

Name: _____ HR: _____ Date: _____

Do Now 6th Social Studies: Day 5

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, answer the following questions in a complete sentence. Reference your material from day 4 for help.

How were Buddhism and Hinduism different?

What was the Caste System?

Do you believe the Caste System was fair or unfair?

HUSTLE.

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

Hinduism	Buddhism	Vedas	Caste System	Siddhartha Guatma
Middle Way	Untouchables	Karma	Sanskrit	Reincarnation

- _____ - To be reborn
- _____ - Wealthy prince who founded Buddhism
- _____ - polytheistic religion beginning in India
- _____ - Religion that begins in India/ focuses on 8 fold path
- _____ - Social structure of India based on Hinduism
- _____ - Lowest social class within the caste system
- _____ - Buddhist belief of not having too much or too little
- _____ - early Indian written language
- _____ - Holy text of Hinduism
- _____ - what goes around comes around

Building Background Knowledge

Directions: Please use a minimum three annotations per source. These annotations do not have to be long, however, they need to 3 – 4 words that explain the gist of what the paragraph is describing. Then answer the questions that follow.

Environmental Factors and the Early Settlement of Israel

Israel, where the ancient Hebrews settled, was a diverse land. Canaan's physical features and environmental factors made settlement easier in some areas than in others.

Physical Features of Canaan

Canaan's physical features included plains and valleys, hills and mountains, deserts, and bodies of water. In the west, coastal plains bordered the Mediterranean Sea. To the north, the Lebanon Mountains rose steeply from the coast. The southern part of this range gave way to the lower hills of Galilee.

The **Jordan River** flowed down from a mountain range through the middle of Canaan, heading south through the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. The land around the narrow river valley included hills, grassy slopes, and mountains. To the east lay the hot, dry Syrian Desert. In southwestern Canaan was the Negev (NEHgehv) Desert. Rain soaked this area during the winter months, supplying the Negev with more water than most deserts receive.

Environmental Factors and Human Settlement in Canaan

In Canaan, as in Egypt and Kush, water was a key environmental factor. In very ancient times, the wet, fertile plains near the Mediterranean Sea were farmed. The Mediterranean also enabled traders from many lands to visit Canaan.

Other bodies of water also played a role in the settlement of Canaan. The Sea of Galilee was actually a freshwater lake. It had plentiful fish, and fertile land was nearby. Another large lake, the Dead Sea, was so salty that nothing grew in it, not even plants. The area near the Dead Sea was hot and dry, making it unsuitable for farming.

The main source of fresh water was the Jordan River. People living near the river hunted, fished, and farmed along its banks.

But unlike the Nile River, the Jordan River did not flood regularly, so its valley was not as fertile as the Nile's.

1. What river runs through Israel?

a. _____

2. What other two bodies of water does the Jordan River feed into?

a. _____

b. _____

3. What was Israel originally called?

4. According to the passage above, how did these bodies of water benefit Israel?

The Life of Abraham: Father of the Hebrews

The father of the Hebrews was a man named Abraham. Originally called Abram, he was born about 2000 BCE in the city of UR in Mesopotamia. The people of Ur worshipped many gods, but Abraham came to believe there was only one true God. This belief in one God would set Judaism apart from other ancient religions, and Abraham's special relationship with God would become the foundation of the Hebrew faith.

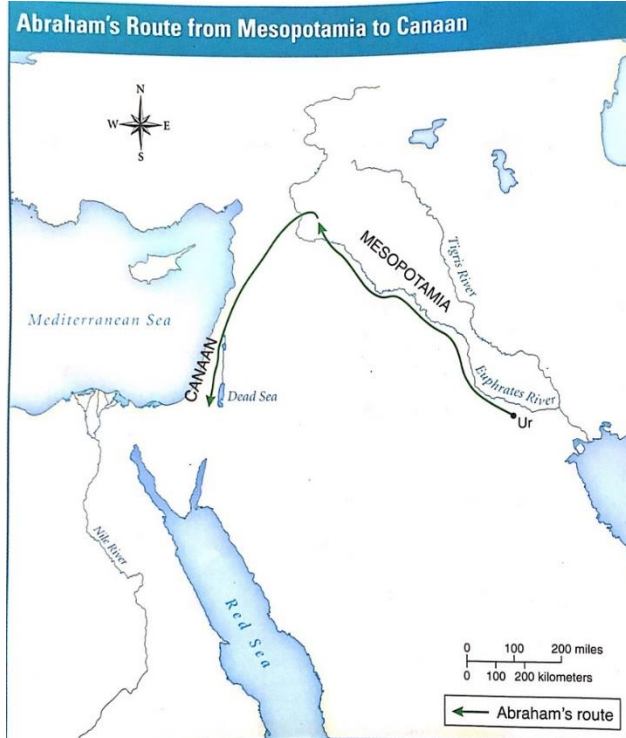
According to the Torah, the faith that would become Judaism began with a sacred agreement, or covenant, between God and Abraham. The Torah says that God visited Abraham when he was an old man. God told him, "Leave your own country and your father's house, and go to a country that I will show you." God promised to make Abraham the father of a great nation of people.

