

Chapter 18 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Most people in the region speak Arabic and are Muslims.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The laws of migration are designed to reduce illegal immigration to the region.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Most countries on the Arabian Peninsula have universal healthcare, equality for women, and mandatory education for males and females.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Until the twentieth century, control and governance of the Arabian Peninsula was mostly maintained by families, and most governments in the region today are monarchies.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The bedouin nomads of Saudi Arabia established permanent homesteads in prime agricultural areas.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. The primary religion in the region is
 - a. Islam.
 - b. Christianity.
 - c. Hinduism.
 - d. an equal balance of Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism.

7. Nomadic bedouin tribes moved from place to place because
 - a. they grew crops that quickly exhausted the weak soil in each area.
 - b. they were persecuted by permanent residents and had no place of their own.
 - c. they needed to move their herds from one desert oasis to another.
 - d. they were searching for the lost holy city of Muhammad.

8. The _____ industry provides significant wealth to most nations in the region.
 - a. water desalination
 - b. petroleum
 - c. mining
 - d. agriculture

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9. Climate change in the region has impacted temperatures, rainfall, and sea level in the following ways:
- decreased temperatures, increased rainfall, falling sea level.
 - increased temperatures, decreased rainfall, rising sea level.
 - increased temperatures, increased rainfall, rising sea level.
 - decreased temperatures, increased rainfall, falling sea level.
10. Countries in the Arabian Peninsula who rely on “guest” workers have laws of migration that
- protect the rights of immigrants and ensure they feel welcomed.
 - allow employers to treat migrants poorly.
 - discourage uneducated immigrants from coming into the region.
 - mandate a minimum wage, reasonable hours, and freedom to change jobs.
11. Intentional and accidental oil spills have harmed the _____ industry in the Persian Gulf.
- shipping
 - tourism
 - fishing
 - mining
12. Religious people in the region see making a _____ as part of their duty to Allah, or God.
- hajj to Makkah
 - shrine to the holy ones
 - pilgrimage to Jerusalem
 - shamal for the poor
13. The Arabian Shield has
- volcanic mountains and an escarpment along the west coast.
 - a vast bowl shape with steep escarpments on the east and west sides.
 - a high plateau that provides water for the regions rivers.
 - rolling hills that catch the moisture blowing off the Arabian sea and support the region’s best farmland.
14. Which of the following correctly describes the Red Sea?
- It forms the Arabian Peninsula’s eastern boundary and is widening as tectonic plates separate.
 - It forms the Arabian Peninsula’s eastern boundary and is narrowing as tectonic plates collide.
 - It forms the Arabian Peninsula’s western boundary and is widening as tectonic plates separate.
 - It forms the Arabian Peninsula’s western boundary and is narrowing as tectonic plates collide.
15. Wadis are unreliable sources of water because
- so many people and animals compete for their limited supply that they get used up.
 - so little rain falls that they are often dry and empty.
 - such high temperatures cause water to evaporate more quickly than their underground sources can fill them.
 - such steep escarpments surround them that it is dangerous to approach most wadis.

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16. The Red Sea is getting _____ as a result of tectonic activity.
- wider
 - longer
 - narrower
 - more shallow
17. The Red Sea is an important resource because it
- contains an unusually hardy coral reef.
 - contains significant deposits of oil and hosts many oil-drilling platforms.
 - provides a buffer zone that protects the peninsula from invaders.
 - provides moisture that soaks the peninsula's deserts during the summer monsoons.
18. The most important resources on the Arabian Peninsula are
- freshwater and gold.
 - gold and diamonds.
 - oil and freshwater.
 - diamonds and oil.
19. Push and pull factors refer to
- the annual process of planting and harvesting in the eastern lowlands.
 - the reasons people leave and are drawn to the Arabian Peninsula.
 - the process of drilling and extracting oil from the vast deposits under the deserts.
 - the political give and take between nations as they negotiate trade agreements.
20. The actions of _____ threaten the stability of the region.
- unions, NGOs, and protesters
 - women's rights advocates, foreign oil companies, and bedouins
 - insurgents, al-Qaeda militants, and pirates
 - immigrants, religious extremists, and the European Union
21. To reduce the environmental impact of agriculture, countries in the region are
- importing fertile topsoil and applying fertilizers judiciously.
 - converting deserts to farmland with new irrigation techniques.
 - building hydroponic gardens that float on the waterways surrounding the peninsula.
 - buying farmland overseas and building greenhouses at home.
22. The major source of conflict between the two branches of Islam is disagreement over
- whether to keep to traditional shari'ah restrictions or to move toward openness and equality.
 - whether relatives of Muhammad should be his successors.
 - whether to allow non-Muslim immigrants to live in the holy city of Makkah.
 - whether the government should pay for every citizen's hajj.

