CHAPTER 22 South Asia and the Middle East (1945–Present)

Vocabulary Development

Directions: When reviewing an unfamiliar word, key information may include its part of speech, its definition, other meanings of the word, and its root. This information may be organized graphically. Look at the finished graphic organizer below. Then complete the next two organizers.

**Recognize**

- **Word Root:** Latin: re- + cognoscere
  - **Meaning:** to know

- **Syllables:** Recognize

- **Part of Speech:** Verb

- **Other meanings of the word:**
  - to perceive to be something already known;
  - to acknowledge acquaintance with

- **Meaning of word in textbook:**
  - formally agree to treat a country as a legitimate government

**Partition**

- **Word Root:** Latin: partire
  - **Meaning:** to divide

- **Syllables:**

- **Part of Speech:**

- **Other meanings of the word:**
  - something that divides, as an interior dividing wall

- **Meaning of word in textbook:**

**Summit**

- **Word Root:** Latin: summus
  - **Meaning:** highest

- **Syllables:**

- **Part of Speech:**

- **Other meanings of the word:**

- **Meaning of word in textbook:**
  - conference of leaders and experts from around the world
CHAPTER 22
Section 1 Guide to the Essentials
Nations of South Asia

TEXT SUMMARY

After World War II, Britain agreed to free India. At the same time, riots broke out between the Hindu majority and the Muslim minority. To settle the disputes, Britain gave Muslims control of lands in eastern and western India in 1947. These became East and West Pakistan. (After other conflicts, East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.) The partition, or division, of India did not bring peace. Many were killed crossing the borders between India and Pakistan.

After independence, India and Pakistan developed similar goals. All wanted stable government. They needed technology to control nature and raise food for growing populations. Industrial and economic development was necessary to become modern nations.

Obstacles, or barriers, stood in the way of achieving these goals. (See diagram below.) Religious and ethnic battles made unity difficult. Floods and droughts ruined crops, and farms could not feed the huge populations. Few countries in the region had natural resources such as oil.

Fear and mistrust often guided relationships in South Asia. India and Pakistan fought several times for control of Kashmir, a region in the Himalayas. Both India and Pakistan developed nuclear weapons and refused to sign a treaty banning their use. In the Cold War, India signed a treaty of friendship with the U.S.S.R., but tried to remain neutral. Pakistan accepted aid from the United States.

THE BIG IDEA

The partition of India in 1947 created two nations—India and Pakistan.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Obstacles to Progress in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>OBSTACLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Growth</td>
<td>• Lack of oil and natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attempt to follow socialist model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Equality</td>
<td>• Hindu caste system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Less education for women and the poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ethnic and religious prejudices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce Enough Food</td>
<td>• High cost of farm equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rapid population growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Floods and drought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India aimed to improve life for its people, but problems got in the way.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why was India partitioned in 1947?

2. Diagram Skills What were two obstacles that kept India from growing enough food?
CHAPTER

22

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

Nations of South Asia

A. Main Ideas
Answer the following questions as you read Section 1.

1. Why was Pakistan created?

2. What caused a mass migration between India and Pakistan in 1947?

3. Who was prime minister in India from 1947 to 1964?

4. The lack of which two natural resources slowed India's industrial growth?

5. What changes did the Green Revolution bring to Indian agriculture?

6. What has hampered efforts to improve conditions for most people in India?

7. Who were often denied an education in India?

8. What is the position of women in Indian society?

9. What new nation did the Bengali people declare?

10. What negative effects accompanied Pakistan's attempts to improve agriculture?

11. Name four issues that prevent Bangladesh from escaping poverty.

12. Which side did India and Pakistan each take during the Cold War?

B. Reviewing Key Terms, People, and Places
Briefly define or identify each of the following on the back of this sheet or on a separate sheet of paper.

13. Jawaharlal Nehru
14. BJP
15. Golden Temple
16. Taliban
17. Kashmir
CHAPTER 22
Section 2 Guide to the Essentials
Forces Shaping the Modern Middle East

TEXT SUMMARY
Diversity and nationalism have shaped the Middle East. While most of its people are Muslim, the lands are also home to Jews and Christians. People in the Middle East speak many languages and belong to different cultures. These differences have led to conflict. Likewise, nationalism caused turmoil. Europeans created borders for their Middle Eastern colonies, forcing people of different races and religions to live together. With independence, the artificial divisions led to armed clashes. At the same time, some Arabs dreamed of one unified Arab state. Resources have had a powerful impact on the region. The discovery of oil brought power to some Middle Eastern nations, but oil resources are unevenly distributed across the region. The oil-rich nations are able to pay for their own development while those that lack oil must go without. Another precious resource, water, may soon be more important than oil. Nations argue over water rights but also work together to solve water problems.

