

World Cultures Portfolio/Middle East: Population Density

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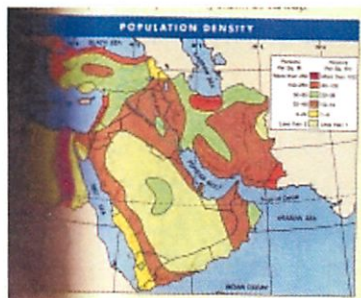
World Cultures Middle East Report about Population Density

- Guidelines

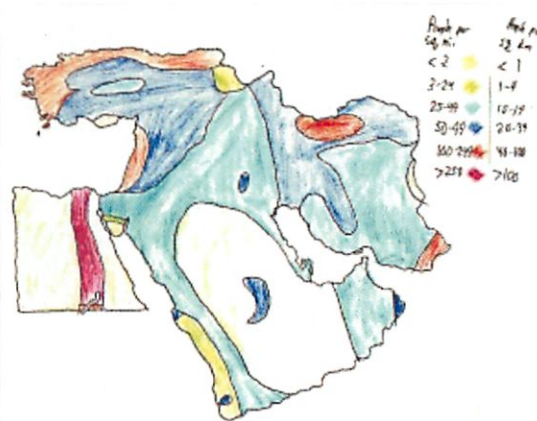


World Cultures Middle East Unit[Show]

The Middle East, a mosaic of cultures mixed together in a volatile world. Ready to blow up at a moment's notice, the Middle East often considered by many as one of the world's most troubled spots. Vast stretches of desert exist where almost nothing can live. On the other hand, next door, the cradle of civilization exists with fertile valleys stretching as far as the eye can see. Then, in another few miles, comes the sea full of shipping and commerce.



Textbook African Independence Map



Middle East Population Map

Geographical diversity, one of the defining factors of the Middle East, creates its character. From deserts to lush valleys, from mountains to oceans, the different sections of the Middle East define it. Vastly different geographies support vastly different population levels. Lush valleys support large amounts of crops which support a large population. Deserts, however, are devoid of life. They support nothing but a few creatures, if that. Thus the population of the Middle East finds itself concentrated in a few select places, while vast stretches of desert sands lie practically empty.

One of the most fertile valleys in the Middle East lies along the banks of the Nile River. The Nile River makes up the heart of Egypt, both modern and ancient. Until recently, the river flooded every year, depositing rich soil over the desert. This soil let crops grow along the river, and could support a large population. This gave rise to one of the most recognized ancient civilizations on earth, Ancient Egypt. The rulers of Ancient Egypt managed to build huge pyramids with their large population. In present day, the Nile valley supports more than 250 people per square mile, the densest population in the Middle East (Ahmad et al). Nowadays the river has a dam blocking it, modern means have replaced the floods, but the river still provides the basis of life for many people living in Egypt.

However, the large population causes overcrowding. Cities especially suffer from the problem. Overcrowding breeds disease and lowers the living standards. The worst of these areas are the slums where the poorest of people live. Such peoples' lives are cut short by the filth around them caused by the high population density. However a large population also helps a society become more productive. Thus a dense population represents a mixed blessing.

The section of the Middle East which included Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories also pack a lot of

people into it. The region has always had a large population because of its proximity to the Mediterranean Sea. Much history has accumulated here. All of the large western religions lay claim to part of the region. However, this led to a conflict which forced many Palestinians out of their lands and left them with nowhere to go. As one moves into Saudi Arabia, the land quickly becomes uninhabitable desert (Ahmad et al). As with everywhere else on Earth, there's only a certain amount of livable land available. This forces the population density to increase, and again, causes a decline in the overall standards of living. This problem, because of the cultural and religious differences between the groups, makes the problem only worse.

The northern party of Turkey also crowds many people into its land (Ahmad et al). This section is near Europe and the Black Sea. In fact, Turkey even extends into Europe near Istanbul. The climate here matches most of southern Europe's, but not, however, the rest of the Middle East (Encarta Climate Map).

On the other hand, the desert in the middle of Saudi Arabia has almost no people living in it (Ahmad et al). Less than 2 people per square mile live here (Ahmad et al). However, in the middle of the desert the city of Riyadh exists because of seasonally flooding stream beds (Encarta "Riyadh"). Riyadh actually means water bed in Arabic (Encarta "Riyadh"). 50-99 people per square mile live in the middle of the desert and it has become a center of commerce (Encarta "Riyadh", Ahmad et al). The definition of a desert, although often thought as a hot place, only needs to be a place which receives little rain. People, of course need water to live. Without water, no life can be supported.

Water, the life blood of the Middle East, controls the population. Much of the water available comes from rain. Rainfall appears greatest around Turkey, which reaches about 40 inches per year (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). It's especially heavy around the Black Sea, to the north of Turkey (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). Also rain comes down in sizable amounts to the south and southeast of Turkey, extending partly into the northern part of Iran (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map).

