

## MVZ291 Final Exam Review Guide

The **list** below are the questions that will be on the final examination.

You will be given **one** of the following questions.

You have an hour to write a concise answer in full sentences **without** the use of study notes or dictionary.

If you have any concerns, please contact your instructor before the exam date.

1. In the NYTR articles, it is very clear that each side came to Camp David with different perspectives, which in turn led to highly divergent approaches to the talks in 2000. Briefly explain those perspectives.
2. How can Neoclassical Realism tenant of self-interest apply to the specific negotiations at Camp David in 1979?
3. The Israeli military victory in 1967 created a psychological level of 'invincibility' within Israeli society and their military. This allowed for what conditions in the led up to 1973 Yom Kipper War. Why was this a crisis of their own making?
4. The Nixon administration conducted Operation Nickel Grass in 1973. In addition to helping Israel win its war against Egypt and Syria it also committed the U.S. to Israel's defense via financial and material support. In your opinion why is this important?
5. Why is the 1975 Reassessment Crisis important to modern-day U.S.-Israeli relations?
6. Yitzhak Rabin was a well-known man and Israeli politician. His stated positions either on settlements or support of the IDF is often, however, in contrast to the popular image of him as peace-maker. Explain in your opinion why might this be the case?
7. In 1985, Israel restructured its economic policy. What was the name of the plan, what did it accomplish and most important why did it take place?
8. Why is the Madrid Conference in 1991 significant for the Oslo Accords of 1993?
9. The relationship between American presidents and Israeli Prime Ministers have often been filled with tension or "crisis". Offer an example of an event or specific time period that saw such tension.
10. The 1973 Yom Kipper War led to the resignation of Gold Meir and eventual fall of the Labor government. From a purely political point of view, the war is considered a \_\_\_\_\_ moment for Israeli society and within Israeli politics. Why? And what happened in Israeli politics?
11. The Likud government of Menachem Begin dealt with two very different personalities in U.S. presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. From our class notes and slides, in your opinion, did Begin have a better relationship with one over the other?
12. The unity government between Likud and Alliance from 1984-1990 saw a strange power-sharing arrangement. What was this arrangement and how did it impact U.S.-Israeli-Arab peace negotiations?
13. Briefly explain why the Second Lebanon War was a crisis for Israeli society, politics, and Israel's relationship with the United States?
14. The Oslo Accords has been defined in your lecture notes as a 'crisis sought solution'. Why?
15. During the 1975 Reassessment Crisis, President Ford used the 'purse' and the 'microphone' to try to influence Prime Minister Rabin. What methods did Prime Minister Rabin use?
16. In your opinion, why was the possibility of the Camp David Accords in 1979 a crisis for the Israelis and Egyptians?
17. Two developments have arguably led to the development of Israel's economy since the 1990s. Please name and explain.
18. Why was the Intifada of 1987 a crisis for Israel and list an outcome from this event.

19. There was highly political DMP in the 1982 and 2006 Lebanon wars. Explain the contradiction at the Cabinet level vs. public opinion.
20. What is meant by Executive hubris when we discuss crisis between American and Israeli leaders?