ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:
1) What special challenges has the Middle East's physical geography presented to its inhabitants. How have they adapted?
2) What is “oil politics” and why is it a major cause of conflict?
3) How did three major world religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—develop and spread from the Middle East?
4) Why has the Middle East been a “hotbed” for ethnic/religious conflict?

Middle East? OR Near East?
OR Southwest Asia? OR....?
Mountains

The major mountain ranges in this area are:
A. Atlas Mountains (Morocco)
B. Taurus Mountains (Turkey)
C. Zagros Mountains (Iran)
Many people in North Africa and the Middle East still live a nomadic lifestyle. Nomads live on the Arabian peninsula and in the Sahara Desert. Nomads usually have herds of camels or sheep and live in oases for short periods of time.
The most common climates in this area are desert (arid) and semiarid.

A. The Sahara Desert covers North Africa.
B. The Rub al-Khali is located on the Arabian Peninsula.
Sahara Desert

• The Sahara Desert is the largest dry desert in the world. South of the Sahara Desert is a region called the Sahel. The Sahel has a semiarid climate zone and is covered by dry grass called steppe.

Wadis and Oases

• An oasis is an area in the desert where vegetation can grow because water is near the surface or on the surface.
• A wadi is a dry riverbed in a desert that fills up when it rains.
Desertification

• The Sahel is a fragile area and is prone to desertification.
• Desertification is the expansion of arid conditions into non-arid areas. Basically, the Sahara Desert is getting bigger.

Desertification

• Desertification is caused by humans and natural conditions. Long droughts cause vegetation to die. However, humans with herds of goats, sheep, and camels also cause desertification.
Could you locate ALL bodies of water, including oceans, rivers and seas?
Water Features

A. The Nile River in Egypt
B. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq
C. The Jordan River on the border of Jordan and Israel
Strategic Waterways

- The Middle East has many strategic waterways, or narrow bodies of water that are important for trade or defense.
- The Bosporus and Dardanelles connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
- Istanbul is an important city because it is located on the Bosporus and controls this important trade route.
Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea.
- Iran is on one side of the strait and the U.A.E. and Oman are on the other side.
- The strait is important because most of the oil in the world must be transported from the Persian Gulf to world markets.

Persian Gulf

- The Persian Gulf is also known as the Arabian Gulf.
- The term Arabian Gulf is used by Arab countries near the Persian Gulf such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the U.A.E. but it is not recognized by the United Nations.
Red Sea

- The Red Sea is connected to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.
- The Suez Canal does not have locks like the Panama Canal or the St. Lawrence Seaway because there is no change in elevation.

Water Problems

- Humans have invented several techniques for managing water supplies such as building reservoirs and canals for irrigating crops and ensuring a constant supply of water.
- These techniques are sometimes at great cost to the environment.
- Examples:
  - The Aral Sea
  - Colorado River
  - Aswan High Dam

Hydroelectric Power

The Aswan High Dam was built on the Nile River in 1960-1970.
The Aswan High Dam on the Nile River was completed in 1970. The dam was built to:
A. Stop seasonal flooding on the Nile River.
B. Provide hydroelectric power for Egypt.
C. Provide a steady source of water for irrigation.

Aswan High Dam (Benefits)

A. The dam provides around 15% of Egypt’s electricity.
B. The dam has stopped the Nile River from flooding every year.
C. The dam created Lake Nasser, which provides water for irrigation and local use.

Aswan High Dam (Negatives)

A. Around 90,000 people had to move.
B. The dam blocks nutrient rich silt from being deposited on farmland and farmers have to use artificial fertilizers.
C. Poor irrigation practices have led to an increase of salt in surrounding farmland.
D. Fish stocks in the Mediterranean have depleted because the dam blocks nutrients from entering the sea.
The Aral Sea

• The Aral Sea is located in Central Asia between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Since the 1960s it has been shrinking due to over irrigation.