The area near the Caspian Sea also supports a large population because of the Elburz Mountains (Ahmad et al). The mountains block the moisture coming off the sea from floating over into most of Iran. The clouds get stuck and empty over the region making it very fertile. This rain supports up to 100 people per square mile in this little sliver of land in Iran (Ahmad et al). In this region even lies the countries' capital city, Tehran. This effect has similarities to the one of the west coast of the United States. The Rocky Mountains block the rainfall from entering the great plains like the Elburz Mountains keep most of Iran dry, and therefore sparsely populated to levels around 25-49 people per square mile (Ahmad et al).

The land which borders the sea to the south of the Middle East also supports a sizable population (Ahmad et al). These lands seem to get a somewhat generous, for the Middle East at least, rainfall. About 20 inches of rain falls here per year (Encarta Annual Precipitation Map). Of course, the inhabitants can't just drink the salt water which they live near. They are reliant on the rain for fresh water, and can only live where it rains.

However this limitation currently finds itself disappearing. Desalination, the process of removing the salt from water, changes the rules of the Middle East. However, still the process costs large amounts of money. But new desalination technologies continue to change the rules by making desalination less expensive. Areas which do not currently have any fresh water might soon change deserts into driving ranges.

In fact, if one looks at the map of annual precipitation in the Middle East, one would notice that the maps almost align (Encarta Annual Precipitation Map, Ahmad et al). The darkest regions on the rainfall map (the areas which get the most rain) for the most part have large populations (Encarta Annual Precipitation Map). Turkey, again finds itself as the example. On the other hand, not many live in the dry deserts of lower Oman (Encarta Annual Precipitation Map). However, there are some discrepancies. Egypt receives almost no rain, but still has the largest population in the Middle East because the water flows down the Nile from the wetter regions in the north (Encarta Annual Precipitation Map, Ahmad et al).

The Encarta ecological map matches almost exactly with the population density map (Encarta Ecological Map, Ahmad et al). The more green the region on the ecological map, the more temperate and wet the region finds itself (Encarta Ecological Map). It also happens that the more temperate the region, the more people are able to live in that

region. For example, the northern part of Turkey, as well as the section of Iran directly under the Caspian Sea are temperate wet forests (Encarta Ecological Map). The eastern section of Turkey gets recorded as Mediterranean woodland (Encarta Ecological Map). 50-99 people per square mile call this region their home (Ahmad et al). This amounts to less than other parts of Turkey, but substantially more than the rest of the Middle East (Ahmad et al). The remaining land mostly gets recorded as subtropical desert (Encarta Ecological Map). Remembering the definition for desert and its effects on the population can explain some of the population diversity in the Middle East.

The climate map, however, does not match up real well except in Turkey, where the climate differentiates itself from the hot deserts of the Middle East (Encarta Climate Map). Somehow the hot and arid conditions do not seem to affect the population levels of the Middle East.

In closing, the Middle East has great geographical diversity. This supports a diverse population spread out diversely throughout the Middle East. Rainfall, mountains, and desalination plants affect where people can live. From empty deserts to crowded oases and marshes, the Middle East finds itself defined by geography. Unfortunately, this can cause conflicts and disagreements, but possibly the future looks better. Desalination can change all of the rules and alter the landscape, as well as the conflicts, of the Middle East.

Works Cited

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World Cultures Middle East

Report about Rainfall Population Density



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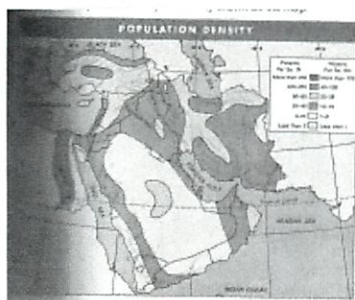
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Textbook African Independence Map



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However, the large population causes overcrowding. Cities especially suffer from the problem. Overcrowding breeds disease and lowers the living standards. The worst of these areas are the slums where the poorest of people live. Such peoples' lives are cut short by the filth around them caused by the high population density. However a large population also helps society become more productive. Thus a dense population represents a mixed blessing.

The section of the Middle East which included Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories also packs a lot of people in it. The region has always had a large population because of its proximity to the Mediterranean Sea. Much history accumulates here, for all of the large western religions. Many people live in the region and farms are prosperous. Many Palestinians find themselves forced out of their lands and nowhere to go. As one moves into Saudi Arabia, the land quickly becomes uninhabitable desert. As with everywhere else on Earth, there's only a certain amount of livable land available. This forces the population density to increase, and again, causes a decline in the overall standards of living. This problem magnifies because of the cultural and religious differences which occur in the region and separates the groups even further.

The northern party of Turkey also crowds many people into its land. This section is near Europe and the Black Sea. In fact, Turkey even extends into Europe near Istanbul. The climate here matches most of southern Europe's, and is very

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Water, the life blood of the Middle East, controls the population. Rainfall appears greatest around Turkey, which reaches about 40 inches per year (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). It's especially heavy around the Black Sea, to the north of Turkey (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). Also rain comes down in sizable amounts to the south and southeast of Turkey, extending partly into the northern part of Iran.

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However this limitation currently finds itself disappearing. Desalination, the process of removing the salt from water, changes the rules of the Middle East. However, still the process costs large amounts of money. But new desalination technologies continue to change the rules by making it less expensive. Areas which do not currently have any water might soon open up water parks and farms. This technology has the capability to change deserts into driving ranges.

