



YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
REVIEW PACKET**

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

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

SECTION OVERVIEW

Since 1945, the Middle East has been an area of tension and change. The state of Israel was created in 1948. After years of conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the quest for peace began to achieve some success. In Lebanon, years of civil war ravaged the country. In Iran, an Islamic republic was born. Several international conflicts centered on Iraq, largely because of its dictator, Saddam Hussein. Throughout the Middle East, many Muslims have called for a return to a life based on Islamic law.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Diversity How has the diversity of the Middle East affected its recent history?

Conflict What efforts have been made to end conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors?

Interdependence Why did the Persian Gulf War involve many nations from around the world?

Belief Systems How is Islamic fundamentalism affecting life in the Middle East today?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)	King Hussein
Yasir Arafat	Ayatollah Khomeini
intifada	Saddam Hussein
Yitzhak Rabin	Persian Gulf War
Camp David Accords	Islamic fundamentalism

THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY

The Middle East has been a crossroads for people of Africa, Asia, and Europe since ancient times. This fact has led to an enormous diversity of peoples, belief systems, and cultures. These differences have sometimes led to conflict.

The discovery of oil in the region brought power to some Middle Eastern nations. Oil is a vital part of the global economy. Oil resources, however, are not evenly distributed across the region. As a result, Middle Eastern countries have gone to war over control of oil-rich lands. Dependence on oil is one reason why countries around the world take an active interest in conflicts in the Middle East.

A JEWISH STATE AMONG ARAB NATIONS

Jews had begun migrating to Palestine in the late 1800s, and their numbers grew after World War II. Many Jewish survivors of the Holocaust migrated to Palestine, and the horrors of that time created support for a Jewish homeland. Both Jews and Palestinian Arabs claimed a right to the land of Palestine. Violent clashes between the groups occurred.

Creation of Israel

In 1947, the United Nations drew up a plan to divide Palestine, which was under British rule, into an Arab state and a Jewish state. Jews accepted the plan, but Arabs did not. In 1948, Britain withdrew, and Jews proclaimed the independent state of Israel, which was recognized by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soon afterward, Arab states attacked Israel. Israeli forces won the first of several wars with their Arab neighbors. As a result of the war, Israel nearly doubled its territory.

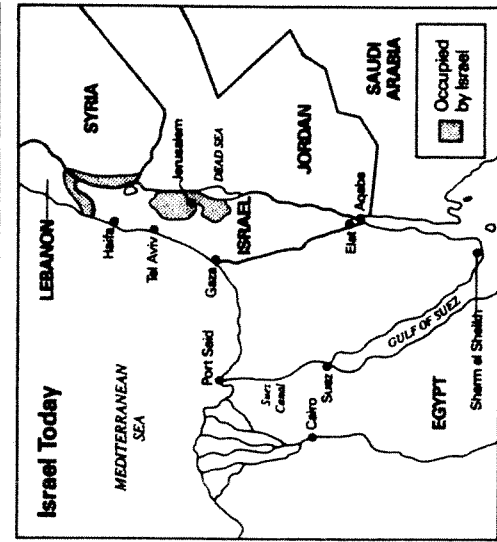
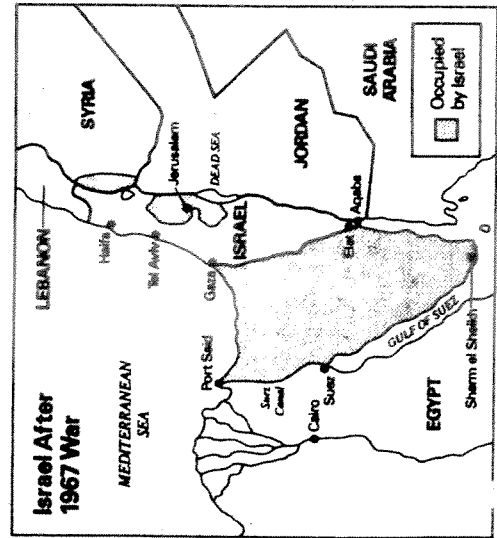
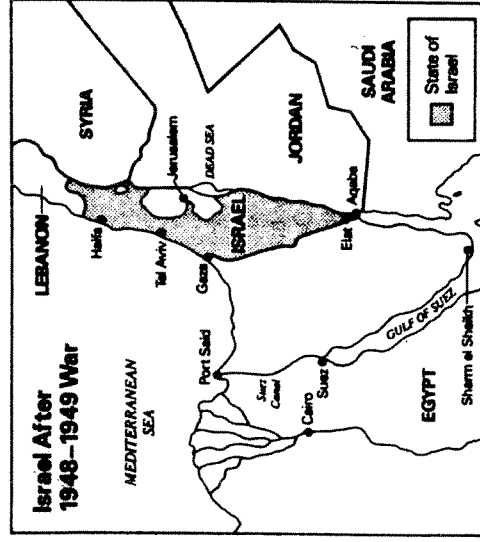
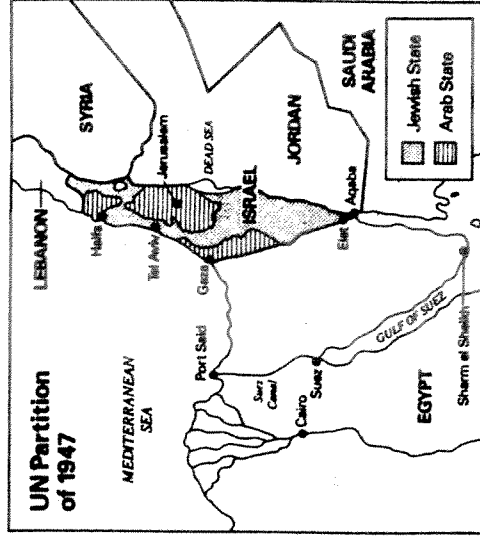
Israel developed rapidly. Between 1948 and the mid-1950s, nearly 2 million Jews migrated to Israel, some to escape persecution. The government built towns for settlers. A skilled work force expanded the economy. American aid helped Israel as well.

