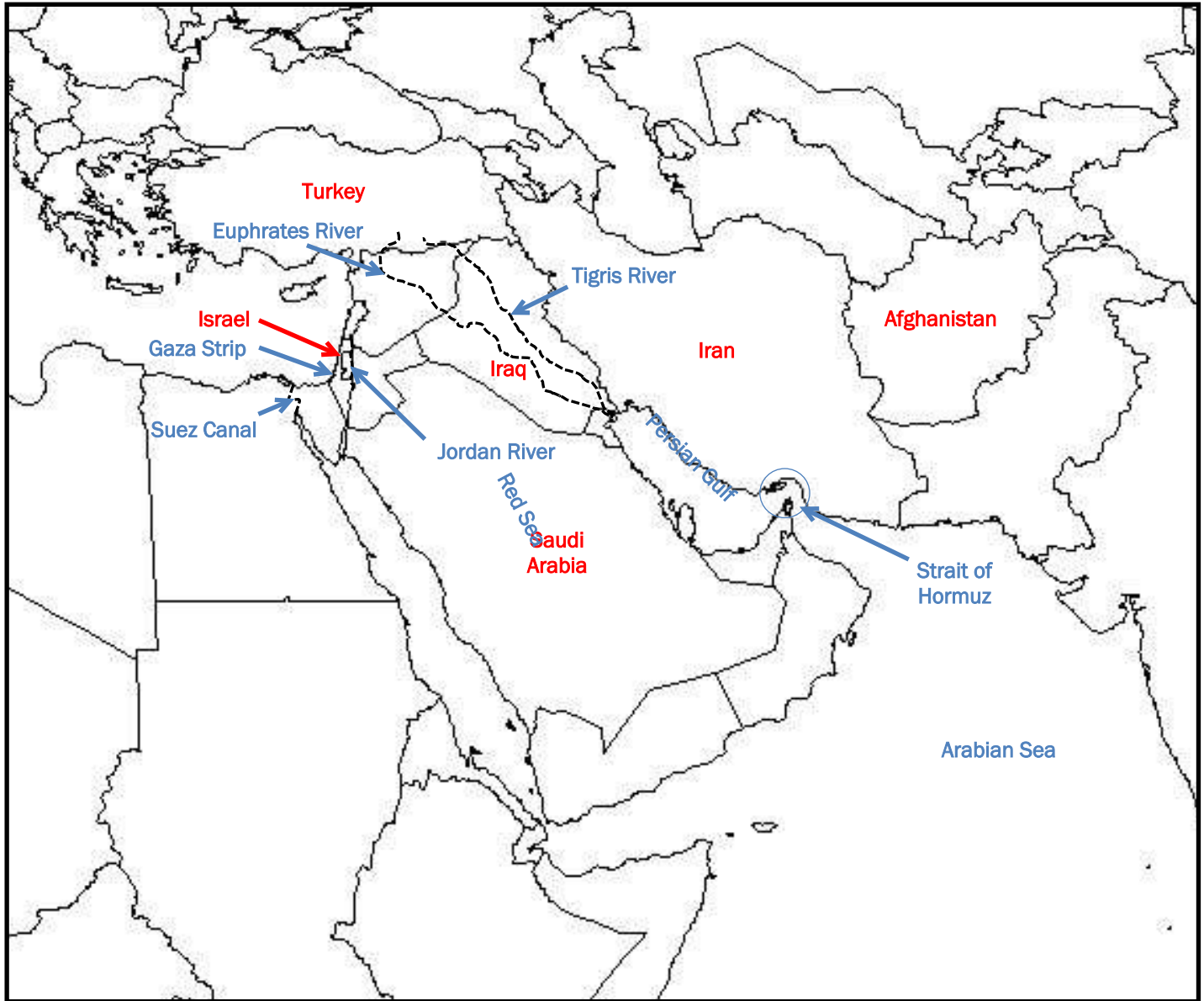


Adapted from Mr. Short – Griffin Middle School

7th Grade Milestones Study Guide Southwest Asia (the Middle East)

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 1: People & Places in SW Asia



1. Locate (label) these **countries**: Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan
2. Locate (label) these **physical features**: Jordan River, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Gaza Strip, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Strait of Hormuz
3. **Judaism**—oldest religion, ancient Hebrew people, Abraham, Diaspora, Torah, Israel, Jerusalem
4. **Christianity**—middle religion, Jesus Christ, Holy Bible, Jerusalem
5. **Islam**—youngest religion, Muhammad, Mecca, Koran/Qur'an, 5 Pillars
6. "Conflict over caliphs created Muslim split"

- Sunni—qualified person can lead, 90% of Muslims
 - Shia—only descendant of Muhammad can lead, 10% of Muslims
7. Ethnic group—group of people who share language, race, traditions, religion etc.
 8. Religious group—group of people who share the same beliefs, creed, traditions, etc.
 9. Arabs—collection of ethnic groups, can be different religions, most of the ME and N. Africa
 10. Persians—non-Arab, Iran, speak Farsi, mostly Shia Muslim, known for their accomplishments (algebra, polo, Persian rugs)
 11. Kurds—non-Arabs, northern Iraq, Syria & SE Turkey, Sunni Muslim, want their own country, Saddam Hussein very mean to them