In fact, if one looks at the map of annual precipitation in the Middle East, one would notice that the maps almost align. The darkest regions on the rainfall map (the areas which get the most rain) for the most part have large populations. Turkey, again finds itself as the example. On the other hand, not many live in the dry deserts of lower Oman. However, there are some discrepancies. Egypt receives almost no rain, but still has the largest population in the Middle East because the water flows down the Nile from the wetter regions in the north.

The Encarta ecological map matches almost exactly with the population density map. The more green the region on the ecological map, the more temperate and wet the region finds itself. It also happens that the more temperate the region, the more people are able to live in that region. For example, the northern part of Turkey, as well as the section of Iran directly under the Caspian Sea are temperate wet forests population levels. The eastern section of Turkey gets recorded as Mediterranean woodland. 50-99 people per square mile call it their home. This amounts to less than other parts of Turkey, but substantially more than the rest of the Middle East. The remaining land mostly gets recorded as subtropical desert. Remembering the definition for desert and its effects on the population can explain some of the population diversity in the Middle East.

has
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left them w/ the groups.
and it has
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to look
reliant on the rain for fresh water, and can only live where it rains.
fresh
desalination
this region

The climate map, however, does not match up real well except in Turkey, where the climate differentiates itself from the hot deserts of the Middle East. Somehow the hot and arid conditions do not seem to affect the ~~people living in~~ the Middle East. *population levels of*

In closing, the Middle East has great geographical diversity. This supports a diverse population spread out diversely throughout the Middle East. Rainfall, mountains, and desalination plants affect where people can live. From empty deserts to crowded oases and marshes, the Middle East finds itself defined by geography. Unfortunately, this can cause conflicts and disagreements, but possibly the future looks better. Desalination changes all of the rules and ~~has the potential to~~ alter the landscape, as well as the conflicts, of the Middle East. *can*

Works Cited

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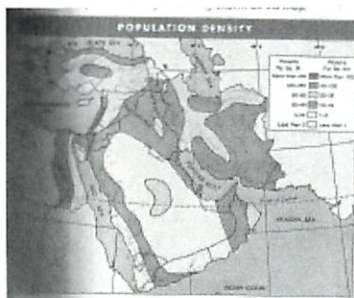
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Textbook African Independence Map



Middle East Population Map

???this para??? Fresh water is the lifeblood of all humans; without it, we would die. ???relavent?The Middle East is also where the East meets West. Ancient traders long crossed this land with caravans of precious goods to bring back to their homelands. mention rainfall?

Geographical diversity is one of the defining factors of the Middle East's character. From deserts to lush valleys, from mountains to oceans, the different sections of the Middle East define it. Vastly different geographies support vastly different population levels. Lush valleys support large amounts of crops which support a large population. Deserts, however, are devoid of life. They support nothing but a few creatures, if that. Thus the population of the Middle East is concentrated in a few select places, while vast stretches of desert sands lie practically empty.

One of the most fertile valleys in the Middle East, lies along the banks of the Nile River. The Nile River makes up the heart of Egypt, both modern and ancient. Until recently, the river flooded every year, depositing rich soil over the desert. This soil let crops be grown along the river, and could support a large population. This gave rise to one of the most recognized ancient civilizations on earth, Ancient Egypt. The rulers of Ancient Egypt managed to build huge pyramids with their large population. In present day, the Nile valley supports more then 250 people per square mile, the densest population in the Middle East. Nowadays the river has been dammed and modern means have replaced the floods, however the river is still the cradle of life for many people in Egypt.

But the problems with having such a large population is overcrowding. Cities especially suffer from the problem. Overcrowding breeds disease and lowers the living standards. The worst of these areas are the slums where the poorest of people live. Such peoples' lives are cut short by the filth around them caused by the high population density. However a large population also helps society become more productive. Thus a dense population represents a mixed blessing.

Another crowded section of the Middle East is the northern party of Turkey. This section is near Europe and the Black Sea. In fact, Turkey even extends into Europe near Istanbul. The climate here matches most of southern Europe's.

On the other hand, the desert in the middle of Saudi Arabia has almost no people living in it. Less than 2 people per square mile live there. However, in the middle the city of Riyadh exists because of seasonally flooding stream beds (Encarta). Riyadh actually means water bed in Arabic (Encarta). 50-99 people per square mile live in the middle of the desert which has become a center of commerce (Encarta, Textbook Map). The definition of a desert is a place which receives little rain. Water of course is required for people to live. Without water, no life can be supported.

Water, the life blood of the Middle East, controls the population. Rainfall is greatest around Turkey, which reaches about 40 inches per year (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). It is especially heavy around the Black Sea, to the north of Turkey (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). Also rainfall is heavy to the south and southeast of Turkey, extending partly into the northern part of Iran.

The section of the Middle East which included Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories is also very crowded. The region has always been a hot spot because it is near the Mediterranean Sea. Much history has been built into this region for all of the large western religions. Many people live in the region and the farming is quite good (give book example) One of the problems with the region, however is that as people, Palestinians mostly, are being forced out of their lands and they have nowhere to go. As one moves into Saudi Arabia, the land quickly becomes uninhabitable desert. As with everywhere else on Earth, there's only a certain amount of livable land available. This forces the population density to increase, and again, causes a decline in the overall standards of living. This problem is magnified because of the cultural and religious differences which occur in the region and separates the groups even further.

