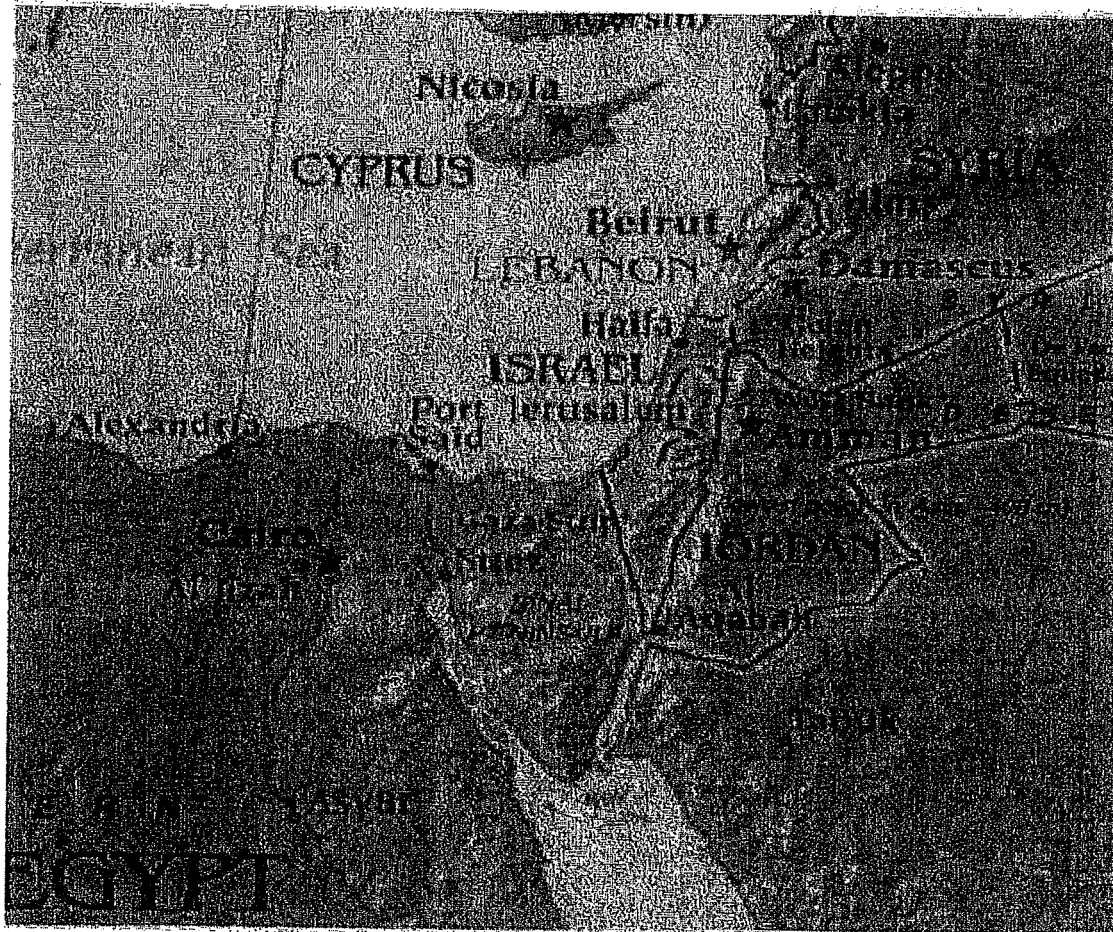


The Middle East

Independence to Present



Name: _____

Period: _____

Due Date: _____

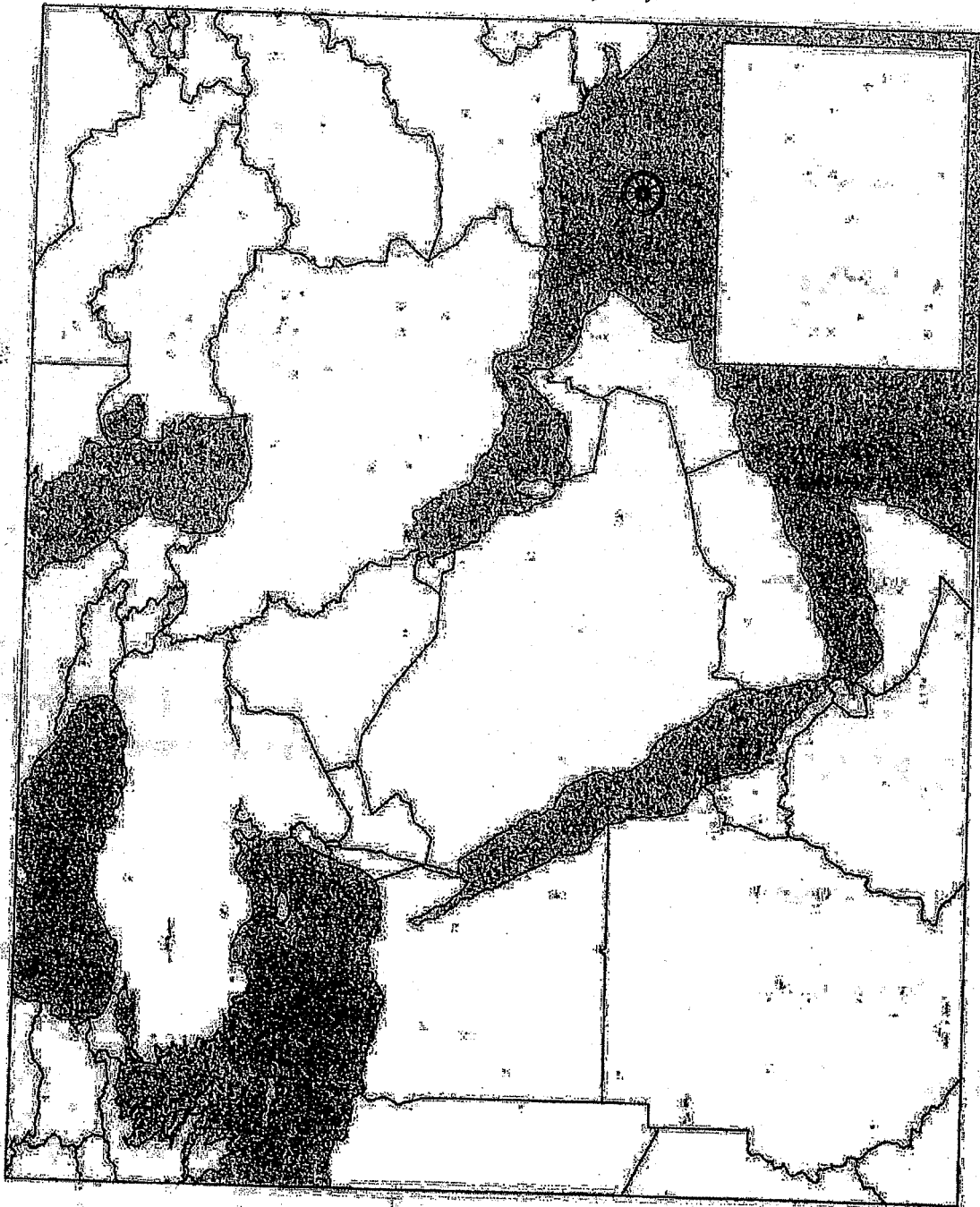
NEW NATIONS EMERGE

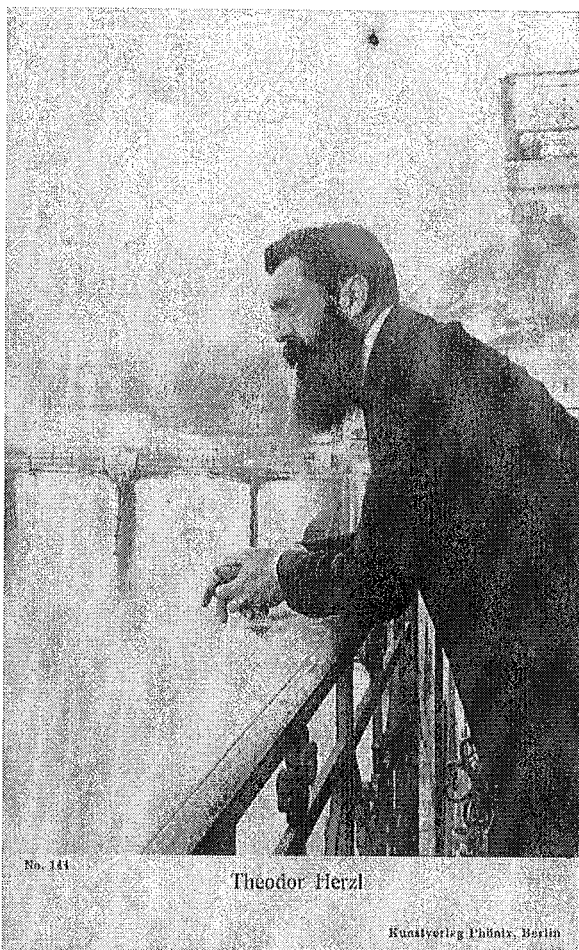
Outline Map

Nations of the Middle East

Directions: Locate and label the following: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Yemen, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, and Oman.

In the blank box, create a key for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.





Excerpt adapted from bicom.org.uk

“Theodor (1860 - 1904) Herzl, the visionary of Zionism, was born in Budapest in 1860 and was educated ... to appreciate secular culture. In 1878, his family moved to Vienna, and in 1884 Herzl was awarded a doctorate of law from the University of Vienna. He became a writer, a playwright and a journalist...

Herzl first encountered the anti-Semitism (prejudice against Jewish people) that would shape his life and the fate of the Jews in the twentieth century while studying at the University of Vienna (1882)...

In 1894, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French army, was unjustly accused of treason, mainly because of the prevailing anti-Semitic atmosphere. Herzl witnessed his trial and resolved that there was only one solution: the mass immigration of Jews to a land that they could call their own. Thus, the Dreyfus Case became one of the determinants in the genesis of Political Zionism.

Herzel...published *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State, 1896). Herzl argued that the essence of the Jewish problem was not individual but national. He declared that the Jews could gain acceptance in the world only if they ceased being a national anomaly...”

“But we wish to give the Jews a Homeland.” ~ Theodor Herzl

Questions:

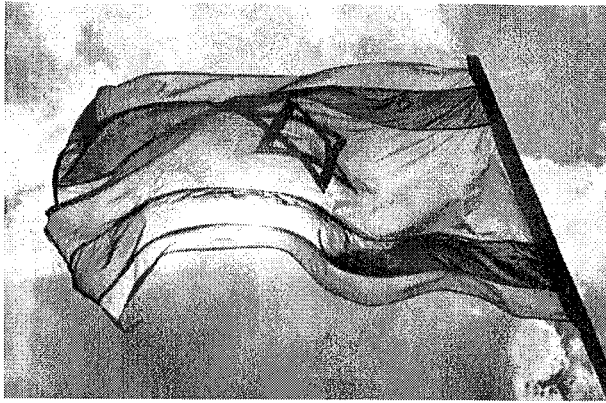
1: Who was Theodor Herzl?

2: How did the trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus change Theodor Herzl?

3: What did Zionists want?

4: Why did Theodor Herzl believe that the Jewish people needed their own state?

5: Why did Zionists want the land of Israel? What is the historical significance of Israel to the Jewish people? _____



Excerpt adapted from bbc.co.uk

Excerpt adapted from wsu.edu
“The British Foreign Secretary, Arthur James Balfour, wrote to Jewish leader Lord Rothschild, to assure him that his government supported the ideal of providing a homeland for the Jews. The British hoped thereby to win more Jewish support for the Allies in the First World War.”

