

A Very Short Reference Atlas  
of  
The Middle East

ENVS 144: Blood and Oil  
Fall, 2010  
Alan Richards

Some Excellent Web Sites  
for  
Middle Eastern Maps

- Gulf/2000 Project (Columbia University):

<http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/maps.shtml>

- Perry-Castaneda Collection, University of Texas:

[http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/atlas middle east/atlas middle east.html](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/atlas_middle_east/atlas_middle_east.html)

# NOTE:

Lecture Presentations will also usually contain relevant maps.

# World Map, Peters Projection (Equal Area)







Persian Gulf in the Heart of the Middle East

© M. R. Izady, 2006





**middle\_east map**



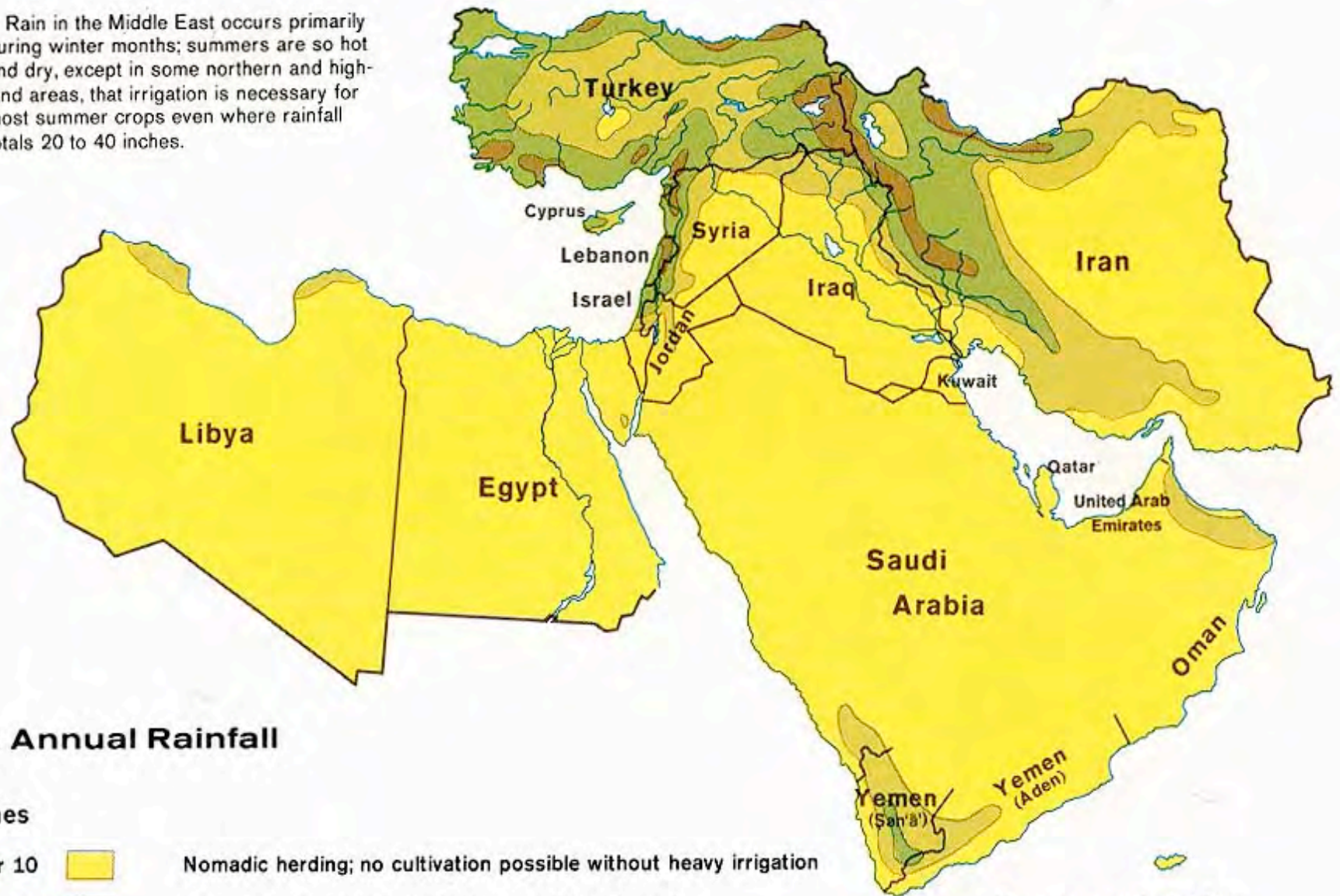


# Fertile Crescent & Egypt









Rain in the Middle East occurs primarily during winter months; summers are so hot and dry, except in some northern and high-land areas, that irrigation is necessary for most summer crops even where rainfall totals 20 to 40 inches.



### Mean Annual Rainfall

Inches

|          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Under 10 |  | Nomadic herding; no cultivation possible without heavy irrigation |
| 10 to 20 |  | Wheat, barley, sorghums, dry beans, olives, almonds               |
| 20 to 40 |  | Winter vegetables, maximum grain yields                           |
| Over 40  |  | Corn, tobacco   |

The mean annual rainfall for Washington, D.C. is 40 inches.

# Major Farming Systems Middle East and North Africa Map 1



## Farming System

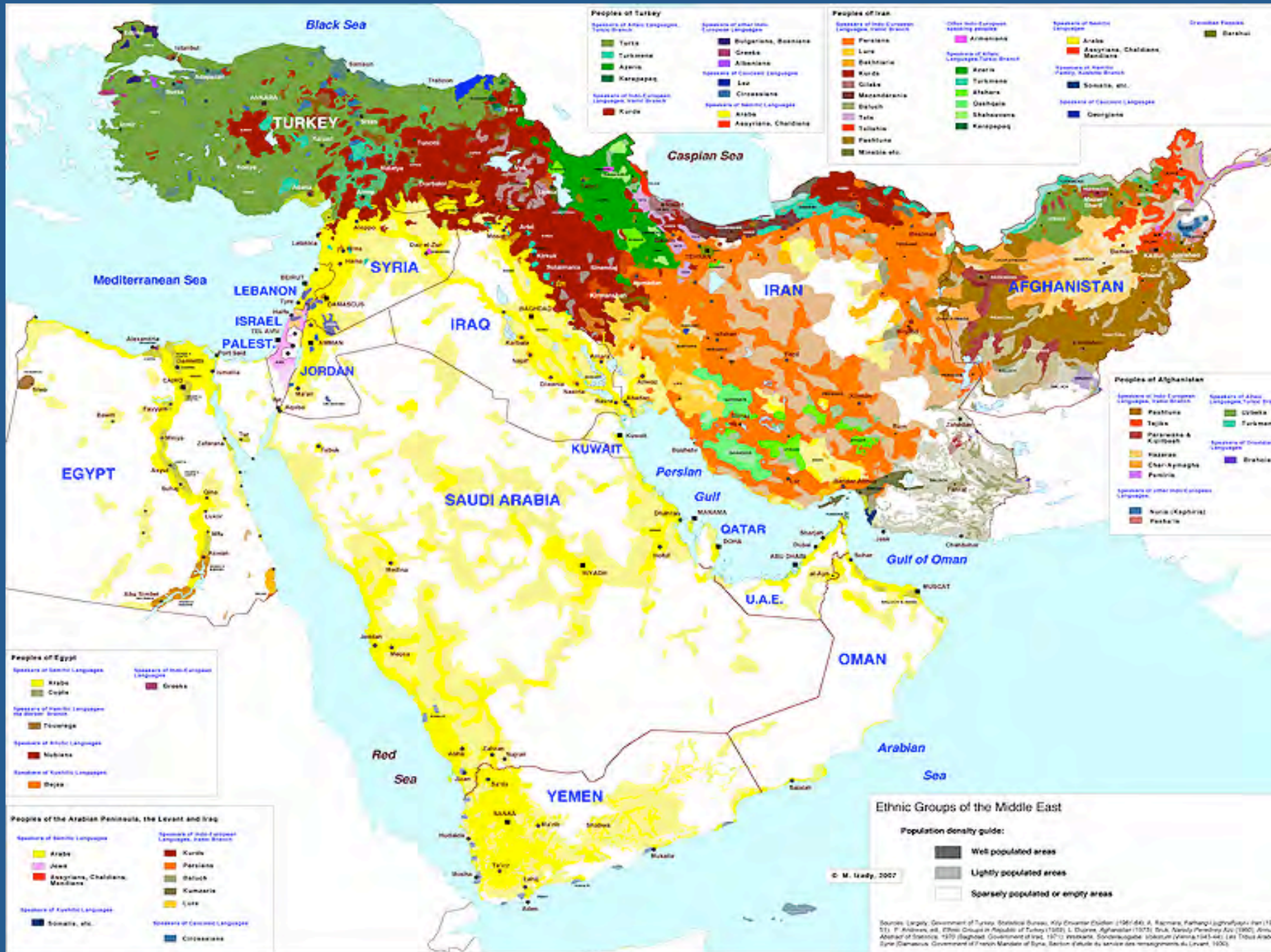
-  1. Irrigated
-  2. Highland mixed
-  3. Rainfed mixed
-  4. Dryland mixed
-  5. Pastoral
-  6. Sparse (arid)
-  Water Bodies
-  Country Boundaries

