Jerusalem

Jerusalem is an ancient city sacred to three religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The map below shows the old heart of Jerusalem. Look at the map. Then answer the questions on the following page.
Chapter 20, Map Activity, continued

1. How is the Old City set apart from the rest of Jerusalem? What is that barrier called?

2. How is the Old City divided? What are the divisions called?

3. Where is the Church of St. Veronica located? What street is it on?

4. If you left the Old City by the Damascus Gate, which way would you turn to go to the Rockefeller Museum? If you entered the Old City by the Jaffa Gate, how would you get to the Cathedral of St. James?

5. Critical Thinking: Place How is the cultural diversity of the Eastern Mediterranean reflected in the Old City?

ACTIVITY The large walled area on the eastern side of the Old City, called the Temple Mount or al Haram ash-Sharif, is a holy site to both Jews and Muslims. Find out more about this site. Then write a short report about why it is a source of conflict between Jews and Muslims.
partially polluted. The Northern Caspian Sea region is also degraded; Lake Baikal appears relatively healthy, but the Baikal region at the eastern end of the lake is degraded.

6. They would face many of the same problems environmentalists face everywhere, including trying to win support for environmental preservation. Russia’s economic and financial problems make that job especially difficult, along with the enormity of the problems.

Activity
Students should present ideas or suggestions regarding the proper mix of economic development and environmental preservation, understanding that an emphasis on one side of the equation will have trade-offs for the other. Practical suggestions might include setting guidelines for the percentage of land that should remain off-limits to development and maintaining firm pollution standards for industry. Students may also suggest investment in cleaner forms of energy and manufacturing.

Chapter 18
1. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China; Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan)
2. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan; Uzbekistan
3. 1,000–3,000 feet (or 1,000–7,000 feet, depending on elevation zones used); 11,000 or above
4. the Syr Dar’ya and the Naryn; the Syr Dar’ya
5. Several countries meet in this area, and their convoluted borders provide opportunities for smuggling and cross-border and ethnic conflict. Water is essential to life here, but rivers run through several countries, providing another source of conflict.

Activity
Students may choose to design posters or report on the Fergana Valley, Issyk-Kul, cities like Bukhara or Samarqand, the Aral Sea, or other topics.

Chapter 19
1. Iran-Iraq War and Gulf War; 1980–88, 1990–91
2. the southern border area and mid-way to the north, east of Baghdad; oilfields
3. oil; Saudi Arabia
4. The Kurds currently inhabit parts of four different countries, making agreement on a Kurdish homeland extremely difficult.

Activity
Students should find out how sanctions have held up and how they have affected the people and government of Iraq. Students should discuss the pros and cons of these sanctions and express their views about whether they are effective and justified.

Chapter 20
1. It is walled: the Wall of Suleyman.
2. into quarters; Armenian Quarter, Christian Quarter, Jewish Quarter, Muslim Quarter
3. the Muslim Quarter; Via Dolorosa
4. You would turn right; You would go straight through the gate and turn right on Umar Ibn Al-Khattab street.
5. It is reflected in the place names, institutions, and holy sites shown on the map, which show Arabic, Christian, European, Jewish, and Orthodox influences.

Activity
The site was originally occupied by a Jewish temple, which was replaced by Muslim mosques. Both Muslims and Jews are concerned about losing control over this site to the other group.

Chapter 21
1. Atlas Mountains; in the west, in Morocco; 4,071 meters
2. eastern Morocco; between 3,280 and 6,560 meters
3. intermittent river; intermittent salt lake; sand area
4. Morocco; Algeria
5. below 0 meters (below sea level); Aures Mountains