

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REALM

- **Physical**
 - ARIDITY
 - OIL
- **Cultural**
 - CULTURE HEARTHS
 - WORLD RELIGIONS
 - CONFLICT

NORTH AFRICA & SOUTHWEST ASIA

- **Population**
 - Discontinuous clusters around infrequent water sources
- **Regional Imbalances**
 - Oil and Non-oil states ("haves" versus "have-nots")
- **Political Geography**
 - Fragmented due to colonial experience

NAMING THE REALM

POPULAR LABELS

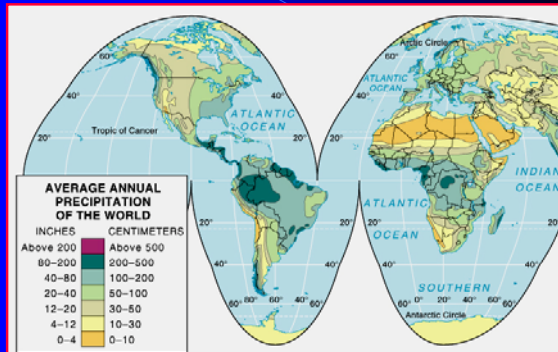
- DRY WORLD
- ARAB WORLD
- WORLD OF ISLAM (MUSLIM WORLD)
- MIDDLE EAST



THE DRY WORLD ?

- Dry/arid climate prevails throughout the realm
- **Exceptions:**
 - Peripheral regions of Turkey
 - Northwestern section of Iran
 - Northern Morocco & Algeria
 - Numerous oases
 - Several great river valleys

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



DESERTIFICATION



Desertification, decline in the biological or economic productivity of the soil in arid and semiarid areas resulting from various factors, including human activities and variations in climate.

Desertification refers to the formation and expansion of degraded soil, not to the advancing movement of the current deserts.

*Desertification. Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001. © 1993-2000 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

THREE TYPES OF DESERT

- hamada = Arabic for rock
- reg = Arabic for stone
- erg = Arabic for sand
 - * five types of dunes
 - barchan
 - parabolic
 - transverse
 - longitudinal
 - star



HAMADA DESERT



REG DESERT



ERG DESERT

WATER - A RENEWABLE OR FINITE RESOURCE?

- Water is critical for life, food production, and industrial processes.
- 9 out of 14 Southwest Asian states face water-short conditions (**the most concentrated region of scarcity in the world**).
- The North African states all have rates of **natural increase above 2.0%**, increasing the stress on water sources.



ISRAEL-SYRIA BORDER

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Hydraulic Civilization

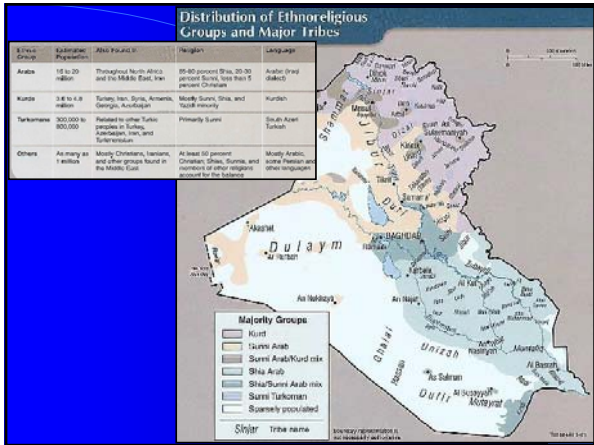
- Small-scale agriculturalists submit to a leader in order to build and maintain
 - large-scale irrigation works
 - and/or large projects to protect them from flooding, like levee systems
- because they find these works beneficial
- these projects require strong leaders, organized management, legitimate enforcement power
 - to engineer the projects
 - form and coordinate work groups
 - supply them with materials and food
 - ensure that everyone contributes their share of the labor
- The projects thus create a legitimate, accepted structure of leaders and followers.
 - including legitimate means of forcing people to comply
 - for the common good, of course

Hydraulic Civilization cont.

