



Human Geography: SW Asia



Southwest Asia
The Middle East

Chapter 22, Section 1-4

Southwest Asia Subregions

- How many cultural sub regions are there?
 - Three:
 - Arabian Peninsula (22.1)
 - Eastern Mediterranean (22.2)
 - Northeast (22.3)



Southwest Asia: Political



Southwest Asia: Political



Southwest Asia: Political



* The status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is under negotiation

- ⊙ National capital
- Other city

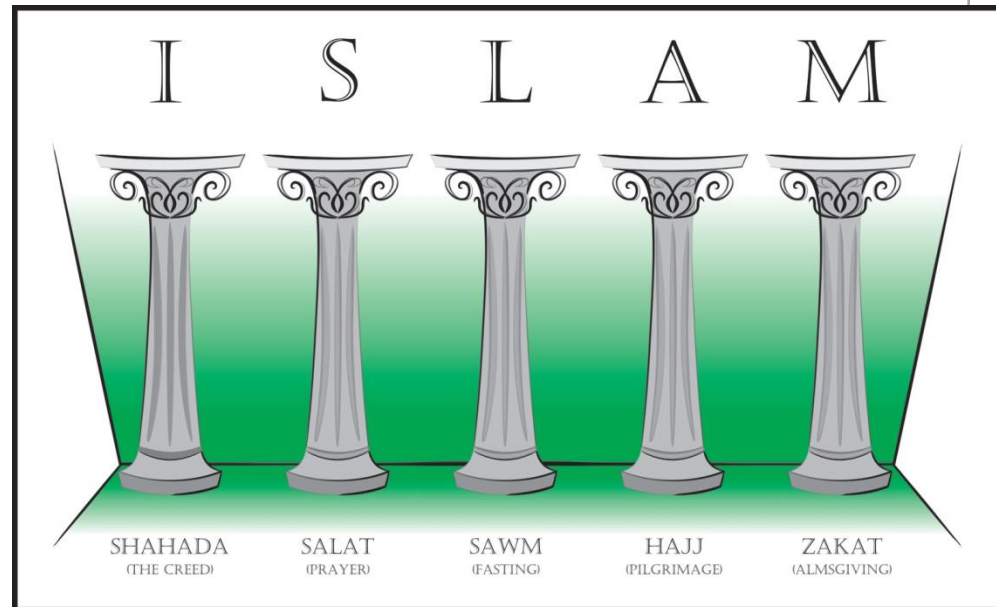
22.1 Arabian Peninsula

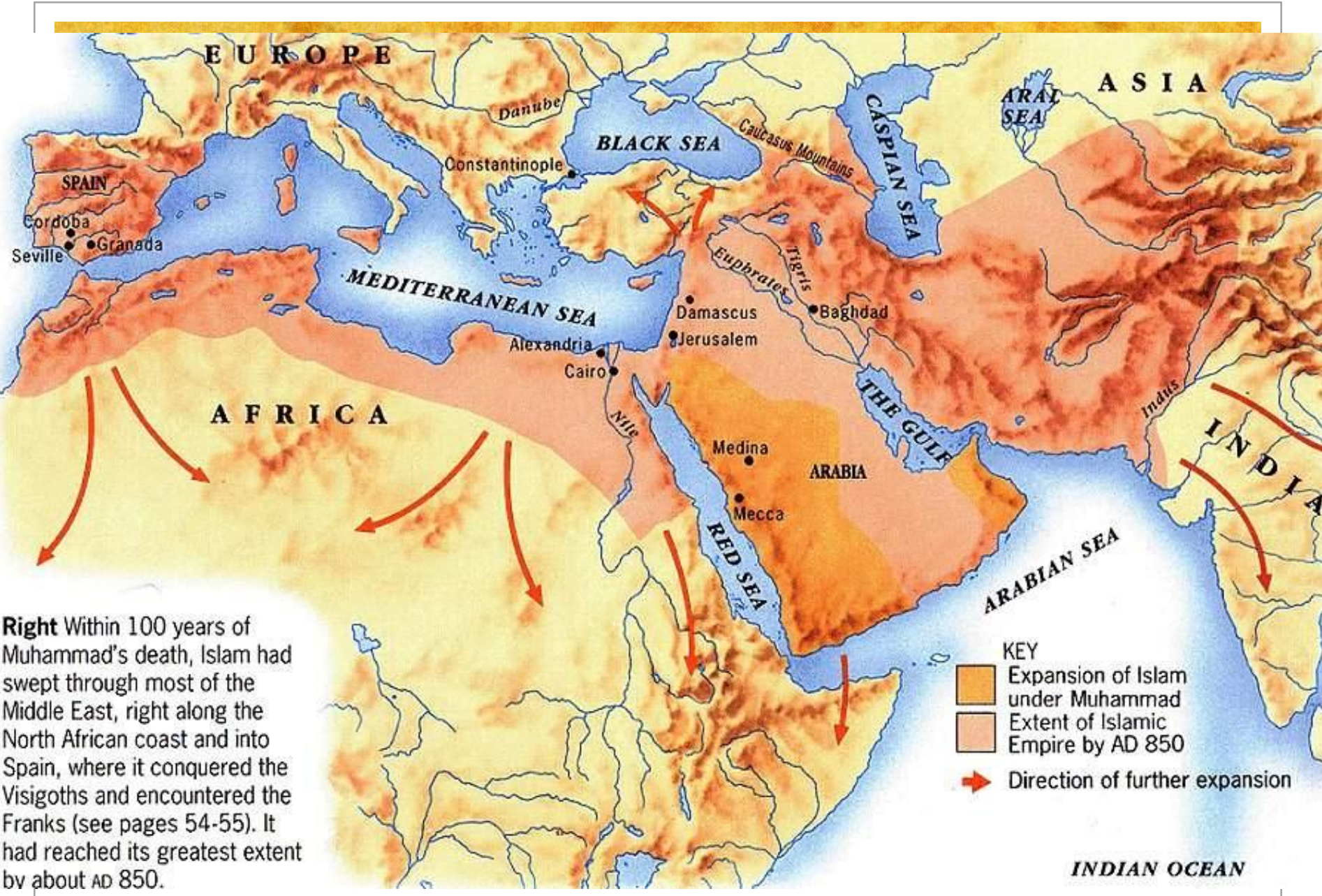
- Many towns serve as trade centers.
- Other cities were ports where goods were exchanged from the Silk Roads and the Indian Ocean.
- Bedouins- nomadic desert dwellers that moved from oasis to oasis. Adapted to the harsh conditions.
- Fighting skills helped spread a new religion that developed.



22.1 Arabian Peninsula

- **Islam-** monotheistic religion based on the teachings of Muhammad.
- New religion united people of the Arabian Peninsula.
- Based on Five Pillars:
 - Faith
 - Prayer
 - Charity/“Almsgiving”
 - Fasting
 - Pilgrimage





Right Within 100 years of Muhammad's death, Islam had swept through most of the Middle East, right along the North African coast and into Spain, where it conquered the Visigoths and encountered the Franks (see pages 54-55). It had reached its greatest extent by about AD 850.

- KEY**
- Expansion of Islam under Muhammad
 - Extent of Islamic Empire by AD 850
 - Direction of further expansion

INDIAN OCEAN

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

- FAITH-all believers must testify to the following statement:
“There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.
- PRAYER- Pray five times a day. Muslims must face toward Mecca to pray. They may pray in a Mosque, or wherever they find themselves at the prayer times.
- CHARITY- Give to the less fortunate.
- FASTING- During the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, Muslims do not eat or drink from sun up to sun down.
- PILGRIMAGE- Every Muslim must make a pilgrimage back to Mecca once in their lifetime.

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims.

الشهادة

Shahadah
(Faith)



To believe in no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his prophet and the messenger of Allah.

الصلاة

Salah
(Prayer)



To pray five times each day:
Fajr - Before Sunrise
Zuhr - Early Afternoon
Asr - Late Afternoon
Maghrib - After Sunset
Isha - Night.

الصوم

Sawm
(Fasting)



To give up food and drink during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan.

الزكاة

Zakah
(Almsgiving)



To give a share of personal wealth to help people in need and support the Muslim community.

