

# Israel & Palestine: “Deal of the Century”

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Town Hall 15

# *Deal Summary:*

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- The Palestinians will have a capital in east Jerusalem
- Israel will retain 20% of the West Bank and will lose a small amount of land in the Negev near the Gaza-Egypt border
- Israel will retain the Jordan Valley and all Israeli settlements in the West Bank
- The IDF will not have to leave the West Bank
- The plan does not include immediate recognition of a Palestinian state
- The state will only come into existence in four years if the Palestinians accept the plan, which includes the Palestinian Authority stopping its financial support of terrorism, and if Hamas and Islamic Jihad put down their weapons.
  - If those conditions are met, the US will recognize a Palestinian state and implement a massive economic plan to assist it.

# Effects of Plan

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- At its core, the plan proposes a two-state solution, ideally envisioning an autonomous Palestinian state.
- Even though the Palestinians would have their own system of government throughout their state, Israeli forces would still be allowed to patrol and exert their will in the critical Jordan Valley (border with Jordan.)
- Dismantling of Hamas and Islamic Jihad.
- Palestinian officials would have to agree to stop its policy of paying the families of terrorists who attack Israelis.
- A high-speed rail connection between the West Bank and Gaza, allowing for a connection between the Palestinian territories.

**VISION  
for  
PEACE**  
CONCEPTUAL MAP

*The State  
of Israel*



# The “Deal of the Century?”

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- Is this, as many people dub it, the “Deal of the Century?”
- Where is this plan strong and where is it weak?
- Try to think about this from both an Israeli perspective and a Palestinian perspective.

## *Intentions:*

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- **Is the US peace proposal a genuine effort to create an Israeli-Palestinian peace?**
  - **Could the Palestinians be expected to accept this offer?**
  - **Is there value in proposing an offer the other side is likely to reject?**

# Negotiations & Compromise

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- Should peace be a priority?
  - Are negotiations or compromise necessary?
  - Is managing the conflict more productive?
  - Are negotiations or compromise even possible?
  - What actions can be taken to promote peace?

## *America, Us, and Israel:*

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- **What impact will this have on the American Jewish community at large? What about our Jewish community?**
- **As students, what can we do to help promote the path to peace?**



# Democracy & Judaism

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- How can Israel manage both its identity as a Jewish state and a Democratic state in the peace process?