The Arabian Peninsula
Countries: ________________________, ________________________, and ______________________.

Islamic History
_________: monotheistic religion based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.
_________: a person who practices the religion of _____________. The word mu-islam in Arabic = a person who practices Islam
_________: Muslims believe he received a revelation from God through the angel Gabriel.
He spread the faith and teaching from God.

Islam Geography
The Arabian Peninsula is home to Mecca.
_________: the holiest city of Islam
Muslims travel here at least once in their life if they are able to; it is one of their religious duties, which is known as the _____________.
Pilgrimage to Mecca is part of the 5 pillars of Islam

Islamic Teachings
_________: five basic things that a Muslim must do.
_________: Muslims believe there is no god but their god who is Allah.
_________: Muslims perform five prayers a day.
Can be done at a ____________: place of worship or anywhere they choose.
Zakat (___________): Muslims must give charity to others.
Ramadan (___________): one month of fasting in a year.
__________: trip to Mecca.

Government
The governments of land controlled by Muslims were ________________: religious leaders control the government.
Rulers relied on religious law and religious scholars to run the countries.
In ______________, religious leaders are in control of the government.

Colonial Powers
After WWI, the Ottoman Empire (a Muslim-held nation) was broken apart.
_________ and __________ had interest in this valuable region for two reasons:
Suez ___________: vital link between Asian and European ports
___________: was discovered there after 1932.

Colonial Powers
___________ al-Aziz Ibn _____________: new leader in the Arabian Peninsula gained power over the region at the same time WWI was ending.
By the end of the _______________ only small countries on the Arabian Gulf were free of his control.
The area became known as __________________________ in 1932.
His descendants still rule Saudi Arabia today.

Oil
Arabian Peninsula nations make almost all of their export money from oil __________________________.
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was created to help members control worldwide oil prices by adjusting oil prices and production quotas.
Founded in ___________ by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait
Members include Qatar, U.A.E., Iran and Iraq.

Modern Life
The region is quickly modernizing
Camels used to be the mainstay of life, but they have been replaced by cars, trucks and motorcycles.

Eastern Mediterranean
Countries: ____________, ____________, ____________, ____________, ____________

Religious Holy Places
__________ major monotheistic religions were founded in Southwest Asia
All three claim Jerusalem as a holy city: ____________ ____________ ____________
Jerusalem covers ____________ square miles and contains sections for Jews, Christians, and Muslims

Jewish Presence
__________ - the capital of Israel is the center of modern and ancient homeland
__________ (wailing wall): Jews come here to pray
It is the only remaining piece of their holy temple which was destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70

Christian Heritage
For Christians Jerusalem is the sacred location of the suffering and crucifixion of ____________
When Jerusalem was under Muslim rule the Christians launched the ____________ to regain the lands
The land was returned to the Muslims and remained that way until the formation of ____________ in 1948

Islamic Sacred Sites
Jerusalem is another holy city to Muslims
___________________: a shrine where Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad rose into heaven
_________________: Mosque located close to the Western Wall
The locations of these two places being so close together has caused conflict between the ____________ and ____________.

History of Unrest
After WWI Britain and France divided the Ottoman lands in the Eastern Mediterranean region
__________ took the northern part including Lebanon and Syria
__________ took the southern part including Jordan and Israel
The land controlled by Britain was known as ____________
__________ began in the 19th century
__________ was a movement to create and support a Jewish ____________ in Palestine
Jewish people began moving here in great numbers to escape the Holocaust. After numbers grew, living in the area resisted. Britain stopped immigration in __________.

**Establishing Israel as a Nation-State**

After WWII, thousands of Jewish survivors of the Holocaust wanted to settle in __________. In __________, the United Nations decided to divide Palestine into two states: One for __________ and One for __________. __________ was made official in 1948.

Surrounding __________ nations invaded Israel. Jewish troops fought back, and Israel was a secure Jewish nation by 1950. This tension still causes __________ today. Palestinian Arabs and Christians were caught in the middle; they either fled their homes or were forced into __________ camps.

**Opposing Israel**

When __________ was established as a country in 1948, that action caused the Palestinian __________ to become a “___________” nation.

**Liberation** __________ (PLO): created to regain the land for Palestinian Arabs. The __________ has pursued political and military means to take possession of Arab land in Israel and allow refugees to return to their homes.

**Modern Life:** Blend of __________ and __________ cultural tradition.

Eating in restaurants is not as common as it is in the U.S. Most meals are eaten in the home.

Men and Women usually eat separately. Host of dinner may not eat with guests so that he can wait on them.

__________ : hummus—ground chickpeas, pitas, chicken, lamb, Kolaicha (sweet cake), thick coffee or tea is also served.

**Growing up in Israel**

School from 5-15. At age 14, you would choose between going to a technical school or a more academic school.

You could begin working at age 15. You could drive at age 17. You could get married at age 17.

You would enter the armed forces at age 18: Men for 3 years, Women for 2 years.

**Moving North:** Countries: __________, __________, __________, __________.

**Blend of Cultures**

__________ : an ethnic group in Southwest Asia. They have occupied the area known as Kurdistan for thousands of years. These lands are located in __________, __________, and __________.

The Kurds have tried to establish a homeland of their own, since the breakup of the __________ at the end of __________. For most of the 20th century, these three nations have __________ with the Kurds over control of these lands.

Hlabja, Iraq (a Kurdish town) was faced with the __________ Air Force. They released mustard gas into the air, killing 5,000 people.

**Blend of Cultures**

Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan are mostly Muslim in religion, but only Iraq is Arabic in culture. Ancient Civilization: __________ : “the land between rivers” is one of the earliest human civilizations. Found between the __________ and __________ rivers in Iraq.
Ethnic Differences
Divisions of Islam: After the death of the Prophet Muhammad Muslims split into two groups

____________ : Believe the Muslim leader should be the person who knows and sets the best example of the religion (majority)
____________ : Believe the Muslim leader should be a direct descendent of Muhammad

Clashes Over Land
The __________ have been called a stateless nation. They claim a homeland in parts of Turkey, Iran and Iraq
They were promised a homeland at the end of WWI, but never received one.
Clashes between the __________ and the __________ of surrounding nations have prevented the Kurds from becoming a nation-state.

Modern and Traditional Life
In each country a division exists between those who want to adopt a modern lifestyle and those who want to preserve traditional ways
This division is most apparent in __________
____________: a fundamentalist Muslim group which imposes strict rules on people’s behavior
Similar groups exist in Turkey, Iraq and Iran but have never been in control of the government

Southwest Asia Notes – Today’s Issues

Today’s Issues

Issue #1: ________________________________
____________ is so profitable to every Arab nation, that it has become known as a “strategic commodity”
strategic commodity = ________________________________
Because of ________________________________, countries cannot rely on oil alone to support their economies, they must diversify.

Issue #2: ________________________________

Two reasons for people to relocate: (Push/Pull factors)

Changing __________________ conditions and __________________ conflict

In the early 20th century, the discovery of ______________ caused rapid urbanization all over the region.
Western oil companies leased land in the region and brought __________________________.

Effects of the Oil Boom:

1.
2.
3.

Two examples of political conflict:

1. __________________ conflict with the __________________.
   The government in Iraq forced ____________________________.
   Those Kurds who did not leave suffered Saddam’s ____________________________ ____________________________.
   By the year 2000, about ____________________ Kurds had been displaced and forced to live in relocation camps.

2. __________________ conflict with the __________________.
   Palestinians who relocated out of Israel live in refugee camps located in ______________, ______________, ______________, ______________, and ______________.
   An estimated ______________________ Palestinians live in refugee camps.