



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG1 - I can recognise the physical and human features of the Middle East

Physical features of the Middle East.





Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

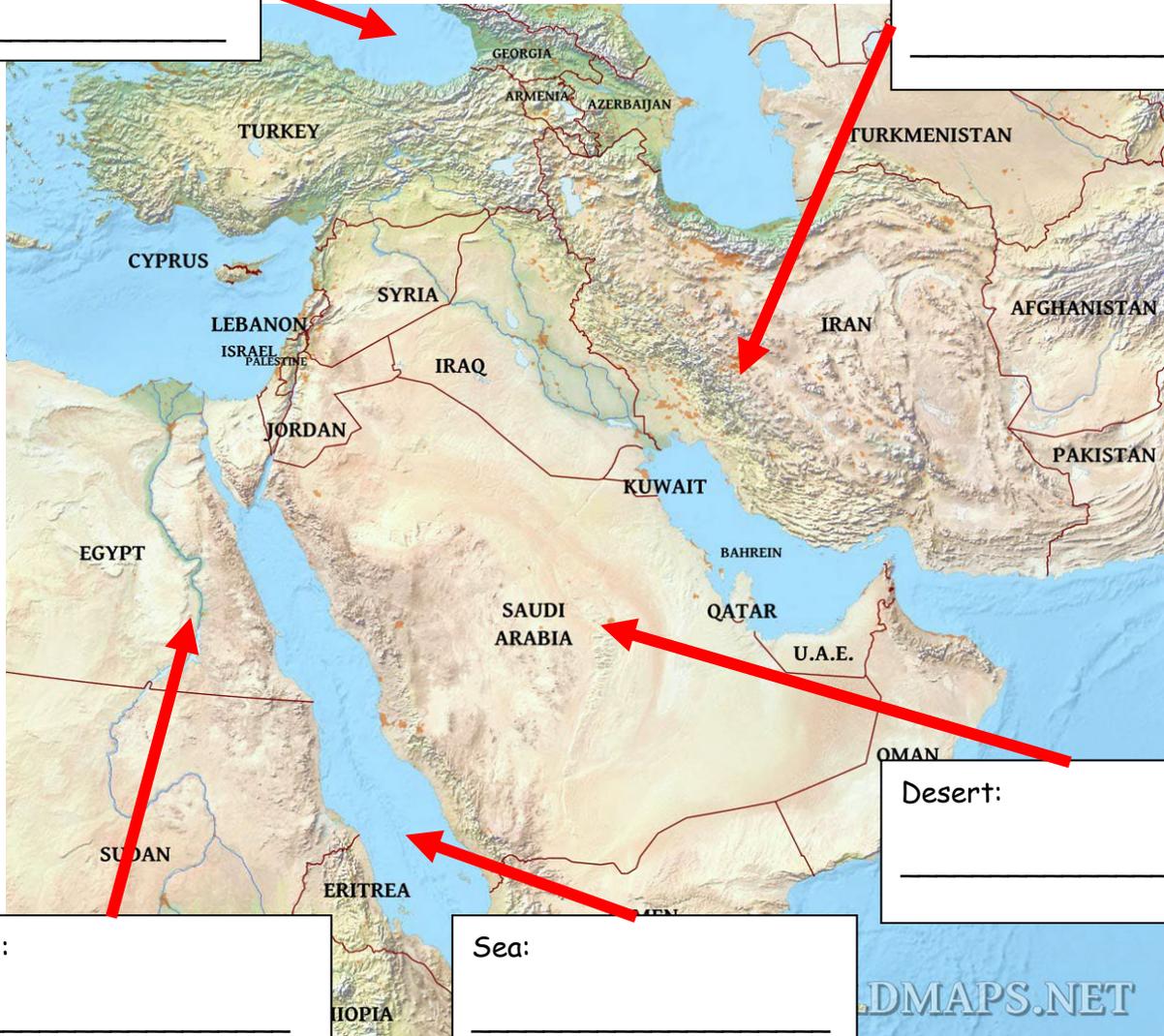
WG1 - I can recognise the physical and human features of the Middle East

Use the word box below to help you complete the map below.

Black Sea	Red Sea	Mediterranean Sea
River Tigris	River Nile	Pontic Mountains
Sahara Desert	Arabian Desert	Iranian Desert

Sea:

Mountains:



Desert:

River:

Sea:

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Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG2 - I can identify and describe the physical and human features of the Middle East





Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG2 - I can identify and describe the physical and human features of the Middle East

Task 1: Use the word box below to help you complete the map below.

