THE DUSTON SCHOOL

Knowledge Organiser World Studies

Year 9 Geography Middle East

Name:

Class Teacher:

Homework

Big Question	Task	Due Date
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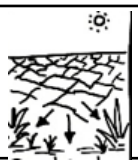
Ongoing	Improving your locational knowledge page 36-40	
Ongoing	Wider reading page 42 (HPs available)	

Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 and 5 will be tested throughout the unit

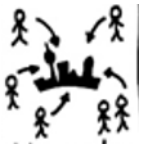
Enquiry Questions

1. Is the Middle East a region?
2.What are the climate and biomes of the Middle East?
3.What do hot deserts look like?
4.How does animal and plant life exist in hot deserts?
5.What is desertification?
6.How do we solve desertification?
7.Why is the Dead Sea shrinking?
8.Does the Middle East have a water problem?
9. Why is the Middle East a major economic region in the world?
10. What is the future of energy in the Middle East?
11.How has the United Arab Emirates developed?
12.Is Dubai a sustainable city?
13.Why is Yemen the poorest country in the Middle East?
14.Why is there conflict in Syria?
15. What are the effects of the Syrian conflict?
16.Did Arabs or Jews have the stronger claim to the land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan?
17. How are the UK and Middle East connected?
18.What is the heroin trail?
19.Should Qatar be allowed to host the 2022 World Cup?

GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Abiotic		The physical, non-living environment e.g. water, wind and oxygen.
Arid		An area or climate having little or no rain
Biome		Large area characterised by its vegetation, soil, climate and wildlife.
Biotic		The living organisms found in an area
Climate		The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Desalination		The process of removing salts or other minerals and contaminants from seawater to obtain fresh water for human consumption
Desertification		When land is being turned into desert that it cannot recover from
Drought		A period of unusually dry weather that persists long enough to cause problems such as crop damage and water supply shortages.
Economic water scarcity		Areas that do not have access to enough water because it is too expensive for people to afford or for people to get at
Ecosystem		A community of plants and animals and their non—living environment
Ephemeral		A plant that grows, flowers and dies in a few days
HDI		Measurement of life expectancy, access to education and gross national income used to access how much progress a country has made.

GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Mesa		A large flat toped hill with slopping sides
Migration		Movement of people from one place to another
Oasis		Areas of desert where there is a natural spring or well close to the surface of the land.
Physical water scarcity		Where this is because there isn't enough water to support the number of people living there because of a lack of rainfall or because of too many people causing too high a demand
Refugee		A person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
Sustainability		Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Urbanisation		The increased **proportion** of people living in urban areas compared with rural areas
Water deficit		Areas that do not have enough water for their population
Water surplus		Occurs where there is excess water available to the drainage basin system
Weathering		The breaking down of rocks, soil, and minerals in situ
Xerophytes		Any plant adapted to life in a dry habitat

BQ1. Is the Middle East a region?

The term is thought to have originated in the 1850s with the British who has colonised the region, but was made popular by American **Alfred Thayer Mahan** in 1902.

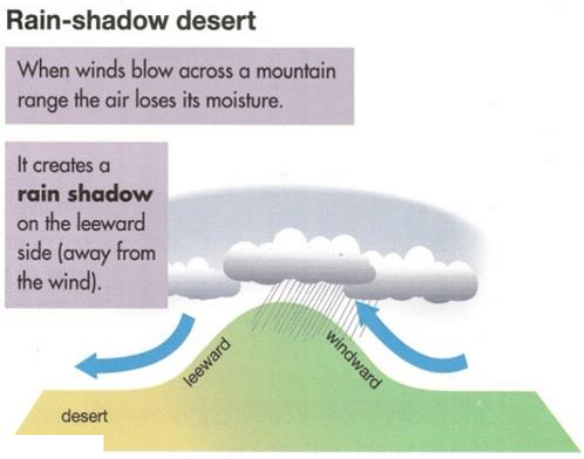
Regional geography is a branch of geography that studies the world's regions – those areas of the earth's surface with one or more similar characteristics that make it distinct. These characteristics can include the religion, economy, climate, environmental factors, politics or topography of the region.

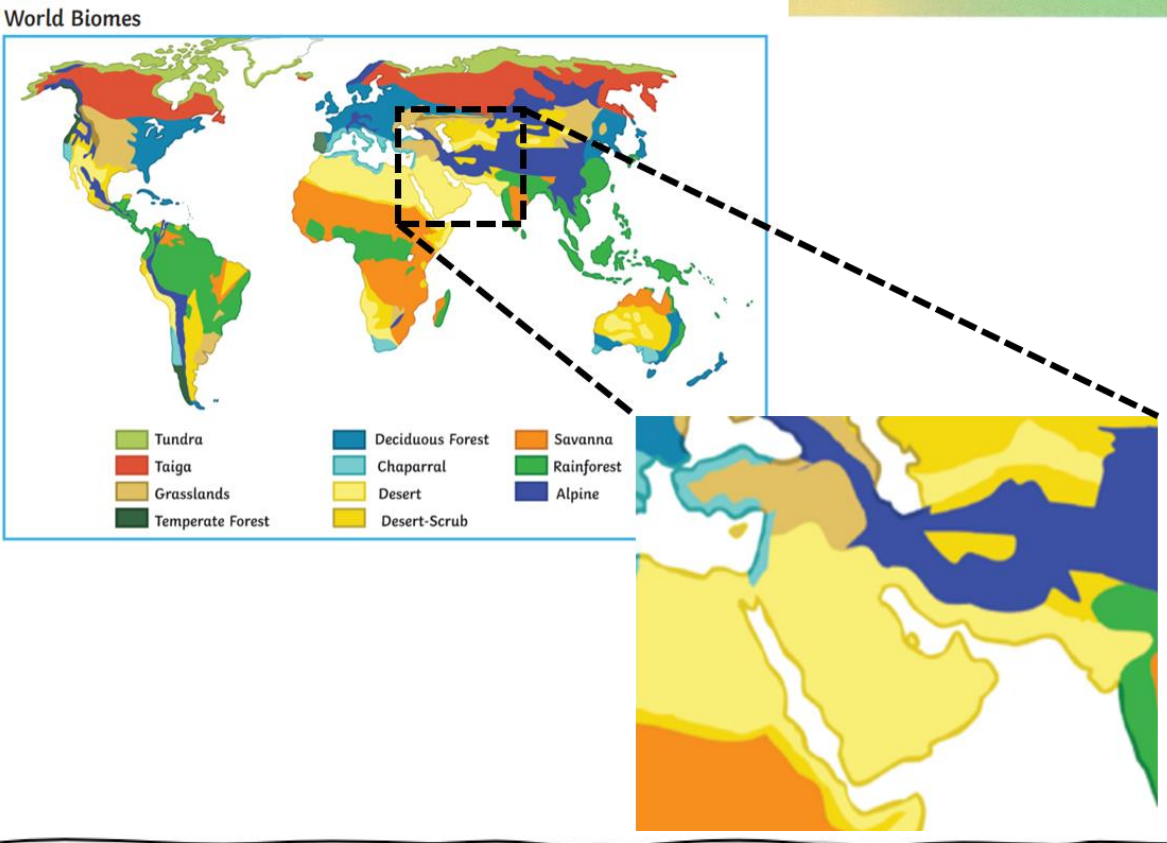
BQ2 & BQ3. What are the climate and biomes of the Middle East?

The climate varies across the region. Much of the Middle East region is desert because of its latitude.

Being close to 30 degrees north means that the is often a high pressure weather system with cool, descending air that brings dry weather and clear skies. Being between this region and the equator means having the dry, trade winds blowing across the landscape.

The Arabian and Thar deserts are also at least partially created by **the rain shadow effect**, shown below.





