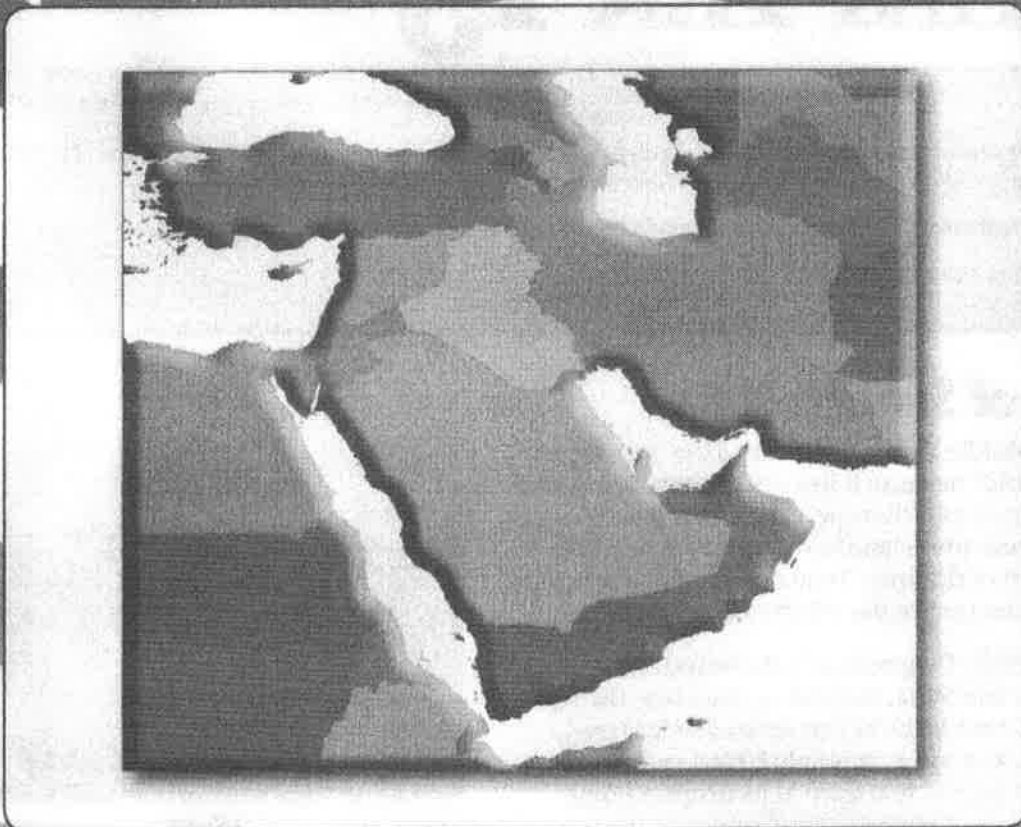


Section 2



Southwest Asia (Middle East)

Geographical Understandings

CHAPTER 13

SS7G5 The student will locate selected features in Southwestern Asia (Middle East).

- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, and Gaza Strip.
- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the nations of Afghanistan,
- Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

Lots of Sand!

The Middle East is often called the “crossroads of the world” because it lies at the intersection of three continents—Europe, Africa, and Asia. Deserts, the most common landform, comprise nearly 66 percent of the area. Here are some important physical features of the Middle East:

Jordan River: Originating in the mountains of Israel, Lebanon, and Syria, the Jordan flows into the Dead Sea. This river is the key water source for Israel, Lebanon, and Syria. It is only 20 feet wide in some parts and only 17 feet deep at its deepest point.

Tigris River: The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are like twins, starting in the mountains of Turkey and running parallel to each other in some places. Along with the Euphrates, the Tigris was part of the cradle of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations. The Tigris River flows through Turkey to Iraq.

Euphrates River: Flowing into the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates is the birthplace of the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Babylon, and Sumer. Today, Turkey, Syria, and Iraq compete for its water.



Jordan River



Tigris River

Suez Canal: The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It is called the "crossroads of Europe, Africa, and Asia" because it allows trade between all three continents. During military disputes in the 20th century, Egypt closed the canal twice by sinking ships in it.

Persian Gulf: This shallow arm of the Arabian Sea between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula holds some of the most important oil fields in the world. Western countries call it the Persian Gulf, but most Arab countries call it the Arabian Gulf.

Strait of Hormuz: This narrow waterway between the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf is a critically important shipping channel. Much of the world's oil supply passes through this strait.

Arabian Sea: This region of the Indian Ocean is bordered by India to the east, Pakistan and Iran to the north, and the Arabian Peninsula to the west. For centuries, the Arabian Sea has been part of the trade route between India and Europe.

Red Sea: The Red Sea is an arm of the Indian Ocean between northeast Africa and Asia. It is linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

Gaza Strip: This area of 146 square miles is bordered on the south by Egypt, on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north and east by Israel. Disputes over this territory continue between Israel and the surrounding nations.



Gaza Strip



Reading for Information

CC6-8RI12

Answer the questions below.

Use the word bank to help you.



Red Sea
Suez Canal
Gaza Strip
Tigris
Persian Gulf
Strait of Hormuz
Jordan River
Euphrates

1. Much of the world's oil supply is shipped through this narrow waterway. _____
2. This river is the key water source for Israel, Lebanon, and Syria. _____
3. This small territory has been a source of dispute between Israel and its neighbors for many years.

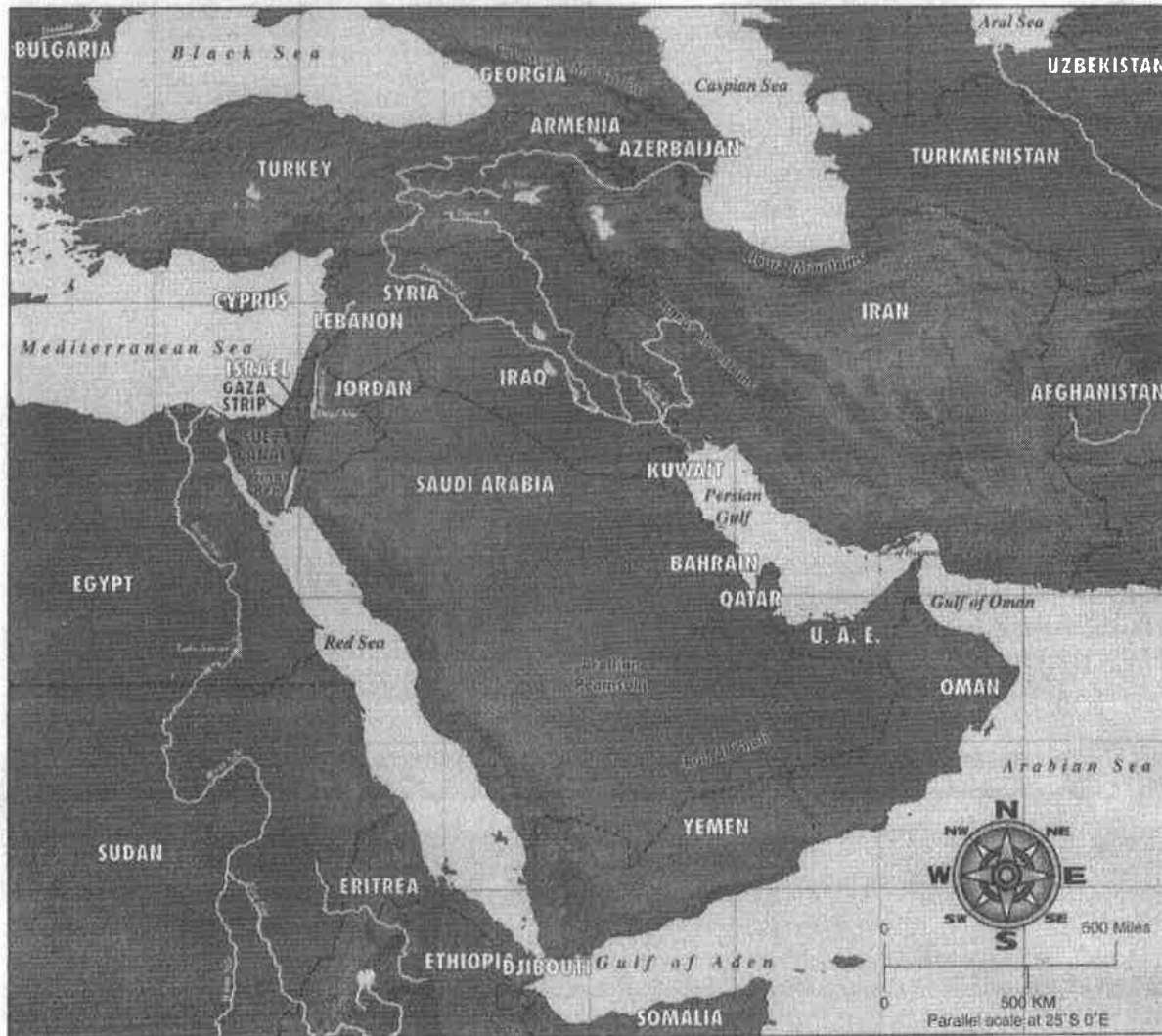
4. A body of water between northeast Africa and Asia. _____
5. Man-made structure that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. _____
6. Two rivers that were the birthplace of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations and provide valuable water to the Middle East today. _____
7. Massive reserves of oil are found here. _____



Map Skill-Builder

CC6-BR17

Study the political-physical map of the Middle East. Follow the directions below.



1. Trace the Tigris River in blue.
2. Trace the Euphrates River in blue.
3. Trace the Jordan River in blue.
4. Draw a black box around the Suez Canal.
5. Draw a purple oval around the Persian Gulf.
6. Draw a green circle around the Strait of Hormuz.
7. Draw an orange circle around the Arabian Sea.
8. Draw a red box around the Red Sea.
9. Draw a brown circle around the Gaza Strip.



Map Skill-Builder

CC6-BR17

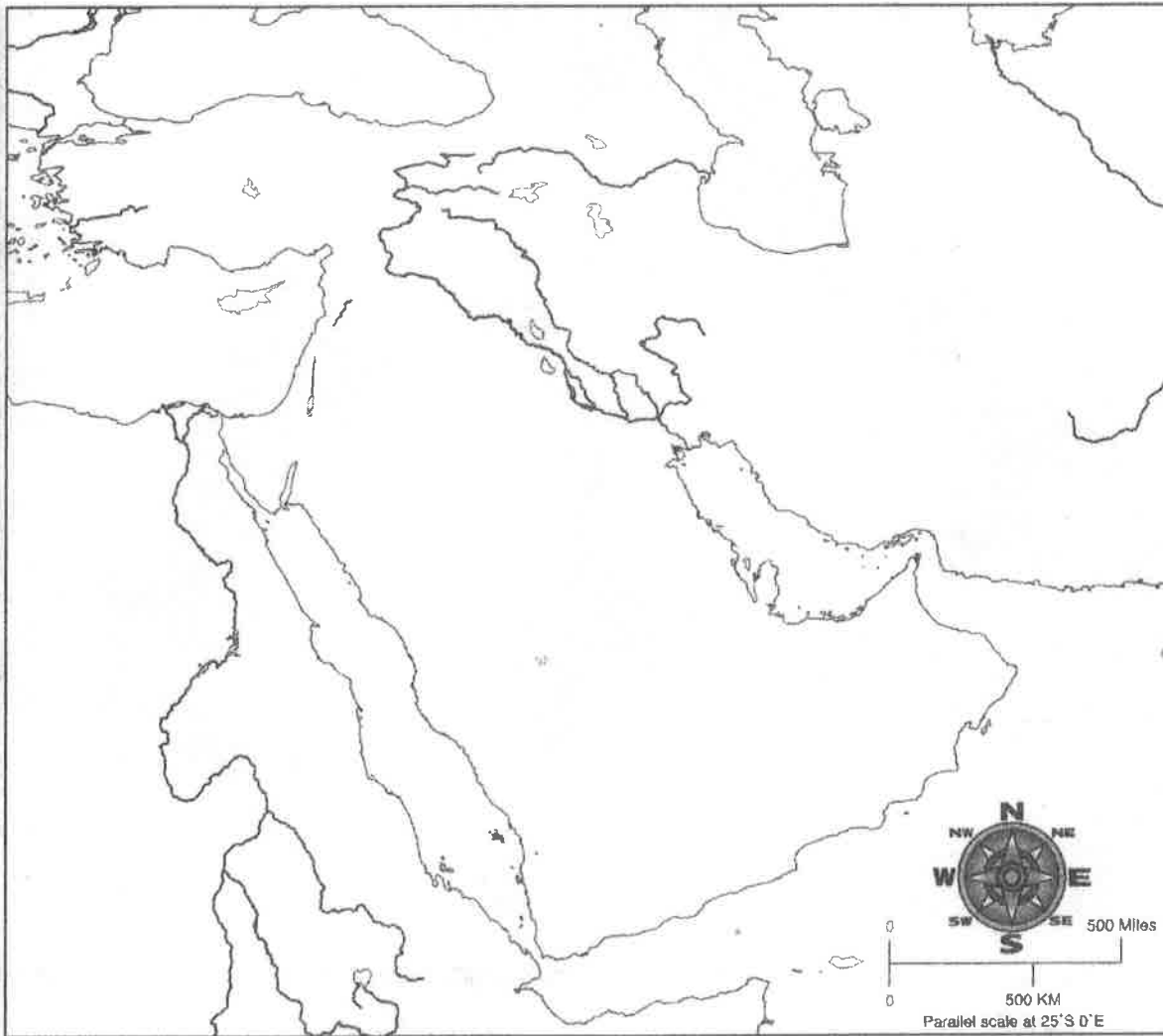
1. Label the following physical features on the map of the Middle East below:

Euphrates River
Suez Canal
Arabian Sea

Jordan River
Persian Gulf
Red Sea

Tigris River
Strait of Hormuz
Gaza Strip

2. Find a political-physical map of the world in an atlas. Find the Middle East, and then locate each of the physical features listed above. Make a check mark next to each feature after you locate it.



Research It

CC6-BWH37

A famous city in Iraq sits on the banks of the Tigris River. What is that capital city?

