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World Geography

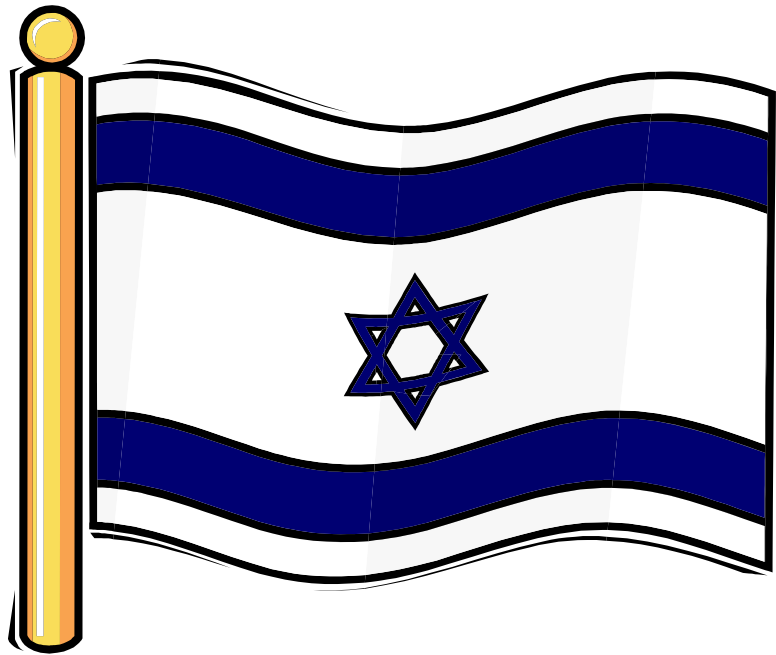
Unit 6: North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia

Chapter 16- Physical Geography of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and
Central Asia

Chapter 17- History and Cultures of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and
Central Asia

Chapter 18- North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia Today

Genesis 12:2- I will make you into a great nation and I will bless
you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing.



Chapter 16 Notes- Physical Geography of Northwest Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia

Essential Question- How have natural resources made this region a key player in world affairs? _____

Section 1- Physical Features

The Regions Landforms

- The region of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia extends from the _____ coast of northwestern Africa to the middle of Asia.
- The region is surrounded by oceans, seas, and gulfs that have helped people _____ more easily with the rest of Africa, Asia, and Europe.
- The Strait of _____ separates Africa and Europe and links the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.
- The _____ Strait, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus Strait together link the Mediterranean and Black Seas and separate Europe from Asia.
- The _____ Canal is a human-made waterway that allows ships to pass from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
- North of the Arabian Peninsula, the Strait of _____ allows oil tankers to enter and leave the Persian Gulf.
- The _____ Pass is a narrow gap between mountains in the Hindu Kush, used for centuries as a trade route linking Southwest Asia to other parts of Asia.
- The ancient Egyptians relied on the Nile's yearly _____, which not only supplied water, but also carried **silt**—small particles of rich soil that made the land fertile for growing crops.
- Ancient Mesopotamia was located on an _____ **plain**, an area of fertile soil left by the flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

Natural Resources

- Oil is common in the Persian Gulf because the land is made up of _____ **rock**, or rock created when layers of material are hardened by the intense weight of more materials piled above.
- Over millions of years, heat and pressure below the Earth's surface helped turn the remains of sea _____ and plants into oil.
- Some of the region's countries have used the wealth gained from selling oil to develop new industries and provide _____ to the region's people.
- Television and the _____ have exposed the cultures of the oil-rich countries to ideas from other parts of the world.
- Sometimes this results in _____ between people who support new ways and people who favor traditional customs and values.
- Coal, iron ore, and _____ are also important resources in the region, as are **phosphates**, mineral salts used to make fertilizer.
- Only _____ has enough timber to support a lumber industry.

