
Student Name: _____

Teacher: _____ Date: _____

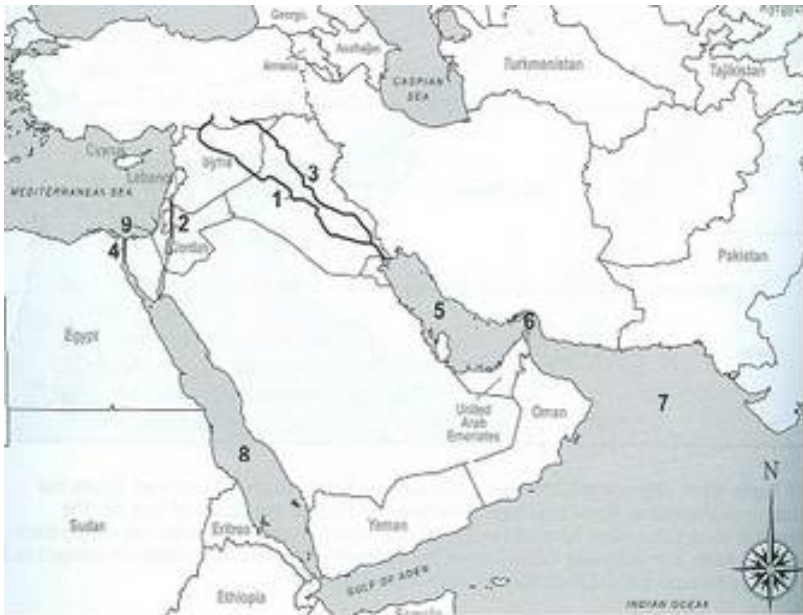
District: GADouglas

Assessment: 07 Social Studies Social Studies Exam 1

Description: 7th SS Unit 2

Form: 401

Please use the following graphic for questions 1 through 4:



1. Which number marks the Suez Canal?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

2. Which number marks the Persian Gulf?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
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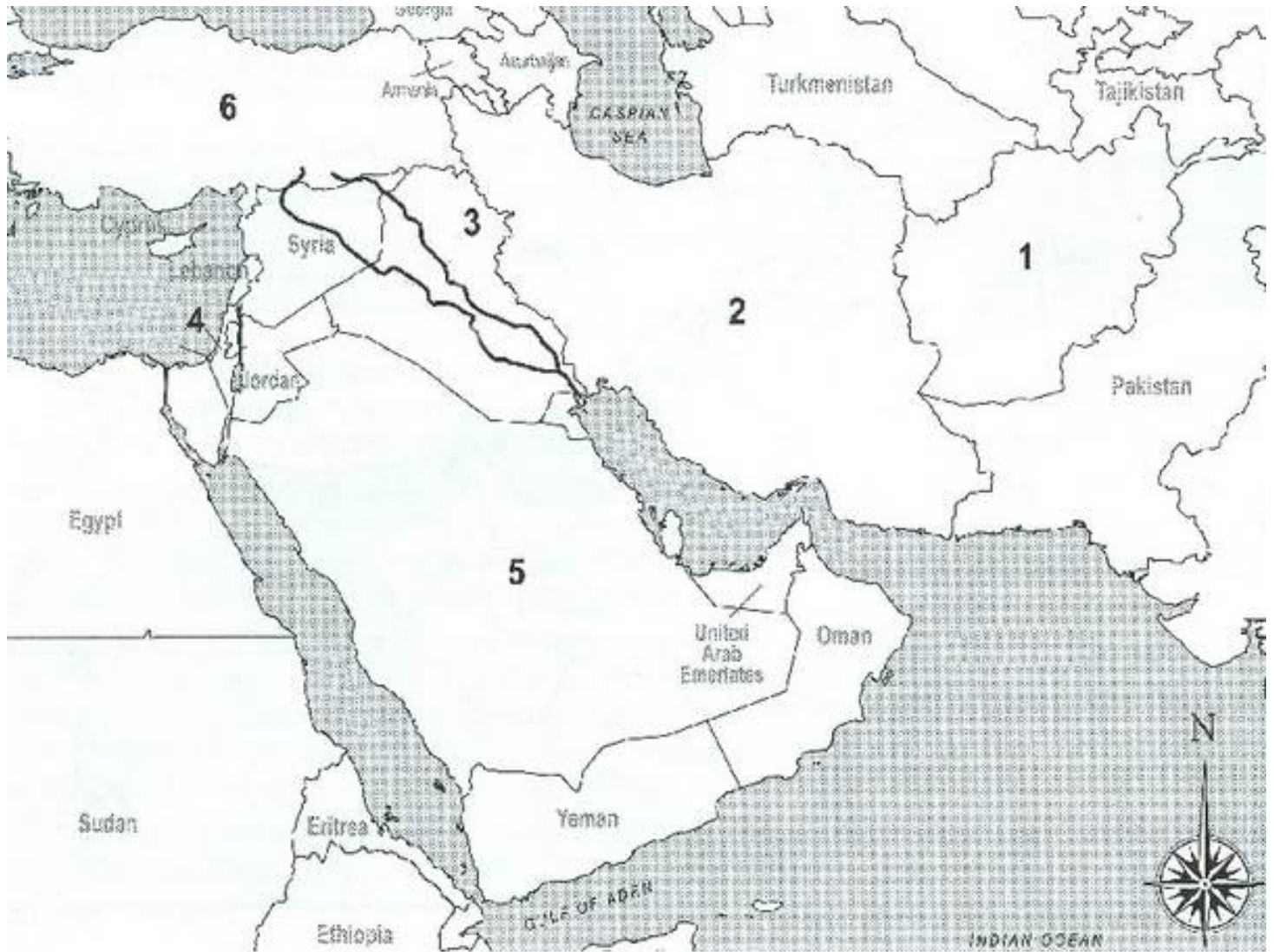
3. Which number marks the Strait of Hormuz?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