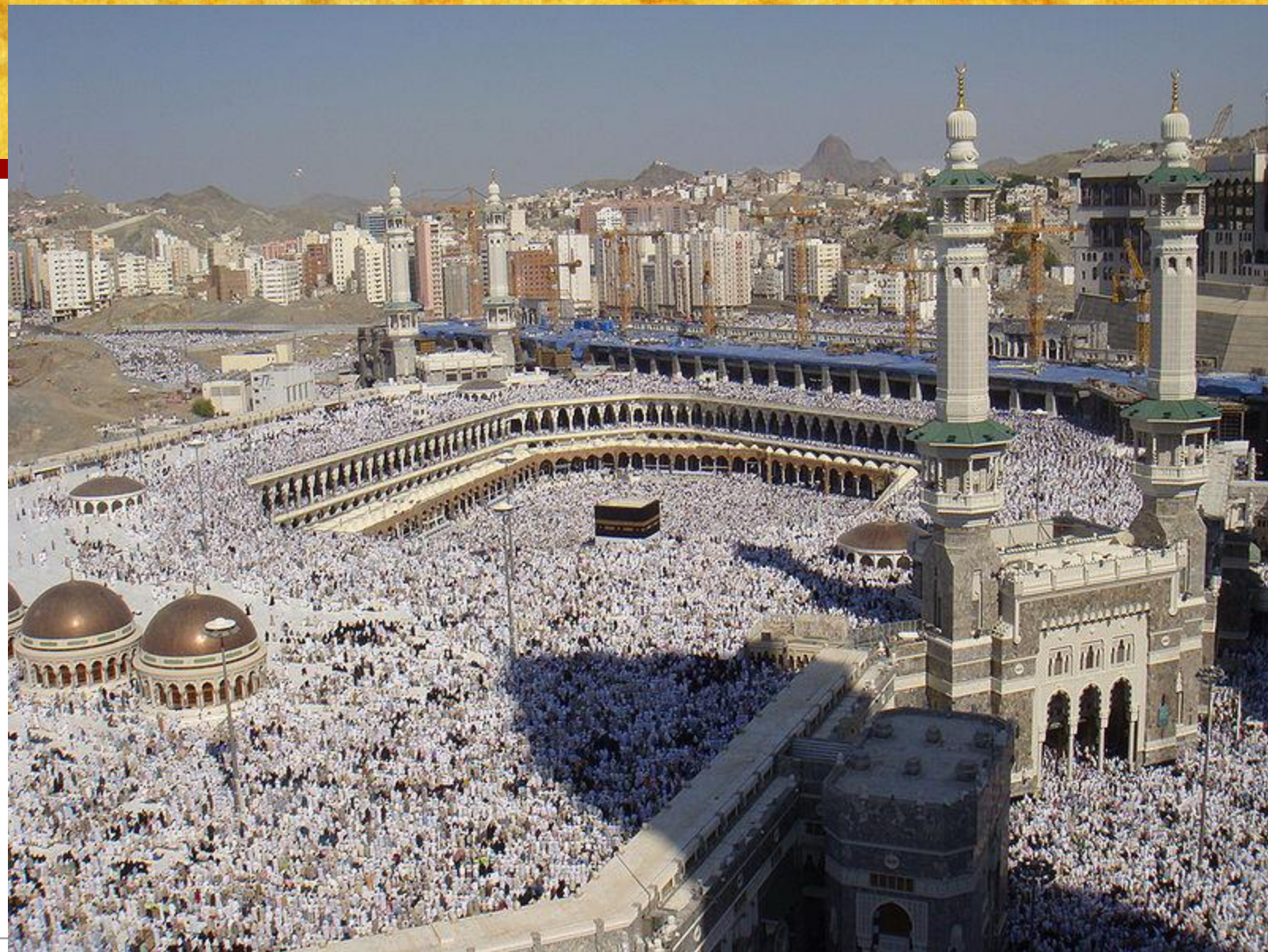
الحج

Haji
(Pilgrimage)



To perform a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime.

Ka'aba- Mecca



22.1 Arabian Peninsula

- Fasting in the month of **Ramadan** is another duty that shapes Muslims lives.
- do not eat or drink from before dawn until sunset.
- There is a big celebration after Ramadan.