“During the World War, the Zionist movement clearly defined its objective as a ...Jewish state in Palestine...After 1945, as the facts and consequences of Hitler's death camps became evident, the Jewish underground intensified the...campaign to oust the British, whom they accused of Arab sympathies. Jewish organizations tried to restart unlimited immigration...Britain handed the problem to the United Nations. On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly voted to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab sectors. There was violent and total Arab opposition, but wild Jewish acclaim. Fighting started almost immediately...Arab armies from Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon tried to invade Palestine as soon as the British forces actually left. But the Arab campaign was a generally badly organized...By the middle of 1949 up to 700,000 of about 900,000 Palestinian Arabs had left the affected region...They ended up in the refugee camps of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egyptian-run Gaza and in the Palestinian territory of the West Bank, which was ruled by the Jordanian King Abdullah, as was Arab East Jerusalem ...Israel became a state on May 15, 1948, and was recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union that same day.”

Questions:

1: What was the Balfour Declaration?

2: What was the objective of the Zionist movement?

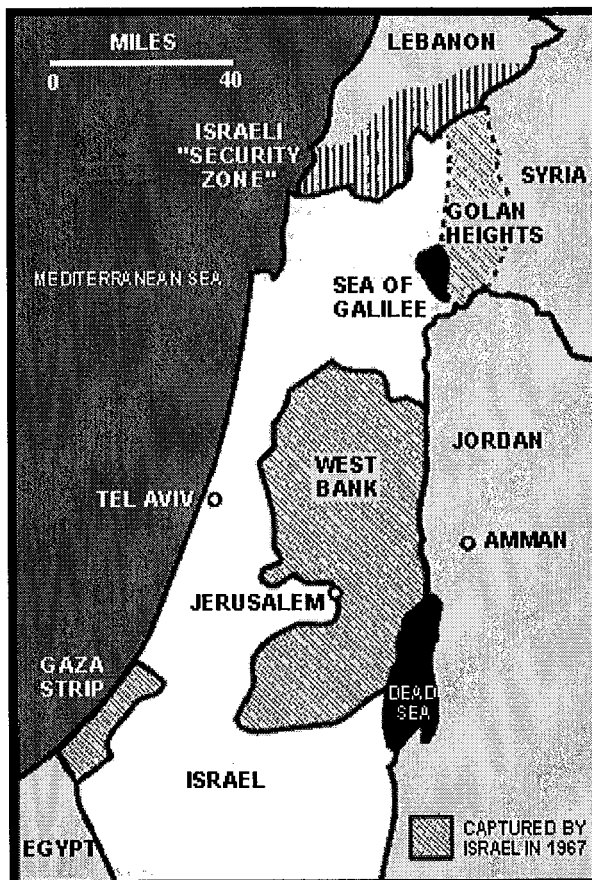
3: How did the facts and consequences of Hitler's death camps affect the Zionist movement?

4: What was the decision of the UN General Assembly after the British handed the organization the problem of Palestine?

5: Why did fighting start immediately?

6: Why were the Arabs defeated?

7: Why do you think many Palestinians left the affected region?



Excerpt adapted from un.org

“The Palestine problem became an international issue towards the end of the First World War with the disintegration of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. Palestine was among the several former Ottoman Arab territories which were placed under the administration of Great Britain...a primary objective the implementation of the "Balfour Declaration" issued by the British Government in 1917, expressing support for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people". During the years of the Palestine Mandate, from 1922 to 1947, large-scale Jewish immigration from abroad, mainly from Eastern Europe took place, the numbers swelling in the 1930s with the notorious Nazi persecution of Jewish populations. Palestinian demands for independence and resistance to Jewish immigration led to a rebellion in 1937, followed by continuing terrorism and violence from both sides during and immediately after World War II. Great Britain tried to implement various formulas to bring independence to a land ravaged by violence. In 1947, Great Britain turned the problem over to the United Nations...After looking at various alternatives, the UN proposed the partitioning of Palestine into two independent States, one Palestinian Arab and the other Jewish...One of the two States envisaged in the partition plan proclaimed its independence as Israel and in the 1948 war expanded to occupy 77 per cent of the territory of Palestine...

“In the 1967 war, Israel occupied the remaining territory of Palestine, until then under Jordanian and Egyptian control (the West Bank and Gaza Strip).”