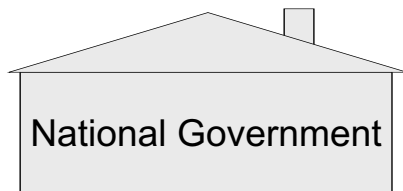
Unit 2: Modern History of SW Asia

12. Ottoman Empire broke up and became modern day Turkey
13. Great Britain took over after Ottoman Empire broke up
14. Why Israel happened
 - 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
 - After WWII, Zionism started—idea that Jews should have a homeland
15. Israel was created by UN in 1948—Palestinians got the West Bank and the Gaza Strip
16. Conflict over land in ME is caused by:
 - Lack of water
 - Unequal distribution of natural resources especially oil
 - Lack of good land to farm
 - Control of rivers
17. There's conflict over religion because...
 - 3 major religions born there: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
 - Share some holy sites
 - Majority Muslim—very small Jewish and Christian population
 - Persian Gulf War
 - Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait
 - UN forces say get out
 - Saddam burns the oil fields
 - He is defeated in less than 30 hours
 - Invasion of Afghanistan
 - Afghanistan was friends with Soviet Union in 1970s
 - Fighting for 10 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 is still repressing people

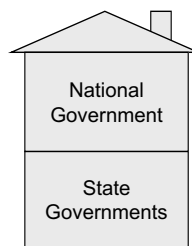
- He is rumored to have weapons of mass destruction
- Told Saddam to get out or **invasion** will happen
- Didn't leave, so **US** & Britain invaded
- Saddam lost power, disappeared and US helped to create **democracy**
- Water impacts SWA—control the beginning of **river** you control everything, lots of **irrigation** has to happen to grow things.
- 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**—controls oil and is not just in SWA but most members are

Unit 3: Power, Authority, & Government in SW Asia

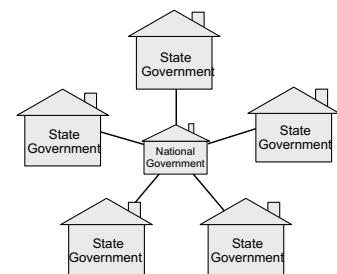
Levels of Government



UNITARY

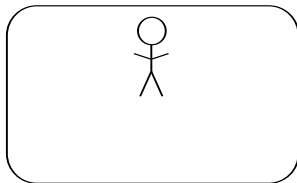


FEDERAL

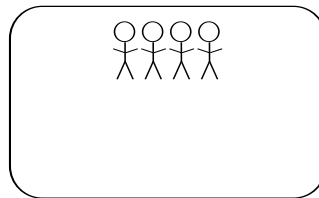


CONFEDERATION

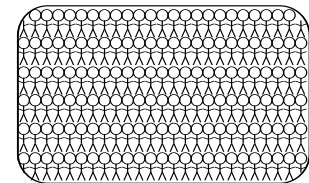
Role of the Citizen



AUTOCRACY



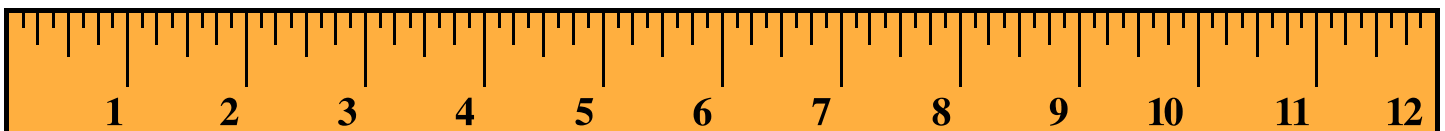
OLIGARCHY



DEMOCRACY

18. Parliamentary—head of government is head of legislature and elected by **legislature**, symbolic leader and legislative leader, legislative is usually called a **prime minister**

19. Presidential democracy—head of government and the legislature are elected **separately**, head of government is **president**, does not have to be member of majority party in **legislature**



Least Freedom

Most Freedom

20. Saudi Arabia

- Absolute **monarchy**
- Autocratic Unitary
- Place on ruler—around **3** closer to least freedom for citizens

21. Israel

- **Parliamentary** Democracy
- Democratic Unitary
- Place on ruler—around a **9** because of freedom of speech, free fair elections, Knessett is parliament

22. Iran

- **Theocracy**
- Oligarchy Unitary (because of the shared power between state and religion, but could be considered autocratic too)
- Place on ruler—around **2** because its restrictive for women, based on Sharia law, no freedom of speech etc.

Unit 4: Economies of SW Asia

23.4 types of economies

- Traditional—**tradition** and **social** customs answer the 3 economic questions
- Command—the **government** answers the 3 economic questions
- Market—**individual** consumers answers the 3 economic questions
- Mixed—**government** and **individuals** answers the 3 economic questions

24. Most countries are **mixed** because the government and people share power—shown on a continuum

25. Saudi Arabia is more **command** than **market**

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

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

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

29. Types of trade barriers

- tariff—tax on **imports**
- quota—only let a certain amount of **products** in the country
- embargo—cuts off trade usually for **political** reasons

30. Currencies must be **exchanged** so international trade can occur

31. Deserts in Southwest Asia (Middle East)

- Make it so **farming** is hard
- People crowd around **cities** and sources of water
- Most work in **oil** industry

32. Major Rivers in Southwest Asia (Middle East)

- Tigris, Euphrates, and Jordan Rivers
- Provide precious **water** for drinking, animals, and irrigation