
A. 2. Gamal Abdel Nasser promoted Pan-Arabism, or Arab unity. He also seized the Suez Canal from the British and French. Nasser also set up a blockade against Israeli ships in the Gulf of Aqaba, resulting in an Israeli offensive known as the Six-Day War.

A. 3. President Jimmy Carter brokered a compromise between President Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David in the United States.

B. 1. In the eyes of the Muslim clerics and many other Iranians, the shah’s government was based on greed and materialism, which they identified with American influence.

B. 2. They used military force to free Kuwait and they imposed harsh economic sanctions, which did not topple Hussein’s government.

B. 3. Osama bin Laden founded al-Qaeda in 1988 with the support of conservative forces in Pakistan. After the Taliban gained control of much of Afghanistan, he used bases there to train recruits.

C. 1. Muslim fundamentalism grew out of a desire to remove Western influences from the Middle East. It has resulted in a movement toward traditional cultural practices, traditional roles, and increased national awareness.

C. 2. Islamic fundamentalism began in Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini. Society reflects this return to fundamental Islamic values as well, from clothing styles and social practices to the judicial system.

Summary and Reflection
A complete answer should include: religious differences are central to many of the conflicts in the Middle East, but they are entwined with political issues; tensions between Arabs and Israelis; the religious differences between Iranian Muslims and Iraqi Muslims heighten territorial tensions between the two nations; a rejection of Western materialism caused many Muslim states to promote Islamic values as a replacement for the values of Western societies.