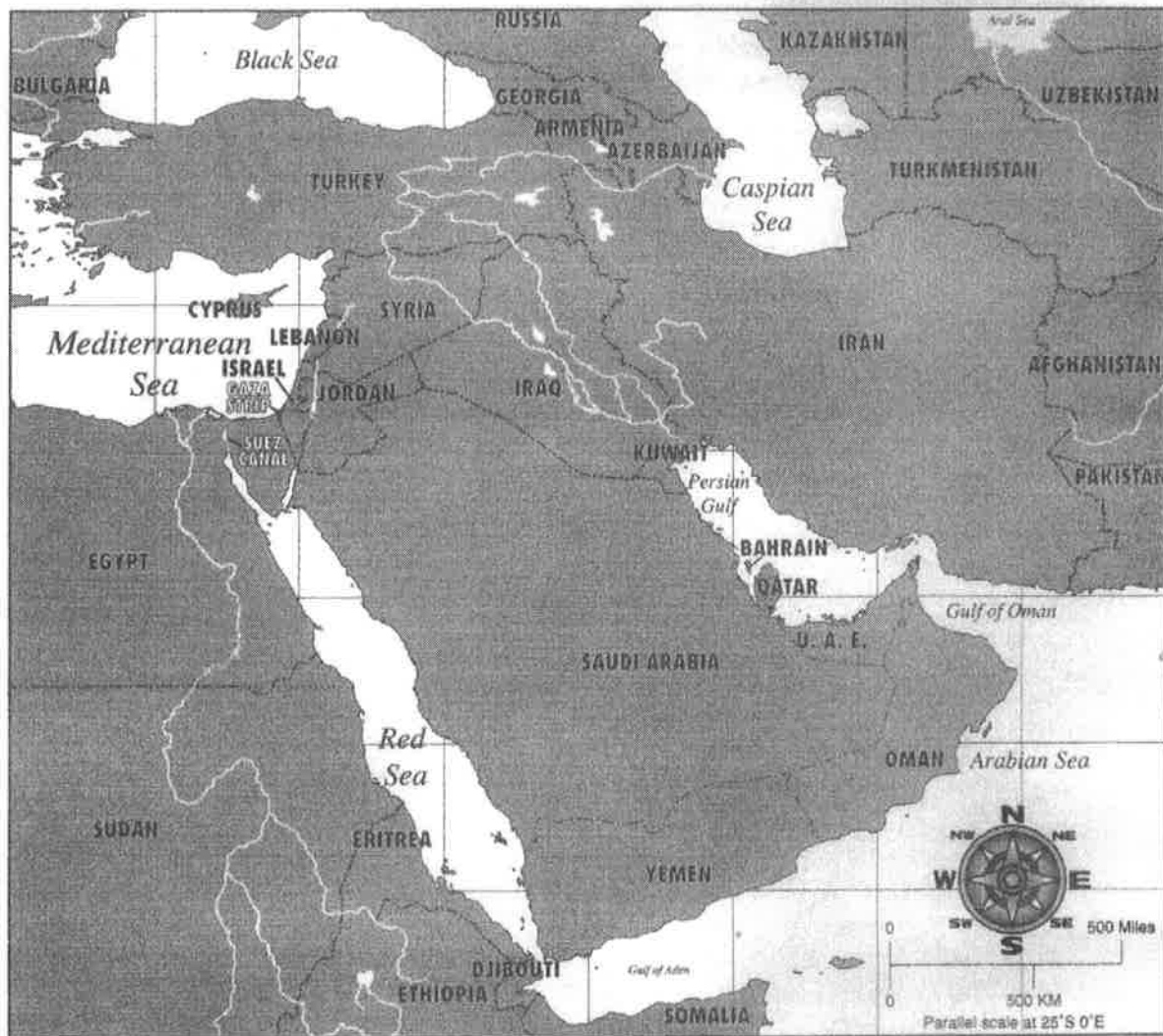


Map Skill-Builder

CC6-8R17

Look at the political map of the Middle East and follow the directions below.

1. Draw a yellow circle around Afghanistan.
2. Draw a purple circle around Iran.
3. Draw a green circle around Iraq.
4. Draw a brown circle around Israel.
5. Draw a red circle around Saudi Arabia.
6. Draw a black circle around Turkey.





Map Skill-Builder

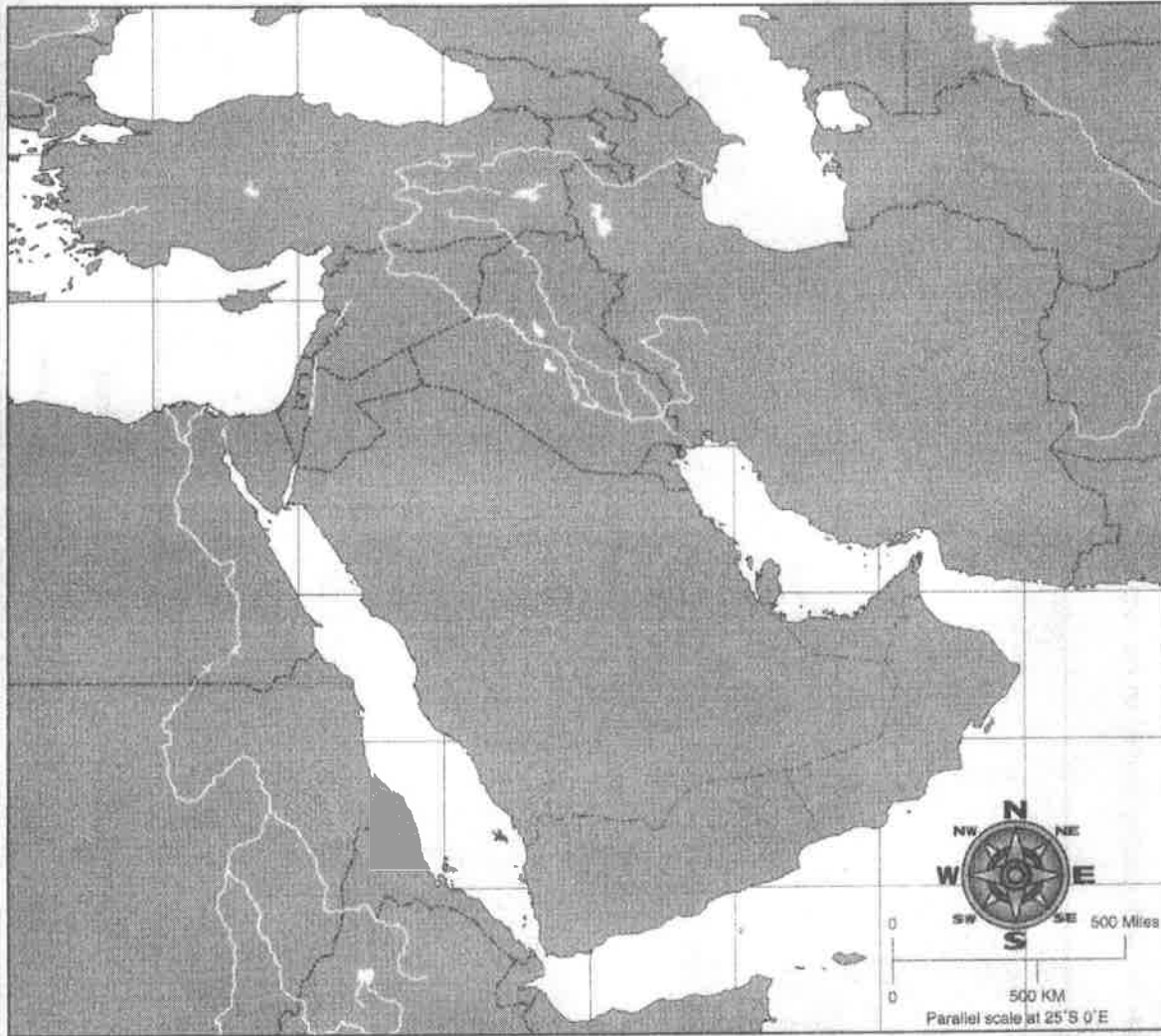
CC6-8RH7

Label the following countries on the Middle East map below.

Afghanistan
Israel

Iran
Saudi Arabia

Iraq
Turkey



Map Skill-Builder

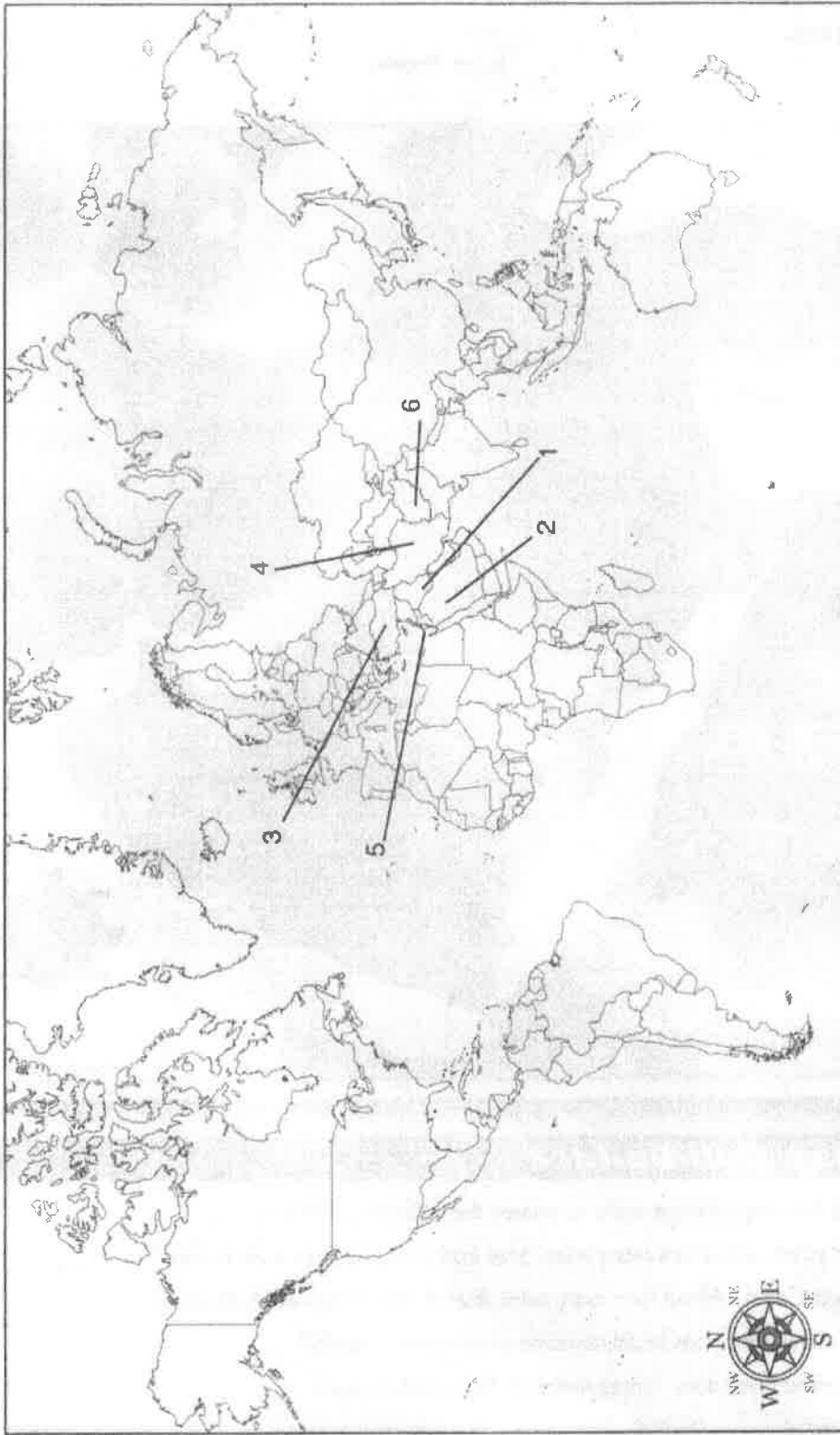
CC6-8RH7

Use the map mileage scale to answer the following questions.

1. At its widest point, about how many miles does Iran measure from east to west? _____
2. Find the Suez Canal. About how many miles does it cover from north to south? _____
3. About how many miles does Israel measure from north to south? _____
4. About how many miles does Turkey measure from east to west? _____

Map Skill-Builder

Write the correct number for each country labeled on the map next to its name below.



- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Afghanistan | <input type="checkbox"/> | Iran | <input type="checkbox"/> | Iraq |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Israel | <input type="checkbox"/> | Saudi Arabia | <input type="checkbox"/> | Turkey |

Latitude and Longitude

Latitude and longitude help you locate places on a map. One special line is the Tropic of Cancer located at 23.5° north of the equator. It marks the northern end of the tropical regions around the equator. Latitude lines north of the equator are labeled N. Longitude is measured from the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, England, and labeled E heading East. Imaginary lines of latitude and longitude intersect each other, forming a grid covering the earth. To be more precise, degrees of latitude and longitude are divided into 60 minutes ($'$), and minutes are divided into seconds ($''$). The latitude and longitude of a point are called its coordinates.

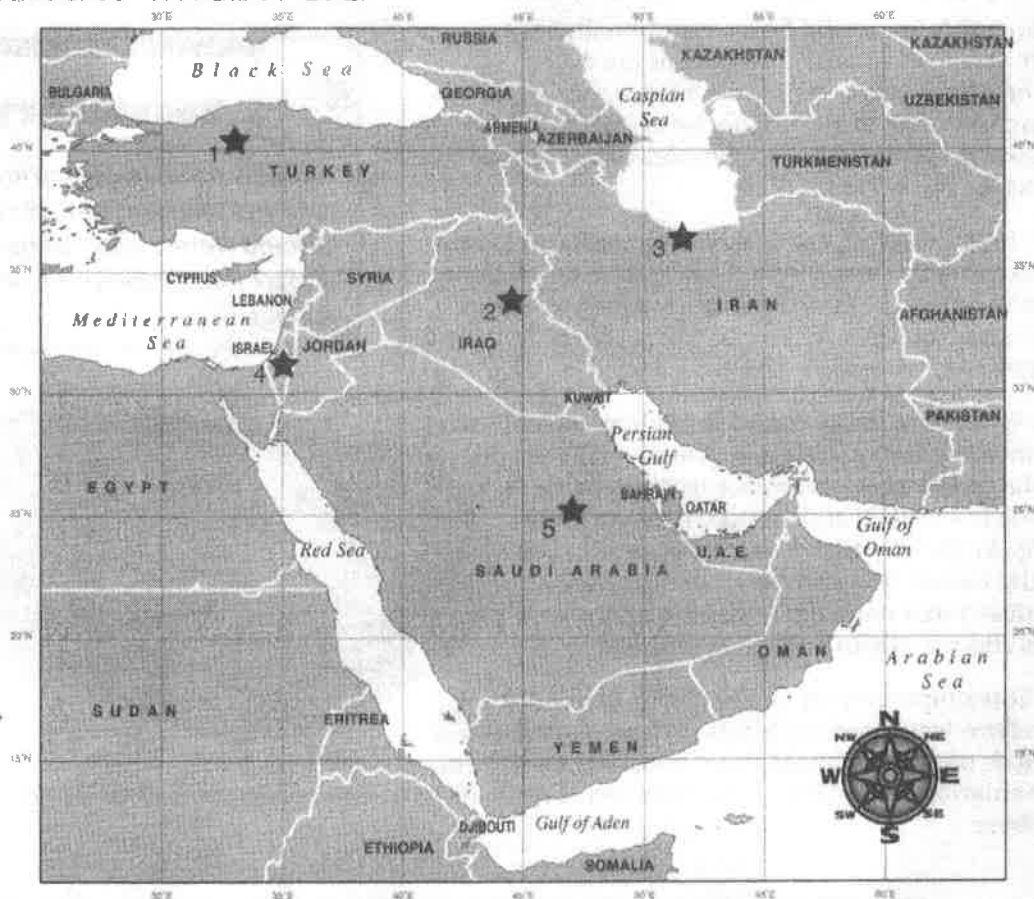


Map Skill-Builder

CC6 BRH7

Locate the following Middle Eastern capital cities by putting the correct number from the map below in the box by the city name and location. Use the coordinates to help you locate each city.

