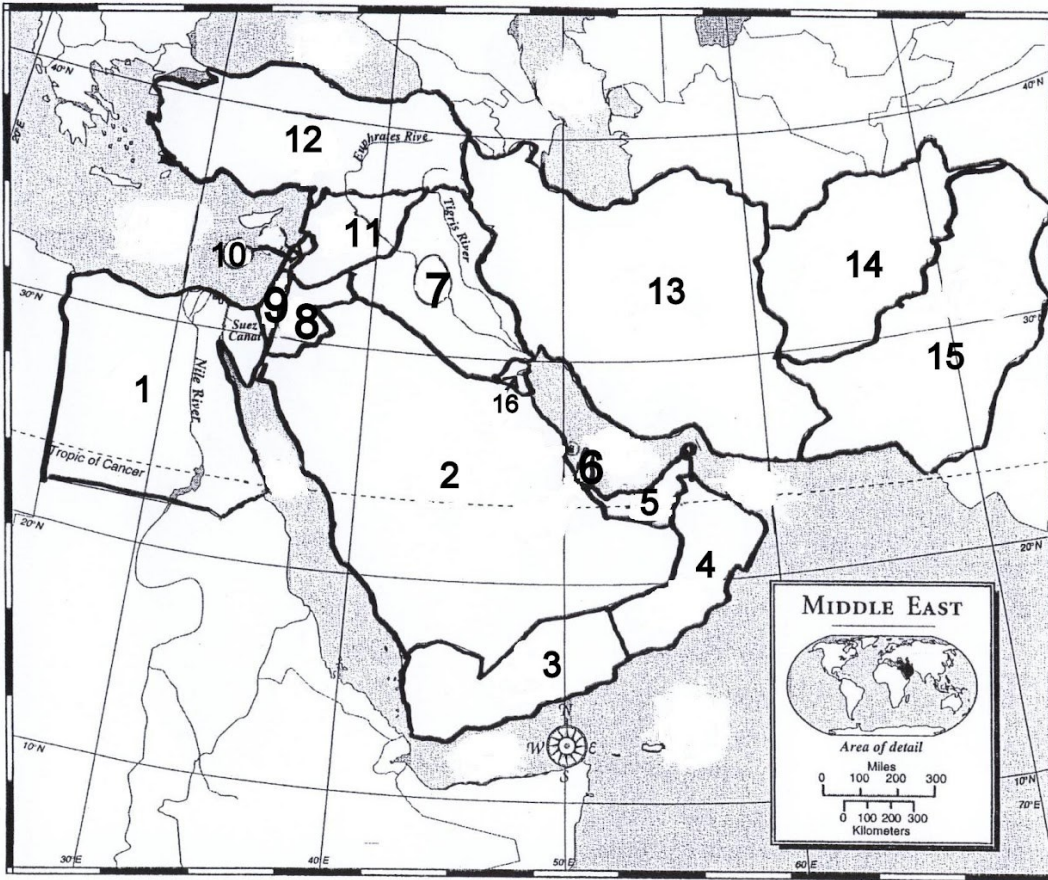


Notes: Modern Middle East

Label the countries on the corresponding numbers



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

There are many conflicts that affect the Middle East today:

- 1) _____ and _____ conflict
 - Difference in Race and religion
- 2) _____ / _____ conflict
 - Disagreement over the creation of Israel after WWII
- 3) Western _____ and _____
 - Western countries influence or actively intervene in culture and politics
- 4) _____ vs. Religious _____
 - Fundamentalism = _____
 - Secularism = _____



The Ottoman Empire:

* Conflict greatly increased after

•The _____ ruled over the "Middle East" territory for 600 years

FALL

of the Ottoman Empire

• After the _____

The region still had nationalism even though the groups of people did not get along.

• IN 1922-

•

•

Israel and Palestine:

In the beginning...