• The shrinking of the Aral Sea has caused:
  A. The collapse of the local fishing industry
  B. Increase in respiratory illnesses due to wind stirring up dust of exposed seabed
  C. Extinction of plants and animals
ASSIGNMENT:

• Complete the National Geographic lesson “The Aral Sea: What's Happening to Whom?” at the website:
http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/14/g912/whom.html

North Africa and the Middle East
Economic Geography and the Conflict over Oil

Natural Resources - OIL

• Oil is the major resource in this region.
• Many countries in this region are members of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).
• OPEC sets the price and production of oil and has members all over the world.
Countries With Oil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries with oil</th>
<th>Countries that have very little oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Countries with oil:
- Saudi Arabia
- Iraq
- Iran
- UAE
- Kuwait
- Qatar
- Libya

Countries with very little oil:
- Israel
- Turkey
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Morocco
- Afghanistan

Proven Reserves 2002:
- Middle East: 65.4%
- North America: 4.8%
- Africa: 7.4%
- Europe and Eurasia: 9.3%
- Central and South America: 9.4%
- Asia Pacific: 3.7%

*Proven reserves are those that the industry considers can be recovered in existing economic and operating conditions.
Natural Resources - OIL

• There are positive and negative effects from oil revenues.
• Some countries have used oil money to build infrastructure such as schools, telecommunication systems, and hotels to attract tourists.
• However, oil fluctuates on the world market so it makes it difficult to plan for the future.

Positive and Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive/Oil</th>
<th>Negative/Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Oil is valuable</td>
<td>1. Oil fluctuates on the world market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Oil money is used to build infrastructure</td>
<td>2. Oil will run out eventually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. People have a high GDP per capita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPEC — Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Members: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela
- Created in 1960, very influential in the 1970s
- Headquarters in Vienna, Austria
- Goal: To coordinate petroleum policies and prices; safeguard members’ interests by providing steady income to member countries
Oil Fields in Iraq

1973 Oil Embargo

- **1973 Oil Embargo**—In 1973 OPEC, plus Egypt and Syria, announced there would be no oil to any nation that supported Israel in the Yom Kippur War. (US, allies in Western Europe)
- OPEC quadrupled the price of world oil
- Many nations began to make an effort to lessen dependence on OPEC
- Results in US:
  - National speed limit of 55mph until 1995
  - Department of Energy created 1977
  - US Strategic Petroleum Reserve established 1978
  - Downsized cars, smaller engines
  - Alternative renewable energy sources sought

Assignments!

- **Do Now Directions:**
  1) Read: "Oil and National Security" and answer "Questions for Discussion and Writing."
  2) Complete the data, graphs and questions on world oil supplies.
  3) Together as a class, we will complete the activity "Drill in the ANWR?"
World Oil Reserves Assignment

Read these directions before you begin.

The following pages include a list of nations with oil reserves and a graph that will display the world's oil reserves in billions of barrels. Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. What is the total oil reserve for Saudi Arabia? [265.3 billion barrels]
2. What is the total oil reserve for Iraq? [113 billion barrels]
3. What is the total oil reserve for Kuwait? [98.8 billion barrels]
4. What is the total oil reserve for Iran? [90.4 billion barrels]
5. What is the total oil reserve for the United Arab Emirates? [62.8 billion barrels]
6. What is the total oil reserve for Russia? [54.3 billion barrels]
7. What is the total oil reserve for Venezuela? [47.6 billion barrels]
8. What is the total oil reserve for China? [30.6 billion barrels]
9. What is the total oil reserve for Libya? [26.9 billion barrels]
10. What is the total oil reserve for Mexico? [24.1 billion barrels]
11. What is the total oil reserve for Nigeria? [22 billion barrels]
12. What is the total oil reserve for Algeria? [12.7 billion barrels]
13. What is the total oil reserve for Norway? [10.1 billion barrels]
14. What is the total oil reserve for Indonesia? [9.7 billion barrels]
15. What is the total oil reserve for Angola? [9 billion barrels]
16. What is the total oil reserve for Brazil? [5.8 billion barrels]
17. What is the total oil reserve for Oman? [5.8 billion barrels]
18. What is the total oil reserve for Canada? [5.6 billion barrels]
19. What is the total oil reserve for Qatar? [5.6 billion barrels]
20. What is the total oil reserve for the non-OPEC nations? [86.4 billion barrels]

What percentage of world oil reserves do the five OPEC nations have? [46.9%]

Write a concluding paragraph about your findings evaluating world oil reserves and which nations have the advantage of holding the most oil.