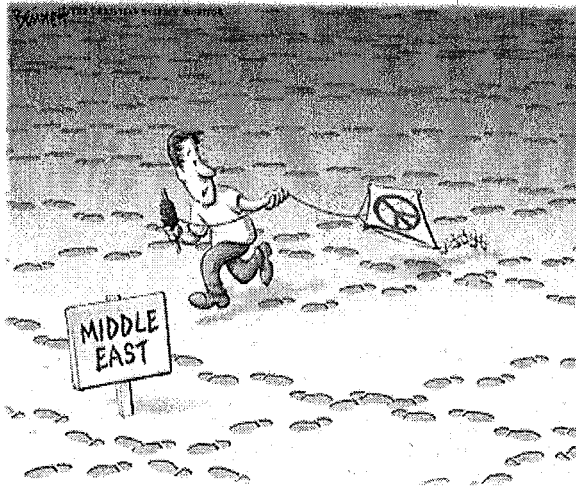
Questions:

1: How did the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire affect Palestine?

2: What was a primary objective of Great Britain in Palestine?

3: What conflicts arose between Jewish immigrants to Palestine and the Palestinians?

4: How did Israel's 1948 war and 1967 war affect the Palestinians?



Questions:

- 1: Explain the meaning of the cartoon.

- 2: Why has peace been so difficult to achieve in the Middle East?

- 3: Who was Arthur Balfour?

- 4: What was the Balfour Declaration?

- 5: According to the Balfour Declaration, how were the Palestinians to be treated?

- 6: Before it was claimed by Great Britain, Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire. How did the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I affect Palestine?

- 7: Israel is surrounded by hostile nations. How do you think the hostility of Israel's neighbors has increased the difficulty of achieving a resolution to the Israeli and Palestinian conflict?

- 8: Do you agree or disagree with the UN: In 1974, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, and to return. _____

From osu.edu

The Balfour Declaration

By Arthur James Balfour

November 2, 1917

The Balfour Declaration was a letter from Arthur Balfour, the British foreign secretary, to Lionel Rothschild, one of the leaders of the Zionist movement. The letter formalized the support of the British government for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine...

Dear Lord Rothschild,
I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.
His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation."

Zionism: A Homeland for the Jewish People

Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____

Zionism

Definition: A movement for establishing and developing a homeland for Jews in the Middle East



The nation of Israel was founded on May 14, 1948.

Excerpt Adapted from Global History: Geopolitical Patterns & Cultural Diffusion

“In the Middle East, nationalism played a role in drawing together diverse people seeking a homeland. The Zionist Movement’s goal was to secure a Jewish homeland in Palestine. It sought to create a nation where Jews from all over the world could seek refuge and find a national identity. In 1897, Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) organized the first Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland. It led to the founding of the World Zionist Organization.”

Questions:

1. Define Zionism.

2. What was a goal of the Zionist movement?

3. Describe the kind of nation that Zionists wanted to create.

4. Who was Theodor Herzl?

5. What did the actions of Theodor Herzl lead to?

“The roots of Zionism go back to the 6th century BC Diaspora – the dispersion of the Hebrews after their captivity in Babylon. Hebrew prophets such as Jeremiah said that they would return to Jerusalem and many believed that this was their destiny.”

Questions:

6. What happened to Jews in the 6th century B.C.?

7. Who was Jeremiah?

8. What did Jeremiah believe was the Jewish destiny?

“Modern Zionism developed out of a reaction against the anti-Semitism that existed in Europe. The pogroms or massacres of Jews in Russia and other countries led many of them to migrate to the West. A small number also went to Palestine.”

Questions:

9. What was Zionism a reaction to?

10. Define anti-Semitism.

11. Define pogroms.

12. As a reaction to the pogroms, what did some Jews do?

13. Where did the Jews migrate?

“As a consequence, the dispersion of Jews became even more widespread. (Jews had been scattered into many areas of the world since the Roman Sack of Palestine in 70 A.D.) However, the Zionist dream of a resurrected homeland remained strong.”

Questions:

14. Since when have Jews been scattered into many areas?

15. Define Diaspora.

16. What Zionist dream remained strong?



Excerpt adapted from spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk

“Palestine, a territory along the Jordan River, was absorbed into the Ottoman Empire in 1517 and remained under Turkish rule until being conquered by...the British Army in 1917. Three years later Palestine became a British mandated territory.”

1. **Who conquered Palestine in 1517?**

2. **When did Palestine become a British territory?**

“Throughout the 1920s there were clashes between Arabs and Jews and in 1929 there were over 200 deaths in fighting around Jerusalem. After Adolf Hitler gained power in Germany, a growing number of Jews tried to immigrate to Palestine...It was estimated that at this rate of increase Jews would outnumber Arabs by the end of the decade.”

3. **Why were there clashes between Arabs and Jews?**

4. **Why did Jewish migration to Palestine increase after Adolf Hitler gained power?**

“The Jewish state of Israel was established on 14th May 1948 when the British mandate over Palestine came to an end.”

5. **When was the modern state of Israel established?**

Timeline of Israel-Palestinian Conflict (adapted from Mideastweb.org)

Nov 2, 1917	British issued the Balfour Declaration, viewed by Jews and Arabs as promising a "National Home" for the Jews in Palestine.
May 15, 1948	Israel War of Independence (1948 War). Declaration of Israel as the Jewish State; British leave Palestine; Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia declared war on Israel.
April 3, 1949	Armistice - Israel and Arab states agree to armistice. Israel gained about 50% more territory than was originally allotted to it by the UN Partition Plan.
May, 1964	PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) founded with the aim of destroying Israel. The Palestinian National Charter (1968) officially called for liquidation of Israel.
June 5-10, 1967	6-day war - Israel destroys the Egyptian air force on the ground, conquers and occupies Sinai and Gaza, then conquers the West Bank from Jordan, and Golan Heights from Syria.
Oct. 6, 1973	Yom Kippur War (October War). In a surprise attack on the Jewish day of atonement, Egypt retook the Suez canal and a narrow zone on the other side. Syria reconquered the Golan Heights. Following massive US and Soviet resupplying of the sides, Israel succeeded in pushing back the Syrians and threatening Damascus. In Sinai, the IDF crossed the Suez Canal and cut off the Egyptian Third Army.
March 26, 1979	Peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel.
Sept. 13, 1993	Oslo Declaration of Principles - Israel and PLO agree to mutual recognition.
June, 2005	Violence flares in Gaza. US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits Palestinian and Israeli leaders to ensure coordination of Israeli withdrawal from Gaza. Israeli PM Ariel Sharon and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas meet in Jerusalem June 21. Sharon announces that Palestinians have promised to coordinate regarding Gaza withdrawal.
Aug. 15, 2005	Disengagement - Israeli evacuation of Gaza settlements and four West Bank settlements began on August 15 and was completed August 24.

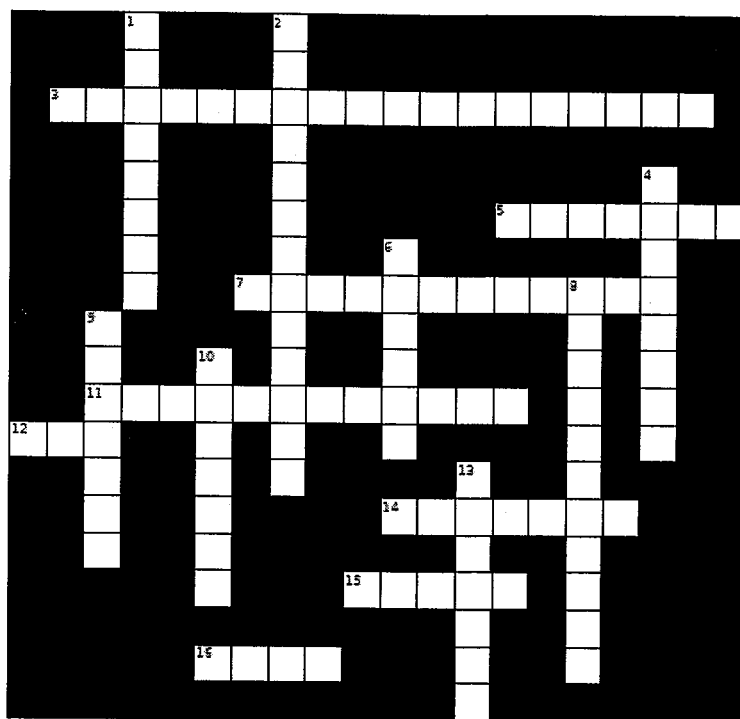
Questions:

1: What was the Balfour Declaration?