- **Poaching**—or illegal fishing or hunting—of _____, the fish whose eggs are used to make caviar, has harmed the Caspian Sea and hurt the region's fishing industry.
- The _____ Sea was damaged during the 1960s when irrigation projects drained water from the two main rivers that feed the sea.
- The water in the Aral Sea also became saltier—unfit for _____ and harmful to the sea's fish populations.
- Farmland is both helped and _____ by irrigation.
- Because the climate is dry, when irrigation water _____, it leaves behind a deposit of salt on the land that makes it less fertile or even worthless for farming.
- The _____ High Dam on Egypt's upper Nile River controls the river's floodwaters and enables farmers to grow and harvest food throughout the year.
- A disadvantage of the dam is that it has blocked the flow of _____ down the river, forcing farmers to turn to chemical fertilizers, which can pollute the Nile.
- The Aswan High Dam also causes less _____ to flow downriver.
- This allows saltwater to back up into the _____, ruining some farmlands.
- _____ pollution is a growing problem in the region.
- A large number of cars in the region are _____, and they release more pollutants.
- Chemicals released by _____, the facilities that turn petroleum into gasoline and other products, also pollute the air.

Section 2- Climate Regions

A Dry Region

- Dry continental air masses warmed by the sun blow over much of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia, creating mostly _____ land with a dry, hot climate.
- The _____, the world's largest desert, covers much of North Africa. Summer temperatures can climb as high as 136°F (58°C), but winter temperatures are cooler, averaging about 55°F (13°C).
- Only about 3 inches (8 cm) of rain fall each year in the Sahara. Dry riverbeds called _____ fill with water when it rains.
- Most of the Sahara is dry land covered with _____ or gravel.
- About 20 percent of the desert is covered by _____, or large sand dunes.
- The Sahara also contains _____ where the land is fertile as a result of water from a spring or well.
- In the south of the Arabian Peninsula lies the Rub' al Khali, or _____ Quarter, desert, which averages only about 4 inches (10 cm) of rainfall per year.
- In Central Asia, rain shadow areas created by high peaks along with dry continental winds have formed large deserts—the _____ and the Kyzyl Kum.
- Both deserts have hot summers but very _____ winters because they are in the middle latitudes.
- Bordering the region's deserts are dry, _____, but grassy plains called **steppes**.

- Steppes are found in areas north of the Sahara, in _____, and to the east in Central Asia.
- Steppe areas receive more _____—between 4 and 16 inches (10 and 41 cm) per year—than do deserts.
- Some people on the steppe live as _____, moving across the steppes to find food and water for their herds.
- Others in the steppes practice _____ **farming**, a method in which land is left unplanted every few years so that it can store moisture.

The Need for Water

- Rainfall is _____ over much of the region, so the growing population does not have adequate water to meet its needs.
- A large amount of water is used to _____ dry farmland.
- Some countries, such as _____, now draw water from **aquifers**, or underground rock layers through which water flows.
- Governments, such as those of Jordan and Syria, are dealing with water shortages by _____, or making a resource available to people in limited amounts.
- Another approach to managing water is **desalinization**, a process for making _____ drinkable.

Chapter 17 Notes- History and Cultures of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia

Essential Question- How does religion affect the lives of people today? _____

Section 1- History and Religion

Early Civilizations

- Two of the world's _____ civilizations—Mesopotamia and Egypt—arose in Southwest Asia and North Africa about 5,000 years ago.
- Mesopotamia—present-day _____—began in the Fertile Crescent, a strip of land that curves from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.
- Beginning about 4000 B.C., people settled along the _____ and Euphrates Rivers where they farmed, watering their crops by **irrigation**, or bringing water to the fields.
- By 3000 B.C., many cities had developed in southern Mesopotamia in a region known as _____.
- Each city and the land around it, called a _____, formed its own government.
- Mesopotamia's religion was based on _____, or the worship of many gods and goddesses, and initially was a **theocracy**, a government controlled by religious leaders.
- The Sumerians created one of the first calendars, were the first to use the wheel and the plow, and developed _____, an early form of writing.

- About 1790 B.C., King Hammurabi invaded Mesopotamia. He created the _____ of Hammurabi, one of the first written legal codes.
- Around 5000 B.C., farm villages began to develop along the _____ River in northeastern Africa.
- The ancient Egyptians relied on the Nile's annual _____ to bring water and enrich the soil.
- _____ unified under a single ruler around 3100 B.C.
- Egypt was a _____, and the people worshipped many gods and goddesses.
- The rulers, called _____, were believed to be gods as well as rulers.
- They owned the land and ordered thousands of people to build temples, tombs, and _____, or a type of tomb.
- The Egyptians also developed a system of writing called _____, which used pictures for words or sounds.
- Through trade and _____, the achievements and ideas of Mesopotamia and Egypt spread to other lands.
- The measurement of _____ developed by the Sumerians, for example, is still used today.
- One of the greatest trading empires of the ancient world, stretching from the Mediterranean Sea as far as present-day Spain, developed in the land of Phoenicia—today's _____—around 1000 B.C.