- The same, or similar, organization and control continues to be needed to maintain the works and adjudicate disputes over water rights
- Farmers become dependent upon the artificial water supply or security from flooding
 - so the leaders who control the works (and control the legitimate force needed to build and maintain them) come to have real coercive power over the farmers
- The leaders use their labor-mobilizing power to construct non-hydraulic works such as temples, palaces, roads, etc., and eventually to conduct other activities such as manufacturing trade goods, etc.
- This process leads to very powerful leaders

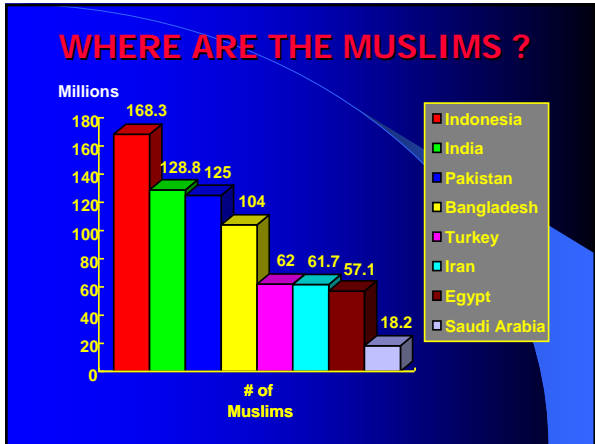
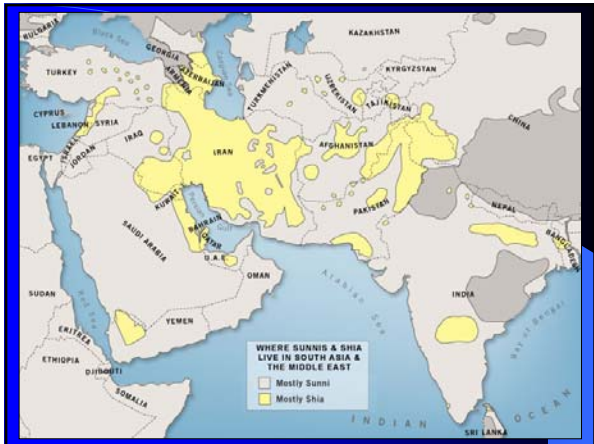
AN ARAB REALM ?

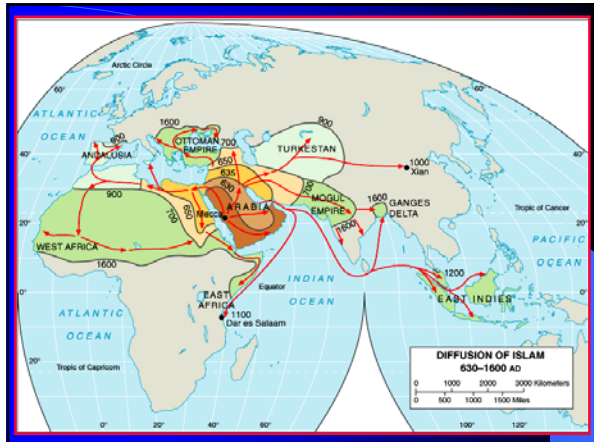
- Relates to language as a cultural feature of this realm
- **Arabic** is the dominant language in 16 States of the realm.
- In Non-Arab States, **indigenous languages** dominate.
 - Turkey - Turkish
 - Iran - Farsi
 - Israel - Hebrew
 - Niger - French

MUSLIM WORLD?