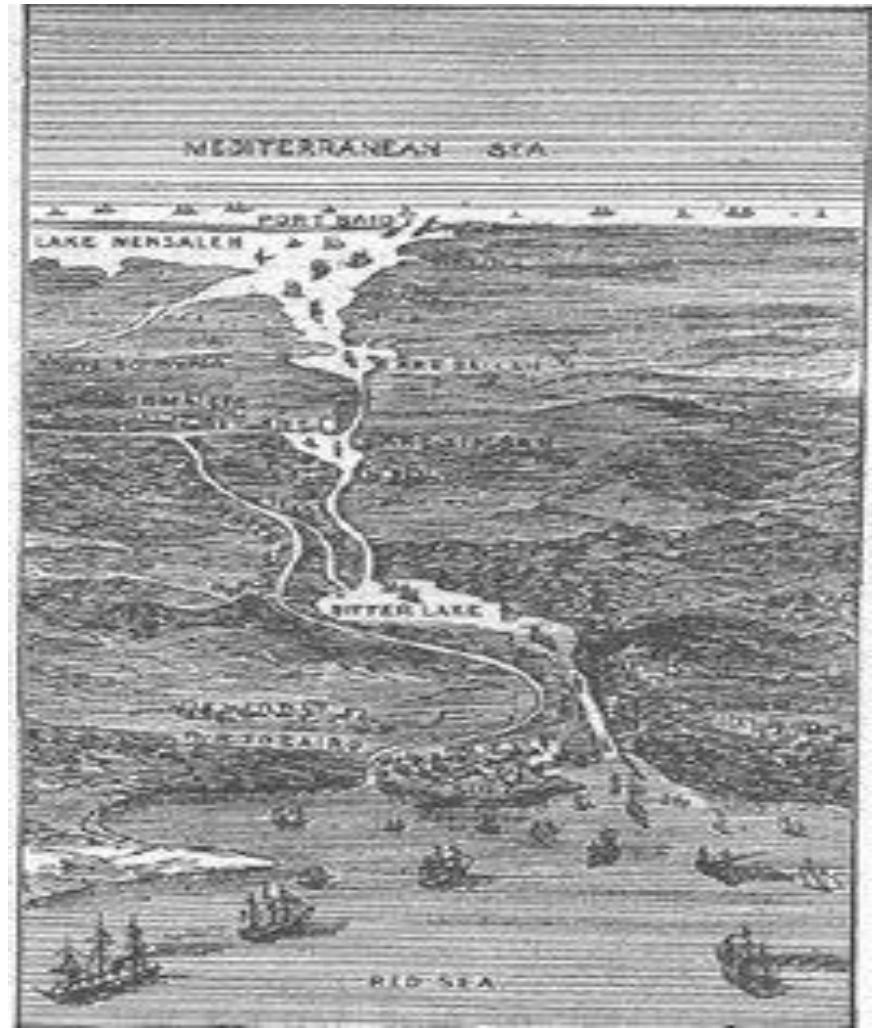
22.1 Arabian Peninsula

- Religious leaders controlled the government and relied on religious law to run the country - **Theocracy**
- During the 1600's Muslim nations were weak and European powers saw this as the perfect time to establish new empires.
- Two reasons that other countries wanted this land. . . **Oil** and the **Suez Canal**.
 - Canal was a vital link between colonies in Asia and European Ports.

Satellite image



1881 Drawing



Links the Mediterranean to the Red Sea

22.1 Arabian Peninsula

- Arabian Peninsula nations makes almost all of their export money and a large share of the GDP (gross domestic product) from **oil**.
- **OPEC**- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries,
 - purpose is to help members control worldwide oil prices.
 - Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait are a part of this organization.

Which countries have the largest reserves of crude oil?

Country	Crude oil reserves (million barrels)
Saudi Arabia	262,697
Iraq	112,500
Iran	99,080
United Arab Emirates	97,800
Kuwait	96,500

22.1 Arabian Peninsula

- Due to modernization in technology life has changed somewhat in this region.
- Pick up trucks and motorcycles have replaced Camels (watch out they spit!!)
- 83% of the population now live in the cities
- Religion is still a staple in everyday life.
- Prayer is performed at prescribed times
 - dawn,
 - noon,
 - mid-afternoon,
 - sunset
 - before bed.

22.2 The Eastern Mediterranean



Religious Holy Places

- Three major religions founded here:
 - Judaism
 - Christianity
 - Islam

Religious Holy Places

- Jewish Presence

- Jerusalem is center of modern and ancient homeland

- Temple Mount

- Western Wall: Wailing Wall, only remaining piece of 2nd temple which was destroyed in 70 A.D.

