Southwest Asia’s Governments
Israel, Saudi Arabia, & Turkey
Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

How Leaders Are Chosen
- The people of Saudi Arabia do not choose the king.

Comparing SW Asian Governments

Google It!

- Google Israel’s Government
- Google Saudi Arabia’s Government
- Google Turkey’s Government

Crystal Ball Predictions
Based on what we have learned about Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, what do you think the future of their economies will be like?

Rate A Government

Customer Reviews

[Other graphic organizers and activities are also shown in the image.]
STANDARDS:

SS7CG3 Compare and contrast various forms of government.

a. Explain citizen participation in autocratic and democratic governments [i.e., the role of citizens in choosing the leaders of Israel (parliamentary democracy), Saudi Arabia (autocratic monarchy), and Turkey (parliamentary democracy)].

b. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.
TEACHER INFO: Anticipation Guide

• Print off the Anticipation Guide for each student (two-per-page).

• The students will complete the guide BEFORE the presentation. Afterwards, give the students a few minutes to look back over their answers and make any corrections.

• Check the answers as a class AFTER the presentation.

KEY
1. C
2. F
3. A
4. I
5. D
6. H
7. G
8. E
9. B
Directions: You will make predictions about the answers to the following questions BEFORE learning about this unit. Write the letter of the vocabulary term that matches the definitions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Absolute Monarchy</th>
<th>B. Parliamentary</th>
<th>C. Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. 18</td>
<td>E Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>F. Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Autocracy</td>
<td>H. Israel</td>
<td>I. Presidential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. _______ A form of government in which the citizens elect leaders and rule by majority.
2. _______ This country is making the transition from a parliamentary democracy to a presidential one over the next few years.
3. _______ A form of government in which a king has total authority over the government; title is inherited.
4. _______ A form of government where citizens directly elect the chief executive.
5. _______ What is the voting age in both Turkey and Israel?
6. _______ This country has a parliamentary democracy since its creation in 1948.
7. _______ A form of government in which a ruler has absolute power; the citizens do not possess the right to choose their own leaders.
8. _______ In this country, the supreme power is in the hands of a monarch who rules for life.
9. _______ The people elect members of parliament, members of parliament elect the head of state.
TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.


Leadership

1. President: most political power, works closely with the legislature (the Knesset) of the government with the ceremonial role

2. Prime Minister: is the leader of the government, where the King holds complete power, most power, and citizens have limited role in government

Background

Israel

The emergence of Israel as a Jewish nation became an event and still is a homeland for the Jewish people.

Parliamentary – citizens elect leader, and then the members select the leader

Presidential – citizens elect leader, and then the members select the leader

The governments of the countries in Southwestern Asia often are both democracies whose citizens play a key role in government and still have limited role.

The emergence of Israel as a Jewish nation became an event and still is a homeland for the Palestinian people.

One part became the nation of Israel, a homeland for the Jewish people, the United Nations voted to divide the former British colony of Palestine into two parts.

The other part was for the Palestinian Jewish people.

For the most part, democracy has been slow to catch on in the region, and many SW Asia countries have limited role in government positions, and Islamic people are often Islamic by faith.

There are several countries, including Saudi Arabia, who are

There are several countries, including Saudi Arabia, who are

Israel Background

1. **Prime Minister**: is the leader of the government with the most political power; works closely with the legislature (the Knesset) of the government with the ceremonial role

2. **President**: has little political power, mostly a role in the Middle East.

The emergence of Israel as a Jewish nation became an event and still is a homeland for the Jewish people.

The governments of the countries in Southwestern Asia often are both democracies whose citizens play a key role in government and still have limited role.

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There are several countries, including Saudi Arabia, who are
**How Leaders Are Chosen**

- **Prime Minister**: serves a ___________________________; the President nominates a member of the Knesset and the other members vote on him/her. (Generally, the prime minister is usually the leader of the largest political party in the Knesset.)

- **President**: largely a ceremonial role and is ___________________________.

**Legislature**

- Israel's parliament is called the ___________________________.
- It is a ___________________________ governing body.
- The Knesset ___________________________, elects the president & prime minister, and supervises the work of the government through its committees.