- **MUHAMMED (571- 632 AD)**
- **FIVE PILLARS OF FAITH**
 - REPEATED EXPRESSIONS OF CREED
 - FREQUENT PRAYER
 - MONTH OF DAYTIME FASTING
 - ALMS-GIVING
 - PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA
- **SUNNIS VS SHI'ITES**





MIDDLE EAST?
(Sounds like some place in Ohio or Kentucky)

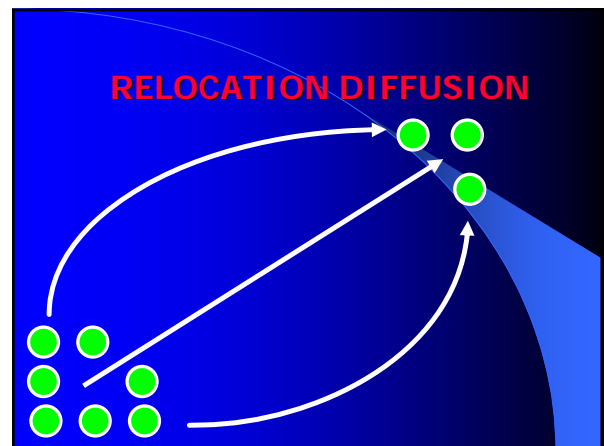
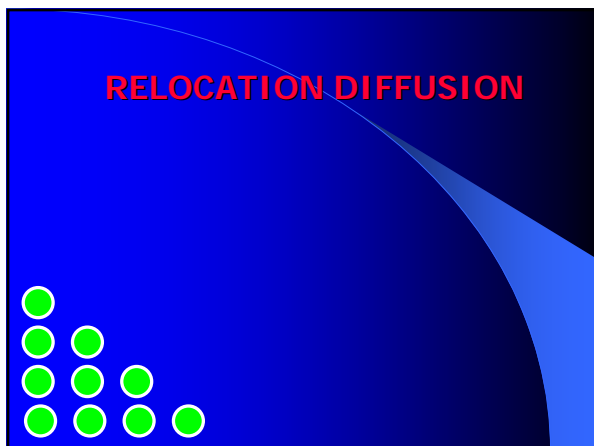
- Is there a Near East and a Far East?
 - Is this title accurate?
- Who is responsible for this name?

SPATIAL DIFFUSION

- The process by which a concept, practice, or substance spreads from its point of origin to new territories
- **Two types**
 - Relocation diffusion
 - Expansion diffusion

RELOCATION DIFFUSION

- **Sequential** diffusion is a process in which items being diffused are transmitted by their **carrier agents** as they evacuate the old areas & **relocate** to new areas.
- The most common form of relocation diffusion involves the spreading of innovations by a migrating population.



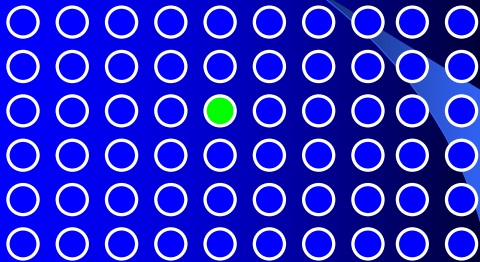
EXPANSION DIFFUSION

- The spreading of an innovation or idea through a fixed population in such a way that the number of those adopting grows continuously larger, resulting in an expanded area of dissemination
- Two types
 - Contagious Expansion
 - Hierarchical Expansion

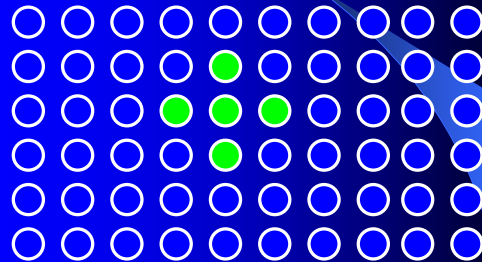
CONTAGIOUS EXPANSION

- The distance-controlled spreading of an idea, innovation, or some other item through a local population by contact from person to person
- Analogous to the communication of a contagious disease

