

## Contextualization, Synthesis, Analyzing Evidence, & Interpreting Documents ...

### Foreign Policy in the Middle East

#### From the 2015 Revised Framework:

##### Students will...

**CONTEXTUALIZE...** Situate historical events, developments, or processes within the broader regional, national, or global context in which they occurred in order to draw conclusions about their relative significance.

**SYNTHESIZE...** Make connections between a given historical issue and related developments in a different historical context, geographical area, period, or era, including the present.

**ANALYZE EVIDENCE...** Explain the relevance of the author's point of view, author's purpose, audience, format or medium, and/or historical context as well as the interaction among these features, to demonstrate understanding of the significance of a primary source. Evaluate the usefulness, reliability, and/ or limitations of a primary source in answering particular historical questions.

**INTERPRET DOCUMENTS...** Analyze a historian's argument, explain how the argument has been supported through the analysis of relevant historical evidence, and evaluate the argument's effectiveness. Analyze diverse historical interpretations.



#### From the 2015 Revised Content Outline

**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

--Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the **Middle East** led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

--**Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.**

#### Prompt to Consider:

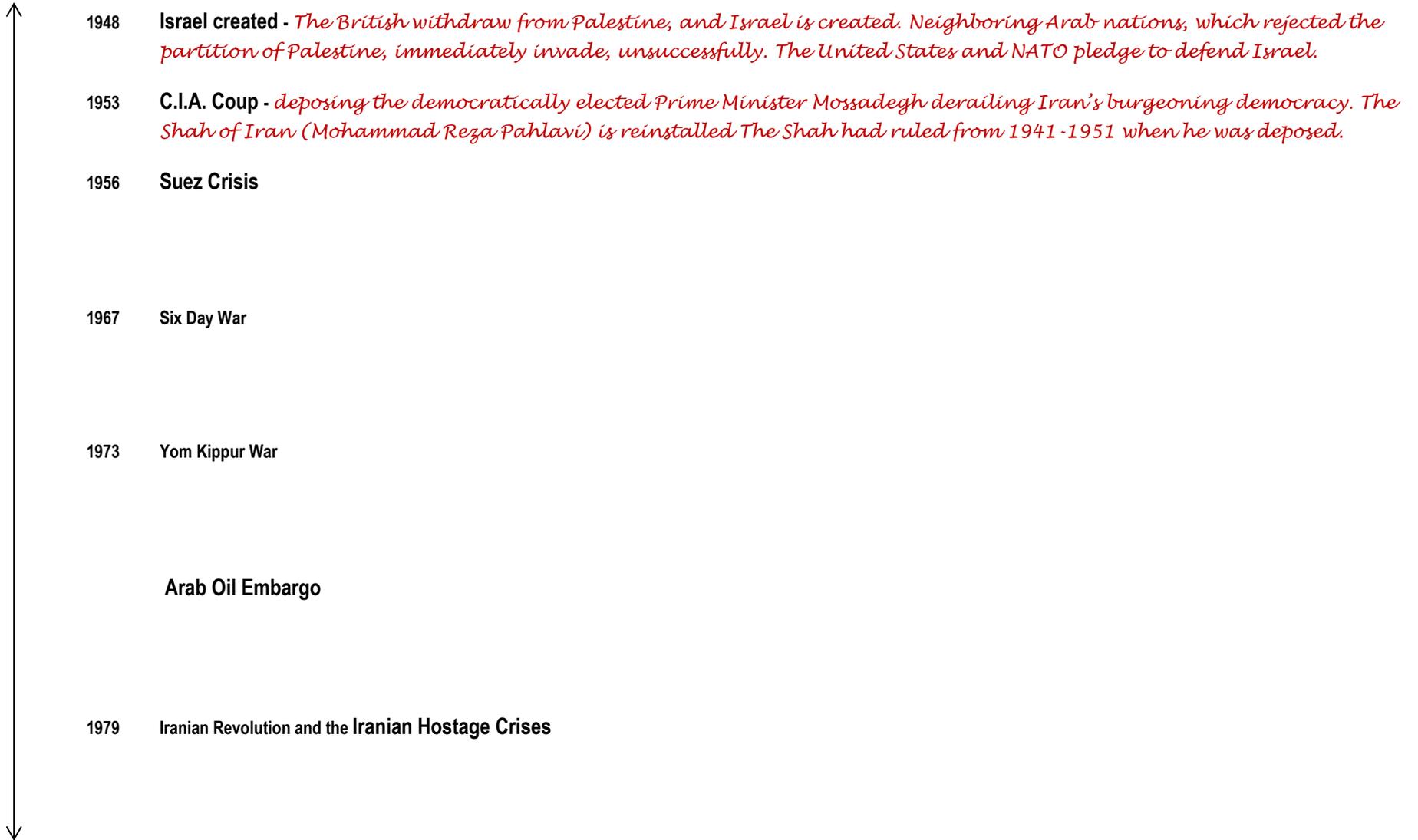
**Explain how competition for and debates over natural resources affected the development of domestic and foreign policies as well as the effect on the American economy.**

#### Directions:

1. Review the timeline of main events on page 2, and define each event.
2. Consider the prompt above and plan your argument.
3. Analyze the documents on the following page. Remember to include historical context, intended audience, point of view, or purpose as well as how the document could be used to defend your argument. Underline your evidence and your HIPP, and **highlight the connection to your argument**. The first one is completed for you as an example. Do not repeat yourself, and do not use the sample entry in your entries.

# Contextualization ... Foreign Policy in the Middle East 1948-1979

Review the timeline of main events, and define each event that has not already been defined.



**Extension:** On a separate sheet of paper, write a thorough synthesis comparing one item above to an event post-1980. Be sure to clearly identify two eras and two events as well as *explaining how or why* they are similar or different.



← 1948 New York Times Headline, “Zionists Proclaim New State of Israel...”

*The context of the New York Times headline in 1948 was the creation of the nation of Israel fulfilling the Zionist movement to return the Jews to their homeland. The U.S. supported Israel. This decision led to wars and anti-American sentiment among Arab nations who control much of the world’s oil supply. This would give Arab nations power over the United States as demand for oil increased over time and led to increased diplomatic and military intervention in the Middle East.*



1973 photograph, “Pumps Closed,” United States



←1979 photograph, Tehran, Iran

1979 photograph, Camp David, United States→

