED talk, July 2009:
http://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story.html
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, ix-x, 1-45.

January 28: Zionism and Israeli Nationalism
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 46-75, 144-155.
Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion testimony before the Peel Commission

February 4: Palestinian and Arab Nationalism
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 92-115, 196-212

February 11: The dynamic of the mandate and the logic of partition
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 76-91, 116-126.
Haj Amin al-Husseini’s testimony before the Peel Commission
Jabotinsky, Vladimir (Ze’ev). “The Iron Wall,” and “The Ethics of the Iron Wall” (13)
Leonard Mosely, 1955. Gideon Goes to War, 55-64.


**February 18: Triumph and Catastrophe: different understandings of the 1948 war**

Gelvin, *The Israel-Palestine Conflict*, 126-143


**February 25: The refugee question**

Gelvin, *The Israel-Palestine Conflict*, 155-164


**March 4: Arab-Israeli wars 1956-1982**


Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 165-195.


Baath party, 1965. The Palestine problem in the political report and resolutions of the 8th All-Arab Baath Congress.


March 11: The Intifadas
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 212-228.


March 18: Spring Break: No class

March 25: Impact of the conflict on Palestinian and Israeli societies


**April 1: The Great Debates I: What to Do with the Occupied Territories in Israel?**


**April 8: The Great Debates II: Acceptance of Israel among the Arabs?**


**April 15: No class**

**April 22: Religion and the Arab-Israeli conflict**


April 29: The role of the United States

May 6: Peace Processes past and future
Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict, 229-255.
Atran, Scott, “Words to end wars” in Talking to the Enemy, 373-401

Papers due May 13th
Additional Readings for PS 631

Making sense of conflicting accounts
Shapira, Anita, “Politics and Collective Memory: The Debate over the "New Historians" in Israel,” History & Memory, 7(1).
Silberstein, The Post-Zionist Debates.

Historical Background

Origins of Israeli and Palestinian national movements: Zionism and Israeli Nationalism

Origins of Israeli and Palestinian national movements: Palestinian and Arab Nationalism


Dawisha, Adeed. *Arab Nationalism In The Twentieth Century*.


Furlonge, Geoffrey. 1969. *Palestine is my country, the story of Musa Alami*.


The dynamic of the mandate and the logic of partition
Triumph and Catastrophe: different understandings of the 1948 war
Falih, Ghazi “The 1948 Israeli Palestinian War and its Aftermath: The Transformation and De-
Signification of Palestine’s Cultural Landscape,” Annals of the Association of American
Gringauz, Samuel. “Jewish Destiny as the DP’s See It: The Ideology of the Surviving
Remnant.” Commentary. 4 (1947).
Handal, Natalie. “Mahmoud Darwish: Palestine's Poet of Exile” The Progressive May 2002
Hughes, Matthew. “Lebanon’s armed forces and the Arab-Israeli War, 1948-49,” Journal of
Palestine Studies 34, no. 2 (2005): 27.
Kimmerling, Baruch and Joel S. Migdal, The Palestinian People: A History. Cambridge. MA:
Harvard University Press, 2003, Chapter Five.
Shlaim, Avi. 1990. The Politics of Partition: King Abdullah, the Zionists and Palestine, 1921-
History.
Tal, David “Between Intuition and Professionalism: Israeli Leadership During the 1948 Palestine
Tartakower, Arieh “The Making of Jewish Statehood in Palestine,” Jewish Social Studies 10
Tessler, Mark. A History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Bloomington and Indianapolis:

The refugee question
Al-Hajj, Badr “Khalil Raad—A Jerusalem Photographer,” The Jerusalem Quarterly, 11-
Brand, Laurie “Palestinians in Syria: The Politics of Integration,” The Middle East Journal 42
Brynen, Rex and Jill Tansley, “The Refugee Working Group of the Middle East Multilateral
Dar Al-Fata Al-'Arabi and Jaffa Research Center (eds), Jaffa, the Perfume of a City ( Jaff a,
1991) [Arabic].


Hitchens, Christopher “Broadcasts,” in Blaming the Victims, 73-83.


Kimche, Jon. “Deir Yassin and Jaffa” from Seven Fallen Pillars (London: Secker and Warburg, 1950)


Long, Taylor “The Silent Palestinian Refugee Crisis” Foreign Policy, July 2010


Morris, Benny. 1948 and After.


**Arab-Israeli wars 1956-1982**


Segev, Tom. 1967.


Yaacov Ro’i and Boris Morozov (eds.), *The Soviet Union and the June 1967 Six Day War*

**Palestinians under Israeli Rule: Arabs in the Occupied Territories…**


Slyomovics, Susan *The Object of Memory: Arab and Jew Narrate the Palestinian Village* (Philadelphia)

