

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

NTI DAY #4

(weather-closed school day)

PACKET

FOUR

(Social Studies)

General Directions:

Due to weather, Harrison County Schools are closed. In an effort to utilize this day on the school calendar, your child is assigned and should work on this “packet” of school work today. It will count as a grade for this subject. The work attached is specific to the subject listed above. Please contact your child’s teacher of this subject at 234-7123 in the event you/your student have questions on this packet. Staff and teachers reported to HCMS today and are available should you have questions.

While this is DUE no later than the last school day before the 3rd nine-weeks ends, we **strongly encourage** students to turn it in to their teacher as soon as it’s complete (soon after the NTI day) to avoid it being lost, eaten by the family pet, burned to keep warm, etc

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

NTI Day 4 Checklist

All students must complete the following 2 assignments:

_____ Historical Map Crossword Review

_____ Ancient Mesopotamia Timeline Packet

All students must select 2 of the following assignments to complete:

_____ ABC's of Egypt Review

_____ Chart and Graph Skills Activity (Conclusions and Sequencing)

_____ Spend 30 minutes playing any of the social studies games linked to our Google Classroom (maroon) or listed below (gold). Have an adult initial that you did this!

<https://smartypins.withgoogle.com/>

<https://geoguessr.com/>

<http://freerice.com/#/identify-countries-map/847>

<http://freerice.com/#/world-landmarks/1346457>

<http://freerice.com/#/world-capitals/13623>

<https://online.seterra.com/en>

https://www.uen.org/7-12interactives/social_studies.shtml#ancient

_____ Use the internet to research and ancient River Valley Civilization (Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China) and complete the GRAPES chart. You must write at least 2 facts for each characteristic. You can use the following websites to help you.

