## My Perceptions of the Middle East

List all of the information you already know about the Middle East in the following categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Religion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Events</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Middle East

- How do we define the location of the “Middle East?”
Which is the Middle East?
SS7G5 The student will locate selected features in Southwestern Asia (Middle East).

- (a) 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.

- (b) Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the nations of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.
Vocabulary
Which words do you already know?

- Perception
- Region
- Characteristics
- Gulf
- Strait
- Human-environmental interaction
- Climate
- Arable
- Irrigation
- Map Key
- Climagraph
- Weather
- Desertification
- Physical features
- Political features
- Vegetation
- Arid
- Relative location (cardinal and intermediate direction)
- Absolute location (longitude and latitude)
- Impact
- Production
- Extraction
- Consumption
- Nomadic
- Agriculture
- Scarcity
- Abundance
- Trade
- Industry
- Desalination/ Desalinization
Match the words to their definition.

- **GULF**: means of supplying water to crops
- **STRAIT**: atmospheric conditions at a certain time and place.
- **CLIMATE**: a portion of the map that explains the meaning of colors, symbols, textures
- **IRRIGATION**: is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water
- **MAP KEY**: ground or land that is able to be farmed
- **CLIMAGRAPH**: average weather conditions
- **WEATHER**: a graph that shows the climate of an area in terms of temperature and rainfall
- **ARABLE**: is an area of water partially enclosed by coastline.
Tips for Studying Vocabulary

- Know my definition
- Create your own definition
- Complete a Frayer Model Map
- Take notes on how we apply the definitions in class to the lessons
- Be able to apply the definitions to other examples related to Middle Eastern geography
Physical Geography

- Strategies that help:
  - Knowing the definition of the type of physical feature.
  - Grouping similar features such as seas (2), rivers (3), gulfs, straits, and canals (1 each).
  - Use the first letter of each physical feature in order to create a sentence you can remember.
  - Identify any patterns.
# Physical Geography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian Gulf</th>
<th>Strait of Hormuz</th>
<th>Tigris River</th>
<th>Jordan River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suez Canal</td>
<td>Arabian Sea</td>
<td>Euphrates River</td>
<td>Red Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political Map

Israel | Iraq | Saudi Arabia
---|---|---
Iran | Turkey | Afghanistan
SS7G7 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, Distribution of natural resources and population distribution on Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Explain how the distribution of oil has affected the development of Southwest Asia (Middle East).
- b. 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.
What is Human-Environmental Interaction?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where people live</th>
<th>DESERTS</th>
<th>RIVERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The work people do (Occupation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How does the environment affect people?

- **Rivers, oceans and seas help**
  - Farmers water crops
  - To trade goods and ideas
  - Transportation

- **Climate**
  - Easier to farm in warm climates with plenty of rain
How does the environment affect people?

- **Population**
  - People want to live near water, especially fresh water
  - They want to be able to grow food

- **Natural Resources**
  - Needed to produce items to sell

- **Natural disasters**
  - Tsunamis, mud slides, earthquakes, floods…
We also affect the environment

- Putting waste into the water or air
- Cutting down forests
  - Animal habitat loss
  - Erosion
- Hunting animals
  - Larger population needs more food
  - Poaching
- OVERPOPULATION
# Human-Environmental Interaction

## DESERTS
- Not a favorable area
- People live in cities since the discovery of oil
- Oasis, near a water source
- Huts (goat-haired tents)
- Food hard to find

## RIVERS
- Farming – able to irrigate
- Good food source, crops and fish
- Can bath and drink the water – easier to live in the area

## Occupation
### DESERTS
- Goat Herding
- Oil/ Construction
- Move to cities to work

### RIVERS
- Fishing
- Farming
- Trade/ Merchants
- Shipping

## Transportation
### DESERTS
- Camel
- ATV (All Terrain Vehicle)

### RIVERS
- Boats
Where do you think the people of the Middle East originally settled? Why?

How do you think this pattern may have changed over time? Why?
## Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Precipitation</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Middle Eastern Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arid</td>
<td>Little variation (typically hot)</td>
<td>Very low/ dry (&lt;10in/yr)</td>
<td>Desert-like Scarce/sparse</td>
<td>Most of the Middle East has an arid climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperate</td>
<td>Seasonal variation</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Forests (moderate)</td>
<td>Rare- Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical</td>
<td>Little variation (could be about 70 degrees yr round)</td>
<td>Very high/ wet</td>
<td>Tropical rain forests or “jungle”</td>
<td>No examples in the Middle East</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate & Vegetation

- The climate is mostly arid.
- Vegetation is scrubland, scrub with grass, or barren land.

Describe what the land would look like given this description of the climate and vegetation.
Natural Resources

- What are two of the most important natural resources in the Middle East?
- Why?
Countries with Proven Oil Reserves

COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST OIL RESERVES

World Oil Reserves by Region

- Middle East: 56%
- North America: 16%
- Africa: 9%
- Central & South America: 8%
- Eurasia: 7%
- Asia & Oceania: 3%
- Europe: 1%

Data source: US Energy Information Administration from Oil and Gas Journal (2007)
Oil includes crude oil and condensate
OPEC

- OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- OPEC regulates/controls the price and supply of oil around the world.
Members of OPEC
Oil Transport
How are oil and gas transported?
Oil Tanker (Knock Nevis)
Comparison (Knock Nevis) with other large buildings
The Flow of Oil

- Attach your answers to the nine questions from “Oil Production and Consumption Comparisons.”
- How has the distribution of oil affected development in Southwest Asia (the Middle East)?
Renewable Energy Vs Non-Renewable Energy Sources

Sustainability

Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, Nuclear, Solar, Hydropower, Wind, Geothermal, Biomass
The other half of the story…

- **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.
What is happening in the pictures below? Why?
Surface and Ground Water Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Pop Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabian Peninsula</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global 2000 Reports to the president, 1980. Units are in thousand cubic meters.

1. Describe the relationship between water availability and population increase.

2. The typical US household uses 100 gallons per person per day: washing dishes=10, toilet=3, shower= 20-30, bath=30-40, one load of clothes 20-30. Estimate the amount of water you use in a year. (Remember, this does not your share of water used in the community, industry, agriculture, etc).

3. In 1992 Syria had renewable water supplies of 550 cubic meters per person and Saudi Arabia had 140 cubic meters; this does not include water flowing in from other countries. Compare this to your own use. (1 cubic meter= 263.85 gallons).
What factors affect a populations water supply?

- Distribution of sources within the landscape
- Pollution
- Rate of use

???