How did European involvement in Southwest Asia impact the region after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire?

A. Many Europeans emigrated to Southwest Asia

B. Countries in Southwest Asia modeled their governments on European governments

C. Political borders were decided by European powers without consideration of the political and historic connections in the region

D. European powers presence in Southwest Asia established a long period of peace and improved relations with non-Muslim western nations.
Daily Plan

WARM UP: on board
EQ: On Unit 4 packet
Mini-lesson: European Partitioning of the Middle East (Flow Map)
Work Session: Unit 4 Packet
Closing: Finish Government Songs
LOTS: continuity, analyze, European partitioning, Ottoman Empire, regional conflict

Historical Understandings 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.
SS7H2a. Explain how European partitioning in the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire led to regional conflict.

What does it mean to have continuity and change? Having continuity and change means that some things change while some things stay the same.

What does it mean to partition something? To divide or separate; to break up

What was the European partitioning of the Middle East? The European partitioning of the Middle East was when the European countries established borders that did not exist previously in Southwest Asia.

How did European countries partition the Middle East? European countries broke up the Middle East into most of the countries that exist today. (Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, etc.)
SS7H2a. Explain how European partitioning in the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire led to regional conflict.

5. What was the Ottoman Empire? When did it break up? The Ottoman Empire was a powerful empire (from the 1500s until WW1) that covered a large area of land in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It broke up at the end of World War 1.

6. When did European countries partition the Middle East? After the breakup of the Ottoman Empire at the end of WW1.

7. How did the way that the Middle East was divided lead to regional conflict? The British and French did not take into account the ethnic and religious differences in SW Asia which led to "regional conflict" due to the many tensions in different groups.
Flow Map

Draw a flow map to show how the European involvement in Southwest Asia impacted the Middle East after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

Use your worksheet on “The Ottoman Empire” as well as your notes to help you.
Warm Up

What are some of the historical reasons for the establishment of modern Israel in 1948?

A. Buddhism, Fascism, and the Christian religious connection to the land.
B. the Jewish religious connection to the land, the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, and Zionism in Europe.
C. The Hindi religious connection to the land, the Shining, anti-Frankism, and Daoism in Asia
Daily Plan

- WARM UP: Historical Connections for why Israel was established
- EQ: On Unit 4 Packet
- Mini-lesson: SS7H2b
- Work Session: Video
- Closing: Discussion

- LOTS: Jewish, the Holocaust, Anti-Semitism, Zionism (Why in Europe?)

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

- What does it mean to establish something? To establish something means to create, to begin, or to put into place.

- When was the state of Israel established? 1948

- What are the historical reasons for the establishment of Israel? Jewish religious connection to the land, the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, and Zionism in Europe

- What is the Jewish religious connection to the land? The Jewish religious connection to the land is that they believe that the land was promised to them by God.

- What was the Holocaust? The systematic mass slaughter of European Jews in Nazi concentration camps during World War II
The State of Israel was established in May, 1948, to provide a homeland for the Jewish people. One of the reasons behind the establishment of the State of Israel was

A. the French Mandate system
B. the Zionist movement in Europe.
C. a vote by the people of Palestine.
D. a requirement of the Treaty of Versailles.
Daily Plan

- WARM UP: On ppt
- EQ: How is the origin of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity a source of conflict over the land?
- Mini-lesson: Land and Religion in SW Asia
- Work Session: Review
- Closing: Discussion of Review

- SS7H2 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century.
- c. Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East.
c. Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East.

How are land and religion reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East? Land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East because of basic differences in the 3 major religions in the Middle East, religious connection to specific holy places, military and economic importance of the land, and claims of different group such as the Palestinians and Israelis.
Reflecting Question

- At the root of many conflicts in the Middle East is a religious issue concerning historical ownership of the land. This issue centers around who

- A. settled there first
- B. was promised the land by God
- C. won the Battle of Armageddon
- D. established the city of Jerusalem
4. Why did the U.S. become involved in the Persian Gulf War in 1991?
a. to eliminate the Taliban from Afghanistan
b. to remove Iraqi soldiers from Kuwait
c. to gain control of oil fields in eastern Saudi Arabia
d. to avenge the Iranian Hostage crisis
9/28/09

- **WARM UP**: on ppt.
- **EQ**: On Unit 4 Packet
- Mini-lesson: Multi-flow Map
- Work Session: Worksheet/Review
- Closing: Video – ME in Transition
- **LOTS**: Continuity and Change, Persian Gulf conflict, invasion of Afghanistan, invasion of Iraq

- Historical Understandings SS7H2 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century.
- d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.
SS7H2d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

- What is a presence? the state or fact of being present, the military or economic power of a country as reflected abroad by the stationing of its troops, sale of its goods, etc.