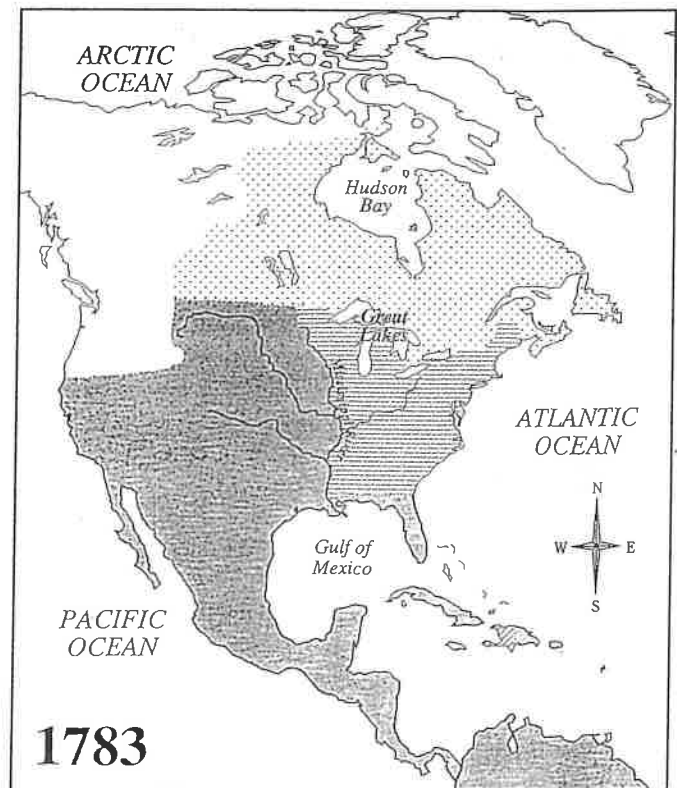
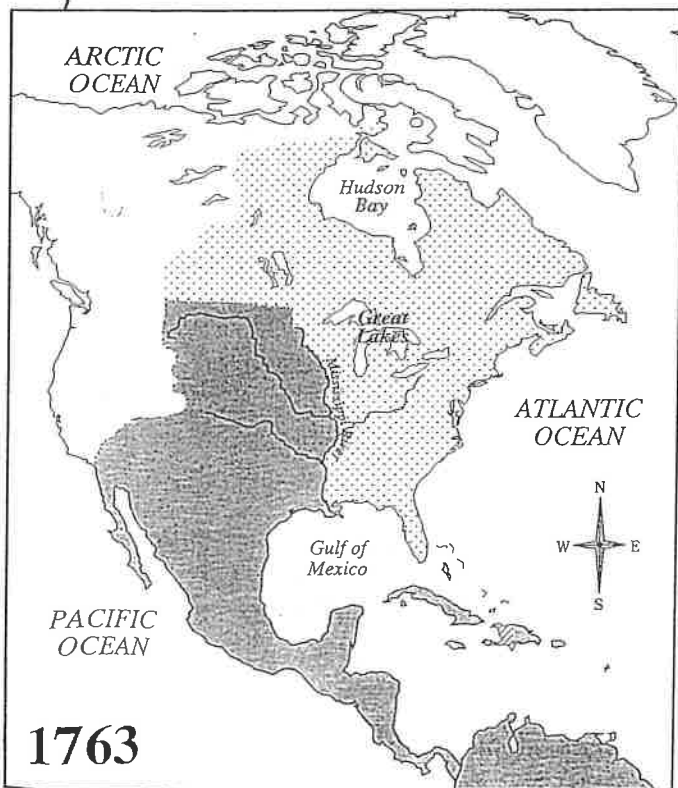
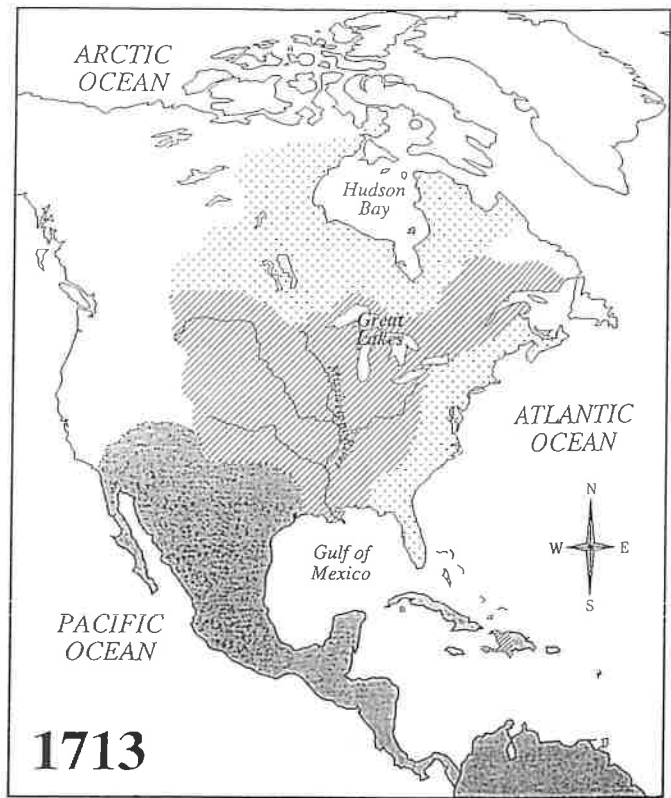
<https://www.ducksters.com/history/>

<https://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/index.html>

Historical Maps

North America

Historical maps show how a place has changed over time. You can use these maps to compare the way a place is now with the way it was years ago. The maps on this page show that the countries that controlled North America changed from 1713 to 1783. That was a long time ago, but these events still affect North America today. For example, people in Mexico speak Spanish, people in the United States speak English, and many people in Canada speak French. These languages came from the European settlers who claimed the land more than 300 years ago.