Three World Religions

- Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are major world faiths. All three are examples of _____, or the belief in one God.
- Judaism is the _____ of the three religions.
- First practiced by a small group of people in Southwest Asia called the Israelites, Judaism's followers today are known as _____.
- Their holy book is the _____, or the Hebrew Bible.
- In the Tanakh, God made a **covenant**, or agreement, with Abraham, the father of Judaism, about 1800 B.C., promising to bless Abraham and his descendants if they would move from Mesopotamia to _____.
- Jews believe that God revealed the Ten Commandments and other laws to _____, a **prophet**, or messenger of God.
- About 1000 B.C. the Israelites under King _____ created a kingdom in the area of present-day Israel, which had Jerusalem as its capital.
- By 922 B.C., the kingdom had split into two states—Israel and _____, and the people of Judah were called Jews.
- In later years, the Jews were forced to leave their _____.
- This scattering of Jews across the world is called the _____.
- _____, another monotheistic religion, arose from Judaism.

- About A.D. 30, a Jewish teacher named _____ began preaching in what is today Israel and the West Bank.
- Jesus was greeted by some as a savior sent by God but by others as a traitor under Roman law, and he was _____, or executed on a cross.
- Soon afterward, Jesus' followers declared that he had risen from the dead and was the Son of _____, and they spread his message throughout the Mediterranean world.
- People who follow Jesus' teachings are known as Christians, and Christianity is the world's _____ religion, with about 2.1 billion followers.
- The _____ Testament is part of the Christian Bible, or holy book.
- The third major monotheistic religion to develop in Southwest Asia was _____.
- Islam began in the A.D. 600s in the _____ Peninsula with the teachings of Muhammad.
- Muslims, or followers of Islam, believe that _____ was the last and greatest prophet of Islam, following Abraham, Moses, and Jesus.
- The holy book of Islam is the _____.
- After Muhammad died in A.D. 632, leaders known as _____ ruled the Muslim community.
- Over several centuries, Islam _____ into areas of Asia, North Africa, and parts of Europe.
- From the A.D. 700s to the 1400s, Muslims were the leading merchants in many parts of Asia and Africa, including the cities of _____, Cairo, and Damascus, which became centers of government and learning.
- Important developments from Muslim trading were the creation of _____, which made trade easier, and the creation of banking.

The Region in the Modern World

- Between the late A.D. 900s and the late 1200s, waves of _____ invaders swept into the Muslim world from Central Asia, ending the Arab Empire.
- The Muslim _____ Empire next arose and lasted until the end of World War I.
- By the end of World War I, _____ powers had gained control of large areas of North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia.
- The region's people resented European rule and cultural influences and turned to _____, or the belief that every ethnic group has a right to have its own independent nation.
- Through wars and political struggles, most countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa won political freedom by the 1970s, and several Muslim nations in Central Asia gained their independence after the fall of the _____ in 1991.
- Today, some groups in the region see themselves as _____ nations, or people with strong ethnic loyalties but no country of their own, such as the 25 million Kurds that live in several different lands.
- Since 1948, when the United Nations divided _____ into separate Jewish and Arab countries, Israel and its Arab neighbors have fought several major wars.
- In one conflict, Israel won control of neighboring Arab areas, such as the West Bank and the _____ Strip, leaving many Palestinian Arabs homeless and demanding their own country.

