

Change and Continuity

Trace what changed and what endured across Southwest Asia.

SS7H2 "Analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East)."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline details that show a change in Southwest Asia, and circle details that show something continued. Use your marks to compare change and continuity.

Southwest Asia Through Change

- ① For centuries, the Ottoman Empire ruled much of Southwest Asia from Istanbul. After World War I ended in 1918, the empire was divided, and new borders shaped countries such as Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. European powers controlled some areas through mandates, which were temporary governing arrangements approved by the League of Nations. This was a major political change. Yet many people still spoke Arabic, practiced Islam or Christianity, and traded in long-used city markets. New borders did not erase older cultural ties.
- ② During the twentieth century, oil production brought another change. Governments in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other states gained large incomes from selling petroleum. They built roads, schools, hospitals, and modern cities. Workers from nearby countries and farther away moved to oil-producing areas for jobs. At the same time, oil did not benefit every place equally. Farming communities still depended on limited water, and many families continued traditional foods, languages, and religious celebrations. Economic growth changed daily life, but older customs remained important.
- ③ Political change continued after colonies and mandates ended. Countries created their own governments, but their choices differed. Turkey became a republic in 1923 after the Ottoman Empire collapsed. Iran kept a monarchy until the 1979 Iranian Revolution established an Islamic republic. In several countries, leaders faced disagreements about power, religion, ethnic groups, and control of resources. Across these changes, people continued to value family networks, religious communities, and regional trade. To analyze the region, compare what changed with what endured, and avoid treating every country alike.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What political change followed World War I, and what cultural continuity remained despite that change?

2 How did oil income change some places in Southwest Asia? Name one condition that continued even as oil production grew.

3 Compare the political changes in Turkey and Iran described in the passage.

4 Why should a historian avoid treating every country in Southwest Asia alike? Use two details from the passage.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write 4 or 5 sentences explaining how Southwest Asia experienced both change and continuity during the twentieth century. Use at least two accurate details from the passage, including one change and one continuity, and explain how they show both ideas at the same time.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline details that show a change in Southwest Asia, and circle details that show something continued. Use your marks to compare change and continuity. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What political change followed World War I, and what cultural continuity remained despite that change?	The Ottoman Empire was divided and new borders and mandates shaped countries. Many people continued to speak Arabic, practice Islam or Christianity, and trade in older city markets.
2	How did oil income change some places in Southwest Asia? Name one condition that continued even as oil production grew.	Oil income helped governments build roads, schools, hospitals, and modern cities, and it drew workers for jobs. Farming communities still depended on limited water, and many families kept traditional customs.
3	Compare the political changes in Turkey and Iran described in the passage.	Turkey became a republic in 1923 after the Ottoman Empire collapsed. Iran remained a monarchy until the 1979 Iranian Revolution established an Islamic republic.
4	Why should a historian avoid treating every country in Southwest Asia alike? Use two details from the passage.	Countries made different political choices, such as Turkey becoming a republic while Iran changed later to an Islamic republic. Oil wealth also did not benefit every place equally.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

After World War I, the Ottoman Empire was divided, and new borders shaped several countries. Oil income later helped some governments build roads, schools, hospitals, and modern cities. However, many people continued to speak Arabic, practice their religions, and value family networks. These examples show that political and economic life changed while important cultural ties continued.

Accept equivalent accurate examples of change and continuity from the passage. For the open response, check for at least one supported change, one supported continuity, and an explanation connecting both ideas.