

THE MIDDLE EAST



Game Rules

1. The class will be divided into two teams. Play begins with Team 1 silently reading the first three true-false statements below. The underlined words determine whether the sentences are true or false. Team 1 must decide which of the three questions it wants to answer. It can try one question, two questions, or all three. Points will be scored as follows:

10 points for attempting one question and giving the right answer.

20 points for attempting two questions and getting both of them right.

30 points for trying all three questions and giving three correct answers.

If a single mistake is made, no points are scored, even if one or two other answers are correct.

2. Team 1 must announce which statement or statements it wants to try. Members of the team will then read aloud each question selected, giving the answer or answers. Afterwards, the teacher will give the correct answers for all three, and determine how many points have been scored. Put the correct answers in the spaces. When an answer is false, fill in the space with the replacement words that would make the sentence true. The replacement words will be provided by the teacher.
3. Team 2 then takes its turn, reading statements 4, 5, and 6. Play continues in the same way with 7-36.
4. The same person cannot answer more than once during their team's turn.

True or False?

Team 1: Geographic Location

- (1) _____ The Middle East covers parts of southwestern Asia, northeastern Africa, and southeastern Australia.
- (2) _____ Some of the countries that most geographers include in the Middle East are Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, and Lebanon.
- (3) _____ The other countries in the region are Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Aden), and Yemen (Sana).

Team 2: The People

- (4) _____ Most of the people in the Middle East are Arabs.
- (5) _____ The majority of people speak the same language, English.
- (6) _____ Other groups that live in the Middle East are the Iranians in Iran, Turks in Turkey, Greeks in Cyprus, and Kurds in Israel.

Team 1: Way of Life

- (7) _____ Most people in the region live in villages and farm the nearby fields with the same simple tools used by their ancestors.
- (8) _____ A disappearing traveler in the Middle East is the subsistence farmer, who for centuries wandered through the desert in search of water and grazing land for his cattle, sheep, and goats.

- (9) _____ City residents include businessmen, professional people, and a large number of poor, skilled workers.

Team 2: Religion

- (10) _____ The leading religion in the Middle East is Buddhism.
(11) _____ The second-ranking religion is Judaism.
(12) _____ Most Israelis practice Christianity.

Team 1: Landforms and Waterways

- (13) _____ The dominant physical feature of the Middle East is the Iberian Peninsula.
(14) _____ Elburz, Zagros, Pontic, and Taurus are the names of four large mountain ranges in the region.
(15) _____ Because of the dry climate, there are only two major river systems -- the Tigris-Euphrates and Indus River.

Team 2: Climate

- (16) _____ Summers in this part of the world are long and hot, with temperatures reaching as high as 115°F. in Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Turkey.
(17) _____ Temperatures during the winter months range between 40°F. and 50°F.
(18) _____ Because deserts stretch across a wide area, only land along the coast and in the mountains receives more than 10 inches of rain per year.

Team 1: Agriculture

- (19) _____ Barley, corn, millet, oats, rice, apricots, beans, dates, figs, grapes, melons, olives, oranges, peaches, cotton, sugar beets, and tobacco are all grown in the Middle East, along with the region's most important crop, wheat.
(20) _____ Farmers and herders raise cattle for meat, leather, and dairy products, and raise sheep for meat and wool.
(21) _____ Agricultural production has risen steadily since the 1950's because of better equipment, scientific farming methods, improved seeds, and extensive irrigation systems.

Team 2: Mining

- (22) _____ Iran, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates export large quantities of oil to the industrialized nations of the world.
(23) _____ Gold and silver mines provide many Middle Eastern countries with money to build airports, factories, paved roads, hospitals, and schools.
(24) _____ When the United States supported Israel in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, the Arab nations increased oil exports to the West.

Team 1: Manufacturing

- (25) _____ Countries in the Middle East have expanded their industries since the mid-1900's, especially Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Israel.
(26) _____ Some of the region's leading manufactured products are cement, chemicals, processed foods, textiles, and heavy industrial goods.
(27) _____ The growth of industry has caused such problems as overcrowding and illiteracy in the cities.

Team 2: Early History

- (28) _____ Two of the world's "cradles of civilization" -- the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations -- arose in this part of the world more than five thousand years ago.
- (29) _____ The Hebrews firmly established a belief in one God.
- (30) _____ Historians believe that the Phoenicians successfully developed an alphabet.

Team 1: The Arab-Israeli Conflict

- (31) _____ In 1947, the League of Nations divided Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state.
- (32) _____ This action, which created the Jewish state of Israel, angered Palestinian Arabs who insisted that all of the Middle East belonged to them.
- (33) _____ Over the next 25 years, Israel fought four wars against the Palestinians and Arab nations that supported them.

Team 2: A Continuing Trouble Spot

- (34) _____ Beginning in the 1960's, the Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organization, representing the Palestinian Arabs, carried out acts of violence against each other.
- (35) _____ During the 1980's, Syria and Lebanon waged a bitter eight-year war that took tens of thousands of lives.
- (36) _____ In 1990, an army from Iraq invaded oil-rich Kuwait, but was later defeated by military forces from the United States and other United Nations countries.