CHANGING OWNERSHIP: North America

- British
- French
- Spanish
- Independent

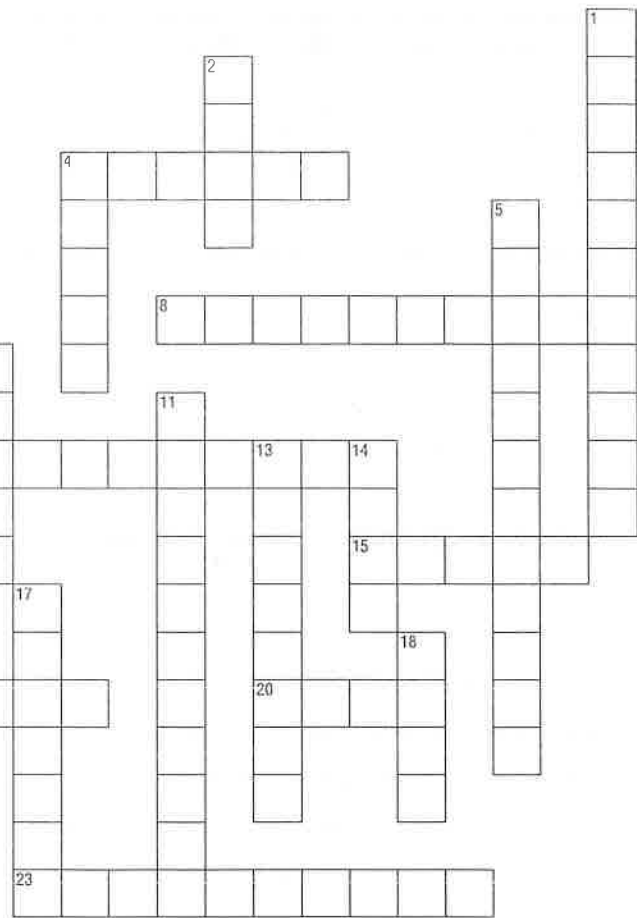
Historical Maps

Across

- 3 In 1763 the British owned land mostly in the north and _____.
- 4 Between 1713 and 1763 which country lost most of its land?
- 8 The war that made an independent country in North America after 1783 was the American _____.
- 9 In 1783 did Spain control more or less of North America than in 1713?
- 12 Between 1763 and 1783 _____ lost much of its land in the east.
- 15 After 1783, Great Britain still controlled land in the _____.
- 16 In 1713 France owned most of the _____ part of North America.
- 19 These maps show the countries that controlled land in North _____.
- 20 These maps show changes of land ownership over _____.
- 21 In 1713 France owned land around the _____ Lakes.
- 23 In 1783 Spain controlled the land along the Pacific that is now the state of _____.

Down

- 1 In 1783 the eastern part of North America became _____.
- 2 In 1713 how much of North America was an independent country?
- 3 These countries that controlled land are on which continent?
- 4 Did France own more land in the first or last map?
- 5 The country listed as "independent" on the 1783 map is what country?



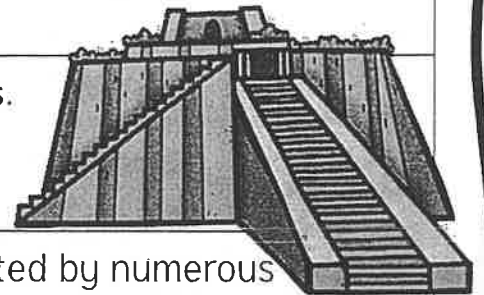
- 6 None of these countries claimed land in the far _____ part of the continent.
- 7 In 1783 Spain owned what is now the state of _____.
- 10 This country controlled the southern and western parts of North America in 1783.
- 11 In 1763 the border between Spanish and British land was the _____ River.
- 13 The British took land first along the coast of the _____ Ocean.
- 14 After 1763 how much land did France control in mainland North America?
- 17 Land along the _____ Ocean was claimed after that along the Atlantic.
- 18 In 1763 Spain owned land _____ of the Mississippi River.
- 22 Spain controlled the land of Mexico in _____ of these maps.



ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

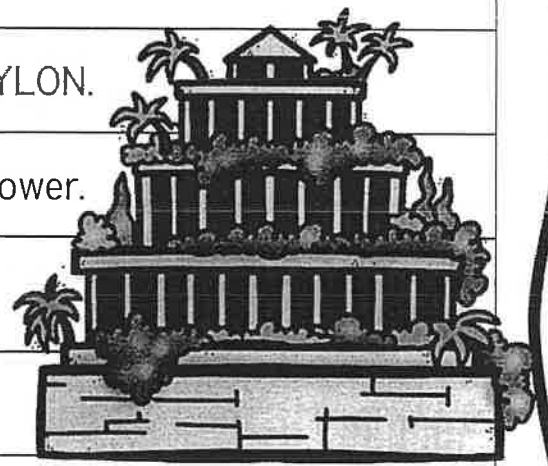
Ancient Mesopotamia is known as the cradle of civilization because the first cities and empires formed there. Power changed hands several times throughout the ancient history of this area.

YEAR	EVENT
5000 BC	The SUMER form the first cities and towns. Irrigation is used to farm large areas of land.
4000 BC	The SUMER establish powerful city-states . Large ziggurats are built at the center of their cities as temples to their gods .
3500 BC	Much of lower MESOPOTAMIA is inhabited by numerous SUMER city-states such as: Ur, Uruk, Eridu, Kish, Lagash, and Nippur.
3300 BC	The SUMERIANS invent the first writing , using picture for words and inscribe them on clay tablets.
3200 BC	The SUMERIANS started to use the wheel on vehicles.
3000 BC	The SUMERIANS start implementing mathematics using a number system with the base 60.
2700 BC	The famous SUMERIAN King Gilgamesh rules the city-state of Ur.
2400 BC	The SUMERIAN language is replaced by the AKKADIAN language as the primary spoken language in MESOPOTAMIA .
2330 BC	Sargon I of the AKKADIANS conquers most of the SUMERIAN city-states and creates the world's first empire- the AKKADIAN EMPIRE .
2250 BC	King Naram-Sin of the AKKADIANS expands the empire to its largest state. He rules for 50 years.
2100 BC	After the AKKADIAN EMPIRE crumbles, the SUMERIANS once again gain power. The city of Ur is rebuilt.

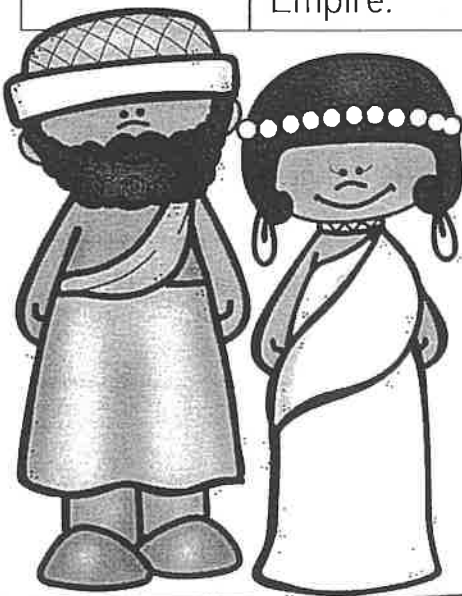
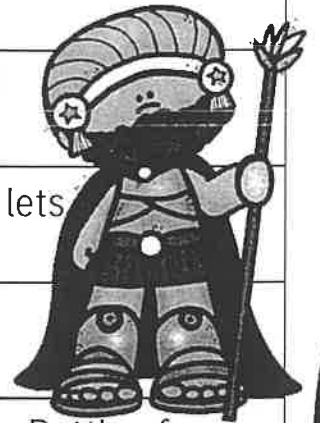
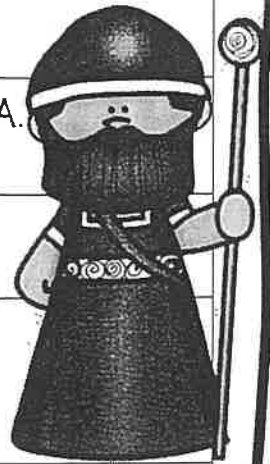




