

2023 年 11 月第 1 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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1. Jew                   ユダヤ人
2. civil war           内戦                   the Civil War：アメリカの南北戦争
3. instability       不安定
4. complex           複雑な
5. cease-fire       休戦・停戦           cease: stop の文語
6. religion           宗教
7. discriminate   差別する
8. persecute       迫害する
9. immigration   移住
10. evil            邪悪な
11. betrayal       裏切り
12. negotiation   交渉

# History of the Jews

1 Today's world is full of conflicts: the war in Ukraine, the civil war in Afghanistan and Myanmar, the confrontation over Taiwan, the power struggle in Sudan, and instability in Pakistan. Among all, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is considered one of the most enduring and complex in the modern world.

[2] Just two years ago, a war broke out between Israel and Hamas, the Palestinian terrorist group in May. After 11 days of fighting, both sides agreed to a ceasefire, and claimed victory. The death toll in Gaza was 243, including 66 children. Most of those deaths have been Palestinians, and 1 child and 11 adults died on the Israeli side.

**3** What are the roots of the Israel-Palestine conflict? The history is thought to trace back to 3000 years ago. Around 2,000 B.C, a man named Abraham founded Judaism, one of the oldest religions in the world. The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah emerged around 1000 B.C. in Palestine. The kingdoms were ruled by great kings such as King David and Solomon. At that time, Jewish people and Arabs lived in Palestine together.

**4** In 700 B.C, the Assyrian Empire captured the Kingdom of Israel, and in the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C, Babylonians conquered the Kingdom of Judah. They destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem, and sent some of the Jews away into slavery. This event marked the beginning of ①the Diaspora, which means “scattering.” From then on, the Jewish people could not get together in one place for a long time.

5 Some Jews later returned to Palestine and rebuilt the Temple. But since the Roman Empire invaded the land and destroyed Jerusalem in the first century, Jews were forced to scatter to Europe again. They were discriminated and persecuted in the medieval Europe, where life was structured around Christianity and Jews had to live as a minority.

confrontation 対立・衝突    power struggle 権力闘争    enduring 永続的な    claim victory 勝利を宣言する  
death toll 死者数    Judaism ユダヤ教    emerge 出現する    rule 支配する    capture 占領する    conquer 征服する  
Jerusalem エルサレム    slavery 奴隷制・奴隷の身分    the Diaspora 離散(ユダヤ人が祖国を離れて世界中に離散したこと)    scatter 散り散りになる    medieval 中世の    structure 構成する ★( )

Q1 今日の世界には、どのような紛争がありますか。例を挙げましょう。

Q2 When was the last time Israel and Hamas had a war? How long was the war? Which side won?

Q3 Who founded Judaism? When did it happen?

Q4 紀元前 1000 年頃、パレスチナには(1)どのような国があり、(2)どのような王がいましたか。

Q5 下線①Diaspora とは何ですか。また、それが起こったきっかけを説明しましょう。

Q6 Why did the Jews have a hard time during the medieval Europe?

# Foundation of the State of Israel

6 In the late 1800s, a movement called ②Zionism began in Europe. This was started by those who wanted to create a nation of the Jews in Palestine. During World War I, Britain issued the Balfour Declaration, a public pledge to establish “a national home for the Jewish people” in Palestine. Britain tried to support Jews because they wanted to collect funding for war from Jews.

7 At the same time, Britain promised to support the Arabs in order to get the military and political support from them. Britain said, “If you fight against the Ottoman Turks, we will support to found an independent Arab state including Palestine.” It is called the correspondence between Husayn and MacMahon.

8 Jewish immigration increased greatly when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in the early 1930s. Hitler and his Nazi Party thought Jews were evil, and they decided to kill all of them. This massacre is known as the Holocaust. The Holocaust ended with the defeat of Germany in World War II in 1945. And in 1948, the modern country of Israel was founded as a homeland for the Jews.

9 Many Arabs in Palestine and elsewhere were outraged by Britain’s betrayal. Arabs never received the nationhood and self-government they had been promised in return for fighting in the war against Turkey. The founding of Israel and increased Jewish immigration created tensions and violence between the Palestinian Arabs and the Jews in Israel. Today, many condemn ③Britain’s outright duplicity.

foundation 設立    Zionism ユダヤ人国家建設を目指す運動    declaration 宣言    pledge 誓約    Ottoman Turks オスマン・トルコ人    the correspondence between Husayn and MacMahon フセイン・マクマホン協定(フセイン・マクマホンの書簡)    massacre 大虐殺    outraged 激怒している    tension 緊張状態    outright 完全な    duplicity 二枚舌・不誠実な行為

Q7 What is ②Zionism?

Q8 ③(イギリスの二枚舌外交)について:イギリスが、ユダヤ／アラブ民族と結んだ協定の内容と、その目的を答えましょう。

	ユダヤ民族に対して	アラブ民族に対して
イギリスが 約束したこと	バルフォア宣言	フセイン・マクマホン協定(書簡)
その約束をした 目的		

Q9 Why did Jewish immigration increase in the early 1930s?

Q10 Why did many Arabs get very angry in 1948?

1 0 Israeli forces and various Arab forces(Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq) had four big wars: most notably in 1948–49, 1956, 1967, and 1973. They are called Arab-Israeli wars, or Middle-East Wars.