- The city of Riyadh is located near the Tropic of Cancer line at $24^{\circ} 39'N$ and $46^{\circ} 42'E$.
- Ankara is at $39^{\circ} 57'N$ and $32^{\circ} 53'E$.
- Jerusalem is at $31^{\circ} 47'N$ and $35^{\circ} 13'E$.
- Baghdad is at $33^{\circ} 20'N$ and $44^{\circ} 24'E$.
- Tehran is at $35^{\circ} 41'N$ and $51^{\circ} 25'E$.



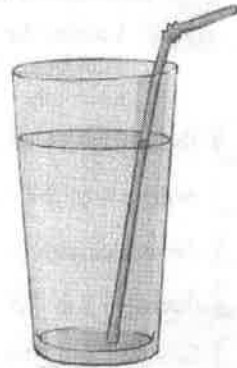
CHAPTER 14

SS7G6 The student will discuss environmental issues across Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain how water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation and drinking water.

Fresh Water—a Shrinking Supply

Fresh water is a precious resource in the Middle East. About five percent of the world's population lives there, but less than one percent of the world's fresh water is available to its residents. Throughout the Middle East, **water shortages**, **unequal water distribution**, and **pollution** further decrease the amount of water available for drinking and irrigation.



Unhappy Iraqis, Thirsty Israelites

Water needs in the Middle East continually cause conflicts between countries. Who owns the water? Who should be allowed to divert water for irrigation? There are no enforceable laws to govern the use of international water. The following examples give you an idea of the various water problems facing the Middle East.

Turkey: In the highlands of Turkey, snow melts and forms the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Turkey is better off than its neighbors because of these rivers, but pollution from industries and agriculture is a growing problem. Pollution also comes from oil spills in the Black Sea.

Turkey, Syria, Iraq: Turkey built dams along the Euphrates to use the water for hydroelectric power and irrigation. This reduced the amount of water reaching Syria. In turn, Syria built a dam and reduced the river's flow into Iraq. In 1975, Syria and Iraq came close to war over water issues! Iraq also faces polluted waters from industry and war damage to water treatment facilities and petroleum drilling equipment.

Israel: Consumption is up, and rainfall is down, leading Israel to draw water from its **aquifers**. Now, more water is being taken out of the aquifers than is replenished by rain, and salt water is entering the aquifers. Israel has also been involved in military battles over water rights to the Jordan River.

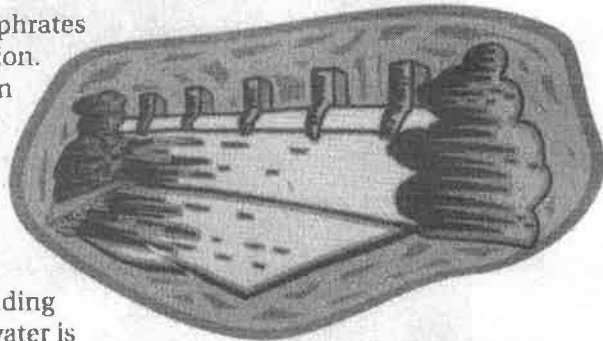


CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

aquifer: an underground layer of rock and sand that contains water

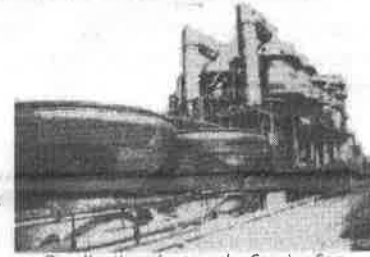
ground water: water below the surface that supplies wells and springs



Iran: Iran is depleting the water in its aquifers for irrigation and drinking water. The important pistachio crop is being hurt by water shortages in the south.

Afghanistan: Open sewers, failed septic systems, fertilizers, and pesticides are contaminating Afghanistan's shrinking water supply.

Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia faces severe problems in its desert climate, including water scarcity and poor quality of ground water from saltwater intrusion. One solution is *desalination*, which is the process of taking salt out of seawater and using it for drinking water. A number of desalination plants in Saudi Arabia provide most of the country's drinking water.



Desalination plant on the Caspian Sea



Assess Your Understanding

CC6-8RH2

Match the country with the correct water issue.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Afghanistan | A. Less water to irrigate pistachio trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Iraq | B. Battles over water rights to the Jordan River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Turkey | C. Harsh climate has led to desalination of seawater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Israel | D. Oil spills from ships pollute the Black Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Saudi Arabia | E. War has damaged water treatment facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Iran | F. Open sewers, failed septic systems |



CHAPTER 15

SS7G7 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources and population distribution on Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- Explain how the distribution of oil has affected the development of Southwest Asia (Middle East).*
- Describe how the deserts and rivers of Southwest Asia (Middle East) have affected the population in terms of where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel.*

Life in the Middle East

What is it like to live in the Middle East? The climate varies, but is mostly arid with hot, dry summers and cool winters. If you live along the Caspian Sea coast of northern Iran, you might have 80 inches of rain a year. However, in the deserts of Iran, rain might not fall for several years.

Throughout Saudi Arabia, the most rainfall you could expect in a year would be nine inches. In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the average yearly temperature is 79°F, and winters are also moderate. However, if you live in Ankara, the capital of Turkey, you need a winter coat in January, because the temperature averages 32°F.

Oil Brings Employment

In the Middle East, you will find dense **populations** around areas where oil is found. Some of the people are natives of that country, while others have come from other countries because of good jobs in the oil industry.



The face of the Middle East began to change in the 1930s when huge oil reserves were discovered in Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent in Iraq and Iran. The world's attention turned to the Middle East as its need for oil grew. The industrialized nations saw the Middle East as a source of oil to fuel factories and cars. Before the discovery of the oil reserves, the Middle East was not viewed as vitally important to the world's economy. That picture has changed!

There is an **uneven distribution of oil** in the Middle East. The sale of oil has earned phenomenal amounts of money for oil-rich countries. Oil-rich Iran and Iraq are the most populated countries of the Middle East, but their countries have suffered from war and the mismanagement of oil money. Money from oil transformed Saudi Arabia from a poor society to a very wealthy one. Turkey has benefited from the oil industry as a transportation hub for oil-rich countries moving their product to Europe. Afghanistan looks to profit as a transportation link of oil from Central Asia to the Arabian Sea. Geologists and oil companies continue to uncover plentiful reserves of oil and natural gas in Israel, which promises energy security to the country.

Traditional ways of life are disappearing as the oil industry grows and modernizes the Middle East. In Saudi Arabia, most of the population was nomadic or semi-nomadic until the 1960s. Because of the oil industry, more than 95 percent of the population now lives in cities or oases.



Fascinating Fact

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil producer at 13.15% as of 2011!



Discuss It

Why is the United States trying to develop other energy sources in addition to oil?



True or False

CC.6-8.RH.2; CC.6-8.RH.7

Mark the following statements T for True and F for False. Use the graph to the right as needed.

Selected Oil Reserves in the Middle East 2012

- 1. Saudi Arabia has the largest oil reserves in the Middle East.
- 2. Turkey profits from oil by transporting it.
- 3. Iran has 10 billion fewer barrels of oil reserves than Iraq.
- 4. The discovery of oil has had little effect on the Middle East.
- 5. Oil has changed where people live in the Middle East.

Barrels of oil

300 billion

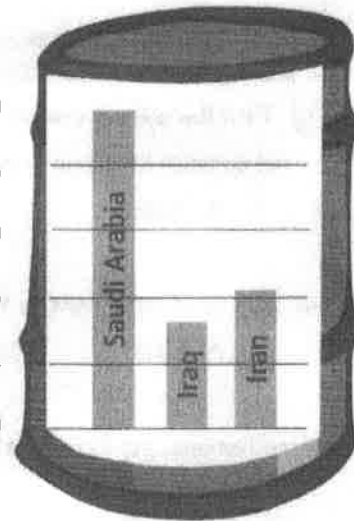
250 billion

200 billion

150 billion

100 billion

50 billion



Country

Where People Live and Work

In the Middle East, people have adapted to the climate and physical characteristics of the land to earn a living.

Life in the Desert

There are 2.8 million square miles of land in the Middle East, much of it **desert**. Over the last 50 years, residents have been leaving the nomadic life of the desert and settling in or around cities for work. In Saudi Arabia, only about one percent of the population remains as nomadic herders. There are huge stretches of desert in Saudi Arabia where few people live or work and the population is one person per square mile.



Follow the Water

Throughout the Middle East, you'll find cities built near rivers to take advantage of a water source in an arid land. Away from the cities, you'll find farmers growing crops by rivers and in river valleys, just as they have done since ancient times. Except in the mountainous regions, areas around a river or stream are well populated.

In modern Iraq and eastern Syria, fertile soil is found in the "Fertile Crescent" between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. This was the home of Mesopotamia (Greek for "between the rivers"), one of the earliest centers of civilization. With canals built to use the river waters for irrigation, this fertile area is home to many people.

Afghanistan has little farmland—only about 12 percent of the land can be used for farming. Most farming is done in valleys with irrigation from the few rivers or springs. The majority of the population works on small farms or raises livestock.

In every country with a deep-sea harbor, the population swells around port cities because of employment opportunities in transportation, shipbuilding, and repair. Turkey has major port cities along the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black Seas. Port cities dot the coast of Saudi Arabia along the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.



Comprehensive Cross-Check

CC6-8RH2

Find the correct answer below and circle it.

- The most common landform in the Middle East is:
A. river B. desert C. mountains
- Cities grow up around rivers to take advantage of:
A. sand B. fertile soil C. water
- The land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers has been valued since ancient times because of:
A. fertile soil B. oil C. transportation
- The trend in Saudi Arabia to move from the desert to urban areas has happened over the last:
A. 50 years B. 100 years C. 150 years

Transportation

Getting from here to there is often challenging in the Middle East! Residents have developed many **means of transportation** to adapt to different conditions. Examples include:

- In Iraq, the number of people driving is growing, and new roads are being built. Public transportation includes railways, airports, and highways. About one in every four households owns a car. Urban areas experience traffic gridlock and air pollution. People in slums on the outskirts of the cities have little access to public transportation and employment opportunities.
- Railroad track running through Afghanistan is increasing. People pile into buses or trucks along with animals and produce to get from place to place. They even ride on the roofs of vehicles! Women ride in the front, separated from men. City dwellers bicycle or take the bus, but most cities lack public transportation. In the countryside, Afghans travel by foot or on donkeys, horses, or even camels!
- In Turkey, people drive or take the bus using the country's modern and inexpensive bus system. Most goods and people travel on Turkey's extensive road network because the aging railway system is badly in need of repair and upgrading. Slightly larger than Texas, Turkey has more than 20 international airports and more than 30 domestic airports.
- In 2008, Iran had about 113 cars for every 1,000 people. Paved roads connect all the cities and most of the towns. The cities have mass transit systems, and the government has plans to expand the rail network with electrified track.



Riding on the Roof
Photo by iStock.com



Data Analysis

Israel has very crowded roads, and the government is urging citizens to ride buses by raising parking fees and setting up bus-only roads in cities. Study the chart and answer the questions about Israeli transportation. (Use the rear of each car for measurement.)

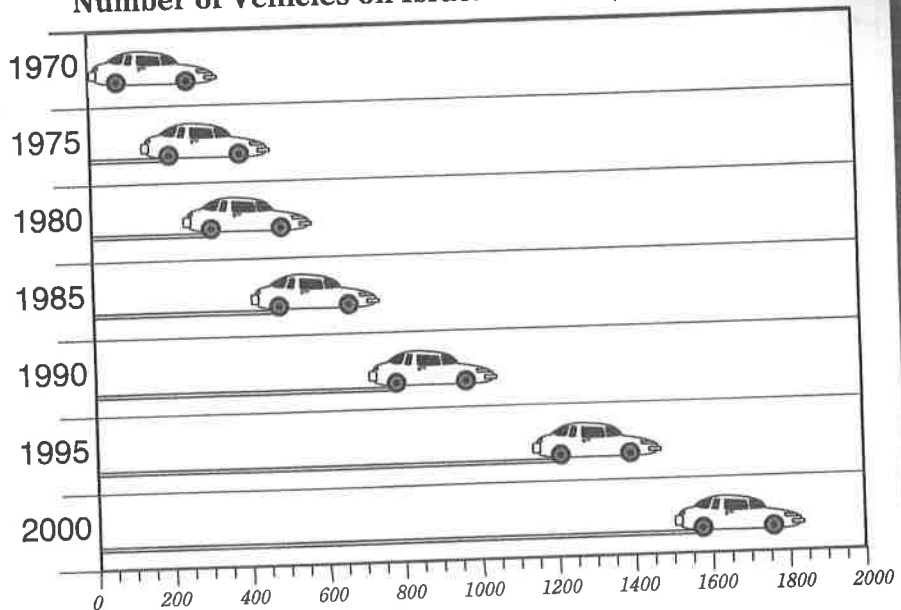
1. How many more cars were on Israel's roads in 2000 than in 1980?

2. In which decade did the number of cars grow the most?

3. In which decade did the number of cars grow the least?

4. How many cars were on the road in 1985?

Number of Vehicles on Israel's Roads (Thousands)



Classify Information

CC6-8RH2

Match the country with a fact about its transportation.

- ___ 1. Afghanistan
- ___ 2. Iran
- ___ 3. Iraq
- ___ 4. Israel
- ___ 5. Turkey

- A. Paved roads connect all the cities.
- B. Women ride in the front, separated from men.
- C. The government started an odd/even system for driving.
- D. Parking fees are being raised.
- E. Most goods travel on the roads.

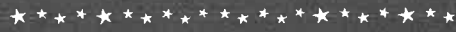


Fascinating Fact

Overall, buses are the most reliable and most popular means of land transportation in the Middle East. Fares are very inexpensive. Residents and tourists can even travel from country to country on international buses.



