

South Asia and the Middle East

A. Identifying Key Terms and People

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms and names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. The use of technological advances in agriculture to increase harvests
- _____ 2. A member of the untouchable class
- _____ 3. India's first prime minister
- _____ 4. Farms that are run collectively
- _____ 5. Ethnic group living in Turkey and Iraq
- _____ 6. Leader determined to end foreign domination in Egypt
- _____ 7. Leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran
- _____ 8. The Palestinian uprising

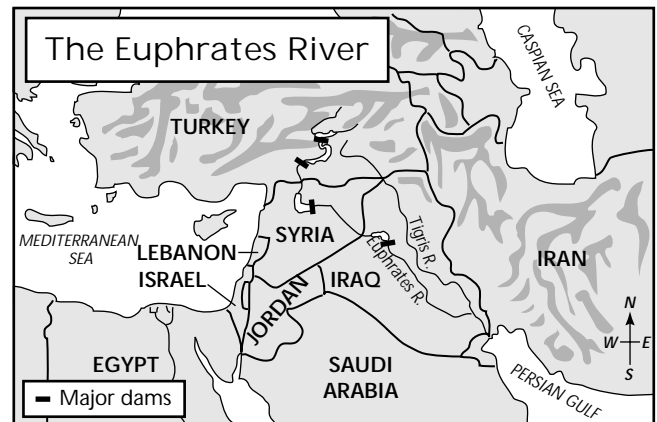
Column II

- a. Green Revolution
- b. harijan
- c. intifada
- d. Ayatollah Khomeini
- e. kibbutzim
- f. Kurds
- g. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- h. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. According to the map, in which of the following countries does the Euphrates River begin?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Syria
 - c. Turkey
 - d. Iraq
- _____ 10. Based on the map, which of the following is the best explanation for why Syria is concerned about its water supply?
 - a. Turkey has built dams on the Euphrates.
 - b. The Euphrates flows through Iraq.
 - c. Many countries depend on the Euphrates for their water.
 - d. Jordan has no major rivers.



- _____ 11. Tensions between which of the following two groups resulted in the partition of India?
 - a. Hindus and Sikhs
 - b. Muslims and Hindus
 - c. Buddhists and Hindus
 - d. Sikhs and Muslims
- _____ 12. One of the biggest problems facing India is
 - a. growing illiteracy.
 - b. rapid increases in population.
 - c. a failure to modernize.
 - d. the threat of revolution.

(continued)

- _____ 13. Which of the following statements is true regarding India and Pakistan during the Cold War?
- They both remained nonaligned.
 - Pakistan supported the Soviet Union, while India supported the United States.
 - Pakistan allied itself with the United States, while India favored the Soviet Union.
 - They both refused economic aid from foreign countries.
- _____ 14. The conflict between Palestinians and Jews in Palestine centered around
- differences in religion.
 - the claim by both groups that it was their homeland.
 - disagreements over borders.
 - the role of the British in Palestine.
- _____ 15. Which of the following pairs of countries formed multiparty democratic systems?
- Iraq and Syria
 - Israel and Turkey
 - Jordan and Saudi Arabia
 - Iran and Yemen
- _____ 16. How did Nasser challenge the West?
- He built the Aswan High Dam.
 - He gave lands to peasant farmers.
 - He relocated ancient temples.
 - He nationalized the Suez Canal.
- _____ 17. Why did Israel become involved in the civil war in Lebanon?
- The United Nations was unable to keep order.
 - The PLO was based there.
 - They wanted to help the Palestinian refugees.
 - They wanted to take control of Lebanon.
- _____ 18. The United States became involved in wars in the Persian Gulf in order
- to keep the region safe for democracy.
 - to protect the lives of Americans in the region.
 - to protect the flow of oil.
 - to prevent environmental disasters.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Predicting Consequences** Why do you suppose Turkey tried to destroy its Kurdish citizens' culture?
20. **Making Decisions** Do you think the Israeli government should have allowed Jewish settlers to build houses in the occupied territories? Why or why not?

