

SECTION  
**3**

# Reading for Understanding

## ▶ Key Ideas

### BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Various countries in the region are struggling with how to preserve past legacies as they organize their societies to move into the future.

### NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon are all struggling with similar issues of how to reconcile representative government with their traditions.

## ▶ Vocabulary

### TERMS & NAMES

**Istanbul** the largest city of Turkey, formerly called Constantinople (capital of the Byzantine, or Eastern Roman, Empire) and originally called Byzantium in ancient times

**European Union** an organization of European nations whose members cooperate on economic, social, and political issues

**Golan Heights** a region that was formerly part of southwest Syria that Israel has occupied since the 1967 war

**peacekeeping** referring to military forces whose purpose is to prevent or end war

**extended family** the family unit that contains more relatives than just parents and children, including grandparents and other close family

**Beirut** capital of Lebanon and a center of banking and finance

### REVIEW

**Ottoman Empire** a Muslim empire based in Turkey that lasted from the 1300s to 1922

**Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** a political group that claims to represent all Palestinians and to be working toward gaining an independent Palestinian nation

## ▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to organize important facts about Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon.



Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7

### CATEGORIZE

	TURKEY	SYRIA	LEBANON
History			
Culture			
Government			
Economics			



**GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS**

Go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)



SECTION  
3

FOCUS ON

# Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon

## Connecting to Your World

Think about the other students who were in your class last year. Even if you come from very different backgrounds or families, you have something in common. You know what that teacher was like and what the classroom rules were. And you share some of the same memories. The countries of Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon have a similar link. Their people have very different ethnic heritages, but they were all part of the Ottoman Empire that you read about in Section 1.



## Turkey

**KEY QUESTION** What steps did Mustafa Kemal take to modernize Turkey?

The **Ottoman Empire** began in the 1300s when a group of Turkish people took over most of Anatolia and parts of the Balkan Peninsula in Europe. During the next two centuries, the empire expanded to include more of Europe and most of Southwest Asia and North Africa. But over time, the empire grew weak because of losses in wars and revolts within the empire. After being defeated in World War I, the empire came to an end. In its place, the much-smaller nation of Turkey was founded in 1923 on the Anatolian Peninsula.

**Istanbul** Shown is the Galata Bridge in Istanbul, Turkey. The western part of the city is in Europe and the eastern part is in Asia. **Why might Istanbul be a good location for trade?**

**History, Government, and Culture** The first president of the Turkish republic was Mustafa Kemal (known as Ataturk), who wanted to modernize Turkey. His government made reforms such as updating the Turkish alphabet, encouraging economic development, creating modern courts and schools, and giving women the right to vote.

The Ottoman capital was **Istanbul**, which had earlier been the capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has many notable religious and government buildings:

- The Hagia Sophia is a cathedral built in 537, which is famous for its large, beautiful dome. The building is now a museum.
- The Topkapi Palace is a complex of several buildings and gardens. It was the home of the Ottoman ruler, or sultan.
- The Suleiman Mosque is similar in design to the Hagia Sophia; the Blue Mosque has six minarets.

**Economics** After World War II, several European nations formed what is now called the **European Union (EU)**, a political and economic organization to promote trade and peace. Since 1959, Turkey has tried to join the EU, but it has not been accepted. One reason is that Turkey is very different from Europe in terms of history, culture, and religion. Because of economic and trade ties, discussion continues.

**SUMMARIZE** Explain how Mustafa Kemal modernized Turkey.

## CONNECT to History

Built astride the waterway that links the Mediterranean and Black seas, Istanbul stands in Europe and Asia. It was founded about 657 B.C. as Byzantium. In A.D. 330, the Roman emperor Constantine made the city his capital, and it was renamed Constantinople. When the Ottomans conquered the city in 1453, they began to call it Istanbul. In 1923, Turkey moved its capital from Istanbul to Ankara.

The Blue Mosque in Istanbul was one of many mosques built by Muslim architects after the Ottomans conquered the city in 1453.

## Activity

### Make a Time Line

#### Materials

- paper
- pencil and eraser
- ruler

1. Draw a time line, starting with the date 1000 B.C. Add these dates: 500 B.C., A.D. 1, 500, 1500, 2000.
2. Find dates and events in this section to add to the time line.





## Syria and Lebanon

**KEY QUESTION** What is the major cultural difference between Syria and Lebanon?

Like much of Southwest Asia, Syria and Lebanon were ruled by a series of empires ending with the Ottomans. After World War I, the Ottoman Empire was forced to give up most of its territory. The League of Nations issued mandates (commissions) to Britain and France to administer former Ottoman lands. France controlled Syria and Lebanon until they gained independence—Lebanon in 1943 and Syria in 1946. Even though Lebanon and Syria share a border and a history, Syria is almost entirely Muslim, while Lebanon's population is about 60 percent Muslim and 40 percent Christian.

**History and Government** At independence, Syria became a republic headed by a president. It opposed having a Jewish state in Southwest Asia and took part in three of the Arab-Israeli wars. In 1967, Syria lost a region called the **Golan Heights** to Israel. Syria has demanded the return of the region and the creation of a Palestinian state.