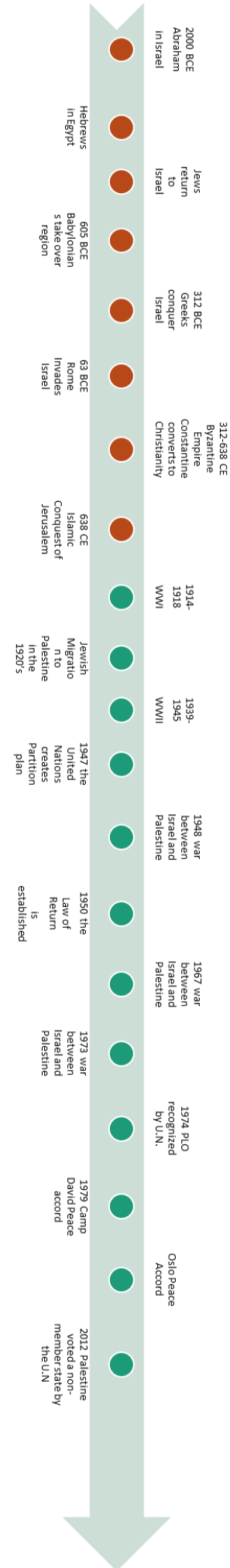
| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|----|----|----|

The region has had many groups of people who either conquer the region or immigrate to the region. Many great civilizations rise and fall in what becomes Palestine and ultimately Israel.



Fast Forward...

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 4. | 5. | 6. |
|----|----|----|



7. 8.

Zionist Movement = support for Jews to rebuild their nation in their ancestral Holy Land

Label the thumbs Israel or Palestine based on their support of the UN partition plan



In your own words, what does the Partition plan do?

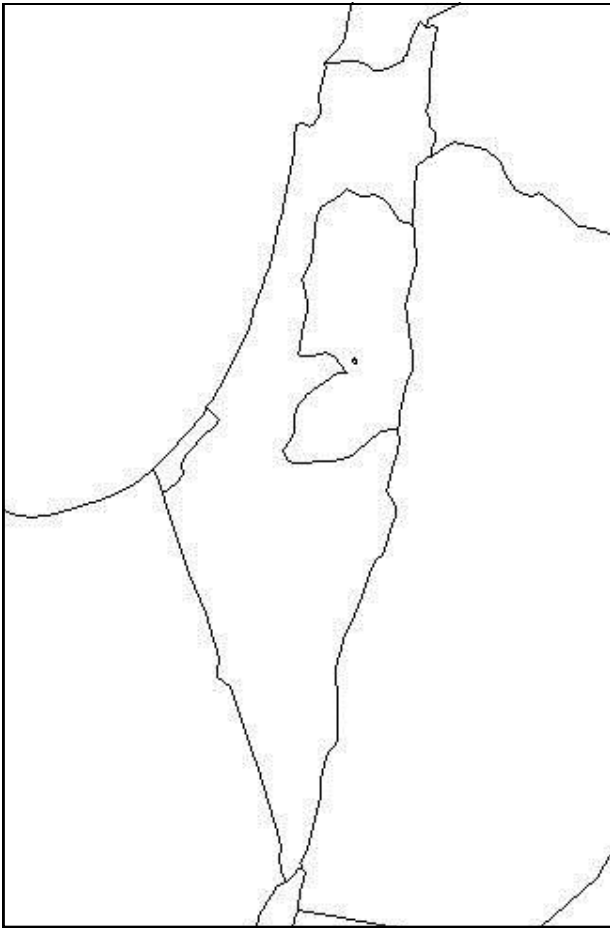
9.

This means:

The CONFLICT grows...

- 10.
11. 1964 the Palestinian's created the:
- _____
12. 1974 the _____ was recognized by the _____ as the official representative of the Palestinian people .
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

This is happening now...



Directions:

Shade Palestinian land.

