

Name: _____ HR: _____ Date: _____

6th Social Studies Do Now: Day 3

Need help? Use the numbers below to call your teacher!

Ms. Flowers phone number: 615-306-7488

Mr. Permadi phone number: 202-375-0136

Directions: In the space below, place the correct term in the blank that best completes the sentence. Then, move on to the multiple choice question and choose the BEST answer. Only one answer should be chosen.

Nile	Africa	hunter-gatherers
Mesopotamia	ziggurats	farm

First, we learned about the earliest people in the Paleolithic Age. We know they were _____ and traveled from place-to-place. Then, we learned that people began settling in communities after they began to _____ in the Neolithic Age. Soon, civilizations began to emerge in _____. Sumer was the first civilization, and they were known for _____, cuneiform, and inventing the wheel. Now we are learning about our next major civilization called Egypt. We know that Egyptians settled along the _____ River on the continent of _____. Today, we'll learn more about Egyptian beliefs in the afterlife.

<p>1. What must a civilization have in order to have specialized jobs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. A surplus of food.b. A strong central government to tell people what they can and cannot do.c. Walls for protection.d. Mountains as a physical feature	<p>2. What is the main way the Nile River helped the Egyptian civilization develop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Nile River was the principle way the Egyptians traveled to other areas.b. The Nile River provided a natural physical border, helping Egypt to defend itself.c. The Nile River flooded each year, leaving behind rich soil for agriculture.d. The Nile provided fish to Egyptians as their primary food source.
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3. **Answer the question in a complete sentence:** Which feature of Mesopotamia do you believe is the most important?

HUSTLE.

Directions: In the space below, match the vocabulary term with its correct definition.

Agricultural Revolution	Ziggurat	city-state	Mesopotamia	polytheism
culture	irrigation	nomad	migrate	plow

1. _____ - a city that functions as an independent country
2. _____ - a method to bring water to dry land for farming
3. _____ - an early farming tool that loosened soil for farming
4. _____ - Sumerian temple used for worship and to house the gods
5. _____ - a group of people's way of life
6. _____ - name for a region that held the first civilizations
7. _____ - a belief in more than one god
8. _____ - a person who moves from place to place in search of food
9. _____ - the slow shift from hunting-gathering to farming
10. _____ - to move from one place to another

Correct: _____ / 10

Directions: For this sections use two of the three words used below to create a sentence that clearly shows your knowledge of the vocabulary term. For an added challenge, try and use all three words!

Wheel	Ziggurats	Mesopotamia
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Directions: Using the sources below, each document should have **AT LEAST** three annotations. These annotations do not need to be long, but should be three to five words beside a paragraph explaining the main idea. **UNDERLING DOES NOT COUNT AS AN ANNOTATION!** Once you have finished, move on to answer the questions and the T/ AOT after each document.

Source 1

Life After Death

1. Egyptians thought the dead went on a long journey. At the end, they came to a place of peace and plenty. The *Books of the Dead* was a collection of spells and prayers. Egyptians studied this writing to reach life after death. They learned the spells and led good lives. They believed that the god Osiris would then grant them life after death.
2. For centuries, Egyptians believed that only the pharaohs and a few others could enjoy the afterlife. But the pharaoh's spirit needed a body. If his body decayed, his spirit would wander forever. If the pharaoh's spirit reached the next world, he would continue to care for Egypt.
3. To protect the pharaoh's body, the Egyptians developed a process called embalming. It included removing organs from the dead body, drying the body, filling it with spices and perfumes, sewing the body closed, cleaning it, and wrapping it in linen.
4. The wrapped body was known as a mummy. It was put in several wooden coffins. Finally, the pharaoh was ready for burial.



1. Based on these religious rituals, were pharaohs important in Egyptian society? Explain.

T: What is the topic of the source?	<hr/> <hr/>
AOT: What is the author's opinion of the source?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Source 2

Letters from the king of Alasiya to Akhenaten, 1355 BCE.

Written on clay in cuneiform characters in the diplomatic language of the day, Akkadian. The term "brother" does not mean the kings were related. "Brother" was used to mean leader in written letters at this time.

*I speak to the King of Egypt, my brother.
Thus says the King of Cyprus, your brother:*

All goes well with me. And with my brother may it be well. With your houses, your wives, your sons, your chief men, your horses, your chariots, and in your lands, may it be very well.

My brother, behold, my messenger I have sent to you in Egypt. Now I have sent 500 (talents) of copper to you; I have sent it to you as a gift - for my brother.

You are my brother; you should send me silver, my brother - a great quantity. Give me the best silver, then I will send you, my brother, all that you, my brother, request.



1. According to this reading, what does the King of Cyprus want from the King of Egypt and what good is he trading in return?

2. How does this source show that trade was important in ancient Egypt?

Source 3

The Sphinx at Giza

After 25 centuries the history of the great Sphinx at Giza was so forgotten that many believed it had been placed in its position, as guardian of the pyramids, by the Gods. Indeed, the Sphinx is such an impressive work one, even today, might easily believe it must have been created by supernatural means. The statue, with a man's head and a lion's body, stands 66 feet high and 240 feet long. The head measures 19 feet from forehead to chin. Each paw

extends 56 feet forward of the body. The face is over 6 yards wide.

