

7th Grade Social Studies Semester Exam Study Guide

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 16 “Origins of Judaism, Christianity and Islam” p. 102-105

Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southwest Asia (Middle East): Judaism, Islam, and Christianity. **All are based on monotheism (a belief in one god), Jerusalem is sacred to each and their origins are in the Southwest Asia (Middle East). Each religion has a sacred text, or book at the core of its faith but is practiced differently.**

In 70 CE, the Romans invade Jerusalem. What monument of importance to Jews did they destroy? **King Herod, a Jew built the second temple for Jewish in 20 BCE worship after the first was destroyed in 586 BCE. The Romans attacked Jerusalem in 70 CE, they destroyed the temple. Today, the single remaining Western Wall is a place of prayer for Jewish pilgrims.**

Explain the reason for the division between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.

Muhammad, the founder of Islam died in 632 CE. Muhammad’s followers were fighting for a successor. The Sunni believed that any Muslim qualified could be the leader; whereas, the Shi’a believed the leader should be a descendant or relative of Muhammad.

What are the “Five Pillars of Islam”?

- 1) **Belief in one God (Allah) and Muhammad is his messenger**
- 2) **Pray in the direction of Mecca five times a day**
- 3) **Donate money to the poor**
- 4) **Fasting during the month of Ramadan**
- 5) **Make a journey, or hajj to Mecca at least once.**

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 21 p. “Southwest Asian Features” 124 Or pp. 73-74 in your textbook

Draw a physical map of the Southwest Asia (Middle East), locate and label the Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea and Gaza Strip. **Be able to locate the Middle East features on a map.**

Draw a political map of the Southwest Asia (Middle East), locate and label Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. **Be able to locate the Middle East features on a map.**

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.

Deserts areas in Southwest Asia have climates that have little rain fall and small populations. Most people herders and some farming, they travel by animal (horse, camel, walking). Rivers have larger populations due to the access to water and fertile land. Many people fish, trade and are farmers. They primarily travel via rivers.

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 22 “Environmental Policies” p. 130-131

Explain how water pollution and unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation and drinking water in the Middle East (Southwest Asia). **Many Southwest Asian countries suffer from water**

pollution from oil industries. Water is not evenly distributed among the countries and it has caused disputes Water rights to be developed to solve the water issue.

Explain how the distribution of oil has affected the development of Southwest Asia (Middle East).
Oil distribution has made the countries of Southwest Asia wealthy. The revenue from oil has allowed countries to build housing, schools, airports, roads, etc. Despite this, disputes over oil reserves have caused conflicts/wars which have caused threats to the environment.

What is desalination? **The process of removing the salt from salt water in order to make it suitable for drinking and farming.**

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 23 “Cultural Characteristics” p. 134-137

Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.

An ethnic group a community of people with common genealogy and ancestry, language, and traditions; whereas a religious group primarily has the religion in common. Both can have the cultural aspect in common.

Explain the diversity of religions within the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds.

All three ethnic groups primarily are Muslims. They have different ways of practicing the Islamic religion. For example, Kurdish Muslims are usually less strict about some practice such as fewer laws about how women should dress, where as Persians women are faced with many challenges with strict cultural and religious practices. Arabs speak Arabic, Kurds speak Kurdish, and Persians speak Persian or Farsi languages.

Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

Literacy has a large impact on a country’s development. For example, an increased in literacy rate often leads to an increase in individual rights and the economy.

What is the “Law of Return”? **Passed in 1950, this law says that a Jew from any country can automatically have citizenship in Israel**

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 24 “Government” pp. 140-141 or Refer to the Middle East Governments Notes

Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.

Unitary is a system of government in which the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of each state in a body of states are vested in a central authority.

Contrast to unitary, confederations is a group of nations or states giving few powers to a central authority. Federal system has a union of states under one central authority.

Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic. **Autocratic system of government has one absolute ruler, citizens have little participation. An oligarchic has a small group making the decisions, whereas in a democratic system citizens have much participation.**

Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential. Compare the parliamentary democracy of the State of Israel, the monarchy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the theocracy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

Parliamentary and presidential forms of democratic governments have elected officials that are elected by the citizens to serve their interests. The parliamentary democracy of Israel is quite different from the monarchy kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The leadership is chosen by people in Israel by its citizens for a limited term, whereas in Saudi Arabia's monarchy, the leader (king) is not elected, but power is inherited, and given for life.

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 25 pp. "Economic Systems and Growth"144-145 or Refer to the Economic Systems Notes

Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of (1) what to produce, (2) how to produce, and (3) for whom to produce.

Traditional economic systems decisions are based on upon custom and historical precedent. Command economic systems main decision maker is the government. No person may independently decide to open and run any kind of business. Market economic systems individuals and ownership has no government regulations on economic decisions.

Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command. **A mixed economy has parts of both a market and command which does not separate it from either of the two economic systems.**

Compare and contrast the economic systems in Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

Israel (government and private companies own and control the economy) and Saudi Arabia (royal family and the government both control the economy) both have mixed economies, where their Turkey (government controls the economy) has mostly a command economy.

