

## Contextualization, Analyzing Evidence, & Interpreting Documents ...

### *Foreign Policy in the Middle East*

#### From the 2015 Revised Content Outline

**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

--Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

--Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

#### Prompt to Consider:

Explain how competition for and debates over natural resources affected the development of domestic and foreign policies as well as the effect on the American economy.




#### Directions:

1. Review the timeline of main events on page 2, and define each event.
2. Consider the prompt above and plan your argument.
3. Analyze the documents on the following page. Remember to include historical context, intended audience, point of view, or purpose as well as how the document could be used to defend your argument. Underline your evidence and your HIPP, and highlight the connection to your argument. The first one is completed for you as an example. Do not repeat yourself, and do not use the sample entry in your entries.

# Contextualization ... Foreign Policy in the Middle East 1948-1979

Review the timeline of main events, and define each event that has not already been defined. Then write a contextualization for the prompt on page one.

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- 1948 **Israel created** - *The British withdraw from Palestine, and Israel is created. Neighboring Arab nations, which rejected the partition of Palestine, immediately invade, unsuccessfully. The United States and NATO pledge to defend Israel.*
  - 1953 **C.I.A. Coup** - *deposing the democratically elected Prime Minister Mossadegh derailing Iran's burgeoning democracy. The Shah of Iran (Mohammad Reza Pahlavi) is reinstalled The Shah had ruled from 1941-1951 when he was deposed.*
  - 1967 **Six Day War**
  - 1973 **Yom Kippur War**
  - Arab Oil Embargo**
  - 1979 **Iranian Revolution and the Iranian Hostage Crises**



← 1948 New York Times Headline, “Zionists Proclaim New State of Israel...”

1973 photograph, “Pumps Closed,” United States



←1979 photograph, Tehran, Iran

1979 photograph, Camp David, United States →

