

## **Chapter 16 Practice Test**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. The Dead Sea, located in the Jordan Rift Valley, is the lowest point on the Earth's land surface.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. A *kibbutz* is a single communal farm or settlement in Israel, while a *moshav* is a cooperative settlement of multiple small farms.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. The Eastern Mediterranean subregion comprises Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinian territories.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. Most of Lebanon's agricultural activity occurs along the highly populated Anti-Lebanon mountain range, due to the nutrient-rich soil conditions there.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. The Jordan River flows through all the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean subregion, but it is not as vital as the Dead Sea in terms of agricultural and economic importance.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

6. Which water body connects the Eastern Mediterranean nations with the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to the south?
  - a. the Euphrates River
  - b. the Jordan River
  - c. the Dead Sea
  - d. the Gulf of Aqaba
  
7. The prized \_\_\_\_\_ of Lebanon have been the target of an international campaign to protect them from destruction, but few remain today.
  - a. mountain lions
  - b. wetland grasses
  - c. Arabian onyx
  - d. cedar forests
  
8. After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, which European colonial powers divided the Eastern Mediterranean?
  - a. Italy and Spain
  - b. France and Italy
  - c. Great Britain and Spain
  - d. France and Great Britain

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9. The biggest factor contributing to the varied levels of economic development across the Eastern Mediterranean subregion is the
- social disorder caused by decades of ethnic and political conflict.
  - lack of water resources due to dry climates and few river systems.
  - uneven distribution of natural resources, such as oil and natural gas.
  - lack of transportation networks such as roads and ports to facilitate trade.
10. What was an effect of the 1947 UN action to divide the former Ottoman and British colony of Palestine into a Jewish and Arab state?
- Jews accepted the plan, forming the independent state of Israel, while Arab Palestinians rejected it.
  - Arab Palestinians accepted the plan, while Jews rejected it because they wanted control of all the land.
  - Jews fled the region to escape violent conflict over the land, creating pockets of Jewish refugees in the neighboring states of Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.
  - Both Jews and Palestinian Arabs accepted the plan, though disputes over the land would continue for decades.
11. Unplanned \_\_\_\_\_ is a leading cause of increased air pollution across the subregion, in part due to the use of old vehicles and lack of fossil fuel use regulations.
- agriculture
  - industrialization
  - urbanization
  - desertification
12. Many economies of the Eastern Mediterranean subregion have been slow to develop due to
- ethnic tensions among Jews, Christians, and Muslims.
  - scarcity or uneven distribution of natural resources such as oil, natural gas, and especially water.
  - environmental problems such as overgrazing, overfishing, and water and air pollution.
  - over-reliance on the economically unstable services industry, especially tourism.
13. Differentiate the climates of coastal and inland subregions of Eastern Mediterranean nations.
- Coastal subregions have a Mediterranean climate, while inland areas have semi-arid steppe and/or arid desert conditions.
  - Coastal subregions have semi-arid steppe conditions, while inland areas have Mediterranean and/or arid desert climates.
  - Coastal subregions have arid desert conditions, while inland areas have a semi-arid steppe climate.
  - Coastal subregions have Mediterranean and/or semi-arid desert conditions, while inland areas have an arid steppe climate.
14. Identify the Eastern Mediterranean nation whose mountainous terrain most extensively effects population distribution and economic activities.
- Lebanon
  - Jordan
  - Syria
  - Israel