2: What happened in 1948?

3: What is the PLO and what is its primary purpose?

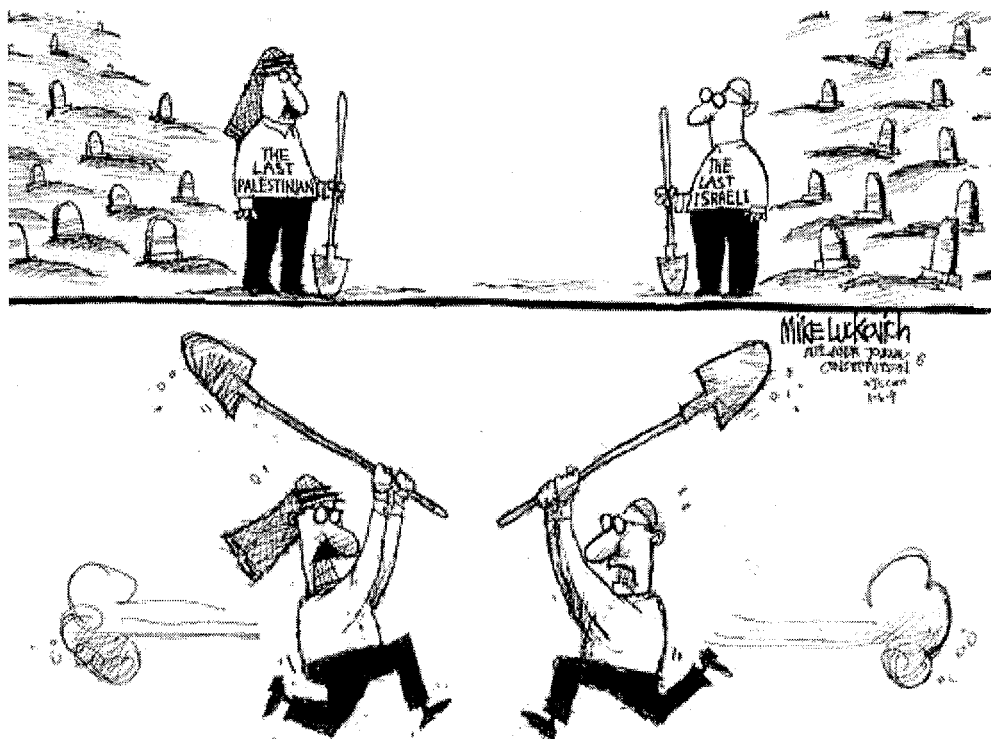
4: What happened during the Yom Kippur War?



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Across</p> <p>3 It became know as this when Arab forces from Syria, Transjordan, Egypt, Iraq, and Lebanon attacked Israel after it proclaimed its independence.</p> <p>5 The goal of this movement was to secure a Jewish homeland in Palestine.</p> <p>7 After Israel's War for Independence, many of them ended up in refugee camps under U.N. protection and support.</p> <p>11 He organized the first Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.</p> <p>12 The goal of this organization is the creation of a sovereign Palestinian Arab state.</p> <p>14 Like France, after World War I, it ruled areas of the former Ottoman Empire as mandates.</p> <p>15 Their opposition to a Jewish homeland increased because of concern over becoming a minority in what they regarded as their homeland.</p> <p>16 It was the year Britain withdrew from Palestine.</p> | <p>Down</p> <p>1 This Hebrew prophet said that the Jews would return to Jerusalem.</p> <p>2 Britain was too weak to deal with the crisis between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. It, therefore, turned over the problem to this peace-keeping organization.</p> <p>4 It refers to the scattering of a people. It can refer to the dispersion of the Jews since the Roman Sack of Palestine in 70 A.D.</p> <p>6 This nation won its War for Independence and doubled its territory gaining about one-half of Jerusalem in the process.</p> <p>8 His anti-Semitism and murder of the Jewish people led many Jews to migrate to Palestine.</p> <p>9 This empire controlled Palestine until after World War I.</p> <p>10 They were organized, often officially encouraged, massacres of Jews.</p> <p>13 In this farm, Israeli farmers share work and profits.</p> |
|---|---|

Word Bank:

War for Independence, Jeremiah, United Nations, Diaspora, Zionist, Israel, Palestinians, Pogroms, Ottomans, Theodor Herzl, PLO, Britain, Adolf Hitler, Kibbutz, Arabs, 1948, Diaspora



Questions:

1. Using information from the reading, what are the causes of this conflict?

2. Why do you think this conflict is so difficult to solve?

3. What is the opinion of the cartoonist regarding this conflict and the likelihood of it being solved?

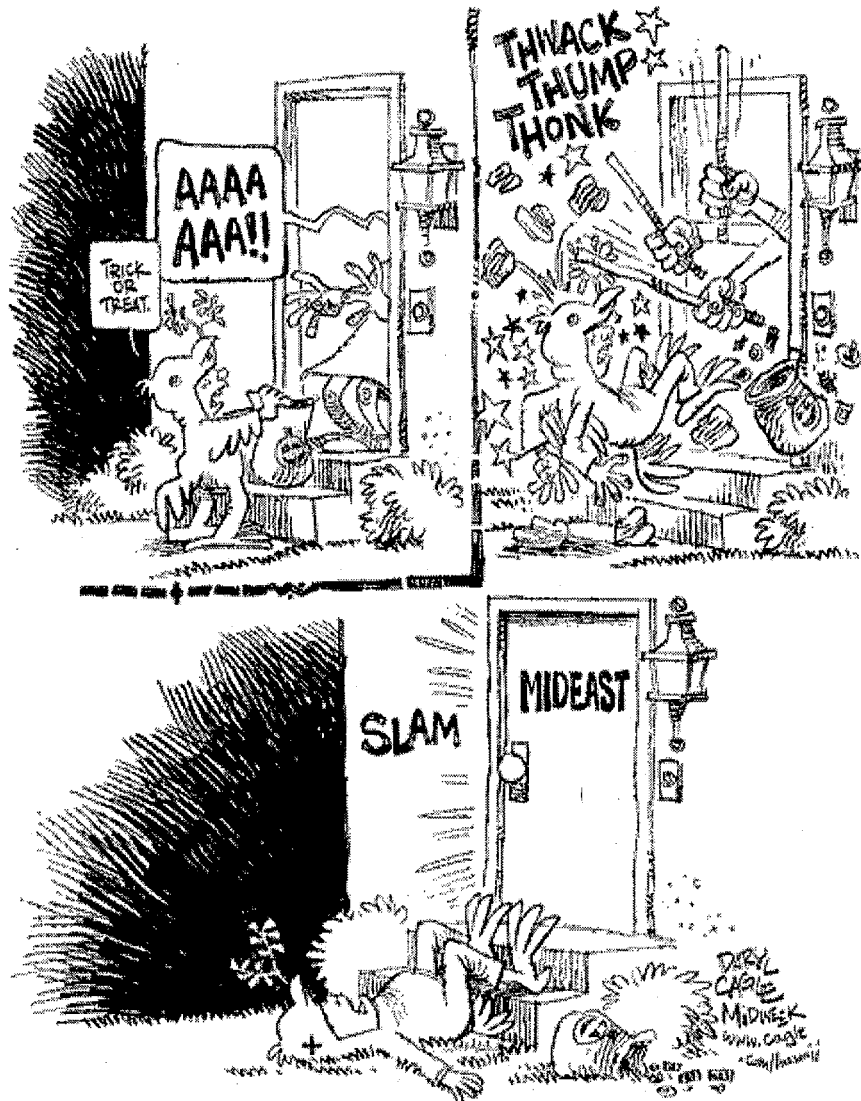
4. If you were a mediator of this conflict, what solution would you propose?

