

SOCIAL STUDIES

OUR UAE, OUR WORLD:
UNDERSTANDING OUR
PAST, PRESENT AND
FUTURE



Grade
07

Student Book

Social Studies

Our UAE, Our World:
Understanding our Past, Present and Future

Student Book

Grade 7

Term 3

(Pilot Version)



1441- 1442 A.H. /2020- 2021 A.D.



من أقوال المغفور له
الشيخ زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان

“

”من لا يعرف ماضيه لا يستطيع
أن يعيش حاضره ومستقبله“

He who does not know his past cannot
make the best of his present and future,
for it is from the past that we learn.

”

- Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan



H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

“

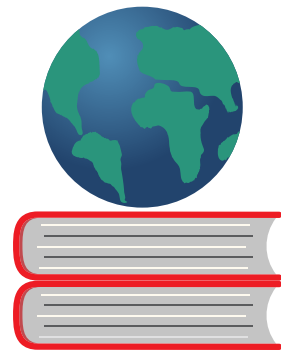
“Extensive knowledge and modern science must be acquired. The educational process we see today is an ongoing escalating challenge which requires hard work. We succeeded in entering the third millennium, while we are more confident in ourselves.”

”

Quotes from H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan



INTRODUCTION



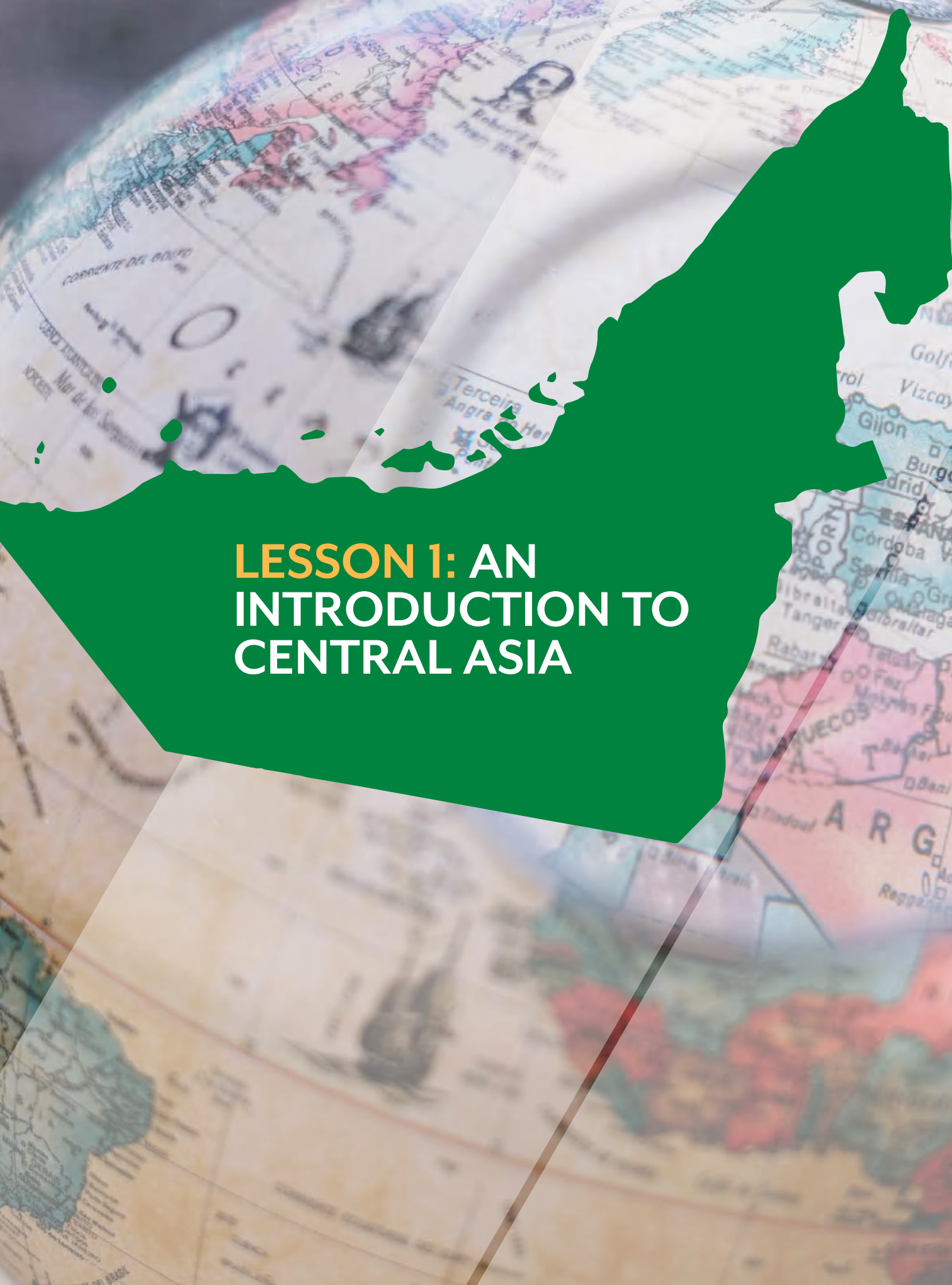
Central Asia

This term you will explore the culture, geography, politics and world impact of the Central Asian region.

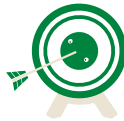


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**LESSON 1: AN
INTRODUCTION TO
CENTRAL ASIA**



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ identify the countries of Central Asia
- 👁️ identify cultural elements of Central Asian countries
- 👁️ understand the political significance of Central Asian countries



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ biodiversity hotspot
- ✎ nomadic
- ✎ Pyramidalny Peak
- ✎ river basin
- ✎ semi-arid
- ✎ Turkic



WARM UP: BRAINSTORM

Instructions: When you think about Central Asia, what comes to your mind?

Complete the chart and discuss your knowledge of Central Asia and its cultural/historical significance with a partner.

Where is Central Asia?

Which countries surround it?

What is the region known for?

What do you know about Central Asia?





REGION OF ASIA

What would you like to learn about Central Asia?

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INTRODUCTION TO CENTRAL ASIA

Central Asia, consists of five neighbouring countries which include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Each of these countries contain the suffix «stan» in their official names, which comes from the Persian language, meaning “land of.” Kazakh, for example, derives from the Turkic word Kaz, which means wanderer. Using this ideology, Kazakhstan can be literally translated as «The Land of the Wanderers.»

Multi-lingual naming styles are similar throughout Central Asia. Although the countries are connected regionally, culturally, and politically, each country is unique in its rich heritage, customs, and traditions. Initially, the inhabitants of Central Asia were composed of nomadic horse-riding tribesmen who travelled throughout the region and other cultural groups who made more permanent settlements and eventually developed cities.



Lesson 1 | An Introduction to Central Asia



The different groups often fought over resources since the dry Central Asian terrain made it difficult to farm in many areas. As the region developed, international trade became a valuable solution to the lack of resources that many Central Asian civilizations had long fought over. Famous cities such as Astana (Kazakhstan), Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) Bukhara and Samarkand (Uzbekistan).

Central Asian Countries



KAZAKHSTAN



KYRGYZSTAN



TAJIKISTAN



UZBEKISTAN



TURKMENISTAN

Activity 1:



Map Activity

Instructions: Identify the Central Asian countries on the map.



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Activity 2:



Concept Application

Instructions: Using the suffix “Stan” develop a name for an imaginary country based on your own cultural identity. Discuss the naming ideology of your imaginary country and compare it with other students.



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ENVIRONMENT

Located between China, Russia and India, Central Asian countries share an environment that consists of desert, mountains, and steppe grasslands. The climate is semi-arid with hot, dry summers. Regionally, the northern area of Central Asia has very cold winters, while the southern areas have mild, warm winters. Being a relatively dry area, Central Asia traditionally has had a water scarcity, which has led to an uneven population distribution. Historically, most inhabitants of Central Asia live along the riverbanks and the foothills of south-eastern mountains, with very few inhabitants living in the drier areas such as Central and Western Kazakhstan and Western Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.



Charyn Canyon and Mountains in Kazakhstan

Central Asian mountain ranges are considered biodiversity hotspots with a wide range of resources that are traditionally used by people in the region. Forest products such as wood, animals, water, and fruit nuts. One of the most prominent mountain ranges in Central Asia is the Turkistan Range. This mountain range stretches through Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The highest point in the range is called the Piramidalny Peak which measures 5,510 metres.

Activity 3:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. What types of environments are found in Central Asia?

- a. deserts, mountains and steppe grasslands
- b. rainforests, swamps, and marsh areas
- c. coastal, aquatic, and tropical
- d. arctic, icebergs, and permafrost

2. Where did most inhabitants of Central Asia traditionally live?

- a. along riverbanks and the foothills of mountains
- b. in hospitable areas of the dense rainforest
- c. along icebergs and permafrost deposits along the coast
- d. in volcanic regions of the mountainous areas

3. Which countries can the Turkic Mountain range be found in?

- a. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
- b. Kazakhstan, Russia, and Nepal
- c. China, Japan, and India
- d. United Arab Emirates, and Oman

4. What is the highest point in the Turkic Mountain range?

- a. Piramidalny Peak
- b. Mount Everest
- c. Mount Kilimanjaro
- d. Mount Damavand

5. Which products are found in the mountainous areas of Central Asia?

- a. wood, animals, water, and fruit nuts
- b. shells, sand, coral, and fish
- c. tropical fruit, swamp moss, rainforest plants, and dense vegetation
- d. ice, arctic animals, permafrost materials, and salt water



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Lesson 1 | An Introduction to Central Asia

Activity 4:



Reflection

Instructions: How do you think the Central Asian climate has had an impact the culture of its inhabitants? Write a 3-5 sentence reflection.



Central Asia Political Map with Countries and Capitals



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LAND AREA OF CENTRAL ASIA

While over 60% of Central Asia consists of dry desert areas, many cultural inhabitants of the region have traditionally lived near riverbanks. The major river systems in the region include the Amu Darya River, Syr Darya River, Irtys River, Hari River and the Murghab River. The largest river system in Central Asia is the Amu Darya, which has one river basin flowing into the Caspian Sea and another flowing into the Arctic Ocean. The Amu Darya River flows through all five of the collective “Stans” as well as neighbouring Afghanistan.



Arashan River, Altyn Arashan Gorge, Kyrgyzstan

Activity 5:



Geographic Connection

Instructions: How do you think the river systems of Central Asia helped to develop the culture? Write a 3-5 sentence reflection.

The tough terrain of Central Asian countries made it difficult for people to settle certain areas. In the past, these difficulties often lead to clashes as people began to fight over resources. In today's political landscape, fights over resources can be resolved diplomatically as various governments work to share resources in peaceful ways. How can governments provide a more moral and equitable approach to resource sharing, as opposed to the localized fighting and clashes of the past?

Lesson 1 | An Introduction to Central Asia

Moral Education Activity:



Identify and Solve the Ethical Dilemma

Instructions: Read the text and write a 1-2 paragraph response.

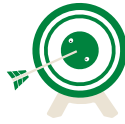
The tough terrain of Central Asian countries made it difficult for people to settle certain areas. In the past, these difficulties often lead to clashes as people began to fight over resources. In today's political landscape, fights over resources can be resolved diplomatically as various governments work to share resources in peaceful ways. How can governments provide a more moral and equitable approach to resource sharing, as opposed to the localized fighting and clashes of the past?






The background is a photograph of a desert landscape with sand dunes and camels. A large, dark green map of the Silk Road region is overlaid on the image, covering the upper and middle portions. The text 'LESSON 2: SILK ROAD' is centered within the green map area. The text 'LESSON 2:' is in orange, and 'SILK ROAD' is in white. There are also some faint, illegible markings on the map, possibly representing trade routes or cities.