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23. The reasons people leave their country (such as poverty) and enter a country (such as for employment) are referred to as
- political and social justifications.
 - push and pull factors.
 - migration motivators.
 - population pressures.
24. On the Arabian Peninsula, seawater converted to freshwater is mostly used for
- drinking.
 - watering animals.
 - irrigating crops.
 - keeping golf courses green.
25. How have countries in the Arabian Peninsula managed freshwater, their most precious resource?
- Most have drawn too heavily from aquifers and wasted it with poor irrigation methods.
 - Most have maintained strict limitations on the use of freshwater so little is wasted.
 - Most have refused to switch to desalination as a source because it is too expensive.
 - Most use much less water per person than western countries with greater freshwater resources.
26. The _____ industry produces the most soil, air, and water pollution in the region.
- water desalination
 - construction
 - mining
 - agriculture
27. Amnesty International and other human rights organizations are pressuring governments to
- protect the rights of small landowners to drill for oil on their property.
 - stop persecuting non-Muslims for practicing their faith.
 - crack down on human rights abuses against immigrants.
 - break the pattern of discrimination and abuse against nomadic bedouin groups.
28. Because Bahrain has little oil, it has
- sunk into a third-world nation status and relies on wealthy neighbors for support.
 - become wealthy by diversifying into finance and banking for its oil-rich neighbors.
 - maintained its role as an agricultural exporter supplying the food needs of its neighbors.
 - struggled economically as a newly industrialized nation.
29. The negative consequences of turning salt water into freshwater include that
- it is not good for plants and has destroyed much of the agricultural land.
 - it is more expensive than hauling icebergs from the poles and isn't as clean as polar ice.
 - it is forcing sea levels down and decreasing the saltiness of the seas.
 - its production is energy-intensive and resulting brine can contaminate local groundwater.

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30. Most of the population of the Arabian Peninsula lives
- along the coasts of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.
 - along the coasts of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.
 - in the Rub' al-Khali.
 - in the An Nafūd.
31. To overcome the shortage of freshwater, countries in the region are focusing most on
- drilling deeper wells to find new aquifers.
 - dragging icebergs from Antarctica.
 - conserving current supplies by restricting irrigation and personal use.
 - making seawater drinkable.
32. Countries along the _____ coast are among the most desertified on the Arabian Peninsula.
- Red Sea
 - Persian Gulf
 - southern
 - northern
33. The Arabian Peninsula's natural freshwater supply is mostly from
- a limited number of rivers that flow through major cities.
 - bottled water imported from other regions.
 - groundwater deep beneath the sandy deserts.
 - rainfall in the mountains that is captured and delivered by aqueducts to the cities.
34. To reduce agriculture's overuse of the region's freshwater,
- crops are being developed that need less water, have a higher yield, and can tolerate salt.
 - countries are relying on food donations from the United Nations.
 - farmers are being told to water only on an odd/even day schedule.
 - farmers are being paid to not grow anything and food is imported from other places.
35. Which best describes the past and present of bedouin tribes in the Arabian Peninsula?
- They were shunned by local sheikdoms until they rebelled and established their own territories.
 - They built some of the oldest settlements on the Arabian Peninsula and still live there on the outskirts of modern cities.
 - They traveled to find food and water for their livestock, and settled when they found an oasis supplied by wadis.
 - They used to wander with sheep and goat herds and now mostly live in towns and cities.
36. Transportation of oil by supertankers can be interrupted by disputes near the region's
- sheikdoms.
 - religious centers.
 - conflict zones.
 - choke points.

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37. The way physical, human, and economic geography impact government policy is a relationship known as
- geopolitics.
 - brinkmanship.
 - resource terrorism.
 - Earth-based government.
38. The Arabian Peninsula is surrounded by
- important shipping routes.
 - warring neighbors.
 - oceans and rivers.
 - mountains.
39. In the next few years, the city of Sanaa in Yemen is expected to run out of
- oil.
 - gas.
 - water.
 - money.
40. The deserts that cover most of the Arabian Peninsula have significant
- rainfall in the monsoon season.
 - winds that bring deadly heat and choking dust.
 - water reserves that well up in oases.
 - resources in the form of gold, copper, limestone, and marble.

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

41. Up to 30 percent of Saudi Arabia's energy is used in _____ plants, which are an expensive alternative source of freshwater.
42. In 1990, Iraq created unrest in the volatile oil-producing region when it invaded Kuwait, which led to the _____ War.
43. Because the region has little _____ water in rivers or oases, countries are draining groundwater supplies and looking for other sources of freshwater.
44. As the petroleum industry has grown, the Arabian Peninsula has seen a large increase in _____ "guest" workers.
45. Increased population has led countries in the Arabian Peninsula to draw freshwater from underground _____ at an unsustainable rate.