Section under lake in Iran (Caspian Sea)

Near seas

However, these rules are changing. New desalination technology is letting more people live in areas which receive less fresh water. However, these methods are still expensive. But even newer methods reduce the cost of desalination. With an almost endless supply of salt water, these new technologies can change deserts into driving ranges.

In fact, if one looks at the map of annual precipitation in the Middle East, one would notice that the maps almost align. The darkest regions on the rainfall map (the areas which get the most rain) for the most part have large populations. An example, again, would be Turkey. On the other hand, not many live in the dry deserts of lower Oman. However, there are some discrepancies. Egypt receives almost no rain, but still has the largest population in the Middle East because the water flows down the Nile from the wetter regions in the north. Also, the sections near water, such as the coast of the Arabian Peninsula support large populations while receiving little rain. This may be because the large sea supports the people using desalination plants. ?other reason? - has to be

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Spreading into the rest of Iran, which is a desert.
All of the rain is forced to fall in this
small region making it fertile.

The south of the Middle East also supports
a large population. \rightarrow Desalination, the process
of removing salt from water to make it drinkable,
is a technique widely used in the Middle East.
It is not clear why such a large population
exists where little rain falls. Has desalination
been able to change ^{population} patterns this quickly?

These regions have a large industry related to
— oil & research

shipping
oil

The climate map, however, does not match up real well except in Turkey, where the climate is different from the hot deserts of the Middle East. Somehow the hot and arid conditions do not seem to affect the people living in the Middle East.

closing

cite map + parenthicals for map

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In closing, the Middle East ~~is a~~ has great geographical diversity supporting a varied population, rainfall, ~~and~~ man-made, and desalination plants affect where people can live, from empty deserts to crowded oases and marshes the Middle East is defined by geography, ~~data set~~ It causes conflicts and disagreements, but ultimately there is no way around it,

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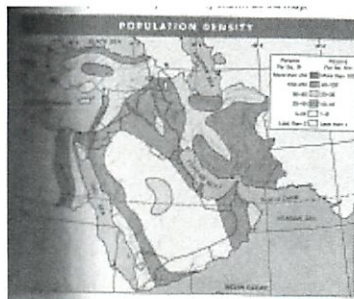
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??This affects

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to Nile Valley

supports more than 250 people per square mile, the densest in the Middle East. Nowadays the river has been dammed and modern means have replaced the floods, however the river is still the cradle of life for many people in Egypt.

But the problems with having such a large population is overcrowding. Cities especially suffer from the problem. Overcrowding breeds disease and lowers the living standards. The worst of these areas are the slums where the poorest of people live. Such peoples' lives are cut short by the filth around them caused by the high population density. *what else to say*

However a large population also helps to society become more productive. Thus a dense population represents a mixed blessing.
Another crowded section of the Middle East is the northern party of Turkey. This section is near Europe and water. / Black sea

go on
Rainfall in the Middle East is greatest around Turkey, with reaches about 40 inches per year (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). It is especially heavy around the Black Sea, to the north of Turkey (Encarta Annual Rainfall Map). Also rainfall is heavy to the south and southeast of Turkey, extending partly into the northern part of Iran.

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Section under lake in Iran (Caspian Sea)

Near bodies of water *(sea)*

The desert in the middle of Saudi Arabia has almost no people living in it. Less than 2 people per square mile live there. *concentrated in oasis-es* How could they live in the middle of the desert research Riyadh? The definition of a desert is a place which receives little rain. Water of course is required for people to live. Without water, no life can be supported.

However, this is changing. New desalination technology is letting more people live in areas which receive less water. However, these methods are still expensive. But even newer methods reduce the cost of desalination. With an almost endless supply of salt water, these new technologies can change deserts into driving ranges.

The population density of the Middle East very much affects and causes the conflicts which entrails the Middle East. *..explain*

In fact, if one looks at the map of annual precipitation in the Middle East, one would notice that the maps almost align. However, there are some differences. Egypt is receives almost no rain, but still has the largest population in the Middle East because the water flows down the Nile from the wetter regions in the north. Also, the sections near water, such as the coast of the Arabian Peninsula support large populations while receiving little rain. This may be because the large sea supports the people using desalination plants. *other reason? - has to be*

The Encarta Ecological map matches almost more exactly with the population density map. The more green the region on the ecological map, the more temperate and wet the region is. It also happens to be the more people are able to live in that region. For example, the northern part of Turkey, as well as the section of Iran directly under the Caspian Sea are temperate wet forrests. The eastern section of Turkey is Mediterranean woodland. 50-99 people per square mile call it their home. This is less than other parts of Turkey, but substantial for the Middle East (add lower sections)

The climate map does not match up real well except in Turkey. The entire Middle East is just hot. This does not seem *however,* *pop levels rest of be labeled hot arid,* *where the climate is varied.*

There is little variation
of the climate ~~across~~ in the
Middle East according
to the map.