In many countries, the laws of Islam shape every part of life from government to family to fashion. In the 1950s and 1960s, some people began to take on Western styles. Muslim leaders blamed problems on the new ways. By the 1990s, a return to Islam united much of the Muslim world. While Islamic reformers often rejected westernization, they did not reject modernization.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Forces Shaping the Middle East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious and Ethnic Differences</th>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>Islamic Traditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslims, Christians, and Jews</td>
<td>Largest oil fields in the world in parts of the region</td>
<td>Democracy in Israel and Turkey</td>
<td>Laws of Islam influence government, society, and personal life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different sects within religions</td>
<td>Oil-rich nations gain wealth and political and economic power</td>
<td>Rule by royal family in Jordan and Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Anti-western feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30 languages</td>
<td>Limited water supply</td>
<td>Single-party dictators in Iraq and Syria</td>
<td>1990s revival of Islamic traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious, racial, and cultural prejudices</td>
<td>Arguments over dams and water rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire for a united Arab state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forces have created a land of unrest where people fight to claim their lands, defend their faith, and guard their wealth.

REVIEW QUESTIONS
1. What religion has the most influence on the way of life in the Middle East?
2. Chart Skills Explain how two resources have shaped the Middle East.
A. Main Ideas

Using the clues below, supply the missing words as you read Section 2.

1. This is the region from Egypt in the west to Iran in the east and from Turkey in the north to the Arabian Peninsula in the south.

2. The Middle East is a region of religious and ethnic___________.

3. Created by the British and French, these resulted in Middle Eastern disputes.

4. These groups claimed a historical right to Palestine.

5. When the British withdrew in 1948, Jews proclaimed this independent state.

6. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are this.

7. Most Middle Eastern nations developed this type of government.

8. In the future, this resource may be more valuable than oil in the Middle East.

9. Islamic reformers in the 1970s and beyond rejected this, but not this.

10. For some Muslim women, return to this symbolized rejection of western values.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Briefly explain the significance of each of the following terms to the modern Middle East.

11. Kurds

12. Arab League

13. Atatürk Dam
Turkey, Egypt, and Iran have the largest populations in the Middle East. All are Muslim, but each has its own history.

Turkey, after years of military rule, set up a democracy in the 1920s. Then, it joined NATO in the 1950s. In the 1990s, Muslim leaders challenged the tradition of secular government. Ethnic conflicts troubled Turkey. It once aimed to stamp out the culture of the Kurds, but eventually let up. Battles over the island of Cyprus led Greeks and Turks to divide that land in the 1970s.

Since 1950, Egypt has had three strong leaders. Gamal Abdel Nasser ended foreign control and modernized Egypt. He ended British control of the Suez Canal, set up a socialist economy, and built Arab pride. Under Nasser, Egypt lost two wars with Israel. In 1970, Anwar Sadat opened doors to private and foreign business. He formed ties with the United States but angered Arabs by making peace with Israel. After Sadat was assassinated in 1981, Hosni Mubarak kept the peace with Israel and improved relations with other Arab lands.

With Western help, the shah, or ruler, of oil-rich Iran built industry. He gave land to peasants, granted rights to women, and removed religion from government. However, he used force to keep control. In 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini led a revolt and the shah fled to America. Khomeini died in 1989. More moderate leaders tried to build a modern Iran while staying true to Islam.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Two Nations of the Middle East**

**IRAN**
- More ethnic groups than any country in region
- Located in Southwest Asia
- Rich in oil
- Islamic revolution in 1979
- Encouraged revolution in other Muslim countries

**EGYPT**
- Largest population of any country in region
- Located in North Africa
- Few natural resources
- Control of Suez Canal
- Peace treaties with Israel and improved relations with United States

While Egypt and Iran share some of the same problems, each has issues of its own.

**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What steps did Nasser take to end foreign control of Egypt?

2. Diagram Skills  How do natural resources differ in Iran and in Egypt?
A. Main Ideas
All of the following sentences are incorrect. As you read Section 3, rewrite each sentence to make it correct.

1. After the 1950s, Turkey proceeded to modernize and urbanize with very little difficulty.

2. Although he pledged to end foreign domination of Egypt, Nasser actually did very little in this regard.

3. The construction of the Aswan High Dam had overwhelmingly positive effects.

4. Sadat pleased other Arabs by making peace with Israel.

5. Hosni Mubarak's most serious problem was dealing with Egypt's new prosperity.

6. Although Pahlavi did little to modernize Iran, he was enormously popular with all.

7. After the shah was overthrown in 1979, revolutionaries opened good relations with the West.

B. Reviewing Key People
Briefly identify each of the following people.

8. Anwar Sadat

9. Hosni Mubarak

10. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi

11. Muhammad Mosaddiq

12. Ayatollah Khomeini
Section 4 Guide to the Essentials
The Middle East and the World

TEXT SUMMARY

Shipping routes and oil fields make conflicts in the Middle East global concerns. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States each had allies in the region. In the battle over Palestine, America helped Israel and the Soviets aided the Arabs. Both Arabs and Jews saw Palestine as a homeland, or country of one's ancestors. Wars broke out in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973. Israel, the Jewish state, fought off Arab attacks, took land, and forced Palestinian Arabs from their homes. The Palestinians answered with terrorist attacks. Although Israel reached a historic agreement with the Palestinians in 1993, some Arabs and Jews accused leaders of giving up "promised lands."