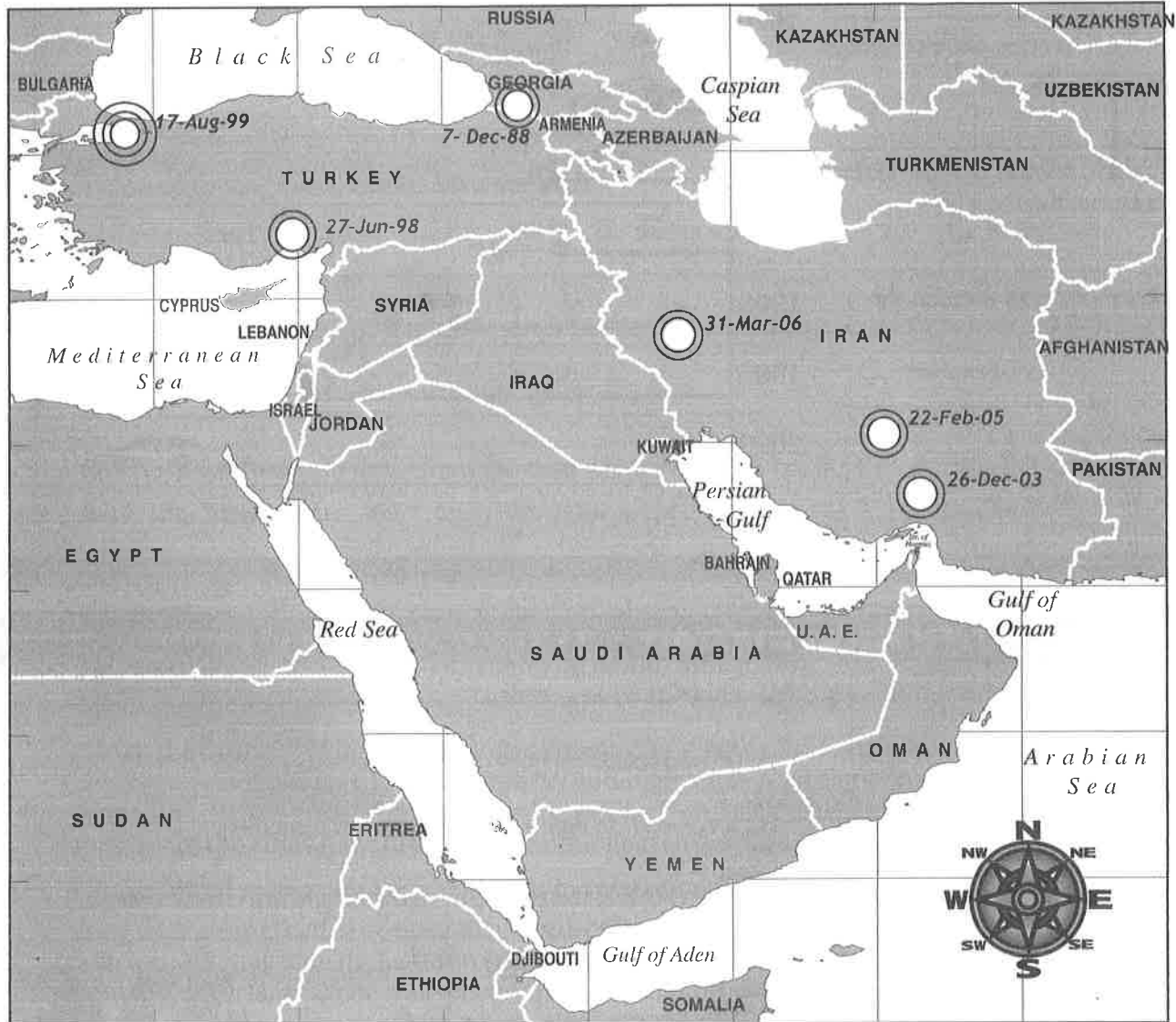
Critical Thinking



CC6-8RH3; CC6-8RH7

Read the information below and answer the questions.

Earthquakes have caused many problems in the Middle East. Much of Turkey is located over the earth's most active fault lines, and most of Turkey's cities are located over a fault line. The August 17, 1999, earthquake in Turkey killed 15,000 people, while the December 26, 2003, one in Iran killed nearly 30,000 people. The area around the Caspian Sea in northern Iran is also susceptible to earthquakes.



1. Why is it a problem for Turkey's cities to be located over a fault line? _____

2. Why do you think the death toll for an earthquake would probably be higher in a developing country like Turkey than in an industrialized country like the United States?

CHAPTER 16

SS7G8 The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.
- b. Explain the diversity of religions within the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds.
- c. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southwest Asia (Middle East): Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.
- d. Explain the reason for the division between Sunni and Shia Muslims.
- e. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

Contrasting Cultures

The Middle East is home to different **ethnic and religious groups**. An **ethnic group** is a group identified on the basis of religion, race, or national origin. A **religious group** has a distinct identity based on common religious beliefs and practices. While this mix of ethnic and religious groups can provide layers of richness to a nation's culture, it can also lead to tensions among the various groups.

Three major **ethnic groups** in the Middle East are the **Arabs, Persians, and Kurds**. The majority of people in the Middle East are **Arabs**, an **ethnic group** who speak Arabic as a native language and identify themselves as Arabs.

Persians live in Iran. Until 1935, Iran was known as Persia, and most Iranians today are not Arabs, but Persians who speak Farsi.

Kurds are an **ethnic group** that originated as a semi-nomadic, tribal people. Kurds now live mostly in the mountains of several countries in an area informally named Kurdistan. At various times, Iraq and Turkey have both suppressed the Kurds and their traditions. Although there is a strong nationalist movement among the Kurds for their own nation, the Kurds have never united in this effort outside their individual countries.

Many ethnic groups make up Afghanistan's population. Migration from its neighbors like Iran and China, plus invasions and wars, have led to great ethnic diversity within the country.

The Jewish people are considered to be both an **ethnic group and a religious group**. Religious Jews believe in Judaism, but half of the Jewish people living in Israel are secular, with no belief in Judaism. In Biblical times, the Jewish people were considered to be a nation.



Beliefs and Customs of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity

	Judaism	Islam	Christianity
Origins	Began about 1800 B.C.E. when God spoke to Abraham	Begun in 7th century by Muhammad	Christianity began with Jesus in first century C.E.
Beliefs	Believe in Abraham and Moses as prophets	Believe in Abraham and Moses as prophets; Muhammad is last prophet	Believe in Abraham and Moses as prophets
The Messiah	Jews are still awaiting the Messiah	Believe Jesus was a prophet	Believe Jesus is the Son of God, the Messiah
Sacred Book(s)	Old Testament of Bible, the Talmud	Parts of the Bible's Old and New Testaments and the Quran	Old and New Testaments of the Bible
Sacred Places	Remains of the Jerusalem temple, Hebron, Palestine, burial place of Abraham	Holy cities of Mecca and Medina; Jerusalem	Many places in the Holy Land (parts of Israel) where Jesus lived



True or False



CC6-8RH7

Using the information from the above chart, label the questions True or False.

- ___ 1. The oldest religion in the Middle East is Judaism.
- ___ 2. Christians believe Muhammad was a prophet.
- ___ 3. Christianity, Judaism, and Islam believe in all or part of the Bible.
- ___ 4. Christianity, Judaism, and Islam believe Abraham was a prophet.
- ___ 5. In Judaism, Mecca is a sacred place.



Arabs, Persians, and Kurds

There are various religious groups within the ethnic groups of Arabs, Persians (Iranians), and Kurds.

The majority of Arabs in the Middle East are **Muslims**, a religious group who practice the religion of Islam. However, not all Arabs are Muslims, and not all Muslims are Arabs. More than a billion people in the world are Muslims, but fewer than 15 percent of Muslims worldwide are Arabs.

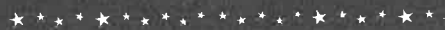
In Iran, most Persians are **Muslim**, with a small minority each of **Zoroastrian**, **Jewish**, **Christian**, and **Bahá'í** religions. Zoroastrians believe in one God and “good thoughts, good words, good deeds.” Despite their small numbers, their celebrations spill over into Iranian culture. A popular tradition is the Persian New Year celebration in March with bonfires, firecrackers, and dancing. While some Muslims frown on religious Persian celebrations, many Iranians still participate in them. The Armenians and Assyrians who live in Iran are **Christians**. A growing number of Muslims are converting to Christianity, even though it is a punishable offense.

A majority of Kurds are Muslim. There are substantial numbers of Christians and Jews among Kurds also. One other Kurdish religious group is the **Bábís** who believe that when a person dies, his or her soul enters that of another, usually a newborn baby.

In general, the Christian population is small in the Middle East. In the Gaza Strip, Muslims and Christians live and work together peacefully. In Iraq, however, attacks on Christians following the U.S. invasion have grown, causing many Christians to leave the country.



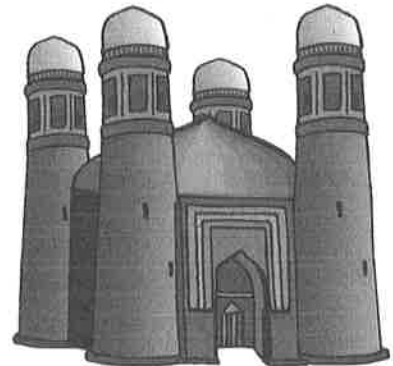
True or False



CC.6.8RH.2

Write T for True and F for False.

1. ____ About 10 percent of Kurds are Muslim.
2. ____ Islam is the most common religion in Iran.
3. ____ Many Iranians celebrate Zoroastrian traditions.
4. ____ Christians converting to Islam is a punishable offense in Iran.
5. ____ The majority of Arabs in the Middle East are Muslims.
6. ____ There is a huge number of Christians in the Middle East.



Sunnis and Shias—Both Muslims

As there are divisions in many religions, so it is within the Islamic faith. Two major groups are the **Sunnis** and **Shias**. About 90 percent of Muslims are Sunnis. The Sunnis follow the *sunnah*, or custom of Muhammad. Shias are Muslims who follow Ali, Muhammad’s closest relative.

Ali was Muhammad’s cousin and was married to his daughter. After Muhammad died, Muslims split over who would succeed Muhammad as leader of Islam. The Sunnis wanted the community to choose the best leader to succeed Muhammad, while the Shia favored Ali, feeling that leadership should stay within the prophet’s family.



Rapid Recall



CC.6.8RH.3

Answer the questions below.

1. What are the two divisions of the Islamic faith? _____
2. Which division includes about 90 percent of Muslims? _____
3. Which group wanted Ali as their leader after Muhammad’s death? _____
4. Which group wanted the community to pick the best leader after Muhammad’s death? _____

Government/Civics Understandings

CHAPTER 17

READ: IMPORTANT INFORMATION



SS7CG4 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

For detailed information and activities for this standard, see pages 26-29.



SS7CG5 The student will explain the structures of the national governments of Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Compare the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.*

Different Countries, Different Governments

The countries of the Middle East have different forms of government. Keep reading to discover how the governments of Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Iran work.

Parliamentary Democracy of Israel

Following World War II, the United Nations partitioned the area of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. The Jewish state was **Israel**. Although it has been a country for a brief time, Israel has managed to assemble an effective government, a **parliamentary democracy**.



Israel has a **unitary system** of government where the central government in Jerusalem handles most government functions. The Israeli chief of state is the president, who has little real power. The **head of government is the prime minister**. There are 120 seats in the Knesset, the legislative branch. The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch.

Upon reaching 18, both men and women can **vote**. Israel has no written constitution. Though there have been ongoing efforts to draft a constitution, Israel relies on a system of basic laws and rights. The planned constitution will guarantee basic rights and liberties. Israel has a better than average record on matters of **personal freedom**. Some areas to improve are discrimination on all levels against Arab-Israelis, discrimination and domestic violence against women, and unequal education opportunities for Arabs and Israelis.



Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. The head of government in Israel is the _____.
2. Israel has a _____ system of government because the central government handles most functions.
3. Israel has no constitution, but relies on basic laws and _____.
4. Israeli citizens can vote when they reach the age of _____.
5. The Israeli government is a parliamentary _____.

Theocracy: The Government of Iran

The government of Iran is a theocracy, viewing all government matters through the eyes of its primary religion, Islam.

Once they reach 18, both men and women can vote in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran). The Assembly of Experts appoints the Supreme Leader, a religious position that lasts a lifetime unless the Assembly decides he is no longer fit for office. The Supreme Leader has more power than the president, who is elected by popular vote for a four-year term of office.

The legislative branch is an elected National Assembly of 290 members who also serve four years. The Supreme Court and the four-member High Council of the Judiciary supervise enforcement of all laws and establish legal policies.

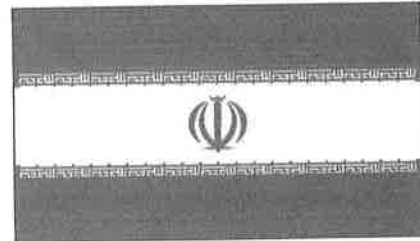
The constitution guarantees certain personal freedoms and equal rights, regardless of ethnic group or tribe. While some freedoms are similar to democratic ones, others illustrate the theocracy of the government, such as the right to choose employment as long as it isn't contrary with Islam, and freedom of the press except when it is damaging to the principles of Islam.

The threads of Islam are woven throughout the government. If a person disagrees with the government, he or she could be arrested for treason. Women have far fewer rights than men, and their peaceful demonstrations for equality have been met with violence.



Vocabulary

theocracy: a government controlled by religious leaders



Fact or Opinion

Decide if the statements below are facts (F) or opinions (O).


- ____.1. The Supreme Leader is the religious leader of Iran and has more power than the president.
- ____.2. It must be hard to live in a theocracy.
- ____.3. Both men and women can vote in Iran.
- ____.4. Iran has a constitution.
- ____.5. It's fine that men have more rights than women in Iran.



The Monarchy of Saudi Arabia

The Arabic writing on the Saudi Arabian flag translates, "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the messenger of God." The government of Saudi Arabia is a monarchy, and the king is both chief government and religious official. There is no constitution as Islamic law governs Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has no legislature or political parties. Men aged 21 and older can vote.

A group called Human Rights Watch views the Saudi justice system as highly secretive and wants it open to the public. Observers hope planned reforms in Saudi Arabia will improve civil liberties. Human rights and personal freedoms are often denied in Saudi Arabia. Examples include unfair trials and extreme physical punishments. Because Saudi Arabia values its position in the world economy, its government is working to correct some of these injustices.

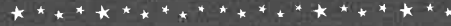

CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

monarchy: government headed by a king or queen



Fascinating Fact



In Saudi Arabia, a group of religious police called the *mutaween* roam the streets to make sure that Saudi citizens follow strict codes of behavior and dress outlined by Islamic law.



Assess Your Understanding



CC6-8RH5

Read the statements below and decide if they describe the government of Israel, Iran, or Saudi Arabia. Write the name of the country, and then D for democracy, T for theocracy, or M for monarchy beside each statement.



Unitary system of government.