The hot + arid climate does not seem to affect population to bother the people living in the Middle East.
leads to middle east

- ex=7&selectedent=47611&entityname=Middle%20East%20(region),%20Asia Encarta Map Middle East Ecological
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- tionAnnual&mapstyleselectedin
dex=9&selectedent=47611&entityname=Middle%20East%20(region),%20Asia Encarta Map Middle East Annual Precipitation
(http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.6
- Encarta Map Middle East Climate
(http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.6
- blue textbook

World Cultures Portfolio [Hide]

Africa: HDI Graph Reflections - Decolonization Map

Middle East: Population Density *Add here*

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2nd

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World Cultures Portfolio/Middle East

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World Cultures Middle East

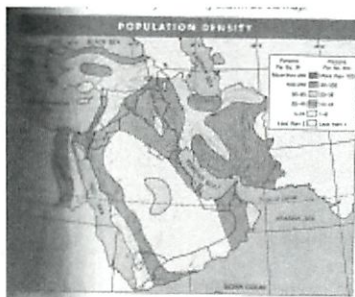
- Sources

Template:World Cultures Middle East

! Only a DRAFT!

May change/be updated - still in progress - may still contain inaccuracies

The Middle East, a mosaic of cultures mixed together in a volatile world. Ready to blow up at a moment's notice, the Middle East is one of the worlds most troubled spots. Vast stretches of desert exist where almost nothing can live. On the other hand, next door, the cradle of civilization exists with fertile valleys stretching as far as ~~one~~ can see. Then, in another few miles, comes the sea full of shipping and commerce. Fresh water is the lifeblood of all humans; without it, we would die.



Textbook African Independence Map



Middle East Population Map

relevance? The Middle East is also where the East meets West. Ancient traders long crossed this land with caravans of precious goods to bring back to their homelands. *(rainfall, characteristics)*

Geographical diversity is one of the defining factors of the Middle East. From deserts to lush valleys, from mountains to oceans, the different sections of the Middle East define it. Vastly different geographies support vastly different populations. Lush valleys support large amounts of crops which support large population. Deserts, however, are devoid of life. They support nothing but a few creatures, if that. Thus the population of the Middle East is concentrated in a few select places in the Middle East, while vast stretches of desert sands lie practically empty.

One of the most fertile valleys in the Middle East, lies along the banks of the Nile River. The Nile River makes up the heart of Egypt, both modern and ancient. Until recently, the river flooded every year, depositing rich soil over the desert. This soil let crops be grown along the river, and could support a large population. This gave rise to one of the most recognized ancient civilizations on earth, Ancient Egypt. The rulers of Ancient Egypt managed to build huge pyramids from their large population. The Nile Valley is one of the richest in the Middle East. In present day, it supports more than 250 people per square mile, the densest in the Middle East. Nowadays the river has been dammed and modern means have replaced the floods, however the river is still the cradle of life for many people in

But the problem with having a dense
population is overcrowding, cities
which are full of people suffer from
overcrowding. Overcrowding breeds disease
and disease ~~is~~ hurts people.

the region. *Egypt.*

?what else to say ?find problem with life

Another crowded section of the Middle East is the northern party of Turkey. This section in near Europe and water. /sea

..anaylise weather..

The section of the Middle East which included Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories is also very crowded. The region has always been a hot spot because it is near the Mediterranean sea. Much history has been built into this region, as it is a hot spot for all of the large western religions. Many people live in the region and the farming is quite good (give book example) One of the problems with the region, is that as people, Palestinians mostly, are being forced out of their lands, they have nowhere to go. The land quickly turns into desert as one moves into Saudi Arabia. This magnifies the problem. ??

Section under lake in Iran

Near bodies of water

This means that there is a limited amount of land for the people to live on. This increases the population density, Again reducing quality of life and

The desert in the Middle of Saudi Arabia has almost no people living in it. Less then 2 people per square mile live there. ?concentrated in oasis-es How could they live in the middle of the desert? The definition of a desert is a place which receives little rain. Water of course is required for people to live. Without water, no life can be supported.

However, this is changing. New desalination technology is letting more people live in areas which receive less water. However, these methods are still expensive.

The population density of the Middle East very much affects and causes the conflicts which entrails the Middle East.

..explain

In fact, if one looks at the map of annual precipitation in the Middle East, one would notice that the maps almost align. However, there are some differences. Egypt is receives almost no rain, but still has the largest population in the Middle East for some of the above reasons. Also, the sections near water, such as the coast of the Arabian Peninsula support large populations while receiving little rain. This is because the large sea supports the people using desalination plants. ?other reason?

The ecological map matches almost more exactly with the population density map. -mention specfic regions and poup #

The climate map dies not match up real well except in Turkey. The entire Middle East is just hot. This does not seam to bother the people living in the Middle East.