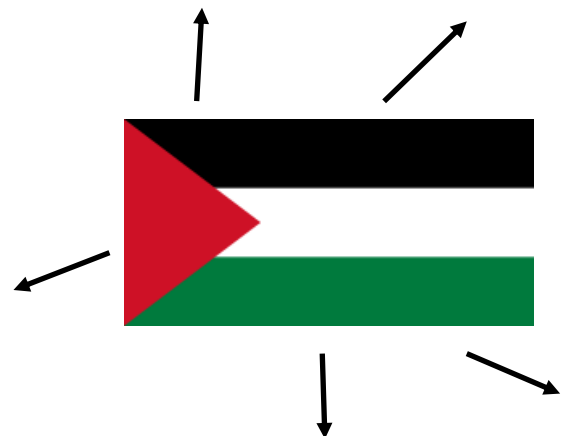
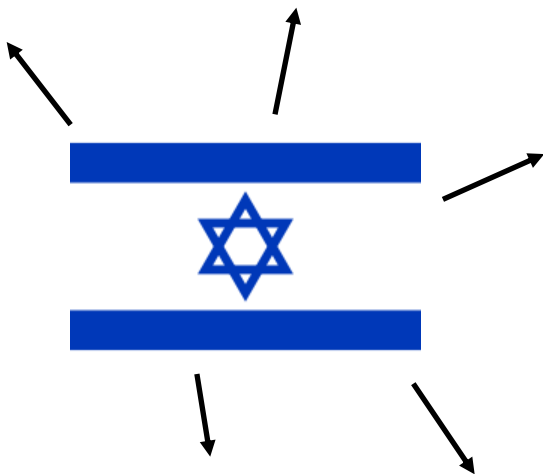
Label the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza

- Palestinian _____ groups (_____ & _____) reject the right of Israel to exist as well as all negotiations with Israel

IN my words this means:

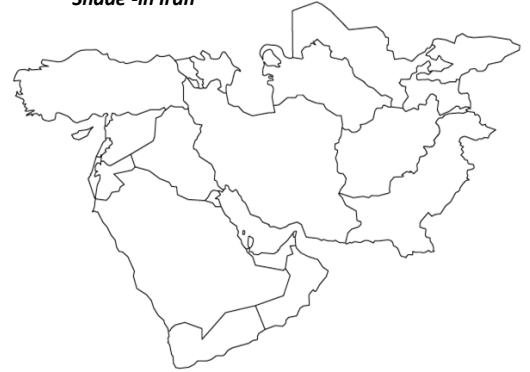
- _____ continues between these groups and Israel especially near the _____ and Jewish settlements in the West Bank
- The Palestinians were the largest group of _____ in the world today.
- Israel rejects the “ _____ ” for refugees.

IN my words this means:

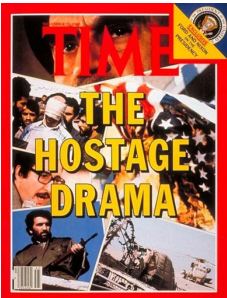
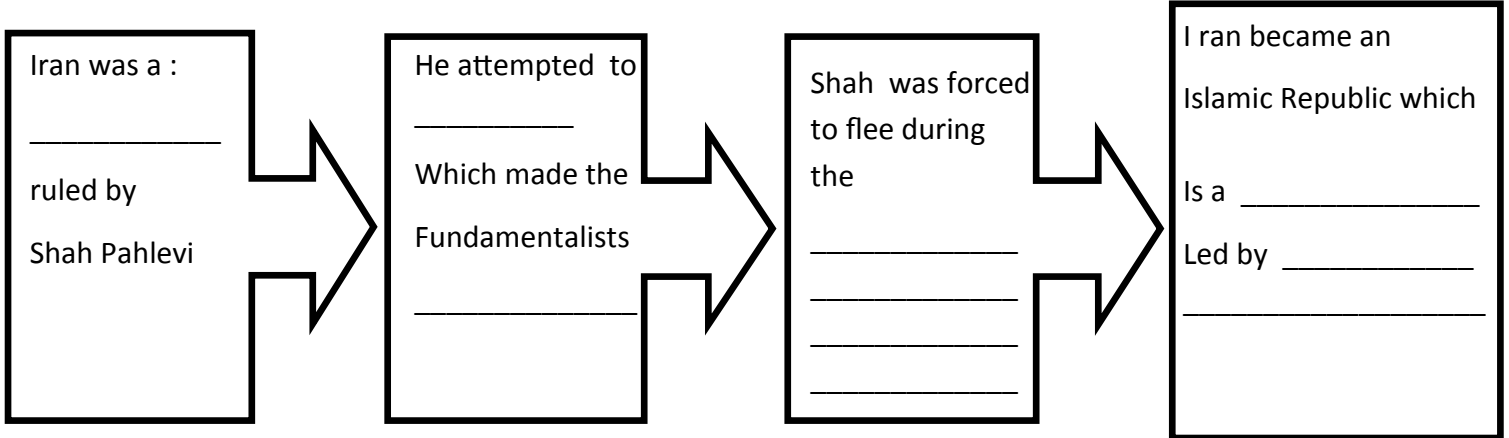