Arab Palestinians

In 1948, after the fighting ended, 700,000 Arabs became refugees. Many went to refugee camps established by the United Nations. Over time, these temporary camps became permanent homes. The poverty and discrimination experienced by these Arab Palestinians fueled anger. Many dreamed of an Arab Palestinian state. Resistance took several forms.

The **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** was led by **Yasir Arafat**. It represented many Palestinian groups. The PLO used terrorist tactics and fought a guerrilla war against Israelis at home and abroad.

Israel's Changing Borders



In 1987, young Palestinians mounted the **intifada**, or uprising. Teenagers defied Israeli soldiers with tactics such as throwing rocks and homemade bombs. Crackdowns on the violence fueled further conflict.

In 1993, direct talks were held for the first time between Israel and the PLO. Yasir Arafat and Israeli prime minister **Yitzhak Rabin** signed a historic agreement that gave Palestinians in Gaza and Jericho limited self-rule.

Wars and Peace

When the state of Israel was created, Arabs vowed to drive the Jews out and restore Palestine as an Arab nation. Arab-Israeli wars occurred in 1948 and 1956. In 1967, during the Six-Day War, Israel in just six days overran the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights on the Syrian border, and East Jerusalem. In 1973, Egypt and Syria launched a war against Israel on the Jewish high holy day of Yom Kippur. The Israelis repulsed that attack.

Soon after this, however, both Egypt and Israel began to seek peace. In 1979, Egypt and Israel signed the **Camp David Accords**, an agreement to end the state of war between Egypt and Israel. In 1994, Jordan, led by **King Hussein**, also made a peace agreement with Israel. However, violence erupted again in 2001. Israel invaded Palestinian-ruled areas of the West Bank the next year in retaliation for multiple suicide bombings against Israeli citizens.

CIVIL WAR IN LEBANON

North of Israel, Lebanon had gained independence after World War II. It was a thriving commercial center with a diverse population. Christians and Muslims lived there together peacefully. However, as Palestinian refugees entered Lebanon, especially after 1967, they created a Muslim majority. The PLO became powerful in Palestinian refugee camps.

A civil war between Christians and Muslims began in 1975. Israeli and Syrian forces participated in the conflict. By 1990, a degree of order had returned to Lebanon. Both Syria and Israel, however, maintained a presence there.

THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION

In 1953, Britain and the United States helped Muhammad Reza Pahlavi gain control of the Iranian government. He proclaimed himself the shah. As shah, he westernized and modernized the country; he also ruled as a dictator.