Questions on Oil Consumption

• Directions: Using the accompanying charts on world oil consumption, answer the following questions:
  – 1) How much oil does the U.S. consume? Explain why you think the United States is the highest consumer of oil.
  – 2) List the top ten consumers of oil. In general, are these first world countries (wealthier, developed) or third world countries (poorer, underdeveloped)? Does this surprise you? Explain.
  – 3) Explain how you think oil supply and demand may influence the foreign policies of the world’s leading consumers, such as the U.S. Does this explain the current conflict in the Middle East? Explain your point of view.
  – 4) Based on your own knowledge, describe several ways the U.S. can reduce its dependence on foreign oil.
Final Assignment on Oil

• We will conduct an oil summit! Together, we will complete the National Geographic lesson “You’ve Got Oil or Maybe You Don’t” at the website http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditons/lessons/11/g912/gotoil.html
Natural Resources

• The most important resource in this region is fresh water. These countries need water to irrigate crops. Some countries have major rivers such as Turkey, Iraq, Israel, Syria, and Egypt.
• Other countries get fresh water by converting salt water from the ocean into fresh water in a process called desalinization. This process is expensive and requires capital investment.
• Other resources that are found in this area are: phosphates, copper, coal, citrus products, and cotton.

Economic Activity

• Primary - Resources are gathered (farming, hunting, fishing, timber falling, mining)
• Secondary - Resources are processed or manufactured into goods.
• Tertiary - The service industry (distributing, advertising, transportation, government employees, banking, retail sales)

Economic Activity

• This region is highly dependant on primary economic activity.
  A. Oil drilling
  B. Agriculture (People grow foods in irrigated areas along rivers and on the Mediterranean Coast)
  C. Pastoralism (Nomadic Herding - People raise herds of goats, sheep, and cattle)
Pastoral Nomadism

The breeding and herding of domesticated animals for subsistence.
- where: arid and semi-arid areas of N. Africa, Middle East, Central Asia
- animals: Camel, Goats, Sheep, Cattle
- transhumance: seasonal migrations from highlands to lowlands

Most nomads are being pressured into sedentary life as land is used for agriculture or mining.

Agriculture

- Agriculture in this region is limited to areas near rivers or areas that can be irrigated. Areas with significant agriculture are:
  A. Near the Nile River in Egypt
  B. Near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Turkey and Iraq
  C. Heavily irrigated areas in Israel near the Jordan River

Diffusion of Agriculture

Cultural Hearths: Near East, East Asia, Mesoamerica

Stimulus Diffusion - only idea is transferred.
Kibbutz in Israel

Trade Important to Region
• Trade has always been important to this region because it is halfway between Europe and Asia.
  A. The Silk Road linked China to Europe
  B. Trade routes crossed the Sahara Desert and linked Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe
Contemporary Trade Routes

• This area has many important trade routes or sea lanes such as:
  A. The Bosporus and Dardanelles connect the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
  B. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea
  C. The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean
Which water feature is this and how does it facilitate trade on the region?

Would these countries be as prosperous (economically) without this feature?
**Suez Canal**

- The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
- The Suez Canal is owned by the Suez Canal Authority, a state-owned company.
- The average toll for a ship passing through the canal is 150,000 dollars.

---

**Guest Workers**

- Countries with oil have small populations. The labor shortage is filled by guest workers from south and east Asian countries such as India, Philippines, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

---

**Tourism**

- Some countries in this region make money from tourism.
  - A. People visit Egypt to see the pyramids
  - B. People visit Jerusalem to see holy sites (Dome of the Rock, Western Wall, Church of the Holy Sepulchre)
  - C. People visit Mecca (The Hajj)
Birthplace of Three Major World Religions

- Three major monotheistic religions began in Southwest Asia (Middle East).
  A. Judaism
  B. Christianity
  C. Islam

The Development of World Religions

What is a world religion? It's a belief system that embraces people of differing languages and cultural traditions. Religions that spread from 2800 BCE to 500 CE were:
Can you identify the place of origin of each of the following: Hinduism, Buddhism, Shinto, Confucianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?

Growth of World Religions

- **Hinduism**: From 1st millennium BCE
- **Buddhism**: From 5th century BCE
- **Christianity**: From 1st century CE
- **Judaism**: Communities scattered widely in Southwest Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe, especially from the first century CE.