Refer to types of Types of Economic Systems and Types of Resources Notes

Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP). **Human capital investment in benefits, education and training will improve the business labor force and increase the work force. The increase labor force will generate more income, thereby increasing a country's gross domestic product (GDP).**

Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP). **A country that has investments in capital will produce the goods and services needed to meet the consumer demands. When the consumer demands are met, there will be an increase in spending which will cause an increase in a country's gross domestic product**

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 26 "Voluntary Trade" pp. 148-149 and Types of Economic Systems Notes

Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. **Specialization encourages trade between countries because some countries have an abundance of a particular resource, whereas others may not. This creates interdependence upon one other to trade to get certain goods or resources they may need to support their economies.**

What does it mean to diversify exports? To diversify goods mean countries have a variety of goods in which they can export and do not heavily depend upon one particular export for income to support the economy.

Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos. **Trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas and embargos all make trade among countries difficult. Tariffs are taxes on imported goods, quotas are a number or percentage, required or targeted minimum of goods that can be produced and embargos are prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports.**

Explain the primary function of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). **OPEC purpose is to help the 12 organization members develop policies on oil production and trade that will benefit each other.**

Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations. **International trade requires an exchange rate to determine how much money a currency is worth in another country.**

Explain the role of oil in Southwest Asian (Middle East) countries' economies.

Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

Oil is the biggest export in Southwest Asia. Countries in the region control about 65% of the world's supply of oil. This is how the countries make the majority of their money. Entrepreneurship has improved the economies of Southwest Asian countries through private ownership of oil companies.

What were the results of the 1973 oil crisis?

The oil crisis of 1973 was a trade barrier. OPEC announced that its member nations would no longer ship oil to countries (U.S. and Europe) that aided Israel in a war in Egypt. The price of gasoline quadrupled in the U.S. over several months. This had a negative impact on the world economy. OPEC started shipping oil to Western nations in 1974.

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 18 “The State of Israel” pp. 112-113 and Chapter 5 Section 3 “Israel and the Occupied Territories” pp. 114-115 in your textbook

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.

The Zionist movement began in the late 19th century to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Zionist movement was created to stop anti-Semitism (prejudice against Jews or Judaism). The Holocaust led by Adolph Hitler and his “final solution” resulted in the deaths of more than 6 million Jews and millions of other Europeans. The Holocaust ended with Germany defeat in WW II in 1945. The modern state of Israel was established in 1948 as a result of these events.

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 19 “ Israel and Arab Conflicts”

Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East.

Israelis and Arabs have had conflict over land in Palestine. Both groups have strong claims for the land based on religious reasons and ancestral rights. The Israelis say they have a Biblical claim to the land, whereas the Arabs have lived in the land for centuries.

What is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its role in the Israeli and Arab Conflicts?

The PLO was formed in 1964 to take Palestine back from the Israelis. There have been a series of wars and events that have kept the two groups from having peace.

What is the Six-Day War of 1967? Explain the end results.

The 1967 Six-Day War was fought between Israel and the Arab forces of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. The war ended with Israel doubling the size of the amount of the land it controlled.

What are some examples of attempts at peace in Israeli and Arabs conflict?

In 1978, Menachem Begin (Prime Minister of Israel) and Anwar Sadat (Egyptian President) met with U.S. President Jimmy Carter during the Camp David Accords. In 1993, U.S. President Bill Clinton met with Yatzib Rabin (Israel Prime Minister) and Yasser Arafat (PLO Leader) in an attempt for peace.

Social Studies Coach Book Lesson 20 “The Impact of Oil and Middle East Wars” pp. 120-121.

Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq. **The U.S. has interest in Persian Gulf conflict because United Nations demanded that Iraq withdraw troops from Kuwait. The U.S. and other countries began sending troops after Iraq would not back down. The invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq were a result of the September 11, 2001 attacks (World Trade Center in**

New York, Pentagon in Virginia and crashed airplane in Pennsylvania) by al-Qaeda (radical terrorists) on the U.S. President George W. Bush called on other countries to help wage a war on terrorism. The first goal was to find the attack organizer Osama bin Laden believed to be in Afghanistan and to free Iraq's people from suspected terrorist Saddam Hussein (Iraq's President).

Draw a on regional political-physical map of Southern Asia and locate: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Ganges River, Gangetic Plain, Thar Desert, Indus River, Bay of Bengal, Deccan Plateau, Indian Ocean, and Himalayan Mountains.
Be able to locate the Southern Asia features on a map.

Define or identify the following:

Anti-Semitism (example or non-example) – **The prejudice or hatred toward Jews or Judaism.**

The Balfour Declaration – **In 1917, an official document declaring that Britain would work toward the establishment of a national home for Jewish people in Palestine.**

Holocaust — **The systematic state-sponsored killing of six million Jewish people and many others by Adolph Hitler's Nazi Germany during World War II.**

What are Pogroms? — **anti-Jewish mob attacks that began in Russia in 1881 and then spread to Central and Eastern Europe.**

The Dreyfus Affair – **In 1894, a man named Alfred Dreyfus was the only Jewish member of a French army staff, was accused and convicted of spying for Germany. Ten years later, he was found innocent, but his original conviction sparked anti-Semitic riots in Paris. The crowds in the streets shouted "Death to the Jews".**

Jewish immigration – **Around 1936, one-third of the total population in Palestine was made up of Jewish immigrants. The Jewish immigration continued to increase causing increased conflict between the Arabs and Jews. In May of 1948, British rule of Palestine ended and the state of Israel was declared.**

Theodore Herzl – **started the Zionist movement and also led the first Zionist Congress in 1897. He also wrote the book titled "The Jewish State" which gave world recognition to the Zionist movement. Many refer to him as the "Father of the Zionist".**