- ex=7&selectedent=47611&entityn ame=Middle%20East%20(region),%20Asia Encarta Map Middle East Ecological (<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)
- tionAnnual&mapstyleselectedin dex=9&selectedent=47611&entityname=Middle%20East%20(region),%20Asia Encarta Map Middle East Annual Precipitation (<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)
- Encarta Map Middle East Climate (<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)

World Cultures Portfolio[Hide]

Africa: HDI Graph Reflections - Decolonization Map

Rainfall in the Middle East is greatest around Turkey,
(Encarta Annual Rainfall map), around 40 in a year.
Most of this goes into the _____ sea, T. Mountains
before this ??? More about Turkey,

The more green the region, the more temperate
and wet the region the more people ~~will live~~
live in it per unit of area. For example, the
northern part of Turkey as well as the
land directly under the _____^{mts.} in Iran are
Temperate wet Forests. The eastern section
of Turkey is a mediterranean wood land,
50-99 people per sq mile live here.
This is less than the other parts of Turkey
but toward the middle of the scale in
the Middle East.

1st

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World Cultures Portfolio/Middle East

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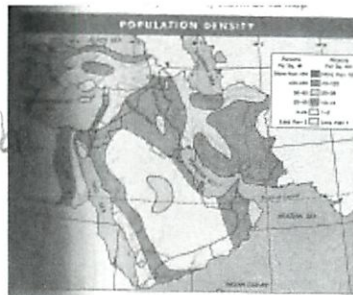
World Cultures Middle East

- Sources

! Only a DRAFT!

May change/be updated - still in progress

The Middle East, a mosaic of cultures mixed together in a volatile world. Ready to blow up at a moment's notice, the Middle East is one of the most troubled spots in the world. Its geography varies greatly, however, and in fact, directly causes some of the conflicts. Vast stretches of desert exist where almost nothing can live. However, right next door, is the cradle of civilization, a fertile valley rich in water and oil. The sea plays a big part too in the Middle East. Shipping and commerce travels easiest over water. But, also, the Middle East is where the East meets West. Ancient traders long crossed this land with caravans of precious goods to bring back to their homelands. ?rework



Textbook African Independence Map



Pop. per sq. mi.	Pop. per sq. km.
< 2	< 1
3-24	1-9
25-49	10-19
50-99	20-39
100-249	40-100
>250	>100

Middle East Population Map

is only a few miles away
In another few miles comes the sea, full of shipping + commerce

However the geography also effects the distribution of people in the Middle East. As mentioned before, the deserts support little life, while the fertile valleys are full of people.

One of the most fertile valley, lies along the banks of the Nile River. The Nile River makes up the heart of Egypt, both modern and ancient. The river flooded every year, depositing rich soil over the desert. This soil let crops be grown along the river, and could support a large population. This gave rise to one of the most recognized ancient civilizations on earth, Ancient Egypt. The rulers of Ancient Egypt managed to build huge pyramids from their large population. The Nile valley is one of the richest in the Middle East. In present day, it supports more then 250 people per square mile, the most in the Middle East. ?what else to say ?find problem with life

Another crowded section of the Middle East is the northern party of Turkey. ...go on..

..analyse weather..

The section of the Middle East which included Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories is also very crowded. ..climate in Isreal good

Until recently

In addition

is in to middle East

Now days the river has been dammed and the modern means have replaced floods. But the river is still the cradle of life for lots of people.

Geographical diversity is one of the defining factors of the Middle East. From desert to lush valleys from mountains to oceans, from oil to dirt the different sections of the Middle East define it. Vastly different geographies support vastly different populations. Lush valleys support large crops which supports large populations. Deserts, however, are devoid of life. They support nothing but a few creatures, if that. Thus the population of the Middle East is concentrated in a few places while vast stretches of unforgiving desert support no life.

Section under lake in Iran

Near bodies of water

The desert in the Middle of Saudi Arabia has almost no people living in it. Less than 2 people per square mile live there. ?concentrated in oasis-es How could they live in the middle of the desert?

oil

The population density of the Middle East very much affects and causes the conflicts which entrails the Middle East.
..explain

Encarta Map Middle East Ecological

(<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)

Encarta Map Middle East Annual Precipitation

(<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)

Encarta Map Middle East Climate

(<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/MapCenter/MapPrintPreview.aspx?lat=25.5131949275313&long=47.639295>)

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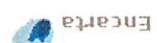
Africa: HDI Graph Reflections - Decolonization Map