JUDAISM

Torah



Western Wall

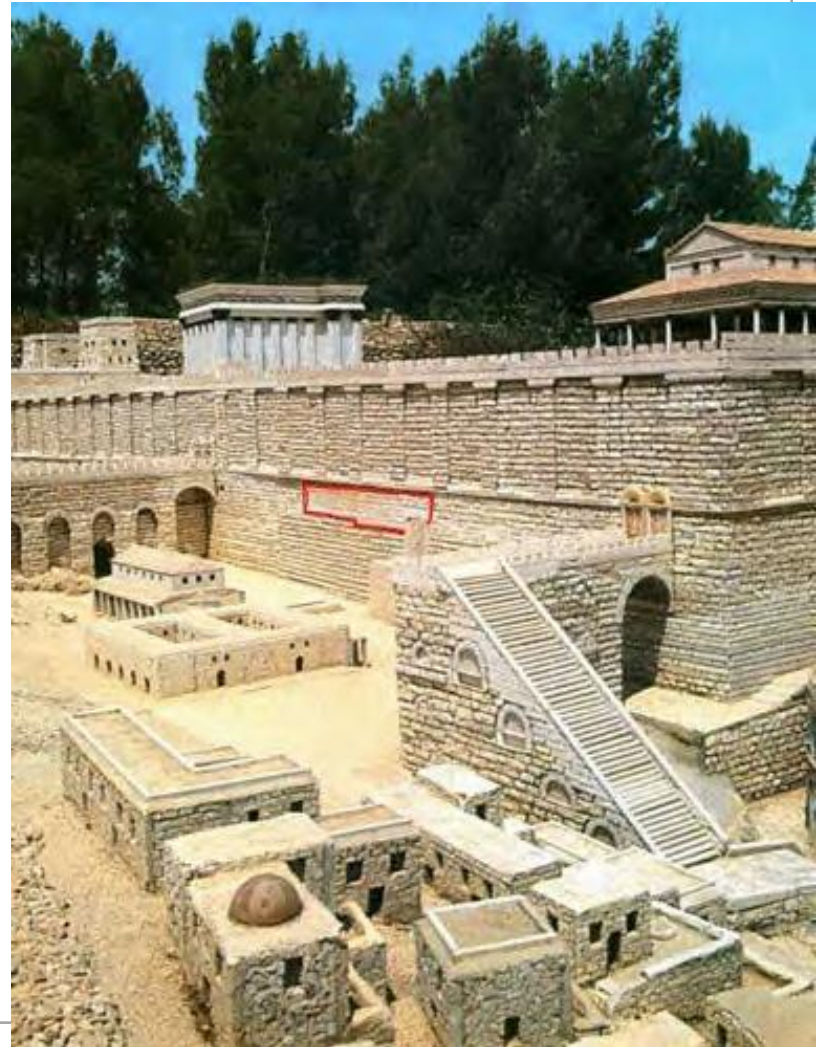


Synagogue

Western Wall



Dome of the Rock



Religious Holy Places

■ Christian Heritage

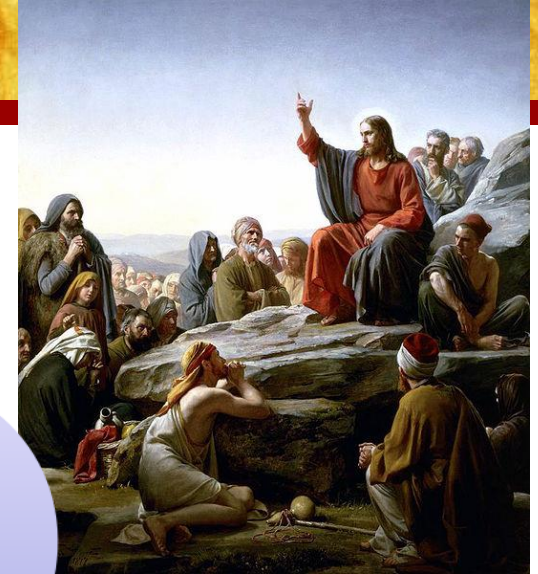
- Jerusalem is a sacred place centered around the life of Jesus
- Mount of Olives and Church of Holy Sepulchre
- Crusades