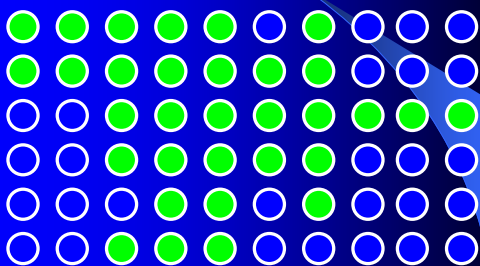
CONTAGIOUS EXPANSION



CONTAGIOUS EXPANSION

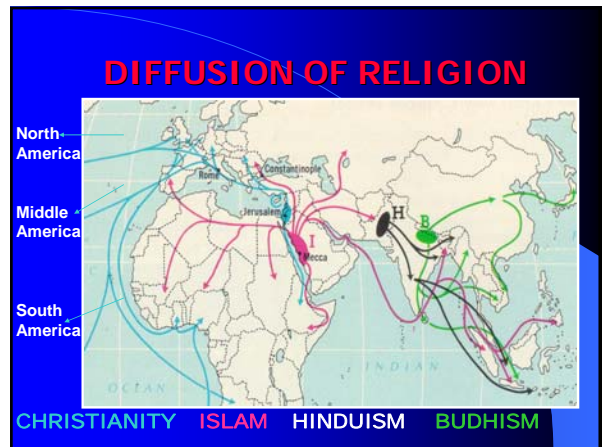
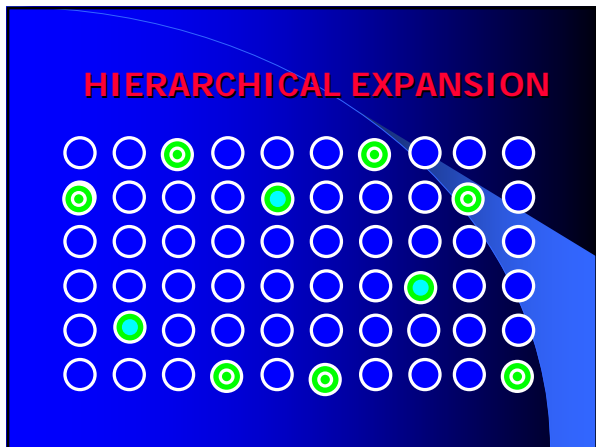
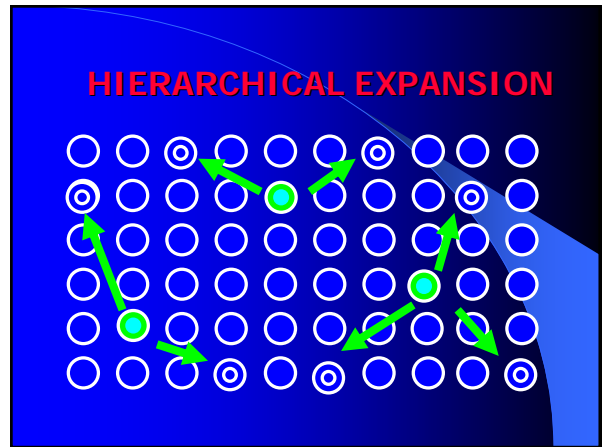
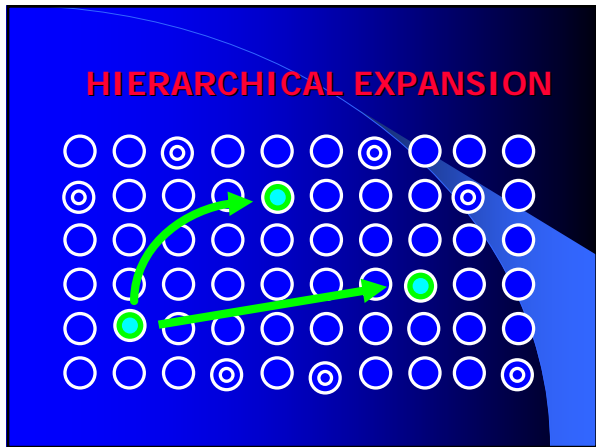
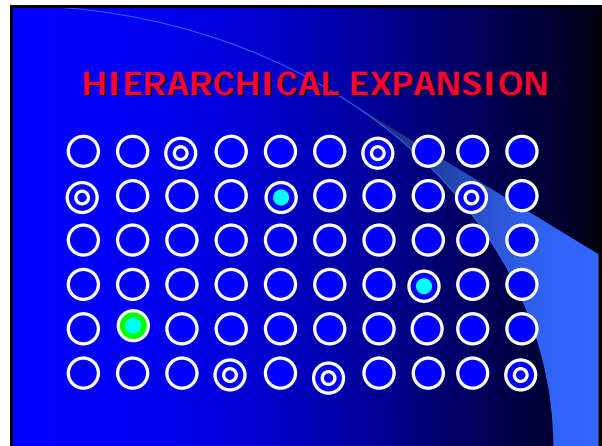
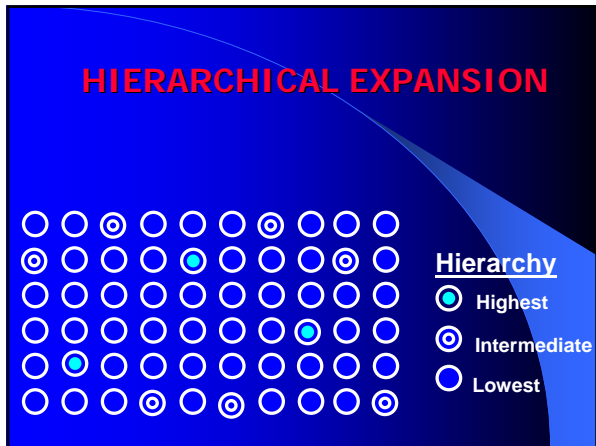