In the 1970s, opposition to the shah was led by the exiled **Ayatollah Khomeini**. *Ayatollah* is a title given to learned Shiite legal experts. With protests mounting, the shah fled Iran in 1979. Soon afterward, Khomeini returned, declaring Iran an Islamic republic.

Impact of the Revolution

The Iranian revolution had effects in Iran and beyond.

- The new Iranian government was extremely hostile to the West. Western books, music, and movies were banned.

- The government required strict adherence to Muslim religious tradition.
- Many rights were taken away from women.
- Iranian militants seized the American embassy in Tehran and held a group of Americans hostage for more than a year.
- Iran encouraged Muslims in other countries to work to overthrow secular governments and establish Islamic republics.
- After Khomeini's death in 1989, more moderate leaders took control in Iran.

SADDAM HUSSEIN AND IRAQ

Under the leadership of dictator Saddam Hussein, Iraq has been involved in several conflicts in the Middle East.

Iran-Iraq War

In 1980, Hussein's forces seized control of a disputed border area between Iraq and Iran. War broke out between the two nations. When both sides attacked oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, the United States Navy began to protect shipping lanes in the region. The war continued until 1988 and created extreme hardship in both nations.

Persian Gulf War

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized its oil fields. The United States saw the Iraqi action as a threat to Saudi Arabia and to the flow of oil. The

first response of the United States was to organize a trade embargo of Iraq. Peacekeeping troops from many western and Middle Eastern countries went to Saudi Arabia. When Iraq refused to withdraw from Kuwait, the 1991 Persian Gulf War began. The United States and its allies quickly won the war, and Kuwait was liberated.

Continued Hostilities

The United States continued to view Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein as a very dangerous force. They hoped that the war would topple his dictatorship. He remained in power, however.

At the end of the war, the United Nations required that Iraq destroy its nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons as well as its missiles. The UN began a series of inspections to ensure compliance. In the late 1990s, Iraq expelled the UN inspection team and refused to allow further inspections. In response, the United States and Britain staged air strikes against Iraq. Military confrontation continued in Iraq as Hussein defied international decrees and suffered from economic sanctions.

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

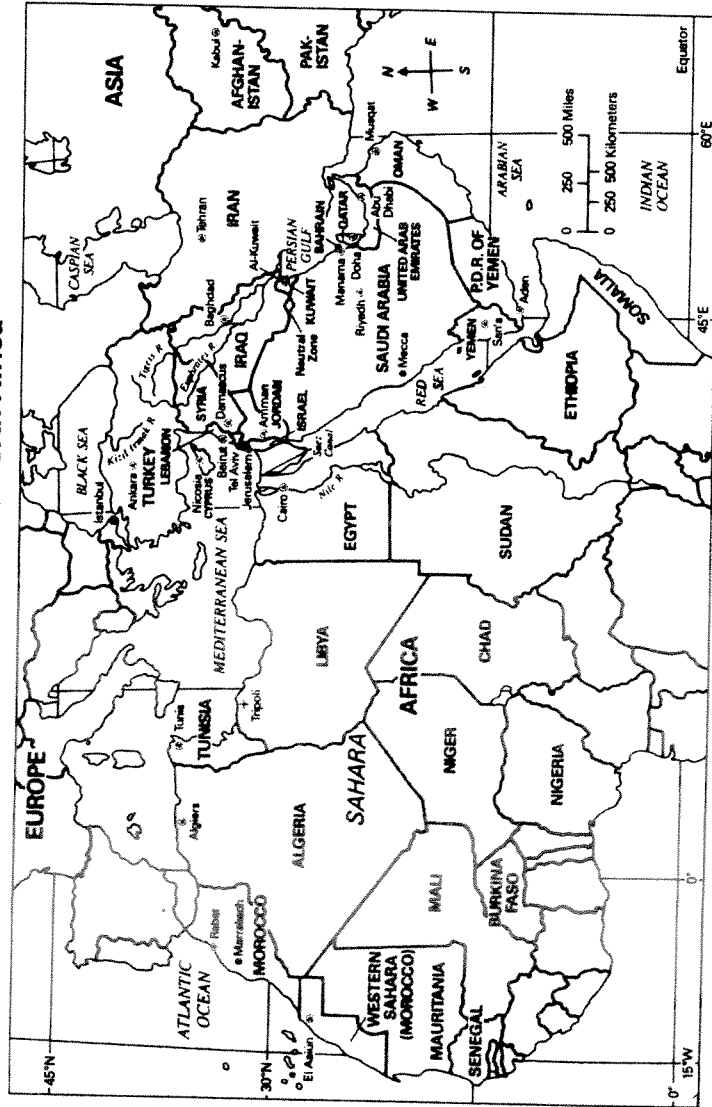
Beginning in the 1970s, increasing numbers of Muslims opposed westernization. They wanted to apply Islamic principles to the problems in their nations. This movement for reform, called **Islamic fundamentalism** by many westerners, has played a key role in the Middle East.