YEAR	EVENT
2000 BC	The ELAMITES capture Ur.
1900 BC	The ASSYRIANS rise to power in northern MESOPOTAMIA.
1792 BC	Hammurabi becomes king of BABYLON and establishes the Code of Hammurabi and BABYLON soon takes over much of MESOPOTAMIA.
1781 BC	King Shamshi-Adad of the ASSYRIANS dies. The First ASSYRIAN Empire is soon taken over by the BABYLONIANS.
1750 BC	Hammurabi dies and the First BABYLONIAN Empire begins to fall apart.
1595 BC	The KASSITES take the city of BABYLON.
1360 BC	The ASSYRIANS once again rise in power.
1250 BC	The ASSYRIANS begin using iron weapons and chariots .
1225 BC	The ASSYRIANS capture BABYLON.
1115 BC	The Second ASSYRIAN Empire reaches its peak under the rule of King Tiglath-Piliser I.
1077 BC	Tiglath-Piliser dies and the ASSYRIAN Empire becomes weaker for a period.
744 BC	The ASSYRIAN Empire becomes strong once again under Tiglath-Piliser III.
721 BC	King Sargon II takes control of ASSYRIA and the empire grows stronger.
709 BC	Sargon II takes control of the city of BABYLON
705 BC	Sargon II dies and Sennacherib becomes King and moves the capital to Nineveh .



YEAR	EVENT
668 BC	Ashurbanipal becomes the last great King of ASSYRIA. He establishes a great library in the city of Nineveh.
626 BC	Ashurbanipal dies and ASSYRIA begins to crumble.
616 BC	Nabopolassar takes control of BABYLON back from the ASSYRIANS and crowns himself king and the neo-BABYLONIAN empire begins.
604 BC	Nabopolassar dies and Nebuchadnezzar II becomes King of Babylon. He will rule for 43 years and bring the BABYLONIAN Empire to its peak.
550 BC	Cyrus the Great rises to power and the PERSIAN Empire begins.
539 BC	Cyrus the Great takes the city of BABYLON and lets the Jewish people return to Israel .
522 BC	Darius I establishes the capital of the PERSIAN Empire at Persepolis.
518 BC	Darius I attacks the Greeks and is defeated at the Battle of Marathon
490 BC	Xerxes I tries to conquer the Greeks with a huge army, but is eventually turned back in defeat.
333 BC	Alexander the Great invades the land and conquers the PERSIAN Empire.



MESOPOTAMIA

Name _____

MESOPOTAMIA TIMELINE

Matching: Match each term with its description.

1. _____ Assyrians	A. King of Babylon who established a code of rule
2. _____ Sargon I	B. Famous Sumerian king who ruled the city-state of Ur
3. _____ Hammurabi	C. Leader who invaded Mesopotamia and conquered the Persian Empire
4. _____ Sumerians	D. Great king of Assyria who established a great library
5. _____ Cyrus the Great	E. Akkadian leader who created a large empire
6. _____ Gilgamesh	F. Group who controlled Mesopotamia many times
7. _____ Ashurbanipal	G. Leader of the Persian Empire
8. _____ Tiglath-Piliser I	H. People who first settled Mesopotamia
9. _____ Naram-Sin	I. The Second Assyrian Empire reached its peak under this ruler
10. _____ Alexander the Great	J. Akkadian ruler for 50 years

True or False:

Place a check in the correct column.

Statement	T	F
11. The Sumerians used irrigation for farming.		
12. Ziggurats were holy cities that existed in ancient Sumer.		
13. Sumerians used wheels on their vehicles.		
14. Hammurabi was the king of Babylon.		
15. The Sumerians were the first to use iron weapons and chariots.		
16. Ashurbanipal established a great library in the city of Nineveh.		
17. The neo-Babylonian Empire began when Cyrus the Great rose to power.		
18. Cyrus the Great allowed the Jewish people to return to Israel.		
19. Xerxes I conquered the Greeks with his great army.		
20. Alexander the Great invaded and conquered the Persian Empire.		

