In your notes . . .

Unit 4: The Middle East & North Africa

The Arab World

Chapter 15: The Muslim Empires (1450-1800)

Please grab a Green Atlas as you enter.

3/22/12
1. **Movement**: What geographic factors hindered the expansion of the Safavid Empire to the east and west?

2. **Location**: What physical barriers were to the north and south of the Safavid Empire?
Ottoman Empire

• Ottoman Empire was most powerful Muslim empire
• Important merchants on trade routes
• Ruled by Sultans
• Mostly Sunni
• Lasted from 1400s to early 1900s

Topkapi Palace
Overlooking essential trade routes
SAFAVID EMPIRE, 1501–1722

**Geography SKILLS**

1. **Movement**: What geographic factors hindered the expansion of the Šafavid Empire to the east and west?

2. **Location**: What physical barriers were to the north and south of the Šafavid Empire?

---

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**
- Arose in early 1300s
- Expanded from northwest Anatolian Peninsula to western Asia, eastern Europe, and North Africa
- Attempted to conquer central Europe
- Sunni Muslims
- Ruler: Sultan
- Was generally tolerant of non-Muslims in empire
- Began slow decline in 1600s

**SHAFAVID EMPIRE**
- Arose in early 1500s
- Controlled area from Persia into central Asia; lost territory to Ottomans
- Allied with European states against Ottomans
- Shi'a Muslims
- Ruler: Shah
- Used Shi'a faith to unify peoples in empire
- Collapsed in 1722
Safavid Empire

- Safavid Empire existed in **modern day Iran**
- Ruled by **Shahs** (Kings)
- Mostly **Shiite**
-Prospered from **Trade**
- Safavids ruled from 1500s to 1700s
  - Shahs ruled until 1979

Flag of the Safavids
**Safavid Empire, 1501–1722**

### Geography Skills

1. **Movement**
   - What geographic factors hindered the expansion of the Safavid Empire to the east and west?

2. **Location**
   - What physical barriers were to the north and south of the Safavid Empire?

### Comparison between Ottoman and Safavid Emperors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ottoman Empire</th>
<th>Safavid Empire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mogul Empire

- Moguls **expanded Islam into India**
- Built the Taj Mahal
- Ruled from 1500s to late 1700s
- Forced out of power by the British
**Safavid Empire, 1501-1722**

**Geography Skills**

1. **Movement**: What geographic factors hindered the expansion of the Safavid Empire to the east and west?

2. **Location**: What physical barriers were to the north and south of the Safavid Empire?

**Comparative Chart**

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Green Atlas

• Take a closer look at the Ottoman Empire.
• Use pages 94-95 to complete the worksheet.

• Tomorrow: We jump into the modern Middle East . . .
Unit 4: The Arab World

Chapter 25.1: Nationalism in Middle East
Chapter 30.2: Modern Conflict in the Middle East
The Arab World in the 20th Century (1900s)

• Empires were weakening
  – Especially the Ottoman
  – Collapsed following WWI (1918)

• Europeans took control of Middle East following WWI
  – Imperialism . . . again

• Arab Nationalism (again) grew
  – EX: Syrians wanted Syria
  – EX: Lebanese wanted Lebanon

• Some areas began to westernize
  – EX: Ataturk’s secular government in Turkey
  – 1924: NO MORE CALIPHS
  – Most areas remained under Shari’ah Law
Guided Reading
Chapter 30.2

• Complete this EXTENSIVE guided reading on the modern crises in the Middle East.
• This will take several days in class.
• You may work with one partner.
• You will be expected to share your answers with classmates.
20th Century: Middle East Nations to Watch

- Afghanistan
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Saudi Arabia

- Arab Spring Nations: Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria (and others)

3/26/12
Guided Reading
Chapter 30.2

• Complete this EXTENSIVE guided reading on the modern crises in the Middle East.
• This will take several days in class.
• You may work with one partner.
• You will be expected to share your answers with classmates.
Take out your 30.2 Guided Reading to be checked for completion.