Men 21 and older can vote.

No legislature or political parties.

The Supreme Leader is a religious position lasting a lifetime.

Unfair trials and extreme punishments.

The right to choose employment if it doesn't conflict with Islam.

There is no constitution; instead there are basic laws and rights.

Both men and women can vote once they reach 18 years of age.

Economic Understandings

CHAPTER 18

READ: IMPORTANT INFORMATION



SS7E5a and b are covered on pages 36-38.

SS7E5a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of (1) what to produce, (2) how to produce, and (3) for whom to produce.

SS7E5b. Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.



SS7E5 The student will analyze different economic systems.

c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

The Economy of Israel

Israel has faced a double challenge in building a **mixed market economy**: national security and immigration. Since its creation, Israel has been in conflict with its neighbors and has faced high expenses to build and maintain its armed forces. Foreign economic aid, especially from the United States, supplements Israel's budget. Enormous waves of immigrants from around the world have been a financial burden, but they have also brought valuable skills to the country. The Israeli government plays an important role in economic planning. For example, the government has been heavily involved in agriculture to make sure Israel can feed its citizens.

Israel has the most diversified economy in the Middle East, including mining, manufacturing high-tech equipment to export, cutting and polishing diamonds, and agriculture. Since Israel is a popular tourist destination, a high percentage of workers are in service industries. Even though Israel has a small amount of farmland, it grows most of its own food. Since water is in short supply, and irrigation uses so much of it, there is an ongoing discussion as to whether or not it would be better to conserve some of this water by importing more food.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

diversified: *having a variety of parts*



Lemon orchard in Israel
Photo by David Shankbone



Reading for Information

CC6-8RH3; CC6-8RH4

Using the words from the word bank, complete the following sentences.

- Two challenges in Israel's economy are _____ and _____.
- Because of tourism, many Israelis work in _____.
- Israel has a _____ because it has many important industries.
- Israel has a _____ because the government and private enterprise both have roles in it.
- Israel is trying to decide if it should import more food to conserve _____.

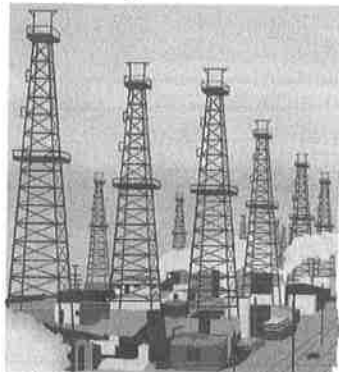


diversified economy
immigration
mixed economy
national security
service industries
water

Saudi Arabia

When Saudi Arabia became a nation in 1932, its economy was almost entirely **traditional** and consisted of selling dates or trading goats, camels, and textiles. But everything changed when oil was discovered in the 1930s!

Oil brought enormous wealth to the Saudi royal family and transformed the entire economy to a **mostly command economy**. The Saudi Arabian economy has been oil-based ever since with the government controlling most of the industry. Income from oil accounts for 75 percent of the country's budget.



In the 1980s, realizing that oil wouldn't last forever, Saudi Arabia saw the need to diversify its economy. The government is encouraging private enterprise in areas such as power generation and natural gas exploration. As private enterprise grows, Saudi Arabia is moving to a mixed market economy, with a large part of its revenue coming from private businesses. Like most countries, Saudi Arabia has a mixed economy. Since about one-third of the Saudi workforce comes from other countries, Saudi Arabia is working to educate and train its own large youth population in necessary skills.



Vocabulary

CC6-8RH4

private enterprise: people running their own businesses



Chronological Order

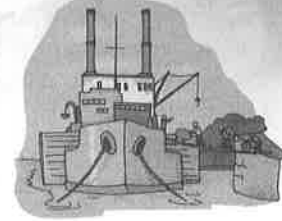
CC6-8RH5

The timeline is all mixed up. Number these events in the correct order.

- Saudi Arabia realizes oil won't last forever.
- Oil is discovered in Saudi Arabia.
- Saudi Arabia has a traditional economy.
- Saudi Arabia is working to educate its youth in necessary skills.

Turkey

Reforms made in Turkey since the 1980s have moved it toward a **mixed market economy**. Historically, Turkey had a command economy. When Turkey was established as a republic in 1923, its ruler Mustafa Kemal believed the government should control and build the economy. The government invested in the country's infrastructure: dams, electricity grids, port facilities, railways, and roads. Turkey also developed important steel and weapons production industries. The state still has a major role in industry, banking, transportation, and communication, but private enterprise is growing in agriculture, textiles, and manufacturing. Kemal brought about the modernization of Turkey.



Geographically, Turkey lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia. Turkey is considered a developing nation and remains poor when compared to most European countries. Because most of its trade is with Western Europe, Turkey is trying to join the European Union (EU). The EU is a powerful group of European countries united for economic cooperation and strength. Joining the EU would provide necessary funding and loans for development and other benefits.



Quick Review



CC6-8RH2

Match the following items by placing the correct letter by the number.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| ___ 1. The government controls the total economy | A. Mixed economy |
| ___ 2. In Turkey, agriculture, textiles, and manufacturing are examples of this | B. Mustafa Kemal |
| ___ 3. First ruler of Turkey as a republic | C. European Union |
| ___ 4. Private enterprise combined with government-controlled resources | D. Private enterprise |
| ___ 5. Could help Turkey with funding and loans | E. Command economy |



Comprehensive Cross-Check



CC6-8RH2; CC6-8RH5;
CC6-8RH7

Complete the chart below comparing the economies of Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

Country	Type of Economy	What the Government Controls	Examples of Private Enterprise
Israel			
Saudi Arabia			
Turkey			

CHAPTER 19

SS7E6 The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.
- b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.
- c. Explain the primary function of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
- d. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

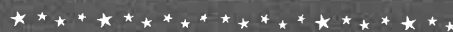
What's Your Specialty?

If one country has something another country wants, the opportunities for trade begin to unfold! **Specialization encourages trade** among countries, because no country produces everything it needs. The country selling the product makes a profit, and the country buying the product gets what it needs.

In the Middle East, if a country has oil to export, there are plenty of customers to buy it. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait export millions of barrels of oil every day. The United States imports oil from the Middle East because it does not have enough oil for the country's needs. In turn, the U.S. exports food, medicine, and raw materials to Middle Eastern countries. Having a more diversified economy, Turkey exports coal, textiles, and some food to European countries. Those countries then export needed transportation materials to Turkey. Israel imports rough diamonds and exports the finished product: cut and polished diamonds.



Problem-Solution



CC6-8RH1; CC6-8RH8

Canada's climate is too cold to grow pistachios, so it imports them from Iran. Canada also imports Persian rugs from Iran. In turn, Canada exports telecommunication instruments and medical items to Iran because Iran has insufficient technology in place to manufacture them. Cite specific textual evidence to show how specialization helps these two countries.

Trade Barriers

Countries sometimes set up trade barriers to restrict trade because they want to produce and sell their own goods.

- **Tariffs** are taxes on imported goods which cause the consumer to pay a higher price for an imported item. Demand is then increased for the lower-priced item produced at home.
- **Quotas** are restrictions on the amount of a good that can be imported into a country. Quotas can create shortages that cause prices to rise.
- **Trade embargoes** forbid trade with another country.



Examples in the Middle East include:

In the past two decades, the United States has had several embargoes against Iran because of Iran's involvement with terrorism. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the United Nations placed an embargo on Iraq, only allowing the country to export enough oil to buy food for its people. The United Nations hoped to force Iraq to make payments for war destruction and destroy its nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.



After the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, the United Nations placed an arms embargo on Afghanistan. Members of the United Nations could not sell weapons to Afghanistan, because of the violent group in charge of the government.

When Saudi Arabia wanted to join the World Trade Organization (WTO), it lifted its long-standing embargo against all trade with Israel. Trade barriers are not permitted among countries in the WTO, and Israel belongs to the WTO.

In 2008, Saudi Arabia and Egypt lowered tariffs on food imports to help their citizens cope with rapidly rising food prices.



True or False

CC6.8RH3

After reading the following statements, put a check beside the ones that are true.

- 1. The United States had an embargo against Iran because of Iran's activities in terrorism.
- 2. The United Nations placed an embargo against Saudi Arabia because of its invasion of Kuwait.
- 3. Saudi Arabia lifted an embargo against Israel in order to join an important world trade organization.
- 4. Quotas restrict the amount of a good that can come into a country.
- 5. Tariffs forbid trade with another country.
- 6. Trade barriers promote trade between countries.
- 7. A tariff is a tax on an imported item.
- 8. Quotas can lead to shortages, which can cause prices to rise.

Organized Over Oil!

In 1960, five oil-rich countries formed an organization called the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries**, or OPEC. These founding members of OPEC were Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Venezuela.



OPEC Headquarters in Vienna, Austria

OPEC states that its purpose is to coordinate and unify petroleum prices in order to promote stability in the world oil market and ensure a regular supply of petroleum to other countries. OPEC sets the price and amount of oil produced by its member nations, and has a great deal of control over the price your parents pay for gasoline every day.

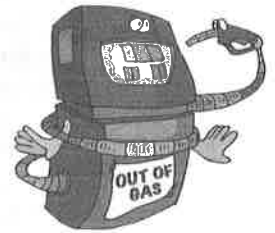
CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

petroleum: crude oil; occurs naturally in deposits under the earth's surface

My, How Things Change!

Before 1960, when OPEC was formed, the amount of oil produced around the world was greater than the demand for it. Because of that, oil prices dropped and the oil-producing nations made less money. Once OPEC was formed, oil supplies were controlled and the demand increased around the world. Because of that, oil prices rose and the oil-producing countries made more money.



OPEC has a lot of power and has used oil as a political tactic. For example, OPEC stopped exporting oil to countries that supported Israel in the Arab-Israeli War of 1973. This caused gasoline shortages in the United States and many other countries.



Reading for Information

CC6-8RH2; CC6-8RH5

Answer the questions below.

1. What does OPEC stand for? _____
2. What is the purpose of OPEC? _____
3. Why could it be a problem for one organization like OPEC to control most of the world's oil supply? _____



Research It

CC6-8WH5

Who produces the most oil? Research where each of the founding OPEC member countries ranks today in terms of oil production. Use several sources for your research.

Different Countries and Different Currencies

Currency is the type of money a country uses. Because different countries have different types of money, international trade requires a system for **exchanging currencies** between nations. Money from one country must be converted into the currency of that country to pay for goods in that country. That process is called **foreign exchange**. For example, the unit of currency in Turkey is the lira. In Afghanistan, the currency unit is the afghani.



Turkish lira



Afghanistan afghanis



Math



CCSS.Math.5.NBT.B.7

You can calculate exchange rates yourself. Below are some examples of exchange rates. Study the exchange rates and then calculate the correct answers to the word problems below.

One Turkish lira = \$0.80

One Afghan afghani = \$0.02

1. Bahri has 10 lira and wants to buy a lunch that costs \$6.00. Once he exchanges his currency, does he have enough money? _____
2. Samantha has \$5.00. She wants to buy a book that costs 7 lira. Once she exchanges her money, can she afford the book? _____
3. Mara is shopping in Afghanistan and wants to buy a scarf for 700 afghani. She has \$10.00. When she exchanges her currency, can she buy the scarf? _____
4. What is worth more: one dollar or one Turkish lira? _____
5. What is worth more: one dollar or one afghani? _____
6. You are ready to come home from your vacation in Turkey. You have 175 lira left over that you want to exchange for American dollars. How much American money will you get back? _____



Fascinating Fact



Do you know where to find out the current exchange rates for foreign currency? You can look in the financial section of many daily newspapers or on specific Internet sites. You can also buy a special calculator for currency exchange or use the currency exchange feature found on many new cell phones.

CHAPTER 20

SS7E7 *The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Iran.*

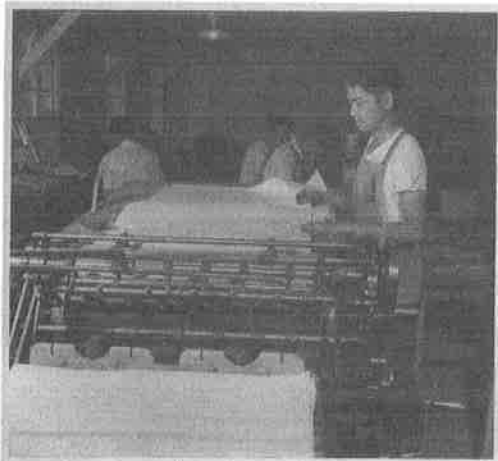
- Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).*
- Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).*
- Explain the role of oil in these countries' economies.*
- Describe the role of entrepreneurship.*

Building a Workforce

In every country, there are several **factors that influence economic growth**. They are the productive resources used to produce goods and services. These factors include **human capital** (people who perform labor), **capital** (factories or machinery), and **natural resources** (things that come from the land like minerals or trees). Another factor is **entrepreneurship**, which includes the ideas, innovation, and risk involved in starting a business.

Economists measure a nation's economic performance by a standard called **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. Economists use a country's GDP to determine the health of that country's economy and compare it to other economies.

How a country manages its productive resources makes a big difference in the strength of its economy. For example, **investment in human capital** delivers long-lasting rewards. Studies have shown that investment in education and skills training



Learning a trade

Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

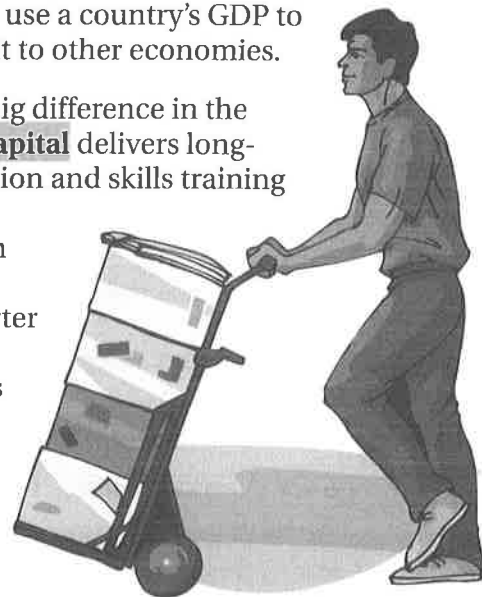
clearly correlates to a higher GDP. Education and the abilities it develops create a smarter and more productive workforce, which leads to greater economic growth. Each country needs a long-term vision to see what steps need to be taken to increase its GDP. Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Iran are at different points along this economic path.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
the total market value of the goods and services produced by a country's economy during a specific period of time



Israel—A Growing Economy

Since 2003, Israel's GDP has grown steadily at a rate of five percent a year. Israel recognizes that quality education builds a quality workforce and has **invested in human capital**. The country has highly educated workers and a large number of scientists and engineers. Israel invests in its schools and has a literacy rate of 97 percent, the highest in the Middle East.