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- a. Makkah
 - b. hajj
 - c. shamal
 - d. kafala
 - e. Sunni
 - f. khat
 - g. Shia
 - h. simoom
 - i. Najd
 - j. shari'ah
46. a system in which an employer sponsors a migrant worker by paying his or her expenses
47. a plant chewed as a mild stimulant and on which much groundwater is wasted
48. a brief but dangerously hot "poison" wind
49. a "north" wind that blows sand and dust during midwinter and early summer
50. the law of Islam which governs every aspect of a Muslim's life
51. a branch of Islam that regards Muhammad's son and the imams as rightful successors
52. a branch of Islam that regards the first four successors of Muhammad as his rightful successors
53. a religious journey Muslims are expected to complete at least once
54. the holiest city of Islam to which many Muslims make a pilgrimage
55. the central, desert portion of the Arabian Shield
-
- a. dune
 - b. arid
 - c. shield
 - d. monsoon
 - e. peninsula
56. a landform composed of hard, ancient rocks
57. an area of land almost entirely surrounded by water
58. a hill of sand deposited and shaped by the wind
59. an extremely dry climate
60. a strong wind that alternates directions with the seasons

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- a. Persian Gulf
 - b. an Nafud
 - c. Arabian Plate
 - d. Arabian Peninsula
 - e. Gulf of Aden
 - f. Rub' al-Khali
 - g. Arabian Shield
 - h. Arabian Sea
 - i. Red Sea
 - j. Gulf of Oman
61. the landform that includes a tall range of extinct volcanoes and ancient rocks along the west coast of the Arabian region
62. the northern end of the Indian Ocean between India, the Arabian region, and Africa
63. the “empty quarter” desert that is ten times the size of the other desert in the region
64. the body of water to the east of the Arabian countries that connects a gulf by the major oil producing countries and a sea
65. the body of water “choked” by the Strait of Hormuz through which much of the world’s oil is shipped
66. the regional landform mostly surrounded by gulfs and seas to the east, west, and south
67. the northern desert that contains reddish dunes spread across 25,000 square miles (65,000 sq. km)
68. the body of water that connects two seas to the west and south of the Arabian region
69. the part of Earth’s mantle on which the region’s countries are located
70. the body of water that fills a tectonic rift and serves as a transportation route between Europe and Asia

The following excerpt discusses the United States’ role in protecting the transportation routes around the Arabian Peninsula. Read the excerpt and then answer the question below in one to two paragraphs, supporting your answer with information from the excerpt and the chapter.

Persian Gulf oil will remain important, and somebody will need to secure those Gulf shipping lanes. China, poised to become the No. 1 buyer of Gulf oil, is now benefiting from the huge U.S. security presence in the region. Perhaps the United States could turn over security responsibilities in the Persian Gulf to China.
—Tom Gjelten, from “U.S. Rethinks Security As Mideast Oil Imports Drop,” 2012

71. Why do these routes need to be protected? Why don’t oil-producing countries protect their own ships and travel routes? What will happen as the United States expands its domestic oil production?
72. Saudi Arabia’s Red Sea coastline is attracting an increasing number of tourists each year. Write a paragraph supported by details from the chapter in which you consider the possible positive and negative consequences for the human and physical systems of the region. How can people reduce the negative impact of tourism?

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Study the chart with information from the United Nations that shows the percentage of the total population of four countries on the Arabian Peninsula that immigrants make up, and then answer the questions below.

International migrants as a percentage of the population				
Year	United Arab Emirates	Saudi Arabia	Oman	Kuwait
1990	71.3	29.2	23.0	74.0
1995	70.6	25.3	26.8	63.2
2000	70.6	24.7	26.0	67.3
2005	70.0	26.8	25.5	69.2
2010	70.0	27.8	28.4	68.8

Source: United Nations

73. Why are there so many immigrants in these countries and why are there more immigrants in some countries than others? How might such immigrant populations impact the human and physical geography of these countries? Use the statistics here and information from the chapter to support your two paragraph response.

The following excerpt discusses the United States' role in protecting the transportation routes through the Strait of Hormuz, one of the two choke points around the Arabian Peninsula. Read the excerpt and then answer the question below in one to two paragraphs.

Persian Gulf oil will remain important, and somebody will need to secure those Gulf shipping lanes. China, poised to become the No. 1 buyer of Gulf oil, is now benefiting from the huge U.S. security presence in the region. Perhaps the United States could turn over security responsibilities in the Persian Gulf to China.
—Tom Gjelten, from “U.S. Rethinks Security As Mideast Oil Imports Drop,” 2012

74. Why are these choke points so important to the United States and other countries? Who should be keeping these shipping lanes open? Why must they be defended with military might? Use information from the excerpt and the chapter to support your answer.

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Study the chart showing information from the United Nations shows the percentage of the total population of four countries on the Arabian Peninsula that immigrants make up, and then answer the question below.

International Migrants as a percentage of total population				
	United Arab Emirates	Saudi Arabia	Oman	Kuwait
Total Population	5.47 million	26.94 million	3.15 million	2.70 million
Non-Nationals	4.38 million	5.58 million	.58 million	1.29 million
Non-Nationals as a percent of Total Population	81%	21%	18%	48%

Source: CIA Factbook

75. Some non-citizens come to countries on the Arabian Peninsula for work. What are some other reasons to migrate to the region? How might such immigrant populations impact the human and physical geography of these countries? Use the statistics above and information from the chapter to support your two paragraph response.
76. The city of Makkah has a year-round population of two million, which swells to five million during the pilgrimage season. Write a paragraph in which you consider the possible problems having such a huge temporary influx of people may have on the resources of the city. How can the city prepare for this event to reduce problems?