**Parliamentary Democracy**

- Generally, whichever political party has the ___________________________ in the legislature selects the Prime Minister.
- In Israel, citizens vote for members of Knesset (parliament), then the ___________________________.
- Israel has ___________________________, but members of the Knesset have been working on one since 2003.
- Israel has a better than average record of ___________________________.
- As a democracy, its citizens can participate in ___________________________.
- They elect ___________________________.
- Citizens also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, and religious practice.

**Role of the Citizen**

- Citizens must be ___________________________, but voting is not required by law.
- As a democracy, citizens can participate in ___________________________.
- Israel has a better than average record of ___________________________; however, some areas to improve include discrimination against Arabs-Israelis, discrimination and domestic violence against women, and discrimination against Arab-Israelis. However, citizens also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, and religious practice.
- As a democracy, its citizens can participate in ___________________________.
- In Israel, citizens vote for members of Knesset (parliament), then the ___________________________.

**Saudi Arabia**

- Saudi Arabia is the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula and it has the ___________________________.
- It is an ___________________________ with 100% of its population being Muslim.
- Saudi Arabia is an ___________________________ and members of the al-Saud family have ruled Saudi Arabia since 1932.
- Saudi Arabia is on the Arabian Peninsula and it has the ___________________________.
- Arabs and Israelis: ___________________________.
- In Israel, citizens vote for members of Knesset (parliament), then the ___________________________.
- Generally, whichever political party has the ___________________________.
- Israel has a better than average record of ___________________________.

**Background**

- The king may ask members of his family, Islamic scholars, and tribal leaders on decisions.
- Most government officials are ___________________________.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role of the Citizen</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia is governed on the basis of the constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The constitution acts as the country's laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King of Saudi Arabia is the head of government and head of state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King is appointed by the monarch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative members of the royal family also have a great deal of influence in decisions made by the monarchy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no written constitution; however, the decisions made by the monarchy also have a great deal of influence in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2004, the Saudi government began allowing men who are 21 and older to vote in Saudi Arabia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are 316 members of the Consultative Council, but does have something called the Shura Council, which consists of members of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Council mostly consists of members of the Council, while men in the Council, while men in the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chairman of the Council is chosen by the King to serve 4-year terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are elections for the remaining one-third of the members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The country vote for the remaining one-third of the members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Consultative Council can propose legislation to the King, but has no written constitution that acts as the constitution.</td>
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</tbody>
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<td>The King of Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Saudi family that has ruled the country for more than 190 years.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Since the 1930s, the King of Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Saudi family that has ruled the country for more than 190 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When a king dies, the Saudi family announces who the next king will be from among the members of the royal family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people of Saudi Arabia have very little opportunity to participate in government and have appointed by the king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All top-level positions are still appointed by the King.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Leadership</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia is ruled by a hereditary monarchy, which means the government is led by a family that has ruled the country for more than 190 years.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<td>Saudi Arabia is an autocracy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The country is governed by members of his royal family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The monarch is the head of government and head of state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King is also responsible for the country's laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</table>
Personal Freedoms

• Human rights and personal freedoms are __________________________ in Saudi Arabia.
• Citizens are not allowed to __________________________ other than Islam.
• Public speech and the media are __________________________ in Saudi Arabia.
• Citizens are not allowed to __________________________ in Saudi Arabia.

Turkey

Background

• Turkey is one of the most democratic countries in the Middle East, although it’s
  still one of the most unstable.
• Turkey has long been criticized for __________________________.
• Saudi Arabia has long been criticized for __________________________.
• The government’s desire to control the media and speech has led to __________________________.

Leadership

• 2. President: directly elected by the people, closely with the legislature (Grand National Assembly)
  of the government, works __________________________.
• Prime Minister: the prime minister is the __________________________.
  From the parliament to serve as ____________, but will change to a ________
  presidential one in 2019.
• Current, the country is a __________________________ by the military.
  Since World War II, Turkey has had many attempted (some successful)
  governments.

Parliamentary Democracy

• The prime minister nominates a Council of Ministers for the president’s approval, and
  the elected president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the
  prime minister (parliament).

Legislature

• It is a __________________________ governing body.
  Turkey’s parliament is called the Grand National Assembly.
  It supervises the work of the government through its committees.

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Parliamentary Democracy

• In 2017, Turkey's government has been accused of limiting the rights of the people. The change will not take place until the next election.