Black Sea	Red Sea	Mediterranean Sea
River Tigris	River Nile	Pontic Mountains
Sahara Desert	Arabian Desert	Iranian Desert

Sea: _____

Mountains: _____

River: _____

Sea: _____

Desert: _____

Task 2: Describe the physical features in the Middle East:



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG3 - I can recognise both the physical and human processes that have led to conflict in the Middle East

The Middle East has long been and still is a region of conflict. There are many reasons for this, some of which include:

- Borders created by Britain and France caused some problems. Different ethnic groups were force together or split up like the Kurds.
- Islam has several branches. Two main ones are Sunni Islam and Shia Islam. In some Middle East countries, most Muslims are Sunni. In others most are Shia. Tensions between Sunni and Shia Muslims has let to violence both in and between countries.
- Many Arab countries has leaders who'd been in power for a long time, and acted like dictators. This led to a wave of unrest called the Arab Spring. It began in Tunisia (North Africa) in 2010 and spread to the Middle East.
- Because they need oil, foreign countries have often interfered in Middle East politics. This has caused problems.
- A long-running conflict between Israel and the Palestinians has drawn other Middle East countries into war.
- This is a very dry area, water shortages may occur in the future, leading to yet more conflict.



Afghanistan War	Causes	Effects
<p>The Afghanistan war started in 2001 and is still ongoing in some form today. It mainly involved the US, UK and an alliance of Afghan fighters called the Northern Alliance, fighting against the Taliban and al-Qaeda.</p> 	<p>The September 11th terror attack on the USA was the cause of this conflict. The Taliban (people in charge of Afghanistan at the time) were harbouring al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden who had claimed he was responsible for the attacks and therefore the US and UK took action to take him by force to be held account for his actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war was estimated to have cost over \$1trillion. • Osama Bin Laden was killed in 2011 • More than 43,000 civilians have been killed during the conflict • US/UK and Afghan soldiers have been killed. • Many troops that weren't killed have suffered awful life changing injuries as a result of the conflict.



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG3 - I can recognise both the physical and human processes that have led to conflict in the Middle East

Task 1:

The Middle East has had a long history of conflict. Fill in the blanks below to explain some of the reasons for conflict in the Middle East. Use the word box to help you.

(4 marks)

Islamic State	Sunni	Al-Qaeda
Shia	Oil	Gas
Countries	Boarders	Neighbours

_____ created by France and Britain caused some problems. Different ethnic groups were forced together or split up, like the Kurds. Islam has several branches. The two main ones are _____ Islam and _____ Islam. Tensions between these two groups has led to violence both in and between countries. Because they need _____, foreign countries have often interfered in Middle East politics, causing problems.

Task 2:

Identify the causes and effects of the Afghanistan War

Causes	Effects



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG4 - I can describe how physical and human causes have led to conflict in the Middle East and change the lives of the people living there

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- Borders created by Britain and France caused some problems. Different ethnic groups were force together or split up like the Kurds.
- Islam has several branches. Two main ones are Sunni Islam and Shia Islam. In some Middle East countries, most Muslims are Sunni. In others most are Shia. Tensions between Sunni and Shia Muslims has let to violence both in and between countries.
- Many Arab countries has leaders who'd been in power for a long time, and acted like dictators. This led to a wave of unrest called the Arab Spring. It began in Tunisia (North Africa) in 2010 and spread to the Middle East.
- Because they need oil, foreign countries have often interfered in Middle East politics. This has caused problems.
- A long-running conflict between Israel and the Palestinians has drawn other Middle East countries into war.
- This is a very dry area, water shortages may occur in the future, leading to yet more conflict.



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<p>The Afghanistan war started in 2001 and is still ongoing in some form today. It mainly involved the US, UK and an alliance of Afghan fighters called the Northern Alliance, fighting against the Taliban and al-Qaeda.</p> 	<p>The September 11th terror attack on the USA was the cause of this conflict. The Taliban (people in charge of Afghanistan at the time) were harbouring al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden who had claimed he was responsible for the attacks and therefore the US and UK took action to take him by force to be held account for his actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war was estimated to have cost over \$1trillion. • Osama Bin Laden was killed in 2011 • More than 43,000 civilians have been killed during the conflict • US/UK and Afghan soldiers have been killed. • Many troops that weren't killed have suffered awful life changing injuries as a result of the conflict.



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG4 - I can describe how physical and human processes have led to conflict in the Middle East and change the lives of the people living there

Task 1:

The Middle East has had a long history of conflict. Fill in the blanks below to explain some of the reasons for conflict in the Middle East. Use the word box to help you.

(4 marks)

Islamic State	Sunni	Al-Qaeda
Shia	Oil	Gas
Countries	Boarders	Neighbours

_____ created by France and Britain caused some problems. Different ethnic groups were forced together or split up, like the Kurds. Islam has several branches. The two main ones are _____ Islam and _____ Islam. Tensions between these two groups has led to violence both in and between countries. Because they need _____, foreign countries have often interfered in Middle East politics, causing problems.