All the four wars ended in an Israeli victory. Every time Israeli won the war, the territory of Arabs shrank. Many Palestinians were forced to get out of their historic territory as refugees. The remaining Palestinians lived in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

1 1 Finally in 1993, Israeli and Palestinian leaders met at the White House lawn in Washington to sign a peace deal. It is called the Oslo Accord. It granted Palestine self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin delivered the most memorable speech: “We say to you today in a loud and a clear voice: enough of blood and tears. Enough.” In 1994, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Rabin, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

1 2 But Rabin was killed by a Jewish man in 1995. To this day, the peace negotiations have stopped between Israel and Palestine.

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sign a deal 協定の調印をする Oslo Accord オスロ合意 grant 認める self-rule 自治

Q11 How many wars did Israeli forces and Arab forces have? Which side won?

Q12 There are 5.9 million Palestinian refugees in the world now. Why are there so many Palestinian refugees?

Q13 Look at the photo of the Oslo accord. Who are the three persons in the photo?



What were the Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestinians? 【Aljazeera】

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/9/13/what-were-oslo-accords-israel-palestinians>

Q14 オスロ協定とは、パレスチナに対して何を認めたものですか。

Q15 オスロ協定でのラビン首相（イスラエル）の有名な言葉は、何ですか。

Q16 Why were Rabin, Shimon Peres, and Yasser Arafat given the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1994?

Q17 Why have peace negotiations stopped between Israel and Palestine?

# Jerusalem is holy to Three Religions

- 1 The 3 major monotheistic world religions – ①Christianity, Islam, and Judaism – consider Jerusalem to be a sacred place. In Jerusalem, each of these religions has sites they consider sacred to their faith. Thousands of pilgrims visit the city every day. What are the sacred places to Christians, Muslims, and Jews in Jerusalem?
- 2 Judaism is the oldest of these three religions. Jerusalem is mentioned many times throughout the Hebrew Bible. The most well-known holy site to Jewish people is the Western Wall. This is the last remnant of the Second Temple from the Hebrew Bible.
- 3 For Christians, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is a very important place. Christians built the church over the site where they believe Jesus was crucified, buried, and resurrected. In the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Crusades fought against Muslims to liberate the Holy Sepulcher from the Muslims.
- 4 For Muslims, the Dome of the Rock, or the al-Aqsa Mosque is the holiest site. This is the place where the Prophet Muhammad ascended to Heaven. Jerusalem is considered by Muslims as the third important holy city next to Mecca and Medina.

monotheistic 一神教の sacred 聖なる faith 信仰 pilgrim 巡礼者 Hebrew Bible ヘブライ語聖書(ユダヤ教の聖典。キリスト教徒には『旧約聖書』と呼ばれる) holy 聖なる Western Wall 嘆きの壁 remnant 残り物・遺物 sepulcher(岩に掘った)お墓 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher 聖墳墓教会 crucify 十字架にかける bury 埋める・埋葬する resurrect 蘇る・生き返る the Crusades 十字軍 liberate 解放する・自由にする the Dome of the Rock 岩のドーム prophet 預言者 ascend 昇る ★( )

Q1 Among ①Christianity, Islam, and Judaism,

- (1) Which is the oldest religion?
- (2) Which is the newest religion?
- (3) Which has the most believers in the world?

Q2 エルサレム市内のユダヤ教の聖地は、どこですか。そこには、どんな歴史がありますか。

Q3 エルサレム市内のキリスト教の聖地は、どこですか。そこで何が起こりましたか。

Q4 Why did the Crusades go to war?

Q5 エルサレム市内のイスラム教の聖地は、どこですか。そこで、何が起こりましたか。

Q6 イスラム教の他の聖地を答えましょう。



#38 【エルサレム】ユダヤ・イスラム・キリストの3つの宗教が混在する世界遺産の街  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yotddlxcipI>

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで暗唱しましょう。

- 1) Jews were discriminated and persecuted in the medieval Europe.
  - 2) Hitler and his Nazi Party thought Jews were evil, and they decided to kill all of them.  
This massacre is known as the Holocaust.
  - 3) Many Arabs in Palestine and elsewhere were outraged by Britain's betrayal.  
Today, many condemn Britain's outright duplicity
  - 4) After Rabin was killed by a Jewish man in 1995, peace negotiations have stopped  
between Israel and Palestine.
  - 5) Christianity, Islam, and Judaism consider Jerusalem to be a sacred place.
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和訳

- 1) ユダヤ人は中世ヨーロッパで、差別され迫害されていた。
- 2) ヒトラーと彼のナチ党は、ユダヤ人は邪悪な存在だと考え、彼らを抹消することを決意した。  
この大虐殺はホロコーストとして知られている。
- 3) パレスチナやその他の地域に住む多くのアラブ人が、イギリスの裏切りに激怒した。  
今日、多くの人達がイギリスの完全なまでの「二枚舌外交」を非難している。
- 4) 1995年にユダヤ人男性によってラビン首相が殺された後、イスラエル・パレスチナ間の和平交渉は止まってしまった。
- 5) キリスト教、イスラム教、ユダヤ教は、エルサレムを聖なる場所だと考えている。