

Unit Essential Question: What political, cultural and geographic features make Asia and the Middle East Unique?

Lesson Essential Question 1: What countries make up the regions of Southwest/Central Asia and Monsoon Asia?

Lesson Essential Question 2: What physical and climactic features divide Asia into distinct regions?

Warm up: Copy the LEQ's above, and in the box respond to the following question: Thinking about this map, why is it important that we learn about Asia?



I. Asia

- The world's largest continent
- The world's most populated continent
- 4.3 billion people live in Asia (60% of the world's population)
- 48 countries in Asia
- Diverse religions
- Diverse languages
- Diverse cultures



II. Distinct Regions

A. Southwest / Central Asia

- Commonly known as the Middle East



- Most people in the region are **Muslim**.
- Known as the "**Cradle of Civilization**"- the world's first cities arose here, and it was the birthplace of the three largest monotheistic modern religions.
- Mostly rural (farming, small villages)



- Economic activity based around two resources. **Oil** (large reserves that make the region rich) and **Water** (not enough water which limits farming, livestock raising, and settling)



III. Physical Geography

A. Southwest/ Central Asia

****Label on the map at the bottom****

- **Persian Gulf**- A gulf is an arm of the sea surrounded by land. The Persian Gulf allows for nations to ship oil around the world.



Which geographic principle is impacted by the Persian Gulf?

-Mediterranean Sea- Africa, Europe and Asia meet here. Allowed for trade for 1,000's of years.

****Label on the map at the bottom****



- Arabian Sea- a shipping route that is the southwest border of Asia.



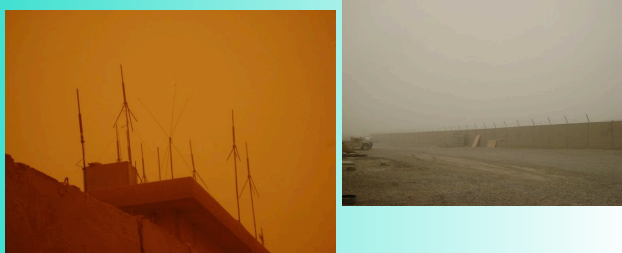
-Tigris-Euphrates Valley- Made up of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers makes one of the most fertile valleys of the ancient world. "**Fertile Crescent.**" Modern day Iraq.

Mesopotamia

How does a fertile valley impact civilizations?



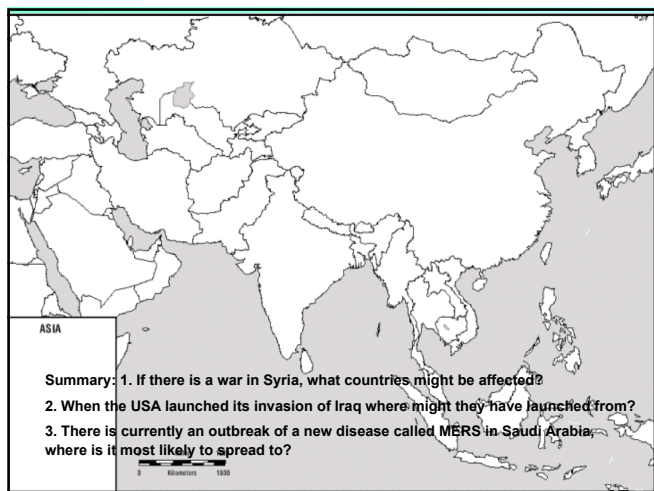
-Climate is mostly arid to semi-arid. Deserts in the Middle East experience temperatures in the 100s in the summer.



Using the map on Mrpaolano.weebly.com (Unit 4-Concept 1) fill in the 25 countries of Southwest and Central Asia. (Middle East)

Or use page 583 in the Textbook

1. Turkey	6. Lebanon	11. Kuwait	16. Oman	21. Kazakhstan
2. Georgia	7. Israel	12. Saudi Arabia	17. Yemen	22. Kyrgyzstan
3. Armenia	8. Syria	13. Bahrain	18. Iran	23. Tajikistan
4. Azerbaijan	9. Jordan	14. Qatar	19. Turkmenistan	24. Afghanistan
5. Cyprus	10. Iraq	15. UAE	20. Uzbekistan	25. Pakistan

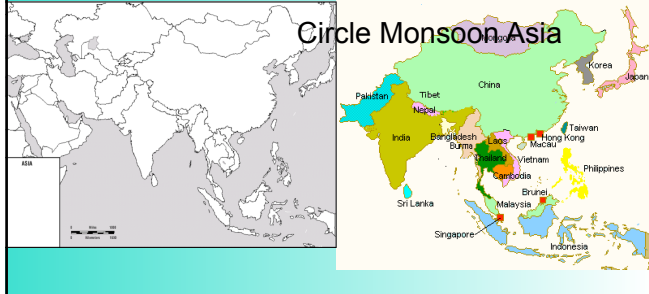


Warm Up B: Complete directly on the notes.