Task 2:

Explain how the September 11th terror attacks led to the Afghanistan War in 2001



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG5 - I can describe the impacts of piracy, child soldiers, blood diamonds and the heroin trail

Problem	Why?	Impacts	Management
Child Soldiers	Armed groups target children because they are easier to manipulate, they don't need as much food and they can't really tell what is dangerous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 million children have been killed in conflict 1 million have been orphaned 6 million have been seriously injured 10 million suffered from psychological trauma Children are easier targets as they can be manipulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of soldiers Counselling Family tracing Education and support
Blood Diamonds	Sierra Leone is a country which has a big problem with bloody diamonds. They are an LIC who have civil war between a rebel group called the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and their government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil war - the RUF tried to gain control of the countries diamond mines to give money back to the people The RUF abducted children from as young as 8 years old, trained them and drugged them to make them fearless, they would often have to fight their own village and family members RUF are notorious for amputating arms so that people can no longer work in diamond mines 1000s children have become orphans 	<p>The Kimberley Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each package of rough diamonds crossing a border must be: In a sealed container Sent with a Kimberley Process Certificate Each certificate is numbered and describes the package's contents. The package can only be exported to another member of the Kimberley Process. It is illegal for packages of rough diamonds to either be sent by a country without a certificate. If any country breaks these rules it can lead to confiscation of parcels and criminal charges.
Heroin Trail	Farmers in Afghanistan grow opium poppies and sell them for high profit. They are an LIC and use the money they make to send their children to school and to be able to afford better healthcare. They are probably unaware of the impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are paid more to produce opium poppies than wheat (10x's more) People are killed trying to transport the heroine Addicts lose jobs, trust with friends and family and may turn to crime to fund their addiction Added pressure on health services to care for addicts Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send in troops to eradicate Taliban and set up modern farms giving Afghans the chance to grow food which can be sold legally. Pay farmers a premium rate for all Opium poppies grown but destroy the harvest. Teach people in the UK not to take drugs therefore reducing demand and forcing Afghans to grow different crops. Destroy all poppy farms and burn crops while jailing all addicts in Western countries.
Piracy	Piracy is a big problem in Somalia and traders using the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean are at risk of being attacked. Caused by the fact that there is no central government, Somalia has a long coastline and has strong links to Al-Qaeda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caused by the fact that there is no central government, Somalia has a long coastline and has strong links to Al-Qaeda Disrupts global trade and security In 2010 ransom money, military protection and cargo insurance cost between \$7-12 billion Cost Egypt, Kenya, Yemen and Nigeria \$1.25 billion annually 	



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG6 - I can explain the impacts of piracy, child soldiers, blood diamonds and the heroin trail

Problem	Why?	Impacts	Management
Child Soldiers	Armed groups target children because they are easier to manipulate, they don't need as much food and they can't really tell what is dangerous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 million children have been killed in conflict 1 million have been orphaned 6 million have been seriously injured 10 million suffered from psychological trauma Children are easier targets as they can be manipulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of soldiers Counselling Family tracing Education and support
Blood Diamonds	Sierra Leone is a country which has a big problem with bloody diamonds. They are an LIC who have civil war between a rebel group called the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and their government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil war - the RUF tried to gain control of the countries diamond mines to give money back to the people The RUF abducted children from as young as 8 years old, trained them and drugged them to make them fearless, they would often have to fight their own village and family members RUF are notorious for amputating arms so that people can no longer work in diamond mines 1000s children have become orphans 	<p>The Kimberley Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each package of rough diamonds crossing a border must be: In a sealed container Sent with a Kimberley Process Certificate Each certificate is numbered and describes the package's contents. The package can only be exported to another member of the Kimberley Process. It is illegal for packages of rough diamonds to either be sent by a country without a certificate. If any country breaks these rules it can lead to confiscation of parcels and criminal charges.
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Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG7 - I can explain how the impacts of piracy, blood diamonds, child soldiers and the heroin trail can be managed

Problem	Why?	Impacts	Management
Child Soldiers	Armed groups target children because they are easier to manipulate, they don't need as much food and they can't really tell what is dangerous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 million children have been killed in conflict 1 million have been orphaned 6 million have been seriously injured 10 million suffered from psychological trauma Children are easier targets as they can be manipulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of soldiers Counselling Family tracing Education and support
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Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

WG8 - I can analyse the advantages and disadvantages of development in areas of conflict

Why is there Conflict over water-Who gives a Dam?

What is a dam? A dam is a barrier or structure across a stream, river or waterway to stop and control the flow of water.

