45 MINUTES · TWO LEVELS: GUIDED AND INDEPENDENT

Suggested ages 14–18; the attribution extension suits confident readers.

A link is a starting point

Test a quotation, trace two publications to one document, and explain what the evidence does not establish.

Learning objectives

- Distinguish a checkable claim from a demonstrated fact.
- Trace source dependence and preserve attribution.
- Reach a conclusion no stronger than the available evidence.

Before the lesson

Prepare A, B and the response prompts; C is optional. Test the links, locate the passages and offer the paraphrases alongside the English originals. A mentions bereavement in its surrounding source; preview before projecting. No graphic material is needed.

45-minute plan

1. **5 minutes · First judgment**
   Ask whether two matching links prove a claim. Record a private initial answer; revisit it at the end. Read the participation choices.
2. **12 minutes · Check wording**
   Pairs complete A1–A3 and point to the relevant speaker and wording. Model a conclusion limited to this transcript.
3. **12 minutes · Trace dependence**
   Use B to map the two publications to one treaty. Ask separately about authentic wording and later implementation.
4. **11 minutes · Apply or extend**
   Guided readers check another supplied claim; independent readers use C or a chosen site claim. Compare reasons without requiring political agreement.
5. **5 minutes · Exit ticket**
   Use the four-part exit ticket and revisit the initial answer. Praise a justified revision or a well-founded refusal to overclaim.

Answer reasoning

1 · Judge the claim, not the website's appearance

A1 is supported; A2 is contradicted by the wording attributed to Begin. A3 is not established: ceremonial speeches are not a survey of every person. The source supports what this official transcript records. A contemporary recording could help check the transcript; another website copying it is not a new recording.

2 · Count evidence paths, not links

Both paths lead to the same agreement. Comparing copies can expose transcription, omission or heading errors; it does not supply two independent accounts of later events. Article VII states a dispute process, not that all disputes were resolved. A later arbitral award and implementation record could answer a narrower question about one dispute. Avalon's top heading says 1973, while the treaty text and UN record identify 26 March 1979: read beyond the heading.

3 · Keep the speaker in the sentence

The chain is Gamasy's attributed words → Yariv's account → Keating's telegram → the published archival document. A suitable rewrite: "Keating's telegram records Yariv saying that Gamasy expressed belief in Israel's wish for peace." It does not independently establish Gamasy's inner belief or why he changed his decision. Another document would need its own provenance checked too.

Common misconceptions

- A source label such as "primary" describes its relationship to the event; it does not make every claim inside it true.
- A partisan source can contain useful evidence; a prestigious source can contain an error. Evaluate the particular claim and passage.
- More perspectives can improve inquiry, but independence and evidentiary quality are not measured by balancing political sides.

Evidence rubric: 6 points

Claim and passage (2)

- 0: verdict without relevant evidence.
- 1: relevant source, imprecise passage or explanation.
- 2: correct verdict tied to precise wording.

Source dependence (2)

- 0: counts two URLs as independent evidence.
- 1: notices the shared underlying source.
- 2: explains what the shared source establishes and what independent evidence is still needed.

Bounded conclusion (2)

- 0: claims more than the evidence supports.
- 1: states a relevant limitation.
- 2: preserves attribution, states a limitation and proposes a suitable next check.

After the lesson: follow one link, identify its underlying record, and write one claim it does and one it does not establish.

Open the originals

1. Remarks at the Egyptian–Israeli treaty signing
   https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/remarks-president-carter-president-anwar-al-sadat-egypt-and-prime-minister-menahem-begin

   The American Presidency Project, UC Santa Barbara; Public Papers of the Presidents · 1979-03-26
   In Begin's remarks, search for "bereavement". In Sadat's remarks, search for "no more wars".

2. Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty
   https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201136/volume-1136-I-17813-English.pdf

   United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1136, no. 17813 · 1979-03-26
   Articles I–III, VII and IX; PDF pages 2–6.

3. A second publication of the same treaty
   https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/isregypt.asp

   Avalon Project, Yale Law School · 1979-03-26
   Treaty body, especially Article VII. The page has a misleading "1973" heading; the document itself is dated 26 March 1979.

4. U.S. Embassy telegram on the Kilometer 101 talks
   https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v25/d368

   U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian; FRUS 1969–1976, vol. XXV, document 368 · 1973-12-01
   Paragraph 3; signature "Keating"; source note 1.

Review status

New teaching materials. Suggested ages and timings are planning estimates. These kits have not been classroom-tested or reviewed by an educational body. The Hebrew, Arabic and English text was prepared with AI assistance; human language and educational review is still needed.