Notes :  
Projection = Geographic (Lat/Long)

## FAO Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.





Sources: (largely) Government of Turkey, Statistical Bureau, *Kıyı Öncesi Çizim* (1967-68); A. Bekmeç, *Fatih* (Istanbul 1967); P. Andrews, ed., *Ethnic Groups in Republic of Turkey* (1968); L. Dupire, *Afghanistan* (1973); SNA, *Nationality and Ethnicity* (1980); Anon, *Arabian Peninsula* (1970) (reprinted); Government of Iraq, 1971; *Worldwide*, *Sociodemographic Statistics* (Geneva 1981-84); UN, *World Arab* (Geneva); Government of French Mandate of Syria, *Statistique de la population des mandats français au Levant* (1933).





# *Dar ul-Islam:* The Muslim World





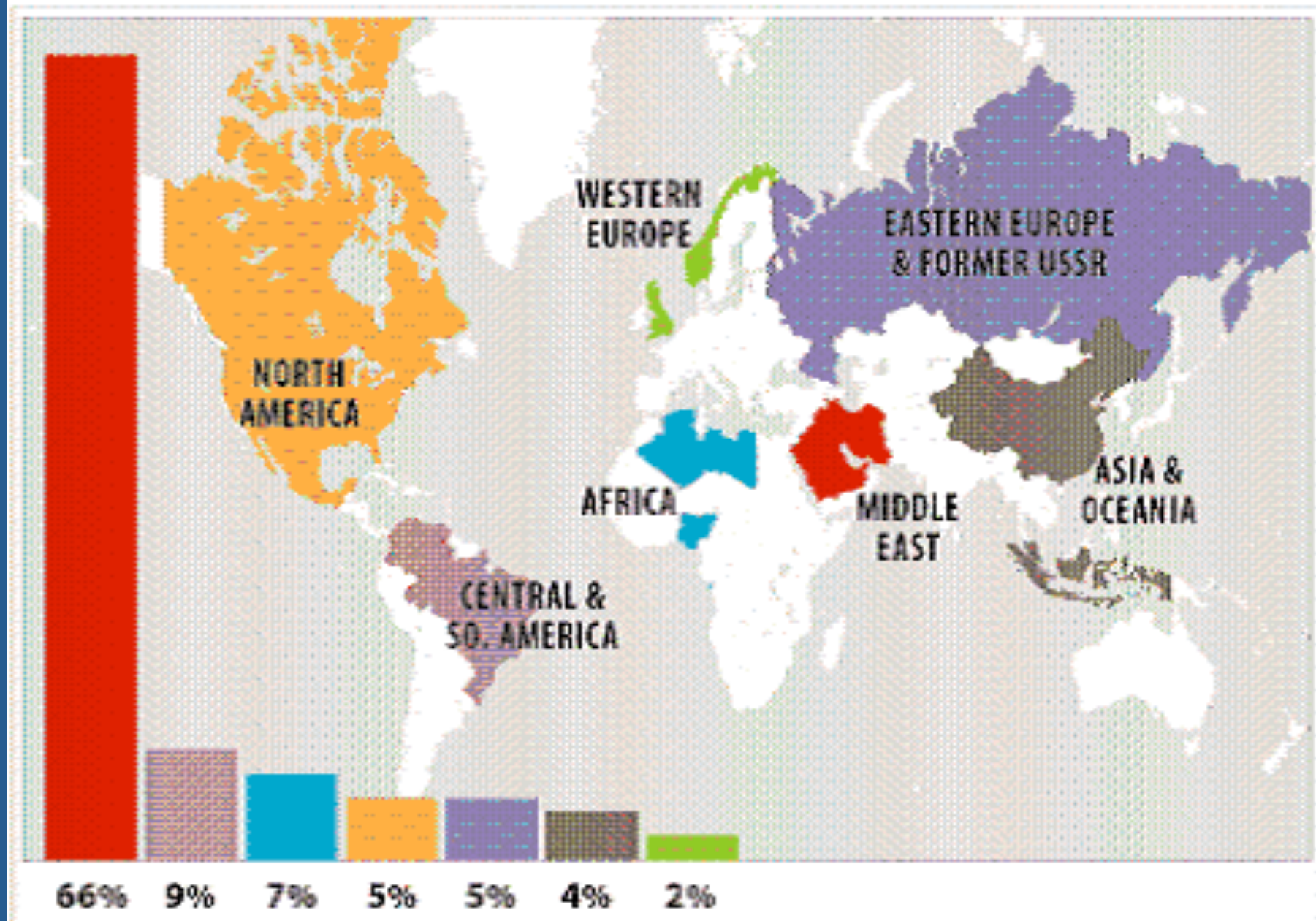
# Sunni & Shi'a, West, Central, and South Asia