LESSON 2:
SILK ROAD




Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

-  understand the history, significance and importance of the Silk Road



Key Vocabulary:

-  Silk Road
-  Han Dynasty
-  monopoly
-  Caspian Sea



WARM UP: READ, THINK AND WRITE

Instructions: Read the text and write a response.

The Silk Road was one of the most influential goods transfer routes in history. With material being traded throughout Asia and into Europe and Africa, this historic route passed directly through Central Asia. In fact, Central Asia was considered the Heart of the Silk Road.

Imagine living in Central Asia during the height of Silk Road. Many caravans with travellers, goods, food, and music would regularly be transported through the region. Do you think that this may have influenced the culture of the people living in Central Asia? If so, how? Write one paragraph to describe how the influx of international caravans would culturally impact Central Asia.





Silk Road on Camelback

THE SILK ROAD

Bordering Russia to the north, Iran to the south, China and Mongolia to the east and the Caspian Sea to the west; Central Asian history is deeply rooted in its historically strategic location. One of the most prominent trade routes in the region was the Silk Road, which was a series of trade routes that spanned from Eastern Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, East Africa, and Western Europe. This allowed the inhabitants of Central Asia to capitalize on trade, political influence, language, religion, and culture from various international origins.

The Silk Road initially began in China during the Han Dynasty around 207 BCE – 220 CE. It earned its name from the trade of silk, which was extremely valuable and in high demand at the time. Although these trade routes were known for the transport of silk across the region, other goods such as horses, camels, precious stones, carpets, gold, silver, and saffron were traded along these routes. With Central Asia being placed at the heart of the Silk Road, trade was abundant.

Activity 2:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. Which countries were found around the Silk Road?

2. What type of goods were traded on the Silk Road? Write a few examples in the

3. How was the Silk Road beneficial to Central Asian inhabitants? Write your ideas in the space below.

CULTURAL IMPACT

Since the Silk Road stretched through so many regions, culture was diffused along the way. Anything from food, music, language, architecture styles, religion, fashion, and exotic goods was being transported, shared and absorbed.

In addition to sharing of cultural and religious ideas, the Silk Road allowed for the sharing of information and technology. The process of making silk, paper, gunpowder, stained glass, books, and other items and ideas were also spread along the Silk Road. During the 5th and 6th centuries, the silk making culture began to spread from China into Central Asia and Persia. Not only did this empower Central Asians to begin making silk in their own cultural designs, it also worked to lessen the monopoly that China had on silk products. More westward, in the Mediterranean, the art of glass making was being spread eastward

into Persia and Central Asia before reaching China in the 5th century. This spread of culture, ideas, and technology helped to develop the region and create a unique melting pot of diverse peoples and ideas.

Activity 2:



Cultural Impact

Instructions: Choose the best answer and discuss.

How has the Silk Road contributed to the development of culture and technology in Central Asia?

- a. Caravans from Eastern Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, East Africa and Western Europe travelled the Silk Road and shared their ideas.
- b. Cars that drove along the Silk Road would stop for petrol and speak with the local Central Asian people.
- c. Central Asian communities developed their own cultures without input from the outside world.
- d. Central Asian culture was spread to different parts of the world, but other cultures were not spread into Central Asia.

Activity 3:



Technology

Instructions: Answer the question.

Which forms of early technology were spread across the region by using the Silk Road? List 1-2 examples.



Activity 4:



Written Reflection

Instructions: Answer the question.

How has trade along the Silk Road impacted economies of the time? Write a 1-2 paragraph response.



Activity 5:



Concept Review

Instructions: Read the text and complete the chart. Write a 1-2 paragraph response about the similarities and differences between trade on the Silk Road and trade on the internet.

The Silk Road was one of the most important forms of international trade in the Ancient world. Everything from precious goods to regional culture was traded, shared, and inspired along this route. In current times, the world is connected more digitally than physically. With the creation of the internet, people are able to trade goods, ideas, and culture at the click of a finger. While there are significant differences between trading on the Silk Road and trading on the internet, there may be some similarities as well. How is the foundation that was laid by the ancient Silk Road still being expressed today? Are there any parallels between ancient trade and modern trade on the Internet?

SILK ROAD

INTERNET



Moral Education Activity:



Cultural Connection

Instructions: Read and answer.

Trade along the Silk Road brought more than just goods and precious materials, it also brought ideas and culture. This not only exposed distinct groups of people to the ways of life outside of their immediate surroundings, it also impacted their way of life as new ideas were absorbed into existing ones. When people become exposed to new cultures and ways of life, their own ways of thinking may be influenced. How has the Silk Road paved the way for a more tolerant and culturally respectful society? Write a 1-2 paragraph response.



Lined writing area for the student response.

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Notes



A series of horizontal lines for writing notes, starting from the pen nib icon and extending across the page.



**LESSON 3: THE
CULTURE OF
CENTRAL ASIA**



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

- 👁️ understand elements of Central Asian culture and diversity



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ Abbasid Caliphate
- ✎ Tang Dynasty
- ✎ Tibetan Empire
- ✎ Soviet Union
- ✎ Communist
- ✎ Mongol

WARM UP: CULTURAL REFLECTION

Instructions: Read and Reflect

Central Asia is a very diverse region of the world. Multiple cultures interact with each other and have been doing so for centuries. Located at the heart of the Silk Road, the inhabitants of Central Asia were in close contact with diverse people who had a significant impact on the development of their regional culture. Imagine what life must have been like for individuals living in Central Asia during the height of its development. Brainstorm your ideas.



CULTURE OF CENTRAL ASIA

As a hub for diverse trade and travel, Central Asian culture was greatly influenced by its neighbours. Before the introduction of Islam, Central Asian culture was greatly influenced by Iranian and Turkic civilizations that each left their mark in language and culture.

Religious beliefs such as Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Judaism were introduced to Central Asian culture and have had an impact that still lasts to



Kyrgyzstan nomad celebrating at the National Folklore Festival

the present day. The present-day country breakdown of Central Asia includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. These countries stretch from the Caspian Sea in the west to China and Mongolia in the east. To the south lies Afghanistan, while Russia is located at its northern most border.



Lesson 3 | The Culture of Central Asia

Activity 1:



Cultural Map Review

Instructions: Answer the question

As a centrally located region, nestled between China, Russia, Iran, and Afghanistan, Central Asia plays an important role in regional culture and politics. Which surrounding countries do you think may have had the greatest impact on Central Asian culture?



Central Asia has a population of roughly 72 million with 18 million living in Kazakhstan, 6 million in Kyrgyzstan, 9 million in Tajikistan, 6 million in Turkmenistan, and 33 million in Uzbekistan. During the pre-Islamic and early Islamic times, the inhabitants of Central Asia predominately spoke variations of Persian languages. This has changed, however, due to the migrations of individuals from surrounding countries. The Turkic peoples, for example, migrated and settled across most of Central Asia between the 5th and 10th century. These people were a collection of ethnic groups from East, North, and West Asia, as well as parts of Europe and North Africa.

From 618 to 907, parts of Central Asia was ruled by the Tang Dynasty of China. This dynasty left a lasting impact on the region that is still seen in the vast and diverse culture. In the year 751, the Tang Dynasty was defeated by the Abbasid Caliphate and Tibetan Empire at the Battle of Talas. This marked an end to the Tang Dynasty and the beginning of an Arabic influence on the region. The longest period of rule in Central Asia occurred during the 13th and 14th century when the Mongols conquered and ruled the area.

Activity 2:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

Which Central Asian country has the largest population?

- a. Kazakhstan
- b. Uzbekistan
- c. Kyrgyzstan
- d. Tajikistan

Activity 3:



Concept check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

Which empire ruled Central Asia for the longest period?

- a. Tang Dynasty
- b. Abbasid Caliphate
- c. Tibetan Empire
- d. Mongols

Activity 4:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

Which surrounding area had the greatest influence on Central Asian language in the pre and early Islamic period?

- a. Russian
- b. Persian
- c. Mandarin
- d. Urdu

Activity 5:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

Which language is widely spoken throughout Central Asia?

- a. Persian
- b. Russian
- c. English
- d. Hindi



Lesson 3 | The Culture of Central Asia

In modern times, the Soviet Union and Russia has played a significant role in influencing Central Asian culture. Currently, Russian is spoken in all Central Asian countries. This is a result of being ruled by the Soviet Union for over 70 years.

Certain elements of Russian culture, especially under Communist rule, have been absorbed by many inhabitants of Central Asia. Typically, Central Asian culture, as diverse as it is, has strong elements of family ties, deep respect for elders and resource sharing. Horseback riding competitions, regional sports, and remnants of nomadic herding are all celebrated widely throughout the region. Countries such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan are roughly 90% Islamic with other religions being practiced in pockets throughout the region.

Moral Education Activity:



Cultural Diversity

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

As a diverse region with many cultural influences, Central Asia has been able to combine many elements from a wide range of places to create a culture of their own. This makes Central Asia both unique and relatable to its neighbours. In which ways do you think cultural appreciation plays a role in strengthening the culture of country or region? Write a 1 paragraph response.



Activity 6:



Concept Check

Instructions: List 5 countries or ethnic groups that have settled, conquered, or influenced the development of Central Asian culture.



The image features a large green silhouette of Kazakhstan overlaid on a background of a landscape with a stone building and mountains. The text 'LESSON 4: KAZAKHSTAN' is centered within the green silhouette. The background shows a stone building with a dome and a crescent moon, set against a backdrop of rolling hills and mountains under a blue sky with clouds.

LESSON 4:
KAZAKHSTAN



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

- 👁️ understand the history, culture, and politics of Kazakhstan



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ secular
- ✎ Constitutional Republic
- ✎ GDP
- ✎ landlocked
- ✎ democratic
- ✎ parliament

WARM UP: MAP REVIEW

Instructions: Where is Kazakhstan on the map?
Which countries surround it?

Name at least 3 countries that surround Kazakhstan.



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Almaty City and Tian Shan mountains, Kazakhstan

ECONOMY

The Republic of Kazakhstan enjoys a relatively successful economic status in Central Asia due to an abundance of natural resources. As a country with the largest economy in Central Asia, Kazakhstan has a GDP of roughly 181.7 billion. The sectors of the economy include energy, oil & gas, and mining. In the energy sector, Kazakhstan produces the highest amount of uranium in the world, which accounts for roughly 35% of global production. Its uranium reserves are the second largest in the world. In the oil & gas sector, Kazakhstan is able to produce about 35,252,000 metric tons of oil per year. This amounts to about 700,000 barrels per day.



Pipeline on Big Almaty Lake, Tien Shan Mountains, Kazakhstan

While other sectors of Kazakhstan's economy are profitable, the oil and gas industry are the most prominent. In the mining sector, Kazakhstan is one of the leading producers of minerals such as salt, uranium, cadmium, potassium, magnesium, copper, gallium and zinc. Other resources such as nickel, gold, and coal are also mined in Kazakhstan. The foreign trade market in the region is also profitable. In 2018, exports from Kazakhstan earned roughly \$67 billion, while imports costs were set at \$32 billion. Through oil, mineral and other resources, Kazakhstan exports 800 different products to about 120 countries worldwide.



Coal Field, Kazakhstan



Aluminum Ore Mining in Arkalyk, Kazakhstan





Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

What is Kazakhstan's most profitable resource?

- ▶ a. Oil and Gas
- ▶ b. Cotton
- ▶ c. Salt
- ▶ d. Copper

Activity 2:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

How much oil is Kazakhstan able to produce per day?