Multiple Choice:

Choose the best answer.

21. Which of the following is NOT true about the ancient Sumerians?

- A. They used irrigation for farming.
- B. They established large city-states.
- C. They used a math system based on ten.
- D. They invented the first writing.



22. Which of the following events happened FIRST?
- Alexander the Great invaded and conquered the Persian Empire.
 - The Sumerians established city-states in Mesopotamia.
 - Cyrus the Great started the Persian Empire.
 - The Assyrians captured Babylon.
23. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of leaders?
- Alexander the Great, Xerxes I, Sargon II, Hammurabi
 - Tiglath-Piliser I, Hammurabi, Naram-Sin, Gilgamesh
 - Gilgamesh, Sargon I, Cyrus the Great, Alexander the Great
 - Hammurabi, Alexander the Great, Sargon II, Naram-Sin

24. Which city did the Hammurabi lead?
- Sumer
 - Babylon
 - Nineveh
 - Persepolis

25. Which leader led Babylon for 43 years?
- Nebuchadnezzar II
 - Gilgamesh
 - Hammurabi
 - Darius I



26. Which BEST completes the analogy:
Sumerians : Writing :: Assyrians : _____
- Mathematics
 - Wheel
 - Chariots
 - Writing
27. Which BEST completes the analogy:
Sargon II: Nineveh :: Darius I : _____
- Babylon
 - Persia
 - Persepolis
 - Marathon
28. Which of the following would be the LEAST necessary to include in a summary of Ancient Mesopotamia?
- Ancient Mesopotamia is known as the cradle of civilization.
 - Power changed hands several times throughout Ancient Mesopotamia.
 - Many of the first cities and empires started in Ancient Mesopotamia.
 - The Sumerians took over after the Akkadian Empire.



Especially for kids and their families

The Mini Page

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By BETTY DEBNAM

For Beginning History Students

from The Mini Page by Betty Debnam ©1998 Universal Press Syndicate

Ancient Egypt ABCs



Ancient Egypt . . .

Of more than 5,000 years ago is important to us for many reasons. The ancient Egyptians gave us many ideas, including:

- one government for the whole country.
- life after death.
- the 365-day calendar.
- discoveries in math and surgery.
- a way of writing and a type of paper to write on.
- how to build stone buildings such as temples and pyramids.

Boats . . .

Sailed up and down the Nile River, the main route for transportation and fishing.



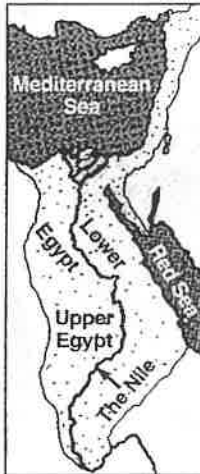
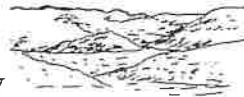
Clothes . . .



were woven of white linen made of flax. Women wore straight dresses with straps over the shoulders. Men wore loincloths or skirts.

Desert . . .

Covers most of Egypt. The country lies mostly in the Sahara, the largest desert in the world.



Egypt . . .

is on the Mediterranean Sea in Africa. Ancient Egypt was a powerful country for 2,500 years. It lasted from 3100 B.C. until 30 B.C. when the Roman armies conquered it. It changed in size many times during its long history.

Food . . .

was mainly bread, fish and vegetables. Beer was the favorite drink.



Gods . . .

were worshiped. Ra was the sun god. He is often shown with a man's body and a falcon head. Pharaohs thought of themselves as the sons of Ra.



Hieroglyphics . . .

is a style of writing the Egyptians invented. It used pictures and also characters that stood for sounds.

Irrigation . . .

was used in several ways by the Egyptians to help them make the most of scarce water when the Nile flooded.



Jewelry . . .

was worn by both men and women when they could afford it. Gold was a favorite kind.

King Tut's tomb . . .