Role of the Citizen

• Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not compulsory. As a democracy, its citizens enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, press, and personal freedoms.

Personal Freedoms

• Although citizens have personal freedoms, there is still a big issue in Turkey. For example, freedom of speech is restricted.

Personal Freedoms

• The Turkish government has been accused of limiting the freedoms of assembly, speech, press, and personal freedoms. The change will not take place until the next election.

Role of the Citizen

• They elect both the president and the Grand National Assembly. In voting and elections:

As a democracy, its citizens elect both the president and the Grand National Assembly.

Role of the Citizen

• The change will not take place until the next election from a parliamentary democracy to a presidential one. In 2017, Turkey's

Parliamentary Democracy

SW Ashton Gower. C E O N T E S 5
Let's Review

- **Autocracy** - 1 person possesses unlimited power & citizens have limited role in government.
- **Democracy** - supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving free elections.
- **Parliamentary** - citizens elect members of Parliament, and then the members select the leader, who works with or through the legislature.
- **Presidential** - system of government in which the leader is constitutionally independent of the legislature; citizens directly elect leader who works separately from the legislature.
- **Leader** - prime minister is the chief executive of the government with the most political power, works closely with the legislature (the Knesset).

**SW Asia**

- In 1948, the United Nations voted to divide the former British colony of Palestine into two parts. One part became the nation of Israel, a homeland for the Jewish people, and the other part became the nation of Jordan, a homeland for the Arab peoples.
- The governments of the countries in Southwest Asia often reflect Islamic beliefs, and Arabic people are often Islamic by faith.
- The emergence of Israel as a Jewish nation became and still is a major political issue in the Middle East.
- There are several democratic governments in the Middle East.
- In Iran, citizens can also vote for many government positions (despite strict Islamic laws).
- In Jordan, citizens can also vote for many government positions (despite strict Islamic laws).
- Turkey and Israel are both democratic governments whose citizens play a key role in choosing the government leaders.
- There are several autocratic governments in the region and many SW Asia countries have autocratic governments.
- The governments of the countries in Southwest Asia often reflect Islamic beliefs.
- For the most part, democracy has been slow to catch on in the region and many SW Asia countries have autocratic governments.
- Monarchies where the king holds complete power and citizens have little say:
  - Saudi Arabia, who are absolute monarchs where the king holds complete power and citizens have little say.
- There are several countries, including Saudi Arabia, who are absolute monarchs where the king holds complete power and citizens have little say.
- Israel

**Background**

- In 1948, the United Nations voted to divide the former British colony of Palestine into two parts.
- One part became the nation of Israel, a homeland for the Jewish people.
- The other part was for the Palestinian Arabs.
- The governments of the countries in Southwest Asia often reflect Islamic beliefs.
- Arabic people are often Islamic by faith.
- For the most part, democracy has been slow to catch on in the region and many SW Asia countries have autocratic governments.
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How Leaders Are Chosen

• **Prime Minister**: serves a 5-year term; the President nominates a member of the Knesset and the other members vote on him/her. (Generally, the prime minister is usually the leader of the largest political party in the Knesset.)

• **President**: largely a ceremonial role and is elected by the Knesset for a seven-year term (one-term limit). The President is usually the leader of the largest political party in the Knesset.

Legislature

• **Israel’s parliament is called the Knesset.**

• It is a unicameral governing body.

• The Knesset passes all laws, elects the President & Prime Minister, and supervises the work of the government through its committees.

• It has a better than average record of personal freedoms; however, some areas to improve include discrimination against Arab–Israelis, domestic violence against women, and unequal education opportunities for Arabs and Israelis.

Parliamentary Democracy

• **Generally, whichever political party has the most members in the legislature selects the Prime Minister.**

• In Israel, citizens vote for members of Knesset (parliament), then the elected members choose the Prime Minister.

Role of the Citizen

• Citizens also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, the press, and religion.

• Israel has no written constitution, but members of the Knesset have been working on one since 2003.

• As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
  - They elect members of Knesset.
  - They vote for the Prime Minister.
  - They also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, and the press.

Background

**SAUDI ARABIA**

• Saudi Arabia is the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula and it has the most influence in the region.