- ▶ a. 700,000
- ▶ b. 1,000,000
- ▶ c. 700
- ▶ d. 50,000

Activity 3:



Reflection

Instructions: Which unique features make Kazakhstan the largest economy in Central Asia? Write a 3-5 sentence reflection.



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PEOPLE

As the largest landlocked country in the world, its population is relatively small in comparison to other countries of its size. Kazakhstan currently has a population of roughly 19 million people, which are sparsely located throughout the country. With fewer than 6 people per square kilometre, Kazakhstan has one of the lowest population densities in the world. Its population, however, is diverse and represents about eight different ethnic groups. These ethnic groups live harmoniously within the country and are classified as 68% Kazakh, 19.3% Russian, 3.2% Uzbek, 1.5% Ukrainian, 1.5% Uighur, 1.1% Tatar, and 1% German, with 4.4% classified as other.

While Kazakh is the official language of Kazakhstan, Russian and English languages are spoken as well. Politically, Kazakhstan is considered a democratic, secular and constitutional republic. The political structure has a parliament composed of a lower house called the Majlis and an upper house called the Senate. In the Majlis, 107 officials are elected by popular vote, while the Senate has 48 elected representatives.



Kazakh Family in Saty Village, Kazakhstan

Lesson 4 | Kazakhstan



Kazakh girl pouring horse milk in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan



New Year Celebration, Petropavlovsk, Kazakhstan

Activity 4:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

Which two ethnic groups in Kazakhstan represent the highest population?

- a. Kazakh and Russian
- b. Uzbek and Tajik
- c. German and Uighur
- d. Ukrainian and Tartar

Activity 5:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

What type of government system does Kazakhstan have?

- a. Constitutional Republic
- b. Democratic Republic
- c. Communist State
- d. Socialist State

Moral Education:



Reflection

Instructions: Read and answer.

Kazakhstan has about eight distinct ethnic groups that live harmoniously. These groups speak different languages, may practice different religions, and may have some differences in culture. The fact that they all live harmoniously is something to be celebrated. Why is it important for cultures to respect each other's cultural differences? Write a one paragraph response and explain how you view cultural appreciation in your life.







Activity 6:



Reflection

Instructions: Read and answer.

Kazakhstan has both the largest economy and the smallest population in Central Asia. How has this contributed to the success of the country? Brainstorm your ideas with a partner and explain in a 1-2 paragraph response.







LESSON 5:
MID-TERM
REVIEW



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

-  check their understanding of lessons one through four
-  reflect on areas for improvement



Key Vocabulary:

-  review keywords from units 1-4

Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions

How has the Silk Road contributed to the development of culture and technology in Central Asia?

- a. Caravans from Eastern Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, East Africa and Western Europe travelled the Silk Road and shared their ideas.
- b. Cars that drove along the Silk Road would stop for petrol and speak with the local Central Asian people.
- c. Central Asian communities developed their own cultures without input from the outside world.
- d. Central Asian culture was spread to different parts of the world, but other cultures were not spread into Central Asia.

Which Central Asian country has the largest population?

- a. Kazakhstan
- b. Uzbekistan
- c. Kyrgyzstan
- d. Tajikistan

Which empire ruled Central Asia for the longest period?

- a. Tang Dynasty
- b. Abbasid Caliphate
- c. Tibetan Empire
- d. Mongols

Which surrounding area had the greatest influence on Central Asian language in the pre and early Islamic period?

- a. Russian
- b. Persian
- c. Mandarin
- d. Urdu



Which language is widely spoken throughout Central Asia?

- a. Persian
- b. Russian
- c. English
- d. Hindi

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- b. Cotton
- c. Salt
- d. Copper

How much oil is Kazakhstan able to produce per day?

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- d. 50,000

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- a. Kazakh and Russian
- b. Uzbek and Tajik
- c. German and Uighur
- d. Ukrainian and Tartar

What type of government system does Kazakhstan have?

- a. Constitutional Republic
- b. Democratic Republic
- c. Communist State
- d. Socialist State

Activity 1:



Concept Check

What types of environments are found in Central Asia?

- a. Deserts, mountains and steppe grasslands
- b. Rainforests, swamps, and marsh areas
- c. Coastal, aquatic, and tropical
- d. Arctic, icebergs, and permafrost

Where did most inhabitants of Central Asia traditionally live?

- a. Along riverbanks and the foothills of mountains
- b. In hospitable areas of the dense rainforest
- c. Along icebergs and permafrost deposits along the coast
- d. In volcanic regions of the mountainous areas

Which countries can the Turkic Mountain range be found in?

- a. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
- b. Kazakhstan, Russia, and Nepal
- c. China, Japan, and India
- d. United Arab Emirates, and Oman

What is the highest point in the Turkic Mountain range?

- a. Piramidalny Peak
- b. Mount Everest
- c. Mount Kilimanjaro
- d. Mount Damavand

Which products are found in the mountainous areas of Central Asia?

- a. Wood, animals, water, and fruit nuts
- b. Shells, sand, coral, and fish
- c. Tropical fruit, swamp moss, rainforest plants, and dense vegetation
- d. Ice, arctic animals, permafrost materials, and salt water





Notes



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LESSON 6:
KYRGYZSTAN
AND TAJIKISTAN












Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

-  understand the history, culture, and politics of Kyrgyzstan
-  understand the history, culture, and politics of Tajikistan



Key Vocabulary:

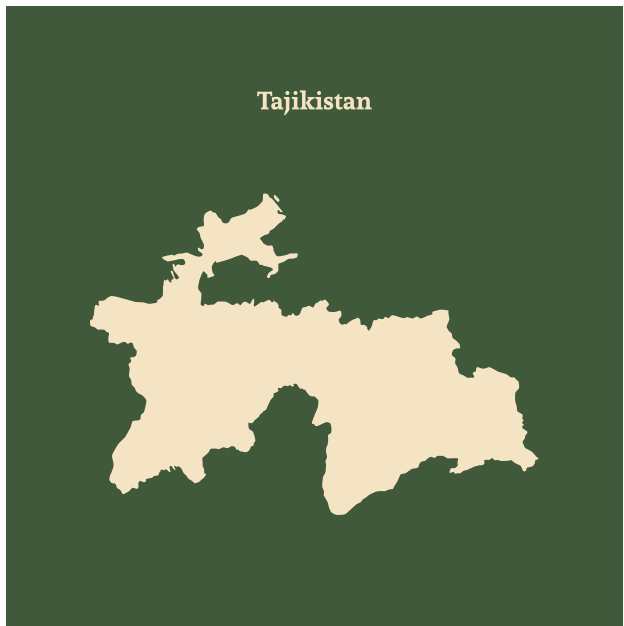
-  conflict
-  multilingual
-  epic Poem
-  remittance
-  unicameral
-  annexation
-  Rūmī
-  gushtingiri
-  chavgonbozi

WARM UP: CLASS DISCUSSION

Instructions: Read the text, discuss, and complete the activity

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are the next two Central Asian countries that will be discussed in this lesson. Both countries share similarities in culture, language, geography, and history. Some of their most prominent similarities include their relatively small sizes and mountainous terrain.

While their histories are intertwined, both countries are sometimes marred by border disputes and localized conflicts, regional relations. Look at the images of their country boundaries and locate them on the map.





KYRGYZSTAN

The Kyrgyzstan Republic is a landlocked country bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Its name derives from a combination of the Turkic words “Kyrg” meaning 40 and “yz” meaning tribes, along with the Persian term “stan.” This multilingual combination translates to the “Land of the 40 tribes.”

In 18th century Kyrgyzstani folklore, the Epic of Manas depicts the unification of the 40 nomadic tribes that eventually laid the foundation for the country as we know it. Not only does this epic poem represent a significant part of Kyrgyzstan’s cultural history, it is one of the longest epic poems in the world.

Kyrgyzstan has a proud and diverse cultural history that is reflected in its society today. Kyrgyzstan is geographically located a very mountainous region of Central Asia. Despite its tough terrain, it historically served as an important hub along the Silk Road in ancient times.

Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question

How can Kyrgyzstan's name be translated using the naming conventions mentioned above? What does the name mean?





Animal Market in Karakol, Kyrgyzstan

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THE KYRGYZSTAN ECONOMY

Unlike its neighbour Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan's economy is fragile and not reliant on oil-based resources. Agriculture, trade, and remittances from foreign workers dominate Kyrgyzstan's economy. Grain production, livestock, and other agricultural products make up a large part of the country's economic endeavours. Cotton, tobacco, wool, dairy products, hay, animal feed, potatoes, vegetables, and sugar from beets represent the majority of the products grown in the agriculture sector.

While farming is one of the biggest industries in the country, the majority of the agricultural products come from private household farms, which represent 55% of the total agricultural output. Private commercial farms represent 40% and State-owned farms represent 5% of the country's agricultural sector. In total, agriculture represents about one-third of the GDP.



Sheep herders in Barskaun Gorge, Kyrgyzstan

Activity 2:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1 How much of Kyrgyzstan's farming industry is owned by private households?

2 How much of Kyrgyzstan's farming industry is state owned?

3 How much of Kyrgyzstan's farming industry is privately owned?

4 How much of the GDP is dependent upon agriculture?

GOLD MINING

Gold mining represents roughly 12% of Kyrgyzstan's GDP and nearly half of its exports. As a major player in the gold industry, Kyrgyzstan's Kumtor Gold Mine is one of the largest gold deposits in the world. While Kyrgyzstan's mines are government owned, they are operated by foreign companies. This often causes political problems with Kyrgyz citizens who believe that the foreign-owned companies reap major benefits from the mines, instead of the benefits flowing back into Kyrgyz society.



Alpine Kumtor Gold Deposit Mine, Kyrgyzstan



Golden Eagle Trainer, Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan



Traditional horseback archery competition in Cholpon-Ata City, Kyrgyzstan

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KYRGYZSTAN CULTURE

Currently, Kyrgyzstan's population demographics include 12 ethnic groups (Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Russian, Dungan, Uyghur, Tajik, Turk, Kazakh, Tatar, Ukrainian, Korean, and German), 5 religions. While Kyrgyz is the official language, Uzbek, Russian, and English are also widely spoken.

Culturally, football, ice hockey, wrestling, horse sports, and martial arts are some of the most popular sports in the country. Politically, Kyrgyzstan is described as a democratic unicameral republic, with a president, prime minister, parliament and judicial branch. Kyrgyzstan as a country, is a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which is an organization committed to peace, transparency, and human rights in Eurasia.

Activity 3:



Compare

Instructions: Review some of the national sports that are played by the people of Kyrgyzstan. Are any of them similar to sports played in your neighbourhood? Write a 3-5 sentence response.



TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan is a landlocked country that borders Kyrgyzstan to the north, China to the east, Uzbekistan to the west and Afghanistan to the south. During a period of Russian annexation, which impacted all of Central Asia, Tajikistan merged with Uzbekistan before becoming its own republic in 1929.

Like its Central Asian neighbours, Tajikistan has a multilingual name that includes a Persian suffix. In this case, “Tajik” represents the name of the main ethnic group of the country and with “Stan” representing “Land of.” While the Tajiks are the main ethnic group in the country, other ethnic groups (Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Russian, Tartar, Turkmen and Arab) also live harmoniously within the country. The population of Tajikistan is 98% Muslim with over 5 languages widely spoken (Tajik, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Russian, and other regional languages).

TAJIKISTAN ECONOMY

Like neighbouring Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan’s economy is fragile and dependent upon remittances from its foreign workers in Russia. Foreign remittances account for roughly 47% of Tajikistan’s GDP, making it one of the most remittance-dependent economies in the world.