**Judaism**

- Historically, Jewish people lived in the area of modern day Israel. They had a kingdom called Judea and built a temple on the temple mount in Jerusalem.
- The temple held the ark of the covenant and the ten commandments.
Temple Mount (The Temple of Solomon)

- The temple was destroyed by the Babylonians and later rebuilt. It was destroyed again by the Romans and the only remaining section is called the Western Wall or Wailing Wall. This is a sacred place in Judaism.

Judaism

- Some of the major beliefs of Judaism are:
  A. Monotheism - There is one god who is all powerful and all knowing.
  B. God made a special covenant or agreement with Abraham, who is the ‘father’ of the Jewish people.
  C. God revealed his laws through Moses and the Ten Commandments.
Judaism Assignments:

**DIRECTIONS:** Using your textbook, the Bible (http://www.biblegateway.com/) and the following websites - http://www.jewfaq.org/origins.htm, http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/timeline.html, and http://www.aish.com/jl/h/48964541.html - complete the following graphic organizers:

1) "Hebrew Time Periods,"
2) "General Laws," and
3) "Religious and Ceremonial Laws."

Christianity

• 2 billion adherents make it most practiced in the world.
• Originated in Bethlehem (8-4 BC) and Jerusalem (AD 30) with Jesus Christ.
• Spread by missionaries and the Roman Empire (Constantine A.D. 313).
• It is the most practiced religion in Africa today.

Christianity

• Jesus Christ was Jewish. He preached that he was the son of God.
• He taught that anyone can reach salvation through faith.
• His teachings were collected in the first four books of the New Testament.
• He was crucified, but according to his followers he rose from the dead.
Jesus’ Birth—“Christmas”

• Jesus was born in a manger and raised by Mary and Joseph.
• “Christmas” is the celebration of Jesus’ birth by Christians on December 25th.
• Little is known about Jesus’ childhood, except that he adopted his father’s craft, carpentry.
• He did not begin preaching in the city of Jerusalem until the age of 30.

Jesus Begins to Perform Miracles

• He spent three years wandering about as a teacher, healer and miracle worker.
• Matthew 11:4-6 “And Jesus answered and said to them, “Go and report to John what you hear and see: 5 the blind receive sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised up.”
Jesus as Teacher

- Jesus taught in *parables* - everyday stories which had divine message for those who would hear it.
- He had twelve disciples whom he called to follow him and help him in his work.
- Jesus' ministry was short-lived because his teachings angered Roman and Jewish officials enough to seek his death.

The Last Supper

*Da Vinci's "The Last Supper." Why has this subject become so popular recently? How do Christians observe this moment?*
The Betrayal of Jesus by Judas

- John 13:18 “that the Scripture may be fulfilled, ‘He who eats My bread has lifted up his heel against Me.’ 21 “He became troubled in spirit, and testified, and said, “Truly, truly, I say to you, that one of you will betray Me.”
- Jesus predicted that one of the 12 Apostles would betray him.
- Judas reported Jesus’ whereabouts to the Pharisees, who had the Romans arrest Jesus.

Jesus Is Placed on Trial

- Jewish leaders and the Romans alike felt threatened by Jesus’ teachings, including his claim to be the Son of God and his intention to establish a new kingdom of heaven.
- Matthew 27:12-14 “And while He was being accused by the chief priests and elders, He made no answer, 13 Then Pilate *said to Him, “Do You not hear how many things they testify against You?” 14 And He did not answer him with regard to even a single charge, so that the governor was quite amazed.”
- Why did Jesus choose not to defend himself?

The Passion

- Under immense peer from the crowd, Pilate orders Jesus’ death.
- Matt. 27:30 “And they spat on Him, and took the reed and began to beat Him on the head.”
- And they plucked out His beard.
- Matt. 27:31 “And after they had mocked Him, they took His robe off and put His garments on Him, and led Him away to crucify Him.”
- Matthew 27:39 “And those passing by were hurling abuse at Him, wagging their heads.”
The Passion

• 1Pe 2:24 and He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness; for by His wounds you were healed.

The Passion

• John 19:18 “There they crucified Him”
• Acts 2:23 this Man, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you nailed to a cross by the hands of godless men and put Him to death.