• It is an Islamic nation with 100% of its population being Muslim.

• Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy and members of the al-Saud family have ruled Saudi Arabia since 1932.

• Arab–Israelis and non-Arab–Israelis face discrimination and unequal opportunities for work and education. Some areas of concern include discrimination against Arab–Israelis, discrimination and domestic violence against women, and unequal education opportunities for Arabs and Israelis.
Citizens have very little opportunity to participate in government and have very little say in what the government does. Kingdom

Low-level government positions, but all top-level positions are still appointed by the king. In 2004, the Saudi government began allowing men who are 21 and older to vote for the legislature.

Religion

Conservative religious leaders also have a great deal of influence in decisions made by the monarchy. Saudi Arabia is governed on the basis of Islamic law (Sharia).

Leadership

The monarchy is ruled by the King and members of his royal family. He is responsible for making and enforcing the country's laws.

Role of the Citizen

There are no political parties in Saudi Arabia.

How Leaders Are Chosen

The King of Saudi Arabia has been a member of the al-Saud family since the 1930s. He is chosen by the King to serve 4-year terms. There are 150 members and a chairman that is chosen by the King.

Legislature

There are no written constitution; however, the Quran acts as the constitution. There is no real legislature, but does have something called the Consultative Council, which means the government is led by a hereditary monarchy, which leads to Saudi Arabia has no real legislature, but does have something called the Consultative Council made family members.

When a King dies, the Saudi family announces who the next King will be from among their male family members. The people of Saudi Arabia do not choose the King. It can propose legislation to the King, but has no legal powers itself. The Council mostly consists of members of the Royal Family and some members of the Council, while men in the country vote for the remaining one-third of the members.

How leaders are chosen

The King chooses two-thirds of the members of the Council, while men in the country vote for the remaining one-third of the members.

Citizens have very little opportunity to participate in government and have very little say in what the government does.
Personal Freedoms

• Human rights and personal freedoms are often denied in Saudi Arabia.
• Citizens are not allowed to practice any religion other than Islam.
• Public speech and the media are heavily censored by the government.
• Saudi Arabia has long been criticized for violating human rights, and because
  the country values its position in the world economy, it is working to correct
  some of these injustices.

Parliamentary Democracy

The Grand National Assembly is a unicameral governing body.

The president is elected by Turkey’s citizens, and the prime minister is chosen by the parliament.

Leadership

1. Prime Minister: The president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the powerful chief executive, the prime minister.

How Leaders Are Chosen

• The prime minister nominates a Council of Ministers for the president’s approval, and they help run the government.
• The prime minister serves as the government’s chief executive.
• The president chooses a member from the parliament to serve as the prime minister.

Legislature

• The Grand National Assembly passes all laws and supervises the work of the government.

Turkey

• The parliament is called the Grand National Assembly.

Background

• Turkey is one of the most democratic countries in the Middle East, although it’s
  attravers of the military.
• Since World War II, Turkey has had many attempted (some successful) military coups.
• Turkey has long been a powerful force in the country’s government.

Leadership

1. Prime Minister: The president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the chief executive of the government, works closely with

2. President: Turkey’s parliament is elected by Turkey’s citizens, and the president is directly elected by the people.

Presidential

• Turkey’s parliament is called the Grand National Assembly.

• The Grand National Assembly passes all laws and supervises the work of the government.

• The president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the prime minister.

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Parliamentary Democracy

• In 2017, Turkey’s citizens voted to change their government from a parliamentary democracy to a presidential one.
• The change will not take place until the next presidential election in 2019.

Role of the Citizen

• Even though citizens have personal freedoms, there is still room for improvement in Turkey.
• For example, women’s rights is a big issue in Turkey.
• As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
  • They elect both the president and members of the Grand National Assembly.
  • Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.
  • They also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, the press, and religious practice.

Personal Freedoms

• Even though citizens have personal freedoms, there is still room for improvement in Turkey.
• For example, women’s rights is a big issue in Turkey.
• Also, the Turkish government has been accused of limiting the rights of the Kurds.
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Kurds.
Southwest Asia's Governments
Israel, Saudi Arabia, & Turkey
Government Types - how do citizens participate?