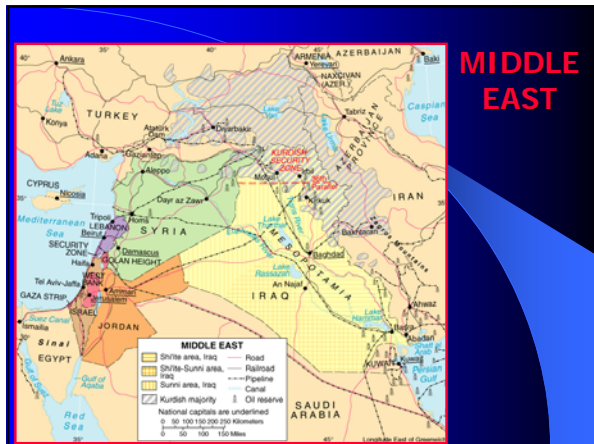
CONTAGIOUS EXPANSION



HIERARCHICAL EXPANSION

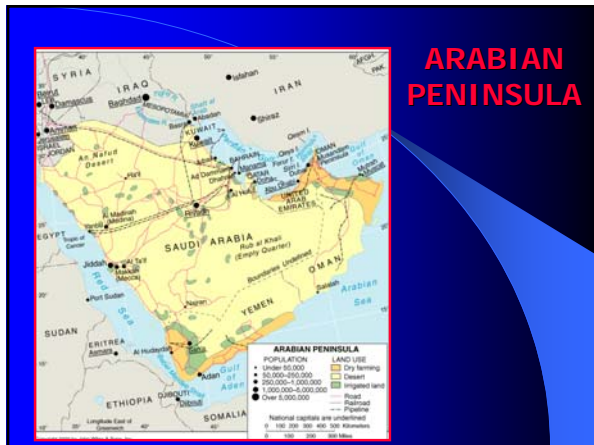
- A form of diffusion in which an idea or innovation spreads by "**trickling down**" from larger to smaller adopting units
- An **urban hierarchy** is usually involved, encouraging the leapfrogging of innovations over wider areas, with geographic distance a less important factor.





