**SS7G5a Directions**

Draw and label the following physical features of SW Asia (Middle East):

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

**SS7G5b Directions**

Label the following countries/territories of SW Asia (Middle East):

- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Kuwait
- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Turkey
- West Bank

**Directions**

On the map to the left, circle the continent of Asia.
1. People live near rivers and _______coastlines_____. Very few people live in the
uplands or mountainous regions (population is low).

2. _______Oil____ is a major factor in the development of the Middle East. Many Middle East
countries have oil (especially those around the _______Persian Gulf_____. Turkey and
Israel do NOT have oil.

RELIGIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>3) Christianity</th>
<th>4) Islam</th>
<th>5) Judaism</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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6. All three religions are _______monotheistic______, believe in only one god.

GROUPS:

7. _______Religious_____ group: group of people who share a common belief system in a god or gods.
8. _______Ethnic_____ group: group of people who share language, race, traditions, etc.
9. _______Arabs_____: an ethnic group, majority of the people in the Middle East, speak _______Arabic_____, most practice the religion of _______Islam_____.
10. _______Persian_____: an ethnic group that lives in Iran, speak _______Farsi_____, most (but not all) practice the religion of _______Islam_____.
11. _______Kurd_____: an ethnic group that originated as a semi-nomadic, tribal people, now they mostly live in the _______mountains_____. They speak _______Kurdish_____. Most are _______Sunni_____.

HISTORY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

12. _______Ottoman_____ Empire broke up and became modern day Turkey.
13. _______United Kingdom_____ took over after the Ottoman Empire broke up.
14. Why Israel became a state: _______Jews____ thought God gave them land in Southwest
Asia. Jews left in the Diaspora in the first few centuries AD and then spread across the world.
_______Hitler____ was prejudiced against Jews, called ______anti-semitism_____. He ordered the
killing of millions in the _______Holocaust_____. After WWII, _______Zionism____ started (idea
that Jews should have a homeland).
15. Israel was created by the _______United Nations_____ in 1948—Palestinians got the West Bank and the
_______Gaza Strip_____.
16. Conflict over land in the Middle East is caused by: lack of _______water_____, unequal distribution
of natural resources especially _______oil_____, lack of _______good land____ to farm, and control of
_______rivers_____.

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MAJOR CONFLICTS

17. Persian Gulf War:
   ____ Saddam Hussein ____ invades Kuwait
   ____ United Nations ____ forces ordered him out of Kuwait.
   He burns _____ oil fields _______.
   He is defeated in less than ______ 30 days _______.

Invasion of Afghanistan:
   Afghanistan was allies with _____ Soviet Union ______ in 1970s.
   Fighting for ten years and then _____ Taliban ____ take over and create Islamic state.
   9/11 happens and US invades to look for ______ Osama bin Laden _______.

Invasion of Iraq:
   _____ Saddam Hussein ____ was still repressing people.
   He is rumored to have _______ weapons of mass destruction _______.
   Told Saddam to get out or ______ invasion ______ will happen.
   Did not leave, so _____ United States ______ and Great Britain invaded.
   Saddam lost power, disappeared and US helped to create _______ democracy _______.

*Water impacts Southwest Asia-if you control the beginning of a ______ river ______ you control
   everything, lots of ______ irrigation ______ has to happen to grow crops.

*Water is _____ polluted ___, lessening the ability to use it.

*OIL = LIFE in Southwest Asia! Oil has allowed many countries to raise their ______ standard of ______ living ______ and create wealth.

* OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) - created in 1960 by some of the
countries with large oil supplies who wanted to work together to try to regulate the supply and
price of oil.

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTHWEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

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Distribution of Power (remember UFC)

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<th>Unitary</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Confederation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>central government holds nearly all of the power</td>
<td>power is shared among different levels of government</td>
<td>local governments hold all of the power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citizen Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autocracy</th>
<th>Oligarchy</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one ruler has absolute power</td>
<td>ruled by a few, normally with wealth or power</td>
<td>ruled by the people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. _____ Head of Government _____ : controls all government duties.
19. _____ Head/Chief of State ____ : represents the country, may or may not have any say in the
day-to-day government activities.
20. _____ Theocracy _____ : government system based on religion
21. Israel’s Government:
   - **Parliamentary** democracy
   - **President** is head of state
   - **Prime Minister** is head of government
   Citizens over 18 may vote for legislature

22. Saudi Arabia’s Government:
   - **hereditary** monarchy
   NO voting rights

23. Turkey’s Government:
   - **Parliamentary** democracy
   - **President** is head of state
   - **Prime Minister** is head of government
   Citizens over 18 may vote for legislature, president and members of parliament

### ECONOMIES OF SOUTHWEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

24. What are the three basic questions an economic system must answer: *(1) What to produce? (2) How to produce? And (3) For whom to produce?*

25. Types of Economic Systems:

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>traditional</strong></td>
<td>based on traditions and social customs, people make what they need to survive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>command</strong></td>
<td>government controls all production and distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>market</strong></td>
<td>supply and demand determines what is being produced and sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mixed</strong></td>
<td>government and individuals determine what is being produced and sold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Saudi Arabia has more of a **command** economic system than market.

27. Israel is more **market** than command.

28. Turkey used to be **command** and is moving more toward market.

29. Place Saudi Arabia, Israel and Turkey on the Economic Continuum below:

   - **Saudi Arabia**
   - **Israel**
   - **Turkey**

30. Specialization is where people **focus** on what they are good at so they don’t have to do everything – creates **interdependence** and grows trade.

31. Types of trade barriers:
   - **tariff**: tax on imports
   - **quota**: limits the quantity of products imported into a country
   - **embargo**: forbids trade

32. **Foreign exchange**: exchanging currencies between countries