Abraham obeyed.

Around 1950 BCE he gathered his many relatives and went west into the land of Canaan.

When Abraham was 99 years old, the Torah says, God spoke to him again, "I will make a covenant between myself and you." God promised to favor and protect Abraham's descendants, meaning his children and the generations that would follow. In return, Abraham agreed that he and his people would always devote themselves to God.

As a mark of the covenant, God gave Abraham his name, which means "father of many." God also promised the land of Canaan to Abraham's people. For Jews, Canaan became the promised land. According to the Torah, the covenant meant that Jews would set an example for how God wanted people to live.



1. Why was Abraham important to Judaism?

T: What is the topic of this source?

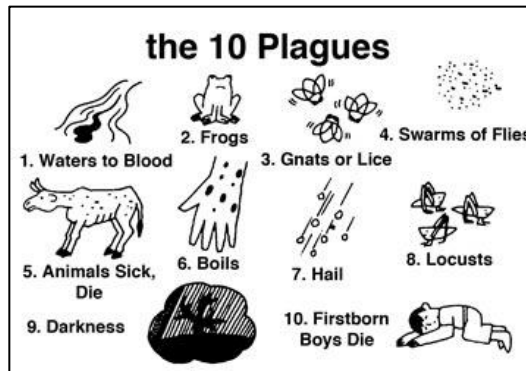
AOT What is the author's opinion of this source?

Exodus from Egypt

Prophet Moses

A. A drought and famine caused many Israelites to move to Egypt. Life was not good in Egypt. The Egyptian pharaoh needed men to build structures and monuments, so he enslaved the Israelites.

B. By the time of Moses, around 1250 BCE, a large group of Abraham's descendants were still slaves in Egypt. According to the Torah, God told Moses, "I will send you to the pharaoh, and you shall free my people."



C. Moses went before the pharaoh and told him to let the Hebrews go free. When the pharaoh refused, God punished Egypt with 10 terrible plagues (a terrible disaster). In one plague, insects called locusts devoured (ate) the crops. In another, the waters of the Nile turned to blood. Finally, God sent an angel to kill the firstborn son in every Egyptian family, including the pharaoh's son.

D. Sad over the loss of his son, the pharaoh let the Jews free. Moses began to lead the Hebrews out of Egypt, but the pharaoh soon changed his mind and chased after the Hebrews. His army nearly caught up with them at the Red Sea, but the Torah says that Moses raised his staff (walking stick) and the waters of the sea parted. When the Egyptians tried to follow, the waters flooded over the army, drowning the soldiers. The Hebrews escaped.



E. The Torah calls the flight from Egypt the Exodus, which means "departure." It became a central event in the history of the

F. Hebrew people. Passover celebrates God passing over Jewish homes when killing sons in Egypt. After the Exodus, Moses received the 10 Commandments—10 laws that Jews and Christians today still follow.

1. Why did the Hebrews want to live Egypt?

2. The event where Moses brought the Hebrews out of Egypt is known as

Directions: Place the vocabulary term in the blank that best completes the sentence.

Abraham	Monotheism	Drought
Canaan	Covenant	Judaism

Yesterday, we began learning about _____, which was unique religion because it was the first religion to worship only **one god**, also known as _____! Judaism is also unique because it was founded by the prophet _____, who made an agreement or promise with God. We also refer to this agreement or promise as a _____. According to the covenant between Abraham and God, if the Hebrew people worshipped only God, then God would provide them a homeland and take care of them. So, Abraham took his people to _____ however they were forced to leave because of a severe _____ and go to Egypt.

Answer the question below in complete sentences. Please use no fewer than 3 sentences for your response.

Choose either Abraham or Moses and describe their impact on the Jewish religion.

