Chapter 5: The Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Iran, Answer Key

Chapter Opener
Page 114-115

MAP ZONE
1. Riyedh is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
2. It is approximately 300 miles from Baghdad to Kuwait City.

Section 1-

Page 117
The major physical features of this area include the largest sand desert in the world, the Arabian Peninsula, many seas, as well as rivers, plains, plateaus and mountains.

1. The Elburz Mountains are located in Iran.
2. Answers will vary. Among other topics, students may reference the climate when explaining their thoughts about why the location may have affected its history.

MAP ZONE

Page 118
1. Kuwait Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE all have only desert climates.
2. Lands with higher elevations tend to have the steppe climate, while those with lower elevations are the desert climate.

Most of this region has a desert climate.

Page 119

The region's most important resources are water, which is scarce, and oil, which is plentiful.

Pivot-Irrigated fields are circular to better enable the water source to be shared most efficiently.

Chapter 5: The Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Iran
Answer Key, Page 2

Section 2-

Page21
Math helps in the study of geography to calculate distances between cities, longitude and latitude and the direction from one city to another.

Page 122
Islam has a great influence on Saudi Arabian culture.
Answers will vary. Students should appropriately reference and describe some of the luxury items the man in the photo is selling.

Page 123
Profits from oil have helped to create a modern, comfortable lifestyle for the people of this region.

Page 124

CASE STUDY
Page 124-125

1. Oil has allowed for rising incomes and more surplus cash to purchase consumer goods. The economy is thriving, with new stores, restaurants, and schools. With increased education has come and increased literacy rate and better health care. Saudi Arabia has also risen to prominence in the world, having large influence on the price of oil on the world market, and therefore with relationships with other countries.
2. Answers will vary. Students should accurately reference the passage on page 125 and apply personal knowledge to explain some advantages and disadvantages for a society that relies on oil. Answers may include, but are not limited to, the idea that some advantages are increased capital and influence, while some disadvantages include the dependence on oil for this stability, and the fact that oil is a natural resource with limited supplies that may be replaced in the future.

Page 124-125, continued

3. Answers will vary depending on the types of energy the student chooses to research. Student should accurately research a couple of different types of alternative energy and should then articulately explain if he or she thinks other types of energy will replace oil in the near future. Answers should give supporting details that tell why oil might be replaced or why oil might continue to be the preferred type of energy.

Section 3-

Page 127
Some key events in Iraq's history include Arab conquest of Mesopotamia, which brought Islam to the region. Culture and society changed further with the British take over and subsequent Iraqi rebellion and eventual transfer of power to Saddam Hussein and the Baath Party. Since that regime took power, Iraq invaded Iran, Kuwait and went to war with the United States and its alliance of countries. Iraq's economy suffered when the UN placed an embargo on trade. Further rebellions within Iraq and new tensions with the United States after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 let to more conflict. Eventually, Saddam was arrested, tried, and executed for his crimes.

Page 127
MAP ZONE

1. The city of Ur was located on the Euphrates River.
2. Answers will vary. Student answers might suggest that people would settle near two major rivers in order to capitalize on the fertile land and access to water. Rivers also provided a means of transportation and source of food.

Page 128
The United States is helping Iraq's people in many different ways like helping to organize the first democratic elections, by searching for suspected terrorists, and give supplies such as food and school supplies.

Page 129

Most Iraqis are Shia.

Iraq's oil industry has declined due to disrupted efforts to rebuild after the war and an unstable government. Time will tell is Iraq can again be a major oil producer.

Section 4-

Page 131
Some of the key events in Iranian history led to the Islamic Revolution. Originally ruled by Persia, Iran was later conquered by several Muslim empires and converted to Islam. In the early 1920s, a military government led by a shah was instituted and later tried to modernize Iran, which was unpopular with the people. In the late 1970s, Iranians began a revolution against the shah and his policies.

Page 132
Iran's government is a theocracy, intertwined with religion and is ruled by a supreme religious leader. Only candidates approved by this government can run for political office and the government also limits the press.

Page 133
Iran's government is very radical and supports many hard-line policies. The people in Iran are very limited by strict Islamic law, having their internet use monitored, genders separated in school and limited rights for women. Iran's government enforces strict rules on almost every aspect of society. Ebadi's quest for human rights for women, children and refugees is in direct opposition to many of the government policies.

Page 134

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

Practice

1. Qatar has the highest total literacy rate and Iraq has the lowest literacy rate.
2. Iraq as the largest discrepancy between men and women's literacy rates.
3. Answers may vary. Students may guess that based on the chart, education targets men more than women.

Apply

Answers will vary. Student should have used the internet, an encyclopedia, or an almanac to locate information on the population density, birthrate, and death rate for the countries listed in the table on page 134. Student's tables should accurately and clearly show this information.