

Unit 4: Origins of the Modern Middle East/ Conflict and Change/Culture

STANDARDS: **SS7H2-** The student will analyze continuity and change in the Middle East leading to the 21st century.
SS7G8- The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in the Middle East.

	TERMS	FACTS	RULES & PRINCIPLES	PROCESSES & PROCEDURES
KNOWLEDGE OF:	<p>Terms: partitioning, conflict, continuity, diversity, ethnic group, religious group, traditions, refugee, exodus, Diaspora, sects, culture, Ottoman Empire, diplomacy, monotheism, homeland, Quran, Torah, New Testament, Palestine, anti-Semitism, nationalism</p> <p>People: Arabs, Persians, Kurds, Saddam Hussein, al-Qaeda, bin-Laden, Taliban, Muhammad, Jesus, Abraham</p> <p>Religion: Judaism, Islam (Sunni Muslims, Shia Muslims), Christianity</p> <p>Events: Holocaust, Zionism, Persian Gulf War, Operation Iraqi Freedom</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ottoman Empire controlled much of the land which is known today as the Middle East. 2. After the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, European partitioning in the Middle East led to regional conflict. 3. The origins of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity remain a source of conflict over land in the Middle East. 4. Anti-Semitism, the Holocaust, and Zionism led to the establishment of the modern state of Israel. 5. The U.S. presence in the Middle East is important today. 6. Arabs, Persians, and Kurds practice diverse religions. Many Arabs are Christians, although most Arabs practice the religion of Islam. 7. Judaism, Islam, and Christianity are monotheistic religions that have origins in the lands that make up the countries of the Middle East. 8. The followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims are divided into Sunni or Shia sects. About 85% of the Muslims in the world are Sunni Muslims. The Sunni Muslims closely follow Muhammad's example. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change is the result of conflict within societies. 2. Religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and governments influence the culture of a society. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ottoman Empire controlled most of the Middle East until the end of WWI when the empire was overthrown. What was once the Ottoman territory was broken up into smaller countries which are part of the Middle East. 2. European politicians decided where the boundaries of the new countries would occur but did not consider the ethnic and religious groups that had been living there. This division without consideration to nationalism has caused a lot of conflict in the Middle East. 3. The United Nations voted to create a homeland for the Jews in Palestine (Israel) in 1948 as a result of the Zionist movement. The Jews suffered during the Holocaust due to anti-Semitism. 4. War broke out in 1948 between the Palestinian Arabs and Jews over Palestinian claims to land. The U.S. is a supporter of the Israelis; therefore the Arab-Israeli conflict is a difficult situation for the U.S. in dealing with solution for peace. 5. The U.S. continues to have political and economic interests in the Middle East (oil, diplomacy, state of Israel). The U.S. was instrumental in its efforts during the Persian Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm) in removing Iraqi troops from Kuwait in 1990. 6. In 2001, the U.S. sent troops to Afghanistan to capture the people (group/al-Qaeda led by Osama bin-Laden) responsible for the attacks in the U.S. In 2003 the U.S. invaded Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom) to search for nuclear weapons (Iraqi government led by Saddam Hussein).

COMPREHENSION/ TRANSLATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in the Middle East. 2. Identify where the different cultures of people in the Middle East live. 3. Describe how land and religion are reasons for the continuing conflicts in the Middle East.
APPLICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group. 2. Explain the diversity of religions of the Arabs, Persians, and Kurds. 3. Explain the origin of the division between Sunni and Shia Muslims. 4. Explain how regional conflict in the Middle East is due to European partitioning after the Ottoman Empire was overthrown.
ANALYSIS & SYNTHESIS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare and contrast Judaism, Islam, and Christianity. 2. Explain the historical reasons for the establishment of the modern state of Israel. Include Zionism, anti-Semitism, the Holocaust, and the Jewish religious connection to land. 3. Synthesize major events of the Middle East to show a correlation between those events and occurrences in the Middle East today that contribute to ethnic or political conflicts.