

## ANSWER KEY

### Vocabulary & Review SOUTHWEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

#### Definition

Negritude Movement	African movement after World War II (2) to celebrate African culture, heritage & values
Kwame Nkrumah	Leader of the Gold Coast independence movement
Jomo Kenyatta	Nationalist who helped lead Kenya to independence
Mobutu Sese Seko	Ruler who took control of the Congo in 1965 & renamed it Zaire
Ahmed Ben Bella	Leader of the FNL who became the first president and prime minister of Algeria
dissident	Person against government policy
apartheid	
martial law	Military rule
Nelson Mandela	Leader of the African National Congress who was imprisoned
Ethnic cleansing	Policy of murder and brutality aimed at ridding a country of a particular ethnic group
Transcaucasian Republics	Nations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
Central Asian Republics	Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan
mujahideen	A group that fought against the Soviet supported government in Afghanistan
Taliban	A conservative Islamic group that controlled most of Afghanistan (1998-2001)
Anwar Sadat	Egyptian leader who signed a peace agreement with Israel
Golda Meir	Israeli prime minister at the time of the 1973 Arab-Israeli War
Camp David Accords	Agreement in which Egypt recognized Israel as a nation & Israel gave the Sinai peninsula back to Egypt
Oslo Peace Accords	Agreement aimed at giving Palestinians self rule
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organization
Yasir Arafat	Leader of the PLO

intifada

### REVIEW SOUTHWEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

#### Word Bank

- |                            |             |                       |                    |                |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| □ Sumerians                | Mesopotamia | Tigris and Euphrates  | Ziggurats          | cuneiform      |
| □ Five Pillars of Islam    | Muhammad    | Code of Hammurabi     | Phoenicians        | Hegira (Hijra) |
| □ Crusaders                | Koran       | Islamic golden age    | Jihad              | Ottomans       |
| □ Suleiman the Magnificent | Genocide    | Mustafa Kemal Atatürk | Sick Man of Europe | Iran           |
| □ Israel                   | OPEC        | Balfour Declaration   | Theodore Herzl     | Zionism        |

#### Southwest Asia (The Middle East):

1. Mesopotamia was the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (in present-day Iraq). An early civilization developed in this land. This land was a cradle of civilization. The rivers provided water for irrigation and farming.
2. The Sumerians developed an early civilization in this land. Cuneiform was Sumerian writing. It was the earliest system of writing developed (3500 B.C.E.). Ziggurats were Sumerian temples. Sumerians lived in city-states.
3. The Code of Hammurabi (c. 1700 B.C.E.) was an early written law code. It had harsh punishments but also class divisions. Rich people could pay fines to avoid physical punishments.
4. The Phoenicians were seafaring traders. They invented the world's first alphabet.
5. Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was born in Mecca, Arabia. Islam is a monotheistic religion. Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims disagree over the question of leadership. Sunnis believe that any pious Muslim man may lead the community. The Shi'ite community believes that descendants of the Prophet's (through his son-in-law, Ali) should rule.

6. The Hegira (Hijra) refers to Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina. The Hegira (Hijra) occurred in 622 C.E. (A.D.). The Hegira (Hijra) marks the first year of the Islamic calendar.
7. The Five Pillars of Islam: To believe in one God, to pray five times a day facing the holy city of Mecca, to give charity to the poor, to fast during the month of Ramadan, and to make a pilgrimage to Mecca (pilgrimage is known as the hajj).
8. The Koran (Qu'ran) is the holy book of Islam.
9. Jihad is an Arabic term for holy war. According to Muslims, there is an inner jihad and an outer jihad. The inner jihad refers to the individual's struggles against temptation and the outer jihad refers to the war against unbelievers.
10. During the Islamic golden age (750 – 1258/Abbasid Caliphate), great advances in mathematics and science occurred. Algebra was developed and Greek and Roman learning was preserved.
11. Muslim controlled territory was invaded by Christian Crusaders (1096-1291) during the Middle Ages. Christians tried to permanently claim the holy land but failed. However, Christian Crusaders gained new knowledge from the Islamic golden age and trade between Europe and the Middle East increased.
12. The Ottomans established a powerful Muslim empire by conquering the Byzantines and specifically, the Byzantine capital of Constantinople in 1453. The Ottomans renamed the city, Istanbul. Today, Istanbul is an important city in Turkey.
13. Suleiman the Magnificent (r. 1520-1566) was a powerful Ottoman sultan. He controlled trade routes on the Eastern Mediterranean sea. He was a tolerant ruler. The Ottoman Empire at its height included lands in Southwest Asia (the Middle East), North Africa, and Europe. It was a multinational and tolerant empire. Jews and Christians were allowed to worship.
14. While the Ottoman Empire had been a vast, successful, and tolerant multinational empire, by the early 1900s, the Ottoman Empire was in state of decline and known as the "Sick Man of Europe."
15. Genocide occurred in the Ottoman Empire (1915-1916). Many Armenians were killed. Armenians were Christians in an Islamic empire.
16. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938) was a Turkish nationalist. Turkey became an independent nation after the First World War and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Atatürk promoted modernization and secularization in Turkey.
17. Iran experienced a religious revolution in 1979. The Shah was removed from power as Ayatollah Khomeini rose to power. An Islamic state was established.
18. The Balfour Declaration (1917) was a British document that promised Jews a homeland in Palestine or a future Jewish state in Palestine. The document was written during World War I to increase Jewish support of the war effort. However, the British had also made promises of the land to Muslim Palestinians.
19. Israel was created in 1948. It was created after the tragedy of the Nazi Holocaust. It was founded as a result of a United Nations partitioning of the land (after the British handed over the land to this international peacekeeping organization) and the increasing popularity of Zionism, a political philosophy committed to the creation of a Jewish homeland. Zionism had become an increasingly popular philosophy during the Twentieth Century. Theodore Herzl was an important advocate of Zionism. Prior to 1948, Jews did not have a homeland.
20. OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) was created to establish production quotas to control the price of oil. Saudi Arabia is a member of OPEC. OPEC nations control the price of oil by controlling the supply of oil.