## Where Are the World's Oil Reserves?



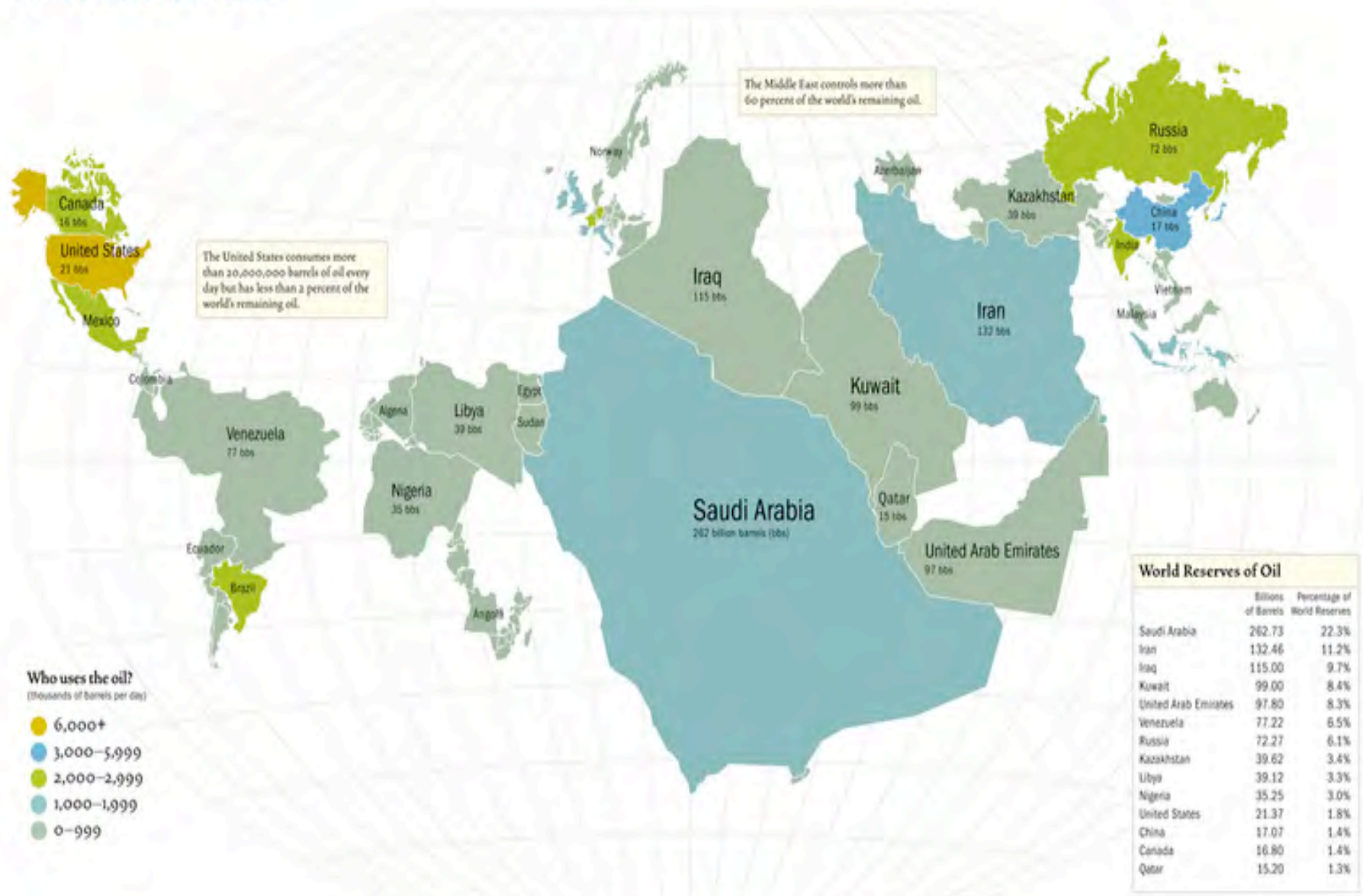


# “Red Line Agreement”





# Who has the oil?



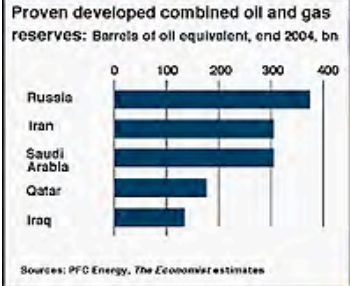
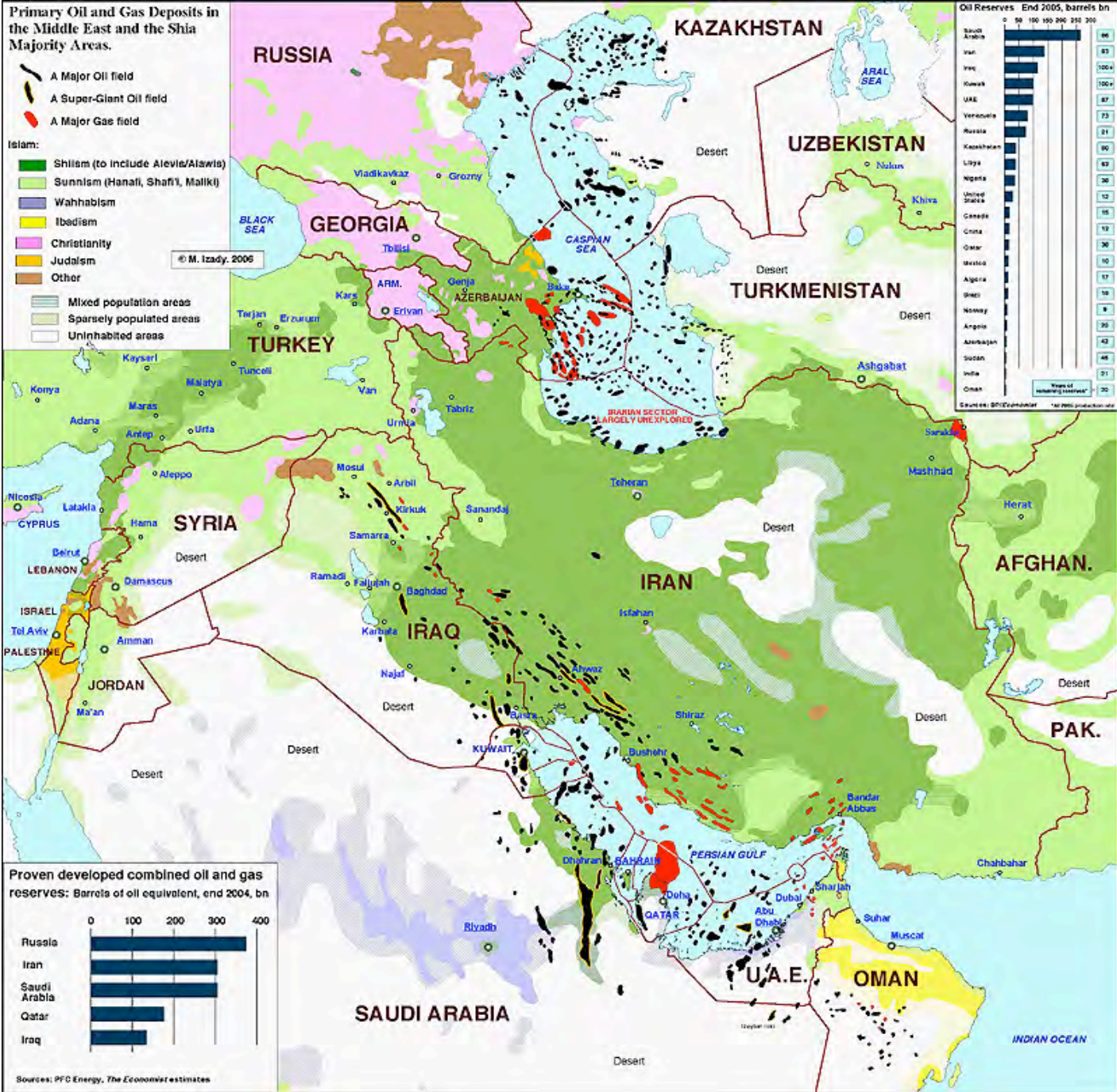
Each country's size is proportional to the amount of oil it contains (oil reserves). Source: BP Statistical Review Year End 2004 & Energy Information Administration

**Primary Oil and Gas Deposits in the Middle East and the Shia Majority Areas.**

- A Major Oil field
- A Super-Giant Oil field
- A Major Gas field

- Islam:
- Shiism (to include Alevi/Alawi)
  - Sunnism (Hanafi, Shafi'i, Maliki)
  - Wahhabism
  - Ibadism
  - Christianity
  - Judaism
  - Other
- Population:
- Mixed population areas
  - Sparsely populated areas
  - Uninhabited areas

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# Oil, Sunni, & Shi'a

[http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/MidEast\\_Religion\\_and\\_Oil\\_sm.jpg](http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/MidEast_Religion_and_Oil_sm.jpg)