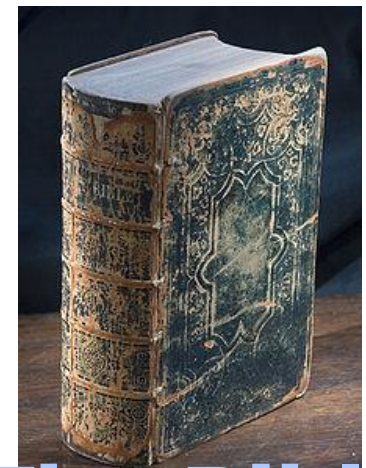
CHRISTIANITY



The last supper



Mount of Olives



The Bible

Religious Holy Places

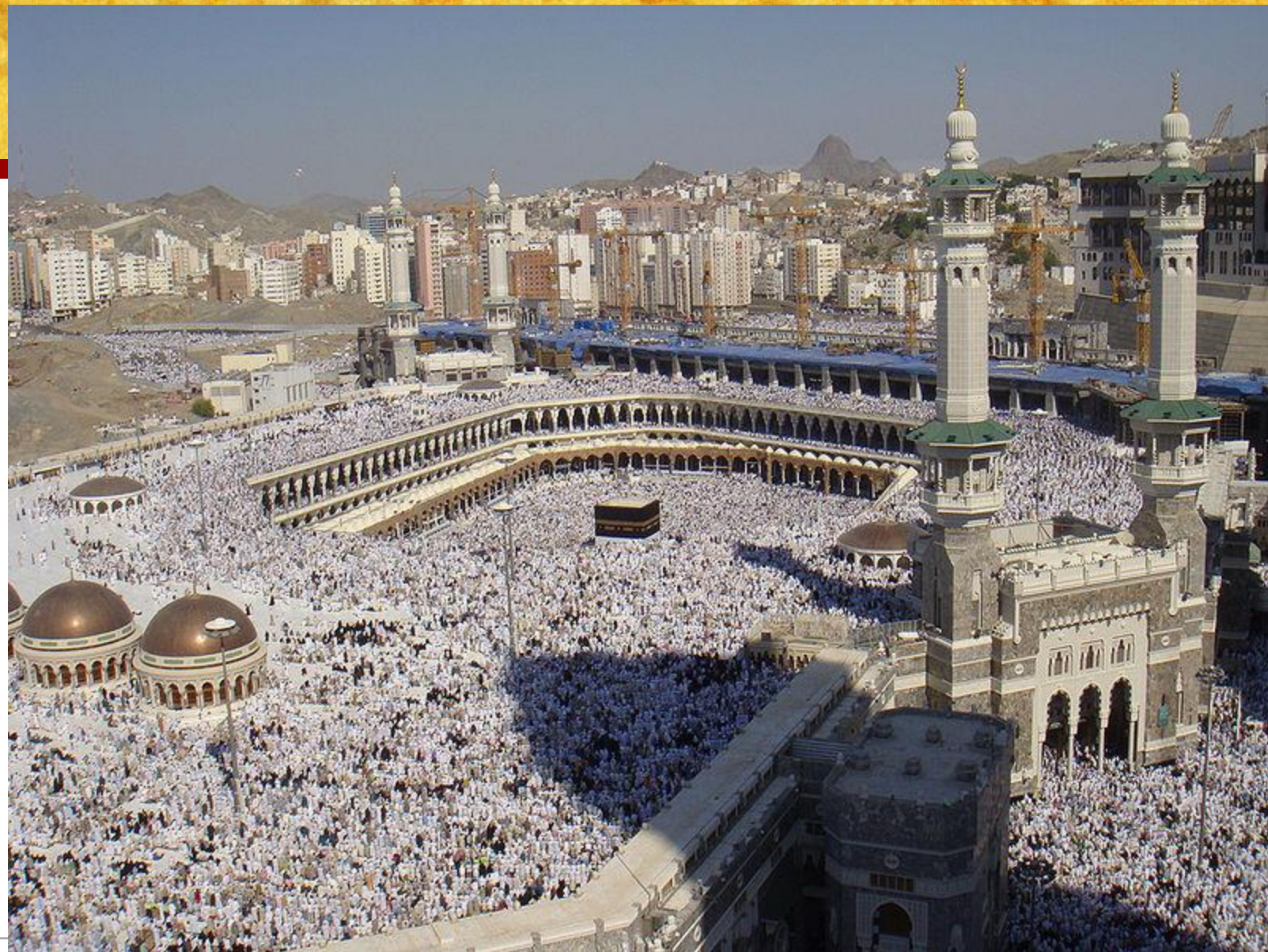
■ Islamic Sacred Sites

■ Jerusalem is 3rd most holy cities

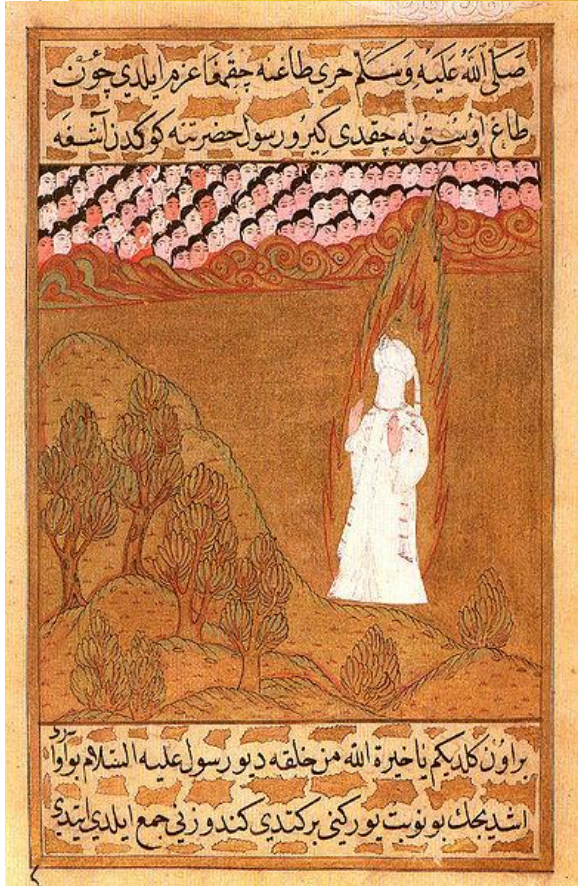
■ **Dome of the Rock:** spot where Muslims believe Muhammad rose into heaven