5. How would you convince each of the parties to consider accepting your proposal?

6. What role, if any, do you believe the United States should play in helping to resolve this conflict?

7. What role, if any, do you believe the United Nations should play in helping to resolve this conflict?

8. What can individuals who are not directly involved in this conflict do to further the peace process? _____



To understand a political cartoon, you must examine it carefully.

Questions:

1. What is the child's costume?
2. What is the child doing?
3. What is the homeowner's response to the child?
4. Who is the owner of the house?
5. So, what is the meaning of the political cartoon?

It is true that a picture is worth a thousand words. So, examine the political cartoon very carefully. Look for clues. Words and images will help you decipher the meaning of the cartoon.





*Illustration by David Suter
Printed in Time magazine, January 8, 1979*

Excerpt Adapted from Global History: Geopolitical Patterns & Cultural Diffusion

“During the 1970s, there were calls for a return to Islam and the *Shari’a* (a code of law derived from the Qu’ran). Some factions blamed problems on Western ways. In many countries, a struggle ensued between secularism and Westernization on one side and Islam and tradition on the other. Islamic fundamentalism appeared in both Shi’ite and Sunni Muslim countries. In some instances, fundamentalists gained control of the government; in others, they used terrorism to bring about change. When fundamentalists gained governmental control, major restrictions were placed on the rights of women, but the movement also tried to ease the problems of the poor.”

Questions:

1. What did some Muslims want in the 1970s?

2. What conflict developed between secular and religious Muslims in many Middle Eastern nations?

3. How did Islamic fundamentalists sometimes gain power?

4. How did Islamic fundamentalist rulers change their nations?

“The fundamentalist movement first attracted global attention in Iran. The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (1910-1980), wished to modernize his country with the oil wealth and aid from the West. However, he tried to separate religion and the state and did not consult the Muslim clerics about his changes. He also used the Savak (secret police) and army to deal strictly with opposition. When a parliamentary leader, Muhammad Mossadegh (1880-1967) led the fight to nationalize the foreign owned petroleum in 1953, he was ousted by the Shah with U.S. help.”

Questions:

5. What did the Shah of Iran wish to do?

6. How did he plan to achieve his goal?

7. What did the Shah of Iran separate?

8. Who did the Shah of Iran not consult?

9. What was the Savak and how did it deal with opposition?

10. What did Muhammad Mossadegh wish to do?

11. What happened to Muhammad Mossadegh?

“Opposition to the dictatorial government of the Shah increased. Its focal point was a Shi’ite religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (1900-1989), who lived in exile. In 1979, Shah Pahlavi was forced to flee Iran and his government was overthrown. Khomeini established an Islamic Republic, made religion the dominant force in life for all, repealed Westernized aspects of culture, and revoked women’s rights legislation. After the Shah was granted entry to the United States for health reasons, the U.S. embassy was seized and fifty-three hostages were taken. After 444 days of captivity and a failed U.S. military rescue attempt, negotiations secured their release.”

Questions:

12. Who was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini?

13. What happened to the Shah in 1979?

14. What did Khomeini establish in 1979?

15. What changes did Khomeini implement in Iran?

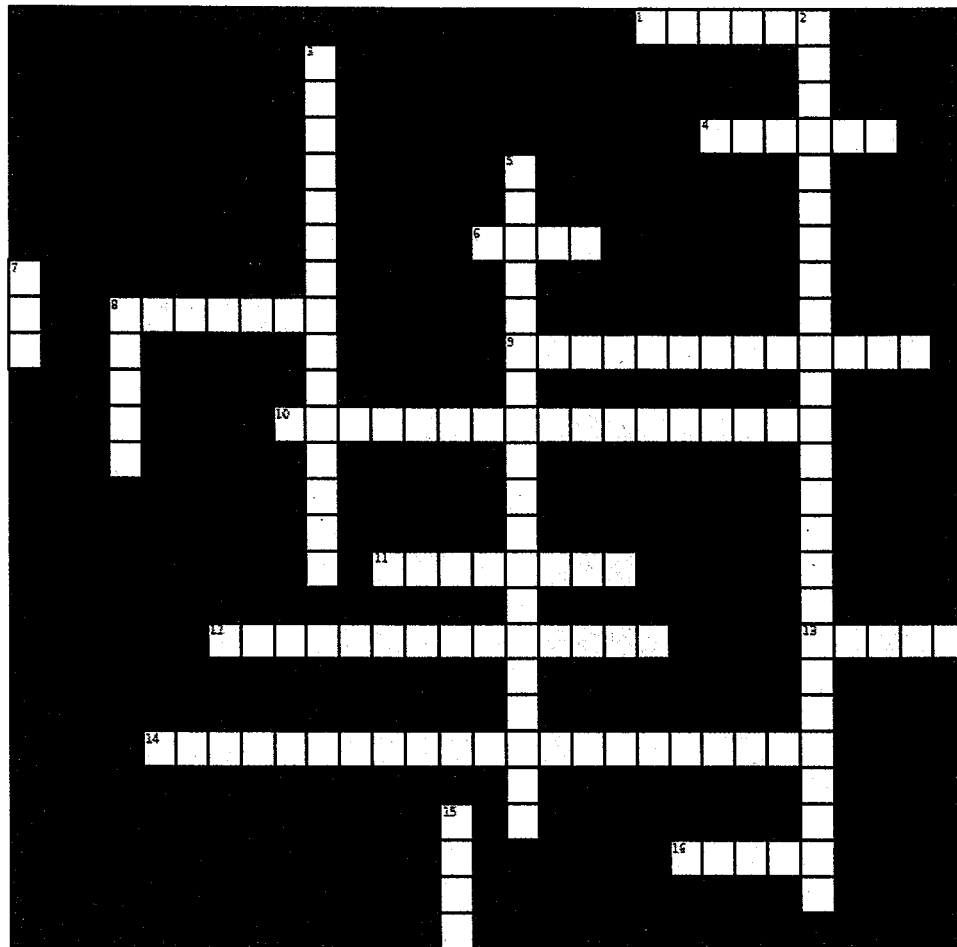
16. Why was the U.S. embassy in Iran seized?

17. How many American hostages were taken and how long were they in captivity?

“Khomeini died in 1989 and new leaders pursued slightly more moderate policies.”

Question:

18. What happened in Iran in 1989?



Across

- 1 It is a code of law derived from the Koran.
- 4 This happened to Mossadegh through the efforts of the Shah with U.S. help.
- 6 It is a title for a ruler of Iran. The title comes from Persian times.
- 8 It is the separation of religion from politics and public life.
- 9 The Shah did not consult with these religious leaders. This was one of the causes of Iranian Revolution.
- 10 This parliamentary leader led the fight to nationalize the foreign owned petroleum in 1953.
- 11 After the Shah was granted entry to the United States, fifty-three Americans were taken as _____ in Iran.
- 12 It is a movement to emulate or copy Western European institutions, dress, and economies.
- 13 It is the holy book of Islam.
- 14 It is a movement to return a society to traditional beliefs and the Sharia.
- 16 This group lost many rights after Iran's Islamic Revolution.

Down

- 2 He was supported by the religious factions during the Iranian Revolution.
- 3 It was the government established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
- 5 He ruled Iran and was overthrown by Islamic Fundamentalists.
- 7 It was the number of days American hostages spent in captivity in Iran.
- 8 It was the Shah's secret police.
- 15 It was the year the Shah was forced to leave Iran.

Word Bank: Sharia, Koran, Westernization, Secular, Islamic Fundamentalism, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shah, Muslim Clerics, Savak, Muhammad Mossadegh, Ousted, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 1979, Islamic Republic, Women, Hostages, 444,

شاه! نسبت به بی سرپرستها دلسوزی فراوان داشت!