Other forms of revenue for the country include aluminum production and cotton production. The aluminum industry is one of the biggest in the world with the state-owned Tajik Aluminum Company serving as the largest aluminum plant in Central Asia. Cotton is a significant crop in Tajikistan and accounts for roughly 60% of the agricultural output. This large agricultural output supports over 75% of the population.

Activity 4:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

What is the largest GDP supporting industry in Tajikistan?

- a. Technology
- b. Diamond mining
- c. Gold mining
- d. Cotton

What does the name Tajikistan mean?

- a. Land of the Tajiks
- b. House of the Tajiks
- c. Place of the Tajiks
- d. Kingdom of the Tajiks

When did Tajikistan become its own republic?

- a. 1929
- b. 2009
- c. 1749
- d. 500 BC

TAJIKISTAN CULTURE

Tajikistan has a population of roughly 9, 537,645 people. On 9th September, Tajikistan gained independence when the Soviet Union disintegrated, which was followed by a civil war.

Despite the civil war, Tajikistan's culture has thrived with a vast history of arts. In Tajik cultural history, literature and poetry have been an intricate part of society since the 10th century. Tajik poetry has its origins in Persian literature with literary heroes such as Rūdakī, the Father of Persian Poetry and the great philosophical poet Rūmī being held as cultural relics. The most famous poem in Tajik history is an epic poem called Shāh-nāmeḥ (The Book of Kings), which was written by Ferdowsī for Sultan Mahmūd of Ghazna, in modern day Afghanistan.



USSR Postal Stamp showing Tajik poet, Abu Abdullo Rudaki



Statue of poet and philosopher Rumi

In more modern times, Tajik society enjoyed opera, ballet, musical comedy and puppetry at regional theatres across the country. In 1929, the Tajik National Theatre was established and thrived until the 1980s under the rule of the Soviet Union.

Sports play a significant role in Tajik culture. The two national sports are called gushtingiri, which is a form of traditional Tajik wrestling and chavgonbozi, which is a form of polo. Both have historical roots.

Activity 5:



Reflection

Instructions: Answer the question

Persian history has played a significant role in the development of Tajikistani culture. Name three ways that Ancient Persia has influenced Tajikistan.





Moral Education Activity:




Reflection

Instructions: Read and write a response

Foreign remittances make up a significant portion of Tajikistan's GDP. This support for families living in different countries and regions is similar the support that foreign workers in the UAE contribute to their home countries. Why is it important for foreign workers who live abroad to support their families in their home countries? How can this support help families who live in economically challenged areas? Think about Tajikistan's foreign remittances and examples that you may see in your area. Write a 1-2 paragraph reflection.



Handwriting practice area with multiple horizontal lines for writing a response.



LESSON 7:
TURKMENISTAN
AND UZBEKISTAN



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will:

- 👁 understand the history, economics, and culture of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ land degradation
- ✎ cotton ginning
- ✎ Eastern Orthodox Christianity
- ✎ Cyrillic
- ✎ Presidential Republic
- ✎ madrassa
- ✎ ore

WARM UP: BRAINSTORM

Instructions: Discuss and locate

The last two Central Asian countries that we will explore are Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. These two countries have a very interesting history that is rich in tradition and culture. Locate the two countries on the map.



TURKMENISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN

Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have intertwined culture, politics, and history. During the time of the Soviet Union, the region was under the control of USSR. At the time, both countries were a part of the Soviet Union and referred to as Turkmen SSR and Uzbek SSR. After the



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collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, both countries gained their independence and established their official borders. The border between the two countries serves as Turkmenistan's longest border and Uzbekistan's second longest border.

During Soviet rule, both countries were used to produce massive amounts of cotton and grain for the USSR. These two countries became known as the some of the biggest producers and exporters of cotton in the world. In some areas, these products were over-produced and led to land degradation and depletion of water supplies.

As both countries have a lot of similarities, there are also some differences. When compared by size, Turkmenistan is approximately 9% larger than Uzbekistan. Population wise, however, Uzbekistan has a much larger population than Turkmenistan.

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Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the question and discuss.

What were the names for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan under USSR rule?





TURKMENISTAN

Turkmenistan is a country whose culture has impacted history. Unlike many other Central Asian countries, Turkmenistan is not landlocked and shares a portion of the Caspian Sea coast to the west. Bordered by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to the north, and Afghanistan to the south, this country became an important destination for regional and international trade.

Turkmenistan's name is multilingual, like many of the other Central Asian countries. Its name literally translates to the "Land of the Turks." As one of the oldest cultures in the region, Turkmenistan's history includes encounters and subjugation by Persian empires, Mongols, Turkic and Islamic armies, Alexander the Great, and more recently, Russia. Due to its central location and access to the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan has historically had a trading industry. Not only was trade conducted across the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan was an important stop along the Silk Road.

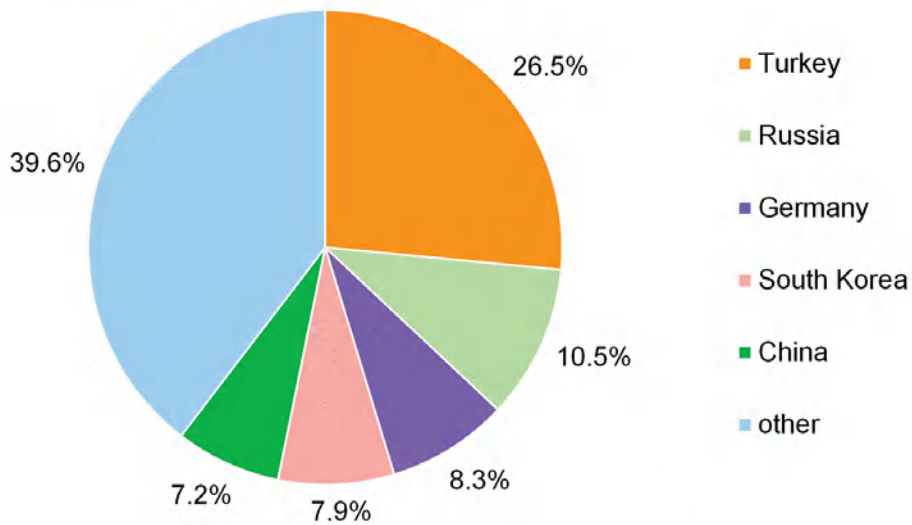
TURKMENISTAN ECONOMY

While cotton has been one of Turkmenistan's main resources under USSR rule, it has many other resources that are profitable and work to boost the country's economy. While cotton ginning, oil pressing, and carpet making dominated Turkmenistan's industries of the past, newer, more profitable industries, such as oil and natural gas are significant in Turkmenistan. Currently, Turkmenistan has the world's fourth largest reserves of natural gas and oil reserves. A network of pipelines link Turkmenistan's oil to other neighboring regions, including an 1,800 natural gas pipeline between Turkmenistan and China. Turkmenistan exports oil and natural gas to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

In addition to oil and natural gas, Turkmenistan also has significant deposits of mirabilite, iodine, bromine, sulfur, potassium, and salt. Turkmenistan's major trading partners are China, Turkey, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates. A majority of its imports come from these countries as well as Germany and South Korea. Its main imports are machinery and equipment, vehicles,

metals, and chemical products. 87% of Turkmenistan's exports are directed to China, with Azerbaijan and Turkey representing 2%, Romania representing 1.7%, Russia representing 1.5%, Georgia representing 1.1%, Italy representing 1%, Greece representing 0.5%, Croatia representing 0.4%; and Cyprus, Singapore and Kazakhstan representing 0.3%.

Turkmenistan major import sources (2016)



Oil drilling in Central Asia

Lesson 7 | Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan



Cotton plant in Tajikistan



Cotton Harvest in Uzbekistan



Selling traditional carpets in Altyn Asyr Bazaar in Ashgbat, Turkmenistan

Activity 2:



Review

Instructions: Answer the questions.

What are the major imports and exports in Turkmenistan? Answer the questions below

1. Which country has the highest import rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. Turkey
- b. Germany
- c. China
- d. Russia

2. Which country has the lowest import rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. China
- b. South Korea
- c. Germany
- d. Russia

3. Which country has the highest export rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. China
- b. Azerbaijan
- c. Romania
- d. Georgia

4. Which country has the lowest export rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. Singapore
- b. Greece
- c. Italy
- d. Romania

5. Which products are imported into Turkmenistan?

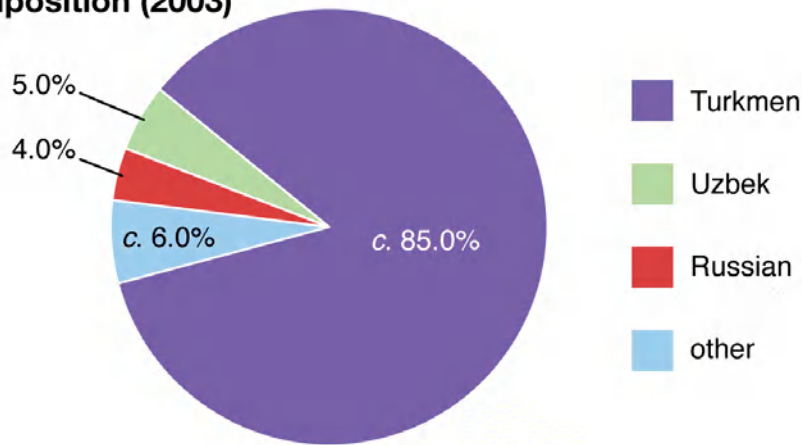
- a. Machinery, vehicles, minerals, chemicals
- b. Medical supplies, entertainment, fruit, meats
- c. Animals, computers, clothes, books
- d. Fashion, textbooks, tea, coffee



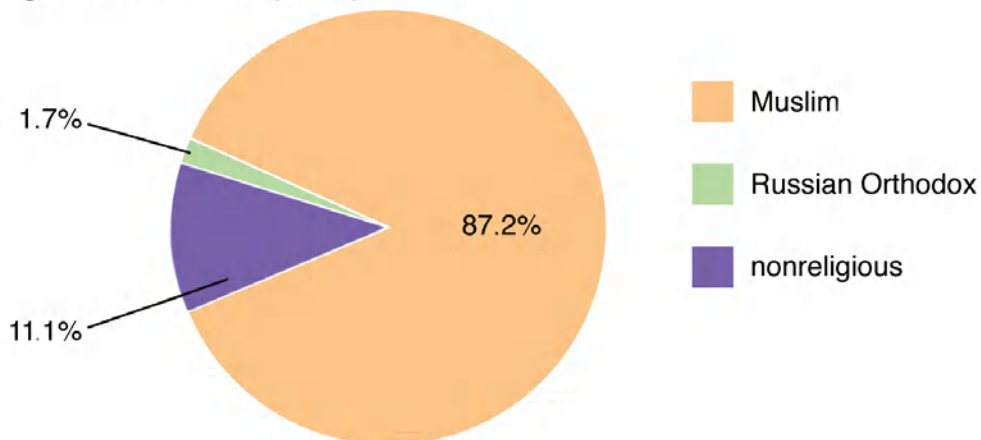
CULTURE

Turkmenistan’s population is primarily divided into three main ethnic groups (Turkmen, Uzbek, and Russian) with languages that reflect the population. Turkmenistan has roughly 5.5 million citizens with 89% of its population practicing Islam alongside Eastern Orthodox Christianity and other religious beliefs. Initially, in Ancient times, the Turkmen ethnic group was divided into numerous tribes with Tekke, Ersari, and Yomut being the largest. After the Soviet Union controlled the area, the tribes were brought together as a nation.