As the world's population and economy grows, demands for water increases. More dams are built to store water and supply power.

Case Study: Ilisu - A Disputed Dam

Under proposals to build an energy-generating dam in south-eastern Turkey, the ancient town of Hasankeyf on the Tigris River would be flooded. The town dates back to 10,000 years. Evidence of Roman, Ottoman and other cultures are still buried in the area. Caves carved out of Hasankeyf's limestone cliffs one provided shelter and storage space for locals.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of historic sites in the areas have barely surveyed. These would be submerged by the large reservoir.

Location:

River Tigris in south-east Anatolia, 65km upstream of Syria and Iraqi border.



Dimension:

A rockfill dam 1820m long and 125m high will create a reservoir with the volume of 10.4 billion cubic meters and a surface area of 313km²

Main Benefits:

- Hydroelectric power to produce electricity.
- Irrigation for local agriculture.
- Boost for local economy and development.
- The new resettlement plans include funding to 'rescue' some parts of the town of Hasankeyf by moving them elsewhere.

Criticisms:

- 52 villages and 15 small towns will be flooded, including the city of Hasankeyf.
- The homes and livelihoods of 15,000 -20,000 people will be affected.
- Threatens hundreds of ancient sites, including Kurdish and other archaeological heritage.
- The dam will have a life of fifty to seventy years, but a beautiful site will be permanently destroyed.
- The reservoir may encourage waterborne diseases like malaria to the region.
- It will create Kurdish refugees-fuelling conflict between the Turkish state and the guerrilla of the PKK.
- Will reduce the quantity and quality of water reaching Iraq and Syria, increasing tensions.
- Resettlements plans will not help the people who lose their homes and livelihood, or save the hundreds of archaeological sites from being drowned.
- The unity of the area would be destroyed by demolishing the town in the valley and moving some relics to another place.

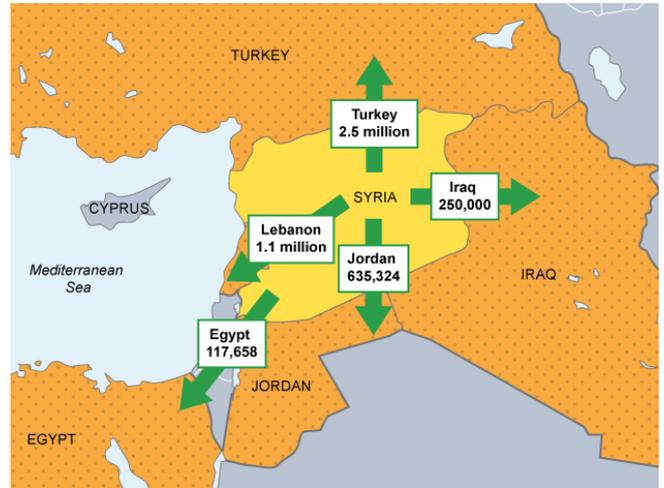


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WG9 - I can analyse the impacts of modern day fighting in the Middle East

Syria

The Syrian crisis is an on-going armed conflict in Syria between forces loyal to the Ba'ath government and those opposing them. In 2016, reports estimated that fatalities caused by the civil war in Syria amounted to 470,000. An estimated 4.5 million refugees have fled the country, many to neighbouring countries such as Lebanon and Jordan. The infographic below shows the figures in 2016.



In addition, over six million people are estimated to be internally displaced within Syria trying to escape escalating violence.

Effects

A large share of Syrian refugees in Jordan are not in camps and have fled into urban areas, beyond the reach of direct assistance from the UN and other donors. Roughly 70 per cent of these refugees are estimated to be hosted in local communities, resulting in enormous strain on public resources. This leads to tensions with the native community as resources are strained.

	Positives	Negatives
UK (Host Country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-skilled workers are prepared to do jobs UK workers are not e.g. fruit and veg pickers who are hardworking and motivated Fills skill shortage Mixing of cultures, diversity and open minds Pay taxes through working - government can use this additional income Help to balance ageing population Population is now expected to rise from 61 to 71.6 million by 2033 (2/3s is down to migration - migrants count in population figures and if they have children they count too!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racism - increased hostility in areas where groups reside Some who work harder, charge less - force some UK companies into bankruptcy Puts a strain on local services such as schools and housing Money is often sent back and not spent in the UK UK government spends a lot in housing, healthcare and education Population rises rapidly
Syria (Source Country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety from conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lose family to work in UK Lost working age population to better wages in UK Birth rates fall - ageing population Labour shortages have been caused in the service, building and science industries



Year 8 - War and Geography Therapy Sheet

Step EP - I can fully analyse and justify whether new developments should be built in areas of conflict and make links to how it will affect future generations

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