1. My past experience in Model UN was last year at Princeton Model UN I served on the British side in the joint crisis committee regarding the Irish War of Independence of 1919 till 1921.
2. The three most important issues that are needed to made a long lasting peace in the middle east would be; eliminating the hate on both sides that are instilled in birth, developing a 2 state solution with current borders and no more land for peace trades, and reworking the government of Palestine. It is necessary to enforce all three solutions since; the peace will be for the sake of peace rather than a gamble for more power and land. The only place that land for peace has really worked was in Egypt, when it was an autocrat ruling the country and was solely responsible for keeping the peace, which is not the case in Gaza, or the West Bank.
3. The unification between Hamas and Fatah will affect relations with Israel and Palestine by creating one party with two different interests. Hamas is generally looked at as a more radical Islamic movement compared to Fatah which is a relatively secular movement. The two ideologies might not congeal well into one party creating a two faced beast, one who would want sharia law the other would not. This could create conflicting interests and demands made by these two factions to Israel, where Israel might agree to one and not the other, thus creating a dilemma of who is really in power.
4. There are multiple solutions to what could come out of negotiations with Israel, like a two state solution, where Palestine and Israel are two separate countries. This is already partially in existence, and the world has seen the outcomes. The world has seen war and crimes against humanity on both sides. The potential benefit would be, if Palestine truly sought peace then there would be a co-dependent economy and hopefully another flourishing democracy in the Middle East. There is also a single-state solution, a solution where there is one government and one state. This has been the reality up until the allowance of succession of Gaza in 1994. The one state solution did not work well there was terrorism and it was an unnecessary problem for both parties.
5. Israel has already achieved the balance that it desired; there are “Jewish” involvements in the government but, those that are there are small and relatively inconsequential. In Israel there is freedom of religion, so much to the extent that there are many people of different religions and nationalities in the Knesset and all the road signs have both Hebrew and Arabic on them. This does influence peace negations in a way, but it is not the biggest obstacle. Israel and Palestine both want to be religious democracies but, with opposite religions and cultures. This always creates friction since, they are not similar. The bigger problem however, lies with the theory of thought that promotes Israel’s right to exist. The two theories are that Israel stole Palestinian land and that Israel and Palestine were created at the same time by the same person.