Ethnic composition (2003)



Religious affiliation (2000)



Turkmenistan has a relatively young population with more than half of its citizens being below the age of 30. Like Tajikistan, it has a rich heritage in the arts, especially poetry and literature. Traditionally, poetry in the area was recited orally, but in the 1920s after printing became available, a written literary tradition began to flourish. Both poets and intellectuals, such as Abdelhekim Qulmuhammed-oghli, began to produce works that enriched the area's cultural and intellectual life.

Written literature in Turkmenistan was originally composed in Arabic in the 1920s and 30s, but soon transitioned into Latin and then Cyrillic, a 9th – 10th century writing system developed by the Slavic-speaking peoples. After independence from the Soviet Union, the Turkmen language was used for written publications.

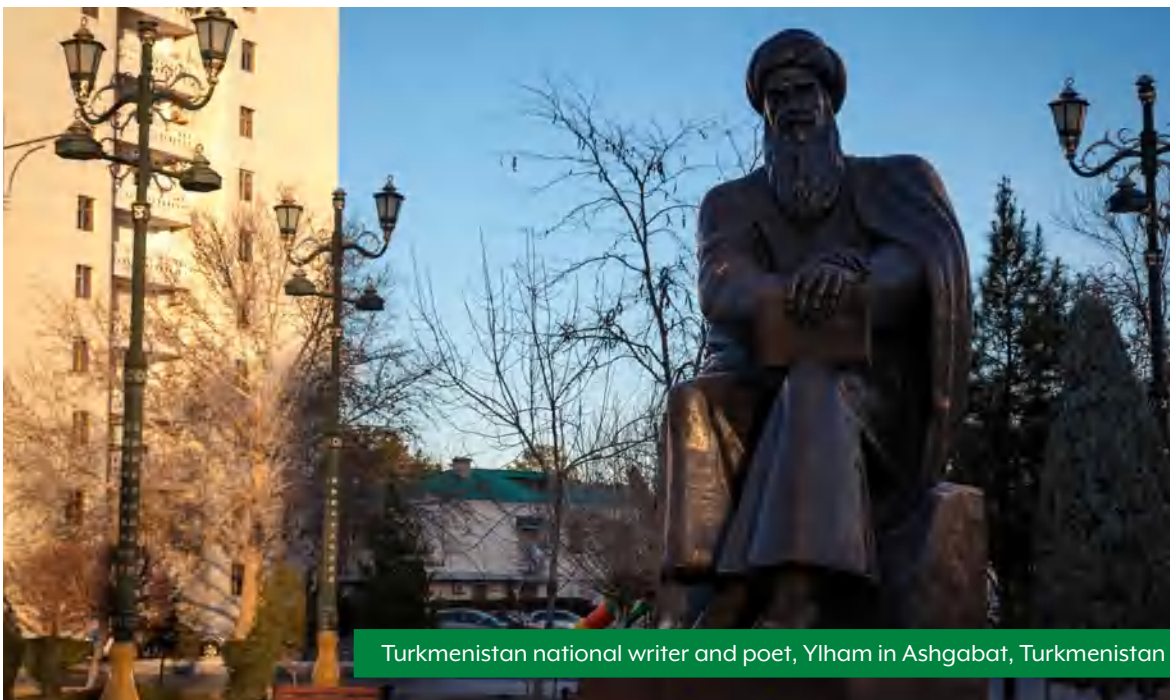


Dancers at Kurban-Bairam Festival in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Lesson 7 | Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan



Boys in traditional national clothes in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan



Turkmenistan national writer and poet, Yham in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

The Turkmenistan government is a Presidential Republic which makes the president the Head of State and Head of Government. The country initially used a Soviet-era constitution until independence from the Soviet Union on October 27th, 1991. After independence, a new constitution was established that created different branches of government including legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The transition from Soviet control to independence made significant changes in the country. Prior to Soviet control, Turkmen education was done through traditional Islamic schools called Madrassas. After USSR control, these schools were replaced with Soviet schools which consequently lowered the literacy rate. After independence, a larger focus was placed on education and the Turkic language was heavily promoted in all areas.



Ashgabat, Turkmenistan capital

Activity 3:



Review

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. What are the three main ethnic groups in Turkmenistan?

- a. Turkmen, Uzbek, Russian
- b. Kazakh, Chinese, Indian
- c. Afghan, Indian, Mongolian
- d. Persian, French, British

2. What is Turkmenistan's main religion?

- a. Islam
- b. Russian Orthodox
- c. Christianity
- d. Zoroastrianism

3. Which four languages were used in Turkmenistan literature?

- a. Arabic, Latin, Cyrillic, and Turkmen
- b. English, Greek, Persian, and Russian
- c. Afghan, Cantonese, Urdu, Mandarin
- d. Mongolian, Spanish, Hindu, Kazakh

4. What type of government style does Turkmenistan have?

- a. Presidential Republic
- b. Communist Republic
- c. Socialist Republic
- d. Democratic Republic

UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is often considered the geographic centre of Central Asia. This landlocked country sits north of Turkmenistan, south of Kazakhstan, and west of Tajikistan. Like other Central Asian countries, Uzbekistan's name is multilingual. Utilizing the Turkic words for “z” for genuine and “bek” for man, in combination with the Persian “stan,” Uzbekistan's name can be translated into both “Land of the Uzbeks” and the “Land of the Genuine Man.”

Uzbekistan's history includes nomadic tribesmen and agriculture. Like other Central Asian countries, one of Uzbekistan's most productive crops has historically been cotton. In addition to cotton, Uzbekistan has many natural resources such as gold, silver, copper, coal, uranium, lead, zinc, natural gas, and petroleum.

With a population of over 30 million people, Uzbekistan contains over 6 ethnic groups. These ethnic groups include Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Russian, Karakalpak, Tartar, and others. The official language is Uzbek, however, Russian, Karakalpak, Tartar, and others are widely spoken. Most the population, around 88%, practices Islam, followed by Eastern Orthodox Christianity and other regional religions.



Shah-I-Zinda necropolis in Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Lesson 7 | Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan



Registan Square in Samarkand, Uzbekistan



Children in Khiva, Uzbekistan



Folk Musicians in Khiva, Uzbekistan

Activity 4:



Concept Check

Instructions: What are the origins of Uzbekistan's name? Write a few sentences to explain.



ECONOMY

Uzbekistan is considered one of the world's leading cotton producers. In silkworms have been raised to produce silk since the 4th century. Uzbekistan has large reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and minerals. These resources are used within the country as well as exported to other areas. Dams are used to generate electricity in addition to energy from nuclear, coal, and petroleum.

Minerals such as copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, tungsten, and zinc are mined and exported. While other Central Asian countries have gold deposits, Uzbekistan has a relatively low amount of gold which must be extracted from low-grade metallic ore instead of being mined directly. Uzbekistan's economy is supported by its manufacturing industry, which makes it one of Central Asia's main producers of machinery and heavy equipment.



Dried Fruit at Siab Bazaar in Samarkand, Uzbekistan

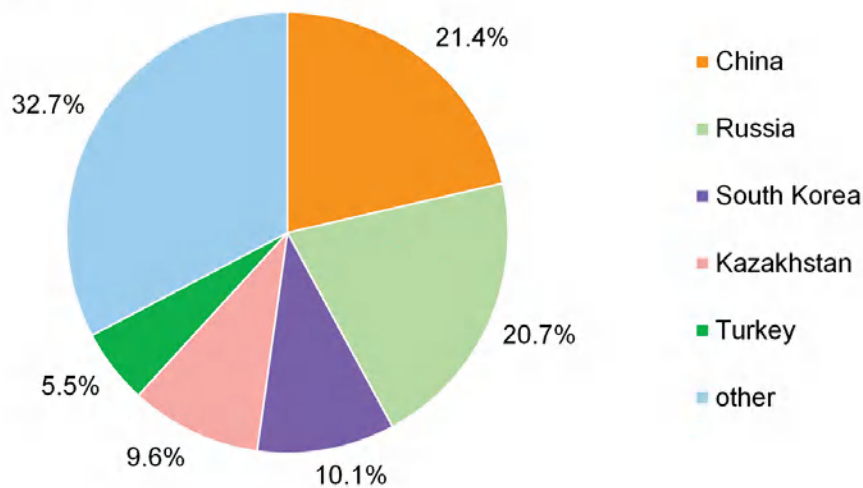
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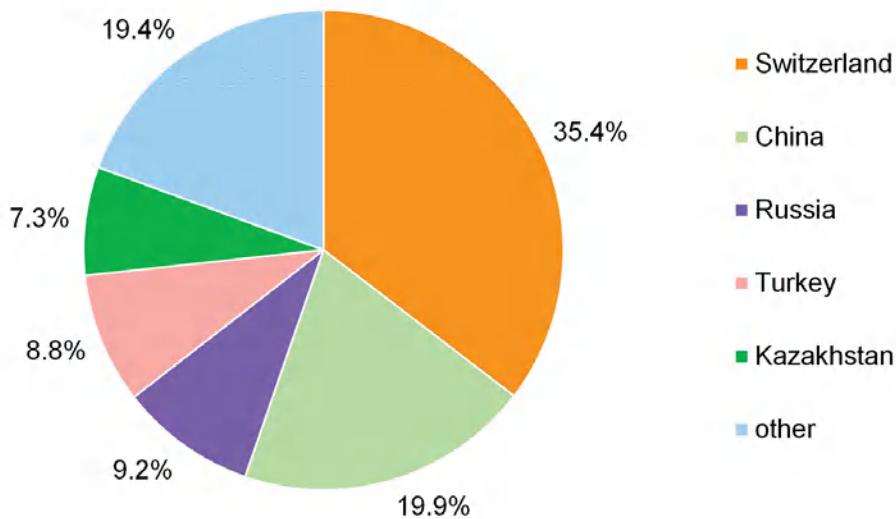
Lesson 7 | Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan exports lots of natural resources including cotton, oil, natural gas, coal, silk, and fruit. Some manufactured goods such as machines, cement, fertilizer and textiles are exported. The main export partners are Switzerland, China, Turkey, and Kazakhstan, while its main import partners are China, Russia, South Korea, and Kazakhstan.

Uzbekistan major import sources (2016)



Uzbekistan major export destinations (2016)



Activity 5:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. Which countries serve as Uzbekistan's main export partners?

- a. China, Russia, Kazakhstan
- b. Australia, United States, Mexico
- c. France, Spain, Portugal
- d. New Zealand, Croatia, Georgia

2. Which countries serve as Uzbekistan's main import partners?

- a. Switzerland, China, Russia
- b. Australia, United States, Mexico
- c. France, Spain, Portugal
- d. New Zealand, Croatia, Georgia

3. What is Uzbekistan's main product?

- a. Cotton
- b. Tropical fruit
- c. Diamonds
- d. Platinum

4. How long has the silk industry been running in Uzbekistan?

- a. Since the 5th century
- b. Since the 4th century
- c. Since the 1800s
- d. Since the 1990s



CULTURE

Uzbekistan has a rich and diverse culture. Its mixture of ethnic groups is reflected in its traditions, foods, and customs. Traditionally, Uzbekistan's cuisine is distinct from other Central Asian cultures as it is based on its agricultural and cultural influences. The main staple dishes typically include breads and noodles because of the large amounts of grain that is produced in the country. Mutton is also widely eaten and reflects the country's agricultural background.

Uzbekistan has a rich literary history. Uzbek literature and poetry spans back to the 11th century and has Indian, Persian and Turkish influences. In the 11th century, an Uzbek scholar named al-Birūnī wrote geographic books about India and natural sciences which is still considered a national treasure. In the 15th century, a large observatory was founded in Samarkand, Uzbekistan by the famed astronomer and mathematician Ulūgh Beg. In the later period of the 15th century, Turkic language-based literature was advanced by the famed scholar and poet Alī Shīr Navā' ī. These ancient cultural influences are still felt in the literature, poetry, arts, and culture of Uzbekistan today.