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15. A rift valley is formed by
  - a. erosion by rivers.
  - b. the separation of tectonic plates.
  - c. unique conditions posed by the absence of fault lines.
  - d. erosion following deforestation and desertification.
16. Identify the major river that has supported agricultural activities in modern-day Syria for nearly 7,000 years.
  - a. Euphrates
  - b. Jordan
  - c. Galilee
  - d. Aqaba
17. Followers of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam have a shared belief in
  - a. the teachings of Jesus.
  - b. the text of the New Testament.
  - c. the concept of monotheism.
  - d. the text of the Old Testament.
18. Which is an example of successful human intervention to protect the environment of the Eastern Mediterranean?
  - a. legislation to address biodiversity and desertification in politically disputed areas
  - b. urban planning in growing cities to reduce air pollution
  - c. reintroduction and legal protection of the Arabian oryx and its habitat
  - d. regional cooperation to reduce overfishing and runoff of pesticides and fertilizers
19. Which describes a population pattern of the Eastern Mediterranean?
  - a. Most people live along coastal areas.
  - b. Most people live in inland areas.
  - c. People are equally divided between coastal and inland areas.
  - d. People are equally divided between inland river valleys and coastal areas.
20. Two deserts of the Eastern Mediterranean include
  - a. Euphrates and Jordan.
  - b. Dead and Anti-Lebanon.
  - c. Negev and Syrian.
  - d. Golan and Galilee.
21. Though numerous international organizations and NGOs have proposed projects to address environmental problems in the Eastern Mediterranean, they are not taken seriously because
  - a. most are impractical and ineffective.
  - b. most are underfunded.
  - c. most are dependent on technology that is not yet available.
  - d. most would require sacrifices people are not willing to make.

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22. Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon have populations that are each over 90 percent Arab, while Israel's population is about 75 percent Jewish. What can you conclude from this data?
- The population in each of the region's countries is diverse and multicultural.
  - The population in each of the region's countries is greatly influenced by ethnicity.
  - Ethnicity and religion play little to no role in the region's population pattern.
  - Significant Jewish minorities live in mostly Arab countries of the region.
23. The ethnic and religious composition of the Eastern Mediterranean region, with the exception of Israel, is primarily
- Jewish.
  - Christian.
  - Arab.
  - Armenian.
24. Which religion established the concept of monotheism?
- Islam
  - Judaism
  - Christianity
  - Buddhism
25. What encourages invasive species that have harmed marine ecosystems of the Eastern Mediterranean?
- Israel's desalinization facilities, which increase salinity that weakens native species
  - the Suez Canal, which provides an entry point for invaders
  - fertilizer runoff, which encourages rapid growth of invaders
  - overfishing, which reduces competition for invading species
26. Due to the drier, more desert-like conditions to the east, the highest population centers of the Eastern Mediterranean are located in/along
- inland mountains.
  - coastal plains.
  - fertile river valleys.
  - urban industrial centers.
27. What is the biggest factor that limits agriculture in the Eastern Mediterranean?
- lack of water, due to the dry climate and limited river systems
  - lack of irrigation technology to compensate for low rainfall
  - poor soil conditions, frequent fires, and erosion
  - a stronger emphasis on the oil industry than on agriculture by the subregion's governments
28. What practical step could local governments of Eastern Mediterranean countries take to control air pollution?
- ban tourism
  - manage urban development
  - regulate pesticides and fertilizers
  - improve irrigation and water conservation techniques, such as water recycling

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29. Why are some Eastern Mediterranean economies, such as Syria and Jordan, less developed than others, such as Lebanon and especially Israel?
- overreliance on industry and high-tech sectors
  - constant ethnic tension, including political instability and armed conflict
  - lack of economic diversity, uneven distribution of critical natural resources
  - scarcity of water, lack of coastal ports, isolation due to mountainous terrain
30. An interesting feature of the highly salty waters of the Dead Sea is that bathers can
- heal wounds very quickly.
  - see to the bottom of the very clear water.
  - swim with creatures that have adapted to the saltiness in unique ways.
  - float without swimming.
31. Which river provides water to all of Syria?
- the Syrian River
  - the Tigris River
  - the Euphrates
  - the Negev River
32. Why do most people in the Eastern Mediterranean live along the coast?
- The coastal climate is more moderate than that of inland desert regions, and the land there is more suitable for agriculture due to higher rainfall.
  - The manufacturing-based industrial economy demands most people live and work near ports to facilitate the import and export of trade goods.
  - The inland areas are too mountainous to allow transportation infrastructure necessary for urban growth.
  - The service economy is primarily based on tourism, which draws most visitors to the coastal beaches.
33. What do overfishing, invasive species, climate change, and agricultural pollution all have in common?
- They are examples of the wise management of both agricultural and marine resources.
  - They are examples of the ways in which people and governments are addressing environmental issues in the Eastern Mediterranean.
  - They are examples of how human activity impacts the Eastern Mediterranean marine ecosystem.
  - They are examples of natural, cyclical changes of the Eastern Mediterranean marine ecosystem.
34. The economy of \_\_\_\_\_ is the most highly diversified among the nations of the subregion.
- Syria
  - Lebanon
  - Jordan
  - Israel