The Passion

• Matthew 27:38 “At that time two robbers were crucified with Him, one on the right and one on the left.”
• Luke 23:34 “But Jesus was saying, “Father, forgive them: for they do not know what they are doing.”
The Passion

- Matthew 27:45  "Now from the sixth hour darkness fell upon all the land until the ninth hour."
- Luke 23:46  "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?"
- Jesus then passed away.

The Death of Jesus Christ

- John 19:32  So the soldiers came, and broke the legs of the first man and of the other who was crucified with Him;
- John 19:33  but coming to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs.
- John 19:34  But one of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and immediately blood and water came out.

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ

- Matthew 27:57-60  "And when it was evening, there came a rich man from Arimathea, named Joseph, who himself had also become a disciple of Jesus.
- 58 This man went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Then Pilate ordered it to be given over to him. 59 And Joseph took the body and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, 60 and laid it in his own new tomb,"
- Acts 2:31,32  "he looked ahead and spoke of the resurrection of the Christ, that He was neither abandoned to Hades, nor did His flesh suffer decay. 32 “This Jesus God raised up again, to which we are all witnesses.”
- Christians celebrate His resurrection on the Easter holiday.
Jesus Joins the Father in Heaven

- Acts 1:9 “He was lifted up while they were looking on, and a cloud received Him out of their sight.”
- Hebrews 1:3 “When He had made purification of sins, He sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high;”

St Paul and the Early Church

- The missionary work of Paul spread Jesus’ story and His teachings.
- Before his conversion Paul had been known as Saul and had been violently opposed to the Christian faith.
- Saul experienced a dramatic conversion, known as the Damascus Road conversion, when he was temporarily blinded.
- He found himself filled with the Holy Spirit and immediately began preaching the Christian gospel.

Paul’s Concept of Christianity

- Paul’s teaching centered on understanding the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ as a central turning point in history—the end of the need to live under Jewish law.
- Paul taught of living in “the Spirit” in which the power of God was made to work through human flesh.
- Some of his letters to fledgling churches throughout the Roman Empire and contained in the New Testament outline Paul’s theology.
- He insisted that Gentiles—non-Christians—had as much access to the faith as Jews and that freedom from the Law set everyone free.
- It was this teaching which was essential for the development and success of the early church which would otherwise have remained nothing more than another Jewish sect.
Early Christianity and the Roman Empire

- Paul established Christian churches throughout the Roman Empire, including Europe, and beyond—eventually into Africa.
- However, the church remained small and was persecuted under Roman emperors Nero (54-68), Domitian (81-96), under whom being a Christian was an illegal act, and Diocletian (284-305).
- Many Christian believers died for their faith and became martyrs for the church (Bishop Polycarp, and St. Alban amongst others).

Constantine

- When a Roman soldier, Constantine, won victory over his rival in battle to become the Roman emperor.
- Became sole ruler from 324 C.E. and on.
  - Vision of a burning Christian symbol (chi-rho)
  - United the troops and gave them courage that "a god" wanted them to win (most were pagans and accepted the protection of any god)
- He attributed his success to the Christian God and immediately proclaimed his conversion to Christianity.
- Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire.
- Constantine then needed to establish exactly what the Christian faith was and called the First Council of Nicea in 325 CE which formulated and codified the faith.

Christianity: The New Official Religion of the Empire

- Recognizing the need to unify the Empire, Constantine made Christianity the new official religion of the Empire.
  - Edict of Milan
    - Eliminated religious contention
    - Supported Christian religions
      - St. Helena, churches
    - Supported pagan religions
      - Coins, inscriptions, built temples
  - Nicaean council (325 AD)
    - Sought to unify doctrine
    - Used imperial troops to suppress dissent among Christians (Donatists)

- Eliminated religious contention
- Supported Christian religions
  - St. Helena, churches
- Supported pagan religions
  - Coins, inscriptions, built temples
- Nicaean council (325 AD)
  - Sought to unify doctrine
  - Used imperial troops to suppress dissent among Christians (Donatists)
CHRISTIANITY ASSIGNMENT:

- Complete the following:
- 1) “Christianity in the Roman empire
Islam

- 1 billion + adherents
- Originated in Saudi Arabia (Mecca and Medina) around AD 600.
- Spread originally by Muslim armies to N. Africa, and the Near East.
- Sunni (83%) - throughout the Muslim world.
- Shiite - Iran (40%), Pakistan (15%), Iraq (10%)

Islam is a monotheistic religion that developed in Saudi Arabia in the early 600s. Islam is directly related to Judaism and Christianity.