MIDDLE EAST

- “MIDDLE” OF THE ISLAMIC REALM
- IRAQ, SYRIA, JORDAN, ISRAEL, LEBANON
- CENTER OF CONFLICT BETWEEN CHRISTIANS, JEWS, AND MUSLIMS
- SUNNI - SHI'ITE CONFLICT (WITHIN IRAQ AND THROUGHOUT THE REGION)



ARABIAN PENINSULA

- SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT, BAHRAIN, QATAR, UAE, OMAN, YEMEM
- OIL, DESERT, AND STRATEGIC LOCATION
- SAUDI ARABIA- 22.9 MILLION PEOPLE WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST OIL RESERVES

THE IMPACT OF OIL

- INDUSTRIALIZATION
- REGIONAL DISPARITIES
- FOREIGN INVESTMENT
- HIGH INCOMES
- MODERNIZATION

OPEC consists of eleven oil-producing and exporting countries, from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

- Algeria
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Kuwait
- Libya
- Nigeria
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates
- Venezuela

THE EMPIRE STATES

- TURKEY, IRAN IMPERIAL HERITAGE
- ARAB ETHNICITY GIVES WAY BUT ISLAMIC CULTURE CONTINUES
- HIGH MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS VS ROCKY AND SANDY DESERT



TURKEY

- **TURKISH OTTOMAN EMPIRE**
 - NOMADIC PEOPLES FROM THE STEPPES AND FORESTS OF SIBERIA
 - 6TH CENTURY- ESTABLISHED AN EMPIRE STRETCHING FROM MONGOLIA TO THE BLACK SEA
 - SPREAD THE TURKIC LANGUAGE FAR AND WIDE
 - DECLINED IN EARLY 1900s
- **MUSTAFA KEMAL (ATATURK)**
 - FATHER OF MODERN TURKEY
 - MOVED CAPITAL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO ANKARA
 - WESTERNIZED TURKEY AND BROKE FREE FROM THE ARAB WORLD

TURKEY

- **WESTERNIZATION**
 - ISLAM LOST OFFICIAL STATUS
 - ROMAN ALPHABET REPLACED ARABIC
 - ISLAMIC LAW REPLACED BY WESTERN CODE
 - MONOGAMY BECAME LAW
 - WOMEN GAINED RIGHTS
 - TURKEY SEPARATED FROM ARAB WORLD
- **KURDISH POPULATION**
 - 14 MILLION- 1/5 OF TURKEY'S 67 MILLION
 - SOUTHEAST TURKEY (IRAQ) - 3,000 BP;
 - RECENTLY-ISTANBUL
 - ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

TURKESTAN

- MOUNTAINS
- DESERTS
- OIL, COTTON
- PASTORALISM
- DIPLOMATIC REALIGNMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

TURKESTAN

- Kazakhstan
- Uzbekistan
- Turkmenistan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan
- Afghanistan

ISRAEL

- **ZIONISM**
 - POLITICAL MOVEMENT
 - FOUNDED BY THEODOR HERZL (1897)
 - OBJECTIVE: SECURE A HOMELAND FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE
- **BALFOUR DECLARATION (1917)**
 - SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT OF A JEWISH HOMELAND
- JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE
- 1922 – BRITISH MANDATE TO GOVERN PALESTINE
- RISING CONFLICT BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS

ISRAEL

- **UN PARTITION PLAN FOR PALESTINE**
 - DIVISION INTO JEWISH AND ARAB AREAS
 - BRITISH EVACUATE PALESTINE IN 1948
 - PROCLAMATION OF ISRAEL AS A STATE (14 May 1948)
- **1948: ARAB INVASION (WAR OF INDEPENDENCE)**
 - EGYPTIAN, IRAQI, JORDANIAN, & SYRIAN FORCES
 - ISRAEL SEIZES MORE LAND THAN PRESCRIBED UNDER UN MANDATE
- **ARMISTICE (1949)**
 - 900,000 PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