- **Iran** Islamic fundamentalism led to the overthrow of an unpopular shah and the creation of a new government based on Islamic law.
- **Libya** A 1969 coup brought Muammar al-Qaddafi to power in Libya. Qaddafi based his government on Islamic principles. He supported revolutionary organizations and activities in the Middle East and around the world.
- **Algeria** In 1992, the Algerian Islamic political party did well in elections. The ruling party feared that an Islamic revolution might occur. The military therefore seized power and took harsh measures against Islamic activists, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people.
- **Turkey** Throughout the 1990s, the government of Turkey based many of its policies on western models. In the 1990s, however, Islamic political parties gained increasing support and influence. They hoped to restore traditional Islamic government to Turkey.

SUMMARY

The Middle East is an area of great diversity and economic importance. It is also an area of great conflict. The creation of the state of Israel in 1948 set off years of conflict between Arabs and Jews. A revolution occurred in Iran that created an Islamic republic. The aggressive actions of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein led to a war that involved many countries of the world. A growing influence in the area is that of Islamic fundamentalism, a movement to return to traditional Islamic ways.

The Middle East and North Africa



Name: _____

- 1) Which statement *best* describes the Middle East during the 1980's and 1990's?
 - A) International cooperation brought about an era of peace.
 - B) Palestinians in the occupied territories wanted greater integration into Israeli society.
 - C) Arab unity had not been achieved.
 - D) The nations of the Middle East adopted a common foreign policy.
- 2) Several Arab nations in the Middle East have a position of power in world politics primarily because they
 - A) possess abundant supplies of an essential natural resource
 - B) control access to major world transportation routes
 - C) have developed a highly trained labor force whose skills are needed by other nations
 - D) have developed a sophisticated nuclear weapons technology
- 3) The Persian Gulf, the Straits of Hormuz, and the Suez Canal are strategically important because they are
 - A) the cause of friction between Israel and its Arab neighbors
 - B) trade routes for petroleum exports to nations around the world
 - C) under the control of Communist nations
 - D) at the center of the world's major illegal drug trade
- 4) Which statement *best* explains why Great Britain and France joined Israel in attacking Egypt when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956?
 - A) Seizure of the Suez Canal indicated Egypt's rejection of democratic principles.
 - B) The European nations wanted control of the oil fields around the Suez Canal.
 - C) Great Britain and France were allies of Israel, which had originally controlled the Suez Canal.
 - D) The Suez Canal was an important link between European nations and their Asian trading partners.
- 5) The Balfour Declaration of 1917 encouraged Zionism by
 - A) ordering the withdrawal of the British from Palestine
 - B) granting national independence to Palestine
 - C) supporting the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
 - D) dividing Palestine into separate areas for Jews and Christians
- 6) A major goal of *both* Zionists and Palestinian Arabs in the Middle East has been to
 - A) strengthen Israel's hold on the West Bank
 - B) unite the Middle East by a single religion
 - C) become leaders in the production of oil
 - D) establish their own independent countries