Israel is also making **capital investments**. Foreign investments boost Israel's technology level, and Israel provides financial benefits for companies making capital investments. In addition, Israel provides economic support for its highly



The future of mass transit in Haifa
Photo by jcwirnie.biz.wordpress

successful **high-technology** industries. Israel also has a modern, well-developed **infrastructure** and continues to upgrade it with investments in services like mass transit systems and new highways.

Israel does not have a large supply of **oil** like many of its neighbors in the Middle East. Nevertheless, Israel has built and maintained a healthy economy through an educated workforce and commitment to capital investment and building high-tech industries.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

infrastructure: water and sewer lines, roads, highways, power plants, schools, and other facilities needed to support development

high-technology (or high-tech): highly advanced technological equipment, particularly in electronics

Quick Review

CC6-8RH2; CC6-8RH4

Match the item on the left with its description on the right.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ____.1. financial assistance for college expenses | a. GDP |
| ____.2. investment in a new high-tech factory | b. infrastructure improvements |
| ____.3. growth rate of five percent | c. human capital investment |
| ____.4. new highways and mass transit | d. capital investment |

Inference

CC6-8RH2; CC6-8WHST1

Israel has a growing, diversified economy. If Israel had large deposits of oil, how do you think its economy might be different?

Saudi Arabia—Where Oil is King

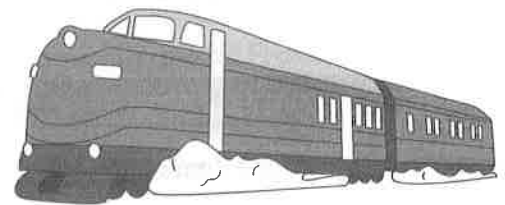
With an economy anchored by oil, Saudi Arabia has a healthy, growing GDP. However, Saudi Arabia's leaders have recognized that oil supplies don't last forever, and have begun exploring and developing other ways to keep the economy growing. Saudi Arabia's unemployment rate is high, and there are many jobs filled by people from other countries because the country has a shortage of skilled native labor.



Aware that its education structure needs improvement, Saudi Arabia has **invested in human capital** by sending university students abroad to the United States, England, and Canada for the past several decades. However, due to strained relations with these countries, Saudi Arabia is now sending college students to China, South Korea, India, and other Asian countries. Recognizing that a modern school system is essential for growth, Saudi Arabia is in the early stages of revising its entire education system.

Less than one-third of Saudi Arabia's roads are paved. This causes problems in shipping oil from oil fields to industrial centers. However, it is not easy to build roads over Saudi Arabia's difficult terrain. To help solve this problem, Saudi Arabia is undergoing a massive, multi-billion-dollar **capital investment** in a railway project that will move shipments to and from its ports faster. Saudi Arabia has also built factories and boosted spending on job training and infrastructure development.

To further expand its economy, Saudi Arabia is building new cities. One is the multi-billion-dollar King Abdullah Economic City (KAEC) along the Red Sea. The KAEC, projected to be completed by 2020, will provide millions of jobs to young Saudi Arabians.



Classify Information *****

CC6-8RH5

Read the following statements related to Saudi Arabia's economy. Write "human" for investment in human capital and "capital" for investments in factories, machinery, and technology.

- _____ 1. Sending university students abroad to study
- _____ 2. High-speed railway project
- _____ 3. Modern economic city
- _____ 4. Revising its education system



Fascinating Fact *****

There are no movie theaters in Saudi Arabia, but citizens can rent videos (with scenes objectionable to the Islamic religion cut out) to watch at home!

Iran—Another Oil Economy

Iran's economy has two parts: **oil** and everything else. Oil is what keeps the economy and GDP growing, providing the majority of government revenues. In the past, Iran has made some efforts to export goods other than oil, but its prices were too high to be competitive, so the efforts failed.

Iran's **lack of investment in human capital** has caused many problems. Unemployment is high among young men. There are jobs available, but young Iranians have not been trained to do them. The educational system in Iran is weak, and Iran has fallen short in training the vast majority of young Iranians for work.



Benham House, Sahand University of Technology, Iran
Photo from Flickr.com

Educated Iranians are seeking work in other countries. University professors are leaving Iran to teach in other nations. Why? The government has exclusive control over what will be taught. Most economic activity is also controlled by the government. Iran recognizes the need to stop this drain of Iranian talent and grow an economy not totally dependent on oil. Iran is increasing its investment in human capital by raising the priority of education and adult literacy, building new schools, and expanding public colleges.

Iran's **lack of capital investment** has also impacted its economic growth. While Iran has generous oil reserves, it does not produce as much oil as it could because the country invests only a small percentage of its oil profits into improving its oil facilities and the country's infrastructure. Foreign investors and banks are also investing less in Iran because of disagreements with its government policies. Iran is beginning to recognize some of these shortcomings and is making capital investments in its telecommunications network, roads, and machinery.



True or False

★ ★

CC6-8RH2

Read the following statements and put a check beside the ones that are true.

1. The basis of Iran's economy is oil.
2. Educated citizens are leaving Iran to work in other countries.
3. Iran has done a good job of training its citizens for work.
4. Iran's economy has suffered due to lack of capital investment in its oil-producing facilities.
5. Unemployment in Iran is low among young men.
6. Most of Iran's economic activity is controlled by the government.
7. Iran's government controls what is taught in the schools.

Can You Market Your Idea?

Entrepreneurs keep an economy growing. They're the people with new ideas who use human, capital, and natural resources to bring those ideas to life—and to the marketplace. They must be willing to take risks, and often share those risks with others by borrowing funds from a bank or a wealthy investor. Entrepreneurs are valuable because they are creative and help economies adapt to changing conditions. Having an environment that promotes entrepreneurs is a great advantage to a country.

Israel has created a positive environment for entrepreneurs. Government policies, including the country's tax structure, encourage entrepreneurship and small businesses. Israel has a Technological Incubator Program to foster entrepreneurs in innovative technology. The program assists in research and development for projects with marketing potential. Israel also has programs to train immigrants, Arab-Israelis, and people over 55 to start their own businesses.

Saudi Arabia knows it needs to diversify its economy and is taking steps to help entrepreneurship. For example, it has cut the time it takes for an entrepreneur to make it through government requirements to start a business. International investors recognize that Saudi Arabia is potentially fertile ground for entrepreneurs. The NEC (National Entrepreneurship Center) in Saudi Arabia supports new business owners and gives them a place to start a business. Reforms within Saudi Arabia are making it somewhat easier for small businesses to get off the ground, but there are still some rigid employment laws that can discourage potential entrepreneurs.

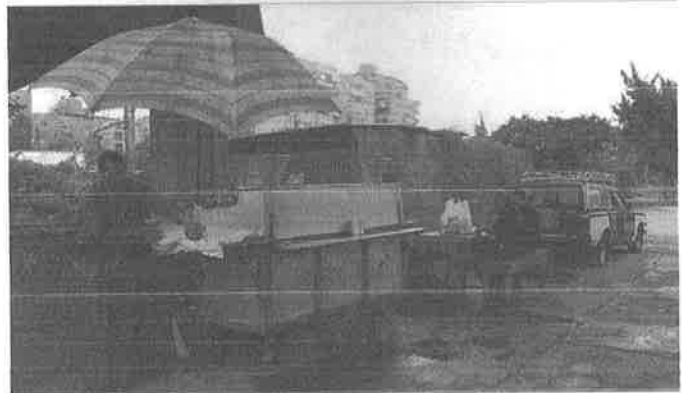
The number of entrepreneurs in Iran is small, but it's growing. An Iranian entrepreneur has to overcome many obstacles like getting credit from a bank. Many private investors who are willing to lend money charge an enormous rate of interest. It is also difficult for an entrepreneur to hire good managers for a business because little training is available. Because Islamic law bans women from many careers, some Iranian women are beginning small businesses and running them from their homes.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

entrepreneur: someone who has an idea for a good or service and takes the risks to produce it



An entrepreneur working on the street



Bank Mellat in Tehran
Photo from Getty Images



Discuss It

CC7SL1

What kind of mental attitude does it take to be a successful entrepreneur? Discuss the ups and downs of entrepreneurship and the character traits needed to build a thriving business.



Comprehensive Cross-Check

CC6-8RH2; CC6-8RH4;
CC6-8RH7

Now that you have read about the economy of three different countries, it's time to compare them. Complete the following table by writing a short description in each box.

Country	Investment in Human Capital	Investment in Capital	GDP is Growing	Supports Entrepreneurs	Oil is a Large Part of Economy
Israel					
Saudi Arabia					
Iran					



Critical Thinking

CC6-8RH8

Read the information about research skills and answer the questions below.

Sometimes you need more information than what a book or report gives. For instance, you might want to trace the GDP of Iran over several decades. Where could you find that information? Or, you could be doing a report on entrepreneurs in Turkey, and you find an interesting article on religion in Turkey. Can you use this article for your report? You probably can't. Sometimes one source has data that is inconsistent with another source. In that case, you need to check additional resources.

Read the statements below and decide if the information is consistent, adequate, or relevant for your needs. Mark yes or no on the line beside the statement.

- _____ 1. One Internet source says Israel is among the top nations in the world for its number of entrepreneurs. Another Internet source says Israel is in 30th place. Is this information consistent?
- _____ 2. Iran's president says, "Iran is the safest haven on earth for investment." Is this adequate information for a potential investor?
- _____ 3. You need to create a list of landforms in the Middle East. You have an atlas with a physical map of the world. Is this relevant for your list?
- _____ 4. You want to know which areas of the Middle East have cities with 10 million people or more. Your atlas has a population map of Europe and Africa. Is this relevant?
- _____ 5. You want to know the percentage of government-owned and privately owned businesses in Saudi Arabia. You have a pie chart showing this information. Is this adequate for your research?
- _____ 6. One source says Saudi Arabia has a 20 percent unemployment rate. Another source says the rate is 13 percent. Is this information consistent?

Historical Understandings

CHAPTER 21

SS7H2 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century.

- a. Explain how European partitioning in the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire led to regional conflict.*
- c. Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East.*

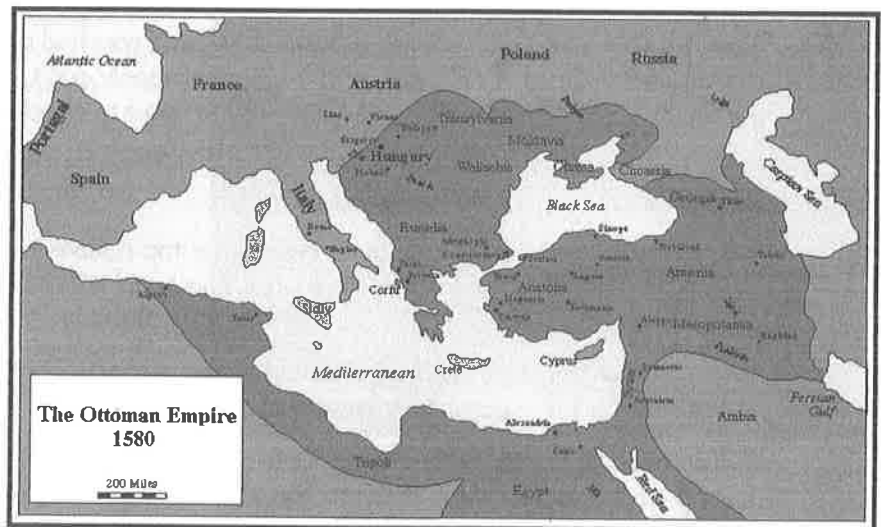
What Were They Thinking?

At one time in history, the Muslim **Ottoman Empire** was six times the size of Texas! It stretched across what is now Turkey and parts of southeastern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. Before World War I, it had already lost big chunks of its empire. After the Ottoman Empire ended up on the losing side of World War I, Britain and France divided up the land that remained.

Lines in the Sand

After WWI, France took control of Lebanon and Syria, while the British took control of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and what is now Jordan. The problems created by this land division have persisted into the Middle East today.

Desiring immediate control of the area and looking to future oil profits, Britain and France drew borders that paid no attention to local cultures and tribes. Shia and Sunni Muslim territories were merged into the new country of Iraq, where they still vie for power. The Kurds, a vibrant ethnic group, found themselves divided among Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. These countries are uneasy with the Kurds and try to rule them with an iron fist.



The area known as Mesopotamia in ancient times had borders that remained fluid over centuries. Now, each country had tightly defined borders, ignoring local cultures and disrupting tribal unity. Britain and France thought they had done a good job with their division and protected their oil interests, but none of the Middle Eastern countries wanted Europe in charge of them. The stage was set for big problems in the years ahead.



True or False

CC.6-8RH.2

Put a check beside the items that are true about land division after WWI.

- 1. The Ottoman Empire grew larger and became stronger.
- 2. France got Syria and Lebanon, and Britain took Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.
- 3. All the Arab countries were consulted about the division of territory after the war.
- 4. The Kurds were given their own country.
- 5. The Sunnis and Shites cooperate in Iraq.
- 6. Europe wanted to control the desert's oil.



A Time Bomb: Conflicts in the Middle East

Conflicts over land and religion are continuing problems in the Middle East. The animosity between Arabs and Jews, and among different Islamic sects, forms the foundation of modern history in the region.

Sometimes conflicts over land are mixed with religious differences. When Israel was created in 1948, the Palestinians denied its right to exist. The Arabs who lived in Palestine wanted no part of a Jewish state. Immediately upon being established, Israel was attacked by its Arab neighbors, including Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq. Amazingly, this tiny country won the 1948 War of Independence and expanded its territory. Land has been traded several times through successive wars between Israel and the Middle Eastern states.

The Arab nations do not recognize Israel as a nation, and Jewish Israel lives in virtual isolation from its neighbors. There is almost constant conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis in the Gaza Strip. There is, at best, an uneasy truce when Israel and Lebanon are not fighting. Israel has signed peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan. Members of Hezbollah (party of God), an Islamic Shiite organization, frequently attack Israel from neighboring countries.

Many conflicts also occur within the Muslim sects in the Middle East. Shia and Sunni Muslims battle for power in Iraq. The more aggressive Iraqi Sunnis have also clashed with the Iranian Shiites.

In 1979, fundamentalist Muslims overtook the Iranian government and tried to remove all influence of Western society. They also imposed their strict interpretation of Islamic law on the entire Iranian population.



Photo by Flickr.com

Other Middle East conflicts in the 1980s and 1990s were based on **land disputes**. Iraq and Iran fought an eight-year war beginning in 1980 over disputed oil-rich territory. There was no clear winner, but the financial drain of the war led Iraq to attack its oil-rich neighbor Kuwait in 1990, saying that Kuwait was really part of Iraq from the Ottoman Empire days. This conflict led to the **Persian Gulf War** in 1990-1991, where an international force led by the United States intervened and forced Iraq from Kuwait.