ISRAEL

- **ARAB – ISRAELI CONFLICTS**
 - 1956: SUEZ WAR
 - 1967: SIX-DAY WAR – ISRAEL GAINS CONTROL OF:
 - GAZA STRIP
 - SINAI PENINSULA
 - WEST BANK OF THE RIVER JORDAN
 - EAST SECTOR OF JERUSALEM
 - GOLAN HEIGHTS IN SYRIA
 - 1973: YOM KIPPUR WAR

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



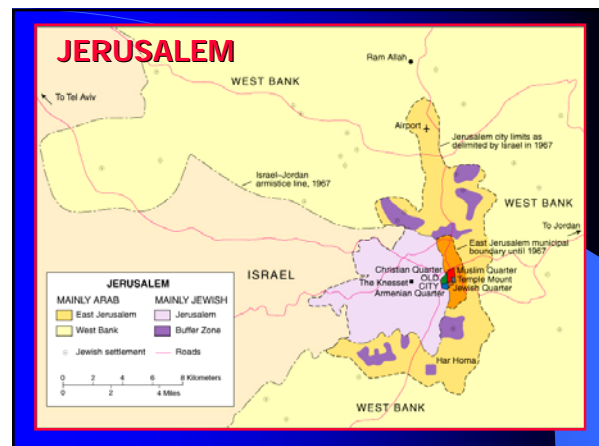
Golan Heights
West Bank
Gaza Strip

ISRAEL



ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

- **THE GOLAN HEIGHTS- RETURN TO SYRIA?**
- **THE SECURITY ZONE- RETURN TO LEBANON?**
- **JERUSALEM- HOLY CITY FOR WHO?**
- **THE WEST BANK- PALESTINIAN HOMELAND?**
- **THE PALESTINIANS- REFUGEE PROBLEM**
- **ARAB/ISLAMIC DISRUPTION- IMPACT OF EXTREMIST GROUPS**



STRUGGLE FOR JERUSALEM

- HOLY TO JEWS, CHRISTIANS, AND MUSLIMS
- JUDAISM: CAPITAL OF JEWISH KINGDOM 3000 YEARS BP; FAITH TOOK FORM IN THE FIRST TEMPLE-DESTROYED BY BABYLONIANS IN 586 BC; REBUILT AS SECOND TEMPLE-DESTROYED BY ROMANS IN AD 70
- ISLAM: PROPHET MUHAMMAD ASCENDED INTO HEAVEN 7TH CENTURY AD
- CHRISTIANITY: BASED ON THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS CHRIST; CRUXIFIXION & ASCENT

STRUGGLE FOR JERUSALEM

- 1947- UNITED NATIONS DID NOT INCLUDE JERUSALEM AS PART OF ISRAEL
- 1947- PALESTINE PARTITION RESOLUTION DESIGNATED JERUSALEM AS AN "OPEN CITY"
- 1948-49- WAR AND TRANSFER OF ISRAELI GOVERNMENT FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM
- 1967- WAR AND AFTERMATH CHANGED BOUNDARIES AGAIN
- 1980- JERUSALEM REAFFIRMED AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1986



U.S. State Department

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1993



U.S. State Department

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 2000



U.S. State Department

RELIGIONS OF THE REALM

Judaism, religious culture of the Jews (also known as the people of Israel); one of the world's oldest continuing religious traditions. The terms *Judaism* and *religion* do not exist in pre-modern Hebrew. The Jews spoke of Torah, God's revealed instruction to Israel, which mandated both a worldview and a way of life. Pre-modern Judaism, in all its historical forms, thus constituted (and traditional Judaism today constitutes) an integrated cultural system encompassing the totality of individual and communal existence. It is a system of sanctification in which all is to be subsumed under God's rule—that is, under divinely revealed models of cosmic order and lawfulness. Christianity originated as one among several competing Jewish ideologies in 1st-century Palestine, and Islam drew in part on Jewish sources at the outset.

*Judaism. "Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001.