- What is an invasion? The act of invading, especially the entrance of an armed force into a territory to conquer.
SS7H2d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

What are some reasons for the U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia?

Why is the US involved in SW Asia?

- Protect Oil interests
- Fight against Terrorism
- Protection of Israel (their ally)
SS7H2d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

- What was the Persian Gulf conflict? The Persian Gulf conflict was an armed conflict between Iraq and a coalition of 32 nations. This war started when Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, and the United Nations responded by sending armed forces to drive them out.

- What caused the invasion of Afghanistan? The 9/11/2001 terrorist attacks caused the United States to invade Afghanistan in response in an attempt to destroy the terrorist Taliban organization.

- What caused the invasion of Iraq? The US and UK invaded Iraq in 2003 because they believed that Iraq was producing weapons of mass destruction.
Current or Recent Conflicts involving the Middle East and the United States

- What are factors that led to the U.S. participation in the Persian Gulf Conflict and the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq?
Persian Gulf War

- When it occurred:
  - August 2, 1990-February 21, 1991
- Why it occurred:
  - Iraq invaded Kuwait
Persian Gulf, continued

- Basic Info:
  - UN started **economic sanctions**; combat began with a U.S. led invasion
- What happened because it occurred:
  - Iraqi military was forced out of Kuwait
Invasion of Afghanistan

- When it occurred:
  - 2001-present

- Why it occurred:
  - Response to September 11, 2001 attacks on U.S…. **WAR ON TERRORISM**
  - Capture Osama bin Laden, destroy al-Qaeda, remove Taliban (militant government) from power
Invasion of Afghanistan, continued

- Basic Info:
  - U.S. and U.K. led bombing from the air; other troops later added
- What happened because it occurred:
  - After a struggle, Taliban lost control of country
  - Osama bin Laden remains missing
  - Economic and government continues to struggle in Afghanistan
Following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001, international forces bombed Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan in order to destroy terrorist training camps and capture suspected terrorists and those who harbored them. Alliances of Afghan forces also fought on the ground to rid the country of its strict Taliban leadership, considered by many to be oppressive. The conflict compounded the hardships faced by the people of Afghanistan, already suffering from years of war and drought. Hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees fled to neighboring countries. The Taliban was ousted in December and refugees began returning to Afghanistan, but leading terrorists remained at large at year’s end.
أسامة بن لادن
زعيم تنظيم القاعدة
أولي جنوب القرن

Al-Jazeera Exclusivo
Operation Iraqi Freedom

- **When it occurred:**
  - March 20, 2003-present

- **Why it occurred:**
  - Iraq was believed to be developing **WMDs** (Weapons of Mass Destruction)
    - Then…war on Terrorism
Operation Iraqi Freedom, continued

- Basic Info:
  - War began with mostly American and British forces...small numbers of other troops joined in
  - Troubles between Sunni and Shia Muslims has caused continued conflict

- What happened because it occurred:
  - Controversy in U.S. and worldwide
  - Continued violence, especially between civil groups in Iraq
A ‘no-fly’ zone was declared in northern Iraq in 1991. Another zone was set up in southern Iraq in 1992, beginning at the 32nd parallel. It was extended to the 33rd in 1996.
Warm Up

- Using the information from your Middle Eastern Current Conflict Sheet, Make a Multi-flow map about the invasion of Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom).
Warm Up

- Using the information from your Middle Eastern Current Conflict Sheet, Make a Multi-flow map about the invasion of Afghanistan.
Warm Up

- Using the information from your Middle Eastern Current Conflict Sheet, Make a Multi-flow map about the Persian Gulf War.
Review Questions

- **DIRECTIONS:** Review the topics listed below. Select two of the following topics and construct “Multi-Flow Thinking Maps” to help organize this information. Within each map, include the topic, causes, effects, and your frame of reference. Use your notes from the appropriate days to find this information.

- the split between the Sunni and Shi’a Muslims

- the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I

- the creation of Israel

- land and religious conflicts in SW Asia