Assorted Uzbek food (pilaf, samsa, lagman, manta and carrots)



Uzbek musicians in Khiva, Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan adopted a new constitution after Soviet rule on 1st September, 1991. Uzbekistan is a Presidential Constitutional Republic with legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, similar to Turkmenistan. Top members of government include the President, Prime Minister, localized ministers and deputy ministers. Legislative power is held in the two chambers of the Oliy Majlis, the Senate, and the Legislative Chamber.



Uzbek musicians in Khiva, Uzbekistan



Activity 6:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1.

How is Uzbekistan's cuisine different from other Central Asian countries?

2. Which regions of the world have influenced Uzbekistan's literature and poetry?

- a. Indian, Persian, Turkish
- b. Russian, Chinese, Nepalese
- c. Pakistani, Afghani, Georgian
- d. Mongolian, Russian, Japanese

3. When did Uzbekistan develop its new constitution?

- a. 1991
- b. 1995
- c. 1776
- d. 2002

4. Where is legislative power held in Uzbekistan?

- a. Senate and Legislative Chamber
- b. White House
- c. Parliament Building
- d. Regional Courts



LESSON 8:
RUSSIA, USSR,
AND THE
COLD WAR



Lesson Objective:









By the end of the lesson, students will:

know about the culture, history and politics of Russia

understand the dynamics of the USSR and Cold War



Key Vocabulary:

-  Viking
-  Byzantine Empire
-  Semi-Presidential Federation
-  National Territorial Delimitation
-  Satellite State
-  Romanov Dynasty
-  famine
-  phosphate



WARM UP: THINK AND WRITE

Instructions: Read the text and write a response.

Although Russia is not considered a Central Asian country, it borders Central Asia and heavily influenced it through its culture, language, and rule. Based on what you've read in previous lessons, how has Russia impacted Central Asia? Write a 1-2 paragraph response.



RUSSIA

Russia is a north Asian country at the foot of Eastern Europe. Located north of China and Central Asia, Russia borders the Arctic Ocean and extends from Georgia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Belarus, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia to the North Pacific Ocean. In 862 CE Vikings established the Rus State with immigrants from Scandinavia.

In the year 988, the Byzantine Empire conquered the area and introduced Christianity. Moscow, Russia's capital and one of its largest cities, was ruled by the Mongols from the 13th to the 15th century. By the 17th century, the Romanov Dynasty took over and spread the borders across Central Asia and eastward toward the Pacific Ocean, laying the geographic foundation for the Russian Empire. In 1917, the Romanov Dynasty was overthrown. A new form of government called Communism was introduced after the removal of the Romanov Dynasty under Vladimir Lenin, and Russia soon became known as the United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).



Russia Map Country Outline



Central Asia Political Map

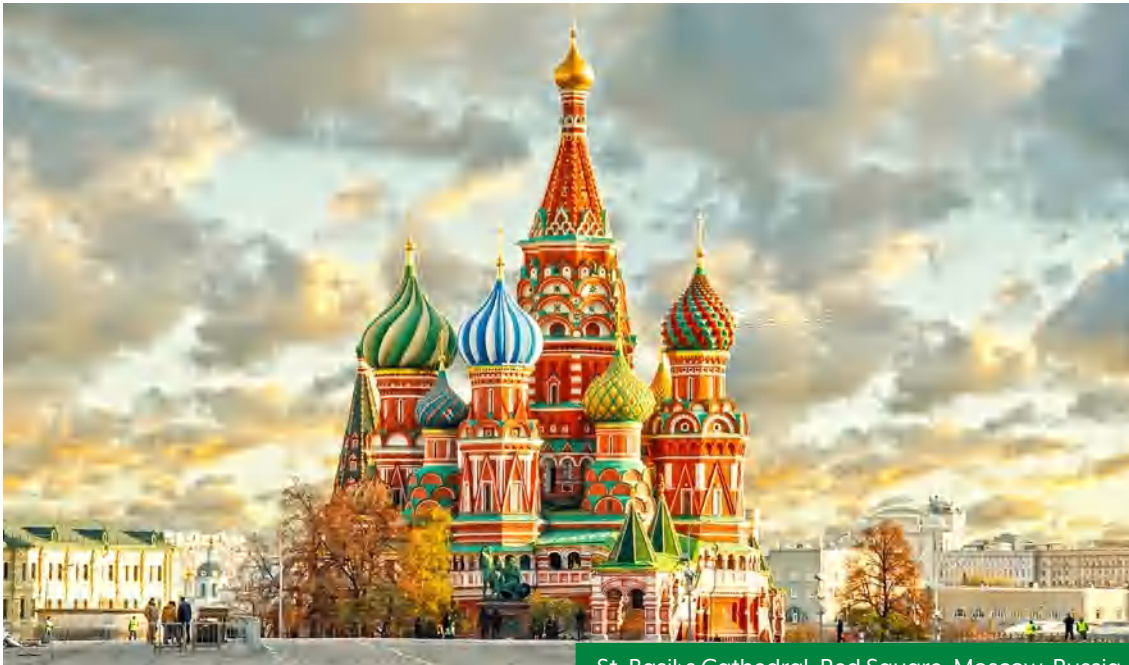
Russia is a very large and diverse country with a population of over 141 million people. Over 200 ethnic groups live in Russia, including Tatar, Ukrainian, Bashkir, Chuvash, Chechen and others making up the majorities. Russian is the official language, followed by Tatar and Chechen, however, due to the large amount of diverse ethnic groups, many other languages are widely spoken in regions.

Russian Orthodox Christianity makes up about 20% of the population's religious beliefs, followed by Islam and other forms of Christianity. Although those religions make up the majority, the Russian state also recognizes Judaism, Buddhism and many other traditional religions.

Although Russia is an extremely large country, most of its population is concentrated in the western-most areas with smaller pockets of people living in scattered areas throughout other Russian territorial regions. Russia's major

Lesson 8 | Russia, USSR, and the Cold War

cities are Moscow, with a population of roughly 12 million, Saint Petersburg with a population of about 5 million, Novosibirsk (1.6 million), Yekaterinburg (1.5 million), Kazan (1.2 million) and Nizhniy Novogorod (1.2 million).



St. Basil's Cathedral, Red Square, Moscow, Russia



Traditional Tanok Dancers from Udmurt Republic, Russia



Traditional folk group from Chuvash Republic, Russia

Natural resources in Russia includes platinum, gold, diamonds, iron ore, titanium, copper and phosphates. Russia is described as a semi-presidential federation, which means that the president works alongside a prime minister and cabinet. The current president of Russia is Vladimir Putin, who has served as both the second and fourth president, preceded by Boris Yeltsin (first president) and Dmitry Medvedev (third president). Before the current governmental system, Russia underwent numerous political systems which have had a significant impact on the fabric of the country.

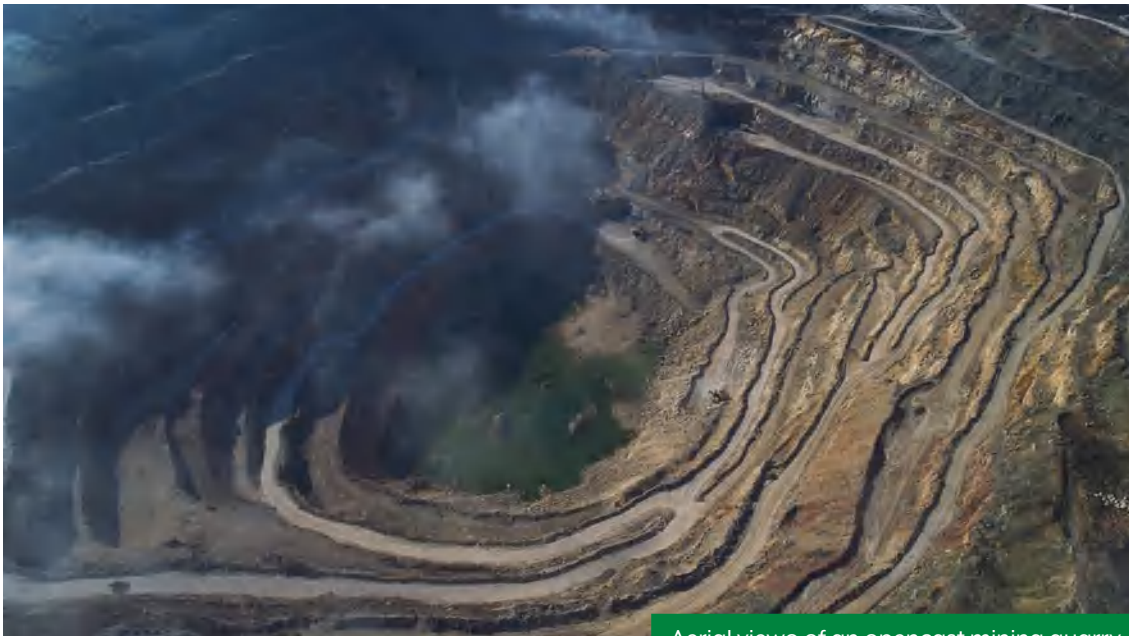


2.5 gram platinum nugget from Kondyor Massif, Russia

Lesson 8 | Russia, USSR, and the Cold War



House of the Russian Federation Government in Moscow



Aerial view of an opencast mining quarry

Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. Vikings founded Rus in which year?

- A. 862 AD
- B. 1500 AD
- C. 1992 AD
- D. 400 BC

2. How many people live in Russia?

- A. Over 141 million people
- B. Over 5 billion people
- C. About 300 million people
- d. About 150,000 people

3. How many ethnic groups are found in Russia?

- a. 1
- b. 200
- c. 10-12
- d. d. 1000

4. Where do most people in Russia live?

- a. Western-most areas
- b. Northern-most areas
- c. Southern-most areas
- d. Eastern-most areas

THE USSR

The USSR is an acronym for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This massive federalist socialist state located in what is now present-day Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This state existed from 1922 to 1991 and was considered the largest country in the world, occupying roughly one-sixth of the Earth's surface.

Founded by Vladimir Lenin when the Russian Provisional Government was overthrown, the Soviet Union, promoted the social ownership of the production, distribution and exchange of the country's resources. USSR became known as the first socialist country with a planned transition into a communist society. After World War II, the USSR began to gain power and expand further, eventually encompassing the countries in Eastern Europe.



Map and Flags of the Republics of the Former USSR

Although Soviet ideology spread extensively throughout the region, many countries that it absorbed became known as satellite states, which were able to keep their independence, but were controlled by the Soviet Union. The satellite states included Poland Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Romania. By the 1980s, the USSR's economy began to suffer and many of the countries in the Union started to seek full independence. A political leader named Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet Union's last Head of State and attempted to revive the economy. While his efforts were intended to make improvements, many members of the USSR became unhappy with the socialist styled government and the USSR was officially disbanded in 1991. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin became the first president of the Russian state as it transitioned from socialism.



Soviet Union propaganda medal

Activity 2:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. What does the USSR stand for?