Lebanon, which shares borders with Syria and Israel, is the only nation in the region to have a large number of Christians. When the country gained independence, Muslims and Christians agreed to share power. In the late 1960s, the **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** began to conduct raids into Israel from bases in Jordan and later Lebanon. Lebanese Muslims supported those actions, but Lebanese Christians did not. Muslims demanded a larger role in government because their numbers had grown.

In 1975, civil war broke out between Muslims and Christians. Syria sent troops into Lebanon, while Israel invaded Lebanon to drive out the PLO. In 1978, the UN sent **peacekeeping** forces to Lebanon, but the war dragged on. During the 1990s, steps were taken to disarm various groups of fighters, and elections were held in 1998. In 2005, a Lebanese politician who opposed Syria's influence was killed. Many people blamed Syria, so Syria withdrew from Lebanon.

### Ottoman Empire and Post WWI Mandates 1926



### CONNECT Geography & History

- 1. Location** In 1926, with what countries did Syria share borders?
- 2. Region** Which countries in the region were controlled by France and which by Britain?




**Beirut** This view of downtown Beirut shows the Mediterranean Sea.

**Culture** About half of all Syrians live in cities and half live in small villages. Many Syrians live in **extended families** composed of older parents and their sons' families. People in villages build houses of stone or sun-dried brick. People in cities live in modern housing and wear Western clothes.

More than 80 percent of Lebanon's people live in cities. During the 1975 civil war, bombs destroyed much of **Beirut**, the capital and financial center. The city was rebuilt, but warfare between Israel and the terrorist group Hezbollah that began in July 2006 inflicted heavy damage on the city.

**Economics** Both Syria and Lebanon have developing economies. Syria has petroleum deposits, but not as much as Saudi Arabia or Iraq. It has some fertile land, so agriculture is important; the main crops are cotton and wheat. Syria has little manufacturing. Until 1975, Lebanon's chief industries were the service industries of finance and banking. Warfare has greatly interfered with business, and these once-thriving industries are now struggling to recover.

 **COMPARE AND CONTRAST** Describe the main cultural difference between Syria and Lebanon.

 **ONLINE QUIZ**  
For test practice, go to **Interactive Review @ClassZone.com**

## Section 3 Assessment

### TERMS & NAMES

**1. Explain the importance of**

- Istanbul
- Golan Heights
- peacekeeping
- Beirut

### USE YOUR READING NOTES

**2. Categorize** Use your completed chart to answer the following question:

How were Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon affected by World War I?

	TURKEY	SYRIA	LEBANON
History			
Culture			
Government			
Economics			

### KEY IDEAS

3. What did Mustafa Kemal do to modernize Turkey?
4. How is Lebanon different from every other country in Southwest Asia?
5. What role did Syria play in the Lebanese civil war?

### CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Compare and Contrast** How was the culture of the Ottoman rulers similar to and different from the cultures of the people they ruled in Southwest Asia?
7. **Analyze Causes** Why does tension continue between Syria and Israel?
8. **CONNECT to Today** What are some of the reasons that Turkey has not yet been accepted into the EU?
9. **WRITING Create a Tour Guide** Using the information in this section, write a paragraph describing Istanbul for tourists.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY



### Key Idea 1

The physical geography of Southwest Asia has influenced the history and culture of many countries.

### Key Idea 2

Israel is a thriving democracy, and the Palestinian territories are trying to develop a representative government.


### Key Idea 3

Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon are all struggling with similar issues of how to reconcile representative government with their traditions.

 For Review and Study Notes, go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](#)

## NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am an ancient city that is holy to three major religions. Jerusalem 
- I am the religion based on the teachings of Muhammad. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the religion that is based on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the religion that is based on the writings of the Hebrew Bible. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a member of an Arabic-speaking nomadic people. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a member of an ethnic group that lives in Southwest Asia but does not have its own country. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the group of oil-producing countries that tries to coordinate its policies. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a settlement in Israel in which the community shares all wealth and property. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the largest city of Turkey and its former capital. \_\_\_\_\_
- I used to be the title for the king of Iran. \_\_\_\_\_

- Bedouin
- Christianity
- Islam
- Istanbul
- Gaza Strip
- Jerusalem
- Judaism
- kibbutz
- Kurd
- monotheism
- OPEC
- Ottoman Empire
- Palestinian territories
- shah
- West Bank

## Activities

### GeoGame

Use this online map to show what you know about the geography of Southwest Asia. Drag and drop each place name to its location on the map.

**Geo GAME**

Present-Day Southwest Asia

Turkey


Saudi Arabia

Israel

Turkey

Persian Gulf

Mediterranean Sea

 To play the complete game, go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](#)

### Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online puzzle to test your knowledge of Southwest Asia's history, culture, government, and economics.

#### ACROSS

- member of Arabic-speaking nomadic people



## VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Islam
2. Istanbul
3. Jerusalem
4. Kurd
5. monotheism
6. OPEC
7. Ottoman Empire
8. Persia



Explain what the terms in each pair have in common.