Middle East Homework 1: Answer the following

Geography

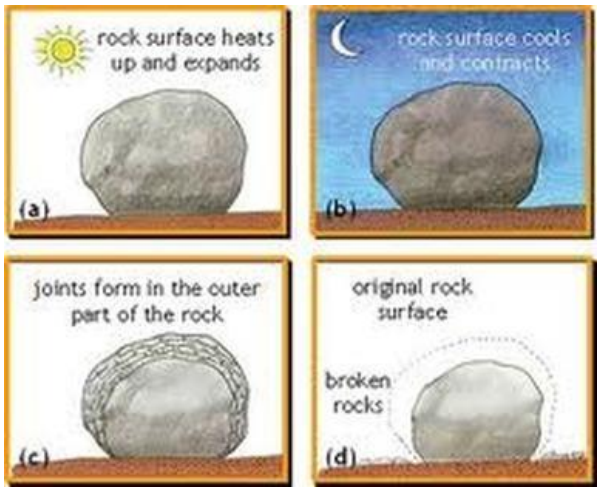
Name two erosional landforms found along the coastline (2)	
Define the term 'soft engineering' (1)	
Define a push factor (1)	
Give one way that Britain maintained colonial rule of India through political control (1)	
How many countries does India share a land border with? (1)	
How old is the continental crust? (1)	
What is the area called where snow accumulates and is compressed into ice? (1)	
Explain how altitude impacts on temperature (2)	
Define the term TNC (2)	
What do we mean by 'hard power'? (1)	
Define the term 'climate' (1)	
What is a hotspot? (1)	
Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)	
How much rainfall on average do tropical rainforests receive? (1)	
	Total out of 17:

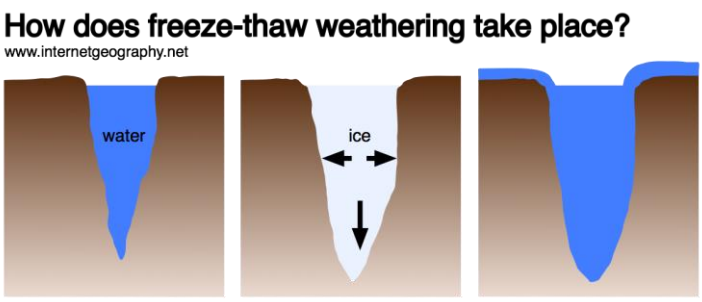
Middle East Homework 1: Check your answers

Geography

Name two erosional landforms found along the coastline (2)	Headlands and bays, cave, arch, stack, stump
Define the term 'soft engineering' (1)	Managing erosion by working with natural processes. Working with nature not fighting it.
Define a push factor (1)	Things that make people want to move away from an area
Give one way that Britain maintained colonial rule of India through political control (1)	Signed an agreement with local rulers, promising they could rule as normal but would have to pay the British for protection.
How many countries does India share a land border with? (1)	7
How old is the continental crust? (1)	1500 million years old
What is the area called where snow accumulates and is compressed into ice? (1)	Zone of accumulation
Explain how altitude impacts on temperature (2)	Places with higher elevations above sea level have colder temperatures (1) due to the thinner atmosphere cant retain as much heat (1)
Define the term TNC (2)	TNCs/Transnational corporations (1) are companies that operate in more than one country around the world. (1)
What do we mean by 'hard power'? (1)	Using military and economic influence to force countries to act in a certain way
Define the term 'climate' (1)	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
What is a hotspot? (1)	When the earth's plate moves over an unusually hot part of the Earth's mantle causing a volcano to form
Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)	Atlantic Ocean
How much rainfall on average do tropical rainforests receive? (1)	2000mm
	Total out of 17:

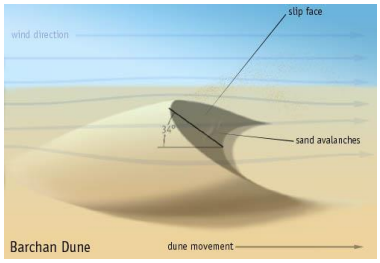
BQ4. What do hot deserts look like?





Water enters cracks in the rock. Temperatures fall at night, causing water to freeze. When water turns to ice it expands by ten percent. This puts pressure on the rock, prising the crack apart. The ice melts, water seeps deeper into the crack and freezes again. Over a period of time large blocks of rock can be shattered by repeated freeze-thaw weathering.

Rock pedestals—mushroom shaped formations formed by winds eroding the base of the rock.



Barchan dunes—curved dunes formed by wind transport and deposition

Mesa—large, flat topped hill with steeply sloped sides.

Wadi—a river channel/valley with an ephemeral river and is often dry.

Butte -A hill with steep, often nearly vertical, sides and a relatively flat top.

Mesa or butte?

Buttesonce part of flat, elevated areas of land known asplateaus. Most geographers say it is taller than it is wide, while aa much larger, slightly less elevated feature.

BQ5. How does human life exist in hot deserts?

The Bedouin People:
The Bedouin are traditionally **pastoralists** (animal farmers) who herd camels, sheep, goat and cattle.

As **nomads** they migrate throughout the year to find fresh pasture for their animals to graze.

Water –the Bedouin plan they journeys across the desert between water sources. The most reliable source is an oasis. The Bedouin also use other tricks to find water while travelling; use a cloth to soak up dew of stones and plants before the sun rises, lines of plants mark an underground river and look for pigeons and doves as they only live near water.

Transport – The Bedouin use the perfectly adapted camel for transport in the desert as they can carry heavy loads and walk long distances without the need to stop.

Clothing – The Bedouin traditionally use wool to make their clothes. They wear long loose fitting clothing to allow the air to circulate reducing sweating and slowing the rate of dehydration. The head cloth keeps out heat, cold, wind and sand.

Shelter – Bedouin live in long, low and waterproof tents. This provides shelter from the wind and keeps them warm in the cold desert night. During the day the sides can be rolled up to let the breeze through.

Middle East Homework 2: Answer the following

Geography

What is convectional rainfall? (3)	
Explain how drip tips allow plants to adapt to the climate of the tropical rainforest (2)	
Explain the formation of the Andes (3)	
What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)	
The semi-molten area of the mantle is known as? (1)	
State two impacts of the One-Child Policy in China (2)	
Explain the concept of Sunspot theory with regards to natural climate change (2)	
Explain how agriculture contributes to climate change (1)	
State one example of soft power than USA demonstrates (1)	
Define the term 'Pangea' (2)	
Outline a religious reason for the scramble for Africa (2)	
	Total out of 21:

Middle East Homework 2: Check your answers

Geography

What is convectional rainfall? (3)	The sun heats the ground causing the air above the ground to become warmer (1). The warm air is light and begins to rise. (1) As the warm air rises it cools, condenses and forms clouds. (1)
Explain how drip tips allow plants to adapt to the climate of the tropical rainforest (2)	Plants have leaves with pointy tips. (1) This allows water to run off the leaves quickly without damaging or breaking them. (1)
Explain the formation of the Andes (3)	The Andes were formed at destructive plate boundaries (1) – and are fold mountains (1) – caused as the oceanic plate is forced downwards and the continental crust crumples up to create the mountain range. (1)
What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)	It is a belt of low pressure (rising air) (1) formed by convectional rainfall and warm moist air. (1)
The semi-molten area of the mantle is known as? (1)	Asthenosphere
State two impacts of the One-Child Policy in China (2)	Birth rate has fallen so growth rate is now 0.7%/ By 2025 there will be more elderly than children in China/ Increased abortion of female babies/ Prevented 300 million babies being born
Explain the concept of Sunspot theory with regards to natural climate change (2)	Sunspots are black areas on the surface of the sun. (1) Lots of spots mean more solar energy being fired out from the sun towards Earth. (1)
Explain how agriculture contributes to climate change (1)	Agriculture is directly responsible for 14% of total greenhouse gas emissions.
State one example of soft power than USA demonstrates (1)	Third largest population in the world/ USA has a strong cultural influence e.g. TV programmes, American dream/ The USA government is one of the largest, wealthiest and strongest governments in the world
Define the term 'Pangea' (2)	The name given the one large area of land that began to break apart (1) about 200 million years ago to create the present continents (1)
Outline a religious reason for the scramble for Africa (2)	European missionaries (1), convinced their governments to acquire new land as a way of spreading Christianity. (1)
	Total out of 21:

BQ6. How does animal and plant life exist in hot deserts?

Camels
Long **eye lashes** to keep out sand
Wide feet so doesn't sink into the sand
Store fat in their humps so can go months without food
Thick fur keeps them warm at night
Desert scorpion

Body weight is balanced on eight strong, but small **legs.** These legs keep it off the hot ground and enable the scorpion to move quickly over the hot sand

Front claws enable it to climb up rocks quickly as well as to defend itself and dig deep holes in the cool, moist sand, which it hides in for the majority of the day – its nocturnal behaviour (only coming out at night) means it is able to keep cool.

Poisonous tail can kill predators much bigger than itself.

Its **darker colour** provides good camouflage against the desert soil particularly at dusk when it does much of its hunting.

BQ7. What is desertification?

Desertification is the name given when land is being turned into desert that it cannot recover from. Land that has been used previously for agriculture either for growing crops or grazing animals is irreversibly damaged.

Farmers **cut trees** down to make space for more farmland.

- ❑ These trees previously would have sheltered the land from the sun and also helped to trigger rainfall through evapotranspiration.
- ❑ Removing the trees results in less rainfall and more evaporation of water from the ground.

