



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 1: The Geography of Israel

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ is bordered by four countries: Lebanon on the north, Syria on the northeast, Jordan on the east, and _____ on the southwest.
2. An important area in the region is the _____ Strip, which has a small coastline along the Red Sea in the south.
3. Israel can be divided into four geographical regions: the Mediterranean _____ Plain, the _____ Hills, the _____ Rift Valley, and the _____ Desert.
4. The Mediterranean Coastal Plain is made of sandy beaches and fertile _____.
5. The Central Hills region of Israel is made of several different small _____ ranges.
6. The _____ Desert covers about 60 percent of Israel.
7. One of the major features in the Jordan Rift Valley is the _____ River.
8. Even though Israel is a small nation, its climate varies from _____ to _____.
9. The largest climate zone is _____, which covers the central and northern parts of Israel.
10. Unlike most countries in Southwest Asia, Israel is not known for its _____ reserves. In fact, Israel has very few natural _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 1: The Geography of Israel

Guided Reading

11. _____ makes up about 24 percent of Israel's land use.
12. These discoveries of _____ and _____ are predicted to produce large amounts of the natural resources.
13. For example, Israel treats 85 percent of its solid waste in an environmentally friendly manner, which makes it one of the environmentally _____ countries in the world.
14. Israel's major cities, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, as well as industrial cities like Ashdod, face _____ from industry as well as automobile emissions.
15. All of Israel's rivers, except those that flow through sparsely populated areas, are much more _____ than rivers in Europe and the United States.
16. Israel's _____ has created another water issue. Israel is a _____ country with little rainfall in most areas and _____ water sources.
17. The areas with _____ population densities are areas where there is arable land and a milder Mediterranean climate.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 2: A Brief History of Israel

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The history of Israel goes back for _____ of years.
2. According to _____ belief, around 3,500 years ago, God promised the prophet Abraham the land that is present-day Israel.
3. The _____ established Israel and the city of _____.
4. This was called the _____, or scattering of Jews across the world.
5. Eventually, the area came under _____ rule. During this time, _____, the founder of Christianity, was born in this area.
6. After Christianity was legalized, the land of Israel became known as the _____.
7. Christian rule in the area ended around the year 640 when the _____ Caliph Omar conquered the area.
8. During the period of Arab rule, European _____ were sent to try and reclaim Jerusalem for the Christians.
9. These groups were known as _____ (those who felt the world's Jews deserved to return to a homeland in Zion, or those parts of Palestine where the Jewish people had lived in Biblical times).
10. In 1948, the United Nations voted to create a homeland for the Jews in part of _____. The UN plan was to _____, or divide, Palestine between the Arabs and Jews.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 2: A Brief History of Israel

Guided Reading

11. _____ broke out in May 1948 between the new State of Israel and the Palestinians.
12. In 1967, there was another major _____ called the Six-Day War. Once again, _____ was able to expand its borders.
13. In 1979, Israel and _____ signed a peace agreement.
14. In 1993, the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, signed an important _____ agreement. Part of the agreement allowed for Palestinian rule in the _____ and Gaza Strip.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 3: The Government of Israel

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The State of Israel is a _____ democracy. Its parliament is called the _____.
2. The _____ is head of government.
3. Unlike most other democracies in the world, Israel does not have a written _____.
4. According to the Law of _____, anyone who is considered a Jew—which means that a person has a Jewish mother or has converted to Judaism—and has immigrated to Israel can become a _____.
5. Most of Israel’s Jewish citizens see themselves as _____, meaning they do not feel the country’s laws should be based solely on _____ beliefs.
6. Israel’s government is divided into _____ branches in addition to the presidency.
7. In the _____ branch are the prime minister and cabinet.
8. The _____ makes up the legislative branch of Israel. The Knesset is _____, which means it is made up of only one house.
9. The _____ is the most powerful branch of government in Israel.
10. The third branch of government is the _____ branch, which is made up of the Supreme Court.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 3: The Government of Israel

Guided Reading

11. All citizens age eighteen and older can _____ in elections for members of parliament.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 4: The Economy of Israel

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Israel has a _____ economy, and its citizens enjoy a rather _____ standard of living.
2. Bribery and other types of _____ in government are illegal and are not expected by citizens.
3. Because Israel has few natural resources, its economy is based on _____ equipment, technology-based industries, diamond cutting, and _____ (medical drugs).
4. During the Arab Spring in 2011, Israel's economy was not _____ because most of its trade relationships are with countries outside Southwest Asia.
5. Some of the challenges facing Israel's economy are income _____ and high _____ prices.
6. _____ companies may generate a lot of income, but they do not necessarily employ a lot of people.
7. _____ and manufacturing jobs are the most important sources of work for Israelis.
8. Unlike most countries in Southwest Asia, Israel has a _____ economy, an economic system that focuses on the production of different goods rather than just one good.
9. _____ is very important to the Israeli economy, especially because the country lacks many natural resources.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 4: The Economy of Israel

Guided Reading

10. One of the main reasons Israel's economy has remained strong even with threats of economic downturns and armed conflict is Israel's _____ population.
11. Israel has invested heavily in _____ goods because so much of its economy depends on technology, industrial production, and advanced communication systems.
12. Israel's innovation in the area of capital goods is due in part to Israel's high number of _____. In fact, Israel has the _____-highest rate of entrepreneurship in the world.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 6: The State of Israel – Section 5: US-Israel Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Since that time and continuing today, Israel is the United States' most _____ partner and ally in Southwest Asia.
2. In addition, the countries share similar goals for peace and _____ in the Middle East. Finally, the countries share common _____ values that they would like to model and spread to other parts of the Middle East.
3. While the United States it committed to _____ Israel's right to the land, it also is committed to creating a _____ solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.
4. The United States and Israel participate in joint _____ exercises, military research, and _____ development.
5. Israel and the United States are committed to fighting _____ together.
6. _____ assistance to Israel has been important to its success.
7. Israel's largest _____ partner is the United States.