4. Which number marks the Gaza Strip?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

Please use the following passage for questions 5 through 8:



5. Which number marks Israel?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

6. Which country is marked by the number "5"?

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Iran
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Turkey

7. Which number marks Iraq?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

8. Which number marks Afghanistan?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

9. How has the discovery of oil in some Southwest Asian countries affected the economic development of this area?

- A. Those with oil need less water than the other countries around them.
- B. Having oil has made very little difference in the economy in this region.
- C. The discovery of oil has meant that no other industries have developed in the region.
- D. Those countries with oil reserves are much richer than those countries that have not found oil in their territory.

10. Why does the organization of OPEC play a powerful role in the world economy today?

- A. OPEC is a part of the United Nations
- B. OPEC controls the oil in the world market
- C. OPEC builds dams along rivers shared by several countries
- D. OPEC membership includes many oil companies owned by firms in the United States

11. Many of the largest cities in Southwest Asia are located on or near

- A. deserts
- B. large grasslands
- C. major rivers
- D. mountain ranges

12. People living in the deserts in Southwest Asia have usually made their living by

- A. farming
- B. mining and hired labor
- C. working in the oil industry
- D. trading animals and handmade goods

13. Which would be the BEST example of an ethnic group?

- A. People who grow similar food
- B. People who share a language or religion
- C. People who share a belief in god or gods
- D. People who like to read the same literature

14. Which would be the BEST example of a religious group?

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15. What is the religion of most Persians?

- A. Judaism
- B. Christianity
- C. Shia Muslim
- D. Sunni Muslim

16. What is the religion of most of the Arabs in Southwest Asia?

- A. Judaism
- B. Christianity
- C. Shia Muslim
- D. Sunni Muslim

17. The three main religious groups of the Middle East have which characteristic in common?

- A. They are all polytheistic.
- B. They are all monotheistic.
- C. They are all ethnic groups.
- D. They all share the same holy book.

18. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share many common characteristics. Which belief statement is NOT shared by all three?

- A. There is one God.
- B. They all have a holy book.
- C. Mecca is a holy city.
- D. Abraham is an important figure.

19. What city is considered sacred by each of the three major religions of Southwest Asia?

- A. Cairo
- B. Baghdad
- C. Tehran
- D. Jerusalem

20. What issue led to the split between the Sunni and Shia in Islam?

- A. The Shia believed only Arabs could be Muslims.
- B. Arguments began over what should be included in the Five Pillars.
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21. What generalization can be made about the relationship between national wealth and literacy?

- A. Literacy is never higher in wealthy countries.
- B. Literacy is usually higher in wealthy countries.
- C. Countries with oil wealth always have the highest literacy rates.
- D. There is no relationship between a country's wealth and its literacy rate.

22. How did European involvement in Southwest Asia impact the region after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire?

