



# SOUTHWEST ASIA

How “Black Gold” Has Shaped a Region

# CHAPTER 24 INTRODUCTION

- Random Facts
  - Dubai, like much of SW Asia has been transformed by oil.
  - SW Asia has the world's largest known **oil reserves**.
    - Underground oil that has been discovered but remains unused.
  - Money from the sale of oil and natural gas has been used to pave roads, construct modern buildings, provided medical care and fund terrorism.
  - In this chapter you will learn how vast oil and natural gas reserves have affected Southwest Asia's economic development.
  - **Answer the 1 interactive notebook question in the on-line textbook.**

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 2

- Geographic Setting
  - Southwest Asia is the crossroads of three continents.
    - Europe, Africa, and Asia
  - In ancient times SW Asia was the center of the trading world.
  - Much of the land in SW Asia is hot and dry.
    - Arabian Desert is so barren that some people call it “the place where no one comes out.”
  - More than half of the world’s **crude oil** reserves lie under SW Asia.
    - Crude oil is another name for petroleum as it is found in the ground.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 2

- Uses for oil and natural gas.
- Oil and natural gas is depended on for energy needs. High Demand
  - Modern transportation
  - Power plants
  - Raw material for
    - Plastics, medicines, and other goods.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 2

- Types of resources
  - Nonrenewable Resources
    - Resources that cannot be used again.
      - Oil -- once it is used up, it can't be replaced.
  - Renewable Resources
    - Resources that will not run out or that can be replaced.
      - Sunlight, wind, **geothermal energy**, water power, and trees.
        - Heat from the center of the Earth.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 2

- The People of SW Asia
  - Most people in SW Asia are Arabs.
    - Arabs are people that speak Arabic.
  - Other ethnic groups:
    - Kurds who live in parts of Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.
    - Persians who live mostly in Iran.
  - Religion in SW Asia
    - Islam is the most important religion.
    - Only one nation (Israel, Jewish) does not have a Muslim majority in this region.
  - Conflict among different ethnic and religious groups has led to unrest and violence.
  - \*\*\* Do the vocabulary in the Interactive Student Notebook.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 3

- Read section no notes
- Know what Tectonic plates are.
- Understand that the distribution of oil on this planet is not equal.
- Do the 4 Interactive Student Notebook questions (on-line book)

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 4

- How oil has made peoples lives better in SW Asia.
- Life Expectancy has increased by 15 years.
  - The average time one lives.
- Infant Mortality --- The Number of infants who die in their first year of life has dropped by 2/3 .
- Gross Domestic Product --- measures the goods and services produced by a country each year.
- Per Capita GDP --- measures the average income of the people in a country.
  - Divide the total GDP by the number of people in the country.



# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 4

- Per Capita GDP
- Per Capita GDP is an average.
- It assumes that a country's wealth is divided equally among its citizens.
  - But in reality some are very rich while others are very poor.
- Other way to measure how well people are living.
- Education, life expectancy, literacy rates, health care, high school education.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 4

- Oil has not improved life for all.
- Yemen
  - One of the 60 poorest countries in the world.
  - Training ground for terrorism.
- Iraq
  - Dictator Saddam Hussein (now dead) used Iraq's oil income on building an army, buying weapons, and fighting wars. Very little money went to make life better for ordinary Iraqis.
- After reading Chapter 24 Section 4 please do the 4 Interactive Student Notebook Questions (on-line book)

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 5

- The Price Of Oil
- Persian Gulf War
  - Iraq invaded Kuwait, hoping to take over its oil reserves.
  - The US formed a coalition or alliance, to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.
    - Some members of the coalition feared losing their supply of oil.
    - Some members of the coalition feared losing control of their oil reserves to Iraq.
    - 1991, the coalition drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait and the Persian Gulf War lasted just a few weeks.
    - Retreating Iraqi troops torched some of Kuwait's oil wells.
  - This is just one of many conflicts over oil in this region.

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 5

- What is OPEC
  - OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) is a group of oil-exporting countries that want to have a steady supply of oil flowing out of their countries.
  - 12 Members
- What is OPEC's goal
  - Want oil prices to be steady
    - If they put too much oil on the market prices go down
    - If they put too little oil on the market prices go up
  - To keep prices steady OPEC regulates how much oil they will sell.
  - Do the 4 Questions from the Interactive Student Notebook

# CHAPTER 24 SECTION 7 GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

- Energy Sources

- What are the 3 main resources we use today?
  - Oil, Coal, and Natural Gas
- What are some renewable resources that we could use in the future?
  - Solar, Hydroelectric, Wind, Nuclear, and more.
- In the on-line text book, go to Lesson Games. Do the Matrix of knowledge (20 questions).