9. Gaza Strip and West Bank
10. shah and theocracy

## KEY IDEAS

## 1 Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran

11. How did Arabia's geographic location lead to the growth of ancient cities?
12. What has prevented the Iraqi economy from benefiting from its oil fields?
13. Which two of the countries in this section fought a lengthy war, and why?
14. What type of relationship exists between Iran and the United States? Explain.

## 2 Israel and the Palestinian Territories

15. What historic event of the 20th century caused many people to support the idea of a Jewish state? Why?
16. Why is Palestine considered the birthplace of Christianity?
17. How is a kibbutz different from most other communities?
18. What obstacles remain to the Israeli-Palestinian peace process?

## 3 Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon

19. Why might the Turkish people honor Mustafa Kemal?
20. What damaged Lebanon's status as a financial center?
21. Why did Syria finally withdraw its troops from Lebanon?
22. What are the main economic activities in Syria?

## CRITICAL THINKING

23. **Sequence Events** Create a time line showing the order in which nations of Southwest Asia gained independence.

1920                      1930                      1940                      1950

24. **Draw Conclusions** Which site in Jerusalem is most likely to cause conflict?
25. **Five Themes: Region** The economies of many Southwest Asian nations depend on oil, a resource that may run out. What might they do to prepare for the future?
26. **Connect to Science** Companies in Israel are developing technology to take salt out of seawater. Why would they want to do this?
27. **Connect Geography & History** How did the 2003 invasion of Iraq affect Iraq's most valuable natural resource and its economy?
28. **Connect Geography & Culture** What do the religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have in common?

Answer the  
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

**How might changes in political culture affect the stability of the region?**

**Written Response** Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Be sure to consider the key ideas of each section as well as specific ideas about the forms of government each nation has. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

## Response Rubric

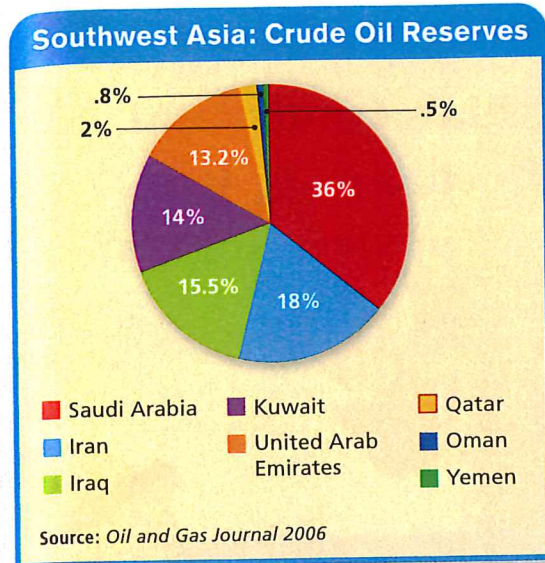
A strong response will:

- examine which nations have representative governments
- examine which have authoritarian governments
- discuss the impact of war on politics in the region

- Online Test Practice @ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

### PIE GRAPH

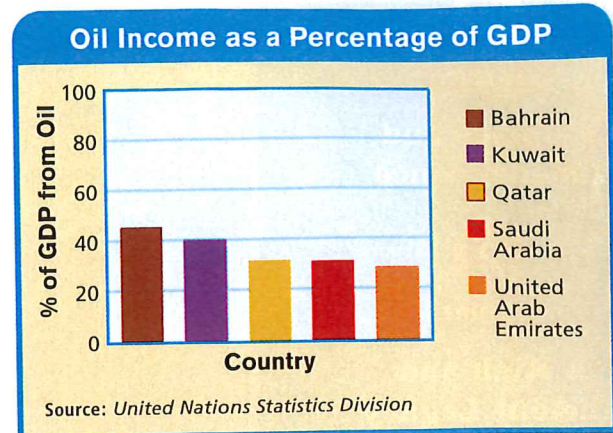
Use this pie graph to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



- Which two countries have the second and third largest oil reserves in the region?
  - Iraq and Iran
  - Kuwait and Iran
  - Yemen and Oman
  - United Arab Emirates and Yemen
- Which country has the largest oil reserves?
  - Iran
  - Iraq
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Kuwait

### BAR GRAPH

Examine the bar graph below. Use the information in the graph to answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.



- In which country is oil income the largest percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)?
  - Bahrain
  - Kuwait
  - Qatar
  - Saudi Arabia
- In which countries is oil income the smallest percentage of GDP?
  - Bahrain and Kuwait
  - Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
  - Qatar and Bahrain
  - Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates

## GeoActivity

### 1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-ART

Using books and the Internet, look at photographs of Persian rugs. Research to learn about traditional patterns and colors used in the rugs. Then using crayons, colored pencils, or felt-tip markers, design your own rug.

### 2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Research to learn about Suleyman I, the greatest ruler of the Ottoman Empire. Find out about his military campaigns and government, and about Ottoman culture under his rule. Then write a "History Maker" about him.

### 3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of Southwest Asia and label the following:

- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Palestinian territories
- Lebanon
- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Turkey