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35. The Jordanian government is actively seeking to improve its management of natural resources by educating people about the country's severe \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
- a. air pollution
  - b. river pollution
  - c. water shortage
  - d. overgrazing
36. How have the nations of the subregion utilized their respective cultural histories to boost their local economies?
- a. by promoting tourism
  - b. by promoting archaeology
  - c. by promoting foreign investment from former its rulers, France and Britain
  - d. by promoting trade through the area's vast network of ancient ports, road, and river settlements
37. Generalize the social status trends of women in the Arab nations of the Eastern Mediterranean.
- a. Women have more rights and opportunities than men, but men are slowly gaining more rights.
  - b. Women have about the same rights and opportunities as men, although this varies from region to region.
  - c. Women have fewer rights and opportunities than men, but in some instances and regions, they are slowly gaining more rights.
  - d. Women have fewer rights and opportunities than men, and their social situation is growing worse due to the Arab Spring.
38. How are overgrazing and desertification related?
- a. overgrazing is an effect of desertification
  - b. overgrazing is a cause of desertification
  - c. both are effects of deforestation
  - d. both are causes of deforestation and erosion
39. Under which category do the terms *kibbutz* and *moshav* best fit?
- a. service economy
  - b. manufacturing
  - c. cottage industry
  - d. agriculture
40. Precipitation in the Eastern Mediterranean falls primarily
- a. on the mountainous inland area.
  - b. on the area around the Dead Sea.
  - c. on the western edge of the region.
  - d. on the eastern edge of the region.

*Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.*

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process in which arable land, or land suitable for farming, is gradually lost due to erosion and deforestation.

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42. Chemicals used to promote crop growth called \_\_\_\_\_ become pollutants when they are washed away into areas where they do harm, such as sources of drinking water and habitats of marine life.
43. Israel has augmented its limited natural freshwater resources by using \_\_\_\_\_ to make sea water drinkable.
44. A major cause of loss of arable land is \_\_\_\_\_, which depletes vegetation and causes erosion.
45. Runoff of chemicals called \_\_\_\_\_ that are used in the agricultural industry to kill unwanted insects or rodents have limited the use of the Mediterranean Sea as a water source.
- a. deforestation      b. rift valley  
c. Arab                d. Muhammad  
e. fertilizer          f. stateless nation  
g. mosque            h. Mediterranean  
i. Torah                j. arable
46. a type of climate common to coastal areas of the region, in which summers are hot and dry and winters mild and rainy
47. a type of land that is suitable for farming
48. a loss of vegetation in wooded areas sometimes caused by fires and leading to erosion and desertification
49. the ethnic group that makes up most of the population in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan
50. an elongated lowland created by the separation of tectonic plates
51. a part of the Hebrew Bible containing sacred writings and the books of the prophets
52. a religious teacher who established the Islamic religion
53. an ethnic group, such as the Palestinians, that has no formal country
54. Muslim house of worship
55. an agricultural chemical used to improve crop growth that may become a water pollutant if washed into oceans, rivers, or bodies of freshwater

