



Ethnic Diversity in the Middle East

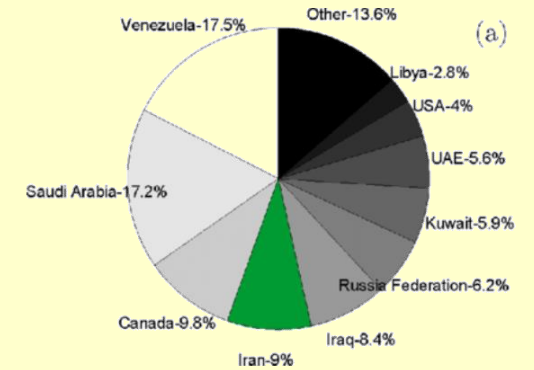
An ethnic group or an ethnicity is a grouping of people who identify with each other on the basis of shared attributes that distinguish them from other groups’ – these include shared experience, race, culture, religion and language

- There are over 50 large different ethnic groups in the Middle East
- This is because the area has been a crossroads of trade for 5000 years
- Arabs are the largest ethnic group in most countries.
- Three of the world’s largest religions were birthed in the Middle East – Christianity, Islam and Judaism.



Oil and government revenues

- 49% of the worlds oil reserves are in the Middle East
- Saudi Arabia’s government make 90% of their revenue from oil
- This graph shows the top ten countries with oil reserves in the world →



Key term	Definition
The Middle East	A region of the World spanning Asia, Europe and Africa
Trade balance	The balance between how much money a country makes from exports and how much they generate from imports
Diversity	Difference – in geography, often referring to differing religions, demographics (populations) and levels of development
Ethnic group	A group with a common (similar) culture, traditions, language, religion
Tectonics	The study of the movement of the Earth’s crust
Drought	A period of dry conditions that result in water shortage related problems
Governance	Relating to how a country is run, including democratic, communist and can include levels of corruption
Famine	An extreme shortage of food affecting a large number of people
Conflict	A disagreement often resulting in violence within or between countries
Distribution	The spread of something. Where it is and how much there is.

Development opportunities and challenges in the Middle East

Yemen –water stress and corruption

- Yemen’s past government have been corrupt and misspent wealth from oil. As a result, Yemen has one of the worst literacy rates for women in the world.
- Water mismanagement has led to Yemen not having enough water for agriculture.

United Arab Emirates – economic diversification

- Has developed special economic zones to encourage investment from TNCs. These are low tax areas with superfast broadband so that TNCs open up HQs there.

Syria – Conflict

- Civil war in Syria has destroyed important infrastructure like roads, railways and schools. 11.5% of the population have been killed or injured in conflict.

Saudi Arabia - Oil and gas resources

- Saudi Arabia has more oil reserves than any other country on the planet. The government earn revenue from oil exports and invest the money into a sovereign wealth fund. This is used to earn more money

Development pathway for countries

Companies export lots of goods to other countries.

Companies make lots of profits

People get lots of income

The government can tax profits and income

Taxes get spent on education and healthcare

People get smarter and healthier and can earn more money

The cycle starts all over again



Homework 1:

- List all of the countries in the Middle East in alphabetical order
- Identify all of the top ten countries with oil reserves that are located in the Middle East using the pie chart
- Write an 8 line summary of how and why the Middle East is so ethnically diverse

Homework 2:

- Learn the key terms from the sheet you were given in class.
- Practice recalling both the definition and key term.
- Get someone to test you
- Write up 4-6 sentences including the key words

Homework 3:

- Use the development pathway to explain how the following things could prevent or allow each of the following places to develop:
 - Oil and gas resources in Saudi Arabia
 - Government corruption in Yemen
 - Conflict in Syria
 - Economic diversification in the UAE (Dubai specifically)
- Write at least 4 lines for each and include connective such as ‘meaning that’, ‘therefore’ and ‘leading to’.

	I can...	Tick
What is the physical and human landscape of The Middle East like?	Locate the Middle East on a world map and name the 16 countries within it	
	Name the major mountains and rivers of the Middle East	
	Explain why fold mountains exists in the Middle East	
	Locate the 4 main climate zones in the Middle East	
	Compare climate graphs for two contrasting areas	
	Describe and explain the link between population density and physical geography	
	Explain why the populations of the Middle East are so diverse	
How do physical resources relate to the economy of the Middle East?	Describe where the reserves of oil and gas are located	
	Explain the importance of oil and gas for the development of the Middle East	
	Explain how the United Arab Emirates has become developed using economic diversification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Special Economic Zones Banking and Finance 	
How and why has conflict shaped the Middle East?	Explain three reasons Yemen struggles to develop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict Political corruption Water scarcity 	
	Name some of the Middle Eastern conflicts of the last 50 years	
	Explain the reasons for the Arab Spring	
	Explain ‘forced migration’	
	Describe the main events of the Syrian conflict	
Explain the difficulties faced by refugees and their host and original countries		