

AIM 8.5: What issues and events have shaped the Middle East in the postwar era?

Directions: Answer the questions as we progress through the lesson. You do not need to copy the bullet points. The PowerPoint presentation will be posted on the class website for your reference.

1. Name some countries in the Middle East region. _____.
2. What three religions were founded in this region? _____.
3. The group of 20 million people who live mostly in Turkey, Iraq, Iran but do not have their own country are _____.
4. A movement to unite Arab peoples and pursue independence from European control was called _____.
5. The world's largest reserves of _____ are in this region, but due to low rainfall _____ is scarce (limited).
6. After independence most countries started as authoritarian states, but _____ and _____ set up democracies.
7. The 'spreading' of Jewish people around the world after being driven from Palestine is known as the _____.
8. The movement founded in the 1890s by Theodore Herzl to establish a Jewish homeland was called _____.
9. The _____ was important because it stated British support for a Jewish nation in Palestine.
10. After WWII the UN voted to partition Palestine and the new nation of _____ was formed in 1948.
11. After rejecting the partition, _____ lost their land in a war (1948) and fled to UN refugee camps.
12. In 1956, Israeli and Egyptian were involved in another war over control over _____.
13. The _____, led by _____ was formed in 1964 to pursue the goal of a Palestinian state.
14. The _____ (1979) was the first signed peace agreement between Israel and an Arab country.
15. Egyptian president _____ was assassinated in 1981 by extremists in his own country.
16. In 1987, Palestinians began the _____, a campaign of violence and civil disobedience against Israel.
17. The _____ (1993) was the first peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.
18. Israeli Prime Minister _____ was assassinated in 1995 by extremists in his own country.

19. Since 2000 attempts at peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict have: a) succeeded; or b) failed. (Circle one)
20. A movement begun in the 1970s that supports a return to Islamic principles is _____.
21. In the 1970s Iran was ruled by _____, who continued Western reforms begun by his father.
22. He was overthrown by an Islamic revolution in 1979 that brought _____ to power.
23. The new Iranian government took action against the United States in 1980 by _____.
24. In Iraq, a King was overthrown in 1957 and _____ took control of the ruling Ba'ath party in 1979.
25. _____ and _____ fought a brutal war from 1980 to 1988 that leading to 1 million deaths.
26. After Saddam Hussein invaded oil-rich _____ in 1990, a US-led attack defeated his forces. He remained ruler of Iraq.
27. In 2002, Saddam Hussein came under suspicion of _____ in violation of the cease-fire agreement.
28. After a US led invasion, Saddam Hussein was captured in _____ and sentenced to death by an Iraqi court in _____.
29. _____ is a mountainous nation in Central Asia that is the world's largest producer of _____.
30. Islamic warriors known as _____ won a long conflict with the USSR when the Soviets withdrew in 1979.
31. This led to the rise to power of _____, Islamic fundamentalists who enforced strict interpretation of Sharia law.
32. Under the Taliban, men were required to _____.
33. Under the Taliban, women were not allowed to _____.
34. Other activities banned by the Taliban included _____, _____, and _____.
35. One example of harsh punishments under the Taliban was _____.
36. One example of the Taliban's destruction of cultural artifacts was _____.
37. The Taliban supported terrorist groups such as _____ and were removed from power by the US in 2001.
38. The US continues to fight the Taliban today in Afghanistan; they also control a region in neighboring _____.