- Arab-Israeli conflicts have had an _____ on the rest of the world.
- America's _____ for Israel has stirred anger among many people in the region.
- Israel signed peace treaties with Egypt in _____ and Jordan in 1994.
- A 1993 agreement between Israel and Palestinian Arab leaders fell apart by 2000, resulting in continued _____ and distrust.
- Political _____ based on Islam have arisen in response to regional problems.
- Some Muslims believe that American and European involvement in the region has kept their nations poor and weak and that they must return to Islamic culture and values in order to _____.
- In 1979, an Islamic revolution in _____ overthrew that country's shah, or king, and made Iran an Islamic republic enforcing the strict laws of a traditional Islamic society.
- Then, from 1980 to 1988, Iran clashed with the dictator of Iraq, _____, costing a million lives.
- Since the 1990s, both Southwest Asia and other areas of the world have seen the dramatic growth of _____, or the use of violence against civilians to achieve a political goal.
- A Muslim terrorist group called _____ was formed by a Saudi Arabian named Osama bin Laden whose goal is to remove American and European influences from the Muslim world.
- Al-Qaeda trained its fighters in the country of _____, where it was helped by a militant Muslim government called the Taliban.
- On September 11, 2001, members of al-Qaeda attacked the United States by seizing four American passenger planes and flying them into the World Trade Center in New York City and the _____ outside Washington, D.C.
- The fourth plane crashed in a field in _____.
- The United States declared a war on terrorism and, along with other countries, sent troops to attack Afghanistan, where they defeated the _____ and helped set up a democratic Afghan government.
- In 2003, a group of countries led by the United States invaded _____, believing that Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, was hiding deadly chemical and biological weapons.
- The Iraqi army was quickly defeated, and Saddam Hussein was later _____.
- For the United States and its partners, rebuilding Iraq was more difficult than overthrowing Hussein because many Iraqis continue to _____ American forces.
- Also, the _____ and Shia Muslim groups compete for power and fight each other.
- These conflicts have made it difficult for Iraq to create a _____ and rebuild its society.

Section 2- Cultures and Lifestyles

Population Changes

- Because _____ is scarce in North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia, people live along seacoasts and rivers, near oases, or in rainy highland areas.
- Nomads stay near oases where there is enough _____ to feed their herds.

- The vast deserts covering much of the region remain largely _____ of people, except where oil is plentiful.
- The region's population is growing _____ because improved health care reduces the number of infant deaths and increases the life span of adults.
- Rural areas where farming is difficult cannot support the growing population, so many villagers are moving to cities such as Istanbul, Turkey; _____, Egypt; Tehran, Iran; and Baghdad, Iraq.

Religion, Language, and Arts

- Islam, divided into the Sunni and _____ groups, is the major faith in the region.
- Both groups follow the Quran and share many beliefs, but they disagree on how the Muslim faithful should be _____.
- Most Muslims in the region and throughout the world are Sunni, but in Iran, Iraq, _____, and parts of Lebanon and Syria, most are Shia.
- All Muslims must undertake a holy journey to _____, or a **hajj**, once in a lifetime.
- Most Jews in the area live in _____.
- Christians are dominant in _____ and Georgia, with large groups also in Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Iran.
- Islam, Judaism, and Christianity all believe in that one _____ holds all power and created the universe; that God determines right and wrong; and that people are expected to love God, obey God's will, and show kindness to others.
- Christians celebrate _____ as their major holy day, but they also set aside special days to honor **saints**, or Christian holy people.
- Armenians and Georgians are Orthodox Christian, but in Egypt, Christians belong to the _____ Orthodox Church.
- In Israel, where three-quarters of the population is Jewish, people follow the traditional practice of marking the _____ from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday.
- The holiest of Jewish holy days is _____, the Day of Atonement, when Jews fast, attend services, and ask God's forgiveness for their sins.
- Both Jews and Muslims have _____ **laws** that state which foods they can and cannot eat and how food should be prepared and handled.
- As Islam spread though Africa and Asia, so did the _____ language.
- Non-Arab Muslims _____ Arabic in order to read the Quran.
- As more people became Muslim, Arabic became the _____ language in much of the region.
- Other major languages include Hebrew in Israel, Turkish in Turkey, and _____ in Iran.
- Armenians, Georgians, and Central Asians have their _____ languages.
- A number of great works of _____ have been written in the languages of the region.
- Many of these works are exciting _____—tales or poems about heroes and heroines.

- For many hundreds of years, the region's three religions provided inspiration for _____ and architects.
- Today, the region's arts also reflect European and American secular, or _____, influences.
- Over the centuries, Muslims have developed a distinctive style of _____ that includes large interiors, highly decorated surfaces, and brilliant colors.
- Islamic houses of worship, called _____, can be seen throughout the Muslim world.
- Believing the showing of human figures in art might lead to idol worship, Muslim artists feature _____ patterns and floral designs in their works.
- They also use _____, or the art of beautiful writing, for decoration.
- Other art forms in the region include stone churches with domed roofs and religious music in the Christian countries of Georgia and Armenia and _____ making in Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, and the Central Asian countries.