Islam was founded by the Prophet Muhammed who lived from 570 to 632 in Saudi Arabia.

The teachings of Muhammed were collected into a book called the Koran.

Muslims worship in buildings called mosques. It is forbidden to make pictures or statues of Allah or Muhammed so most mosques are decorated with ornate tile work or passages from the Koran.

Christian Dominance in Europe, the Middle East,
and Northern Africa before the birth of Islam

Constantinople – A new center for Eastern Orthodox Christianity after the fall of the Holy Roman Empire
Timeline: Early Islamic History

- **570 A.D.** Muhammed—founder of Islam and considered a prophet by his followers—is born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
- **612 A.D.** Muhammed sees visions—the Angel Gabriel informs him of his special mission.
- **622 A.D.** Muhammed and companions flee to Medina—called the Hijrah. The Muslim faith begins to grow.
- **632 A.D.** Muhammed dies and his teachings are recorded in the Qur'an, including the 5 Pillars of Islam.
- **632-732 A.D.** The Muslims conquer all of Christian North Africa, Christian Spain and the Pyrenees into France. Their farthest advance is stopped at the Battle of Tours in France.
- **756 A.D.** Córdoba is made the capital of Muslim Spain.
- **800s A.D.** Slave armies, composed of captured Christian children and adults, often castrated, are in use throughout the areas under Islamic control.
- **1009 A.D.** Muslims destroy the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was built over the tomb from which Christ rose.
- **1071 A.D.** Muslims cut off access to Holy Land and begin taking over Anatolia (now, Turkey).
- **1095-1099 A.D.** In response to the Holy Roman Emperor’s request for assistance against Islamic expansion, Pope Urban II preaches First Crusade to recover the Holy Land. It recovers Jerusalem by 1099 AD.
Islamic Influence Spreads!

Why did Islam spread? Read this!

The Crusaders are Temporarily Successful!

- Can you locate the Holy Lands, where Christian crusaders established control of Jerusalem?
The Holy Lands and Jerusalem

- The map on the right features Jerusalem in 1140 AD during Catholic control. The surrounding areas are dominated by Muslim populations.

Saladin’s Importance to Islamic History

- 1187 A.D. Muslims, under the leadership of Saladin, declare a jihad, or holy war, against Christian crusaders and Jerusalem is re-taken.
- Saladin shows great compassion by permitting Jewish and Christian worship in the Holy City.

Islamic Expansion is Halted:

- 1453 C.E. Constantinople and the Empire fall to the Ottoman Empire. Constantinople becomes Istanbul, a new holy center for Islam.
- 1492 A.D. The last Muslim military presence in Spain is expelled. In celebration, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella support Columbus’ expedition. The Jews are deported from Spain.
Conclusion

• 1492-1919 A.D. While Europe remains mostly Christian or Catholic, Muslim influence in the Middle East continues under the new Ottoman Empire. The Empire collapses by the end of World War I, with the defeat of the Central Powers. Yet, the following issue remains unresolved:

“Which group, if any, should control the Holy Lands—Jews, Christians, or Muslims?”

THIS QUESTION WILL BE ADDRESSED IN AN UPCOMING UNIT...

Islam: Basics

Prophet: Muhammad
Holy Text: Koran

Five Pillars of Islam
• There is one God and Muhammad is his messenger.
• Prayer five times daily, facing Mecca.
• The giving of alms (charity) to the poor.
• Fasting during Ramadan for purification and submission.
• If body and income allow, a Muslim must make a pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca in his lifetime.

Islamic Calendar
• Begins in AD 622 when Muhammad was commanded to Mecca from Medina (Hijra).
• Lunar calendar makes Ramadan move through the seasons (30 year cycle - 19 years with 354 days and 11 with 355).

Islam

Holiest Site: Al Kaba where Muslims make their sacred pilgrimage to Mecca
Islam is considered the fastest growing religion in America. Only a small part of this growth is from Black Muslims and the Nation of Islam.
The Dome of the Rock (Arabic: مسجد قبة الصخرة, English: The Rock Mosque) is an important Islamic mosque and Jerusalem landmark located on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem. The structure, the oldest extant example of early Islamic architecture, was completed in 691 CE at the order of Arabian Umayyad Caliph, Abd al-Malik. The site's significance stems from religious traditions regarding the rock known as the Foundation Stone, at its heart.