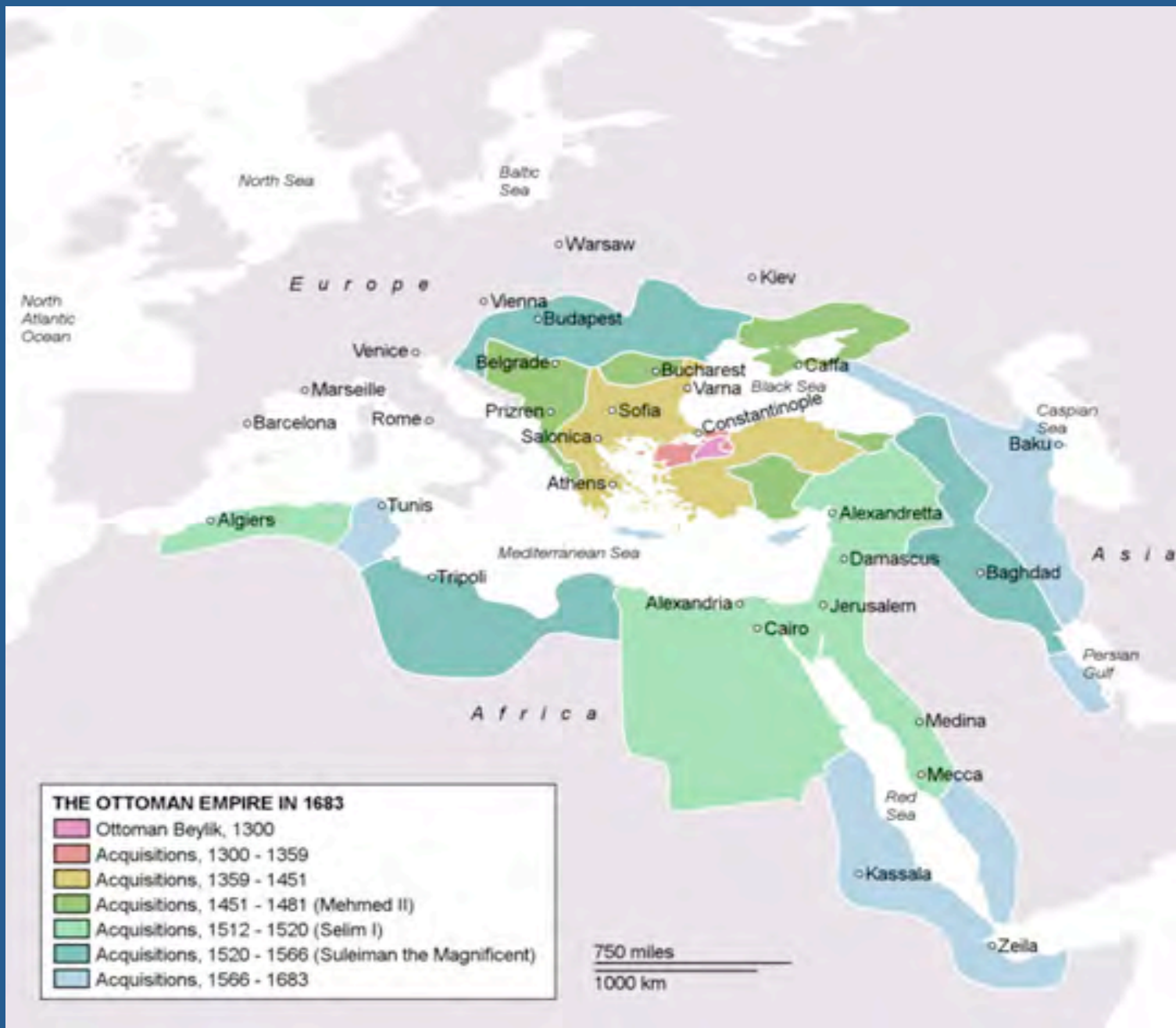


# The “Gunpowder Empires”





# Ottoman Empire to 1683





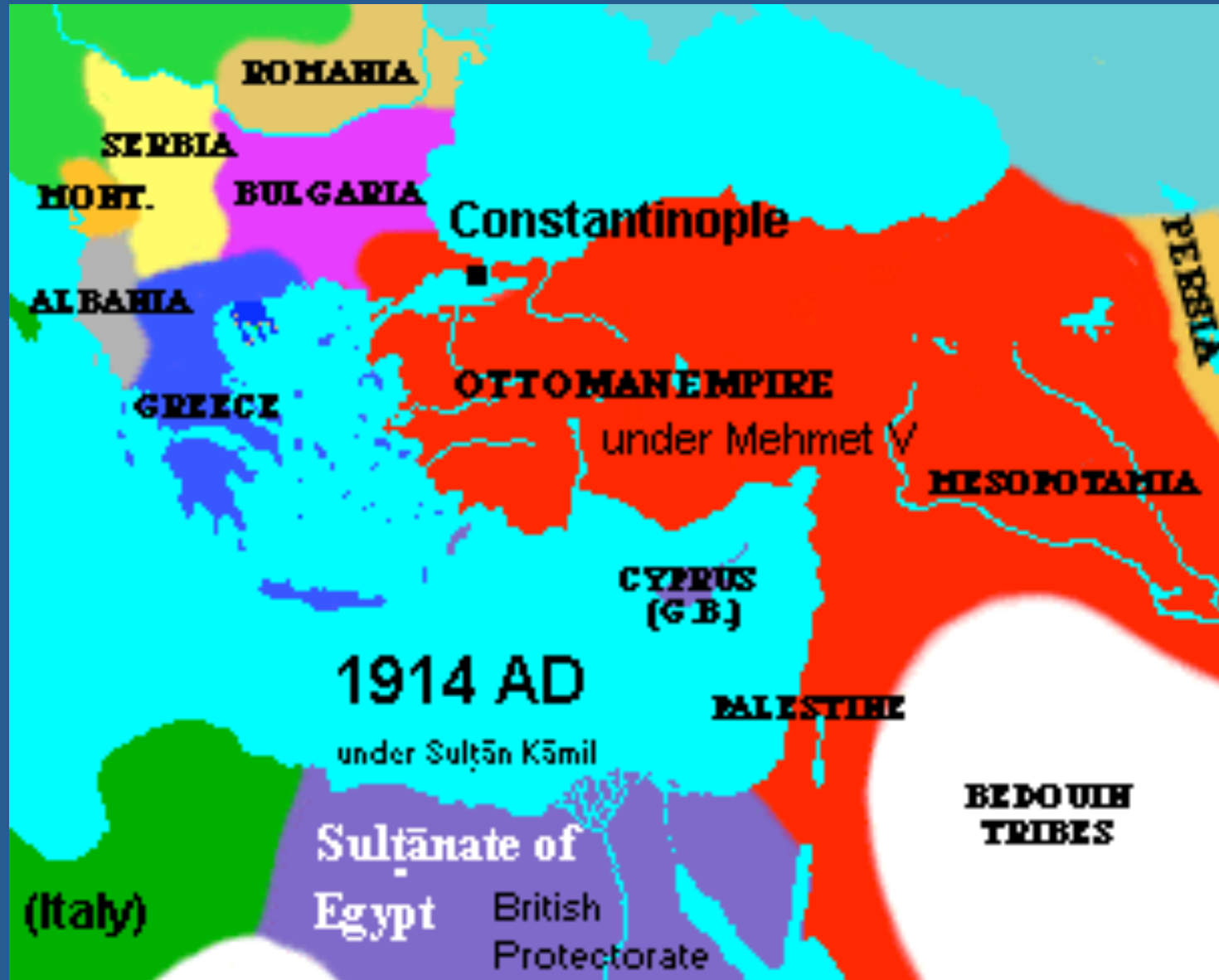


# The Ottoman Empire, 1481—1683.





# On the Eve of World War I

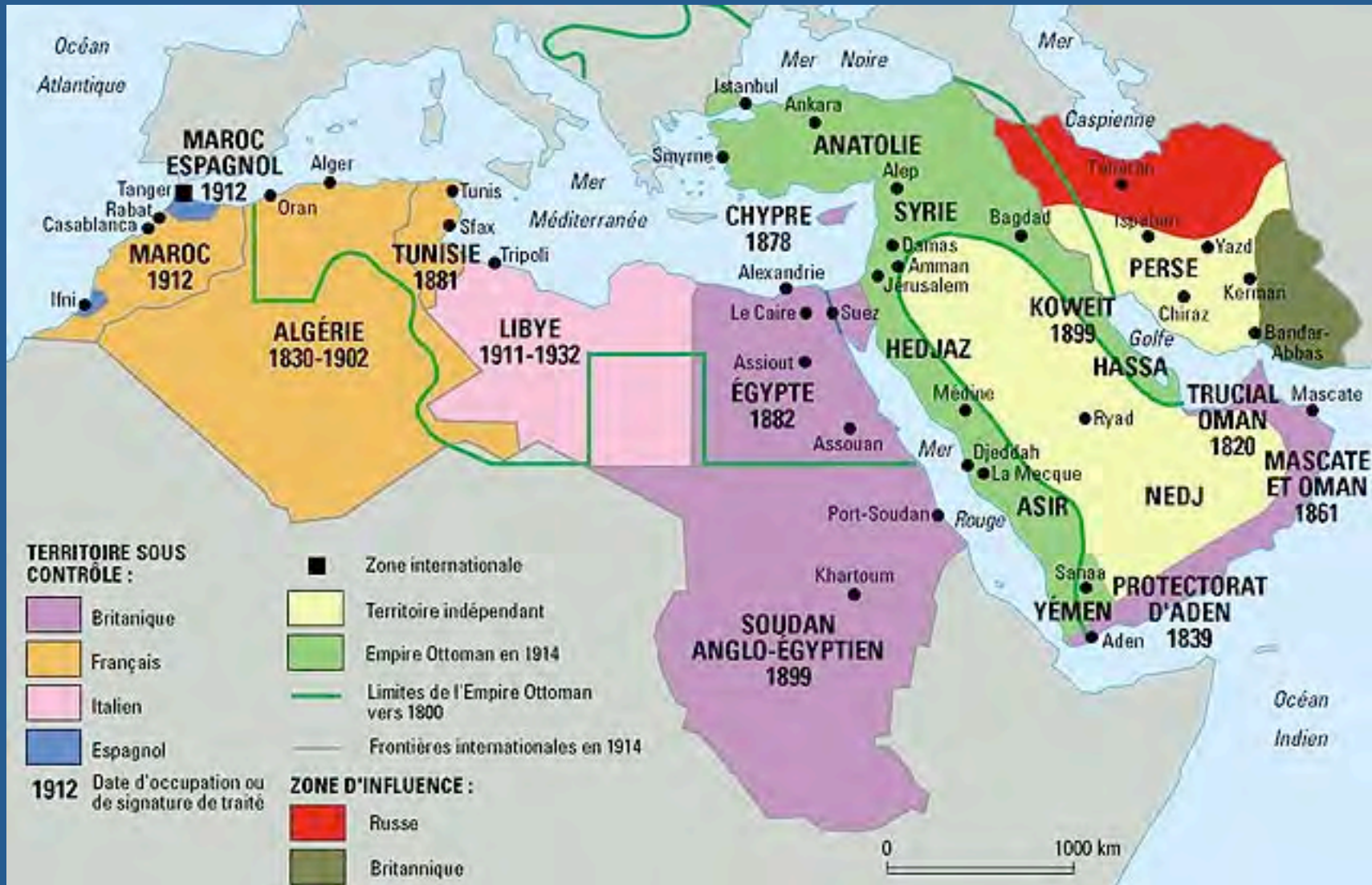




# MIDDLE EAST 1914 - political

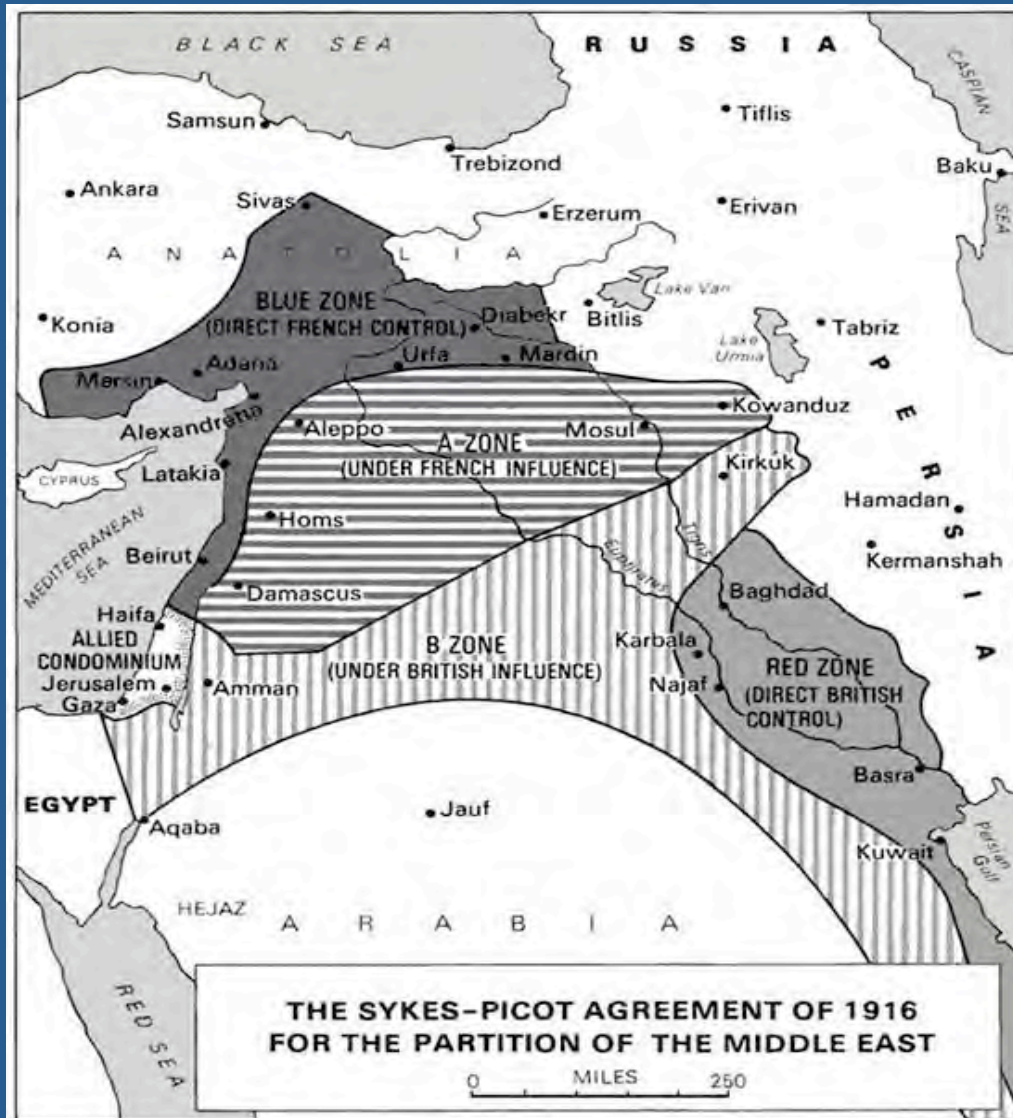