- **Autocracy** – 1 person possesses unlimited power & citizens have limited role in government

- **Democracy** – supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving free elections
Let’s Review

Two Types of Democratic Governments:

• **Parliamentary** – citizens elect members of Parliament, and then the members select the leader
  o Leader works with or through the legislature

• **Presidential** – system of government in which the leader is constitutionally independent of the legislature; citizens directly elect leader
  o Leader works separate from legislature
There are several democratic governments in the Middle East.

Turkey and Israel are both democracies whose citizens play a key role in choosing the government leaders.

In Iran, citizens can also vote for many government positions (despite strict Islamic laws).
SW Asia

• For the most part, democracy has been slow to catch on in the region and many SW Asia countries have autocratic governments.

• There are several countries, including Saudi Arabia, who are absolute monarchies where the king holds complete power and citizens have little say.
State of Israel
Parliamentary Democracy
The Knesset Building, in Tel Aviv, is home to Israel’s government.
Background

• In 1948, the United Nations voted to divide the former British colony of Palestine into two parts.

• One part became the nation of Israel, a homeland for the Jewish people.

• The other part was for the Palestinian Arabs.
Background

• The governments of the countries in Southwest Asia often reflect Islamic beliefs, and Arabic people are often Islamic by faith.

• The emergence of Israel as a Jewish nation became and still is a major political issue in the Middle East.
Leadership

1. Prime Minister: is the chief executive of the government with the most political power; works closely with the legislature (the Knesset)

2. President: head of state; has little political power, mostly a ceremonial role
His Honor
Reuven Rivlin

President
How Leaders Are Chosen

• **Prime Minister**: serves a 5-year term; the President nominates a member of the Knesset and the other members vote on him/her. (Generally, the prime minister is usually the leader of the largest political party in the Knesset.)

• **President**: largely a ceremonial role and is elected by the Knesset for a seven-year term (one-term limit).
Legislature

• Israel’s parliament is called the Knesset.

• It is a unicameral governing body.

• The Knesset passes all laws, elects the president & prime minister, and supervises the work of the government through its committees.

• Israel has no written constitution, but members of the Knesset have been working on one since 2003.
Parliamentary Democracy

• Generally, whichever political party has the most members in the legislature selects the Prime Minister.

• In Israel, citizens vote for members of Knesset (parliament), then the elected members choose the Prime Minister.
Role of the Citizen

- Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.
- As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
  - They elect members of Knesset.
- Citizens also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, the press, and religious practice.
- Israel has a better than average record of personal freedoms; however, some areas to improve include discrimination against Arab-Israelis, discrimination and domestic violence against women, and unequal education opportunities for Arabs and Israelis.

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Voting in Israel
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Absolute Monarchy
Background

• Saudi Arabia is the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula and it has the most influence in the region.

• It is an Islamic nation with 100% of its population being Muslim.
• Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy and members of the al-Saud family have ruled Saudi Arabia since 1932.
• Most government officials are relatives of the king.
• The king may ask members of his family, Islamic scholars, and tribal leaders for advice on decisions.
Autocracy

- Saudi Arabia is an autocracy.
- The country is ruled by the king and members of his royal family.
- The king serves as both the head of government and head of state.
- He is responsible for making and enforcing the country’s laws.
Conservative religious leaders also have a great deal of influence in decisions made by the monarchy.

There is no written constitution; however, the Quran acts as the constitution.

Saudi Arabia is governed on the basis of Islamic law (Shari’a).
Leadership

- Saudi Arabia is ruled by a hereditary monarchy, which means the government is led by a king who comes from a family that has ruled the country for several generations.

- The King of Saudi Arabia has been a member of the al-Saud family since the 1930s.
Salman bin Abdulaziz al-Salud

King of Saudi Arabia
How Leaders Are Chosen

• The people of Saudi Arabia do not choose the king.

• When a king dies, the Saudi family announces who the next king will be from among their male family members.
Saudi Arabia has no real legislature, but does have something called the Consultative Council.

It can propose legislation to the king, but has no legal powers itself.

There are 150 members and a chairman that is chosen by the king to serve 4-year terms.
Legislature

• The king chooses two-thirds of the members of the Council, while men in the country vote for the remaining one-third of the members.

• The Council mostly consists of members of the royal family.