- 7) The 1967 Arab-Israeli Six-Day War resulted in the
 - A) establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East
 - B) acquisition of the Golan Heights, West Bank, and Gaza Strip by Israel
 - C) recognition of Israel's sovereignty by neighboring Arab states
 - D) destruction of Israel's military
 - 8) Palestinian,
Such is my name, I know.
It torments and grieves me,
Their eyes hunt me,
Pursue me, wound me.
For my name is Palestinian
And as they pleased
They have made me wander.
—Harun Hashim Rashid
- The situation referred to in the poem above has resulted, in part, from the
- A) establishment of the Mughal Empire in India in the 16th century
 - B) invasion of Israel in 1948 by its Arab neighbors
 - C) increase in the number of nomads after long periods of drought in the Sahara
 - D) expansion of Islamic power in North Africa during the 8th century
- 9) The primary goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has been to
 - A) establish an independent state for Palestinian Arabs
 - B) settle disputes between Shiite and Sunni Muslims
 - C) seize control of the Suez Canal
 - D) control the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

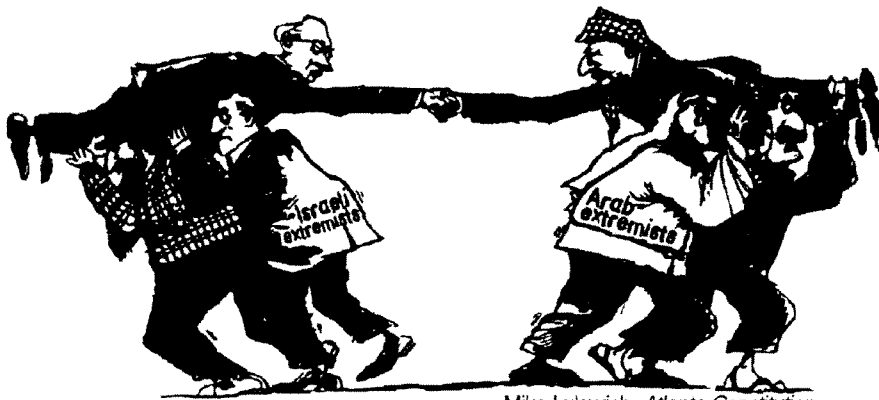
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The illustration would most likely have been used to support

- A) negotiations between the Israeli Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- B) continued Israeli occupation and settlement of the Gaza Strip and West Bank
- C) the formation of agricultural cooperatives on the West Bank
- D) the creation of an Arab Palestinian state hostile to Israel

11)



Mike Lukovich, *Atlanta Constitution*

What is the *main* idea of this political cartoon about the Middle East?

- A) Peace between Israelis and Palestinians has little chance of succeeding.
 - B) The peace efforts of Middle Eastern leaders are hindered by radical groups on each side.
 - C) Israeli and Palestinian leaders strongly oppose peace talks.
 - D) Israeli and Palestinian extremists have joined forces to bring peace to the Middle East.
- 12) As the peace process continues in the Middle East, a major stumbling block to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the question of
- A) representation of Palestinian Arabs and Israelis in the United Nations
 - B) ownership and operation of the Suez Canal
 - C) land and civil rights for Palestinian Arabs
 - D) control of the Arabian Peninsula

- 13) Which factor was most responsible for the displacement of the refugees identified in the chart?

WORLD REFUGEES (1988)

Original Home	Where Refugees Live Now	Total
Afghanistan, Iran	Pakistan	3,595,000
Palestine	Jordan, Gaza Strip, Syria, West Bank	1,980,000
Iran, Iraq	Turkey	301,000

U.S. Committee for Refugees (adapted)

- A) famine
B) apartheid
C) war
D) severe flooding
- 14) Which statement is *best* supported by a study of the history of the Middle East?
- A) The people of the region have generally adopted the ideas and values of Western culture.
B) The nations of the region have been instrumental in the development of democratic ideals.
C) Few cultural and political differences are found among the nations of the region.
D) Differing religious beliefs have been a frequent source of conflict in the region.
- 15) Since independence in 1948, the major objective of the foreign policy of Israel has been to
- A) maintain territorial security
B) mechanize its farms
C) receive military aid from the United Nations
D) sign a peace treaty with Libya
- 16) Israel is a country that has
- A) an abundance of oil
B) friendly ties to Jordan
C) a democratically elected government
D) Islam as its official religion
- 17) In 1979, the signing of the Camp David accords by Egypt and Israel indicated that
- A) the differences between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims had been settled
B) nationalism was no longer a force in Middle Eastern politics
C) former enemies were able to negotiate
D) the Soviet Union dominated Middle Eastern affairs
- 18) The first Arab nation in the Middle East to reach a formal peace agreement with Israel under the Camp David accords (1979) was
- A) Egypt
B) Saudi Arabia
C) Syria
D) Lebanon

- 19) In 1978, which action did Egyptian President Anwar Sadat take that resulted in serious conflict with other Arab leaders?