- A. Many Europeans emigrated to Southwest Asia.
- B. Countries in Southwest Asia modeled their governments on European governments.
- C. Political borders were decided by European powers without consideration of the political and historic connections in the region.
- D. European powers presence in Southwest Asia established a long period of peace and improved relations with non-Muslim, western nations.

23. The State of Israel was established in May, 1948, to provide a homeland for the Jewish people. One of the reasons behind the establishment of the State of Israel was

- A. The French Mandate system.
- B. The Zionist movement in Europe.
- C. A vote by the people of Palestine.
- D. A requirement of the Treaty of Versailles.

24. Which describes the Holocaust?

- A. The murder of millions of European Jews during World War II
- B. The destruction of all European governments during World War II
- C. The bombing of towns and villages in England and Germany during World War II
- D. The Russian policy of burning ground behind them as they retreated to stop the German Invasion

25. Why did so many countries in the United Nations feel it was right to create Israel in 1948?

- A. There was no one else living on the land at that time.
- B. Many felt the Jews deserved help due to their suffering in the Holocaust.
- C. Arab countries in the area supported the creation of a homeland for the Jews in Palestine.
- D. All national groups in the former Ottoman Empire were being given a homeland at the same time.

26. What is Zionism?

- A. The idea that all religious groups should have their own states
- B. The plan to let Arabs and Jews share the land in Palestine equally
- C. The hope that all governments will be based on religious principles
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28. When war broke out in Palestine, what countries joined with Palestinian Arabs to try to stop the creation of the new State of Israel?

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29. What was the outcome of the 1948 war between the new State of Israel and the Arabs living in and around Palestine?

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- B. Israel won the war and the new State of Israel was even larger than originally planned.
- C. Almost no Jewish people were willing to go to Israel because of the country's angry Arab neighbors.
- D. The United Nations decided to withdraw the proposal to create a State of Israel because of all the problems it caused in the area.

30. What is the United States' main economic interest in Southwest Asia?

- A. Oil
- B. Tourism
- C. Trade routes
- D. Selling American-made products.

31. What was one of the biggest reasons why the United States sent such a large group of armed forces into the Persian Gulf War?

- A. The United Nations wanted to destroy the country of Iraq.
- B. The only job of the United Nations is military action around the world.
- C. The economies of many countries, including the United States, depend on the Persian Gulf area for oil and Iraq threatened that supply.
- D. The United Nations always has to intervene whenever any member nation has a conflict with another country.

32. Why did the United States bomb and invade Afghanistan in 2001?

- A. Afghanistan invaded the country of Kuwait and threatened the United States supply of oil.
- B. The United Nations asked the United States to overthrow the Taliban government of Afghanistan.
- C. The United States was afraid that Afghanistan was working to develop nuclear weapons and they wanted to put a stop to the program.
- D. They believed the government was offering safety to al-Qaeda, the organization that attacked the United States on September 11, 2001.

33. Why did the United States go to war against Iraq in 2003?

- A. Iraq was threatening Afghanistan with nuclear weapons.
- B. The United Nations believed Iraq was about to invade Kuwait a second time.
- C. Iraqi troops launched an attack on Saudi Arabia, a close ally of the United States.
- D. The United States government saw the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, as a threat to peace and United States interests in the region. Additionally, the U.S. believed that Iraq was harboring weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