Daily Life

- In North Africa, Southwest Asia, and Central Asia, some people struggle to earn a living from nomadic herding and small-scale farming, while others live in great _____.
- Some people have adopted _____ culture, but others have maintained traditional ways.
- More than _____ percent of the region's people live in urban areas, sometimes in high-rise apartments, but sometimes in very old stone or mud-brick buildings that still lack running water or electricity.
- People in the countryside often depend on their own farms or the village _____ for food.
- City dwellers can shop at supermarkets or the _____, or the traditional marketplace of stalls.
- Countries whose economies are based on manufacturing or oil production have relatively _____ standards of living, but developing countries have little wealth.
- Israel has a strong economy with highly skilled workers and exports of high-_____ products.
- Citizens of Saudi Arabia and _____ have prospered from oil production, and those governments have used oil revenues, or income, to build schools, hospitals, roads, and airports.
- Many people in these prosperous nations live in modern cities, work in manufacturing or service jobs, and receive _____ education and health care from their governments.
- In the region's developing countries, high population growth has greatly _____ the economies.
- Many North Africans have migrated to Europe to find _____ not available in their own countries.
- In some places, such as Afghanistan and _____, farming and herding are the leading economic activities, and daily life has changed little over hundreds of years.
- _____ in the region are expected to dress modestly, and many Muslim women wear a head scarf or veil in public.
- Primary education is free; many students now complete both primary and secondary school, and a small percentage attends _____.
- Women in rural areas have always done farm work alongside their husbands, and most urban women in the past stayed at _____ to manage households.

- Today, however, many women in the cities have jobs in business, _____, and government.
- Saudi Arabian women may not _____, drive, or travel without a male relative.
- They may attend universities but must go to separate classes from men, and they may work, but only in professions such as teaching and medicine in which they can avoid close _____ with men.
- In Turkey, women can vote and hold public office, and Turkey and Israel have both had women _____ ministers.

Chapter 18 Notes- North Africa, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia Today

Essential Question- What effects can conflict have on a region? _____

Section 1- North Africa

Egypt

- Egypt has a developing economy with about a third of its people—many are peasant farmers called the _____—working in agriculture in the fertile Nile Valley.
- Egypt's main energy resource is oil, and petroleum products and _____, which are minerals used in fertilizers, are Egypt's major exports.
- Egyptian _____ also make food products, textiles, and other consumer goods.
- Egypt's industries have drawn millions of people to Cairo and Alexandria, but the cities cannot provide enough houses, _____, and hospitals.
- The result is _____, heavy traffic, and pollution.
- From about 300 B.C. to A.D. 300, Egypt was dominated politically by Greece and Rome, but in A.D. 641, _____ from Southwest Asia took control of the country.
- Most of Egypt's people began to speak the Arabic language and became _____.
- In the 1800s, Europeans and Egyptians together built the _____ Canal, one of the world's most important waterways, which eventually came under British control.
- In 1952, army officers overthrew the British-supported king, and Egypt became fully _____.
- Today Egypt is a _____ with one political party controlling the government.

Libya and Maghreb

- As well as being part of North Africa, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco also form a smaller region known as the _____.
- Much of _____ is desert, but aquifers lie beneath the sands.
- New pipelines carry the water from the desert to Libya's growing population in the modern cities of _____ and Benghazi.
- In recent decades, oil has brought Libya great wealth, which has helped to build schools and hospitals and to improve the country's _____—or roads, ports, and water and electric systems.