# Middle East in 1914





# The Sykes-Picot Agreement: Sowing the Dragon's Teeth



# Sykes-Picot Agreement Of 1916:

## Sowing the Dragon's Teeth





# The Treaty of Sevres (1920)

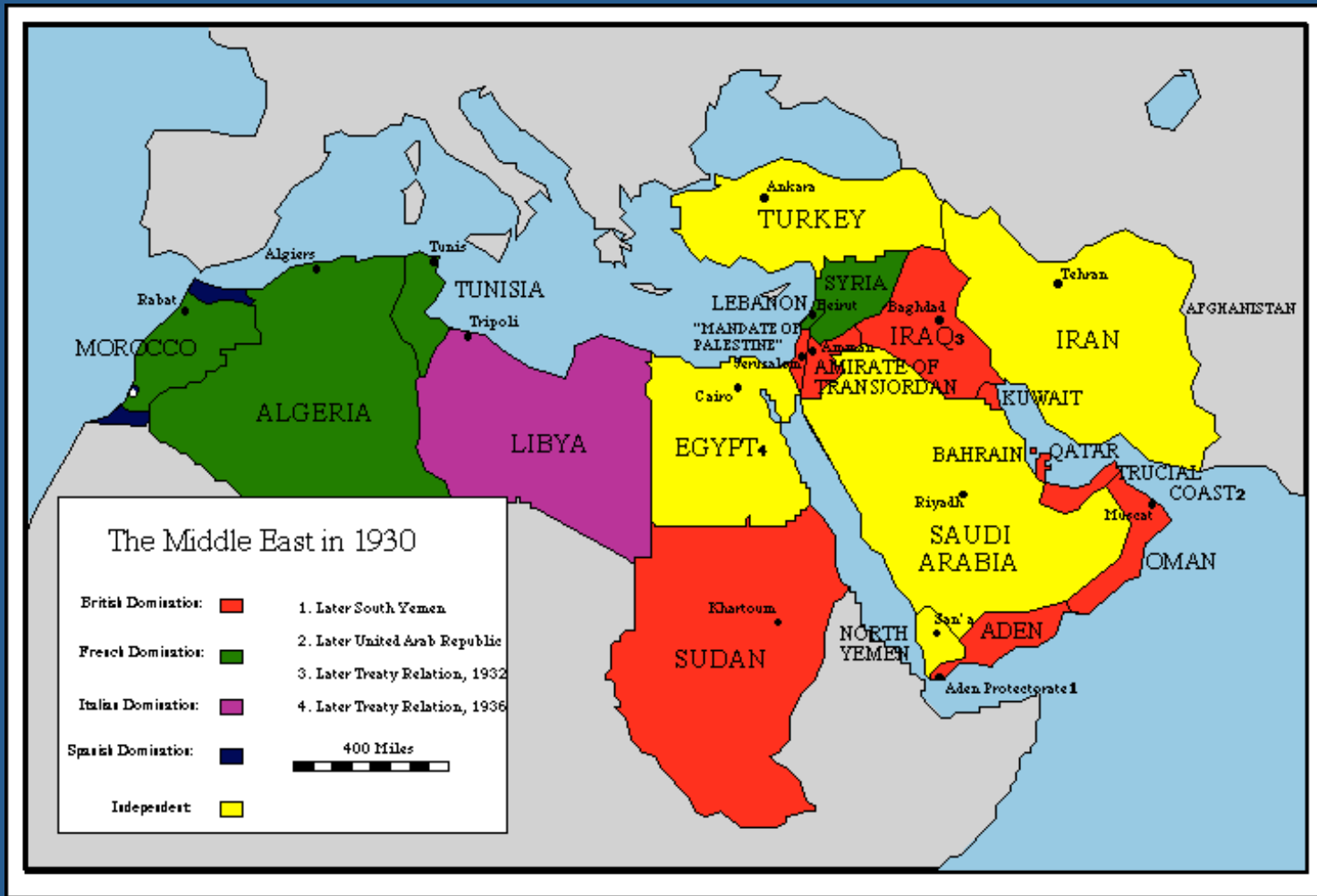


# Treaty of Lausanne, 1923





# Middle East, 1930







# Iran, Vegetation/Rainfall

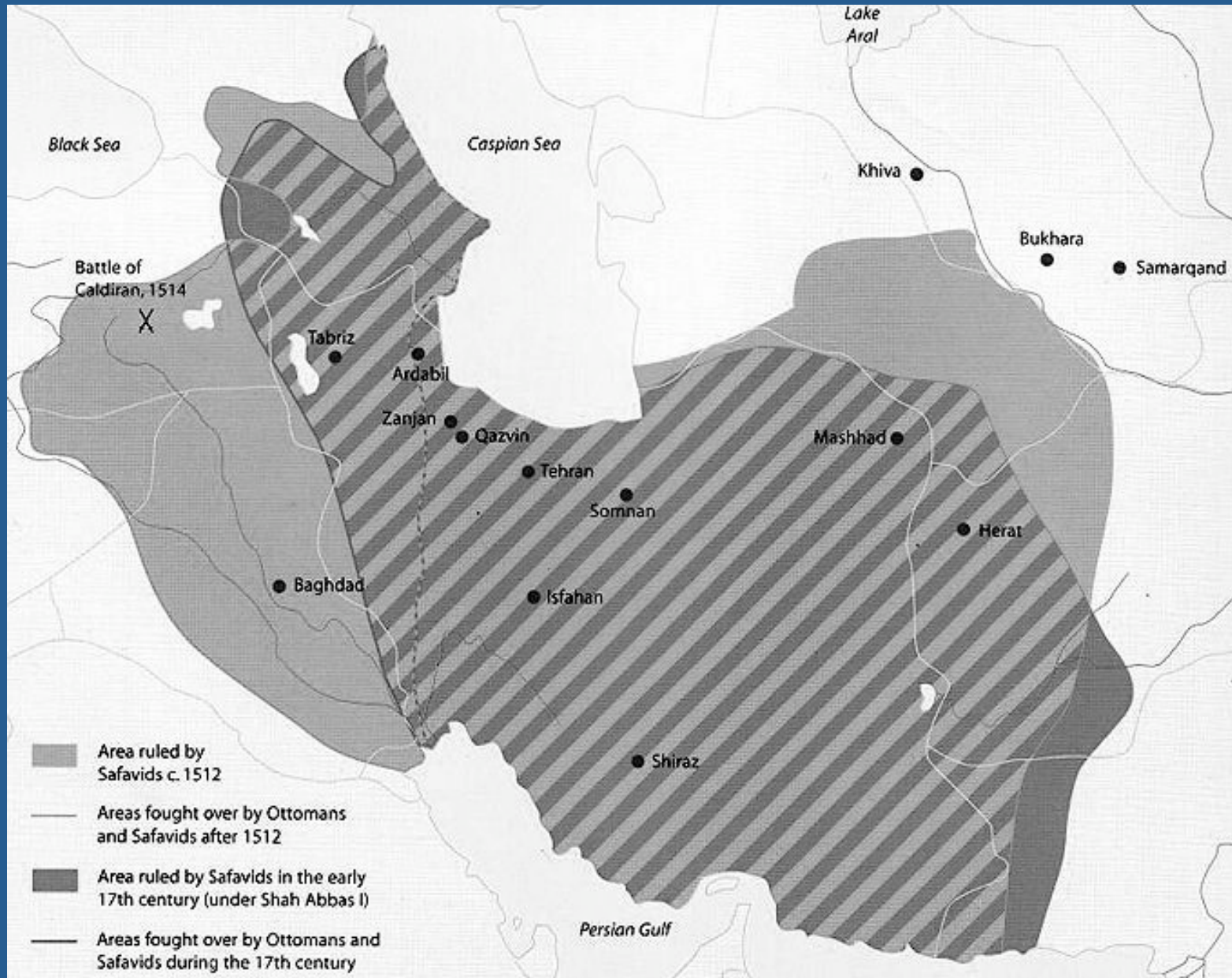


# The Safavid Empire
















# Safavid-Ottoman Conflict