The Kaaba (Arabic: الكعبة al-Ka'bah, English: The Cube) is a cube-shaped building in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and is the most sacred site in Islam. The Qur'an states that the Kaaba was constructed by Abraham and his son Ishmael, after Ishmael had settled in Arabia. The building has a mosque built around it, the Masjid al-Haram. All Muslims around the world face the Kaaba during prayers, no matter where they are.

Once a Byzantine Christian Church, the Muslim Ottoman Turks converted the Hagia Sophia into a mosque in 1453 CE. It's now a center of worship for the Islamic faith.
ISLAM ASSIGNMENTS:

1) Download and read “Muslim Conquests in Europe” on pages 6-9 and answer questions for “Discussion and Writing.”

2) Read “Islam & the West.” We will host a Socratic Seminar on the following questions:
   – “How can present-day religious differences and frequent hostilities between Muslims and Christians be explained by the early history of their interaction with each other? Do you agree with the author’s hypothesis?”
WORLD RELIGIONS PROJECT:

• Complete “Geography of Religions Research Project.” Download the assignment from my website and be prepared to work with a small group to research Judaism, Christianity, Islam or another major world religion!

DEMOGRAPHICS

• Like other parts of the world the population in Southwest Asia is becoming rapidly urbanized. People are moving into cities looking for jobs.
• Urban areas can be very modern while people still live traditional lifestyles in rural areas.
• A large percentage of the population in this area is under 15 years old.
• The population is unevenly distributed. The desert is sparsely populated. Large cities are located on the coasts.
Some countries in the Middle East and North Africa are referred to as ‘Arab’ countries because the dominant ethnic group is Arab and the major language is Arabic.

### Arab Countries

- Saudi Arabia
- Oman, UAE
- Yemen, Qatar
- Syria, Bahrain
- Iraq, Jordan
- North Africa

### Non-Arab Countries

- Israel (Jewish)
- Turkey
- Iran
Art in this area reflects the diversity of religion. Some examples are:

A. Stained glass
B. Geometric tiles
C. Calligraphy
D. Mosaics
E. Prayer rugs
How does territoriality serve as a source of conflict in different areas of the world?

What are the factors which cause political conflicts?
Conflict over Palestine

- Israel occupied Palestine (Gaza Strip and West Bank). In 1967, Israel occupied part of Syria called the Golan Heights after a brief war.
- Palestinians are fighting for an independent country. Over the years some Palestinian groups have resorted to terrorism.
Conflict over Jerusalem, Israel

- Jerusalem, which is located in the heart of former Palestine, is sacred to three religions.
  A. Judaism - Western Wall
  B. Christianity - Church of the Holy Sepulchre
  C. Islam - Dome of the Rock

All three religious groups claim some stake in Jerusalem, which has led to violent conflict over several decades! Continued in next unit...

Types of territoriality which cause conflict

- State
- Ethnic
- Religious
- Racial

- Fears of “Balkanization” (splitting state)
- But common defiance of outsiders

Kurds – “Nation Without a State”

- Ethnic group in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria.
- Many Kurds want to create a state of “Kurdistan”
- States pit Kurds against each other.
Iraq

**Ethnic:** Arabs vs. Kurds

**Religion:** Sunnis vs. Shi’as

Rulers were Sunni Arab

IRAN (Shi’a Persian) vs. IRAQ (Sunni Arab)

Yet Iraqi Shi’as fought for Iraq, Iranian Arabs fought for Iran (State territoriality won)

Iran-Iraq War, 1980-88

Armenia-Azerbaijan War, 1988-94

ARMENIA (Christian) vs. AZERBAIJAN (Shi’a Muslim)

Yet Shi’a Iran stayed neutral, fearing ethnic Azeris in NW Iran (Ethnic territoriality won)

Armenian (above) and Azeri views
ASSIGNMENT:

• Complete the National Geographic Lesson “MAPS AND CURRENT EVENTS” AT THE WEBSITE:
  http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/03/g912/exploremaps.html