Some Palestinian Muslims fled to Lebanon. There, Muslims fought Christians and Muslim sects fought each other. In 1983, a UN force pulled out after Muslim terrorists killed French and American troops. By 1990, some order returned to Lebanon.

The Persian Gulf has seen two big conflicts, each caused in part by border disputes. In 1980, an Iran-Iraq War threatened ships and oil fields. In 1987, the United States Navy went to the Gulf to protect the flow of oil. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait to seize oil fields. The United States saw this action as a threat to Saudi Arabia and the oil flow. In the 1991 Gulf War, United States bombs pounded Iraq while troops freed Kuwait. The war, however, did not destroy Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein or end Middle East tensions.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Conflict in the Middle East: 1948–1994

1948
State of Israel is born; Israeli-Arab War

1967
Israel defeats Arab nations in Six-Day War

1973
Israel fights off Arab attacks in Yom Kippur War

1975
Civil war begins in Lebanon

1979
Egypt-Israeli peace treaty signed

1980
Iran-Iraq War begins

1988
Cease-fire declared in Iran-Iraq War

1991
Persian Gulf War breaks out

1994
Jordan and Israel sign peace treaty; Israelis and Palestinians sign accords

The world watches as peace efforts aim to end violence in the Middle East.

REVIEW QUESTIONS
1. Explain the role the United States played in two Middle East conflicts.
2. Time Line Skills Which Arab nation was the first to sign a peace treaty with Israel?
CHAPTER 22
Section 4 Guided Reading and Review
The Middle East and the World

A. Main Ideas
As you read Section 4, complete the missing information in the paragraphs below.

During the Cold War, the United States fought communist threats in 1. _______ and 2. _______. While the Soviet Union found allies in the four Middle Eastern countries of 3. _______. In 1967, Israel won the 4. _______ from Syria, East Jerusalem and the West Bank from 5. _______, and the 6. _______ and Sinai Peninsula from 7. _______. Israel refused to give up these territories until Arab nations recognized 8. _______. Meanwhile, the 9. _______ waged guerrilla war against Israelis both at home and abroad. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, the peace process was accelerated because 10. _______. In 1993 a historic agreement was signed between 11. _______. People on both sides criticized the agreement as world leaders worked hard to bring peace to the region.

In Lebanon, the government depended on a delicate balance among 12. _______. When Muslims began to outnumber Maronites, unrest spread. In 1975, civil war broke out in Lebanon. Not until 13. _______ did Lebanese leaders finally restore some order.

In the Persian Gulf, tensions were fed by 14. _______. Then, in 1980, Iraqi dictator 15. _______ attacked Iran. The war lasted eight years and both sides suffered heavy casualties. Hussein again acted aggressively in 1990, when he sent Iraqi troops into 16. _______. United States President George Bush organized American, European, and Arab forces to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. For years after the war, UN economic 17. _______ stopped Iraq from selling its oil abroad. The goal was to force Hussein to 18. _______.

B. Reviewing Key Terms and Places
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms and places in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

| Column I |
|__________|
| 19. Israeli prime minister who signed an agreement giving Palestinians limited self-rule |
| 20. Organization that waged guerrilla war against Israelis |
| 21. Uprising of Palestinians against Israel |
| 22. Leader of the PLO |

| Column II |
|__________|
| a. Yasir Arafat |
| b. intifada |
| c. PLO |
| d. Yitzhak Rabin |
IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (10 points each)

1. Why was the nation of Pakistan created?
   A. to allow the British to remain powerful in India
   B. to persuade the Hindus to give up territory
   C. to give Hindus and Muslims their own states
   D. to end centuries of fighting

2. Whose side did Pakistan take during the Cold War?
   A. India's
   B. no one's side
   C. the Soviet Union's
   D. that of the United States

3. The word or phrase that best describes the oil resources of the Middle East is
   A. sparse.
   B. unevenly distributed.
   C. thinly but evenly distributed.
   D. nonexistent.

4. Which is the most highly valued natural resource in the Middle East?
   A. timber
   B. sand
   C. water
   D. farmland

5. While Islamic reformers rejected westernization, they did not reject
   A. democratization.
   B. secularism.
   C. Americanization.
   D. modernization.

6. Which of the following moves by Nasser helped end foreign intervention in Egypt?
   A. undermining the authority of the military
   B. building the Aswan High Dam
   C. inviting foreign investment in Egypt
   D. seizing control of the Suez Canal

7. What action by Sadat angered Arab states?
   A. He made peace with Israel.
   B. He led two wars against Israel.
   C. He built the Aswan High Dam.
   D. He cracked down on terrorists.

8. The conflict between Palestinians and Jews in Palestine centered around
   A. differences in religion.
   B. the claim by both groups that it was their homeland.
   C. disagreements over borders.
   D. the role of the British in Palestine.

9. In 1993, a historical agreement was signed between
   A. Israel and the PLO.
   B. Hamas and the PLO.
   C. Israel and Syria.
   D. Iraq and Iran.

10. Tensions along the Persian Gulf were partially caused by
    A. border disputes.
    B. population growth.
    C. oil shortages.
    D. disinterested rulers.