



Section 4

OUTLINE MAP *U.S. Attention on the Middle East*

A. Review the map “Middle East, 1978–1982” on page 816 of your textbook. To locate some of the African countries not shown on that map and to check for boundary changes in the Gulf of Aden region, also consult the current map of the Middle East on page A16. Then, on the accompanying outline map, label the following bodies of water, countries, and regions (U.A.E. stands for “United Arab Emirates”) and draw in the Suez Canal. Use arrows to indicate smaller nations and regions if necessary.

<u>Bodies of Water</u>	<u>Countries</u>			<u>Regions</u>
Arabian Sea	Egypt	Syria	Yemen	West Bank
Caspian Sea	Sudan	Lebanon	Bahrain	Sinai Peninsula
Mediterranean Sea	Eritrea	Israel	Qatar	
Strait of Hormuz	Djibouti	Iraq	Iran	
Persian Gulf	Somalia	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	
Red Sea	Greece	Cyprus	Kuwait	
Gulf of Aden	Turkey	U.A.E.	Oman	

B. After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

- Describe the route a ship leaving a port in Greece would likely take to reach Kuwait. _____
- Which countries have Persian Gulf coastlines? _____

- Which country has the longest Red Sea coastline? _____
- To which nation does the Sinai Peninsula belong? _____
- Which two labeled countries are islands? _____
- Which two labeled countries, sharing a common border, are almost totally landlocked—that is, without any coastline? _____
- The Middle East is not a continent but a large region covering parts of three continents. The region is generally considered to consist of Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. In which three continents are these countries located? Which two countries do you think include parts of two continents? _____