Middle East: Population Density

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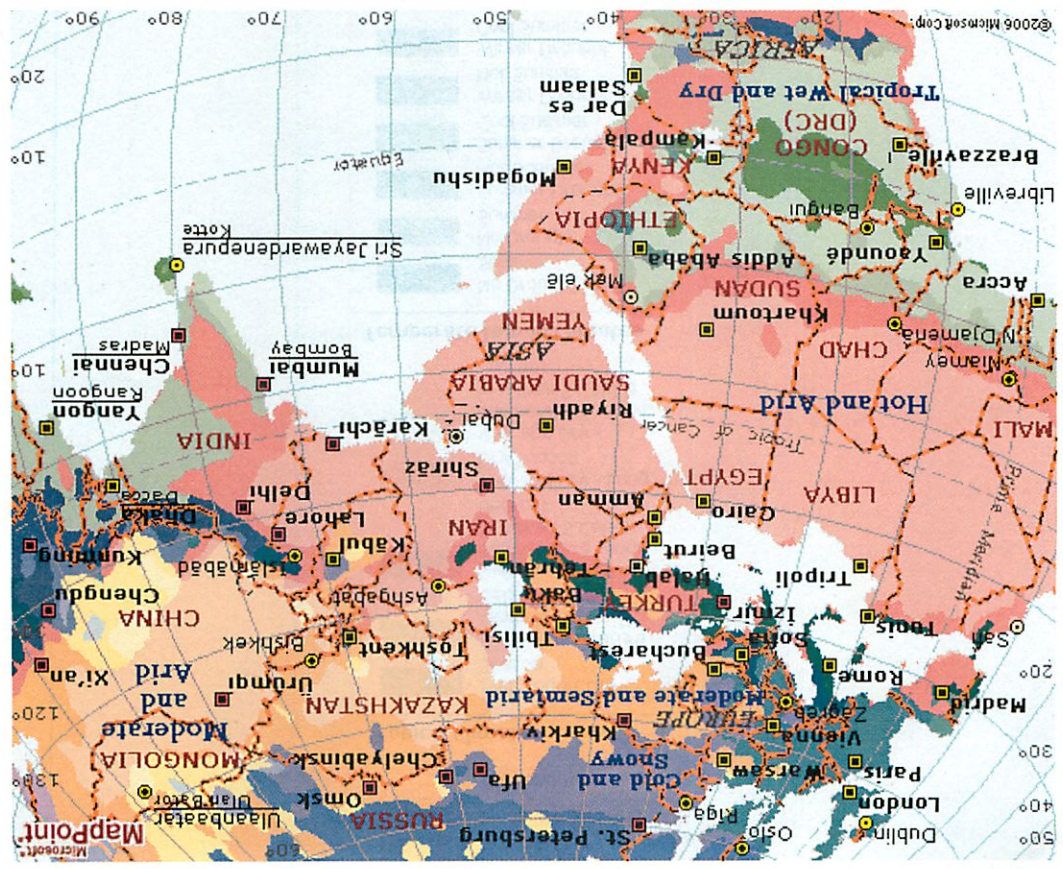
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World Atlas

Middle East (region), Asia









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MapPoint Terms of Use

Climate

Dry Climates

-  Hot and Semi-arid
-  Moderate and Semi-arid
-  Cold and Semi-arid
-  Hot and Arid
-  Moderate and Arid
-  Cold and Arid






Tropical Climates

-  Wet - Short Dry Season
-  Wet - Temperature range less than 5 Celsius degrees
-  Wet Monsoonal - Temperature range less than 5 Celsius degrees
-  Wet and Dry - Long Dry Season
-  Wet and Dry - Temperature range less than 5 Celsius degrees



Temperate Humid Climates

-  No Drought - Hot Summer
-  No Drought - Cool Summer
-  Summer Drought - Hot Summer
-  Summer Drought - Cool Summer
-  Winter Drought - Hot Summer
-  Winter Drought - Cool Summer

Cold and Snowy Climates

-  No Drought - Warm Summer
-  No Drought - Cool Summer
-  No Drought - Cool Short Summer
-  Winter Drought - Warm Summer
-  Winter Drought - Cool Summer