- A) supporting Arab forces during the Six-Day War
B) expelling American military advisors from Egypt
C) importing weapons from Western nations
D) signing a formal peace treaty with Israel

- 20) Who were David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Menachem Begin?

- A) Egyptian Presidents who encouraged peace with Israel
B) leaders of the modern State of Israel
C) scientists who developed better methods of discovering oil
D) clergy who supported Islamic fundamentalism

- 21) Which factor has served as a bond among Arab countries in the Middle East?

- A) similarity of government
B) unity under a military leader
C) hostility toward Israel
D) reliance on the United States for aid

- 22) Jose de San Martin, Jomo Kenyatta, and David Ben-Gurion *all* shared the common goal of

- A) establishing an absolute monarchy in their nations
B) establishing societies based on the ideas of Karl Marx
C) preventing the introduction of new technology in their nations
D) freeing their nations from foreign domination

- 23) "One person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter."

Who is most likely referred to in the quotation above?

- A) Yasir Arafat
B) Juan Peron
C) Mikhail Gorbachev
D) Margaret Thatcher

- 24) Movements to achieve Arab unity have not been successful primarily because of the problems created by the

- A) issue of human rights violations
B) need for free trade
C) growth of internationalism
D) strength of nationalistic interests

- 25) In the Middle East, what is the *main* political goal of the Kurds and the Arab Palestinians?

- A) the establishment of a rigid social structure
B) development of a communist economic system
C) the separation of church and state
D) self-rule in their respective homelands

- 26) During the 1980's, the economic development of Iran and Iraq was disrupted because of

- A) severe drought and famine in the area
B) the war fought between these nations
C) increased emphasis on agricultural production for export
D) Communist revolutionary movements in these nations

- 27) During the 1980's, Iran and Iraq were engaged in a war over
- territorial rights
 - Iraq's use of terrorism
 - the spread of communism
 - Iran's ties with Israel
- 28) One way in which the Middle Eastern leaders Kemal Ataturk, Shah Reza Pahlavi, and Gamal Nasser were similar is that they *all*
- founded the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - tried to achieve Arab unity
 - demanding the establishment of Islamic fundamentalism
 - attempted to modernize their nations
- 29) Which was an underlying cause of the Iranian Revolution of 1978?
- Western European efforts to take over Iran's oil reserves
 - repression of political and religious groups by the Shah
 - ongoing conflicts between Iran and Israel
 - Iraq's attempt to overthrow the Iranian government
- 30) The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran was a reaction to the failure of Shah Reza Pahlavi to
- meet the social and political needs of the people
 - modernize the nation's economy
 - establish political ties with Western nations
 - supply the military with advanced weapons technology
- 31) A major cause of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 was the concern by Islamic leaders that
- traditional values were being undermined by Western ideas
 - Israel had lost its influence in the Middle East
 - women were being denied political rights
 - religious leaders were becoming too powerful
- 32) The major goal of the Iranian Revolution and of Ayatollah Khomeini was to
- create an Islamic republic
 - prevent the expansion of communism into Iraq
 - nationalize the oil industry
 - establish closer ties with Israel
- 33) One similarity in the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Turkey and that of Shah Reza Pahlavi in Iran was that *both* leaders
- promoted traditional Islamic practices
 - conquered neighboring countries
 - supported the establishment of communes
 - began the process of westernization in their nations
- 34) Czar Peter the Great of 18th-century Russia and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of 20th-century Iran were similar in that *both* leaders
- expanded political and human rights in their nations
 - introduced Western ideas and technology into their nations
 - established democratic institutions in their nations
 - converted their nations to Christianity
- 35) Peter the Great of Russia, Kemal Ataturk of Turkey, and Shah Pahlavi of Iran were similar in that in their nations they
- restored feudalism
 - established programs of westernization
 - instituted democratic governments
 - allowed foreign occupation
- 36) One similarity between the leadership of the Meiji emperors of Japan, Peter the Great of Russia, and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was that they *all* supported policies that
- westernized their nations
 - kept their nations from industrial expansion
 - increased the power of the aristocracy
 - introduced new religious beliefs
- 37) The Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900 and the Iranian Revolution in 1979 were similar in that *both*
- were successfully suppressed by foreign military intervention
 - blamed foreigners for the erosion of traditional cultures
 - were led by young radicals who wished to modernize their country
 - spared the rights and property of foreign diplomats
- 38) The Sepoy Mutiny in India, the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the Islamic Revolution in Iran were similar in that they
- attempted to reject the traditional cultures in these countries
 - reestablished the power of religious leaders
 - restored power to the hereditary monarchies
 - resisted foreign influence in these countries
- 39) The nations of the world were concerned over the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 mainly because the
- region was under the control of United Nations peacekeeping forces
 - invasion increased Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - region has important resources and is strategically located
 - invasion strengthened the military position of Israel
- 40) One reason the United States and other Western powers fought the Persian Gulf War was to
- assist Iraq in its war with Iran
 - stop the Israeli settlement of the West Bank
 - end the civil war in Lebanon
 - safeguard the flow of oil to international markets