Sit across from your partner.
Guided Reading 30.2

• You will be seated either in the inside or outside ring of the room.
• For each category you will rotate to speak to a different classmate.
• You will discuss the section of the guided reading with your classmate.
  – Do not stop discussing/questioning until Mr. Hess tells you to do so.
Post WWII (1940s)

- Great Britain and France had split most of the Arab World amongst themselves
  - Created mandates w/backing of United Nations
- Middle Eastern nations experienced a growth of nationalism.
  - Nationalism: pride in one’s own nation; desire for independence.
- Foreign influence continued to be strong...Why??
Natural Resources in the Arab World
Nationalism leads to Arab Independence

• Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia: Independent before WWII

• Lebanon and Syria: During 1940s, won independence from France
  – Lebanon: Christians and Muslims shared power
  – How do you think that might turn out?

• Transjordan (Jordan): Independent from Britain.

• All that was left: Palestine
Pan-Arabism

• Movement aimed at developing close cultural and political ties among Arabs.

• 1945: Leaders of Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen formed the Arab League.
  – Mission: to unify the Arab world
  – Still not fulfilled today
  – WHY???
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
WHAT IS THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT?

• Conflict between Israel and Arabs (especially Palestinians) over land in Palestine

• Palestinians are angry about the creation of Israel and seek to create their own nation in the area

• Some Palestinians and Arabs want the destruction of Israel, some are willing to accept the existence of Israel
ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT cont.

PALESTINE

• Term referring to the area between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River

• Jews consider it their homeland (Biblical Times)

• Zionism – Movement for the creation and support of a Jewish state/country (Israel)

• Palestinians who have been living there for many years also claim the land
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT cont.

- **Balfour Declaration** – IN 1917 the British government declared that it would support the creation of a Jewish state (country)

- **1947** – The land of Palestine is divided between Jews and Palestinians (Jewish population is thrilled, Palestinians and Arabs are furious, why?)

- **1948: Creation of Israel** – On the next day Arab (Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Egypt) countries launched an attack on the new country, Israel won
MAP OF ISRAEL AFTER INDEPENDENCE (1949)
Summary

- At the end of class, you will be expected to write a one paragraph summary of the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
- It should be well organized and written.
- It should flow as though you were telling a story.
- It should cover:
  - Causes
  - Major Conflicts
  - Current State of the Conflict

Take out your 30.2 Guided Reading.
Palestine Liberation Organization

• **Palestine Liberation Organization** (PLO) – created in 1964 with the goals of eliminating Israel and creating a country for Palestinians

• Yasser Arafat became the leader
The 6 Day War (1967)

- Egypt blocked Israeli shipping
- Israel attacked its neighbors
- Israel captured:
  - Sinai Peninsula
  - West Bank
  - Golan Heights
  - Gaza Strip
- Nasser dies 1970
  - Replaced by Anwar el-Sadat
Anwar el-Sadat

- President of Egypt after Nasser
- Would play an important role in Arab-Israeli relations
- Would eventually sign a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
  — The First!
Yom-Kippur War

- October, 1973
- Egypt, Syria and other Arab nations invaded Israel to take back territory lost in 1967’s Six Day War
- Egypt & Syria made initial advances, but were eventually pushed back by Israel.
Yom-Kippur War
1973
Arab-Israeli Conflict
Connection to Oil

• 1973: Arab members of OPEC decided to put an embargo on oil
  – No sales to U.S.
  – Meant to punish U.S. for supporting Israel in the Yom-Kippur War
  – Caused shortage of supply in the U.S.
  – Gas Lines
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT cont.

• **Camp David Accords (1977)**

• In 1979 Egypt and Israel signed a treaty in which Egypt recognized (acknowledged) Israel’s right to exist and Israel gave back the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt

• Why do you think the U.S. was involved?

Anwar el-Sadat, Egypt
Jimmy Carter, U.S.
Menachem Begin, Israel
Arab-Israeli Conflict
1948-present
So . . .

- Has the Arab-Israeli issue been settled?
They have tried . . .

Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin, US President Bill Clinton, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat
1993 Oslo Peace Accords
... And failed.

Lyric sheet held by Yitzhak Rabin when he was assassinated by a Jewish extremist in 1995
Arab-Israeli Conflict

- 2000-present
- Peace talks have continued
- Attacks by Arab groups have continued
  - Fatah
  - Hezbollah
- Israel continues to build in areas claimed by the Palestinians
Current Events: Israel

• Find a current event on one of the following issues in Israel.
  – Terrorism
  – Palestinian Self-Rule
    • West Bank
    • Gaza Strip
  – Hamas
  – Hezbollah
  – Fatah (faction of the PLO)
  – Arab-Israeli Relations

• You will most likely need to do some research to fully understand your article.

• Print any research you complete

• Talk to the text or take notes.

• Your article, research and summary will be collected.

• Due Friday, 3/30
Quiz: Arab-Israeli Conflict

• You will take a quiz on the Arab-Israeli conflict on Friday 3/30.
• It will be worth 30-40 points.
Test Corrections

• Hand in your test corrections.

• Put them in a **NEAT** pile on Mr. Hess’ desk.

3/29/12
Type 2 Prompt

• Write a three paragraph summary of the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
  – No intro or conclusion is necessary.
• It should flow as though you were telling a story.
• This will be collected and graded for accuracy.
• It should be well organized. It should cover:
  1. Causes
  2. Major Conflicts
  3. Current State of the Conflict
• Conduct a peer edit with a partner.
• Write a final draft.
Current Events

• Current events will be due on Monday, April 9th.
Finish your Prompt

• Write a three paragraph summary of the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
  – No intro or conclusion is necessary.
• It should flow as though you were telling a story.
• This will be collected and graded for accuracy.

• It should be well organized. It should cover:
  1. Causes
  2. Major Conflicts
  3. Current State of the Conflict

• We will NOT have time to conduct a peer edit or write a final draft.
• You have the first half of class to finish.
Enjoy Spring Break!
School Closed: 3/31 – 4/8

See you April 9th
Modernization Essays Are Graded

• All students must log into turnitin.com by Wednesday at 2:30 PM and check their grade/feedback.

• This is worth a 10 point homework grade.
  – Check your feedback: 10 points
  – Don’t check: 0 points

• A’s – 23
• B’s – 29
• C’s – 29
• D’s – 18
• E’s – 18

If you were absent before break, you may have missed a quiz on the Arab-Israeli Conflict. It is your responsibility to make it up.

4/9/12
Test Corrections

• Correct your Arab-Israeli Conflict quizzes and hand in.
Current Events: Israel

• Share your current event with a partner.
• Share:
  – Summary
  – Any Research
  – Your Opinion
• You will all be expected to share your articles with the class. Let’s have a discussion (maybe an argument or two).
Guided Reading: 30.2

• Take out your guided reading.
• With a partner, review the material under “Iran in Turmoil”.
• You are to write a summary of this section.
• Complete a rough draft edit of your summary and write a final copy.

• NOTE: Mr. Hess was absent this day.
Assignments You Might Owe

• Israel Current Event was due Monday
• Iran Summaries are due Today
• All Classes should have checked Turnitin.com by the end of school today

Please take out your notes and guided reading on Chapter 30.2.
Unit 4: The Arab World
Chapter 30.2: Conflict in the Middle East

Iran
• For much of its history, Iran was known as Persia.
• Today, Iran is mostly Shiite Muslims.
Iran’s Wealth

• 1900s: As petroleum became increasingly important to the world economy, Iran’s wealth grew.
Islamic Reaction to Wealth

• Some Muslims were unhappy with how Iran changed as a result of its wealth.
  – Many feared Iran was becoming too materialistic during the mid-1900s.
  – Wanted a return to traditional Islamic (Shi’a) ways
• Would eventually lead to Islamic Revolution in 1979.
Islamic Republic of Iran: Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