CC.6-8RH.3



Key Concept Check-Point

Match the following items with the correct answer by putting the correct letter on the line.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| ___ 1. Palestinians deny its right to exist. | A. Kuwait |
| ___ 2. Iraqi Sunnis are in conflict with this group in Iran. | B. Iran |
| ___ 3. Iraq said this country is part of Iraq from the Ottoman Empire days. | C. Israel |
| ___ 4. Fundamentalist Muslims overtook the government of this country in 1979. | D. Shiites |
| ___ 5. Site of continual conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. | E. Gaza Strip |



Primary Source Analysis

CC.6-8RH.6; CC.6-8RH.7

A political cartoon is an illustration with a message. Look at the cartoon and answer the questions below.

1. Britain and France watched out for their own interests in the Middle East and divided Mesopotamia with the stroke of a pen. What is the artist saying about this decision?

2. Britain and France weren't thinking about ethnic differences when they created Iraq. What do you think would be different in Iraq if the Sunnis and Shiites each had their own country?



CHAPTER 22

SS7H2b. Explain the historical reasons for the establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948; include the Jewish religious connection to the land, the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, and Zionism in Europe.

Israel—Brand New Old Country

If you looked at a map from 70 years ago, you would not see **Israel**. Why? Israel did not exist at that time, but the **Jewish people have a religious connection to the land** that spans several thousand years. All of their sacred places are there, including the Western Wall, the remains of their ancient temple destroyed in 70 C.E.

How exactly did the State of Israel come to exist in the 20th century? In the late 19th century, Palestine (formerly the Jewish homeland of Israel) was still part of the Ottoman Empire. With help from the Arabs, Britain captured Palestine from the Ottoman Empire in 1918. In July 1922, the League of Nations entrusted Palestine to Britain. Between 1919 and 1939, waves of Jewish immigrants poured into Palestine to escape rising persecution in Europe. Many of these were highly educated people who raised the quality of life in the area.

During World War II, German chancellor **Adolf Hitler** ordered the killing of six million Jews in the **Holocaust**. Following World War II, about 250,000 Jewish survivors went to camps for displaced persons set up by the Allies. The Jews desired to enter Palestine, but Britain had halted Jewish immigration into Palestine.



Moving Jews to concentration camps

As people around the world learned the details of the Holocaust, they were horrified that the Jews couldn't go to Palestine. Britain, weary from war and from dealing with the Jewish and Arab claims to Palestine, asked the United Nations (UN) to resolve the situation. The UN voted to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

Modern-day Israel emerged at midnight on May 14, 1948. The dream of the Jewish people for centuries finally came true. The nation of Israel was a reality!



CC6-BRH4

Vocabulary

Holocaust: killing of millions of Jews by the Nazis during World War II



The Western Wall at night





Order of Events



CC6-8RH5

Put the following events in order in which they took place. Write "A" before the first to take place and "B" before the second. Continue like this until you have lettered all of the events.

- ___ 1. 250,000 Jewish survivors went to camps started by the Allies.
- ___ 2. Palestine is part of the Ottoman Empire.
- ___ 3. Britain captured Palestine from the Ottoman Empire.
- ___ 4. Modern-day Israel emerged.
- ___ 5. Waves of Jewish Immigrants arrived from Europe.
- ___ 6. Six million Jews are killed in the Holocaust.

Zionism in Europe—A Longing for Home

In the late 1880s, **Zionism** was emerging in Europe. Zionism in modern times began with the first Zionist Congress in Switzerland where the goal of Zionism was defined: a home for the Jewish people in Palestine secured by public law.

The story of Zionism has roots in ancient history from the 11th century B.C.E. when King Saul established the kingdom of Israel in the region of Palestine. The Jews enjoyed the independence of their own kingdom until 586 B.C.E. when the Babylonians captured them. While in captivity, the Jewish prophets encouraged the people in their belief that they would return to their homeland. After the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 C.E., the Jews scattered. Throughout the following centuries, a variety of political events spread Jews throughout Asia and parts of Europe, and then to North America. But the desire for their homeland never died. Into the 19th century, individual Jews still migrated to Palestine, but they were a minority among a largely Arab population.

During World War I, Britain worked with the Zionist movement, with the underlying motive that Jews throughout the world would support the Allies' side in the war. Another of Britain's purposes was to gain control of Palestine.

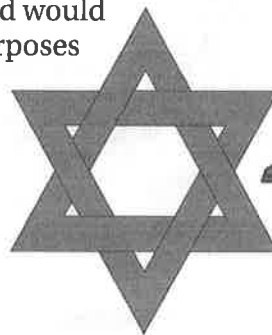
As more and more Jews immigrated to Palestine, the neighboring Arabs felt increasingly threatened and periodically attacked Jewish settlements. To appease the Arabs, Britain backed off from its support of Zionism.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

Zionism: the movement to unite displaced Jews and settle them in Palestine





True or False

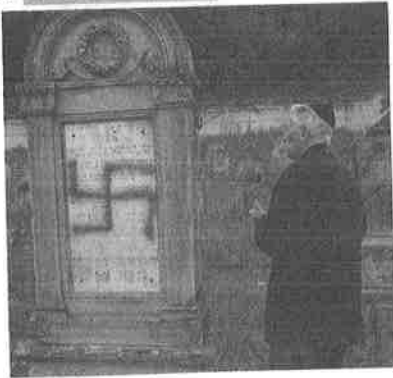
CC6-8RH3

Label the following statements T for True and F for False.

- ___ 1. Zionism began emerging in Europe in the 1500s.
- ___ 2. The Jewish prophets discouraged the people in their longing to return to Israel.
- ___ 3. During World War I, Britain worked with the Zionist movement.
- ___ 4. As Jews migrated further throughout the world, their desire for a homeland lessened.
- ___ 5. The Arabs and Jews lived together peacefully in Palestine.

Anti-Semitism Grows

Different political developments spurred Zionism into an obsession by Jews for a Jewish nation. Europeans had been discriminating against Jews for centuries in a practice known as **anti-Semitism**. Many people believed the Jews were an



Defaced Jewish gravestone
Photo by JewishJournal.com

inferior race. Others held Jews responsible for the death of Jesus Christ. Some European countries didn't allow Jews to own property and restricted the number who could attend college.

Anti-Semitism grew enormously in the 1930s when Hitler's Nazi Party came to power in Germany. One of the Nazis' first actions was to remove the protection of German law for Jews. Anti-Semitism spread throughout Europe as Germany forced France, Italy, Poland, and the Ukraine to persecute the Jews.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

Anti-Semitism: prejudice or discrimination against the Jews



Key Concept Check-Point

CC6-8RH3

Answers the questions below.

- 1. Write two reasons why many Europeans practiced anti-Semitism. _____

- 2. Write two things European governments did to restrict Jews. _____

- 3. Anti-Semitism spread rapidly when this political party came to power in Germany. _____
- 4. What happened to Jews once the new party took over in Germany? _____

Dark, Dark Days

One of the darkest chapters in world history is the **Holocaust**, one of the worst episodes of mass murder ever recorded. Hitler's intent was to rid the world of its "Jewish problem."


When Hitler became head of the Nazi party and then leader of Germany, he took anti-Semitism to a horrible level that grew into the Holocaust. Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany's losing World War I. Convinced that Jews were an inferior race, he spread this conviction throughout Germany and other European countries as he defeated them in war.

One of Hitler's first moves was to end Jewish employment in government jobs. From there, he closed other employment opportunities, removed Jews from public schools, and forbade them to own cars. Then, he seized Jewish property and stripped the Jews of their citizenship.

In 1938, most German Jews had left the country, and 60 percent of those who stayed were unable to work because of government restrictions. On November 9, 1938, the "Night of Broken Glass," Hitler's mobs killed dozens of Jews, shattered thousands of windows of homes and businesses in Jewish neighborhoods, and set fire to every Jewish house of worship in Germany. The situation worsened as the Nazis forced Jews into **ghettos** and then shipped them to **concentration camps**.

The Nazis killed Jews in some of the camps by forcing them to breathe poisoned gas and then burned the bodies in large ovens. This continued until the end of World War II. When the war ended, close to six million Jews had been killed. About 25 percent of the victims were children.

CC6-8RH4



Vocabulary

concentration camps: large prison camps used to confine Jews and other "undesirable" civilians

ghetto: a section of a city where the Nazis forced all Jews to live



Prisoners from the Dachau concentration camp



Fact or Opinion



CC6-8RH8

Decide if the following statements are fact or opinion. Write F for Fact and O for Opinion.

- ___ 1. Hitler intended to rid the world of its "Jewish problem."
- ___ 2. It was the Jews' fault that Germany lost World War I.
- ___ 3. Hitler sent mobs to Jewish neighborhoods that broke windows in homes and businesses and burned every Jewish house of worship.
- ___ 4. People who disagreed with Hitler were foolish.
- ___ 5. Jews were forced to live in ghettos.
- ___ 6. We should remember what happened to the Jews in the Holocaust and work to make sure it never happens again.

CHAPTER 23

SS7H2d. Explain U. S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

The U.S. in the Middle East

The United States has great interest in maintaining stability in the Middle East to safeguard the supply of oil and combat terrorism. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the United States has had a major presence in this vital part of the world.

Persian Gulf War

The country of **Iraq** has been a focal point for the U.S. government since 1990 when Iraqi forces invaded the neighboring country of Kuwait in the **Persian Gulf War**. Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, wanted to control Kuwait's many oil fields and have more access to the Persian Gulf.

The small nation of Kuwait needed allies to survive Iraq's attack. In January 1991, the United States military led a group of other nations (called a coalition) to recapture Kuwait in "Operation Desert Storm." American aircraft pounded Iraq with missile attacks while ground forces quickly forced Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. The war lasted just six weeks. Iraq left, but not before setting fire to hundreds of oil wells, causing immense damage to the local environment. Iraq also hinted that it owned weapons of mass destruction, worrying the United States and many other countries.

The United Nations (UN) had imposed a trade embargo when Iraq invaded Kuwait, preventing Iraq from exporting oil or importing goods. The embargo remained in place after the Persian Gulf War. To remove this embargo, Iraq had to destroy its chemical and biological weapons and stop making nuclear weapons.

In 1991, a UN inspection team entered Iraq and began destroying these weapons. When the UN team left Iraq in 1998, some believed about 85 percent of these weapons had been destroyed. Others, however, believed Hussein had hidden reserves of weapons and production facilities around the country.



Saddam Hussein
Photo by AP/Wide World



Planes over Kuwait's burning oil fields



Inspection visit to an Iraqi nuclear power plant
Photo from AP/Wide World



Reading for Information

CC6-8RH2

Choose the correct answers below.

- In 1990 Iraq invaded:
 - Iran
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Kuwait
- Which country led the international coalition invading Iraq in 1991?
 - United States
 - Israel
 - Iran
- Who imposed a trade embargo against Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait?
 - United Nations
 - United States
 - Israel
- A UN inspection team was in Iraq for seven years finding and destroying these:
 - oil fields
 - helicopters
 - weapons

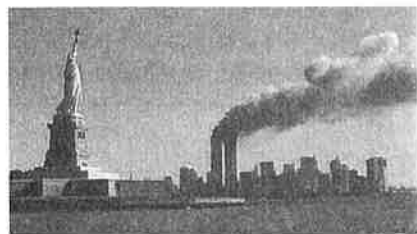
Afghanistan: First Stop in the War on Terror

Meanwhile, in **Afghanistan**, an extreme religious sect known as the Taliban was rising in power. The anti-American Taliban was thought to be sheltering the terrorist group Al Qaeda and its leader, **Osama bin Laden**.

After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the United States identified bin Laden as the most likely suspect responsible for the attacks. The United States government considered the attack to be an act of war. In November 2001, U.S. ground forces entered Afghanistan to disarm the Taliban and find bin Laden. Initially, the Taliban was defeated, and the U.S. helped form a new government in Afghanistan.



Osama bin Laden
Photo by AP/Wide World



World Trade Center disaster

Efforts to locate bin Laden were unsuccessful for ten years. The Taliban rebuilt its forces in neighboring Pakistan and launched guerrilla attacks on Afghanistan, using suicide bombers, roadside bombs, and attacks on U.S. and international military posts. Finally, in May 2011, Osama bin Laden was shot and killed in Pakistan during a raid by U.S. military personnel.



Chronological Order

CC6-8RH5

Number the following events in the correct order.

- ___ U.S. ground forces land in Afghanistan
- ___ Taliban rebuilds forces in Pakistan
- ___ Terrorist attack of September 11, 2001
- ___ Osama bin Laden is shot and killed
- ___ Taliban rises in power in Afghanistan
- ___ The United States helps form a new government in Afghanistan



Back in Iraq

Following the Persian Gulf conflict and the exit of the UN weapons inspection team from Iraq in 1998, some American leaders worried that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction that would end up in the hands of terrorists. Saddam Hussein had continually refused to comply with requests made by the weapons inspectors. In 2003, military forces from the United States, Britain, and several other countries invaded Iraq. The Iraqi government fell quickly, and the military campaign was over in less than two months.

Putting Iraq back together after the invasion has been difficult. Hussein was captured, tried, and sentenced to death. An interim governing council was formed while a constitution was written. A guerrilla resistance movement rose up and attacked the occupying U.S. forces. Continual problems include roadside bombings, unemployment, civilian deaths and injuries, and battles between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

In 2005, Iraqis took part in free elections to establish their new democratic government. The U.S. government maintained troops in Iraq until Iraqi police and soldiers could keep the country secure and stable. U.S. forces left in December of 2011.



Saddam Hussein in shackles
Photo by babyblog.wordpress.com



Elections in Iraq



Quick Review

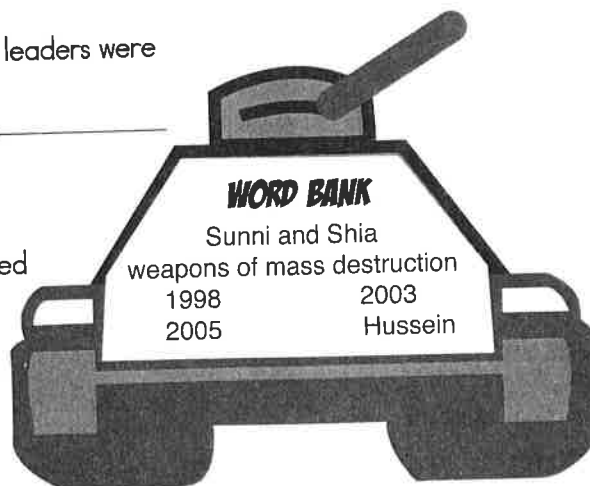


CC6-8RH2

Use the words from the word bank to complete the following sentences.