• There are no political parties in Saudi Arabia.
Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh
In 2004, the Saudi government began allowing men who are 21 and older to vote for low-level government positions, but all top-level positions are still appointed by the king.

Citizens have very little opportunity to participate in government and have very little say in what the government does.
Human rights and personal freedoms are often denied in Saudi Arabia.

Citizens are not allowed to practice any religion other than Islam.

Public speech and the media are heavily censored by the government.

Saudi Arabia has long been criticized for violating human rights, and because the country values its position in the world economy, it is working to correct some of these injustices.
Republic of Turkey
Parliamentary Democracy
Grand National Assembly Building of Turkey
Turkey is one of the most democratic countries in the Middle East, although it’s military has long been a powerful force in the country’s government.

Since World War II, Turkey has had many attempted (some successful) overthrows of the government by the military.

Currently, the country is a parliamentary democracy, but will change to a presidential one in 2019.
Leadership

1. Prime Minister: is the chief executive of the government; works closely with the legislature (Grand National Assembly)

2. President: head of state; directly elected by the people
Recep Tayyip Erdogan

President
How Leaders Are Chosen

- **Prime Minister**: the president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the prime minister

- **President**: is elected by Turkey’s citizens
• Turkey's parliament is called the Grand National Assembly.

• It is a unicameral governing body.

• The Grand National Assembly passes all laws and supervises the work of the government through its committees.
Grand National Assembly
Parliamentary Democracy

• In Turkey, citizens elect both a president and members of the Grand National Assembly (parliament).

• Then the elected president chooses one member from the parliament to serve as the powerful chief executive, the prime minister.

• The prime minister nominates a Council of Ministers for the president’s approval, and they help run the government.
In 2017, Turkey’s citizens voted to change their government from a parliamentary democracy to a presidential one.

The change will not take place until the next presidential election in 2019.
• Citizens must be 18 to vote, but voting is not required by law.

• As a democracy, its citizens can participate in voting and elections:
  • They elect both the president and members of the Grand National Assembly.

• Citizens also enjoy the freedoms of assembly, speech, the press, and religious practice.
Woman Voting in Turkey
Even though citizens have personal freedoms, there is still room for improvement in Turkey.

For example, women’s rights is a big issue in Turkey.

Also, the Turkish government has been accused of limiting the rights of the Kurds.
TEACHER INFO: Government Chart

- Print off the Government chart for each student.

- The students will complete the chart after discussing the presentation.

- Check the answers as a class to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.
# Comparing SW Asian Governments

**Directions:** Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Background Info</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
<th>How are leaders chosen?</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Role of Citizen &amp; Freedoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Comparing SW Asian Governments

**Directions:** Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Background Info</th>
<th>Type of Government</th>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
<th>How are leaders chosen?</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Role of Citizen &amp; Freedoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>UN created country in 1948 out of the former British mandate of Palestine</td>
<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>Prime Minister President</td>
<td>Prime Minister is usually head of the dominant political party. There are 2 major political parties.</td>
<td>The Knesset is the Parliament. It holds most of the power in the Israeli government.</td>
<td>Israelis that are 18 and older vote for the Knesset’s 120 members (who then chose Prime Minister). Citizens have many personal freedoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Members of the Saud family have ruled since 1932.</td>
<td>Autocratic Monarchy</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>Hereditary; passed down to males in al-Saud family</td>
<td>Consultative Council; 120 members</td>
<td>In 2004, the Saudi gov began allowing men who are 21+ to vote for some of their low-level officials; women cannot vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Democratic country but has had a strong military influence since WWII</td>
<td>Parliamentary democracy (currently, but will be a presidential one in 2019)</td>
<td>Prime minister President</td>
<td>President is elected by the people; president chooses prime minister from legislature</td>
<td>The Grand National Assembly is the parliament.</td>
<td>Turkish citizens 18 and over vote for president and parliament members. Citizens have many personal freedoms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEACHER INFO: Google It

• Print off the Google It handout for each student.

• The students will write down everything that could “pop up” in a search about the country’s government: leaders, type, facts, images, etc.
**Directions:** Write several important facts, words, and phrases that would pop up about each country’s government in the “search results” boxes. Images can also pop up!
TEACHER INFO: Triple Venn Diagram

• Print off the Venn Diagram for each student.