- The Shah (king) ruled Iran for decades
- Alliance w/USA
  - 1950s: US backed a coup to put Shah in power.
  - WHY?
- Associated by many Muslims w/materialism

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
Shah of Iran (1941-1979)
Islamic Revolution of 1979

• The Shah was ousted from power
• **Clerics** (religious leaders) would take control of Iran
  – Imams (religious leaders) still hold true power
Islamic Republic of Iran: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

- Led Islamic Revolution of 1979
- Cleric (Religious Leader)
- Anti-American
- Anti-Materialist
- Returned to traditional Islamic culture

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
Supreme Leader of Iran (1979-1989)
Iran Hostage Crisis

• Following the Iranian Revolution, Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy and took over 50 Americans hostage.

• WHY?
• Hostages were finally released after a year in captivity (1980).

• 60 Minutes Video

U.S. President Jimmy Carter
DEPORT ALL IRANIANS.
GET THE HELL OUT OF MY COUNTRY.
Ayatollah Khomeini's burial place
Islamic Republic of Iran

- Ruhollah Khomeini’s successor
- During the 1990s, some reforms occurred
- In the past decade, more conservative clerics have reversed many of those reforms.
- Works w/Iran’s democratically elected president

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
Supreme Leader of Iran (1989-present)
Islamic Republic of Iran: Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

• Answers to Imams (Ayatollah)
• Called an extremist by many
  – Calls the west: materialistic, arrogant powers
• Nuclear Program
• Anti-Israeli
• Anti-American
• 2009 Election Fraud?

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
President of Iran (2005-present)
Iran & the World

• Iran does not always welcome foreign media.

• Following 9/11, President Bush included Iran in the “Axis of Evil” with North Korea & Iraq.

• Many westerners struggle with supposed restriction of rights in Iran.
  – Freedoms of Speech, Assembly, Press, Religion

• Iran has had to endure economic sanctions aimed at forcing its leaders to end Iran’s nuclear program.
Type 1 Prompt

• How is Iran viewed by the global community? Why has this happened? What has the global community done as a result?

• Including a strong topic sentence, write at least 5 sentences to answer this prompt.
Iran & the World

• Iran does not always welcome foreign media.
• Following 9/11, President Bush included Iran in the “Axis of Evil” with North Korea & Iraq.
• Many westerners struggle with supposed restriction of rights in Iran.
  – Freedoms of Speech, Assembly, Press, Religion
• The U.S. and its allies have used economic sanctions aimed at forcing Iran’s leaders to end Iran’s nuclear program.
Omaar in Tehran

• Let’s take a look inside Iran with BBC.
• We will watch a film by Rageh Omaar on life in the capital of Iran, Tehran.
• Please answer the questions on the worksheet as we view the film.
Missing Current Events

See Me

- Johnny Boatwright
- Frankie Bonelli
- Jesse Daiutolo
- Ryan Driver
- Tristan Gansky
- Lindsay Garcia
- Haley Gerson
- Lloyd Guy
- Austin Koosha
- Sam Mullen
- Rachel Phan
- Mike Pisano
- Maddie Raby
- Dean Repasy
- Emily Shaer
- Skylar Smith
- Billy Tarloski
- Owen Taylor
- Rachael Whitman
Omaar in Tehran

• Let’s take a look inside Iran with BBC.
• We will watch a film by Rageh Omaar on life in the capital of Iran, Tehran.
• Please answer the questions on the worksheet as we view the film.
PSSAs

• Juniors will take PSSAs Tues, Wed, and Thurs this week.

• If PSSAs are occurring during social studies:
  – Pd 1 reports to room 84
  – Pds 3-6 report to room 111
PSSA Schedules

• Tuesday, April 17th
  – Pds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (Testing during Pds 1-3)
  – Lunch 5th Pd

• Wednesday, April 18th
  – Pds 5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4 (Testing during Pds 5-7)
  – Lunch 2nd Pd

• Thursday, April 19th (Block Day)
  – 8, 4, 6, 2 (Testing during Pd 8)
  – Lunch 6th Pd
Inside Iran

• Take out your Iran Video Questions
• In groups of 2, make a list of the three most important ideas from the film.
• After discussing, put your list on the board.
• You will be expected to share.