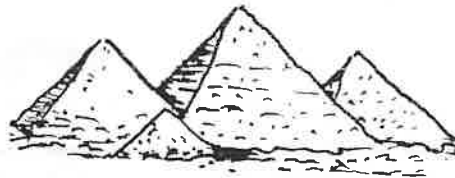
was discovered in 1922. The treasures, such as this gold mask, had been buried for more than 3,000 years. It was one of the greatest discoveries in archaeology (AR-kee-OL-uh-gee), the study of the remains of past civilizations.



Lotus flowers . . .



are often used as a symbol of Egypt. These grow along the Nile River.



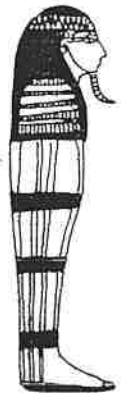
Pyramids . . .

are huge stone tombs of the pharaohs. They are considered among the wonders of the Ancient World. The three pyramids of Giza are the largest ones and in the best shape. The largest has more than two million stones that weigh more than two tons each.



Temples . . .

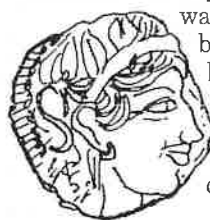
built by the ancient Egyptians to honor their dead pharaohs are wonderful examples of stone architecture. Some are still standing today.



Mummies . . .

are the preserved bodies of dead persons. The ancient Egyptians believed that a body had to be preserved if the person was to enjoy life after death.

Queen Cleopatra . . .



was queen of Egypt just before it was taken over by the Romans. She killed herself in 30 B.C. rather than be put on display as a captive.



Underworld . . .

was the world after life on Earth was over. The Egyptians believed there was life after death. Osiris was the god of farming. He later became the god of the underworld who judged the dead souls.

Nile River . . .

water brings life to Egypt. In fact, Egypt has been called "the gift of the Nile." Were it not for the Nile, the country would be desert. It is the longest river in the world. It flows for more than 4,000 miles through Africa and into the Mediterranean Sea.



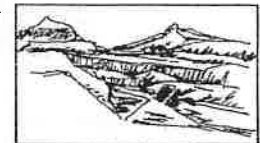
Rosetta Stone . . .

was a special stone discovered near the town of Rosetta in 1799. It had writing all over it. It was not until 1822 that it was finally decoded and experts discovered the key of how to read ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.



Valley of the Kings . . .

is the desert area where King Tut's tomb, as well as 63 other tombs, was discovered.

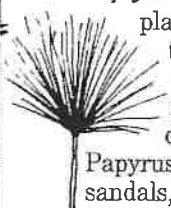


Obelisks . . .

are huge granite columns with four sides and a pyramid shape on top. They were made from a single piece of granite and had hieroglyphics on them. They were often outside of temples.



Papyrus . . .



plants grow in the water of the Nile. The stems were cut into strips, wet and crushed together, and dried to make paper.

Papyrus was also used to make sandals, mats, string and ropes.



Scribes . . .

were men who could read and write. They wrote letters and served as clerks for people who could not. They were greatly respected.



Wigs . . .

were often worn by both men and women. They were made from sheep's fur and human hair. Besides adding beauty, a wig

also protected the head from the sun.

eXtra-long-lasting

Ancient Egypt came to an end when the Romans conquered it. However, this way of life lasted about 3,000 years, making it one of the longest-lasting civilizations in history.

From
3100 B.C.
to 30 B.C.

Pharaohs . . .

were the kings of Egypt. To the Egyptians, pharaohs were gods. They had absolute power and ruled with the help of priests.



Sphinx . . .



is a statue that stands for the sun god. It has a head of a pharaoh, or lamb or ram, and the body of an animal.



Yarn . . .

spun from flax was used on a loom to make cloth.

Zero . . .

rain most of the time in the Sahara desert makes Egypt a very hot, dry country.

Ancient Egypt ABCs Questions

Use the Mini Page to answer the following questions about Ancient Egypt.