- Almost all of Libya's people have a mixed Arab and _____ ethnic background.
- Berbers are a group that settled _____ Africa before the arrival of the Muslim Arabs in the A.D. 600s.
- From that point, Libya has been a Muslim and _____-speaking country.
- Libya became independent in 1951, but soon Muammar al-Qaddafi set up a _____, or a government under the rule of one all-powerful leader.
- From the 1970s to the 1990s, _____ supported terrorism and sought to acquire nuclear weapons.
- The United States and the United Nations forced Qaddafi to change his policy, or plan of action, by punishing Libya through trade barriers called **trade** _____.
- Tunisia is North Africa's _____ country, and most of its people are of mixed Arab and Berber ancestry, speak Arabic, and practice Islam.
- _____ is the country's capital and largest urban area.
- Tunisia gained independence from _____ in 1956 and today has one of the lowest rates of poverty in Africa as well as many rights for women not found in other Arab nations.
- Algeria is North Africa's _____ country, and its Muslim people are of Arab and Berber heritage.
- Algiers, the modern capital city and major Mediterranean port, is still known for its _____, or older sections with narrow streets and bazaars.
- In spite of industrial growth from Algeria's oil and natural gas deposits, widespread poverty remains, and many Algerians have moved to _____ to find work.
- Beginning in 1954, Algerian Arabs fought the French, who had ruled the country since _____.
- This conflict between different groups inside a country is called a _____ **war**.
- Algeria won independence in 1962 and is now a republic with a strong _____ and a legislature.
- In the early 1990s, though, another civil war occurred between Muslim _____ factions.
- Although it ended in 1999, Algeria's government is still trying to bring _____ to the country.
- _____ has an Arab and Berber heritage and was for many years a Muslim kingdom.
- In the early 1900s, Europeans gained control, but in 1956 Morocco became _____ once again.
- Today Morocco is a _____ **monarchy**, where a king or queen is head of state but elected officials run the government.
- Morocco seized Western _____ in 1975, and since then, groups of Western Saharans have fought for independence.

Section 2- Southwest Asia

The Eastern Mediterranean

- _____ bridges the continents of Asia and Europe.

- The country's mild _____ climate allows farmers to grow food for local use and cotton and tobacco for export.
- Turkey also produces _____, steel, and cars.
- Most of Turkey's people live in cities or towns such as _____ and Ankara.
- Most are Muslims, and _____ is the official language.
- Turkey became a _____ in 1923.
- Muslim political groups have gained support since the 1990s, but many Turks prefer a _____, or nonreligious, society.
- Turkey has not allowed the Kurdish _____ group to break away and form its own country but has promised to respect the right of Kurds and other non-Turkish groups.
- Most of Syria's people live in _____ areas, where they grow cotton, wheat, and fruit.
- Dams on the _____ River provide water for irrigation and electric power.
- _____ is the capital.
- Syria became an independent country in 1946, but since the 1960s, one very strict _____, or government, has controlled the country.
- _____, independent since 1943, produces citrus fruits, vegetables, grains, olives, and grapes.
- Most Lebanese live in or near _____, the capital and major port, and work in banking, insurance, and tourism.
- Most speak Arabic, but their culture _____ Arab, Turkish, and French influences.
- Religious conflict has been a problem for years, including the 2006 clash between the Muslim group _____ and Israel.
- _____ farmers rely on irrigation to grow wheat, fruits, and vegetables.
- Jordan's people are mostly Arab Muslims who live in urban areas such as _____, the capital, and work in service and manufacturing industries.
- Jordan's desert is home to tent-dwelling _____, or nomads who traditionally raise livestock.
- In 1946 Jordan gained independence as a constitutional _____.
- In 1947, the United Nations gave the _____ control of land where their Israelite ancestors had lived about 3,000 years ago.
- _____ was proclaimed an independent Jewish republic in 1948.
- Palestinian Arabs who lived in the region believed that Israel was founded on land that belonged to _____.
- Arab/Israeli conflict has taken place ever since and has claimed _____ of lives.
- About _____ percent of Israel's people are Jews.
- The rest are _____ Arabs and include both Muslims and Christians.

- Israel has a developed industrial economy and produces high-technology equipment, _____, chemicals, and machinery.
- _____ irrigation systems allow citrus fruits, vegetables, and cotton to be grown.
- In an Israeli _____, farmers share all of the work and property.
- In a _____, members share in the work, but each can also own some private property.
- In 1993 Israel agreed to give self-rule to the Palestinian Arabs living in the _____ Strip and the West Bank in return for their government's recognizing Israel's right to exist.
- Some Palestinians continue to carry out _____ attacks on Israelis, causing Israeli forces to enter the area to hunt down attackers.
- In 2006 the Islamic group _____ won legislative elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- That group _____ Israel and supports armed attacks on Israeli territory.

