**Study Guide for Social Studies Final Exam**

* Know where the countries of **Israel, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, South Sudan, Nigeria, South Africa, North Korea, China, and Pakistan** are located on a map.
* Know where the **Persian Gulf, Ganges River, and the Indus River** are located on a map.
* What is the definition of an **ethnic group**? Know how to apply that definition to examples.
* The reason for division between Sunni and Shia Muslims is based on the issue of who should succeed Muhammad as leader or caliph after his death.
* Know the difference of the way the three monotheistic religions view Jesus.
* Saudi Arabia has a monarchy form of government where the king is the sole, absolute ruler. They are an example of a Unitary type of governmental power structure.
* In a parliamentary government like Israel the head of government belongs to the Legislative branch.
* A summarization of the conflict between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East would be that they are different ethnically and religiously and both claim a right to the same holy land.
* Reasons for the United States invading the country of Afghanistan in 2001 include; responding to 9/11 terrorist attacks, attempts to capture terrorist mastermind Osama bin Laden, and to punish and remove the Taliban regime for supporting al-Qaeda terrorists.
* In a market economy, business owners determine what to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce?
* All of the following is true about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); OPEC’s mission is to control the supply and price of oil, not all Middle Eastern countries are members of OPEC, and some members of OPEC are NOT Middle Eastern countries.
* Typically, countries with high oil production have a higher GDP.
* Normally, the higher the literacy rate the higher the standard of living is within a country.
* What is the purpose of an Embargo?
* Putting a limit on the quantity of a product imported from another country is called a quota. Why would a quota be used?
* Normally, industrial centers of the Middle East are located near rivers or bodies of water.
* Traditional African religious beliefs focus on belief in the presence and influence of ancestors on daily life.
* Artificial political borders have contributed to conflict between ethnic and religious groups. An example would be civil wars in Africa.
* Nelson Mandela and F.W. De Klerk worked together to get rid of apartheid.
* In Nigeria’s government, power is divided between central and regional authorities. This is an example of a Confederation government type.
* The citizens of Sudan are under an Autocratic government.
* What is the process of Desertification?
* Some governments ignore industrial pollution of major rivers and waterways because they want their industries to make more profits.
* The population of the Sahara is low because of the limited access to water.
* Traditional economy = Bartering for goods and services
* A system to exchange currency between countries makes trade between countries easier.
* The difference between government types like Democratic vs. Autocratic is the level of citizen participation.
* Nationalism grew in India and Indo-China that made it very difficult for Great Britain and France to retain these two colonies after World War II.
* Gandhi believed in non-violent protest.
* In 1989, many Chinese protesters calling for democracy gathered in Tiananmen Square.
* Japan **DID NOT** became a communist country after the fall of China, North Korea, and Vietnam to communism.
* The result of The Great Leap forward in China was it caused a severe economic depression and millions of Chinese died from starvation.
* The impact of the Cultural Revolution in China was; teenagers did not get an opportunity to learn about traditional Chinese culture, thousands of people died, and As the teenagers grew older they wanted to learn about Western culture, like democracy and individualism.
* Asian Communist leaders of the 20th Century were . Ho Chi Minh, Moa Zedong, and Kim Il- Sung.
* North Korea has a Command Economy. What does that mean?
* When a country invests in human resources it typically increases the GDP per capita.
* Specialization encourages trade between countries. What is an example of this?
* Where is China on the economic continuum?
* A tariff provides money for the country that enforces it.
* Most of China’s population is located and concentrated in the east and southeast.
* Followers of Hinduism believe in karma and reincarnation. Traditionally, it includes the caste system, where people are born into a certain social class that dictates what people can do in their life, jobs they can have, and who they can marry.