











7 Geography – Chapter 18: Southwest Asia – Review Table – Miss Olson

Country	Geography	Economy	History	Culture
<p>Turkey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies both in Europe (Balkan Peninsula) and Asia (Asia Minor) Turkish Straits - Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles Anatolia, Pontic and Taurus Mountains Steppe climate – hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters Mediterranean climate on coasts <p>Population: 71.2 million Capital: Ankara</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming (export - livestock, cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts; local use - wheat, barley) Mineral resources: coal, copper, iron Oil refining Clothing, textiles Process foods, cars, steel, building materials Tourism growing 	<p>2,5000 years ago – Byzantium – Greek port</p> <p>330 - Constantinople after Roman emperor; capital of Byzantine Empire for almost 1,000 years</p> <p>900s – Turks migrate to Anatolia</p> <p>1400s – Ottomans conquer Constantinople; becomes Istanbul, capital of Ottoman Empire</p> <p>WWI – Ottoman Empire breaks up</p> <p>1920s and 1930s – Kemal Atatürk first president</p> <p>1990s - Muslim, secular groups struggle for government control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most descendents of Turks 70% live in cities or towns Almost 100% Muslim Official Language: Turkish Other languages: Kurdish, Arabic 20% Kurd <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wish to join with Kurds from Iraq, Iran, Syria to form independent homeland Turkish government rejects Kurdish culture, language Largest city: Istanbul (9 million) Traditional Turkish arts: colored tiles, carpets, decorated books Folk music blends traditional and modern styles Film industry
<p>Syria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertile coastal plains and valleys Syrian Desert (blocked by inland mountains) <p>Population: 17.5 million Capital: Damascus</p>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming (cotton, wheat, fruit) Dams on Euphrates provide irrigation, hydroelectric power Oil main export Food processing, textiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 years ago - Damascus founded as trading center Center of trade for centuries Part of many empires 1946 independent country 1960s-present – one political party control with few political freedoms allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 50% live in rural areas Bedouins Mostly Arab Muslims Mosques, palaces in many cities Hospitality important <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lamb, flat bread, bean dishes w/garlic and lemon
<p>Lebanon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ½ size of New Jersey <p>Population: 4.2 million Capital: Beirut “Paris of the East”</p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing - food, cement, textiles, chemicals, metal products Farming – citrus fruits, vegetables, grains, olives, grapes, shrimp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cedar trees important historically Pre-1940s – ruled by France 1975-1991 - civil war between Christians, Muslims 2000 Israel withdraws troops after invasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% live in coastal urban areas Arabs - 70% Muslims 30% Christians Official language: Arabic Other languages: French Food blends Arab, Turkish, French influences 60% service industries (banking, insurance)

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<p>Jordan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated in Jordan River valley <p>Population: 5.5 million Capital: Amman</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming – restricted by water shortages (wheat, fruits, vegetables) • Bedouins raise livestock • Lacks energy resources • Many work in service, manufacturing (phosphate, potash, pottery, chemicals, processed foods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amman has Roman, other ancient ruins • Early 1900s – Ottoman Empire rules • After WWI - British set up Jordan • 1946 – Independence • 1952-1999 King Hussein rules • 1999- King Abdullah II rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Arab Muslims • More than 1 million Palestinian refugees • Constitutional monarchy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elected leaders ○ King governs
<p>Israel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger than New Jersey • Galilee in north • Plateau - Golan Heights to east • Dead Sea to south (lowest place on earth's surface, saltiest body of water – 9x ocean) • Negev desert in south • 20 mile fertile plain along Mediterranean coast • Jordan River flows into Dead Sea • Mediterranean climate – north • Desert climate - south <p>Population: 6.7 million Capital: Jerusalem</p>   <p>Major treaties: 1979 Israel Egypt 1993 Israel, Palestinian leaders -West bank, Gaza Strip to Palestine 1994 Israel, Jordan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming along coastal plain • Citrus fruits major export – oranges, grapefruits, lemons) • Technology used in farming to increase yields • Most industrialized in SW Asia • Supported by aid (U.S. and other countries) • Skilled workforce – electronics, clothing, chemical, food products, machinery • Diamond cutting/polishing • Mining - potash, copper, phosphate 	<p>1000 B.C. – King David creates kingdom of Israel Ruled by Greeks, Romans (Palestine), Byzantines, Arabs, Ottoman Turks 1800s – European Jews move back to Palestine (Zionists) due to prejudice WWI – British win control; support Jewish homeland though Arabs claim area WWII – Holocaust causes migration to Israel after WWII 1947 – United Nations votes to divide into Israel and Palestine; Arab nations disagree May 1948 – Jews set up Israel (David Ben-Gurion) 1949 – Israel wins war w/Arab Neighbors 1950 Jerusalem capital 1950 Law of Return West Bank, Gaza Strip part of Israel later 1970s – 1980s – Fighting b/w Israelis and Palestinians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9% live and work on farm settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kibbutz – all share ○ moshav – property owned privately • 80% Jews • 20% Arab – Palestinians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most Muslim, some Christian • 90% live in urban areas • Jerusalem contested by Muslim, Christian, Jewish • Tel Aviv-Yafo – industrial • Law of Return – jews anywhere in the world can go to Israel to live • Democratic republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elected officials ○ President represents ○ Prime minister heads government ○ Knesset – Israeli parliament in Jerusalem