The lion was a powerful symbol in ancient Egypt as it represented strength and courage. The great cat was also considered the supreme guardian and tamed lions sometimes accompanied kings into battle. Not just as a mascot, but as the physical presence of a god meant to protect troops. The Sphinx was the combination of two symbols, a lion god, and the king pharaoh/god, into one icon. In fact,

the Great Sphinx at Giza probably bears the face of the ruling pharaoh at the time of construction: Khafra (Also known as Chephren).



The name "Sphinx" is probably not the original name of this statue (which is thought to be the oldest monumental sculpture in the world). The term "Sphinx" comes from Arabic and means *The Terrifying One*, or quite literally, the *Father of Dread*.

1. What was the purpose of the Sphinx at Giza?

T: What is the topic of this source?

AOT: What is the author's opinion of this source?

Source 4

Papyrus

Long before there were textbooks, newspapers or email, the Egyptians came up with a way to record history. They designed their own paper called papyrus from reeds. The word 'paper' comes from the Egyptian word 'papyrus' which means "that which belongs to the house."

Papyrus is made from a plant that grows on the banks of the Nile River in Egypt. The aquatic plant, *Cyperus papyrus*, grows up to 15 feet (4.5 meters) high. Its green, triangular stem has long, sharp leaves and flower clusters 10 to 20 inches (25 to 50 cms) long. These flowers bloom at the tip. Egyptians used the stem of the plant for several purposes like making mattresses, chairs and boats but the most popular use was making papyrus.

One Roman writer wrote a detailed description of how papyrus was made. He said the outside layer of the stem was removed. The inner layer of the plant was sliced into long strips and placed side by side with a second layer on top at a right angle. Then the whole thing was soaked in water and pressed under a heavy rock for 21 days. The juice of the plant acted like glue and bonded the strips together. The outcome was a sheet, which was hammered flat and dried in the sun.

1. How does the invention of papyrus help the ancient Egyptians?

T: What is the topic of this source?

AOT: What is the author's opinion of this source?

Check for Understanding Questions

Directions: Use the questions below to see what you learned from today's lesson. Each multiple choice question only has one correct answer and the open response questions at the bottom should have no fewer than two sentences!

1. Which of these most accurately explains what Egyptians believed about religion?
 - a. Egyptians believed in a monotheistic religion, and there was no afterlife
 - b. Egyptians believed in a polytheistic religion, and that there was no afterlife
 - c. Egyptians believed in a polytheistic religion, and a spiritual afterlife
 - d. Egyptians believed in an atheistic religion, and did not trust the gods

2. Which of these best explains how Egyptians prepared themselves for the afterlife?
 - a. They would pray to their gods every day so that they would not have to go the afterlife
 - b. They were terrified of the afterlife and would prepare themselves to defend off those trying to take them
 - c. They embalmed their bodies to preserve them and were buried with all of their belongings to bring with them
 - d. They would become gods themselves when they transitioned into the afterlife

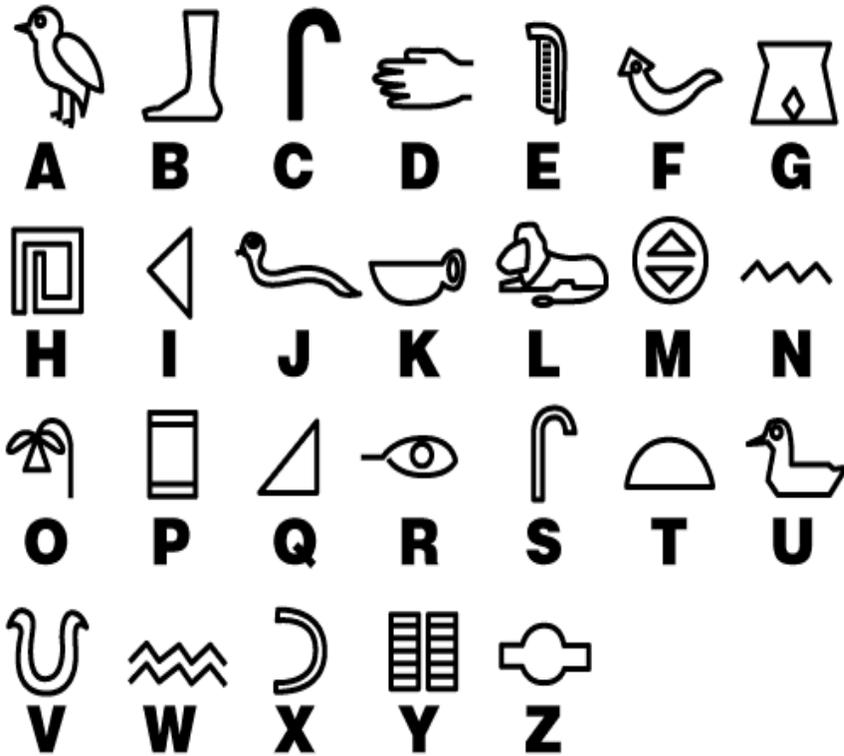
3. Which of the following was an effect of trade between Egypt and Mesopotamia?
 - a. Cultural diffusion
 - b. Spread of ideas
 - c. Items unavailable in one area could be imported to another
 - d. All of the above

4. Based on the readings from today's packet, what is one of the most important traits of Egypt?

Just for Fun!

Directions: Using the hieroglyphics shown below, spell out your first and last name and your favorite achievement of the Egyptian people.

ANCIENT EGYPT
HIEROGLYPHICS



Name: _____

Achievement: _____