- a. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- b. United States of Socialist Russia
- c. Unilateral Subjection of Standard Russia
- d. Universal Socialist Society of Russia

2. Which present-day countries were located in the USSR?

- a. Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus
- b. China, Afghanistan, India
- c. Mexico, Canada, France
- d. Haiti, Mongolia, Belgium

3. Which countries were Satellite States to the USSR?

- a. Japan, Mongolia, Nepal, Tibet
- b. Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia
- c. United States, Canada, England, Spain
- d. Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan

4. When was the USSR disbanded?

- a. 1993
- b. 1981
- c. 1991
- d. 2000

USSR AND CENTRAL ASIA

Before Central Asia developed into distinct countries, the Russian Empire began to gain influence and eventual dominance over the area in the 18th century. By 1847, Russia invaded the present-day Kazakh steppe area and had a strong military presence that spread toward the border of present-day Kyrgyzstan. This Russian dominance eventually spread throughout the entire Central Asian region as a way to halt British influence in the area.

During a series of conflicts known as the Great Game, Russia and Great Britain competed for dominance in the area which resulted in Britain's East India Company gaining control over the Indian subcontinent and Russian controlling Central Asia.

The creation of the Soviet Union had a significant impact on Central Asia. After coming into power, Central Asia was divided into ethnically based republics. This division was a process called National Territorial Delimitation (NTD). This not only created borders throughout Central Asia, it also separated countries into distinct groups under USSR rule. After years of subjugation, Central Asian countries began to achieve their own independence and are all sovereign countries in the present day.

Activity 3:



Review

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. What is National Territorial Delimitation?

- a. The division of Central Asia into ethnic republics
- b. The centralization of Central Asian culture
- c. The destruction of Central Asian borders
- d. The creation of the continent of Asia

2. When did the Russian Empire gain influence and dominance over Central Asia?

- a. 18th century
- b. 17th century
- c. 15th century
- d. 14th century

3. What was the Great Game?

- a. A series of competitions similar to the Olympics
- b. A series of conflicts between Russia and Great Britain
- c. A series of conflicts between Russia and America
- d. A series of board game competitions using ancient technology

THE COLD WAR

The Cold War was characterized as a conflict between Western European government ideology and Eastern European socialist government ideology that lasted from 1945-1991. At the time, the USSR and the United States were competing superpowers with very different leadership ideas.

This clash between ideologies began as a way to slow the spread of communism throughout the world. Though neither country officially declared war on each other, a series of proxy wars took place, in which other allied countries would fight each other while being supported by either the USSR or United States.



Remains of an old Russian tank

Since the two countries never engaged in battle with each other, the term “Cold War” was used to describe the conflict between the two nations. One way that the two countries fought in the Cold War was through the use of influence. Events such as the “Race to Space” and the “Nuclear Arms Race” became competitions for the demonstration of power and influence. In these two “races” both superpowers competed with each other to show their technological and military power. As both countries began to develop nuclear weapons, the spread of their different forms of ideology throughout the world was viewed as a mutual threat and the fight to slow the spread became an important issue on both sides.

Due to the decline of the Soviet Union and subsequent independence of its member states, the idea of a communist superpower began to fade. The Cold War came to an end in 1991 with the election of Boris Yeltsin.



Checkpoint Charlie passage between West and East Berlin during Cold War

Activity 4:



Concept Check

Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. What was the Cold War?

- a. A conflict between democratic government ideology and socialist government ideology
- b. A conflict that happened during winters in Europe
- c. A conflict that did not involve any weapons or fighting
- d. A conflict about the control of borders in the North and South Poles

2. Which were the main countries involved in the Cold War?

- A. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- B. USSR and United States of America
- C. Pakistan and Mongolia
- D. Kyrgyzstan and China

3. How was the Race to Space and the Nuclear Arms Race similar?

- a. Both were national races held during large sports competitions
- b. Both were used to show technological and military power
- c. Both included the best athletes in each country
- d. Both happened during World War II

4. Who was the first Russian president to be elected after the Cold War?

- a. Vladimir Putin
- b. Boris Yeltsin
- c. Nikolai Romanov
- d. Dmitry Medvedev

Moral Education: Political



Response

Instructions: Read the text and answer the question.

The Cold War differed from traditional wars because there was not any direct conflict. The two main actors in this were the Soviet Union and the United States, who differed in ideologies and government styles. The Soviet Union supported communism, while the United States supported democracy. How can differences in government ideology coexist without causing conflicts that result in war? Imagine that you can speak with representatives from each government to form a resolution. What would you say? Write a 1-2 paragraph response



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Lesson 8 | Russia, USSR, and the Cold War

Notes



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LESSON 9:
TERM PROJECT



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson,
students will:

describe a Central Asian country in
terms of development, cultural and
socio-economic value



Key Vocabulary:

 presentation

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Choose one of the countries and topics in the lessons and research more about it. Then, make a presentation that topic.



Project Steps:

Step 1:

Choose a Central Asian country

Choose one of the countries in Central Asia to learn more about. Focus on its importance to the region and its contribution to politics and culture. The following countries are suggested, however major Central Asian towns and cities may be chosen as well. Consult with your teacher on your selection.

- Kazakhstan
- Turkmenistan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Uzbekistan
- Tajikistan
- Russia

Step 2:

Find Information

Use the Internet or other sources to find information about your topic. Make sure to find information to do the following:





1. Describe your selected country.

Empty text box for describing the selected country.

2. What is the country best known for?

Empty text box for describing what the country is best known for.

3. How has the country changed over time?

Empty text box for describing how the country has changed over time.

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4. **What local government institutions and services may be found there?** *(for example, schools, hospitals, libraries, colleges, or other public services and buildings)*

5. **What are some main attractions that can be found in the country?**

6. **Why do you think this town or city is valuable to Central Asian and World history?**

Step 3:

Find Media

Find some pictures or videos that will help you in your presentation.

Step 4:

Prepare a Presentation

Using a presentation software or web site, prepare a presentation. In your presentation, remember to:

- use large print in your presentation slides;
- not put too much information on one slide;
- use Step 2 above as an organization for your presentation;
- use pictures on your slides;
- keep any videos that you use very short;
- use colours and designs that fit your topic.

Step 5:

Be a Good Listener

As you listen to each presentation, answer these questions.

1. **Name 2 important points that the speaker mentioned.**

2. What did the speaker do well in the presentation?

3. What could the speaker improve on?

4. Prepare one question for the speaker.

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Step 6:

Reflection

Write about what you learned about Central Asian countries by preparing your presentation.

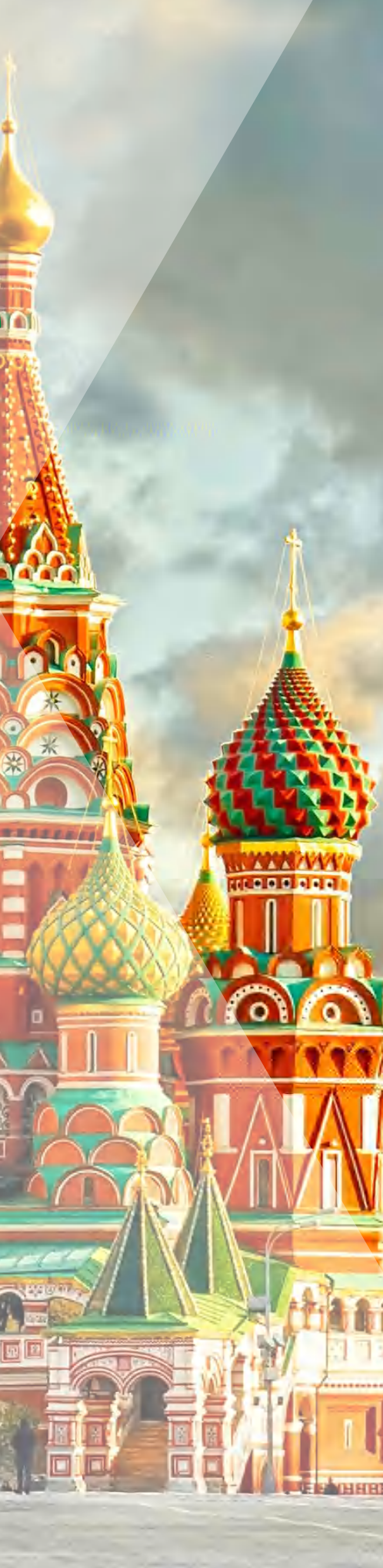


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LESSON 10:
FINAL REVIEW



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson,
students will:

- 👁️ check their understanding of lessons six through eight.

Review Activity



Instructions: Answer the questions.

1. Which country has the highest import rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. Turkey
- b. Germany
- c. China
- d. Russia

2. Which country has the lowest import rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. China
- b. South Korea
- c. Germany
- d. Russia

3. Which country has the highest export rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. China
- b. Azerbaijan
- c. Romania
- d. Georgia

4. Which country has the lowest export rate in Turkmenistan?

- a. Singapore
- b. Greece
- c. Italy
- d. Romania

5. Which products are imported into Turkmenistan?

- a. Machinery, vehicles, minerals, chemicals
- b. Medical supplies, entertainment, fruit, meats
- c. Animals, computers, clothes, books
- d. Fashion, textbooks, tea, coffee



6. What is National Territorial Delimitation?

- a. The division of Central Asia into ethnic republics
- b. The centralization of Central Asian culture
- c. The destruction of Central Asian borders
- d. The creation of the continent of Asia

7. When did the Russian Empire gain influence and dominance over Central Asia?

- a. 18th century
- b. 17th century
- c. 15th century
- d. 14th century

8. What was the Great Game? It was a series of _____ .

- a. competitions similar to the Olympics
- b. conflicts between Russia and Great Britain
- c. conflicts between Russia and America
- d. board game competitions using ancient technology

9. What does the USSR stand for?

- a. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- b. United States of Socialist Russia
- c. Unilateral Subjection of Standard Russia
- d. Universal Socialist Society of Russia

10. Which present-day countries were located in the USSR?

- a. Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus
- b. China, Afghanistan, India
- c. Mexico, Canada, France
- d. Haiti, Mongolia, Belgium

Review Activity



Instructions: Answer the questions.

11. Which countries were Satellite States to the USSR?

- a. Japan, Mongolia, Nepal, Tibet
- b. Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia
- c. United States, Canada, England,
- d. Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan
- Spain

12. When was the USSR disbanded?

- a. 1993
- b. 1981
- c. 1991
- d. 2000

13. What was the Cold War?

- a. A conflict between democratic government ideology and socialist government ideology
- b. A conflict that happened during winters in Europe
- c. A conflict that did not involve any weapons or fighting
- d. A conflict about the control of borders in the North and South Poles

14. Which were the main countries involved in the Cold War?

- a. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- b. USSR and United States of America
- c. Pakistan and Mongolia
- d. Kyrgyzstan and China

15. How was the Race to Space and the Nuclear Arms Race similar?

- a. Both were national races held during large sports competitions
- b. Both were used to show technological and military power
- c. Both included the best athletes in each country
- d. Both happened during World War II

16. Who was the first Russian president to be elected after the Cold War?

- a. Vladimir Putin
- b. Boris Yeltsin
- c. Nikolai Romanov
- d. Dmitry Medvedev

17. How many people live in Russia?

- a. Over 141 million people
- b. Over 5 billion people
- c. About 300 million people
- d. About 150,000 people

18. How many ethnic groups are found in Russia?

- a. 1
- b. 200
- c. 10-12
- d. 1000

19. Where do most people in Russia live?

- a. Western-most areas of the country
- b. Northern-most areas of the country
- c. Southern-most areas of the country
- d. Eastern-most areas of the country

Review Activity



Instructions: Answer the questions.

