

# NTI DAY #9

(weather-closed school day)

# PACKET NINE

(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 234-7110 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 ☺

## The Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley civilization was an ancient civilization in an area that is Pakistan and northwest India today. These countries are in Asia. The civilization most likely existed from 2500 B.C.E to 1700 B.C.E. One of the major cities built by the Indus Valley people was Mohenjo-Daro.

Mohenjo-Daro was one of the largest cities of its time. It was home to thousands of people. It was also a trading center. Mohenjo-Daro was built on mounds, or small hills. The city had streets with houses that had wells and bathrooms. It is believed that the ancient city was clean and nicely organized.

The area where Mohenjo-Daro was built has very good soil for growing crops because it is near the Indus River. The ancient Indus people were able to farm and grow crops like wheat and peas. However, living near the river wasn't always a good thing for the people of this city. Sometimes the river would flood some parts of it.

No one knows for sure why the Indus Valley civilization came to an end. There have been different theories. One is that this ancient civilization was attacked by people from another area. Another theory is that the Indus River may have changed its direction, causing flooding in one area and drought in another. This could have caused many people to starve and disease to spread.

Scientists still study the area to learn as much as they can about this ancient people. Perhaps one day scientists will be able to solve some of the mysteries surrounding them.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to the text, what was one of the major cities the ancient Indus Valley civilization built?

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2. List three pieces of information provided by the text about Mohenjo-Daro.

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3. What is the main idea of this text?

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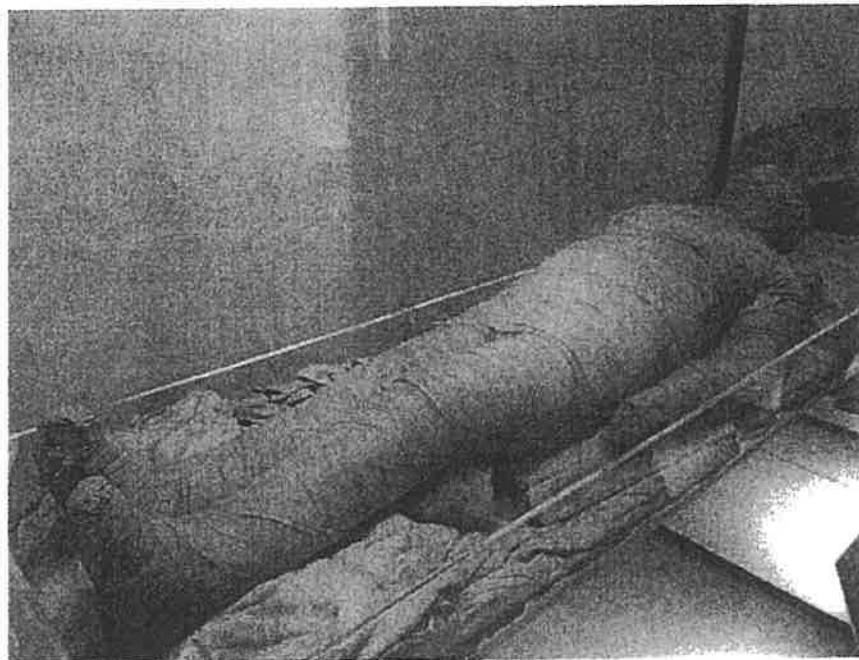
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# Ancient Egypt

by Dan Stahl

Today Egypt is a country in Africa. Thousands of years ago it was one of the most powerful civilizations in the world. It included parts of what is now Israel, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Sudan, and the island of Cyprus.

Ancient Egypt was ruled by kings called pharaohs. Egyptians believed their pharaohs became gods after death. When a pharaoh died, people set about preserving his body. First they removed most of his inner organs. Then they washed his body, dried it, and wrapped it in cloth. By the end of this process, he had become a mummy.



*Ancient Egyptian Mummy*

The mummy would be placed in a tomb, which was sometimes a pyramid. Egyptian pyramids are stone structures with four triangular sides. At the time they were built, the pyramids were the tallest buildings in the world. People today are still not sure how the Egyptians made them.

On some of the pyramid walls are hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs are pictures that represent words, and the Egyptians used these word-pictures to write. In fact, the Egyptians were the first people to keep a written record of their culture. Much of what we know about them today comes from hieroglyphs.

# civilization    civ · i · li · za · tion

## Advanced Definition

### noun

1. an advanced state of development of a society as judged by such things as having a complex system of government and laws, use of a written language, and the keeping of written records.

*Fertile land and an abundant water supply were what made civilization possible in the region.*

2. the culture and achievements characteristic of a society that has reached such a level of development.

*We studied the ancient civilizations of China.*

3. any society and its culture at a particular time or over a span of time.

*American civilization changed immensely as a result of these technological innovations.*

4. the process of civilizing or becoming civilized.