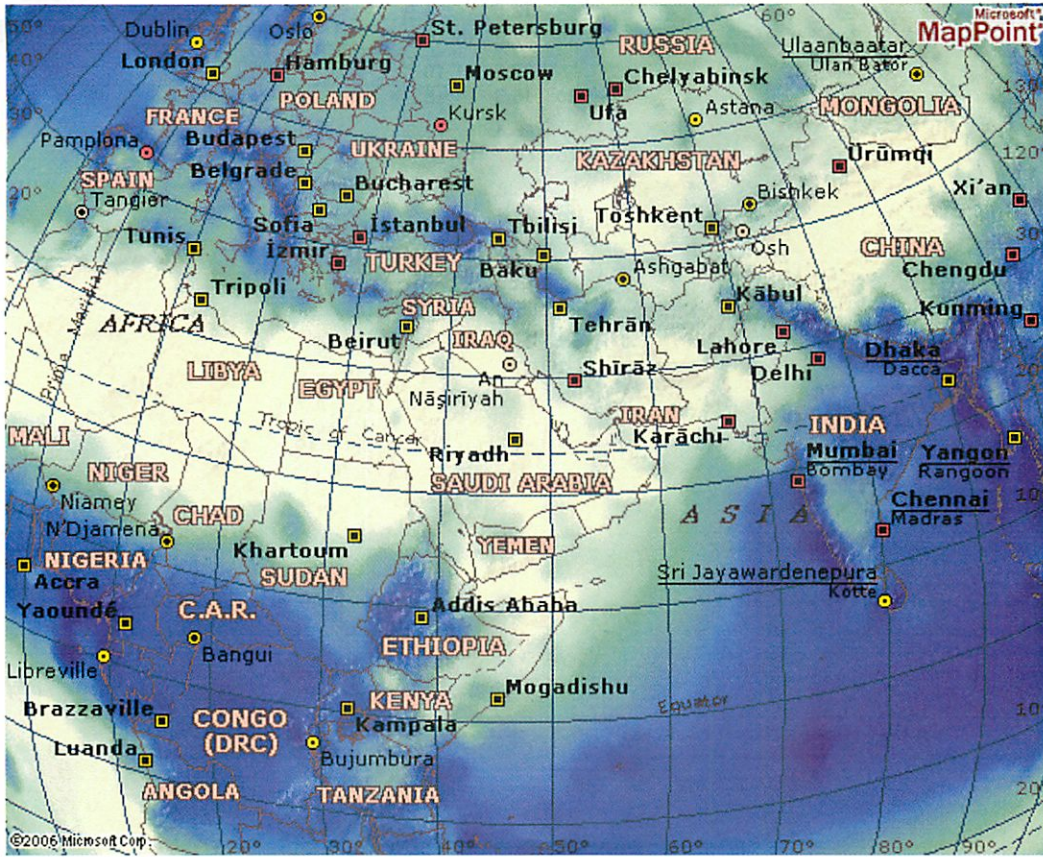
Polar Climates

-  Tundra
-  Perpetual Frost

World Atlas



Middle East (region), Asia



















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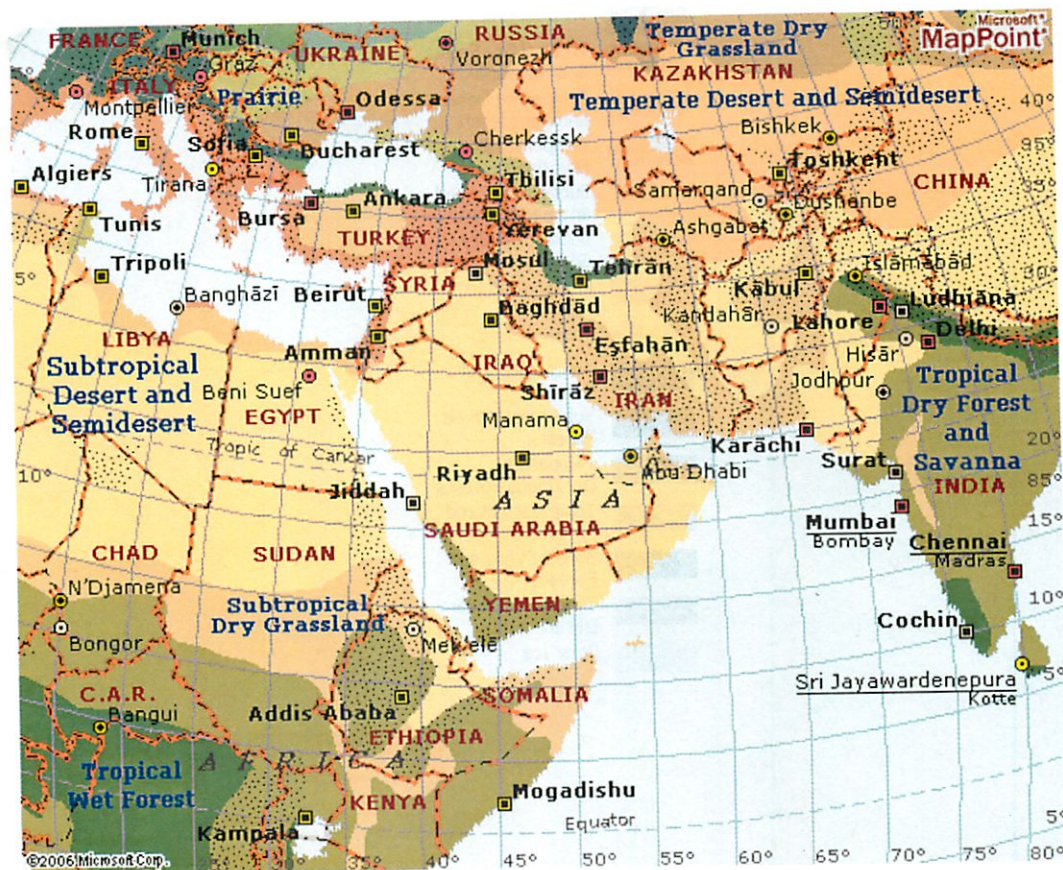
Annual
Rainfall

**Average Annual
Precipitation**

	<u>centimeters</u>	<u>inches</u>
	0	0
	to 12.4	to 4.8
	12.5	4.9
	to 27.2	to 10.6
	27.3	10.7
	to 46.3	to 18.2
	46.4	18.3
	to 66.7	to 26.2
	66.8	26.3
	to 90.4	to 35.5
	90.5	35.6
	to 106.2	to 41.8
	106.3	41.9
	to 153.0	to 60.2
	153.1	60.3
	to 639.5	to 251.8

World Atlas

Encarta


















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MapPoint Terms of Use

Ecological

Ecoregions

Within each ecoregion class, the lighter tone indicates areas of lower elevation and the darker tone indicates mountains and plateaus.

-  Tropical Wet Forest
-  Tropical Dry Forest and Savanna
-  Temperate Desert and Semidesert
-  Temperate Dry Grassland
-  Subtropical Desert and Semidesert
-  Subtropical Dry Grassland
-  Mediterranean Woodland
-  Prairie
-  Temperate Wet Forest
-  Subtropical Mixed Forest
-  Temperate Deciduous Forests
-  Temperate Mixed Forest
-  Boreal Evergreen Forests
-  Tundra and Polar Desert
-  Polar Ice