- 41) One similarity between the Korean War and the Persian Gulf War was that
- the use of military force was approved by the United Nations
 - Communist expansion was encouraged
 - the major issue was a dispute over oil
 - the Soviet Union allied itself with the United States
- 42) What is a major reason Japan did *not* send troops to fight in the Persian Gulf War in 1991?
- Japan was militarily allied with Iraq.
 - The Japanese Constitution forbids Japan from engaging in overseas military action.
 - Japanese economic interests were not involved.
 - Japan feared retaliation by Iran.
- 43) Since the 1970's, the Middle Eastern conflict between traditional culture and the forces of Westernization has resulted in
- an emphasis on the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights
 - the growth of religious fundamentalism
 - the elimination of conflict between Arab states
 - an increase in political stability in the region
- 44) In which Middle Eastern nation is Islamic fundamentalism the major guiding force?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) Iran | C) Jordan |
| B) Israel | D) Turkey |
- 45) Islamic fundamentalism has been characterized by
- a return to traditional Muslim values
 - the promotion of the goals of Zionism
 - the westernization of Muslim society
 - a rejection of the teachings of the Koran
- 46) The actions of most Islamic fundamentalists show that they support
- equal rights for women
 - the Zionist movement
 - a renewed attempt at modernization
 - traditional Muslim teachings
- 47) Which type of government was established by Ayatollah Khomeini as a result of the Iranian Revolution in 1979?
- constitutional monarchy
 - fundamentalist Islamic state
 - radical Marxist regime
 - democratic republic
- 48) The overthrow of the Shah of Iran in 1979 resulted in a
- government influenced by Iraq and Syria
 - monarchy opposed to constitutional changes
 - Communist government allied with the Soviet Union
 - government run by Islamic fundamentalist leaders
- 49) A goal of most modern-day fundamentalist Islamic societies is to
- encourage the practice of other religions in society
 - adopt Western attitudes, values, and lifestyles
 - integrate the teachings of Mohammed with Christian practices
 - maintain basic religious values in a technological society
- 50) Which statement concerning the Islamic world is most accurate?
- Significant religious and political differences exist among Islamic sects.
 - All Islamic nations are totally committed to the destruction of Israel
 - Religious unity has led to political unity among Islamic nations.
 - The only Islamic nations of the world are found in the Middle East.
- 51) In 1991, Pakistan amended its constitution and made the Koran the basis of all its laws. Which group was responsible for this action?
- Buddhist monks
 - Kashmir separatists
 - Islamic fundamentalists
 - Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- 52) During the 20th century, a major Middle Eastern problem has been the
- denial of membership in the United Nations to Middle Eastern nations
 - refusal of industrialized nations to sell weapons to Middle Eastern nations
 - decreasing birth rates in rural villages
 - conflict between traditional culture and the push for modernization
- 53) In Iran, the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have resulted in
- the westernization and modernization of the nation
 - the introduction of a democratic form of government
 - an increase in women's rights
 - a return to many traditional customs
- 54) In the 1970's, when Iran was ruled by the Shah, the Ayatollah Khomeini's major criticism was of the
- Shah's friendship with the former Soviet Union
 - non-Islamic influences on the culture and economy
 - return to traditional Islamic law
 - lack of political and social rights for women