*Civilization was a slow process in the colder climates.*

5. a place offering human society and modern convenience, as opposed to the wilderness.

*After spending months in the Arctic, they were ready to return to civilization.*

6. refinement in intellectual and cultural matters.

*She was now moving in high social circles and considered herself a woman of civilization.*

## Spanish cognate

*civilización*: The Spanish word *civilización* means civilization.

## These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. At the heart of the Aztec civilization were nature and natural forces.
2. Archaeologists (the folks who study the past by recovering fossil remains, monuments, etc.) have found buttons from many ancient civilizations.

3. When the colonists were trying to gain independence from Britain, they compared themselves to the citizens of Greek and Rome. They identified with the ideals of these old civilizations where men voted on many public issues.
4. In the beginning of the Middle Ages, most people were very poor. However, between the 1000s and 1200s the economy began to get stronger. Things began to improve. Medieval civilization was at its peak during this time, which is often referred to as the High Middle Ages.
5. The murals are about 1,350 years old. So far, experts have excavated, or dug up, about 30 of them in Calakmul, Mexico. They depict, or show, scenes from everyday Mayan life. It's a side of the Mayas that has rarely been seen before, even though researchers have studied the civilization for about a century, says expert Michael Coe.

# record re · cord

## Definition

### verb

1. to put in writing.

*The nurse recorded my height and weight in my health chart.*

2. to copy by use of electronic equipment for later hearing or viewing.

*I recorded my favorite TV program so I could watch it later.*

*This band has recorded hundreds of songs.*

### noun

1. a written account.

*A record of our tax payments is kept at city hall.*

2. the greatest action in a particular field.

*She broke the world record in several swimming events.*

3. the written facts about a person's past actions.

*Joe does not have a criminal record.*

## Advanced Definition

### transitive verb

1. to put in writing or some other form as evidence.
2. to copy (sounds or images) for mechanical or electronic reproduction.
3. to cause (a vote, property deed, opinion, or the like) to be formally set down.

### intransitive verb

1. to make a record or a recording.

### noun

1. the condition of being recorded.
2. a narrative account or other collection of information.

*a record of my tax payments*

*the historical record*

3. a disk, usually made of vinyl, upon which sounds are recorded for reproduction.
4. the greatest achievement in a particular field, especially sports.

*the high-jump record*

5. the official transcript of a court's proceedings.
6. an accounting of criminal acts.

*He has a long record.*

7. the evidence of one's past actions.

**adjective**

1. of or pertaining to a record.
2. surpassing all other achievements.

*a record performance***Spanish cognate**

*récord*: The Spanish word *récord* means record.

**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. K-Dog, a bottlenose dolphin, has a camera attached to its flipper to record underwater objects.
2. He is a good record keeper, and makes sure to keep track of all of the items that are in the museum.
3. This record player was not something you could just pick up and carry around in your pocket, listening to whatever music you wanted at whatever hour of the day.
4. Bird Man's suit has an excellent safety record. But even with his suit on, Bird Man falls much too fast to make a safe landing. He pulls a ripcord and opens a parachute for a soft landing.
5. He knows how to fix the streetlights outside, and how to design pictures for museum materials. He is a good record keeper, and makes sure to keep track of all of the items that are in the museum.
6. Amelia Earhart was an aviator, or airplane pilot, who broke many flying records during the 1930s. In 1932, she became the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1937, Earhart attempted to become the first woman to fly an airplane around the world.
7. In 1935, a man named Charles Richter invented the Richter scale. Charles wanted to make a something that could compare the sizes of earthquakes that happened around the world. He used seismographs to record the power of earthquakes, and then created a scale that



measured how powerful they were.

8. It's not just journalists who ask people questions and listen to their stories. Anyone can interview another person about his or her experiences. When a person does this and records the answers, it's called collecting an oral history. An oral history can be recorded with an audio recorder, a video camera or by writing down what a person says.
9. An active volcano is one that is erupting or has erupted in the last 10,000 years. An extinct volcano is unlikely to erupt again. A dormant or inactive volcano is between the two. There may be no record of its eruption in the recent past, but it is likely to erupt again. Some volcanoes can remain dormant for millions of years.
10. My father, who is an only child, never knew his grandfather. My sister Rebekah and I were determined to fill in the blank space on our family tree. So, we set out to Ellis Island in New York City. Most immigrants arrived there from 1892 to 1954. We hoped they would have the records we needed to learn more about our family history.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Ancient Egypt was ruled by kings called pharaohs. What did Ancient Egyptians do with the bodies of their pharaohs when they died?

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2. Describe the pyramids discussed in the text. Use information from the text to support your answer.

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3. What is the main idea of this text?

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4. What is one thing you can conclude about the Ancient Egyptians based on the information in the text? Use information from the text to support your answer.

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