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- a. Palestine
  - b. Jordan
  - c. *kibbutz*
  - d. overgrazing
  - e. Jordan Rift Valley
  - f. pesticide
  - g. desalination
  - h. *moshav*
  - i. desertification
  - j. prophet
56. one who is believed to have delivered messages from God, such as Abraham
57. the depletion of ground vegetation by livestock to the point that erosion may cause desertification
58. one of the most important rivers of the Eastern Mediterranean, flowing through all the states of the subregion
59. the process of removing salt from sea water so that it is drinkable
60. a harmful effect of erosion and deforestation where soil conditions supporting vegetation is lost
61. a group of small, individual Israeli farms, forming a single community
62. a communal Israeli farm or settlement
63. a chemical used to kill or repel unwanted insects or animals; also major water pollutant
64. a stateless nation that is comprised of Muslim Arabs engaged in a long conflict over land with Israel
65. an Eastern Mediterranean landform created by tectonic activity, featuring the Dead Sea, the lowest elevation on Earth's surface
- 
- a. prophet
  - b. Hezbollah
  - c. Hamas
  - d. monotheism
  - e. mosque
66. Islamic house of worship
67. a political party holding to Islamic beliefs
68. a person believed to be a divine messenger, such as Abraham
69. a paramilitary group determined to eliminate Israel
70. a belief in one God, common to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam



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Read the excerpt from the United Nations resolution below. Then answer the question.

*3. Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, set forth in part III of this plan, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the mandatory Power [Britain] has been completed but in any case not later than 1 October 1948. The boundaries of the Arab State, the Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem shall be as described in parts II and III below.*

*4. The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish States shall be a transitional period.*

*—United Nations Resolution 181 (II),  
Future Government of Palestine,  
November 29, 1947*

71. What were the short-and-long-term effects of this resolution? Explain how both Israel and Palestine responded to the resolution and the resolution's impact on politics, economics, population distribution and other elements of human geography.

72. Read the following excerpt from the United Nations resolution about Palestine. Then answer the question below.

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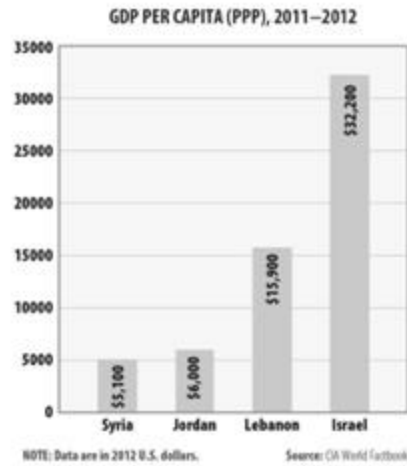
*4. The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish States shall be a transitional period.*

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What did this UN resolution accomplish? What happened after the resolution passed? How has the resolution impacted the human geography of the Eastern Mediterranean since then? Consider economics, politics, and population distribution.

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Study the graph below, then answer the questions below. Support your multi-paragraph response with information from the graph and the chapter.

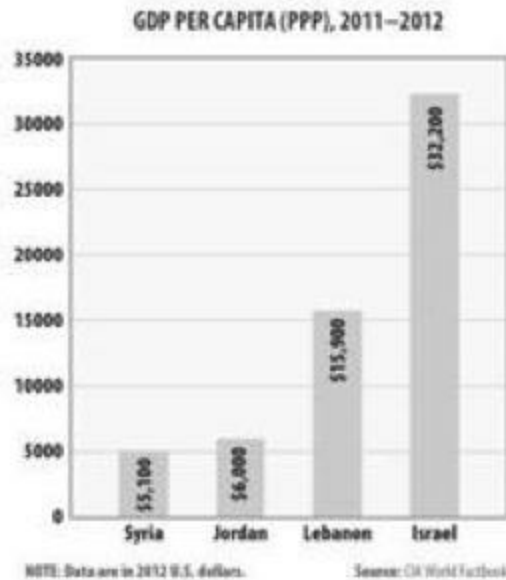


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73. What can account for the significant differences in average income for the countries listed in the graph? Consider the human and physical resources of each of the countries listed. Why is Israel so much better off than other countries?
74. Analyze the social role of women in the Arab nations of the Eastern Mediterranean. What trends can be identified?
75. Evaluate the way economic needs often come into conflict with environmental needs, citing examples from the nations of the Eastern Mediterranean as evidence.

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Study the graph, then answer the questions below. Support your multi-paragraph response with information from the graph and the chapter.



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76. Why is Syria in this economic position? Analyze how Syria’s human and physical geography may have influenced its economy.