South Asia and the Middle East**A. Identifying Key Terms and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Member of the untouchable caste
- _____ 2. Farms that are run collectively
- _____ 3. The covering of the body practiced by women in some Islamic countries
- _____ 4. Shiite legal expert
- _____ 5. The Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories

Column II

- a. harijan
- b. hejab
- c. intifada
- d. kibbutzim
- e. ayatollah

Match the descriptions in Column I with the places in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 6. Country created because of tensions between Muslims and Hindus in India
- _____ 7. Country whose geography stands in the way of its development
- _____ 8. Both Arabs and Jews claim historical rights to this land
- _____ 9. Area Israel won from Jordan in the 1967 war
- _____ 10. Capital of Lebanon

Column II

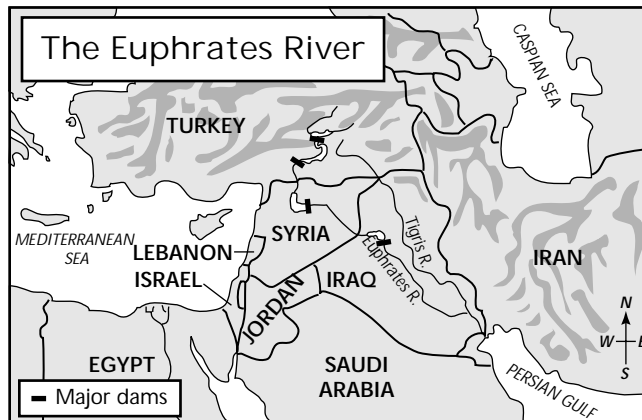
- a. Bangladesh
- b. Beirut
- c. West Bank
- d. Pakistan
- e. Palestine

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. The goal of the Green Revolution was
 - a. to encourage recycling.
 - b. to turn India into an industrial nation.
 - c. to slow India's population growth.
 - d. to enable India to feed all of its people.
- _____ 12. Why do so many people in the Middle East support the revival of Islam?
 - a. It offers alternatives to social and economic ills.
 - b. It rejects modernization.
 - c. It promises a single Arab state.
 - d. It encourages terrorist acts.
- _____ 13. Which of the following groups want autonomy from Turkey?
 - a. Shiites
 - b. Sunnis
 - c. Kurds
 - d. Palestinians

- _____ 14. One effect of the revolution in Iran was that it
- was isolated from the international community.
 - became a leader in the Arab world.
 - took a stand against terrorism.
 - became the most westernized country in the Middle East.
- _____ 15. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the civil war in Lebanon?
- The war was caused by the Palestinians.
 - Religious differences were the main cause of the war.
 - Economic differences between the north and the south were the real cause of the war.
 - The war was fought among many different factions.
- _____ 16. Which of the following was a cause of the Persian Gulf wars and was also a result of British imperialism?
- border disputes
 - ambitious rulers
 - war debt
 - political differences
- _____ 17. According to the map, which of the following countries are dependent on the Euphrates River for water?
- Egypt
 - Turkey, Syria, and Iraq
 - Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan
 - Saudi Arabia and Iran
- _____ 18. Based on the map, why are water rights a vital issue in the Middle East?
- Only one country has a river.
 - Turkey uses most of the region's water.
 - One country's source of water often lies in another country.
 - Most of the region's water lies underground.



C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Making Inferences** Why do you think tension between India and Pakistan might be of great concern to the world community?
20. **Applying Information** Why do you think Anwar Sadat risked Egypt's role as leader of the Arab world to make peace with Israel?

South Asia and the Middle East

A. Analyzing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. List three issues South Asian nations have been struggling with since independence.
2. Why is tension between India and Pakistan of world concern?
3. Explain why there was conflict over the creation of Israel.
4. Explain why the revival of Islam is gathering so much support in the Middle East.
5. Contrast the ways Nasser and Sadat tried to modernize Egypt.
6. List three causes of the Islamic revolution in Iran.
7. Identify two geographic features of the Persian Gulf region that help explain why it was the site of two recent wars.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from a description written by Jimmy Carter of the meetings between Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat, the leaders of Israel and Egypt, to work out a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Then answer the questions that follow.

Begin and Sadat were personally incompatible, and we decided after a few unpleasant encounters that they should not attempt to negotiate with each other. Instead, I worked with each of them separately or with their representatives. . . .

. . . It was soon obvious that he [Begin] was much more interested in discussing the Sinai than the West Bank and Gaza. After detailed negotiations began, Begin spent the best part of his energy on the minute details of each proposal, the specific language of each sentence or phrase. . . .

[Sadat's] general requirements were that all Israelis leave Egyptian soil in the Sinai and that any bilateral agreement be based on a comprehensive accord involving the occupied territories, Palestinian rights, and Israel's commitment to resolve peacefully any further disputes with its neighbor.

8. According to this excerpt, why was it decided that Begin and Sadat should not negotiate directly with each other?
9. According to this excerpt, whose goals were broader, Begin's or Sadat's? Why do you think this was so?
10. Assume that you are an American and have just read this account in 1978. What would be your prediction for peace in the Middle East?

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Applying Information** Former United Nations Secretary General Boutros-Ghali warned that "The next war in the Middle East will be fought over water, not politics." Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement.
12. **Predicting Consequences** Why do you suppose Turkey tried to destroy its Kurdish citizens' culture?