■ Ka'aba- Mecca, Muslims travel to circle the holy black rock

Ka'aba- Mecca



Muhammad



Allah



Mosque



Koran

Dome of the Rock



MONOTHEISTIC BELIEF SYSTEMS

Belief System:	Christianity	Judaism	Islamic
Where do people worship?	(1)	(1)	(1)
What is the holy book called?	(1)	(1)	(1)
What day of the week do followers worship?	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diety/Important leader associated with belief system.	(2)	(2)	(2)

BELIEF SYSTEM

Belief System:	Christianity	Judaism	Islamic
Where do people worship?	(1) CHURCH	(1)SYNAGOGUE	(1) MOSQUE
What is the holy book called?	(1) BIBLE	(1) TORAH	(1) Q'URAN
What day of the week do followers worship?	(1) SUNDAY	(1) SATURDAY	(1) FRIDAY
Diety/Important leader associated with belief system.	(2)GOD JESUS	(2) GOD MOSES	(2) ALLAH MUHAMMAD

A History of Unrest

- Ottoman Empire rules from 1520 to 1922
- Sided with Germany in WWI
- Fell apart after the war
- Britain and France received the lands as part of the war settlement

A History of Unrest



- Legacy of Colonialism
- France = Lebanon, Syria
- Britain = Jordan, Israel
- French played different religious groups against each other

A History of Unrest

■ British Control Palestine

- Zionism: goal was to create and support a Jewish homeland in Palestine
 - Jews began buying land and settling there
- In 1939, Britain began halting Jewish migration into Palestine
- Area divided into 2 parts:
 - Transjordan and Palestine

A History of Unrest

- Creating the State of Israel
 - 1947, UN developed a plan to create 2 nations: one for Arabs, one for Jews
 - Israel was created on May 14, 1948
 - Arab nations immediately invaded
 - Palestinian Arabs were relocated to the West Bank and Gaza Strip





The Middle East, 1947–present

INTERACTIVE

- Jewish state under 1947 UN partition plan for Palestine
- Acquired by Israel during War of Independence, 1948
- Controlled by Israel after Six-Day War, 1967
- Controlled by Israel, 1967–1982
- Controlled by Palestinian Arabs since 2005; Borders controlled by Israel
- Controlled by Israel with limited Palestinian self-government



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** What was the southernmost point in Israel in 1947 and what might have been its strategic value?
- 2. Region** What country lies due north of Israel? east? northeast?

A History of Unrest

- Creating Israel continued...
- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) formed in 1960 to regain land for Palestinian Arabs



The PLO emblem shows the Palestinian flag above a map of the former British Mandate of Palestine

Modernizing Economies

- Refugees and Civil Wars
- Creation of Israel produced a large number of Palestinian refugees
- Number about 3.6 million
- Many struggle for food and shelter



Modernizing Economies

- Refugees and Civil Wars
 - Wars in Lebanon and Cyprus caused economic problems
 - Lebanon – 1975 to 1976
 - 1982, Israel invaded

Modernizing Economies

- Modern Infrastructure
 - Good climate for citrus crops and many places for tourists to visit
 - Well located for international connections
 - Lack infrastructure
 - Roads rebuilt, new irrigation systems, better communication systems and power sources



The Northeast:

Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan



A Blend of Cultures

- Some of the oldest cultures in the world
 - Developed in Iraq along the Tigris & Euphrates Rivers
- Mesopotamia- “land between the rivers”
 - fertile soil
 - rivers served as highways to transport goods