Deforestation is also occurring to **supply timber** for construction, manufacturing and as firewood to fuel homes.

Farmers may also **extract water** from the ground and rivers in unsustainable amounts, causing the supply to run low and increase desertification.

Farmers are also switching to **intensive, year round farming** that depletes the soil of natural minerals and fertility more rapidly. This results in a loss of plant cover that can cause the ground to dry and soil to blow away.

BQ8. How do we solve desertification?

Top Down Solutions to Desertification

Top down solutions are those that are run by the government using money from taxes or loans.

These large scale schemes are often expensive and usually focus on providing the largest benefit to high density, urban populations of tax paying citizens.

- Build dams that aim to store large quantities of water for irrigation and drinking water.
  - These schemes tend to be expensive and can have their own negative environmental impacts.
  - In developing countries the costs of dam construction may come from loans , debt that they may not be able to afford, especially if the dam does not help to tackle the issues faced across the country.

Bottom Up Solutions

Bottom up schemes are much smaller scale, community based solutions. They are often funded by local communities or by charitable organisations.

- After consulting the needs of the local community they will work to provide quick, cheap and sustainable methods of supporting them.
- Planting tree seedlings and shielding them with earthen mounds can help to limit or even reverse desertification can be a cheap and effective solution.
- However, convincing an entire community to give up short term benefits for potentially unknown long term rewards can be challenging and not all communities will be in favour of them.

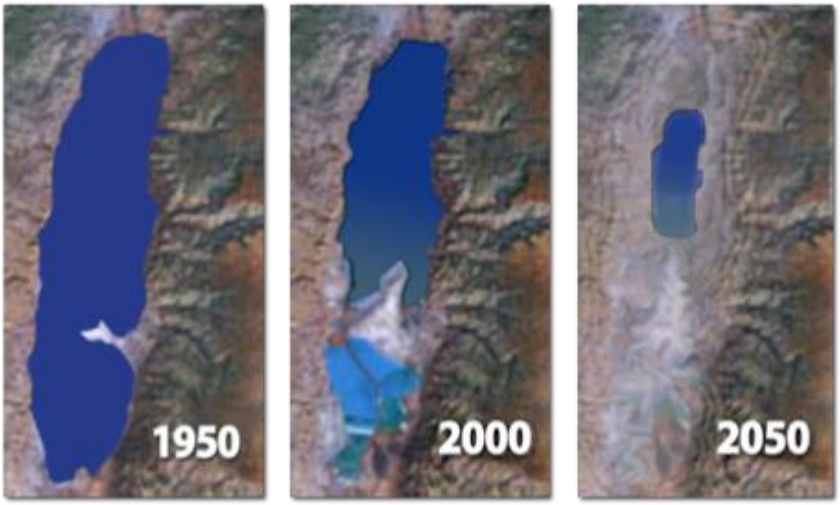
BQ9. Why is the Dead Sea shrinking?

The Dead sea is actually a lake and is the lowest point on land anywhere on earth– at 430.5 metres below sea level and is bordered by Israel to the west and Jordan to the west.

It gets its name from the fact that the water is incredibly salty – 9.6 times saltier than the sea – meaning that plants and animals can't live there.

Key information

- ❑ Area receives less than 100mm of rainfall each year
- ❑ The sea is filled by water from the River Jordan from the north and underground aquifers and springs
- ❑ The sea has lost over a third of its surface area in 80 years
- ❑ Current reduction is 1m per year



Middle East Homework 3: Answer the following

Geography

What happens at a constructive plate boundary? (2)	
What is the Kimberly Process with regards to diamonds? (2)	
What is the second largest continent in the world? (1)	
How many countries are found in Africa? (1)	
Explain the formation of a supervolcano (3)	
How many states are there is the USA? (1)	
What is the capital city of the USA? (1)	
Define the term 'refugee' (1)	
Do large scale volcanic eruptions bring global warming or cooling? (1)	
Explain the concept of Eccentricity with regards to natural climate change (2)	
What was the aim of Mutual Aid Teams introduced in China by Mao? (2)	
How many countries share a border with China? (1)	
Which tectonic crust cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	
	Total out of 19:

Middle East Homework 3: Check your answers

Geography

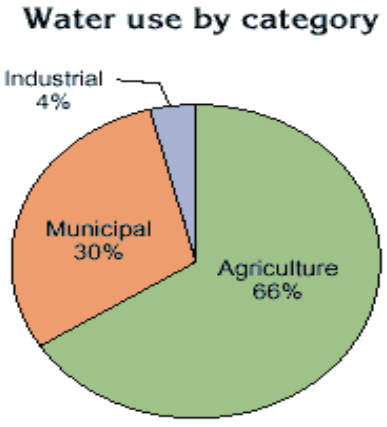
What happens at a constructive plate boundary? (2)	Two plates move apart from each other (1) allowing magma to rise between forming new land. (1)
What is the Kimberly Process with regards to diamonds? (2)	Aims to track every diamond from the place it was mined to the place it is sold, (1) meaning illegal diamonds can't slip through. (1)
What is the second largest continent in the world? (1)	Africa
How many countries are found in Africa? (1)	54
Explain the formation of a supervolcano (3)	Rising magma is unable to escape` and a large bulge appears on the surface. (1) Cracks appear on the surface allowing gas and ash to erupt from the chamber. (1) The chamber collapses forming a depression called a caldera. (1)
How many states are there is the USA? (1)	50
What is the capital city of the USA? (1)	Washington D.C.
Define the term 'refugee' (1)	A person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
Do large scale volcanic eruptions bring global warming or cooling? (1)	Cooling
Explain the concept of Eccentricity with regards to natural climate change (2)	The change in the earth's orbit from circular to elliptical. (1) The earth receives more energy when it is elliptical compared to circular. (1)
What was the aim of Mutual Aid Teams introduced in China by Mao? (2)	Peasants worked on each other's land, (1) so that each family's plot would become more productive. (1)
How many countries share a border with China? (1)	14
Which tectonic crust cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	Continental crust
	Total out of 19:

BQ10. Does the Middle East have a water problem?

The Middle East and North Africa is the most water-scarce region in the world. Nearly two-thirds of the population there are living in areas that lack sufficient renewable water resources to sustain current levels of activity and growth.

Where this is because there isn't enough water to support the number of people living there because of a lack of rainfall or because of too many people causing too high a demand - this is called **physical water scarcity**.

Areas that do not have access to enough water because it is too expensive for people to afford or for people to get at are said to have **economic water scarcity**.



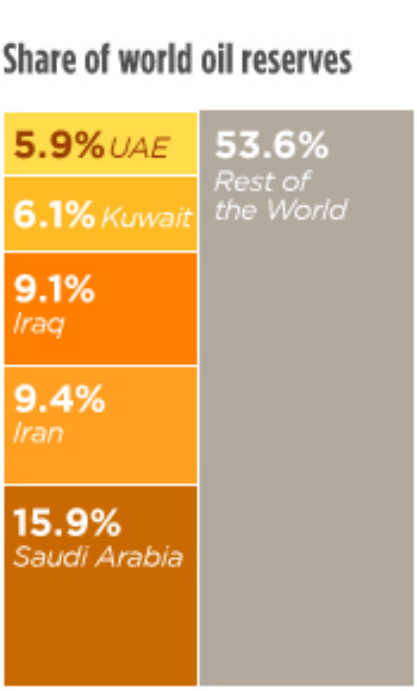
Desalination plants are an overuse of water resources in the Middle East.

