**UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

Game Rules:

1. Put the numbers 1 through 9 inside of the nine small corner spaces on the Game 1 form on the last page. SCRAMBLE THE NUMBERS INSTEAD OF ARRANGING THEM IN ORDER.
2. Play begins when the teacher announces a number between 1 and 9. Put this number in the box next to question 1 below. Then read question 1 and choose the answer that you think is correct. Find the announced in this way until five numbers have been announced and five answers have been filled in on the game form.
3. Papers will be exchanged and correct answers in a row – either across, down, or diagonally. (Note: It is possible to earn two 10-point bonuses by having three right answers in a row in two different directions.)
4. When checking a person’s paper, put their total points in the space below the game form. The highest possible score is 70 points. Games 2 through 4 in the same way.

**Game 1**

1. The Middle East is located in the part of the world where Europe, Africa, and Asia come together. The desert climate found in much of this region makes farming difficult. But many nations have large reserves of (oil; gold and diamonds), and annual exports bring them billions of dollars.
2. Three major religions had their beginnings in the Middle East – Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Through the centuries, various religious groups have (often had disputes that led to violence; lived together in peace despite religious differences).
3. In foreign affairs dealing with the Middle East, the United States has tried to maintain friendly relations with Arab nations in the region. At the same time, the U.S. has supported its close ally (Israel; Syria), a Jewish states opposed by Arab nations after its creation in 1948.
4. Israel was established in a land called Palestine, where Muslim and Christian Arabs had lived for hundreds of years. Palestine had been the home of the Jewish people in ancient times. The United Nations, United States, and other world powers supported the 1948 plan that made part of Palestine a Jewish state (Israel). But this action angered the (Jews; Arabs), who claimed that all of Palestine belonged to them.
5. The Arabs who lived in Palestine and the Arab countries bordering Israel refused to recognize Israel as a nation. They immediately attacked the new state. Israel won this 1948 war and added to its territory. In 1967 and 1973, two more wars were fought between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The Israelis won both times and seized lands from Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. These lands came to be known as the (occupied territories; Palestinian state).

**Game 2**

1. When the United States provided Israel with arms and supplies during the 1973 war, the oil-producing Arab countries stopped exporting oil to the U.S. This embargo caused oil shortages, long lines at American gas stations, and (higher; lower) oil prices.
2. The Arab nations refused to sell oil to the United States in the hope of getting the Americans to pressure Israel into (giving up its independence; returning the occupied territories). The oil embargo ended after a year without achieving its goal.
3. In 1977, peace talks began between President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. President Jimmy Carter invited the two leaders to the United States. They met at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. After 13 days of negotiations, Begin agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula (an occupied territory) to Egypt, and Sadat agreed to recognize the state of Israel. A peace treaty was later signed. The Sadat-Begin agreement was called the (Egyptian-Israeli Treaty; Camp David Accords).
4. Other problems remained to be solved between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Although Egypt recognized Israel, no other Arab nations had. Also, Israel still held two occupied territories – the West Bank along the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Many Palestinians who lived in the occupied territories joined the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO began using (terrorism; civil disobedience) in an attempt to destroy Israel.
5. In 1987, Palestinians in the occupied territories rebelled against Israeli rule. This violent uprising was known as the (intifada; Arabakia).

**Game 3**

1. In 1991, the United States succeeded in getting Israel and its Arab neighbors to begin discussing the difficult issues that divided them. In 1993, Israel and the PLO signed a peace agreement. The PLO agreed to give up terrorism and recognized the right of Israel to exist in peace. Self-rule was granted to (Israelis; Palestinians) in the Gaza Strip and in Jericho on the West Banks.
2. More progress toward peace was made when Israel and Jordan signed a treaty in 1994, ending a state of war that had existed for 46 years. The next year, Israel gave Palestinians the right to set up a government in some areas of (the West Bank; Syria) that Israel had occupied for over 30 years.
3. The United States, Israel, the Palestinians, and the Arab countries increasingly believed that a lasting peace could (never; eventually) be achieved in the Middle East.
4. In 1979, a revolution in Iran forced the nation’s ruler, Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, to flee the country. Islamic fundamentalists led by Ayatollah Khomeini took over the government. The Iranian people, many of whom had adopted Western ways under the shah, were forced to return to the strict traditions of (Islam; Judaism).
5. Since the shah of Iran had been an ally of the United States, the Khomeini government was strongly anti-American. When Jimmy Carter let the shah into the United States for medical treatment, angry Iranian revolutionaries seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran, the capital of Iran. Fifty-three Americans were held hostage for more than a (month; year).

**Game 4**

1. Oil continued to have a major impact on events in the Middle East. During the 1980s, Saddam Hussein of Iraq ordered his military forces to attack the oil-rich nation of (Iran; Oman).
2. The war dragged on for eight years before the two countries accepted a United Nations sponsored cease-fire. Saddam Hussein (gained little; won control of large oil reserves) as a result of the war.
3. In 1990, Saddam Hussein sent Iraqi forces into Kuwait, one of the richest oil-producing countries in the Middle East. President George H.W. Bush ordered hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops to the region. Kuwait and neighboring Saudi Arabia were U.S. allies and produced much of the petroleum imported by the United States and many other (developing; industrialized) nations.
4. Many Arab countries and other nations joined the United States in opposing Iraq. The United Nations (Security Council; General Assembly) authorized the U.S. and its allies to “use all necessary means” to force the Iraqi army out of Kuwait.
5. The Persian Gulf War began in January, 1991. The military campaign to expel Iraq from Kuwait became known as Operation Desert Storm. U.S. and allied troops entered Iraq and Kuwait and defeated the Iraqi military in about (four days; four months).

**Multiple-Choice**

1. The Middle East is strategically located
   1. Near the Panama Canal
   2. Where Europe, Africa, and Asia come together
   3. Along the busy trade route between Japan and China
   4. Between North and South America
2. Three major religions began in the Middle East. Which of the following is NOT one of those religions?
   1. Islam c. Buddhism
   2. Christianity d. Judaism
3. The United States has tried to develop friendly relations with Arab nations while maintaining close ties with
   1. Iran c. Syria
   2. Israel d. Jordan
4. The 1973 oil embargo was caused by
   1. An oversupply of petroleum
   2. Declining oil prices on the world market
   3. U.S. support for Israel in a war against its Arab neighbors
   4. A lack of efficient drilling equipment in the Middle East
5. Significant progress toward peace in the Middle East was made during the
   1. 1940s c. 1970s
   2. 1950s c. 1990s

**Completion**

1. Many countries in the Middle East have large reserves of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which makes the region important to the world economy.
2. The land that Israel won from Egypt, Jordan, and Syria in the 1967 and 1973 wars became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territories.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Liberation Organization used terrorism in an attempt to destroy the nation of Israel.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the world peace-keeping organization – helped end an eight-year war between Iraq and Iran during the 1980s.
5. The United States and its allies won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War against Iraq.

Matching

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Palestine a. land area that became a trouble spot for the Arabs and Jews
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Israel b. joined Israel in signing the Camp David Accords
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Egypt c. a revolution toppled the shah and brought Khomeini to power
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Iran d. Jewish state created in 1948
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait e. Saddam Hussein ordered Iraqi troops into this oil-rich nation in

1990

True or False

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Religious differences have led to violence in the Middle East.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The intifada helped promote peaceful relations between Arabs and Israelis.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Islamic fundamentalists forced the Iranian people to adopt Western ways.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The UN Security Council had the power to approve the use of military force to end

world crises.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The United States carried out Operation Desert Storm against Saudi Arabia and

Jordan.