The Arabian Peninsula

- _____ is the largest country in Southwest Asia, with vast deserts, highlands, and valleys with rainfall for crops.
- Most of Saudi Arabia's people live along the _____ Sea and Persian Gulf coasts, the country's oil region, or around desert oases.
- The capital and largest city, _____, sits amid a large oasis in central Saudi Arabia.
- Saudi Arabia has existed as a country since 1932 when the Saud family established a monarchy that united the country's many _____, or groups of families related by blood or marriage.
- Under Saud rule, _____ has maintained a strong influence.
- All aspects of life are organized to allow the required daily _____ and celebration of holy days.
- The government helps prepare the holy cities of Makkah and _____ for millions of Muslims who visit each year.
- The role of _____ in public life is stricter than in other Muslim countries.
- The _____ profits of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates have built prosperous economies, but each country is also planning for when the oil runs out.
- Qatar has developed its natural _____ industry, and Bahrain is now a banking center.
- _____, in the United Arab Emirates, is a large port, financial center, and tourist resort.
- Recently some of the Persian Gulf countries have moved away from monarchies toward _____.
- Legislatures elected by voters now hold some of the power in Bahrain, _____, and Kuwait.
- Women in these nations also have _____ rights.
- _____ has used its wealth to build its tourist industry and to build ports for oil tankers.
- Oman is important to world oil markets because of its strategic Strait of _____.

- _____ must go through this narrow waterway to pass from the Persian Gulf into the Arabian Sea.
- _____ has little oil.
- Most of its people are farmers or sheep and _____ herders who live in the high fertile interior where Sanaa, the capital, is located.
- Farther south lies _____, a major port for ships traveling between the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea.

Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan

- Between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq is an area built up by rich soil left by river floods, called an _____ **plain**.
- Farmers grow wheat, _____, rice, vegetables, dates, and cotton.
- Factories process foods and make textiles, chemicals, and building _____.
- _____ is Iraq's major export.
- Most Iraqis live in urban areas such as _____, the capital.
- Muslim Arabs—the Shia, the Sunnis, and the Kurds—make the _____ largest groups in Iraq's population.
- Modern Iraq gained its independence in 1932 and in 1958 the last _____ was overthrown.
- During the rest of the 1900s, Iraq was governed by _____, including Saddam Hussein, who ruled from 1979 to 2003.
- After Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait, the United States led the _____ Gulf War in 1991.
- Following Iraq's defeat, the United Nations put an _____ on the country.
- An **embargo** is an order that _____ trade with another country.
- This embargo severely _____ Iraq's economy.
- Then, fearing that Iraq owned _____ weapons, in 2003 American and British forces invaded and overthrew Saddam Hussein.
- With the goal of building a democratic Iraq, in June 2004, American forces transferred power to a _____ Iraqi government.
- Elections in December _____ had a high turnout of both Shia and Sunni voters.
- Nearly 90 percent of Iran's population is _____ Muslim, but most Iranians are not Arab.
- Three-fourths of Iran's people are _____ or Azeri.
- Most Iranians live in cities, such as the capital, _____.
- In 1979 religious leaders overthrew the monarchy making Iran an Islamic republic, or a government run by Muslim religious leaders and based on Islamic _____.
- Iran is an oil-rich nation, but it is building other industries, such as textiles, metal goods, and building materials, to be less _____ on oil income.
- Farmers grow wheat, rice, sugar beets, _____, and cotton.

- Since 1995, the United States and other western leaders have accused Iran of attempting to develop _____ weapons, but Iran claims it wants nuclear energy only to produce electrical power.
- _____, whose capital is Kabul, is covered by the Hindu Kush range.
- Its Khyber Pass has been a trade route through the mountains for _____.
- Major ethnic groups are the _____ and the Tajiks.
- Most of the people herd livestock or grow _____ such as wheat, fruits, and nuts.
- Export products include wool and _____ carpets.
- Responding to the September 2001 attacks, the United States invaded and overthrew Afghanistan's terrorist-supporting _____ government.
- With American help, Afghanistan began to build a democracy and by 2006, the country had held elections for a _____ and parliament.