The Shah had a lot of sympathy for the poor: Cartoon by Iraj Zare'

Questions:

1. What images does the cartoonist use to reveal the wealth of the Shah?

2. According to cartoonist, do the poor benefit from the Shah's wealth? Explain your answer.



Human rights in Pahlavi era: Cartoon by Iraj Zare'

Question:

1. How does the cartoonist use words and images to convey his views regarding human rights in the Pahlavi era?

The Iranian Revolution

Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____



“On November 4, 1979, an angry mob of young Islamic revolutionaries overran the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking more than sixty Americans hostage.” ~ pbs.org

Excerpt adapted from cbc.ca

“For most of history, the tract of land now called Iran was known as Persia. It wasn't until 1935 that it adopted its present name...The discovery of oil in the early 20th century generated international interest in the nation, particularly Great Britain and Russia...The United States became increasingly interested in Iran following the Second World War, particularly its oil reserves...In 1953, the U.S. and Britain helped orchestrate a coup d'état to oust Prime Minister Mohammed Mosaddeq, bringing the pro-Western monarch, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, back to power...The country also saw increased Westernization, much to the dismay of the clergy who denounced the pro-Western policies and secularization. Rising discord with the hereditary monarch, known as the shah, marked the early 1960s. During the 1970s, Shah Reza Pahlavi faced growing opposition led by exiled spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. After years of tenuously holding onto power with the backing of the U.S., Pahlavi was ousted during the 1979 Islamic revolution and Khomeini came to power after returning from years in exile in France. With that, the pro-West regime of the shah gave way to an official anti-American stance...and Iran became an Islamic republic. Under a new constitution, a popularly elected president served as head of government but the highest state authority became the Supreme Leader, a powerful post filled by a cleric and empowered to name leaders of the armed forces, the chief judge and other high ranking officials.”

Questions:

1: When did Persia become known as Iran?

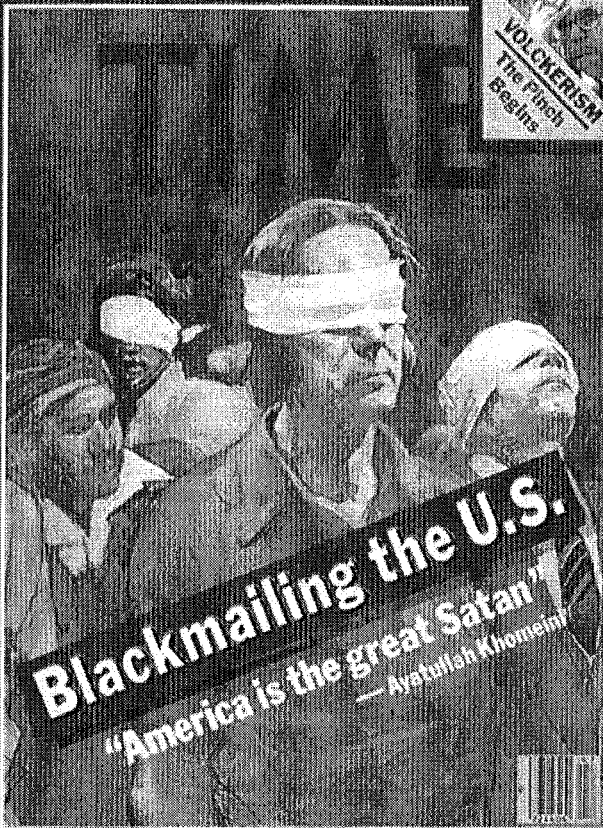
2: Why were Great Britain and Russia interested in Iran?

3: How did the U.S. change Iranian history in 1953?

4: Why were the Islamic clergy of Iran dismayed with the Shah?

5: Who led the opposition to the Shah?

6: How did Iranian history change in 1979?



Questions:

1: Why did the Shah's actions towards his opponents increase resentment against his regime?

2: Why was President Carter reluctant to allow the Shah entry to the United States?

3: Why did President Carter eventually allow the Shah to enter the United States?

4: Why did Iranian students seize the U.S. embassy in 1979?

5: Why did Khomeini support the students?

6: When did the Iranian hostage crisis end?

Excerpt adapted from pbs.org

"...the Shah was in serious trouble. As opposition to his government mounted, he had allowed his secret police, SAVAK, to crack down on dissenters; fueling still more resentment...the Shah...(had to flee) to Egypt. Two weeks later, thousands of Muslims cheered Khomeini's return to Iran after fourteen years in exile...Even after it became known that the Shah was suffering from cancer, President Carter was reluctant to allow him entry to the United States, for fear of reprisal against Americans still in Iran. But in October, when the severity of the Shah's illness became known, Carter relented on humanitarian grounds. 'He went around the room, and most of us said, 'Let him in.' recalls Vice President Walter Mondale. 'And he said, 'And if [the Iranians] take our employees in our embassy hostage, then what would be your advice?' And the room just fell dead. No one had an answer to that. Turns out, we never did.' When students overran the embassy and seized more than sixty Americans on November 4, it was not at all clear who they represented or what they hoped to achieve ...Khomeini saw a chance to consolidate his power...and issued a statement in support of the action against the American "den of spies." The students vowed not to release the Americans until the U.S. returned the Shah for trial, along with billions of dollars they claimed he had stolen from the Iranian people ... Carter's...effort to bring the 52 hostages home before the end of his term...fell short; the Iranians released ... after Reagan was inaugurated."



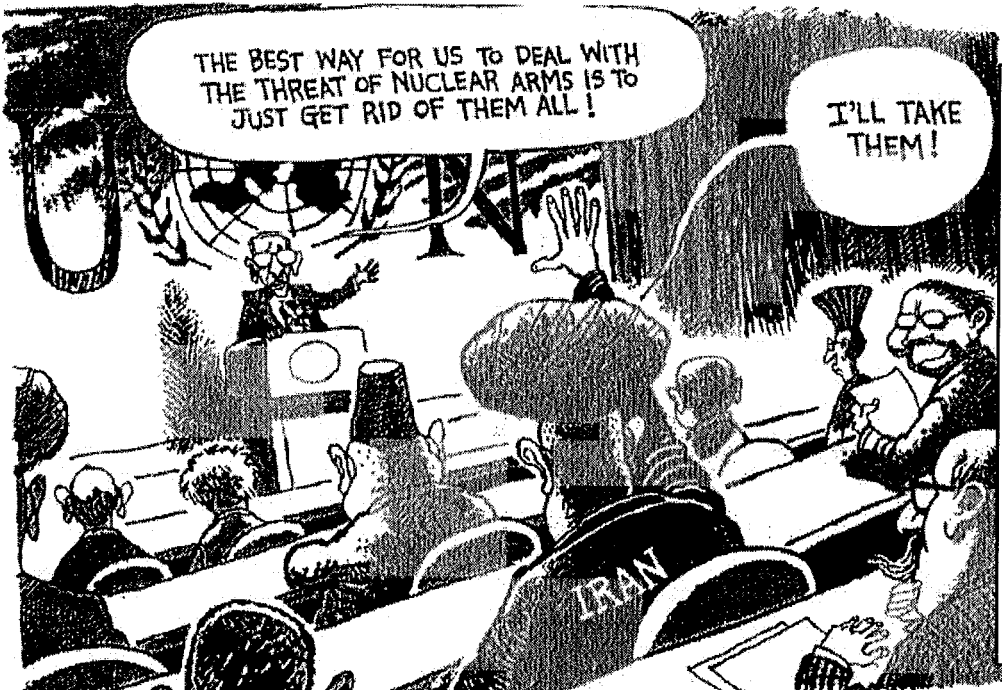
Excerpt adapted from voanews.com

“Iran's Islamic revolution was all about bringing change - toppling a repressive monarchy, rolling back western influence and, many hoped, ushering in a freer and better life for its citizens. While change certainly came, it had different consequences from what many had hoped. Now, 30 years later, many Iranian women abroad and at home are calling for more equality and personal freedom...