# Iran, 19<sup>th</sup> Century

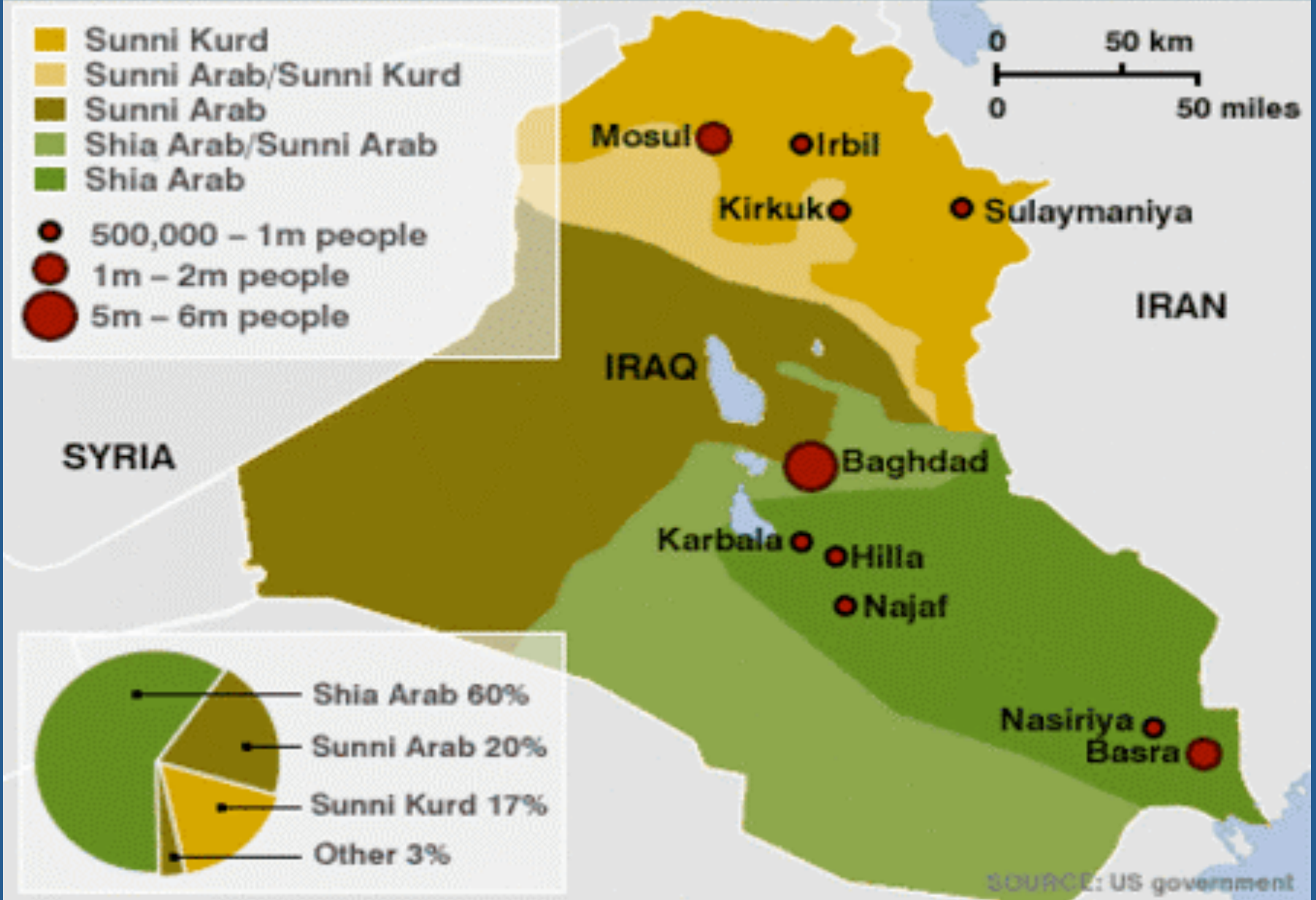


1. Khamseh
2. Qazvin
3. Kermanshah
4. Hamadan
5. Tehran
6. Iraq Adjami
7. Yazd

|   |                                      |   |   |   |                               |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Iran at the beginning of the 19th c. |  | Iranian Attacks                         |  | Russian empire limits in 1900 |
|  | Losses and gains                     |  | 1838, Herat Siege by Shah of Iran       |  | 1907 Convention               |
|  | Losses and gains                     |  | Russian acquisitions during the 19th c. |  | Russian influence             |
|  | FARS                                 |   |   |  | Britannic influence           |



# RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN IRAQ



SOURCE: US government

# “Kurdistan”





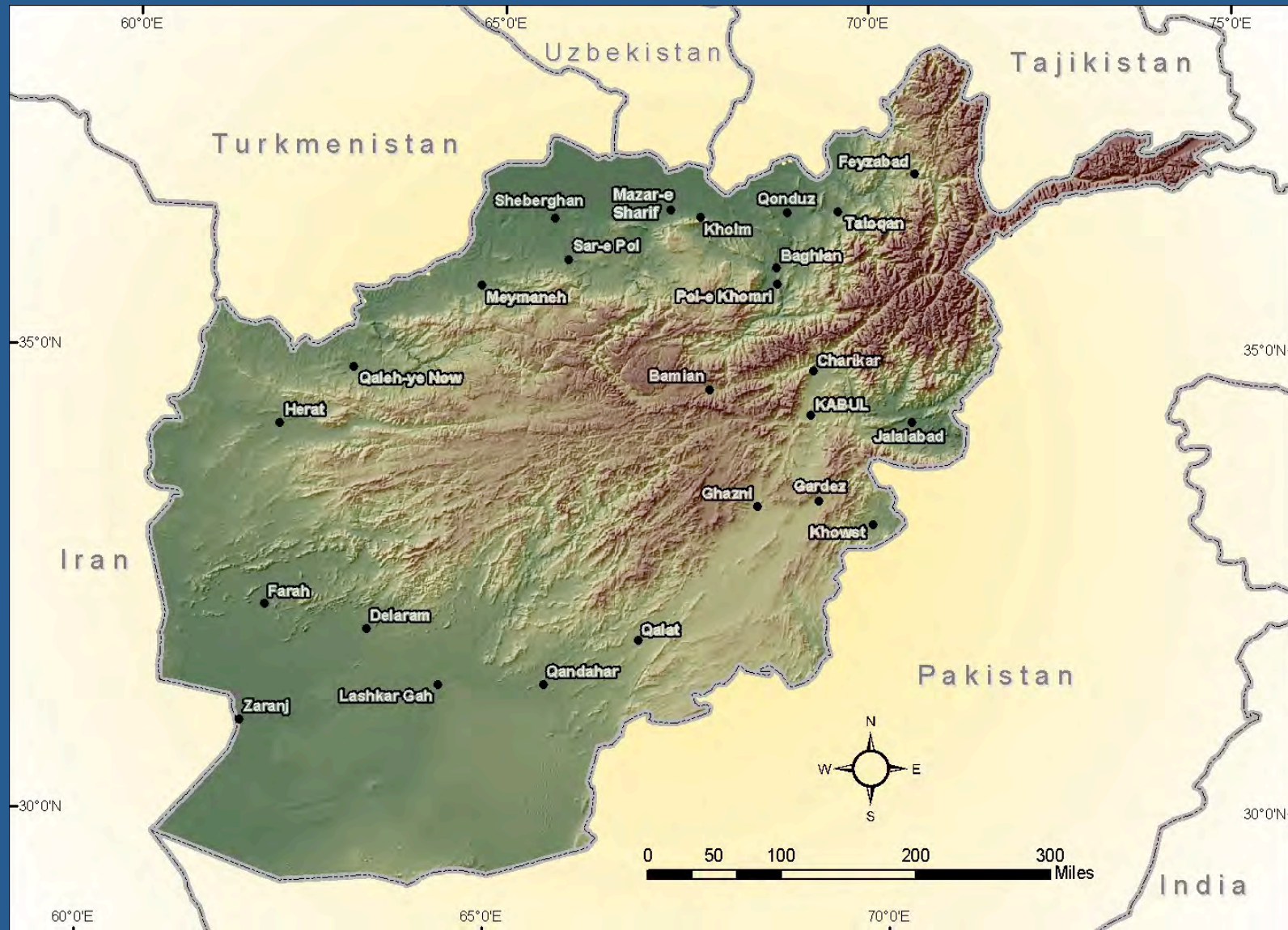


# “Central Asia”

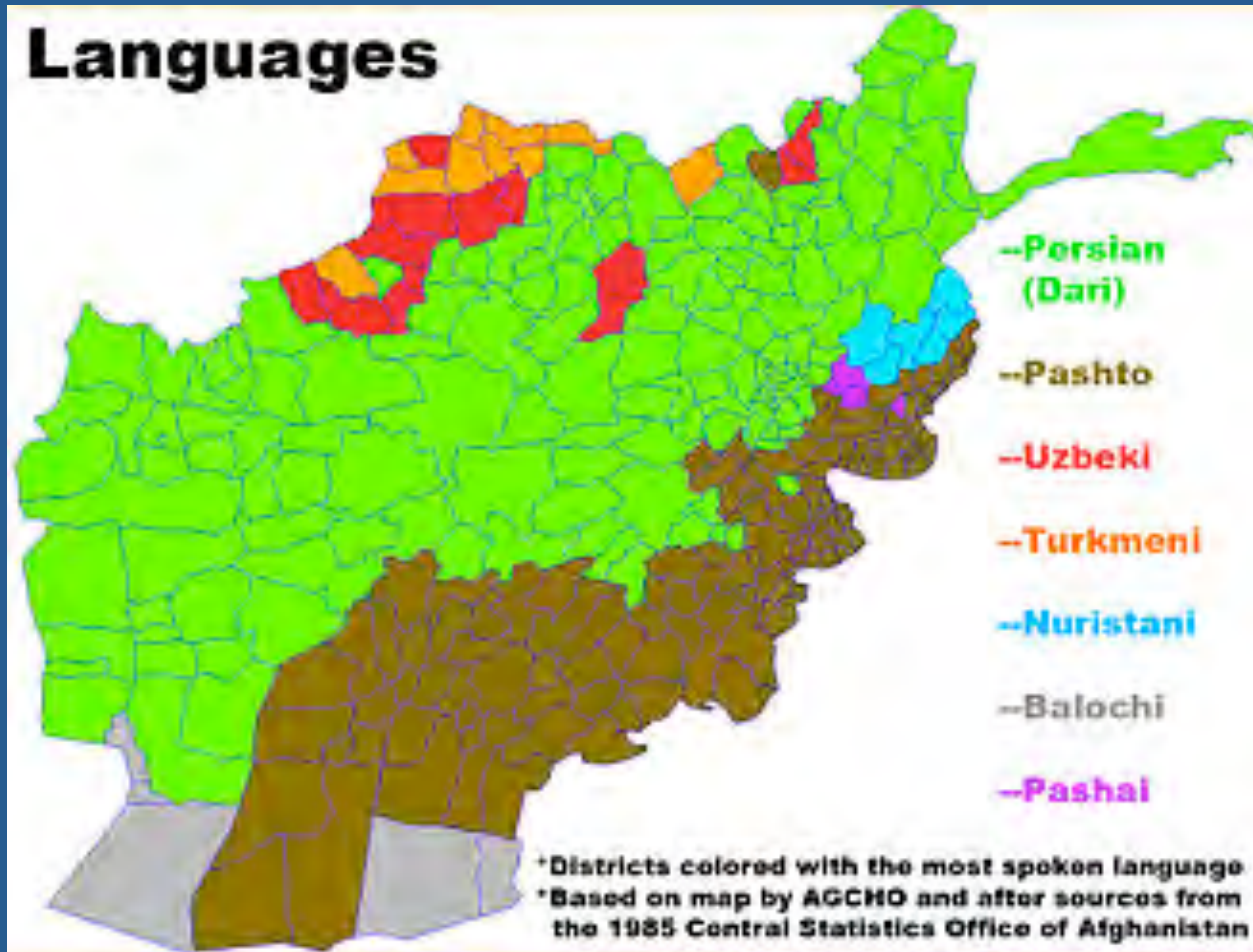




# Afghanistan: Topography



# Afghan Languages





**SEN LIS** AFGHANISTAN



**Legend**

- Pashtunistan
- Afghanistan Pakistan Border
- Main cities

**Pashtunistan**

# Proposed T.A.P. Pipeline (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan)



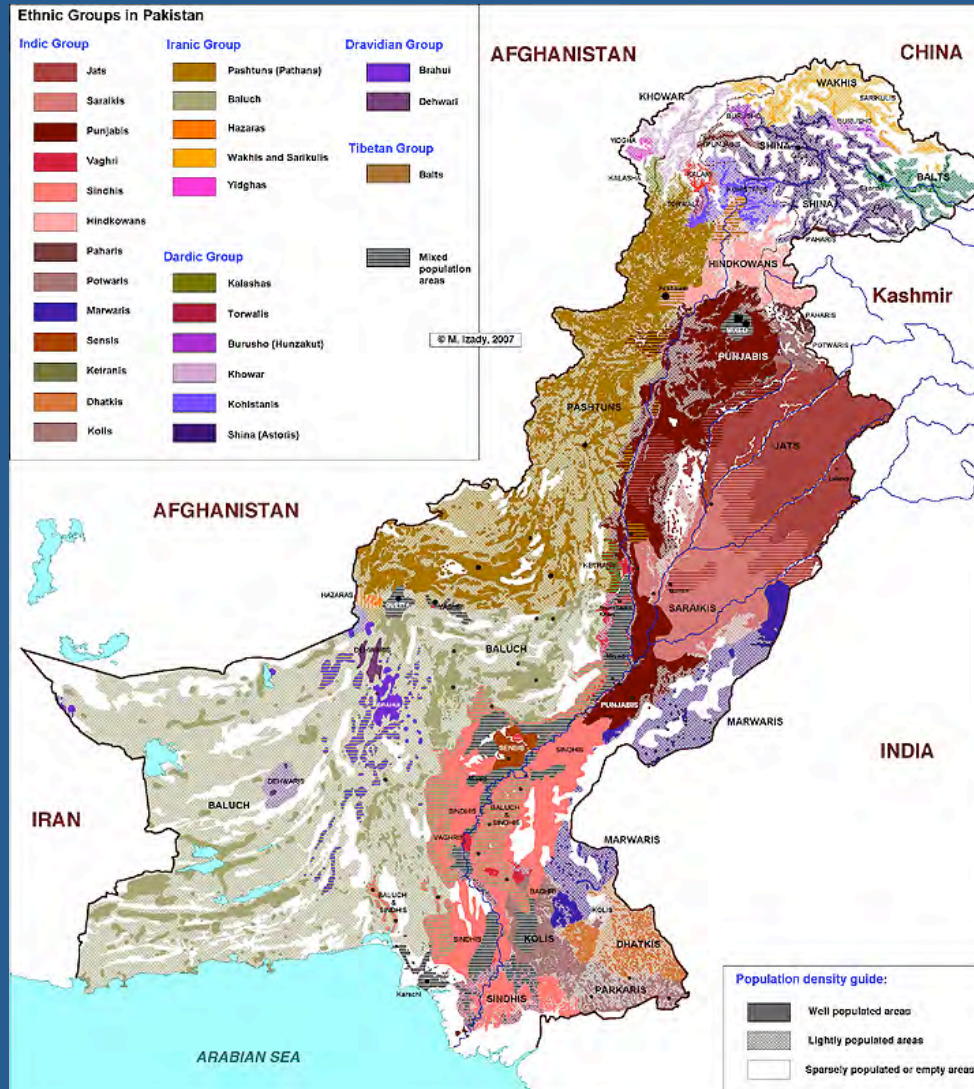


# “Pipeline-istan”



<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/2001/map.jpg>

# Pakistan: Ethnic Groups



■ [http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Pakistan\\_Baluchistan\\_Ethnic\\_sm.jpg](http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Pakistan_Baluchistan_Ethnic_sm.jpg)