1. Which of the following statements about Asia is true?
 1. Asia is the world's largest continent.
 2. Asia is the most populated continent.
 3. Asia is made up of diverse people and cultures.
 4. All of the above
2. Southwest/ Central Asia is commonly known as
 1. The Far East
 2. The Middle East
 3. The Middle West
 4. The Deep South
3. The culture of the people of the Middle East is shaped most by which religion?
 1. Christianity
 2. Judaism
 3. Islam
 4. Buddhism
1. The economic activity of the Middle East is centered mostly around which natural resource?
 1. Corn
 2. Fish
 3. Diamonds
 4. Oil
2. How does the Persian Gulf increase accessibility and complementarity?
 1. It allows for easier shipment of oil.
 2. It allows for a slower spread of natural resources.
 3. It allows many Americans to vacation in the Middle East.
 4. It stops the shipment of oil.
3. Which two rivers in modern day Iraq formed the "Fertile Crescent" of the ancient world.
 1. Nile and Niger
 2. Tigris and Euphrates
 3. Yellow and Jiang Cheng
 4. Brahmaputra and Ganges

A. Monsoon Asia Background

- Begins on the western border of India and it reaches east to the Pacific Ocean.
- Contains several island countries.
- Further divided into subregions- South Asia, East Asia and South East Asia.



- Densely populated, with some of the world's largest and most crowded cities.
- Some of the earliest civilizations date back to 2,500 BC, in India.
- China united in 221 BC.
- Starting in the 1400s and lasting until the 1950s, this region experienced European imperialism.

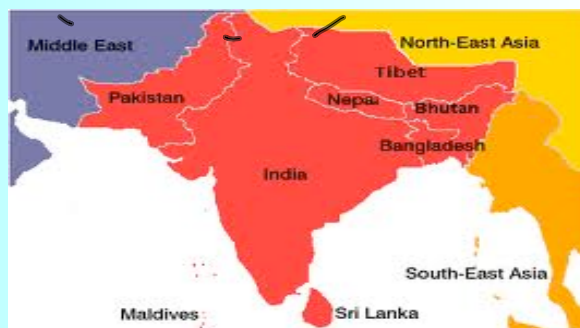
- 3.7 billion people live here. (50%+ of the world's population) with a mix of rural and urban.
- Diverse religions.
- Commercial Fishing is a big industry, large coal deposits in China, hydroelectric power on the many rivers.
- Varied land use including subsistence farmers, commercial farmers, rubber tapping, and nomadic herding.

B. Monsoon Asia Physical

- Diverse region with deserts, fertile valleys, mountains, islands etc...
- **Himalaya Mountains**- border of Nepal and China. Has the world's tallest mountain, **Mount Everest**. (29,035 feet tall, more than 5 miles)



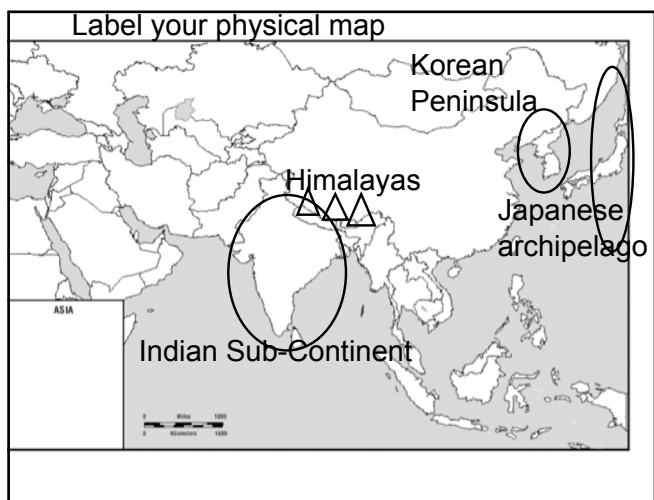
-Indian Sub-Continent- Mountains and the oceans separate it from the rest of Asia, so it is almost like its own continent.



- **Korean Peninsula** - hilly peninsula. Made up of two countries.

- **Japanese Archipelago**- Part of the Ring of Fire. (Volcanoes and Earthquakes)