• We will then cover the answers to each question.
Unit 4: The Arab World
30.2: Conflict in the Middle East

Terrorism, Iraq & Afghanistan
9/11, Afghanistan, Iraq

• Review the material on 9/11, Iraq & Afghanistan from:
  – Guided Reading 30.2
  – 30.2 Summaries
• Be prepared to share/explain your summary.
In your notes . . .

Unit 4: The Arab World
30.2: Conflict in the Middle East

Terrorism, Iraq & Afghanistan
In 1990 Iraq’s President, Saddam Hussein, sent Iraqi forces into the small country of Kuwait. Hussein claimed that:

1. Kuwait was really part of Iraq
2. Kuwait was stealing oil
3. Kuwait over producing oil (driving down the price)
4. Kuwait was “unfair” in demanding to be repaid money it lent to Iraq

He was hoping to increase Iraqi power/influence.
• Saudi Arabia asked the U.S. for help because they feared Iraq might attack them too

• The U.S., plus many other nations, including Arab nations, sent forces to Saudi Arabia

• Iraq crossed into Kuwait and the international force warned them to get out or else (Iraq didn’t leave)

• January, 1991 – U.S. bombs Baghdad, capital of Iraq
Iraq launched missiles against Saudi Arabia and Israel (WHY?) and set fire to oil fields in Kuwait.

Allied forces moved into Kuwait and Iraq and defeated the Iraqi forces in less than 100 hours.

The war was over by March 1, 1991.
RESULTS OF THE WAR

1. Coalition forces left Iraq

2. Hussein remained in power
   2. WHY?

3. Hussein crushed groups that used the war as a chance to rebel against him

4. Iraq rebuilt stocks of chemical and biological weapons???
TERRORISM

• the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes.

  – Often target civilians, goal is to spread FEAR/TERROR (why???????)
TERRORISM: WHO AND WHY?

**Terrorist** – person whose extremist views have led them to believe violence is justified

**Cause** – feel their cause is being neglected and/or ignored

**Violence** – believe that they have no other option left but violence to bring attention to their cause, which will lead to change
Why have terrorists attacked America?
1. OUR SUPPORT OF ISRAEL (think about the Arab/Israeli Conflict)

2. INVOLVEMENT IN PAST WARS (ex. First Gulf War)

3. TROOPS STATIONED IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES (currently have troops in Afghanistan and Iraq) (also have military presence in Saudi Arabia)

4. ECONOMIC POLICIES

5. BELIEVE “WESTERN” CULTURE IS DESTROYING THEIR CULTURE
9/11
9/11
NYC
9/11
PA
9/11 Memorial Website

• The official 9/11 Memorial’s website has an amazingly well crafted timeline of the events of 9/11.

• We will take time to look at this timeline in class.

9/11 Timeline
9/11 Targets: WHY?

• NYC World Trade Center – Economics
• Pentagon – Foreign Policy
• Flight 93 – White House, Capitol Building??
Unit 4 Test
Wednesday, 4/25

• The test will consist of a map, multiple choice and a writing section.

• Study the following:
  Middle East & North Africa
    – Map
    – Islam (Creation and Culture)
    – Arab-Israeli Conflict
    – Iran
    – Terrorism
    – Iraq War
    – Afghanistan War
    – Arab Spring (Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, etc.)

BLOCK DAYS
4/19/12 or 4/20/12
Why did Osama bin Laden choose the WTC and Pentagon?
9/11 Targets: WHY?