Iran:

Shade -in Iran



- _____ of the Muslims living in Iran are _____
- Most Iranians are _____ They act strictly by their religious law & don't recognize sects or religions



1. What was the Iranian Hostage Crises?
2. Why did it happen?

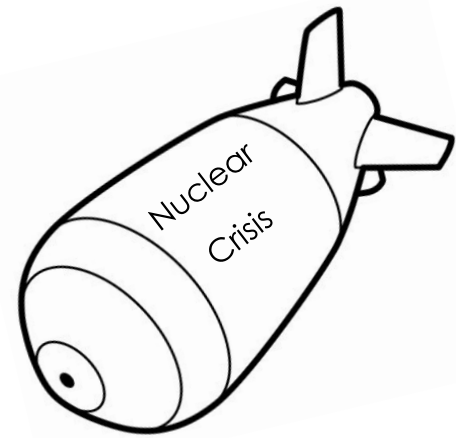
| Iran's Current leaders | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ayatollah Ali Khamenei is the _____</p> <p>He is the highest _____. He appoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • | <p>President _____</p> <p>_____ was elected in June 2013. he is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • |

⇒ IN the last decade Iran has been devoting its resources to the development of _____ / _____

⇒ Mahmoud Ahmadinejad– president from 2005-2013 insisted that:

⇒ The United Nations has had several _____ against Iran.

In your own words, “Sanctions” are:



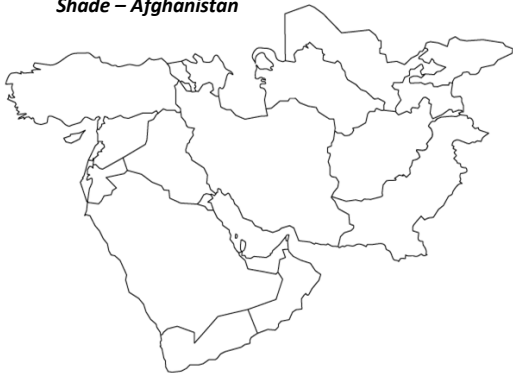
In January 2014 - Iran & six world powers completed a Deal to temporarily _____ the nuclear program in exchange for limited _____ from

1. Iran can still enrich Uranium, just _____ to build bombs
2. .If Iran complies with all requirements of the deal, the ban will be lifted in _____ years, some of the restrictions will last for _____ years.

** _____ between
Iran
and the West remains
_____ **

Afghanistan:

Shade – Afghanistan

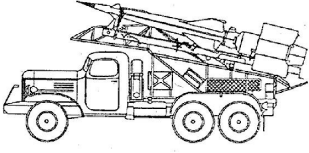


•Afghanistan has suffered from _____ and conflict during its modern history.

•The country is _____ and mountainous.

•Like Iran, Afghanistan is an _____.