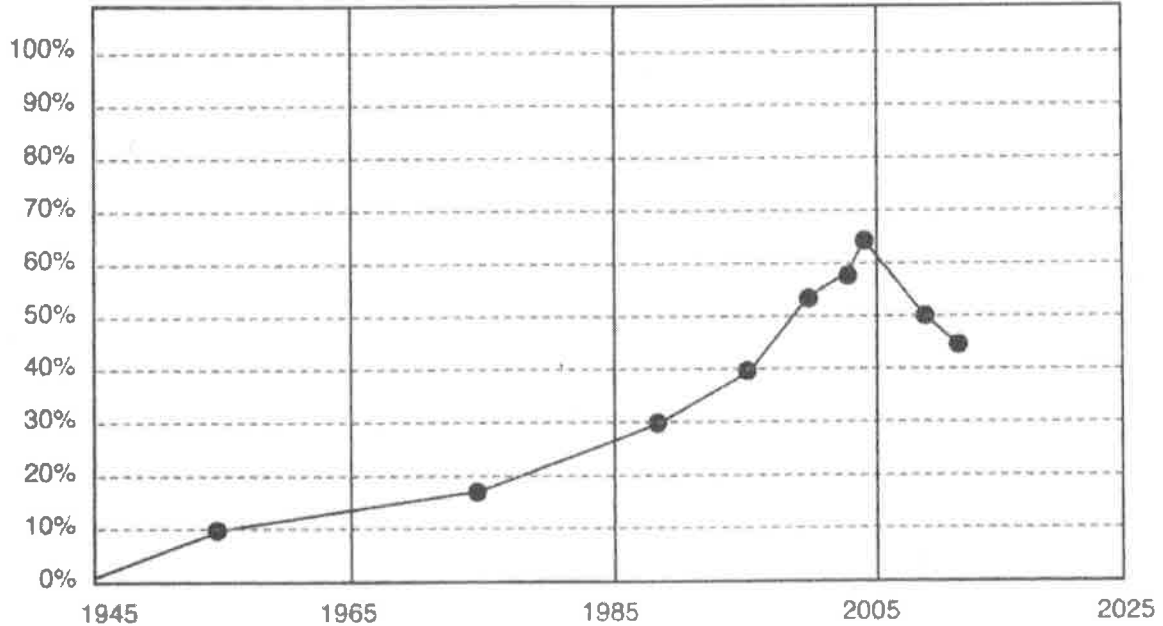
- The UN inspection team left Iraq in _____.
- After the UN inspection team left Iraq, some American leaders were concerned that Iraq still had _____.
- Military forces from the United States and Britain invaded Iraq in _____.
- He was captured, tried, and sentenced to death.

- Battles still rage between _____ Muslims.
- Iraqis voted in free elections in _____.





U.S. Imported Oil



Look at the graph and answer the following questions.

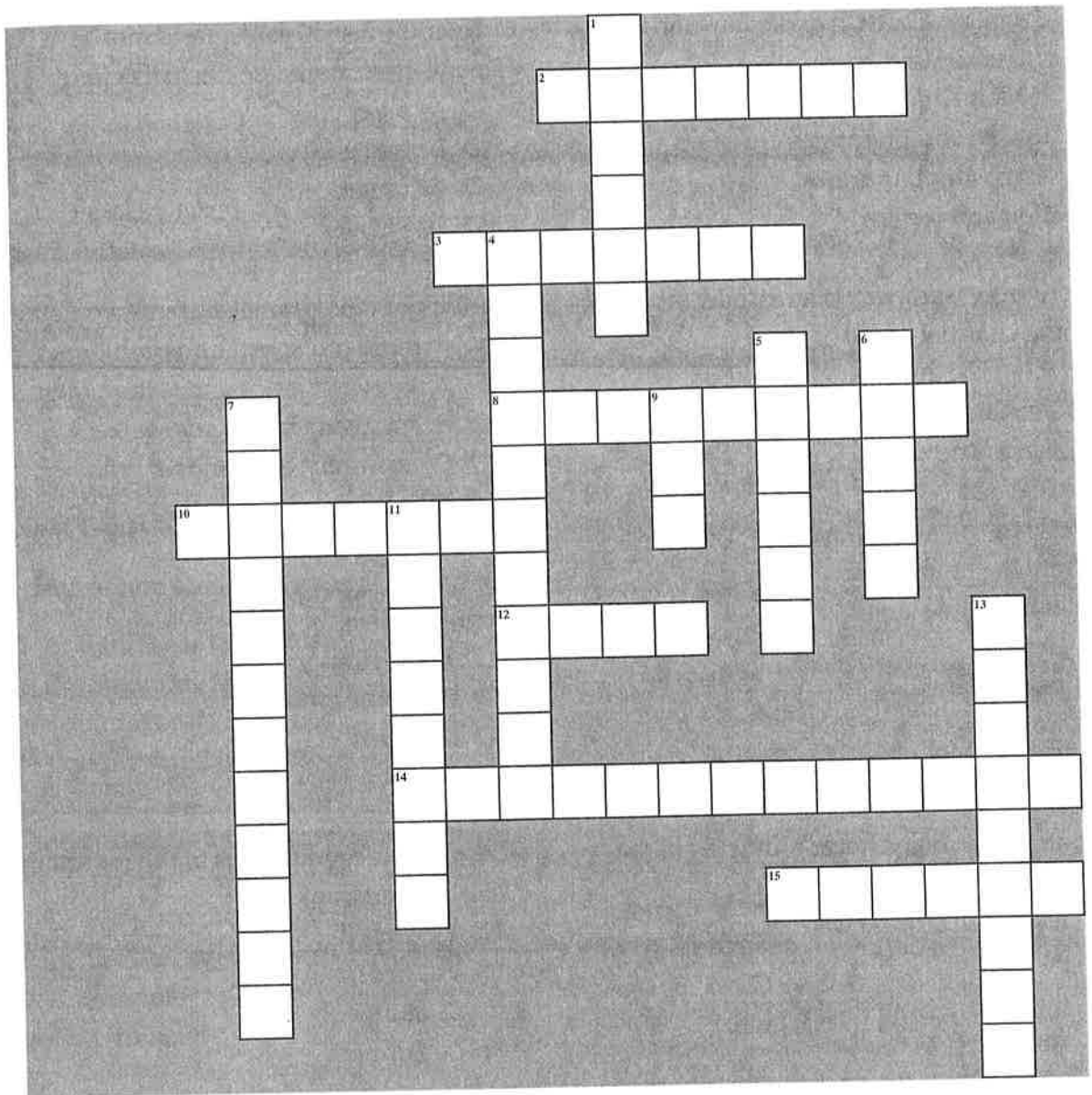
1. In what decade did the U.S. begin importing oil? _____
2. What was the increase of imported oil consumption from the 1950s until 2000?

3. Look at the trend of imported oil consumption. What percentage of imported oil do you think the U.S. will be using in 2025? Complete the graph by filling in your prediction. Why do you think this is how much oil the U.S. will import then?

4. Do you think the United States involvement in the Middle East is connected to oil? _____
Why/Why not? _____

5. Do you think the U.S. involvement in the Middle East is connected to fighting terrorism? If yes, why?

Southwest Asia Review Crossword



Across

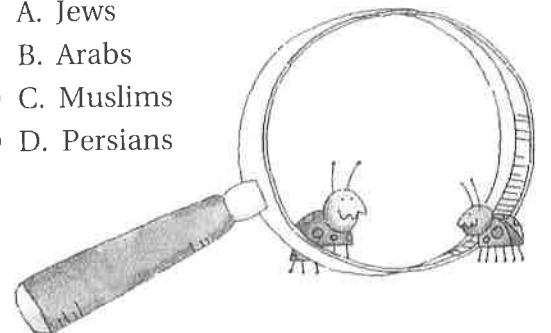
- 2 Monotheistic religion of the Jews
- 3 Investment in factories, roads
- 8 Murder of six million Jews
- 10 Empire that once stretched over three continents
- 12 Canal connecting Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea
- 14 Camps where Jews were sent in WWII
- 15 Most common landform in Middle East

Down

- 1 Iraq invaded this tiny country
- 4 U.S. looked for Osama bin Laden in this country
- 5 Tax on imported goods
- 6 Most common religion in Middle East
- 7 Person starting own business
- 9 Major natural resource of Middle East
- 11 Government headed by king or queen
- 13 Government controlled by religious leaders

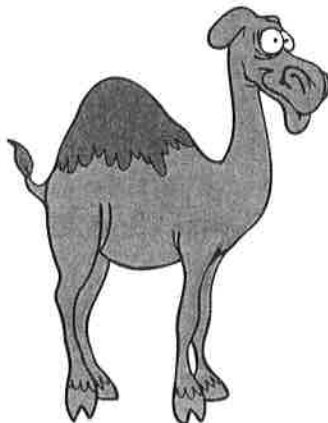
Southwest Asia Section II Review

1. What rivers are like twin rivers flowing through Turkey and Iraq?
 - A. Jordan and Tigris
 - B. Jordan and Euphrates
 - C. Tigris and Euphrates
 - D. Red and Jordan
2. What narrow waterway is an important shipping channel for oil?
 - A. Strait of Hormuz
 - B. Persian Gulf
 - C. Gaza Strip
 - D. Red Sea
3. What are the latitude and longitude of a point called?
 - A. degrees
 - B. coordinates
 - C. minutes
 - D. seconds
4. What are three major water problems in the Middle East?
 - A. too much ground water, aquifers, pollution
 - B. flooding, pollution, dams
 - C. water shortages, flooding, pollution
 - D. water shortages, unequal distribution, pollution
5. What are three main oil-producing Middle Eastern countries?
 - A. Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
 - B. Turkey, Israel, Saudi Arabia
 - C. Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia
 - D. Iran, Iraq, Turkey
6. Over the last 50 years, residents have been leaving the nomadic life to live here:
 - A. cities
 - B. oases
 - C. farms
 - D. villages
7. Efficient rapid transit systems would help solve these transportation problems:
 - A. crowded roads and water pollution
 - B. too many bikers and walkers
 - C. crowded roads and air pollution
 - D. donkeys and camels on the roads
8. What are groups identified on the basis of religion, race, or national origin?
 - A. religious groups
 - B. ethnic groups
 - C. Kurds
 - D. Jews
9. What ethnic group lives in the mountains of Turkey and Iraq?
 - A. Jews
 - B. Kurds
 - C. Shiites
 - D. Sunnis
10. What group is both an ethnic and religious group?
 - A. Jews
 - B. Arabs
 - C. Muslims
 - D. Persians



Southwest Asia Section II Review

11. What are three prominent religions in the Middle East?
- A. Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity
 - B. Hinduism, Buddhism, Shintoism
 - C. Persian, Islam, Judaism
 - D. Judaism, Islam, Christianity
12. Where do almost all Middle Eastern Jews live?
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Turkey
 - C. Iran
 - D. Israel
13. What are two major groups of Muslims?
- A. Sunnis and Persians
 - B. Sunnis and Shiites
 - C. Arabs and Christians
 - D. Kurds and Jews
14. There is usually a high correlation between the standard of living and:
- A. the price of oil
 - B. the literacy rate
 - C. religion
 - D. population
15. The State of Israel was established in:
- A. 1802
 - B. 1980
 - C. 1948
 - D. 1600
16. A government that is controlled by a religious leader is a:
- A. democracy
 - B. monarchy
 - C. theocracy
 - D. parliamentary system
17. Examples of human rights and personal freedoms would be:
- A. right to vote and choose employment
 - B. right to read and vote
 - C. unfair trials and punishments
 - D. right to eat and sleep
18. What two challenges does Israel face in building its economy?
- A. a shortage of tourists and food
 - B. national security and immigration
 - C. national security and nuclear waste
 - D. immigration and food shortages
19. The government controls everything in this type of economy:
- A. market
 - B. traditional
 - C. command
 - D. mixed
20. What type of economy does Israel have?
- A. parliamentary
 - B. traditional
 - C. command
 - D. market



Southwest Asia Section II Review

21. This is a tax on imported goods:
- A. tariff
 - B. quota
 - C. trade embargo
 - D. export
22. This is a restriction on the amount of a good that can be imported:
- A. tariff
 - B. quota
 - C. embargo
 - D. export
23. This forbids trade with another country:
- A. tariff
 - B. quotas
 - C. embargo
 - D. export
24. What organization was formed in 1960 by five oil-rich countries?
- A. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - B. Organization of Petroleum Importing Countries (OPIC)
 - C. Countries Selling Oil (CSO)
 - D. Countries With Oil for Sale (CWOFS)
25. The type of money used by a country is called:
- A. bank deposits
 - B. dollars
 - C. currency
 - D. conversion
26. When a company educates and trains its people, it is:
- A. investing in natural resources
 - B. investing in transportation
 - C. investing in infrastructure
 - D. investing in human capital
27. When a country invests in transportation systems and power plants, it is:
- A. investing in natural resources
 - B. investing in capital
 - C. investing in entrepreneurship
 - D. investing in human capital
28. A country with crumbling bridges and damaged roads is demonstrating a:
- A. lack of human capital investment
 - B. lack of entrepreneurs
 - C. lack of capital investment
 - D. lack of food
29. This person has an idea for a good or service and takes the risks to produce it:
- A. money manager
 - B. investor
 - C. banker
 - D. entrepreneur
30. What large empire broke up after World War I?
- A. Roman Empire
 - B. Arabic Empire
 - C. Ottoman Empire
 - D. Aztec Empire



Southwest Asia Section II Review

31. Which two countries divided the Middle East into countries after World War I?
 A. Britain and France
 B. Britain and Canada
 C. France and Germany
 D. Italy and Portugal
32. A major conflict in the Middle East is between Arab states and:
 A. Israel
 B. Iraq
 C. Iran
 D. Turkey
33. During World War II, six million Jews were killed in what is called the:
 A. Generation of Genocide
 B. Apartheid
 C. Night of Broken Glass
 D. Holocaust
34. The movement to unite displaced Jews and settle them in Palestine was called:
 A. Zionism
 B. Anti-Semitism
 C. Homecoming
 D. Immigration
35. Who wanted to rid the world of "its Jewish problem"?
 A. Osama bin Laden
 B. Saddam Hussein
 C. Adolf Hitler
 D. Zionists
36. Prejudice against Jews is known as:
 A. Anti-Semitism
 B. Zionism
 C. Imperialism
 D. Apartheid
37. Which country did Saddam Hussein rule?
 A. Kuwait
 B. Afghanistan
 C. Iraq
 D. Israel
38. Iraq invaded Kuwait and international forces joined to help Kuwait in this war:
 A. Vietnam War
 B. Korean War
 C. Persian Gulf War
 D. Sunni/Shiite War
39. When did terrorists attack the World Trade Center in New York City?
 A. 1999
 B. 2005
 C. 1980
 D. 2001
40. What country did U.S. forces enter in 2001 to look for terrorist leader Osama bin Laden?
 A. Iran
 B. Israel
 C. Kuwait
 D. Afghanistan



This is the end of
Southwest Asia Section II Review