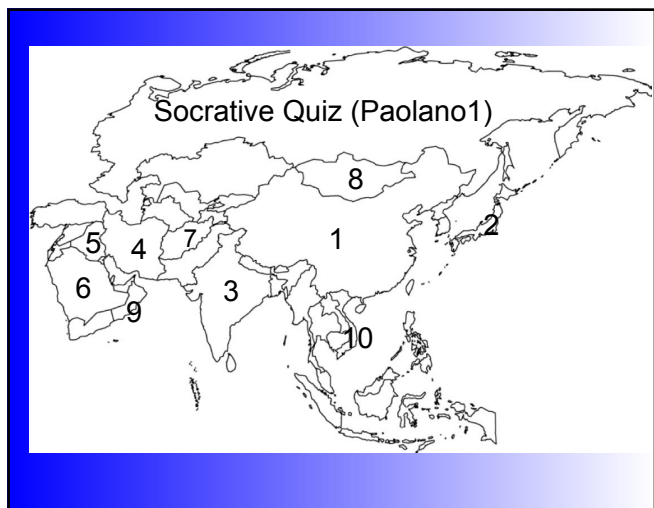


-Climate is shaped by **Monsoons**
-Monsoons are strong winds that come from the ocean and bring heavy rains.
 - Dry season and wet season.
 -Example: Mumbai, India
 June-September 70 inches of rain
 December-April almost no rain

Using the map on the website Unit 4 Concept 1 fill in the map with the countries from Monsoon Asia on your political maps
 Or Page 589 in the textbook

1. India	6. Burma (Myanmar)	11. China	16. Taiwan	21. Indonesia
2. Nepal	7. Thailand	12. Mongolia	17. Philippines	22. East Timor
3. Sri Lanka	8. Laos	13. North Korea	18. Malaysia	23. Maldives
4. Bhutan	9. Cambodia	14. South Korea	19. Singapore	**Also Add Russia
5. Bangladesh	10. Vietnam	15. Japan	20. Brunei	

**If you finish log onto Mrpaolano.weebly.com, unit 4-concept 1, click the map game and play for practice.



Warm up C:

<p>1. What is the tallest mountain in the world?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mt. Himalaya 2. Mt. Kilimanjaro 3. Mt. Vesuvius 4. Mt. Everest <p>2. Since the Japanese Archipelago is part of the Ring of Fire, what formed to create the islands?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volcanoes 2. Coral Reefs 3. Sand Bars 4. Glaciers 	<p>1. Since North and South Korea are on a peninsula, which of the following statements is true?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are completely surrounded by water. 2. They are surrounded by water on 3 sides. 3. They are land locked. 4. They are a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. <p>2. What is a Monsoon?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong winds that come from the ocean and bring heavy rain. 2. Strong winds that come from the ocean and sometimes cause drought. 3. A series of hurricanes that impact places in Asia as well as in the United States. 4. All of the above.
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UEQ:What cultural and geographic features make Asia and the Middle East a unique place?

LEQ: To what extent are regional borders permanent and what might cause them to change over time?

Activator: Take 1 minute with a partner and come with as many reasons as you can, as to why a border might change.



A. Regions: A location or group of locations that shares common characteristics.

- Formal Regions: Officially recognized borders. (Cities, states, countries)

- Functional Region: A location whose region is determined by a specific function. For example a post office, or police station, or natural resource.

Asian Example: The Middle East is an oil producing region.

Physical region: A region determined by its physical characteristics such as river drainage, mountains, deserts etc..

Asian Example: Saudi Arabia is in a desert region.

-Perceptual Region: A region based on people's ideas of a place. (Down south, out west etc.)

Asia Examples: "The Far East", "The Middle East"

I. Changing Map of The Middle East

A. Political Borders are drawn by humans.

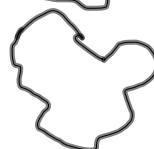
- They might use latitude and longitude.
- They might use physical features.
- They might use natural resources.
- They might consider religion and ethnicity.



Border based on latitude and longitude.



Border based on latitude and longitude and physical features.



Border based on physical and natural features.

What makes them different?

B. Ottoman Empire

- Expanded from Turkey starting in 1299
- Reached its peak in 1590.
- Began to shrink due to revolt and war.
- World War I marked the end of the empire. (1914-1919)



(What type of region is this?)

C. Post World War I

- Ottoman Empire collapses, certain countries become independent, other countries are controlled by European powers.



(What type of region is this?)

D. Post World War II

- Creation of the Jewish State of Israel.
- After the Holocaust, European powers grant the Jewish homeland. (Treaty)
- Near constant warfare leads to a changing map.



Watch Video and Answer Questions

E. Middle East Today

- The entire Middle East is made up of independent countries.
- There are still disputes in northern Iraq and southern Turkey, as well as land claimed by Palestinians in Israel.
- There are disputes over access to natural resources as well as access to ports.



The Creation of Nations after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire

Follow the directions on the sheet in order to answer the questions.

Summary:
If you finish complete the summary questions at the bottom based on what you have learned.

REGIONS OF ASIA ASSIGNMENT

- Directions:
1. Fill in the chart with 3 countries from the different regions of Asia. Iraq (Middle East), India (South Asia), China (South East Asia)
 2. Locate and label the countries on the map.
 3. Using the CIA World factbook website which is linked from Mr.Paolano's website under Unit 4-Asia-Concept 1, fill in the graphic organizer for each country.
 4. Have your graphic organizer checked before you write your CSET.
 5. Complete the extended response on the back.