“Iranian women must cover all but face and hands...must segregate themselves from men in public places...be surveyed by “morals police”. ~ msu.edu

Describe the status of women in Iran?

The Islamic revolution forced Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi out of office and swept into power religious cleric Ayatollah Khomeini. But after he took power, draconian laws were put into place that took away many women's rights.”



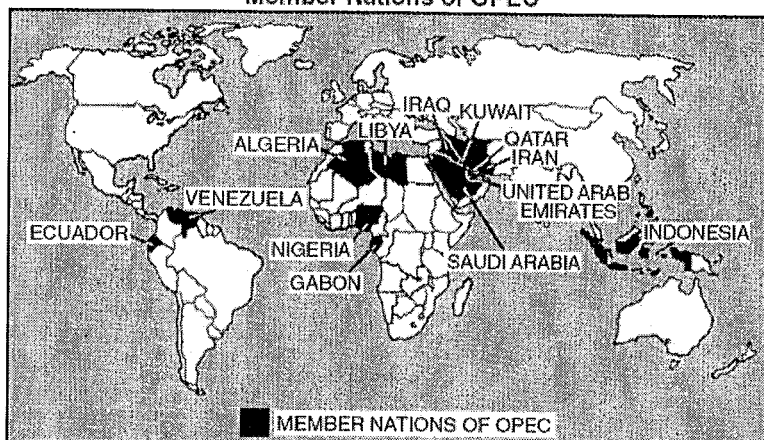
Questions:

1: Explain the meaning of the cartoon.

2: According to one U.N. official, why does Iran want to build nuclear weapons?

“Iran wants the ability to build nuclear weapons to gain the reputation of a major power in the Middle East, the head of the U.N. nuclear watchdog said in a BBC interview broadcast on Wednesday. Tehran denied the assertion.” ~ reuters.com

Member Nations of OPEC



Source: Killoran, Zimmer, and Jarret, *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarret Publishing

Questions:

1: What is OPEC?

2: List two reasons OPEC is powerful.

3: How and why is OPEC able to control the supply and price of oil?

September 14, 1960
 “The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded on this day at the Baghdad Conference of 1960, established by five core members: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. Originally made up of just these five, OPEC began as an attempt to organize and unify petroleum policies, securing stable prices for the petroleum producers. The organization grew considerably after its creation, adding eight other members and developing into one of the most influential groups in the world. The first real indication of OPEC's power came with the 1973 oil embargo, during which long lines and soaring gasoline prices quickly convinced Americans of the reach of OPEC's influence. OPEC's member countries currently supply more than 40 percent of the world's oil.” ~ history.com

2009 Election Dispute in Iran (bbc.co.uk)

“President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's re-election is being contested by rival Mir Hossein Mousavi and other moderate candidates, who are seeking a rerun...The authorities announced tough new restrictions on foreign media, requiring journalists to obtain explicit permission before covering any story. Journalists have also been banned from attending or reporting on any unauthorized demonstration...The Guardian Council - Iran's top legislative body - said votes would be recounted in areas contested by the losing candidates. But a spokesman for the council told state television it would not annul the election - as moderate candidates have demanded. The opposition says millions of ballots may have gone astray. Monday's protest involved hundreds of thousands of people and was one of the largest since the Iranian revolution 30 years ago.”

Questions:

1: What was the cause of the 2009 protests in Iran?

2: How did the Iranian government respond to the crisis?

Conflict: Afghanistan and Iraq

Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____



"After nearly 10 years, the Soviet Union eventually withdrew, leaving in power President Najibullah...He hung on for three years after the Red Army's departure, but fell in 1992...The mujahidin swept victoriously into Kabul. After a short interim measure, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani became president of the new Islamic Republic. But their victory was soon soured by infighting, as the mujahidin factions failed to agree on how to share their new power.

It was towards the end of 1994 that the Taliban emerged...The Taliban went on to control about 90% of the country ...much of the outside world first reacted in dismay to the Taliban's extreme Islamic policies, especially towards the place of women in society...The United States, in particular, also began their pressure on the Taliban to give up the militant Saudi, Osama Bin Laden, whom the Taliban described as their "guest" in Afghanistan. Washington blamed Bin Laden for masterminding the suicide attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington on 11 September 2001."

Excerpt adapted from bbc.co.uk

"Afghanistan's descent into conflict and instability in recent times began with the overthrow of the king in 1973. Zahir Shah was ...deposed in a palace coup by his cousin, Mohammad Daoud. Daoud declared Afghanistan a republic, with himself as president. He relied on the support of leftists ... and crushed an emerging Islamist movement.

But towards the end of his rule, he attempted to purge his leftist supporters from positions of power ...It was this that helped lead to a ...communist coup in April 1978...President Daoud and his family were shot dead...But the Afghan communist party...was divided, and splits emerged...In a swift chain of events in December 1979... the Soviet Red Army swept into Afghanistan.

The Soviet occupation, which lasted until the final withdrawal of the Red Army in 1989, was a disaster for Afghanistan. About a million Afghans lost their lives as the Red Army tried to impose control for its puppet Afghan government. Millions more fled abroad as refugees. Groups of Afghan Islamic fighters - or mujahidin - fought endlessly to try to force a Soviet retreat, with much covert support from the United States."

Question: Why has Afghanistan's history been so turbulent since 1973?



“Since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, educational resources for women have become more readily available. The right to education for both girls and women is anchored in...the 2003 constitution...”

The new constitution of Afghanistan states that men and women are equal, officially encouraging gender equality and job and educational opportunities for women...Still, female labor force participation in Afghanistan is among the lowest in South Asia...Afghan women remain restricted to employment in informal sectors like agriculture, where they comprise 65 percent of the workforce...Low participation in the formal economy is attributed to low skills sets and low female literacy rates of 18 percent, compared to 50 percent for men. Also, selling products in the market continues to be a major obstacle for women due to limited mobility caused by a lack of security.”

Questions:

- 1- Describe life for women under the Taliban.**

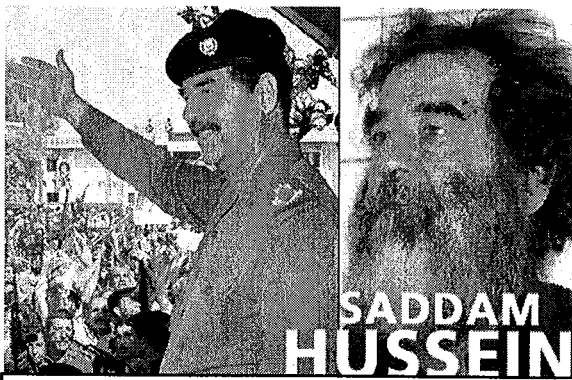
- 2- How has life improved for women since the fall of the Taliban?** _____

Excerpt adapted from pbs.org

“Before the Taliban came to power, women were active members of the educational system as students and teachers, representing 70 percent of teachers in the capital of Kabul in 1996. It was during the Taliban’s five year rule that women’s rights to education were revoked. The Taliban dismantled Afghanistan’s co-educational system, transforming many of its former state-run girls’ schools into all-male institutions.

One of the Taliban’s edicts in 1997 called for a nationwide ban on public education for all women and girls. Adhering to the letter of the law, but still determined to educate their children, Afghan women set up hundreds of schools in private homes. On June 16, 1998, however, the Taliban responded by issuing an edict stipulating that privately funded education must be limited to girls under eight and restricted to the teachings of the Koran. Making an example of Kabul, members of the Taliban shut down 100 private schools there. Women’s literacy rates across the country fell to some of the lowest in the world — 13 percent in urban areas and three to four percent in rural districts.

This increasingly oppressive environment necessitated secretively conducted classes, often putting the lives of female students and teachers at grave risk. One UN report stated that underground schools in private homes were reaching 300,000 Afghan children by 2001. The same report highlighted BBC educational radio broadcasts as one of few alternate resources available to women.”



Excerpt adapted from cbc.ca

“Saddam Hussein was Iraq's undisputed ruler from 1979 to 2003 when his regime was overthrown by an invasion led by the United States...