1. How might the geography of Afghanistan affect its economy?



During the Cold War in the 1970s, _____ Afghans were killed by _____ invasion due to their proximity to U.S. ally, _____

Many Afghans became _____ and fled to Pakistan

Many Afghan Refugees became members of the _____

The Taliban are Muslim Extremists that takes over _____

Taliban Committed Massacres against Civilians _____ Muslims were targeted

After 9/11:



Al-Qaeda was responsible for :

The Taliban produced the _____ terrorist network led by _____

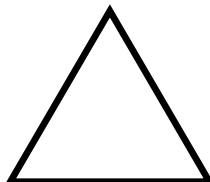
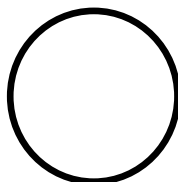
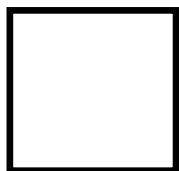
Afghanistan today:

There was continued instability and declining respect for _____ in the country over the past year.

-
-

Iraq:

Iraq is made up of _____ different _____ groups that are constantly fighting for territory and control.



Shade - Iraq



Saddam Hussein and War, War, WAR

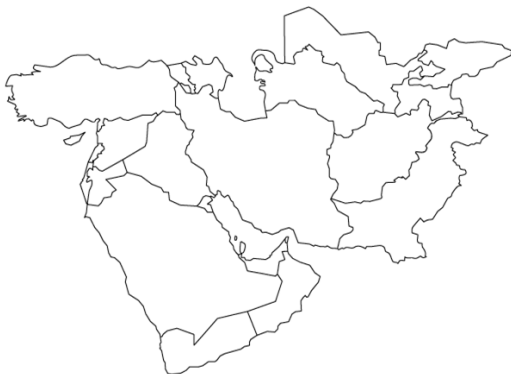
| Military Dictator | Iran– Iraq War | Persian-Gulf War | War In Iraq |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1979, _____ became president (military dictator) after the monarchy was overthrown Hussein gained power by _____ his _____ opposition | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IN 1980 a border fight between _____ and _____ Muslims turned into the _____ Both sides used _____ against each other. After the war by 1988 Iraq had a large _____ and a powerful _____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Saddam accused _____ of stealing oil from Iraq Iraq invaded Kuwait in _____ A _____ force drove Iraq out of Kuwait in 1991 during _____ After War Iraq is not allowed to make _____ Iraq was subject to _____ by U.N. officials | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In _____, the U.S. requested military action from the U.N. against Iraq for _____ the WMD ban. The U.N. denied the request, but a U.S. led coalition _____ Iraq anyway. No WMDs were found. The US and its allies helped to create a new _____ government in Iraq after the old regime fell. |

Modern Iraq:

-
-
-

Syria:

Shade – Syria



- ◆ Modern day Syria-
- ◆ Syria gained Independence-

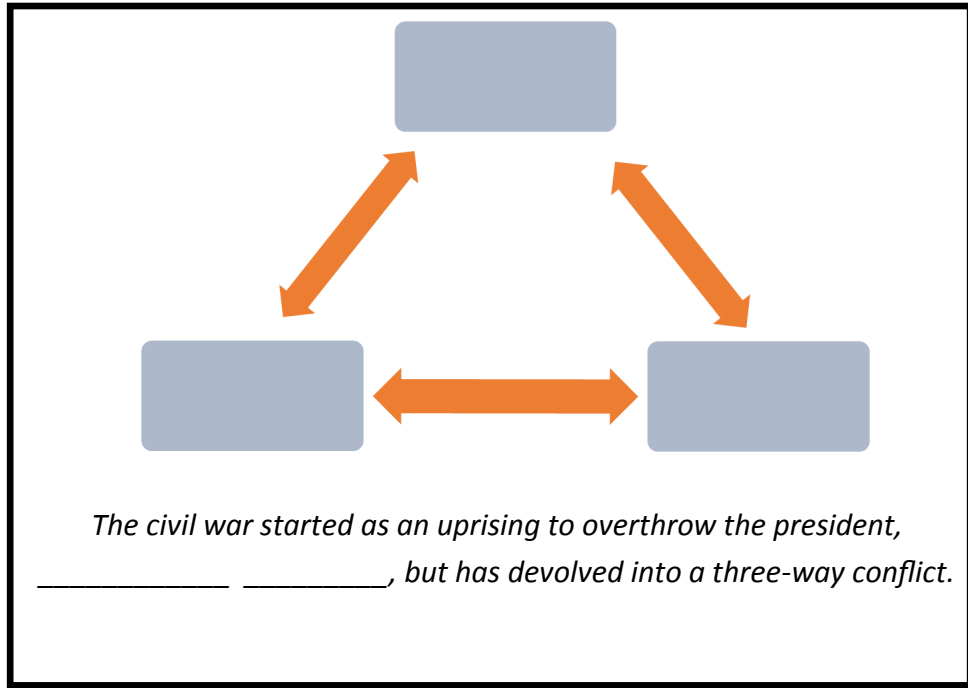


Syria's Civil War

Since July **2011** the _____
 _____ has
 been _____
 _____ the current
 _____ in a violent
 civil war.



- There are many civilian Casualties. Many have fled and become _____
- Pres. Obama threatened _____ as punishment for using Chemical Weapons. But Assad promised to _____ their stockpile of weapons



The U.S. supports the _____

Who is ISIS?

Where Is ISIS?

ISIS HAS:

ISIS USES:

- Since 2014, ISIS has gained control over more _____ in Syria and Iraq.
- They have also launched numerous _____ on targets across the Middle East and around the world, including Turkey, Belgium, Germany, and the U.S. in 2016.
- They continue to gain more _____ world-wide.

Caliphate = Theocracy

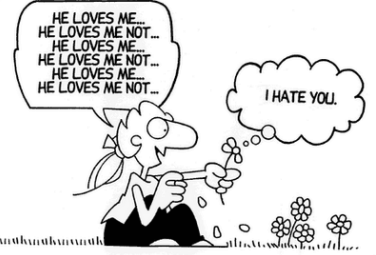
Caliphs are :

ISIS RAISES:

Saudi Arabia:

◇ Saudi Arabia is _____

◇



Positives

⇒ On paper

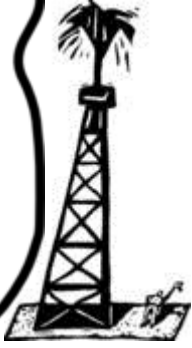
_____ is
an _____

O -
P -
E -
C -

OPEC Countries include:

Saudi Arabia is one of the U.S.'s _____

It has approximately _____ of the world's known oil reserves.



•They are very powerful because of the world's _____ on oil, and they set the _____ of oil produced.

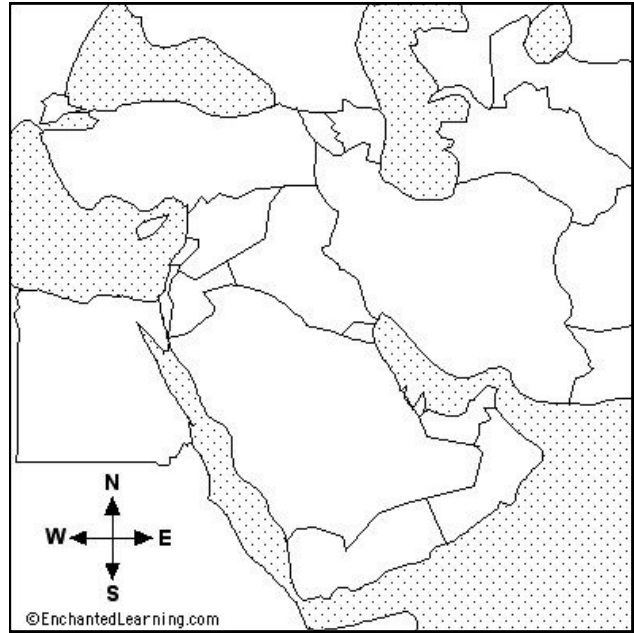
•1973- OPEC placed _____ on Israeli-allied countries, like the U.S., and gas prices went sky high due to lower supply

Embargo = _____



Egypt:

- The economy is based on _____, _____ exports & tourism.
- Most of it's money comes from the use of the _____.