JEWISH DOCTRINES



- Radical monotheism, that is, the belief that a single, transcendent God created the universe and continues providentially to govern it.
- Undergirding this monotheism is the conviction that the world is both intelligible and purposive, because a single divine intelligence stands behind it.
- Nothing that humanity experiences is capricious; everything ultimately has meaning. The mind of God is manifest to the traditional Jew in both the natural order, through creation, and the social-historical order, through revelation.
- The same God who created the world revealed himself to the Israelites at Mount Sinai. The content of that revelation is the Torah ("revealed instruction"), God's will for humankind expressed in commandments (*mizvot*) by which individuals are to regulate their lives in interacting with one another and with God.
- By living in accordance with God's laws and submitting to the divine will, humanity can become a harmonious part of the cosmos.

"Judaism." Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001.

Christianity is the most widely distributed of the world religions, having substantial representation in all the populated continents of the globe. Its total membership may exceed 1.7 billion people. Like any system of belief and values—be it Platonism, Marxism, Freudianism, or democracy—Christianity is in many ways comprehensible only "from the inside," to those who share the beliefs and strive to live by the values. The centrality of the person of Jesus Christ, is in one way or another, a feature of all the historical varieties of Christian belief and practice. The ultimate mystery of the universe, called by many different names in various religions, was called "Father" in the sayings of Jesus, and Christians therefore call Jesus himself "Son of God." At the very least, there was the promise that, through all that Christ was and did, his followers might share in the life of the Father in heaven and might themselves become children of God.

"Christianity." Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain
4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy
5. Honor thy father and thy mother
6. Thou shalt not kill
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery
8. Thou shalt not steal
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor
10. Thou shalt not covet



"Islam." Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001.

Islam means, in the Arabic language, "surrender" or "submission"—submission to the will of God. A follower of Islam is called a *Muslim*, which in Arabic means "one who surrenders to God." The Arabic name for God, *Allah*, refers to the same God worshiped by Jews and Christians. Islam's central teaching is that there is only one all-powerful, all-knowing God, and this God created the universe. This rigorous monotheism, as well as the Islamic teaching that all Muslims are equal before God, provides the basis for a collective sense of loyalty to God that transcends class, race, nationality, and even differences in religious practice. Thus, all Muslims belong to one community, the *umma*, irrespective of their ethnic or national background. Around the year AD 570 Muhammad, the founding prophet of Islam, was born in Mecca. Some 40 years later Muhammad started preaching a new religion, Islam, which constituted a marked break from existing moral and social codes in Arabia. The new religion of Islam taught that there was one God, and that Muhammad was the last and most important in a series of prophets and messengers. Through his messengers God had sent various codes, or systems of laws for living, culminating in the Qur'an (Koran).

Five Pillars of Islam

called *arkan* in Arabic, ritual duties that mainstream Muslims view as central to their faith. These are :

- (1) pronouncing the confession of faith (*shahada* or *kalima*);
- (2) performing the five daily prayers (*salat*);
- (3) fasting during the month of Ramadan (*saum*);
- (4) paying the alms tax (*zakat*);
- (5) and performing, at least once in life, the major pilgrimage to Mecca (*hajj*). In some places where Islam is the official religion, public denial by a Muslim of the validity, importance, or centrality of the five pillars is generally considered an act of heresy and is punishable by death.



Minaret of the Great Mosque at Samarra

"Five Pillars of Islam." Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2001.

CULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Afghanistan – infant and maternal mortality rates are high. Breastfeeding continues until the next pregnancy. Children are an economic asset.

Egypt – female circumcision is viewed as the ultimate proof of virginity and takes place at the age of seven or eight. A declining is to remove the female clitoris at puberty, and the vagina may be sewn together to prevent premarital sex.

Iran – a woman's making direct eye contact with a man implies promiscuity and an interest in dating. Boys and girls no longer play together after age five.

Iraq – a government-sponsored fertility campaign encourages families to have at least five children.

Saudi Arabia – if a wife does not produce a son, her husband may divorce her. Women may have fifteen or more children. Religious police enforce the cultural laws governing segregation of sexes.