“In August 1990, Saddam and his army invaded Kuwait as a result of a long-standing territorial dispute, proclaiming it Iraq's 19th province...

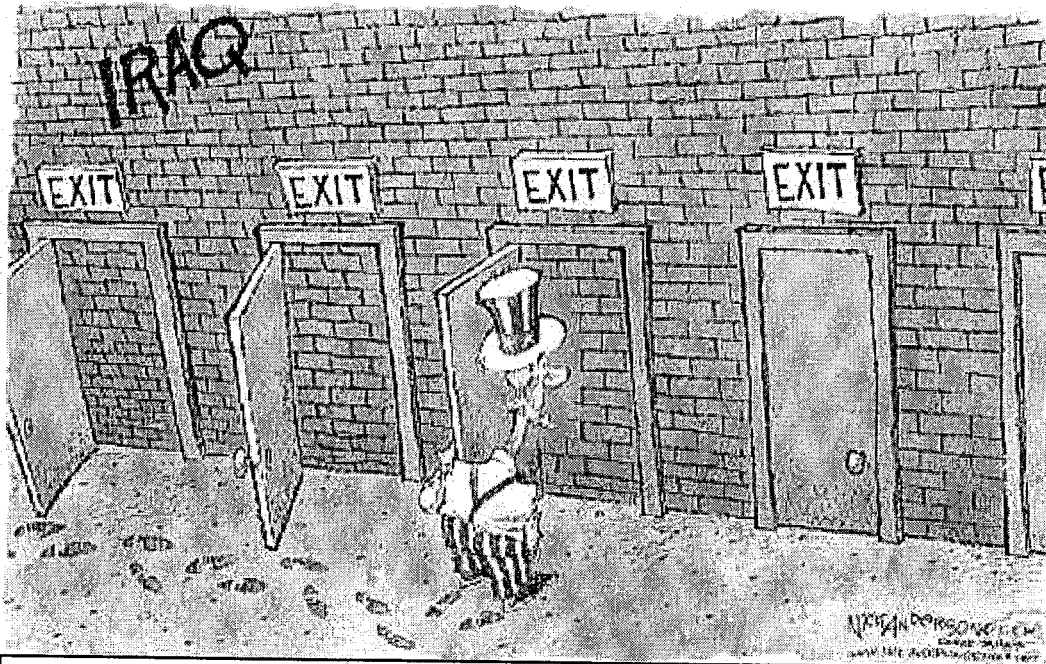
The result was the Persian Gulf War with U.S.-led troops launching a relentless air offensive on Baghdad in January 1991. The war...lasted only six weeks...UN terms imposed strict conditions on Iraq, including the destruction of all stockpiles of weapons...

After the Persian Gulf War, Saddam resisted the weapons inspections, though sometimes apparently facilitating them. Finally, in December 1998, UN chief weapons inspector Richard Butler accused Saddam of not co-operating with the inspectors...after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States... Coalition forces, led by the U.S. and beefed up with help from the U.K. and other participants, took on Iraq in the spring of 2003...On April 9, 2003, U.S. forces tore down a statue of Saddam...in central Baghdad after storming the city...marking the end of Saddam's rule. Saddam was in hiding and eluded capture until December 13, 2003... (he was put on trial and sentenced to death) for his crimes.”

He was born on April 28, 1937, in a village...northwest of Baghdad...In 1956, only 19 years old; Saddam participated in a failed coup attempt against the monarchy of King Faisal II. A year later, he joined the socialist Baathist party. After taking part in an assassination attempt against (the) Prime Minister...Saddam, still a young man of 22, had to flee the country...Two years later, with the Baathist party in control in Baghdad, Saddam returned home...Within months, the Baathists were overthrown and Saddam was jailed. In 1966, he escaped from prison and continued his work with the party... when the Baathists regained power in 1968...From 1969 to 1979 Saddam Hussein was the vice-president of Iraq and had a profound effect on his country. He nationalized the oil industry. He instituted a nation-wide literacy project...Hundreds of thousands of illiterate Iraqi men, women and children learned to read...

In 1980, the eight-year Iraq-Iran War began; nominally over a disputed piece of land...A more immediate cause was Iran's recent Islamic Revolution that was stirring up Shi'a Muslims in Iraq. By 1987, Saddam's army was the fourth largest in the world. He had...a sophisticated nuclear-weapons program underway...”

Question: Explain the rise and fall of Saddam Hussein. _____



Excerpt adapted from csmonitor.com (June 29, 2009)

"MOSUL, IRAQ - Iraqi and U.S. officials agree that Tuesday's withdrawal of American combat forces from Iraqi cities is a historic event. What is less apparent to even military commanders here is how exactly the new arrangements will work. Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, already in campaign mode for national elections expected in January, has hailed it as the threshold of a new phase for his country. Iraqi officials have declared a national holiday and state-run Al Iraqia TV has begun a countdown to the "Day of National Sovereignty. The overall US troop level (currently about 130,000) in Iraq will begin to gradually decline this fall, and all US combat forces are to leave by the end of next summer.

Six years into the war, it has become politically untenable for both Iraq and the US to have American combat troops in the streets. But although the intent of the security agreement is clear, the mechanics of how it will be carried out and how well it will work are much less certain...The effectiveness of the agreement will come down to coordination – so far not the hallmark of the Iraqi military. Although there is an Iraqi officer embedded at the battalion tactical operations center, the Iraqis have not provided someone to fill the same function at the higher brigade level in Mosul."

Questions:

- 1- Explain the political cartoon.
- 2- What problems might develop as U.S. combat forces prepare to leave Iraq? _____

Middle East -- Independence to Present: Review Sheet

Independence

- many Arab nations gained independence after World War I, II because of their nationalistic movements against European imperialists

Arab/Israeli Relations

- The British supported Zionism when they wrote the Balfour Declaration
- The main reasons for the conflict between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East is due to Arab and Jewish Nationalism as well as the fact that both groups have historic religious ties to the area
- Israel has a democratically elected government
- The Camp David Accords brought peace between Egypt and Israel and proved that enemies are able to negotiate
- The want for a Palestinian homeland causes terrorist acts in the Middle East
- One problem that hinders the peace process is land and civil rights of Palestinians
- The Israeli people were upset that their government decided to give the West Bank and Gaza Strip back to the Palestinians

Iran, Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan

- One of the greatest threat to stability in the Middle East is Islamic fundamentalism
- Islamic fundamentalists support traditional Muslim teachings
- The Iranian Revolution led to a return to traditional customs
- The Iranian Revolution was a reaction to Shah Reza Pahlavi inability to meet the needs of the people
- Ayatollah Khomeini established a fundamentalists Islamic state in Iran
- The war between Iran and Iraq in the early 80's led to economic problems for both nations
- Iran and Libya were both associated with supporting terrorism in the 1980's
- The Taliban were an extreme Islamic fundamentalist group that controlled Afghanistan prior to U.S. and U.N. invasion in the early part of the 21st Century

Leaders

- Nasser, Ataturk, and Pahlavi all supported a policy of Modernization within their nations
- Ataturk, Ben-Gurion, and Arafat are all nationalists leaders in their respective countries
- David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meier, and Menachem Begin were leaders of Israel

Importance of Oil

- The international community quickly aided Kuwait when it was invaded in 1990 because of the effect of oil on world politics.
- OPEC regulates the supply and price of a majority of the world's oil
- OPEC has helped increase the wealth of its member nations

Forces Shaping the Middle East

Religious and Ethnic Differences	Natural Resources	Governments	Islamic Traditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims, Christians, and Jews • Different sects within religions • More than 30 languages • Religious, racial, and cultural prejudices • Desire for a united Arab state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest oil fields in the world • Oil-rich nations gain wealth and political and economic power • Limited water supply • Arguments over dams and water rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy in Israel and Turkey • Rule by royal family in Jordan and Saudi Arabia • Single-party dictators in Iraq and Syria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws of Islam influence government, society, and personal life • Antiwestern feelings • 1990s revival of Islamic traditions