20. Which regions of the world have influenced Uzbekistan's literature and poetry?

- a. Indian, Persian, Turkish
- b. Russian, Chinese, Nepalese
- c. Pakistani, Afghani, Georgian
- d. Mongolian, Russian, Japanese

21. When did Uzbekistan develop its new constitution?

- a. 1991
- b. 1995
- c. 1776
- d. 2002

22. Where is legislative power held in Uzbekistan?

- a. Senate and Legislative Chamber
- b. White House
- c. Parliament Building
- d. Regional Courts

23. What is Uzbekistan's main product?

- a. Cotton
- b. Tropical fruit
- c. Diamonds
- d. Platinum

24. How long has the silk industry been running in Uzbekistan?

- a. Since the 5th century
- b. Since the 4th century
- c. Since the 1800s
- d. Since the 1990s

25. What is the largest GDP supporting industry in Tajikistan?

- a. Technology
- b. Diamond mining
- c. Gold mining
- d. Cotton

26. What does the name Tajikistan mean?

- a. Land of the Tajiks
- b. House of the Tajiks
- c. Place of the Tajiks
- d. Kingdom of the Tajiks

27. When did Tajikistan become its own republic?

- a. 1929
- b. 2009
- c. 1749
- d. 500 BC



GLOSSARY



KEYWORD

Abbasid Caliphate

annexation

biodiversity hotspot

Byzantine Empire

Caspian Sea

Chavgonbozi

Communist

conflict

constitutional republic



MEANING

An Islamic caliphate founded by a dynasty descended from Abbas Ibn Abdul-Muttalib

the act of occupying an area or territory

a biogeographic region with high levels of biodiversity that is threatened by human habitation

Eastern Roman Empire during the Middle Ages

the world's largest inland body of water

a traditional central Asian game similar to polo

a philosophical, social, political, and economic ideology that focuses on ownership of production and absence of social classes

serious disagreement and combat

a state where the chief executive and representatives are elected by the people and do not have uncontrolled power



KEYWORD

cotton ginning

Cyrillic

democratic

Eastern Orthodox
Christianity

epic poem

famine

GDP

Gushtingiri

Han Dynasty

land degradation



MEANING

a machine that quickly and easily processes cotton plant fibres

a writing system used for various languages across Eurasia

a form of government where citizens decide on legislation through voting

A traditional form of Christianity developed in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia

a long narrative poem typically about ancient historical events

extreme lack of food

Gross Domestic Product. The measure of value added to goods and services in a country

A traditional form of wrestling in Tajikistan

The second imperial dynasty of China between 202 BC – 220 AD

the process of degrading the land due to human activity



KEYWORD

land locked

madrassa

Mongol

monopoly

multilingual

National Territorial
Delimitation

nomadic

ore

parliament

Persian



MEANING

a country that is not connected to an ocean

an Islamic religious school

an East Asian ethnic group native to Mongolia
with an empire in the 13th and 14th centuries

a condition that exists when one person or
company is the only supplier of a good or service

using or being able to use multiple languages

the process of dividing Central Asia into ethnically-
based republics during the rule of the Soviet Union

communities that do not have a set location and
regularly move from one region to another

a natural rock that contains valuable minerals
that can be mined, treated, or extracted

a legislative body of government that makes laws

An Iranian ethnic group and language



KEYWORD

phosphate

Piramidalny Peak

Presidential Republic

Remittance

River basin

Romanov Dynasty

Rūmī

satellite state

secular



MEANING

naturally occurring elements of phosphorus

the highest peak in Tajikistan

a form of government in which a head of government leads an executive branch separate from the legislative branch

a sum of money sent as a payment or gift

portion of land drained by a river

Russian dynasty from 1613 to 1917

13th century Persian poet, scholar, theologian, and mystic

a country that is formally independent, but heavily influenced by another country

not connected with religious or spiritual matters



KEYWORD



MEANING

semi-arid

climate that is dry but has slightly more rain than an arid region

semi-presidential federation

a system of government in which a president exists alongside a prime minister and cabinet

Silk Road

historic land routes connecting East Asia, Southeast Asia, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, East Africa and Southern Europe

Soviet Union

abbreviated as USSR, a federal socialist state in Northern Eurasia that existed from 1922 – 1991

Tang Dynasty

an imperial dynasty of China that ruled from 618 to 907

Tibetan Empire

an empire that existed from the 7th to the 9th century AD

Turkic

collection of ethnic groups of Central, East, North, and West Asia

Unicameral

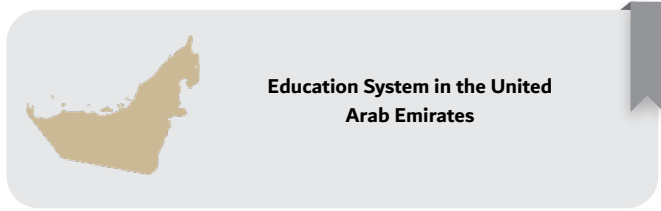
having a single legislative chamber

Viking

group of seafaring Norse people from southern Scandinavia



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Doctorate Degree / Applied Sciences
(3-5 years)

Master's Degree / Applied Sciences
(2 years)

Postgraduate Diploma / Applied Sciences
(1-2 Years)

Bachelor's Degree / Applied Sciences
(3-4 years)

Diploma / Postgraduate Diploma
(2-3 years)

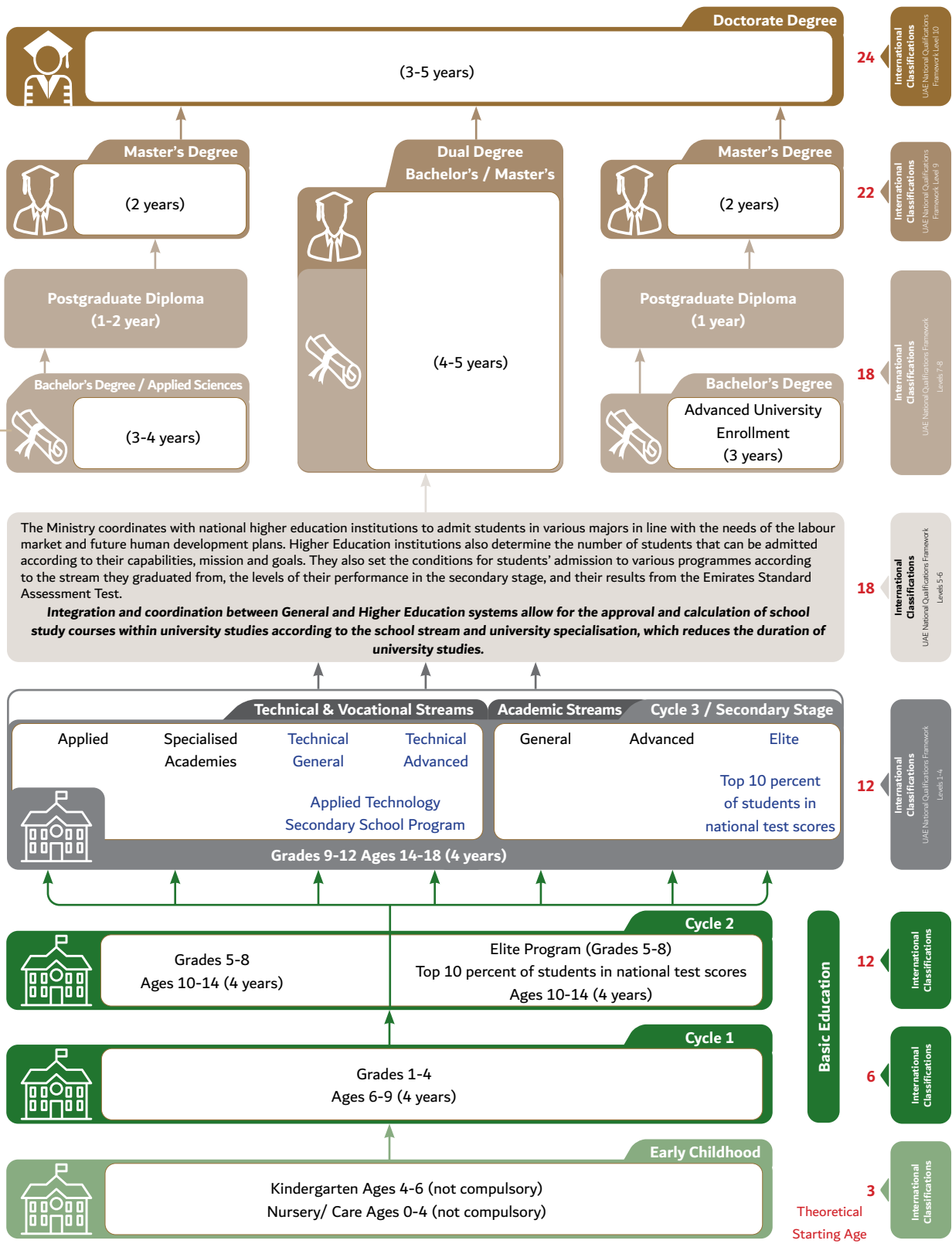
Joining Work → **Bridging Program**

Vocational Qualification

Vocational Education and Development Centre

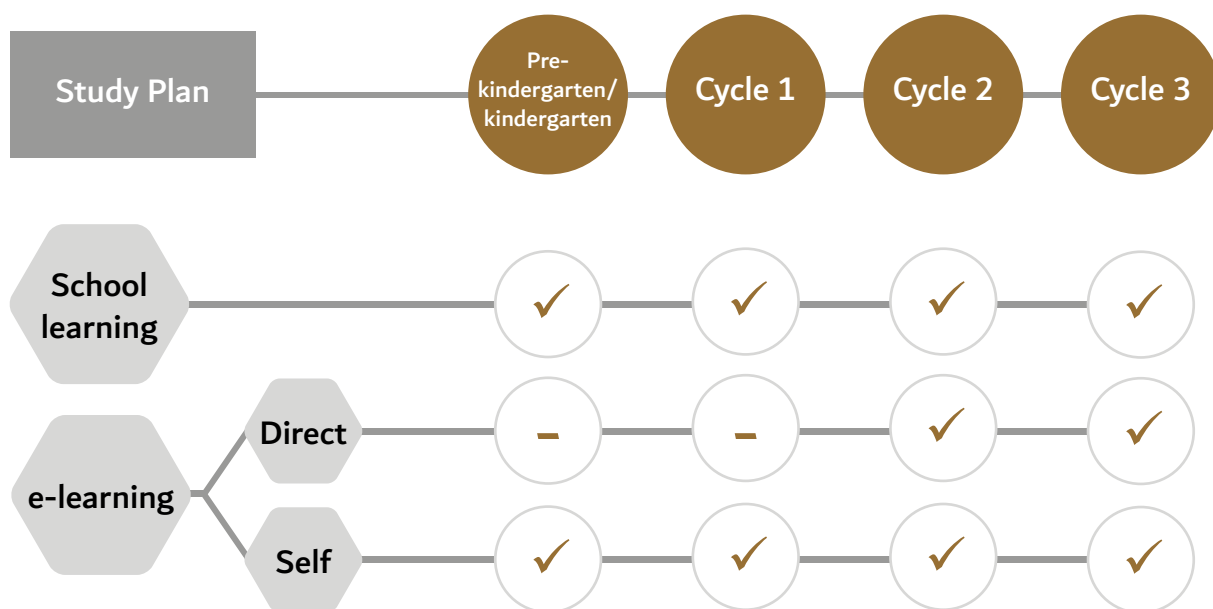
Continuous Education

Home Schooling	General & Academic Stream	Applied Stream	Literacy



Hybrid education in the Emirati school

Within the strategic dimension of the Ministry of Education's development plans and its endeavor to diversify education channels and overcome all the challenges that may prevent it, and to ensure continuity in all circumstances, the Ministry has implemented a hybrid education plan for all students at all levels of education.



Channels for obtaining a textbook:



برنامج محمد بن راشد
للإتقان الذكي
Mohammed Bin Rashid
Smart Learning Program

Electronic units