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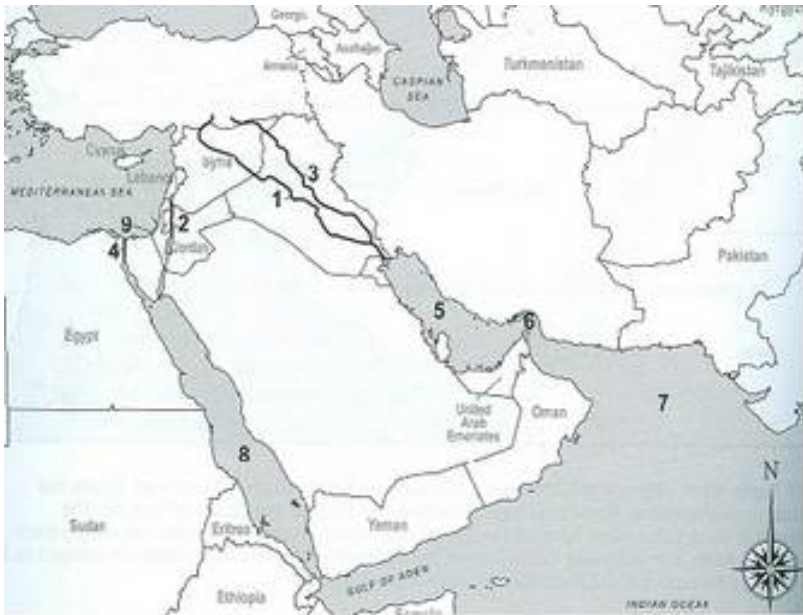
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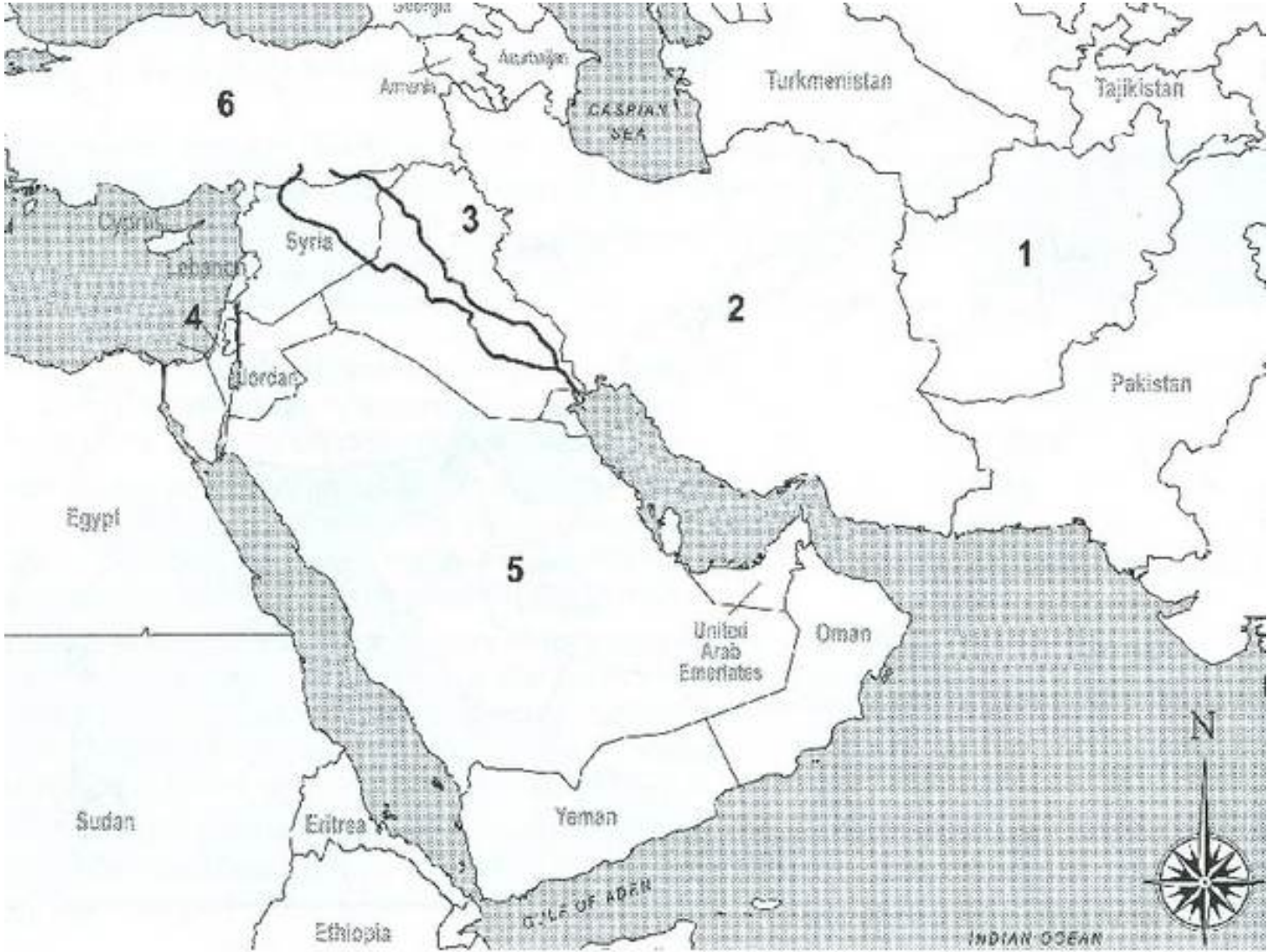
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GPS.07.SS.SWA.SS7H2.d

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