1. Name two ideas that the ancient Egyptians gave to us.

2. What continent is Egypt located on? _____

3. What is the style of writing that the Egyptians invented?

4. When was King Tut's tomb discovered? _____

5. Where do Lotus flowers grow? _____

6. How long is the Nile River? _____

7. Name three uses of papyrus.

8. What is the Rosetta Stone?

9. Name two reasons Egyptians wore wigs.

10. How many years did the Egyptian empire last? _____

Chart and Graph Skills Activity**Drawing Conclusions from a Chart**

Comparing information on a chart can help you draw conclusions about a topic. The chart below can help you compare the contributions of two early civilizations—the Sumerians and the Egyptians.

Contributions			
Sumerian Civilization		Egyptian Civilization	
Writing (cuneiform)	Sail and sailboat	Writing (hieroglyphic)	Advances in medicine
Wheel	Arch	Geometry	Calendar
Stone-faced plow	Water clock	Mathematics	ink
System of irrigation		Papyrus	

Using Your Skills

Use the chart to answer the questions below.

1. Why do you think both the Sumerians and the Egyptians needed an organized system of writing?

2. Which civilization seemed more interested in learning? Why?

3. Why do you think ink was invented and used in Egypt but not used in Sumer?

4. Which invention of the Sumerians do you think had the biggest impact on Egyptian civilization?

C H A P T E R

5

Chart and Graph Skills Activity



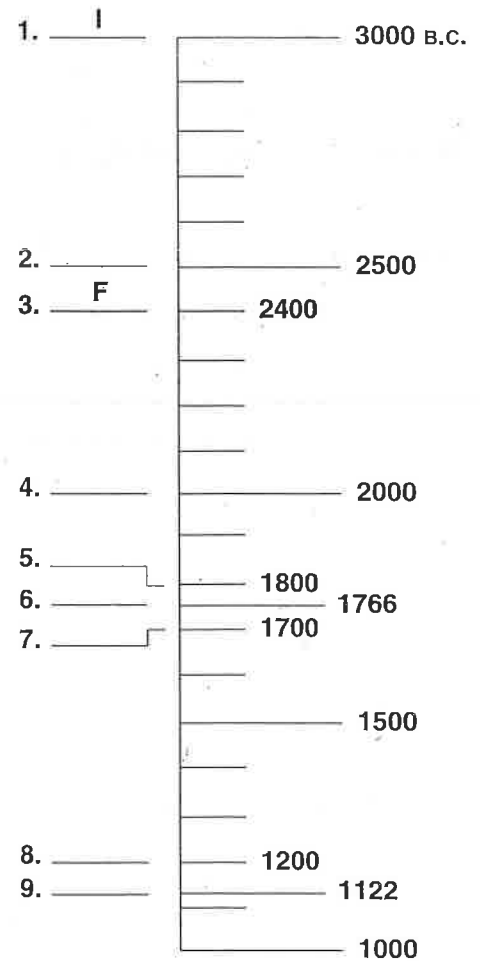
Sequencing Events on a Time Line

A time line can help you put events into the correct sequence. The major events for the Indus River valley and the Huang Ho Valley civilizations are listed in the chart below. At the right of the chart is a time line showing important dates. Two answers are given.

Using Your Skills

Put the events in the chart in the correct sequence by writing the letter of each event next to its date on the time line. Use the time line to answer the questions below.

Events
A. Villages and farms developed along the Huang Ho River.
B. The Shang dynasty began.
C. Harappans settled in the Indus River valley.
D. The Huang Ho Valley civilization began.
E. Aryans took over the Indus River valley.
F. Silk was first used in the Huang Ho Valley.
G. Zhou invaded, ending the Shang dynasty.
H. The Harappan civilization began to decline.
I. The earliest use of cotton in the Indus River valley was developed.



1. What industry or occupation did the Indus River valley and the Huang Ho Valley civilizations have in common?

2. Which civilization lasted the longest? What led to the end of these two eastern river valley civilizations?

The Civilization of _____

Dates: _____

Geography

Religion

Achievements

Politics

Economy

Society

