

7th Grade Social Studies Study Guide 1st 9wks CFA Exam

Middle East Standards: SS7G5-SS7G8, SS7CG4-SS7CG5, SS7E5-SS7E7, SS7H1, and SS7H2

1. Geographically speaking, which country lies between Iraq and Afghanistan? **Iran**
2. The Suez Canal connects what two major bodies of water? **Mediterranean and Red Sea**
3. The process of removing salt from salt water in order to make it suitable for farming and drinking is known as **desalination**.
4. Disputes over what natural resources are problematic for many Middle East countries. Why? **Access to drinkable water. Many countries cannot afford the technology (desalination process) and there are only 3 major rivers in the region.**
5. Although it has significant oil and natural gas resources, a major international issue surrounding Iran in the first decade of the 21st century has been its attempt to develop....what? **Nuclear weapons**
6. The majority of Saudi Arabia is covered in what landform? **desert**
7. What non-renewable natural resource has contributed to the growth of the Middle East? **oil**
8. The climate of the Middle East has led much of the region to experience a scarcity of? **water**
9. What attributes would be shared within an ethnic group? **History, culture, religions, ancestry, language, beliefs**
10. Which religion do most people in Southwest Asia practice? **Islam**
11. The Islamic religion is divided between the Sunni and **Shia** Muslims.
12. The oldest of the prominent religions of the Middle East is **Judaism**.
13. The Torah, which contains the Mosaic Law, is most often used in which religion? **Judaism**
14. The Gospels tell the story of what prophet? **Jesus**
15. What caused the Ottoman Empire to decline? **Sided w/ the central powers (WWI), the empire was so large it got hard to manage, did not modernize**
16. After which war did the Ottoman Empire officially come to an end? **WWI**
17. What effects did the collapse of the Ottoman Empire have on its former territories? **The land was divided between the victorious European countries.**
18. Prejudice against Jews ranging from apathy to extreme hatred and persecution is called **anti-Semitism**.
19. The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is most likely related to **Arab-Israeli, land issues.....The area of Palestine was “given” to the Israeli people.**
20. Which Middle Eastern city is holy to Jews, Christians, and Muslims? **Jerusalem**

21. Which ethnic groups would most likely practice Islam? **Arabs, Kurds, Persians**
22. What are the Five Pillars of Islam? **Obligations that people must complete in their lifetime.**
23. What was the result of the Persian Gulf War? **Iraq had to get rid of their WMD's**
24. Which war was caused by a dispute over oil? **Persian Gulf War/Operation Desert Storm**
25. Which event marked the end of the Ottoman Empire? **WWI**
26. The mass imprisonment and slaughter of over six million European Jews during WWII is known as the **Holocaust**.
27. Who is Osama bin Laden? **The leader of the terrorist group al-Qaeda and the mastermind behind the Sept. 11th attack on the United States.**
28. Describe Operation Iraqi Freedom? **Hussein was thought to have nuclear weapons (WMD's) and aiding al-Qaeda, therefore the U.N. invaded Iraq. Hussein was captured, tried, and executed.**
29. What is a monarchy? **form of government with a monarch (king/queen) at the head.**
30. What form of government does Israel have? **Unitary system; Parliamentary Democracy**
31. What is a theocracy? **a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god.**
32. What form of government does Saudi Arabia have? **Unitary system; Oligarchy (monarchy)**
33. What's the difference between a confederation and a unitary form of government?
The major difference between a unitary government and a confederation is that a unitary form of government is one where a central government controls the state and local government and a confederation is where states have complete control of themselves.
34. What does democracy mean? **a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.**

Government:

- 1.) Review the ways that government systems distribute their power and write down who holds the power in each of them.
 - **Unitary** – **power is held by ONE central authority**
 - **Confederation** – **power is shared by an alliance of independent states (countries)**
 - **Federal** – **power is shared by a powerful central government and the state or local governments**
- 2.) Review the ways governments determine citizen participation and write down how citizens participate in each of them.

- **Autocratic** – Citizens cannot participate in the selection of the ruler or vote on the country's laws
- **Oligarchic** – Small group gets to vote. Citizens do not get to vote on the country's laws.
- **Democratic** – Citizens have an opportunity to participate in the government.

3.) What are the main differences between a parliamentary and presidential democracy? Explain: **Presidential Dem-Citizens vote directly for the leader of the country; Parliamentary Dem-Citizens vote for members of the legislature.**

Parliamentary Democracy:

What is the title of the person who is head of government? **Prime Minister**

Which branch of government is in charge? **Legislature**

What is Israel's parliament called? **Knissett**

Presidential Democracy:

What is the title of the person who is head of government? **President**

Economics:

5.) ****Know the impact of oil on: Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Israel**** Who produces oil and who doesn't?

- Saudi Arabia – **Major oil producer. They have a high GDP because of they are a major exporter of oil.**
- Iran – **Major producer. Petroleum, natural gas**
- Israel – **No oil**

6.) Review the Economic Systems Power Point and notes (Know how each economic system answers the three questions)

- Traditional – **People follow tradition and make what their ancestors made.**
- Command – **government makes decides what is produced and who gets it.**
- Market – **Businesses and consumers run the economy based on supply and demand.**
- Most economies in the world are **MIXED.**

7.) Review the Three Middle East Economies Power Point and notes (Know what they produce and where they fall on the **continuum**)

COMMAND I-----I-----I MARKET

- Israel – **Technology**
- Saudi Arabia – **Oil/natural gas**
- Turkey – **Agriculture**
- What does Export mean? **Goods/services shipped out of a country**

- What does Import mean? Goods/services allowed/brought into a country

8.) Review specialization and currency exchange

- Specialization- The product that a country makes best and that are in demand on the world market

- Currency exchange (what is it and why is it needed?) Not all countries accept the same currency.

9.) Make sure you define and have a thorough understanding of the following terms:

- a. Quota- a limit on the amount of goods a country will import
- b. Embargo- a complete ban on trading, usually for political reasons
- c. Currency Exchange- Changing from one type of currency to another in order to purchase goods across the world market
- d. GDP- Measures a country's economy. All of the goods and services produced within a country in one year.
- e. GDP per Capita- is a measure of the total output of a country that takes the gross domestic product (GDP) and divides it by the number of people in the country.
- f. Literacy Rate- The percent of a country's population over the age of 15 that can read/write.
- g. Tariff- tax placed on imported goods.