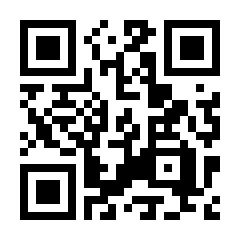
2023年11月第1週　高校生ニュース教材　単語テスト　　　　　 　　　

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。

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | words/phrases | meaning |
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・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切　り　取　り　・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

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](https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/islamist-militancy-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 5th 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 WarⅠ, 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?

１０　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.

１１　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.

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

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?

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| --- | --- |
|  | What were the Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestinians?【Aljazeela】  <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 11th and 12th 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.

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。