- Hittites- empire stretched across present day Turkey

- Introduced iron weapons

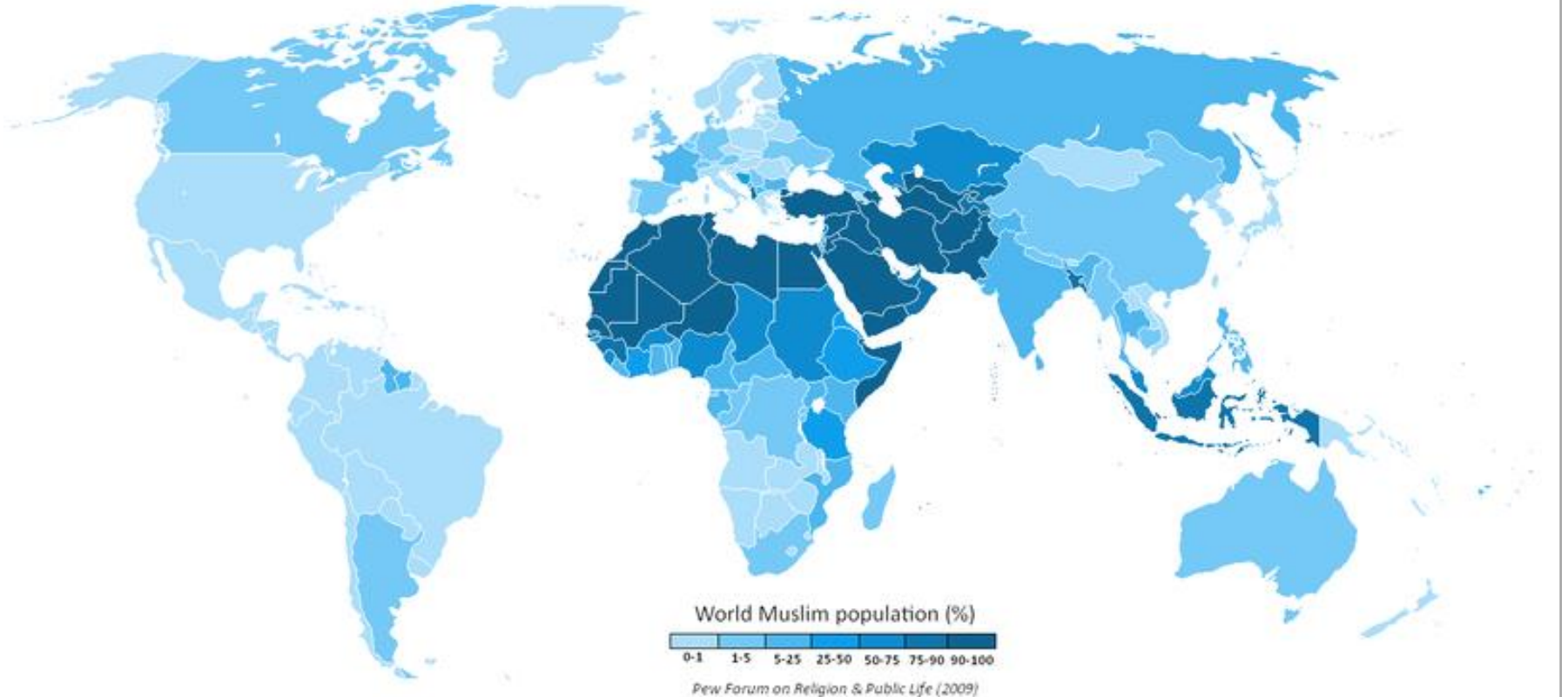
- Persians- developed in present day Iran

- Innovations in government copied by many

- Divided huge empire into smaller regions for better control

- 
- Two main branches of Islam:
 - Sunni- 83%; found in Turkey, Iraq, & Afghanistan
 - Shi'ite- Iran, & some Iraq and Afghanistan

Muslim World Population



Clashes Over Land

- Clashes over land increased after WWI
- **Kurds**: claim a homeland in parts of Turkey, Iran & Iraq
 - At end of WWI they were promised a homeland but never received it
 - Called a stateless nation
 - Clashes have prevented them from becoming a nation-state

- Iran: has become home to refugees
- Refugees from Iraq & Afghanistan have fled oppressive gov't
- Came here because of location



Reforming Economies

- Discovery of oil in 1908 made Iran center of conflict
 - Powerful nations want control over these resources
 - Willing to fight for them
 - Iran & Iraq fought between 1980-1990
 - 1990-1991: Iraq invaded Kuwait starting **Persian Gulf War**
 - US and 32 other nations fought to drive Iraq out of Kuwait & keep oil fields open

- Turkey & Iran- modernizing economies
- Turkey: tapping into hydroelectric resource
 - Boosting production of cotton
 - Ideal location for trade



Modern and Traditional Life

- Progress interrupted by political problems and devastating wars
 - Taliban: extremist Muslim group in Afghanistan that imposes strict rules on people's behavior



Taliban Police beating a woman in Kabul



Taliban press conference on September 11, 2001