• The students will work with partners to compare and contrast the three governments from this lesson.
SW ASIAN GOVERNMENTS

Israel

Turkey

Saudi Arabia

Compare and Contrast
TEACHER INFO: Rate A Government

• Print out the Rate a Government handout for each student.

• The students will choose one of the 3 country’s governments and give it a review (similar to a book review on Amazon).

• They will include a symbol, description, and two review from people who agree/disagree with the country’s government.

• Project the directions slide on the next screen so that students know what goes in each section.
Rate A Government

Country: ______________________

Symbol

Government Description:

Describe the key components of the country’s government.

Customer Reviews

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ Date: ____________
By __________ from ________________

What would someone who agrees with the country’s government say about it? How many stars would he give?

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ Date: ____________
By __________ from ________________

What would someone who disagrees with the country’s government say about it? How many stars would he give?

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TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

• Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.

• The students will complete this handout at the end of the lesson. You can count this as a quiz!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>State of Israel</th>
<th>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What is the main religion in Israel? How is that different from the rest of Southwest Asia?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What type of citizen participation (autocracy, oligarchy, or democracy) does Israel have?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How is power distributed in Israel's government (unitary, confederation, federal)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who is the head of government (most power)? How is he chosen?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Who can vote in Israel?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What type of citizen participation (autocracy, oligarchy, or democracy) does Saudi Arabia have?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. How long has the al-Saud family ruled Saudi Arabia?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. How is power distributed in Saudi Arabia's government (unitary, confederation, federal)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Who is the head of government (most power)? How is he chosen?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. What type of law does Saudi Arabia follow?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. What is Saudi Arabia's legislature called? How are members elected?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Who can vote in Saudi Arabia? Who do they vote for?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Who cannot vote in Saudi Arabia?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What type of government does Turkey currently have?

2. Who can vote in Turkey’s elections?

3. Who can Turkish citizens vote for?

4. Who is the chief executive in Turkey’s government?

5. How is she or he chosen?

6. What are some freedoms that Turkey’s citizens enjoy?
1. What is the main religion in Israel? How is that different from the rest of Southwest Asia?

Judaism, rest practice Islam

2. What type of citizen participation (autocracy, oligarchy, or democracy) does Israel have?

Parliamentary Democracy

3. How is power distributed in Israel’s government (unitary, confederation, federal)?

unitary

4. Who is the head of government (most power)? How is he chosen?

Prime Minister—chosen by members of Knesset; elected by the people

5. Who can vote in Israel? Who do they vote for?

everyone 18 and older

6. What type of citizen participation (autocracy, oligarchy, or democracy) does Saudi Arabia have?

oligarchy

7. How is power distributed in Saudi Arabia’s government (unitary, confederation, federal)?

unitary

8. How long has the al-Saud family ruled Saudi Arabia?

1932

9. Who is the head of government?

King

10. What type of law does Saudi Arabia follow?

Sharia Law

11. What is Saudi Arabia’s legislature called? How are members elected?

Consultative Council; 2/3s picked by King; 1/3s voted by men

12. Who can vote in Saudi Arabia? Who do they vote for?

men over the age of 21; 1/3 of the Consultative Council

13. Who cannot vote in Saudi Arabia?

Women

State of Israel

Chapter 6: Middle East

Comprehension Check

Comparing SW Asian Governments

Comparing SW Asian Governments
1. What type of government does Turkey currently have?
   - Parliamentary democracy

2. Who can vote in Turkey’s elections?
   - Citizens 18 and over

3. Who can Turkish citizens vote for?
   - The president and members of parliament

4. Who is the chief executive in Turkey’s government?
   - The president

5. How is she or he chosen?
   - Citizens elect president and parliament, president chooses prime minister

6. What are some freedoms that Turkey’s citizens enjoy?
   - Religion, speech, media, assembly

Comparing SW Asia in Governmets

Republiq of Turkey
• Print off the Crystal Ball handout for each student (two-per-page).

• Have the students make predictions about each country’s economy based on what they learned about the country’s government.

• Collect & read their responses and begin the next day’s lesson by sharing a few out loud.
Based on what we learned about Israel, Saudi Arabia, & Turkey’s governments, what do you think each of their economies will be like?
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Best wishes,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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