

## Study Guide—Part I

1. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most people in the United States were introduced to the Middle East through the \_\_\_\_\_. The Middle East is the birthplace of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What did the Sykes-Picot Accord say?
3. During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson called for a postwar \_\_\_\_\_ based on the “\_\_\_\_\_” of nations. \_\_\_\_\_ leaders applauded his views.
4. Why were European and U.S. leaders so concerned about access to oil?
5. Fill in the chart below comparing competing pacts and promises in the Middle East during WWI.

Pacts and Promises	Who agreed?	What did they agree to?
Balfour Declaration		
British promises to Sharif Hussein		

6. Why were some U.S. government officials concerned by support for Israel in 1948?
7. Egypt's Gamal Abd al-\_\_\_\_\_ was the most prominent voice of Arab\_\_\_\_\_. He campaigned for “\_\_\_\_\_,” the unification of Arabs into a single state. This leader skillfully played the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ off one another.

8. The Middle East has been the scene of numerous conflicts. Fill in the chart below based on the reading.

Conflict	Participants	Outcome of Conflict	U.S. and Soviet Role
Palestine— May 1948			
Suez Crisis— 1956			
Six-Day War—1967			
October War—1973			

9. List two outcomes of the Camp David accords.

a.

b.

10. Why did the United States support the shah of Iran?

11. List two ways that the United States helped Iraq during the Iran/Iraq war.

a.

b.

12. List three outcomes of the Persian Gulf War.

a.

b.

c.