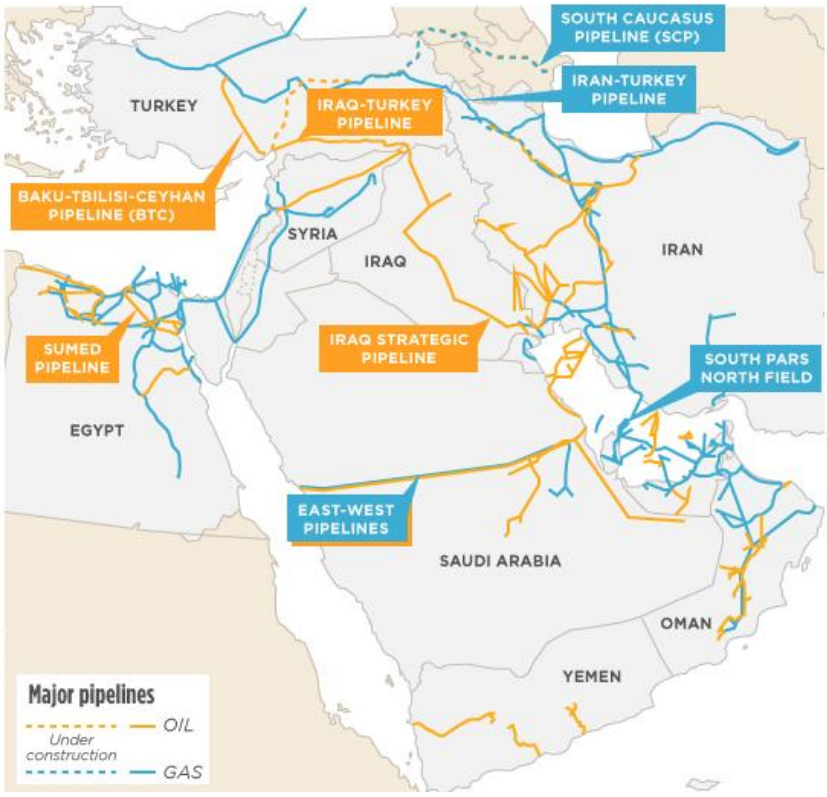
While the plants produce water needed for the arid region, they can manufacture problems for health and the environment. The concentrated salt is often dumped back into oceans where the increased salinity affects the ocean's environment. The plants harm local wildlife and add pollutants to the region's climate. In addition, desalination is the most energy-costing water resource.

BQ11. Why is the Middle East a major economic region in the world?

The Arabian plate, on which the Middle East sits, holds 48% of the world's oil and 43% of the world's gas. The Middle East is now the world's largest and most important source of crude oil, which is used to create fuel and other products.

Rich countries have become interested in the Middle East since oil and gas was discovered, and has caused a poor region of the world to become very wealthy.





BQ12. What is the future of energy in the Middle East?

The future for sustainable energy supplies comes in the form of renewable fuels. These are types of energy that are created by the earth and its processes and will never run out.

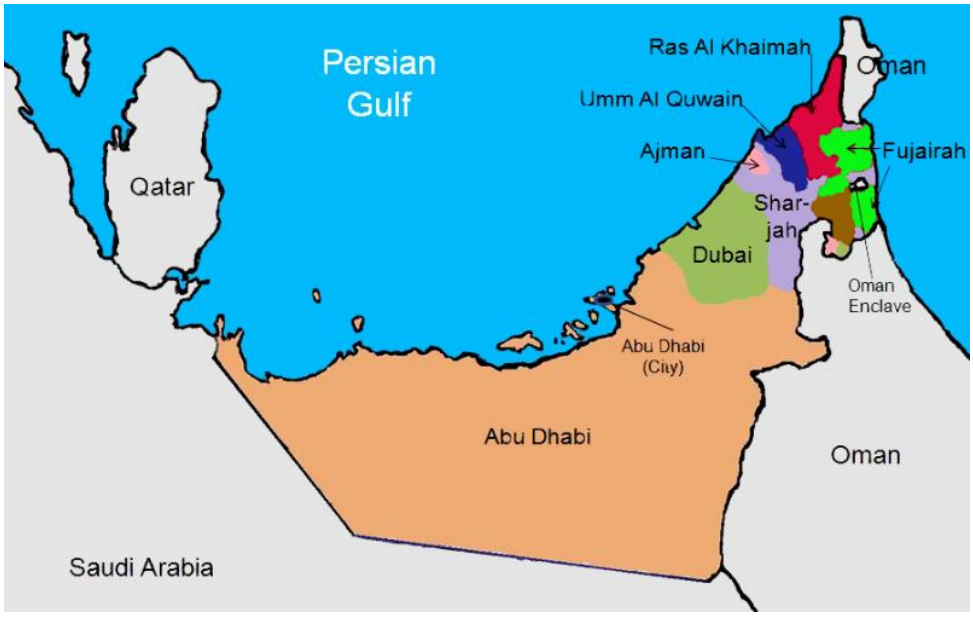
Geothermal - Taken from the Latin words for earth (geo) and heat (thermal) energy is generated from the evaporating of e heat of the earth. This steam turns a turbine, which in turn turns a generator, creating electricity.

Wind - As the blades of the turbine are pushed by strong movements of air. This turns a turbine which turns a generator and electricity is made. This is then transferred using cables buried underground.

Tidal -Electricity is generated by the rising and falling of sea level – known as tides - that happens every day at the coast. As the sea level rises it turns turbines placed underwater which turn a generator, creating electricity.

Solar - Large cells are placed facing the sun. As they heat up, an small electric charge is created. This passes along each cell to create more electricity. This is then transferred using cables buried underground.

BQ13. How has the United Arab Emirates developed?



An **emirate** is an area of land ruled over by a monarch (like a king/queen) called an Emir. An **emir** is a leader of a emirate. It comes from the Arabic word for 'commander'

How has the United Arab Emirates developed?

1. UAE was formed in 1971. It is a group or federation of 7 emirates
2. Abu Dhabi, the largest emirate, covers 85% of the country.
3. Dubai is the most populated : 35% of the population.
4. Oil reserves are the 7th largest in the world .
5. Natural gas reserves are the 17th largest in the world.
6. Since its formation the economy has grown 231 times.

Dubai

Dubai started off as a small fishing / pearl village in the 18th century. In the 19th / 20th century it was a trading partner with Iran and India and began to grow with the population reaching 20,000 by 1960. In 1966 oil was discovered. From the mid-1980s this resource has been extracted from the ground and traded around the world.

Dubai is now the richest and most populated city in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) having reached 1.1 million in 2006 and 3 million in 2020.

Middle East Homework 4: Answer the following

Geography

The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain during the late 18th and 18th Century is known as? (1)	
Name one physical feature that separates Europe from Asia (1)	
How many counties are there in England? (1)	
Name three types of river or coastal transportation (3)	
Define the term 'plucking' (2)	
What type of climate does the UK have? (1)	
What two factors determine the rate of population growth? (2)	
Give one reason why the UK's birth rate has declined (1)	
Who led the 'Quit India Movement' in 1972? (1)	
What happens at a destructive plate boundary? (3)	
What is the zone of ablation? (1)	
Name 3 challenges facing India's urban areas (3)	
What do we mean by 'soft power'? (1)	
	Total out of 21:

Middle East Homework 4: Check your answers

Geography

The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain during the late 18th and 18th Century is known as? (1)	The industrial revolution
Name one physical feature that separates Europe from Asia (1)	Ural River, Caucasus Mountain, Caspian Sea, Black Sea
How many counties are there in England? (1)	48
Name three types of river or coastal transportation (3)	Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution
Define the term 'plucking' (2)	Water enters cracks in the rock and freezes so that it attaches itself to both the rock and glacier. (1) When the glacier moves, the block of rock is pulled out of the ground (1)
What type of climate does the UK have? (1)	Temperate climate
What two factors determine the rate of population growth? (2)	Natural increase + new immigration
Give one reason why the UK's birth rate has declined (1)	Access to contraception/ increased cost of childcare/ child surviving i.e. reduced infant mortality
Who led the 'Quit India Movement' in 1972? (1)	Gandhi
What happens at a destructive plate boundary? (3)	Two plates move towards each other (1), the denser plate is subducted (1) creating earthquakes and volcanoes. (1)
What is the zone of ablation? (1)	Area where meltwater is the main output as well as evaporation
Name 3 challenges facing India's urban areas (3)	Housing shortages/ slum development/ lack of water supply/ lack of waste disposal
What do we mean by 'soft power'? (1)	Using cultural and political influence to persuade countries to act in a a certain way
	Total out of 21:

BQ14 & BQ15. Is Dubai a sustainable city?

Sustainable development was defined by the **Brundtland Commission** as:

Meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs.

The population of the UAE have one of the highest electricity consumptions in the world. In 2010, Dubai got 100% of its electricity from gas power stations. Solar farms are an important part of the goal to have 44% of electricity generated by renewables in 2050. All buildings in Dubai must have **solar panels** installed by 2030.

Sustainable Economy

Whilst the UAE relies heavily on the money they get for **exporting** oil and natural gas, Dubai has been able to **diversify** its economy. Oil & gas now provide just 3% of the city's income.

Sustainable Water

Dubai experiences an arid climate, with low levels of rainwater and high year round temperatures. This means that supplies of freshwater are few and far between.

Most of Dubai's water comes from **groundwater**. This means it must be extracted.

In Dubai, 75% of the precipitation is evaporated before it can travel down through the soil and rock. Another 15% of precipitation travels straight to the sea.

BQ16. Why is Yemen the poorest country in the Middle East?