Shade – Egypt , Draw a dark line through the Suez Canal

The Canal

-
-
-
-

For years, human rights organizations have regarded _____ as having a “poor” record.



Because of:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- After the 6 Day war Egypt lost control of the Sinai Peninsula
- Under the presidency of Anwar Sadat, Egypt became _____ Arab state _____ sign a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.
- Egypt eventually regained control over the _____ Peninsula in 1982.

Government in Egypt



•Until the 1920s, _____ had absolute control over Egypt.

President Hosni Mubarak, the Prime Ministers & the Parliament were _____ in 2011

•President Morsi defended the Islamist controlled parliament to write a new _____ for Egypt. However, many felt Morsi is abusing his power like Mubarak did.

Morsi was _____ from office and replaced. Retired Field Marshal Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was elected president in May _____

Arab Spring:

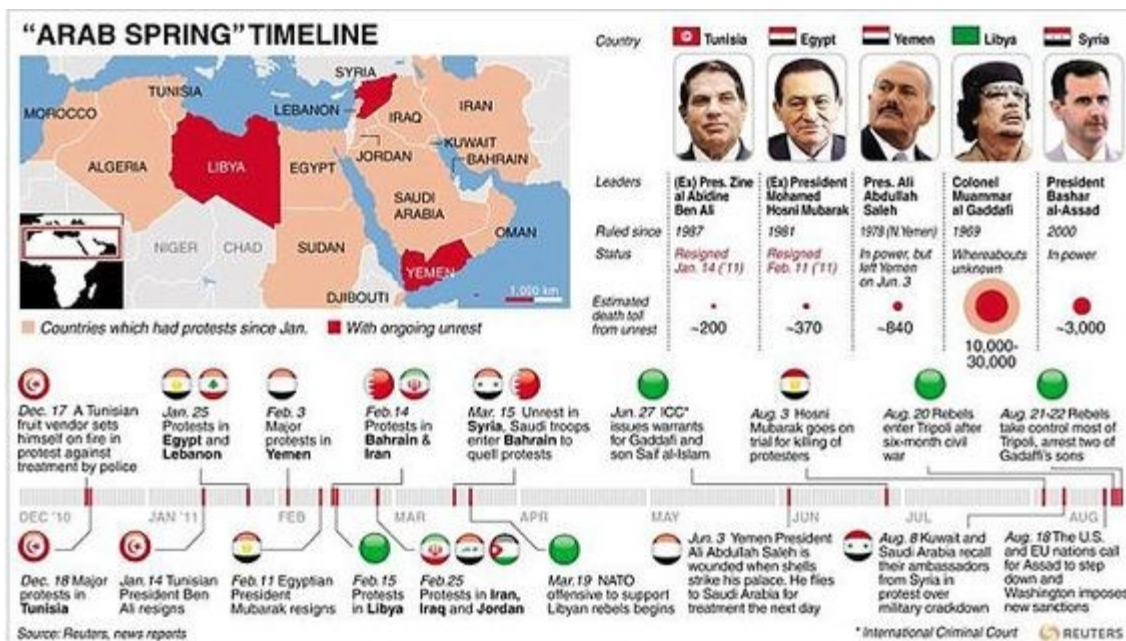
•The Arab Spring was a series of _____ and protests (both non-violent and violent), _____, and _____ in the Middle East that began in December 2010.



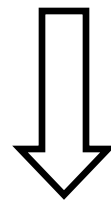
Aftermath of the Arab Spring:

| Ruler was forced from power | Civil Uprisings | Major Protests |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | |

•The goal for these protests and riots was to establish _____ in these countries.



Was it successful?



NO peace in the Middle East

Because of:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

While many harsh dictators were _____ during the Arab Spring _____ have _____ successful established in any of these countries.

_____ continues in several countries.