Section 3- Central Asia

The Central Asian Republics

- Dry, treeless plains cover much of _____ landscape.
- Farming is limited, but raising livestock has become an _____ industry.
- The country is rich in minerals such as copper and _____.
- Kazakhstan's people are mostly ethnic Kazakhs and _____.
- After the Soviet collapse in 1991, Kazakhstan became independent but did not adopt _____.
- Although Kazakhstan's leaders keep a tight grip on citizens and deny rights to their political opponents, there is a free _____ economy, and many government-run industries have been sold to individual buyers.
- _____ businesspeople are investing in industries in the country, boosting the economy.
- Most of _____ people are Uzbeks who live in fertile valleys and oases.
- Tashkent, the capital, is Central Asia's largest _____ and industrial center.
- About 2,000 years ago, the oases of Tashkent, _____, and Samarqand were part of the busy trade route called the Silk Road that linked China and Europe.
- Uzbekistan relies on _____, with an emphasis on cotton, the country's major **cash crop**, or farm product grown for sale as an export. Uzbek leaders are trying to vary the economy by drawing on newly discovered deposits of oil, gas, and gold.
- Most of _____ is part of a huge desert called the Kara-Kum.
- Turkmenistan has a largely ethnic Turkmen population, and most people live in _____, where they grow cotton and raise livestock.
- Turkmenistan contains abundant amounts of petroleum and natural gas, and the government hopes to increase oil and natural gas output to _____ the economy.

- Turkmenistan's capital and major city is _____.
- A powerful president runs the country from this city, keeping _____ control over education, religion, and printed materials.
- _____ is largely mountainous, but farmers raise cotton, vegetables, and fruit in valleys and plains.
- Kyrgyzstan has valuable _____ and gold deposits but little industry.
- The government has sought foreign investment in an attempt to help _____ businesses grow.
- Ethnic groups in Kyrgyzstan are the Kyrgyzs, Russians, Uzbeks, and _____.
- In 2005 the government was overthrown during a revolt, but Kyrgyzstan's new leaders have promised _____ reforms.
- _____ has fertile mountain valleys in which farmers grow cotton, grapes, grain, and vegetables.
- Factory workers in urban areas produce _____, vegetable oils, and textiles.
- The largest city and industrial center is _____, the capital.
- Most of Tajikistan's people are ethnic _____ or ethnic Uzbeks.
- In the 1990s, a civil war between the government and certain Muslim political groups _____ many people and damaged the economy.
- Since the fighting ended in 1997, recovery has been slow, and political tensions remain _____.

The Caucasus Republics

- The Caucasus Mountains extend across Armenia, _____, and Azerbaijan, giving these countries the name the Caucasus Republics.
- They were once part of the _____.
- The _____ Republics generally have mild climates that support commercial farming of tea, citrus fruits, wine grapes, and vegetables.
- The northernmost Caucasus Republic is Georgia, a country bordering the _____ Sea.
- Georgia's mountains contain many mineral resources, such as copper, coal, _____, and oil.
- Swift rivers provide hydroelectric power for Georgia's industries. _____, Georgia's capital, lies near the Caucasus Mountains.
- Because the city is located in an area where tectonic plates collide, it has warm mineral _____ heated by high temperatures inside the Earth.
- Most of Georgia's people are ethnic Georgians who are proud of their unique language, culture, and _____ heritage.
- Georgia became _____ after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- Since then, _____ has taken place between Georgians and other ethnic groups in the country who want independence.

- Landlocked _____ sits on top of many cracks in the Earth's crust, called **faults**, caused by colliding tectonic plates.
- As a result, the country suffers frequent, _____ earthquakes.
- Armenia's people are mostly ethnic Armenians who share a unique language and _____ culture.
- _____, the capital, is one of the world's oldest cities.
- During World War I, the Ottoman Turks killed hundreds of thousands of Armenians in a terrible _____, or the deliberate killing of an ethnic group.
- In 1991 Armenia became an independent _____.
- Shortly afterward, the country sent its _____ to protect ethnic Armenians living in a small enclave surrounded and ruled by neighboring Azerbaijan.
- An **enclave** is a small territory surrounded by a _____ territory.
- Fighting over this land hurt the economies of both countries, and the dispute remains _____ today.
- _____ is a developing economy on the eastern edge of the Caucasus region.
- Most of its people are _____ and practice Shia Islam.
- The largest city is the capital, _____, a port on the Caspian Sea.
- Farmers use _____ to grow grains, cotton, and wine grapes.
- Oil and natural gas deposits under the _____ Sea promise a bright future for Azerbaijan.

Country	Capital	Religion
Afghanistan		
Algeria		
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Bahrain		
Egypt		
Georgia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Israel		
Jordan		
Kazakhstan		
Kuwait		
Kyrgyzstan		
Lebanon		
Libya		
Morocco		
Oman		
Qatar		
Saudi Arabia		
Syria		
Tajikistan		
Tunisia		
Turkey		

Turkmenistan		
United Arab Emirates		
Uzbekistan		
Yemen		