Yemen is a country in the Middle East, south of Saudi Arabia and west of Oman. It is between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

Reasons:

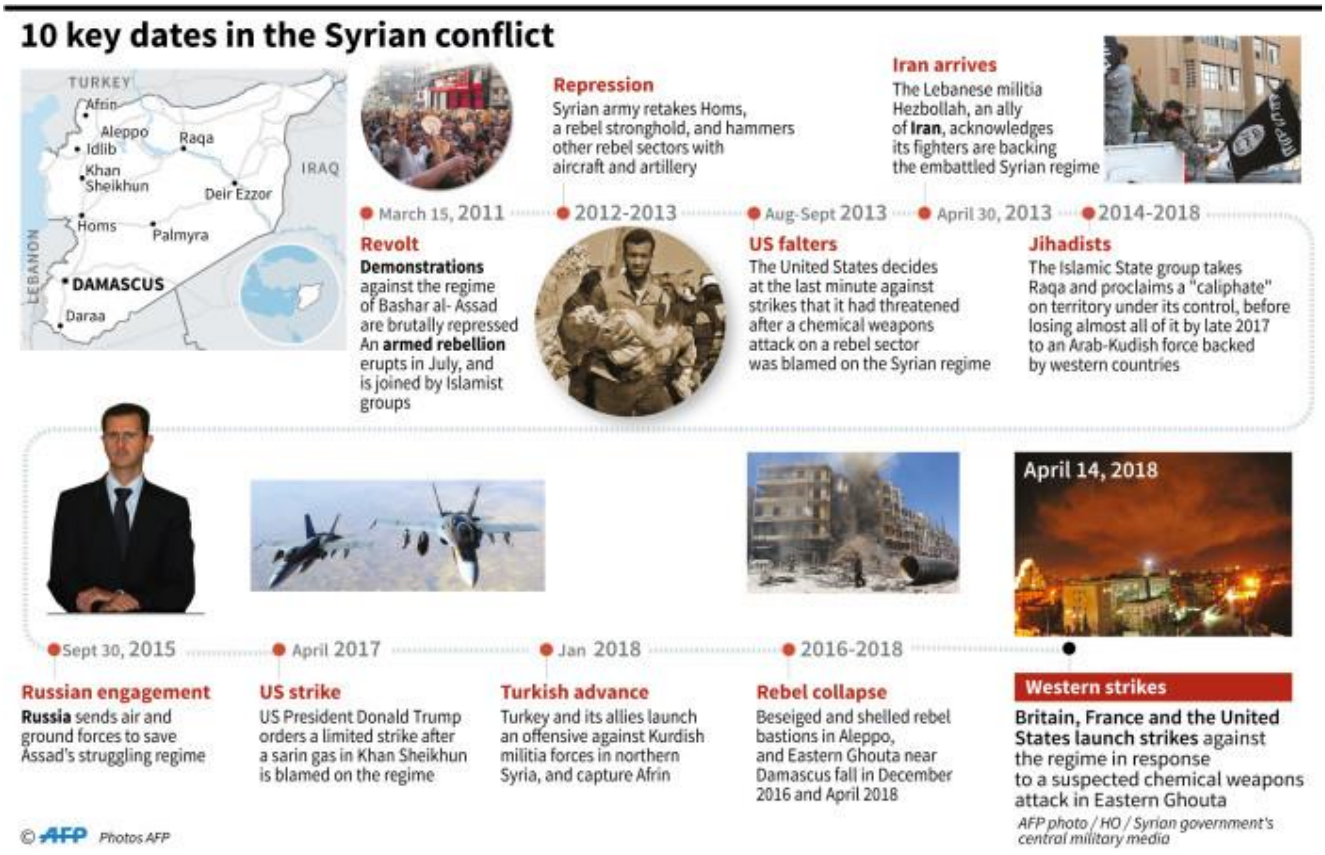
1. Until 1990, Yemen was divided into two different countries – the north and south. Regular outbreaks of civil war between these two areas have drained the wealth created by oil reserves.
2. Virtually no products are exported. Agriculture is poorly developed and most food is imported. The economy is reliant on oil exports, foreign aid and money sent from Yemenis living abroad.
3. Many corrupt governments have misused the nation's wealth.
4. The World Economic Forum named Yemen the worst country for gender equality. Yemeni girls are often taken out of school to marry young or care for relatives. Approximately 49 per cent of Yemeni women are illiterate.
5. There are no railways, leaving many areas inaccessible and many people unable to access medical, and other basic services.
6. The population is due to double to more than 40 million in the next 20 years, and to reach 60 million in 30 years.
7. Yemen is ranked as the seventh most water-stressed country on the planet. In Yemen's capital city, Sana'a, tap water is only available once every four days for its 2 million people.
8. Yemen has potential in tourism. Future development of this is dependent upon solving Yemen's security crises, developing tourism's infrastructure, and providing a stable and secure environment.

BQ 17. Why is there conflict in Syria?

There's been a civil war in Syria for the last eight years, with different groups trying to seize control of the country.

The fighting has been between:

- ❑ Soldiers who support the Syrian **president Bashar al-Assad**
- ❑ Fighters known as rebels, who don't want Assad to be in power anymore
- ❑ The group that calls itself **Islamic State (IS)**



Middle East Homework 5: Answer the following

Geography

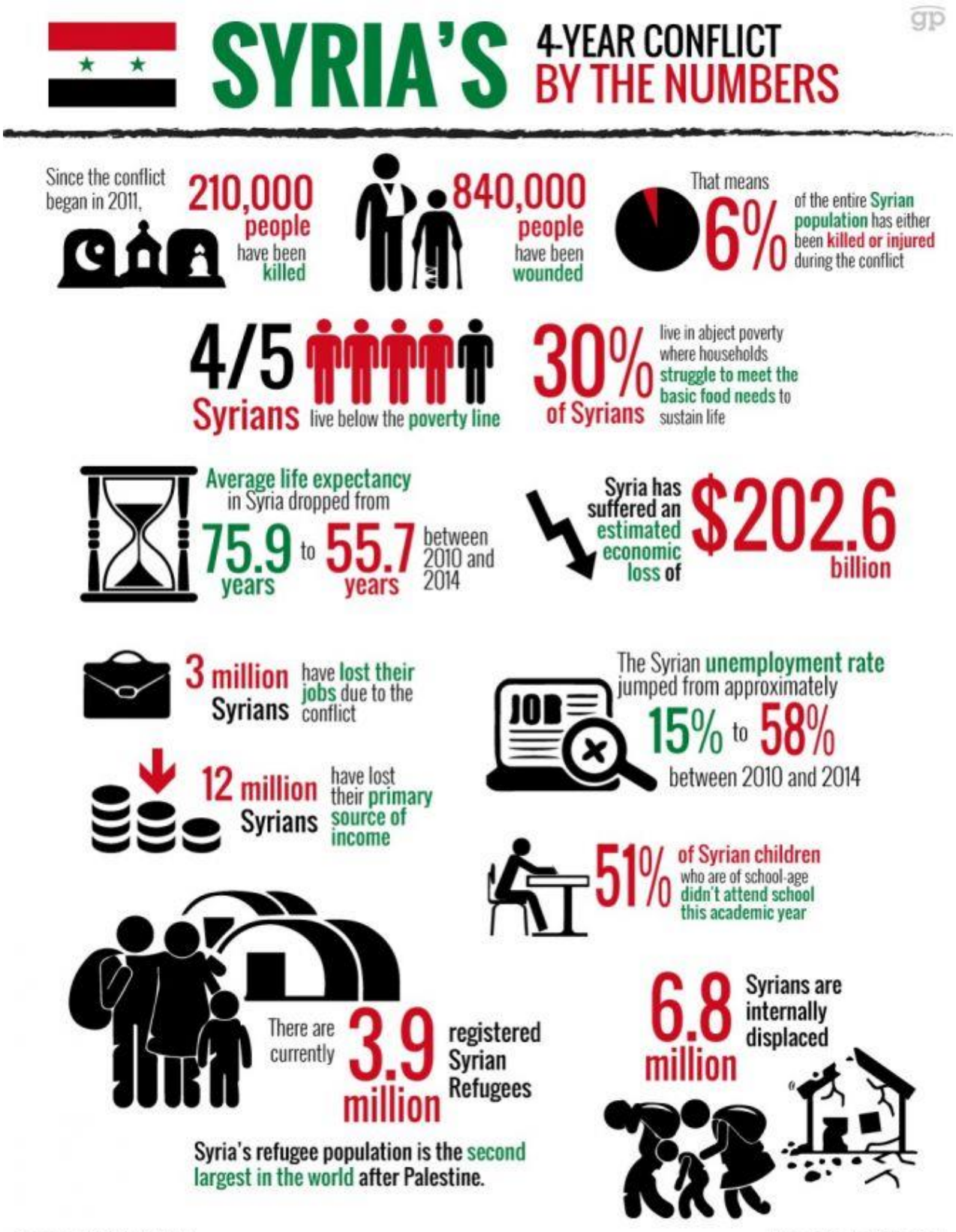
State one example of hard power that India demonstrates (1)	
What does the Caste System in India do? (2)	
Define the term 'metamorphic rocks' (1)	
Name three countries in the South of South America (3)	
Which tectonic crust is denser? (1)	
State two features of a shield volcano (2)	
Name three types of biomes found in South America (3)	
In a normal year what climate does the West pacific have i.e. Indonesia/Australia? (1)	
What triggers an El Nino? (1)	
What hazard does Australia/ Indonesia experience during an El Nino year? (1)	
Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)	
Name two layers found in a tropical rainforest (2)	
State two plant adaptations found in the tropical rainforest (2)	
What did Mao do to attempt to fix the economy when he took over in China? (1)	
	Total out of 22:

Middle East Homework 5: Check your answers

Geography

State one example of hard power that India demonstrates (1)	Spends 2.4% of their GDP on military/ High GDP growth (7.1% in 2016)/Economy dominated by service industry (IT, telecommunications)
What does the Caste System in India do? (2)	Separates people into different social classes based on their family (1) with the untouchables or 'Dalit's at the bottom. (1)
Define the term 'metamorphic rocks' (1)	changed into a new form and structure by very great **heat and pressure**
Name three countries in the South of South America (3)	Chile/Argentina/Uruguay
Which tectonic crust is denser? (1)	Oceanic
State two features of a shield volcano (2)	Gentle lava eruptions/gently sloping/solid lava layers
Name three types of biomes found in South America (3)	Mountain/alpine/desert/tropical rainforest/savannah/grasslands
In a normal year what climate does the West pacific have i.e. Indonesia/Australia? (1)	Warm and rainy
What triggers an El Nino? (1)	Weak trade winds or reversed trade winds
What hazard does Australia/ Indonesia experience during an El Nino year? (1)	Droughts and wildfires
Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)	Atlantic Ocean
Name two layers found in a tropical rainforest (2)	Canopy/under canopy/shrub layer/emergents
State two plant adaptations found in the tropical rainforest (2)	Drip tips/buttress roots/epiphytes
What did Mao do to attempt to fix the economy when he took over in China? (1)	Ordered prices and wages to be fixed at a low rate/ Increased taxes paid by businesses/ Took over the banks to stabilise the Chinese currency/ Rebuilt railway links to ship coal to industries
	Total out of 21:

BQ18. What are the effects of the Syrian conflict?



BQ19. Did Arabs or Jews have the stronger claim to the land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan?

Jewish religious belief is that this is the area of God-given inheritance of the Jewish people. According to the Book of Genesis, the land was first promised by God to Abram's descendants; the text is explicit that this is a covenant between God and Abram for his descendants.

The Arab/Palestinian narrative

The **early Muslim conquests** began with the Islamic prophet Muhammad in the 7th century.

al-Aqsa mosque
The third most holy site in Islam, Muslims believe that the Prophet Mohammad was transported from Mecca to this site during his Night Journey, recording in the Qur'an.

The Dome of the Rock
Muslims believe that the Prophet Mohammed ascended to Heaven on this site.

British involvement

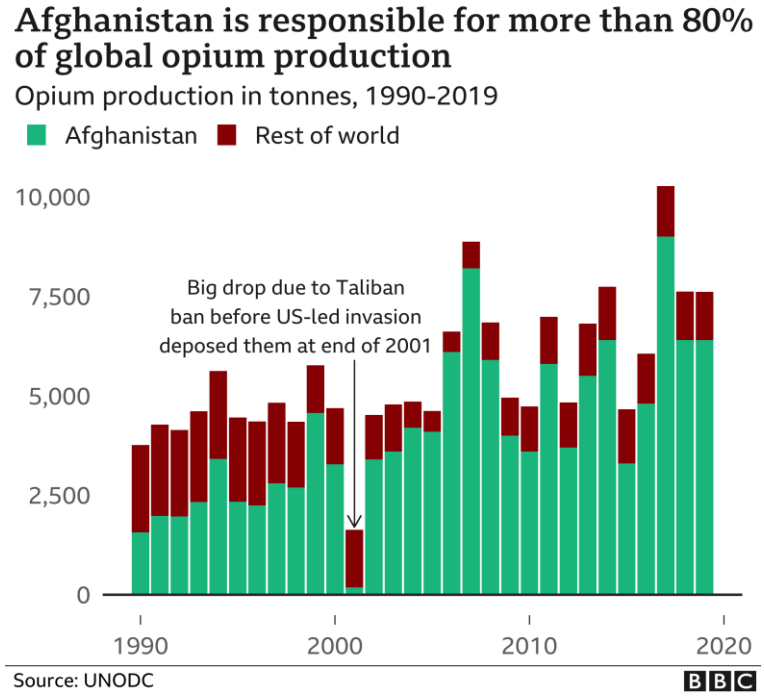
1. Government promised support for an independent Arab state in return for support against the Ottoman Empire.
2. British government promised Jews a national home in Palestine in the Balfour Declaration 1917
3. British government promised independence for Arabs in the Declaration of the Severn in 1918

BQ21. What is the heroin trail?

Afghanistan is a landlocked but geographically large country towards the eastern end of the Middle East with a population of around 30million people.

Founded in 1747, it was controlled by the British between 1839 until 1919, before being under the control of Soviet Russia from 1919 until the early 1990s.

- Since the 1990s a group, known as the Taliban, took control of the country and were strict with their power over individuals including women and children.
- During this time average wages fell and the percentage of people in poverty rose quickly.
- Following the September 11th terrorist attacks in New York City in 2001, a group of terrorists known as Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility from their base in Afghanistan – as the Taliban offered shelter its leader at the time – Osama Bin Laden. This led to a US led alliance of Western countries (including the UK) in a 10 year long military campaign.



Middle East Homework 6: Answer the following

Geography

Name three countries found in the Middle East (3)	
Which country in the Middle East spends the most on military each yr. (1)	
Between which lines of latitude are hot deserts found? (1)	
How are trade wind deserts formed? (3)	
Name two types of biome found in the Middle East (2)	
What is a producer in a food web? (1)	
Explain one adaptation of the desert scorpion to its environment (2)	
How does the Toyola stove reduce the risk of desertification? (2)	
Outline two causes of the Dead Sea shrinking (2)	
Between which two countries do we find the Dead Sea? (1)	
What percentage of the world's oil is found in the Middle East? (1)	
What percentage of the world's gas reserves are found in the Middle East? (1)	
What percentage of Dubai's water is lost by evaporation? (1)	
	Total out of 21:

Middle East Homework 6: Check your answers

Geography

Name three countries found in the Middle East (3)	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates , Yemen
Which country in the Middle East spends the most on military each yr. (1)	Syria
Between which lines of latitude are hot deserts found? (1)	30 N and S
How are trade wind deserts formed? (3)	• Dry winds move from areas of high to low pressure. (1) But in the summer the sun is so strong and the temperature so hot (1) that any rainfall mostly evaporates before it hits the ground (1)
Name two types of biome found in the Middle East (2)	Mediterranean Forest and scrubland/ grasslands/hot desert and desert scrub
What is a producer in a food web? (1)	organisms like plants that convert the sun's energy into food for themselves.
Explain one adaptation of the desert scorpion to its environment (2)	❑ Body weight is balanced on eight strong, but small legs. (1) keep it off the hot ground (1) ❑ Its strong front claws (1) enable it to climb up rocks quickly as well as to defend itself (1) ❑ Poisonous tail (1) can kill predators much bigger than itself. (1)
How does the Toyola stove reduce the risk of desertification? (2)	Reduces the amount of charcoal or wood (by around 45%) (1) that is needed each time a fire is lit and therefore significantly less trees are cut down (1)
Outline two causes of the Dead Sea shrinking (2)	Populations of Israel, Jordan and Palestine have tripled since 1970s/ The Wehda Dam was built on the River Yarmouk/ Southern section of the Dead Sea is used for two evaporation ponds
Between which two countries do we find the Dead Sea? (1)	Israel and Jordan
What percentage of the world's oil is found in the Middle East? (1)	48%
What percentage of the world's gas reserves are found in the Middle East? (1)	43%
What percentage of Dubai's water is lost by evaporation? (1)	75%
	Total out of 21:

Improving your locational knowledge

Throughout the unit you will be tested on your ability to locate and label countries in the key areas that you have studied. In this unit, it will be Africa and the Middle East. You can practice them below or at the following link

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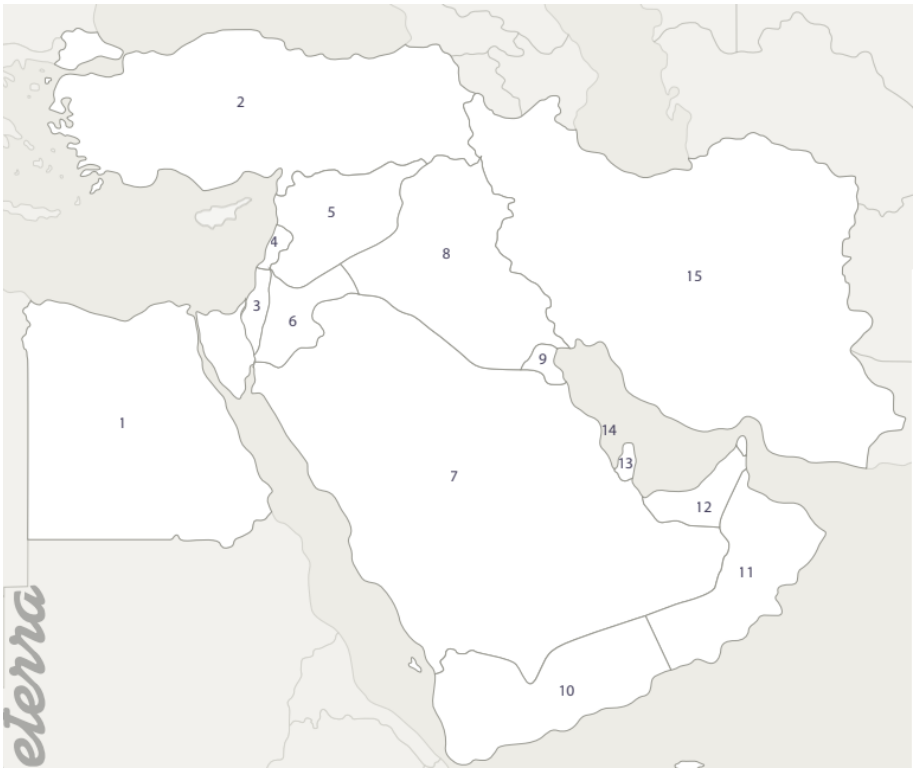
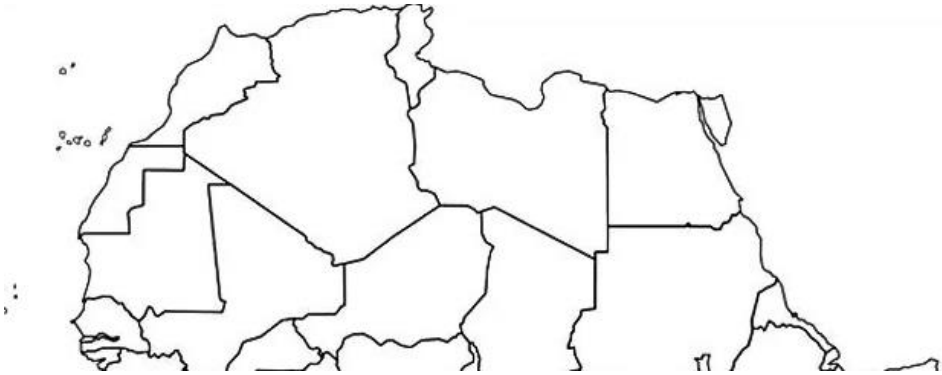


Label the following African countries

1. Morocco
2. Algeria
3. Libya
4. Egypt
5. Sudan
6. Chad
7. Niger
8. Mali
9. Mauritania
10. Western Sahara
11. Senegal



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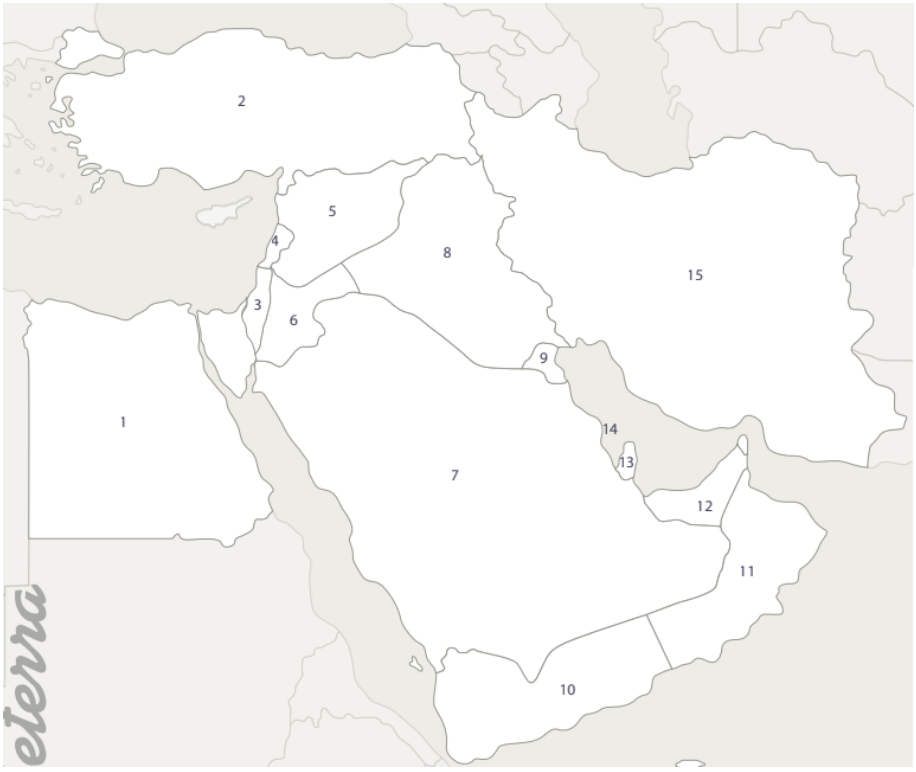
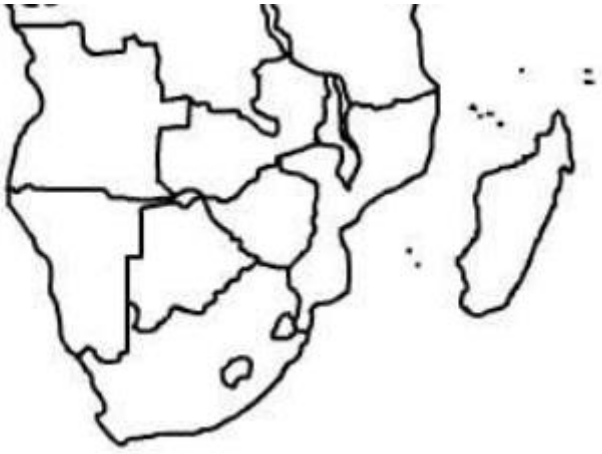


Label the following African countries

1. Angola
2. Zambia
3. Zimbabwe
4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar
6. South Africa
7. Namibia
8. Botswana
9. Malawi
10. Lesotho
11. Swaziland



Improving your locational knowledge

Throughout the unit you will be tested on your ability to locate and label countries in the key areas that you have studied. In this unit, it will be Africa and the Middle East. You can practice them below:

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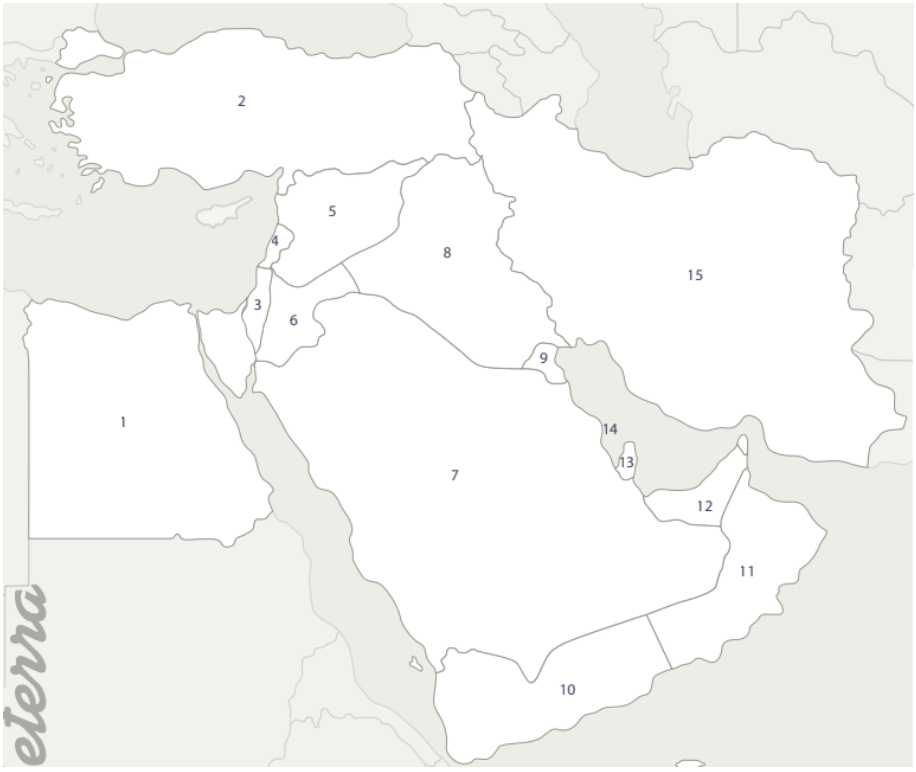
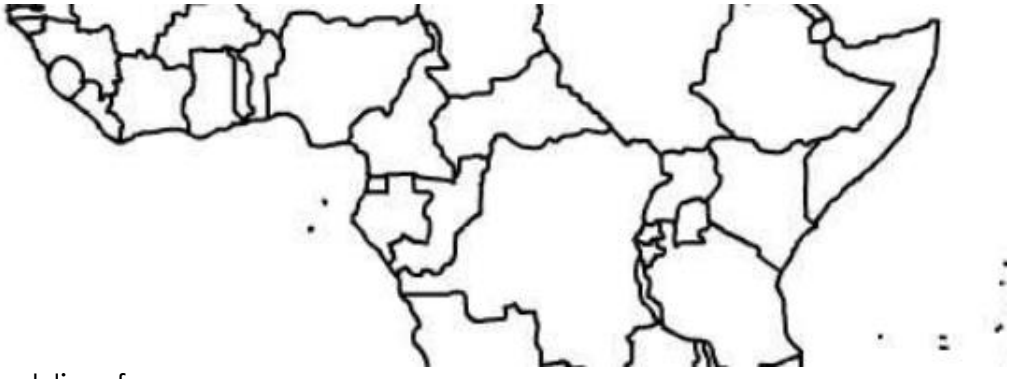
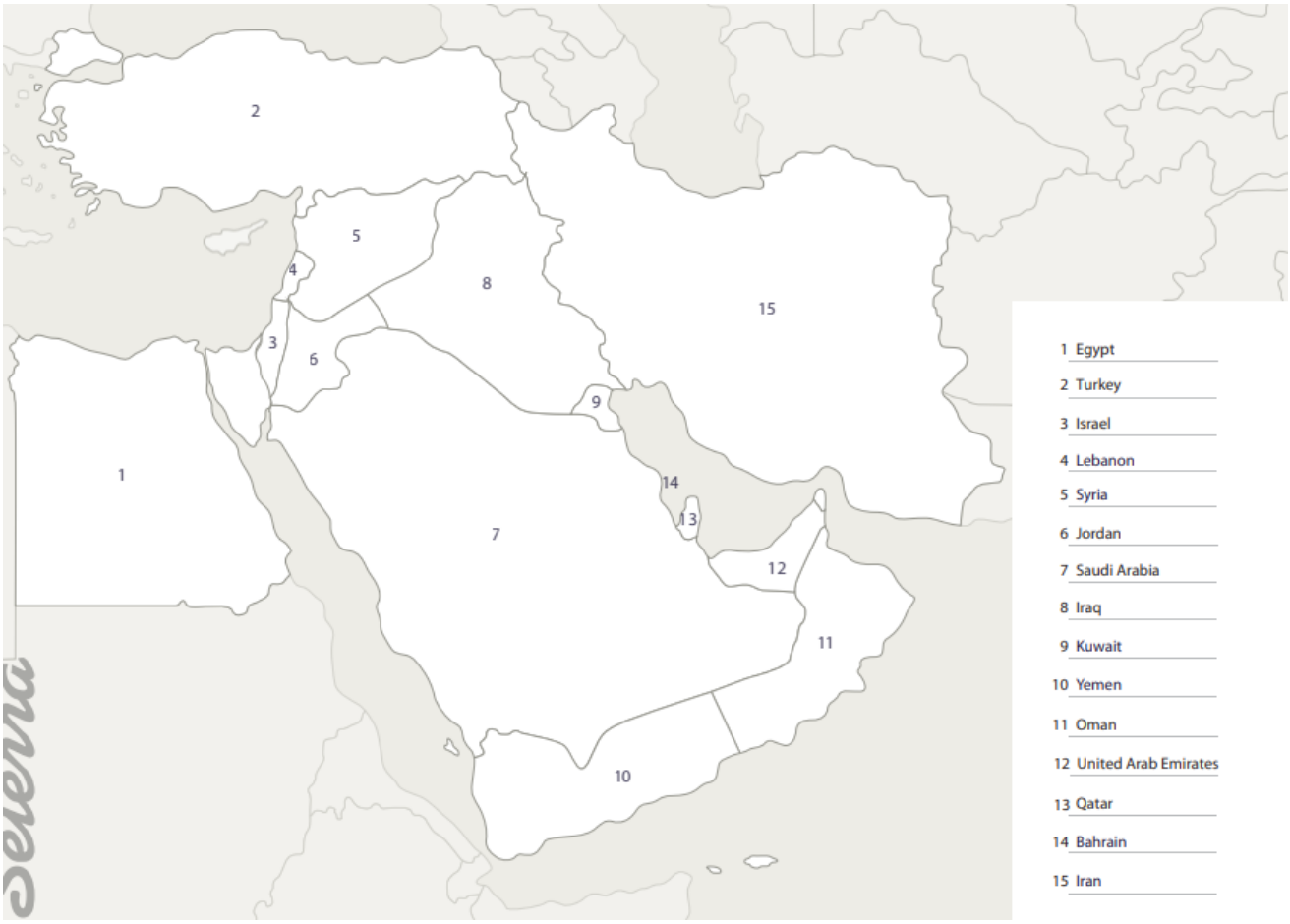


Label the following African countries

1. Ethiopia
2. Somalia
3. Kenya
4. Uganda
5. Guinea
6. Cote d'Ivoire
7. Ghana
8. Nigeria
9. Cameroon
10. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
11. Tanzania



Improving your locational knowledge: Answers



1 Egypt
2 Turkey
3 Israel
4 Lebanon
5 Syria
6 Jordan
7 Saudi Arabia
8 Iraq
9 Kuwait
10 Yemen
11 Oman
12 United Arab Emirates
13 Qatar
14 Bahrain
15 Iran

Improving your locational knowledge: Answers

Preparing for your assessment

Locational Knowledge

- ❑ Middle East location in the world
- ❑ Countries in the Middle East
- ❑ Physical features in the Middle East

Physical Geography

- ❑ Climatic regions in the Middle East
  - ❑ Mediterranean Forest and Scrubland
  - ❑ Grasslands (Steppe)
  - ❑ Hot desert and desert scrub
- ❑ Erosion and weathering processes in hot deserts
- ❑ Food webs
- ❑ Landforms of hot deserts
- ❑ Animal and plant adaptations
- ❑ Desertification
- ❑ The Dead Sea
- ❑ Water availability

Skills

- ❑ I can draw and interpret climate graphs from different climatic regions in the Middle East
- ❑ I can draw proportional arrows showing trade between the UK and Middle East
- ❑ I can compare development data of Middle Eastern countries
- ❑ I can interpret a choropleth map showing population distribution in the Middle East
- ❑ I can map water security information onto a world map

Human Geography

- ❑ Bedouin people
- ❑ Population distribution in the Middle East
- ❑ Solving desertification
- ❑ Middle East as a major economic region
- ❑ Energy now and in the future
- ❑ Development of the UAE
- ❑ Sustainability of Dubai
- ❑ Yemen
- ❑ Conflict in Syria
- ❑ Israel/Palestine conflict
- ❑ UK and Middle East connections
- ❑ Heroin trail
- ❑ Qatar World Cup 2022

Wider Reading

Wider reading is a vital skill in geography in order to extent your knowledge. For each book listed here that you read, write a book report outlining your thoughts and you will **receive 30 house points.**