• NYC World Trade Center – Economics
• Pentagon – Foreign Policy
• Flight 93 – White House, Capitol Building??
EWAC Results of 9/11

• U.S. invaded Afghanistan (2001)
  – Afghan rulers (Taliban) harbored al Qaeda
  – Al Qaeda: terrorist group that launched 9/11 attacks
  – Taliban have crossed the border into Pakistan

• U.S. invaded Iraq (2003)
  – U.S. claimed Iraq had al Qaeda connections
  – U.S. claimed Iraq was producing WMDs

• Al Qaeda has continued to launch smaller attacks around the world

• Al Qaeda’s ability to function has been greatly diminished
War on Terror
Afghanistan & Iraq
War in Afghanistan (2001-present)
U.S. vs. Taliban/al Qaeda

- U.S. invaded Afghanistan in order to destroy al Qaeda
- Taliban (Afghanistan’s government) protected al Qaeda
- U.S. declared it would also remove the Taliban
War in Afghanistan

- Today, the U.S. continues to battle the Taliban
- Taliban continues to fight in Afghanistan, but is thought to be hiding in Pakistan
- Osama bin Laden was found & killed in Pakistan
- 60 Minutes: Sep. 2009
- 60 Minutes: Oct. 2011
- “Spring Offensive” just beginning
Iraq War (2003-2011)
Making the Case for War

• President Bush pushed for an invasion of Iraq
• WHY?
  – WMDS (Nukes, Bio, Chem)
  – Al Qaeda connection?
• Many other nations wanted more of an investigation before invading Iraq
Iraq War

- Saddam Hussein was easily defeated & later executed
  - No WMDs were found
  - No connection to al Qaeda was found
- Anti-American insurgency lasted long after Hussein was executed
- Fighting among different Iraqi groups continues to this day
- A (shaky) democratic government does exist in Iraq
- American troops left Iraq in 2011
Osama bin Laden

• Use the following website:
  http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/05/02/world/20110502-osama-timeline.html

• Answer the provided questions about Osama bin Laden’s life.

• The questions cover why he became a terrorist, how he financed al Qaeda, and the consequences of his actions.

• Due Monday, 4/23
Iraq War Timeline

- Answer the provided questions about the War in Iraq (2003-2011) life.
- Due Monday, 4/23
Current Event

- Afghanistan War
- Iraq
- Terrorism

- Due Monday, 4/23
- 40 Points
Homework

• Take out both of your timelines to be checked for completion.
• Take out your current event and prepare to share.
• Choose one partner to share your summary and response.
Current Events

• Terrorism
• Iraq
• Afghanistan

• Share your current event with a partner.
• Be prepared to share with the entire class.
Arab Spring  
2010-present
Mohamed Bouazizi

Why did this man set himself on fire?

What effect did it have on the Arab World?

Mohamed Bouazizi
Tunisian Street Vendor

Mohamed Bouazizi

Why did this man set himself on fire?

What effect did it have on the Arab World?

Mohamed Bouazizi
Tunisian Street Vendor
Arab Spring: Tunisia

- President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali flees into exile.
- Elections held on Oct. 23, 2011.
Arab Spring: Egypt

- President Hosni Mubarak steps down, faces charges of killing unarmed protesters.
- Elections held on Nov. 28, 2011.
- Protests continue in Tahrir Square.
Arab Spring: Libya

- Anti-government protests begin on Feb. 15, 2011.
- Civil war between opposition forces and Moammar Gadhafi loyalists.
- Gadhafi’s government overthrown on Aug. 23.
- Gadhafi was killed by transition forces on Oct. 20.
Arab Spring: Yemen

- Ongoing protests since Feb. 3, 2011.
- President Ali Abdullah Saleh is injured in an attack on June 4.
- On Nov. 23, Saleh signs a power-transfer agreement ending his 33-year reign.
Arab Spring: Syria

- Protests for political reforms have been ongoing since Jan. 26, 2011.
- Clashes continue between the Syrian army and protesters.
- On one day in July, 136 people were killed when Syrian army tanks stormed several cities.
- Recent cease fire agreement is not being followed by Syrian president Bashar al-Assad.
Arab Spring: Other Nations

- Protests and uprisings related to the Arab Spring also took place in other countries including:
  - Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman
Test Reminder

• Unit 4 Test on Wednesday 4/23
• Let’s review . . .
Unit 4 Test
Students will have the entire period to finish the exam.

4/25/12