

Unit 4 Study Guide: Political & Economic Development of Southwest Asia (ME)

Student Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

- 1) How is power distributed in the government systems below:
 - A) unitary – *central government has all the power*
 - B) confederation – *Local Governments give central government its' power*
 - C) federation – *Local Government and Central Governments share power*

- 2) What role do citizens play in the systems below:
 - A) Autocratic-*Citizens have very little role (1 leader)*
 - B) Oligarchic-*citizens have very little role, may have some elections(small group)*
 - C) Democratic-*Citizens play major role in government, vote in free elections*

- 3) What are the differences and similarities of a parliamentary democracy and presidential democracy? *Parliamentary system real power is vested in the cabinet composed of members of the legislature. Presidential system has a president who is constitutionally independent of the legislature.*

- 4) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in Israel (parliamentary democracy)? *Citizens 18 and older can vote*

- 5) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in Saudi Arabia (monarchy)? *People do not elect their King....However, people 21+ can vote*

- 6) What personal freedoms and voting rights can a citizen exercise in Iran? *Citizens 18+ vote in all elections. Citizens cannot criticize the governments or its leaders, No freedom of speech or press, must follow strict social and religious rules*

- 7) What is unique about Iran's type of government? *Religious leaders play an important role in the government leadership...but it has a popular elected president and legislature.*

- 8) Define traditional, command, market, and mixed economies.
Traditional system based on traditions, Command governments make all economic decisions, Market system business owners, entrepreneurs and consumers make economic decisions, Mixed combinations of command/market

- 9) On a continuum between a command and a market economy, which type of economy would fall in the middle? *Mixed*
- 10) What economic system best describes Israel, and what role does an entrepreneur play in the system? *Mixed...Entrepreneur takes risk to start new business and products*
- 11) What economic system best describes Saudi Arabia, and what role does an entrepreneur play in the system? *Mixed...Entrepreneur does not play a major role in economy*
- 12) What economic system best describes Turkey, and what role does an entrepreneur play in the system? *Mixed...Government is allowing more private ownership and passing laws to protect business owners.*
- 13) What is a trade barrier (political and physical)? *Anything that slows down or prevents trade between countries. Political trade barriers are embargos and tariffs and physical trade barriers are deserts, mountains, and natural disasters.*
- 14) Define the different types of trade barriers: tariffs, quotas, and embargos. *Tariff is tax on imports, Quotas limit the amount of goods, Trade Barrier stops trade*
- 15) Why is a system for exchanging currencies between nations important? *Countries have different currency.*
- 16) What role does human capital (education and training) play in the standard of living of a country? Why would a country invest in education for its citizens? *The more skills and education workers have, the more productive they will become. Countries should invest in education to increase their GDP.*
- 17) What role does capital (machineries, factories, and technology) play in a country's GDP? Why would a country invest in capital resources? *Capital resources help increase productivity. Investing in capital resources will make the work place more efficient and able to produce better products using fewer resources.*
- 18) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a traditional economy? *Customs and habits*
- 19) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a command economy? *Government/central planners*
- 20) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a free market/enterprise economy? *Business owners and consumers*

- 21) Who decides what/how/for whom to produce in a mixed economy? *Decisions are made based on whatever economic system it is closest to.*
- 22) Define entrepreneurship. *The person willing to take a risk to start a business*
- 23) What is the importance of oil in Southwest Asia? *The sale of oil brings a great deal of money to the region*
- 24) What is the function/goal of OPEC? *To regulate to flow and price of oil*
- 25) How could a country's specialization in a specific area cause other countries to be interdependent? *Not every country can produce all of the goods and services it needs so countries specialize in producing goods and services that they can produce most efficiently. Then they sell to other who may need those goods or services.*
- 26) What is standard of living? *How well people live in a society (necessities, comforts and luxuries that people have)*
- 27) What role does the literacy rate of a country play in its standard of living? *Generally the higher the literacy rate, the higher the standard of living.*
- 28) What is interdependence? *When a country buys specialized goods or services that it does not have from another country.*
- 29) Give examples of interdependence between countries of the Middle East? *Countries depend on Saudi Arabia for oil; Israel sells agricultural technologies to supplement their limited production of food.*
- 30) What is scarcity? *The conflict between peoples unlimited wants and limited resources.*
- 31) Name resources that are scarce in the Middle East? *Water and Fertile soil*
- 32) How is the standard of living measured in a country? *GNP, GDP, Per Capita GDP, Literacy rate, and life expectancy*
- 33) Define and give examples of each productive resource: natural resources, human resources and capital resources. *Natural-raw materials needed to make product (water), Human-People who do the work (construction worker), Capital- tools, machines, factories, technology*
- 34) What do productive resources have to do with the standard of living in a country? *Countries with productive resources will have stronger economic growth*
- 35) What is level of development? *The different levels of economic development that different countries and regions have.*

- 36) How is level of development determined for a country? *Education level, access to healthcare, access to telecommunications (electricity, clean running water and transportation can also be used)*
- 37) Why would a country with a high population employed in agriculture be considered “less developed”? *They lack services and technologies of developed countries. Most people work in primary industries*
- 38) Why would a country with a high population employed in service and manufacturing be “more developed”? *They have access to education, telecommunications, and good healthcare. More people work in Tertiary and quaternary industries*
- 39) What is mandatory for a country to be able to move from “less developed” to “more developed” country? *The factors of production: Human resources, capital resources, and natural resources (education, advanced technology and good healthcare)*
- 40) How might politics influence the economics of a country? *Their economies develop slower.*