**Arab Citizens of Israel**
Forman, Geremy and Alexandre Kedar, “From Arab Land to ‘Israel Lands’: The Legal Dispossession of the Palestinians Displaced by Israel in the Wake of 1948”
Sa’di, Ahmad H. “National Identity, Conflict and Presentations: The Palestinians in Israel,” in Gottfried Brauer, Peter Fenn, Amos Hoffman, Izhak Schnell and Gerhard Stephan (eds), *Nationality—Identity—Education* (Hamburg)
The Intifadas
Palestinians: New Directions, Washington, DC: Center for Contemporary Arab Studies,
Georgetown University, 3-23.
Schiff, Zeev and Ehud Yaari. 1990. Intifada: The Palestinian Uprising - Israel's Third Front.
New York: Simon and Schuster.
Westview Press.
Morris, Benny. Righteous Victims
Lockman, Zachary and Joel Beinin, eds. 1989. Intifada: The Palestinian Uprising Against Israeli
Occupation. Boston: South End Press. (especially appendix with “Communiqués”)
Sayigh, Armed Struggle and the Search for State, pp. 607-637

Impact of the conflict on Palestinian and Israeli Society
from the Israeli Experience. Stanford, CT: JAI Press. Selections on Israel’s security
culture Kimmerling, Baruch. 1985. The Interrupted System: Israeli Civilians in War and
Challan, Benoît. “A Nahda of Charitable Organizations? Health Service Provision and the
227-247.
Hasso, Frances, Resistance, Repression, and Gender Politics in Occupied Palestine and Jordan,
(Syracuse, NY, 2005).
Women in Israel,” in Kemp, Adriana, David Newman, Uri Ram, and Oren Yiftachel, eds.
Press.
Forward after the Second Intifada.” Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy
LeVine, Mark, “Chaos, Globalization, and the Public Sphere: Political Struggle in Iraq and
Lomsky-Feder, Edna, and Eyal Ben-Ari, eds. 1999. The Military and Militarism in Israeli
Society. Albany: SUNY Press. Selections on Israel’s security culture
Loren, Lybarger, Identity and Religion in Palestine, (Princeton, NJ, 2007),


Middle East Report No 13, “Islamic Social Welfare Activism in the Occupied Palestinian Territories: A Legitimate Target?” International Crisis Group, April 2, 2003


What to do with the Occupied Territories?


Acceptance of Israel Among the Arabs?


Ajami, Fuad, The Dream Palace of the Arabs.

Boutros-Ghali, Boutros “the Arab response to the challenge of Israel,” in A.L. Udovich, ed. The Middle East: Oil, Conflict and Hope, 231-251.


Sela, Avraham and Moshe Maoz, eds. 1997. The PLO and Israel., ch. 5


Woods, Kevin M., Murray Williamson, and Thomas Holaday. 2009. “Saddam’s War: An Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War,” McNair Paper 70, National Defense University, pp. 1-3, 19-24, 93:- on Iraqi view of Israel as the real enemy until 1979 and (on pg. 23, the acceptance of Israel – goal was not to eliminate Israel, but to push it back to its original borders, or not as in 93-4)

**Religion and the Arab-Israeli conflict**


Eisenman, Robert H. 1978. Islamic law in Palestine and Israel, a history of the survival of tanzimat and Sharia in the British Mandate and the Jewish State.


Gopin, Marc. 2002. Holy War, Holy Peace: How religion can bring peace to the middle east


**Gender and the conflict**


Dajani, Souad. 1994. The Struggle of Palestinian Women in the Occupied Territories: Between National and Social... Arab Studies Quarterly. 16, no. 2: 13-26


Jad, Islah. 2011. Islamist Women of Hamas: Between Feminism and Nationalism. *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies.* 12, no. 2


Schweitzer, Yoram, ed. *Female Suicide Bombers: Dying for Equality?* (Tel Aviv: Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, 2006).


US Role and mediation
Princen, the disputants' decision problem- acceptance, initiation, role bargaining

Peace Processes: past and future
Bar-Siman-Tov, “The Arab-Israeli Conflict- Learning Conflict Resolution”
Benn, Aluf “Grasping for Peace,” *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2002, pp. 82-84.
Falah and newman, state formation and the geography of Palestinian self-Determination

Frederiksen, a federation of Palestine and Jordan- a chance for peace?


Grossman, David Death as a Way of Life.


Heller, towards a Palestinian state


Kemp and Pressman, Point of No Return, 9-34,


Laura Z. Eisenberg and Neil Caplan, Negotiating Arab Israeli Peace (Bloomington, 1998.


Makovsky, David. 1996. Making Peace with the PLO.


Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) - Survey Research Unit. PSR Polls among Palestinian Refugees, (Jan-June 2003), released 18 July 2003.
Parry, Nigel Misrepresentation of Barak's offer at Camp David as "generous" and "unprecedented"

Peleg and Scham, Historical breakthroughs in Arab-Israeli negotiations- lessons for the future
Rand Corporation, Helping a Palestinian State Succeed (Rand, 2004)
Ron Pundak, “From Oslo to Taba: What Went Wrong?”
Ross, Dennis The Missing Peace: The Inside Story Of The Fight for Middle East Peace (New York, 2004).
Savir, Uri. 1000 Days
Sayigh, Armed Struggle and the Search for State, 638-662.
Slater, Jerome "A Palestinian State and Israeli Security," Political Science Quarterly 106, no. 3 (fall 1991): 416,


Polling organizations in Israel and the Palestinian Territories and other information sources

www.MIFTAH.org

Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research, http://www.pcpsr.org

Jerusalem Media and Communication Center, www.jmcc.org/

http://www.pcpo.ps/polls.htm

http://www.arabbarometer.org/index.html


http://cbs.gov.il/reader/?MIval=cw_usr_view_Folder&ID=141