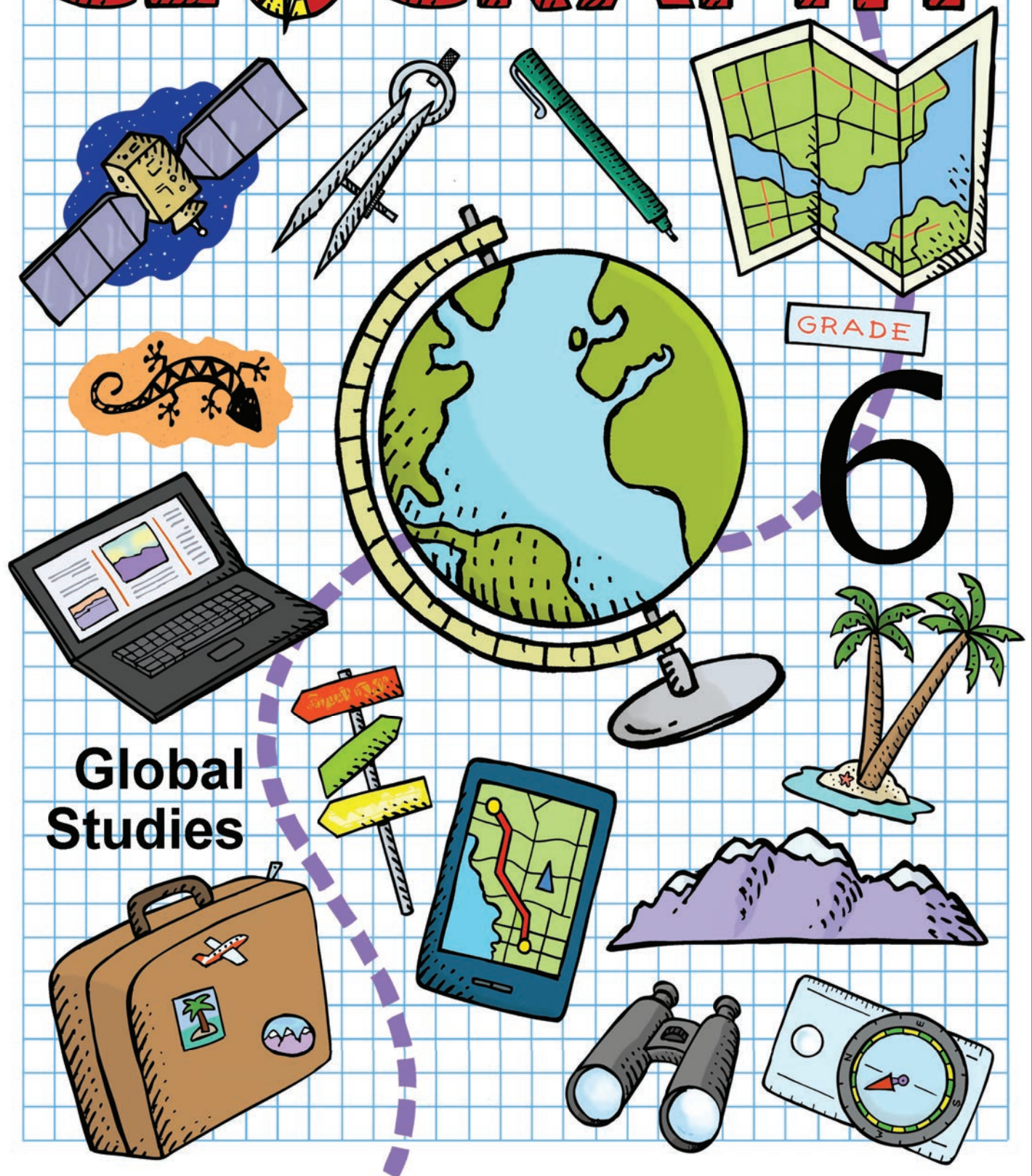


# ADVENTURES IN GEOGRAPHY



# This Book Belongs To:



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Page 1

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# Learning Map Skills

## The Five Themes of Geography

### Location

#### Where is it?

There are 2 types of location.

**Absolute** (latitude and longitude)

**Relative** (in comparison to other places)

Example: Egypt is located on the continent of Africa, south of the Mediterranean Sea and west of the Red Sea and east of Libya.

### Movement

How are people, goods, and ideas transferred from one place to another.

People travel by planes, trains, automobiles. Goods are shipped by trucks, trains, ships, and planes. Ideas are sent by mail, television, internet, as well as people share ideas with each other.

### Place

#### What is it like there?

#### Physical Characteristics

(looking at natural features of this place)

Is the area a desert or mountainous or flat?

Does it get a lot of rain or little rain?

Is it hot, mild, or cold most of the year?

#### Human Characteristics

(looking at the people of this place)

What religion(s) do they practice? What foods do they eat? What are their customs?

What do we know about their economic and governmental systems?

### Regions

Regions have a unifying feature - something that is the same.

It can be a physical characteristic like mountains, nearness to oceans, or average rainfall totals; or it can be a human characteristic like language, customs, or belief systems. Place and regions allow us to compare sections of the world.

### Human Environment Interaction (HEI)

#### How do people relate to their surroundings?

There are three things to consider in looking at HEI. How does the environment affect humans? (cold temperatures, no rainfall) How do humans affect the environment? (farming, pollution) How do humans adapt to the environment? (irrigation, air conditioning)

A way to remember the Five Themes of Geography is the acronym:

MR. HELP

MOVEMENT (vertical text inside M)  
REGIONS (diagonal text inside R)  
HUMAN (horizontal text inside H)  
ENVIRONMENT (horizontal text inside E)  
INTERACTION (vertical text inside I)  
LOCATION (vertical text inside L)  
PLACE (horizontal text inside P)



# Five Themes of Geography

Do you remember the Five Themes of Geography from the previous page? Can you name all 5?

List the Five Themes to the RIGHT of the number below. Next put the letter of the correct definition on the blank in front of theme it matches.

(Try to do this without looking at the reading passage, remember the HINT for the first letters)

- A. Where is it?
- B. How people, goods, and ideas are transferred?
- C. What is the unifying feature?
- D. What is it like there?
- E. How do people relate to their environment?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

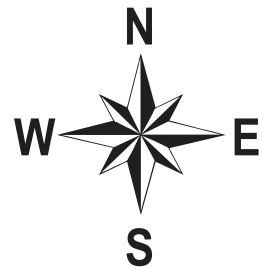
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Read the statements and decide which of the Five Themes of Geography they represent.  
Put the name of the theme on the blank in front of the number.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Kiwi fruit from New Zealand are sold at your local grocery store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Arizona is south of Utah.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A hurricane destroys homes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Physical characteristics are things such as mountains, rivers and lakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mexico City is at 19° north 99° west.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the East Coast



# Map Reading Skills

## Latitude and Longitude

Lines of **Latitude** are called **parallels**.

They run (go from) **east to west** so they are flat across the earth.

You can think of them as the rungs on a ladder.

The Equator is the main line of latitude and it is at  $0^{\circ}$ .

$^{\circ}$  is the symbol for degrees and this is how you label latitude and longitude lines.

Degrees is how far away from the 0 line (Equator for latitude) a point is.

If you are between 2 lines of latitude you will need to estimate the number!

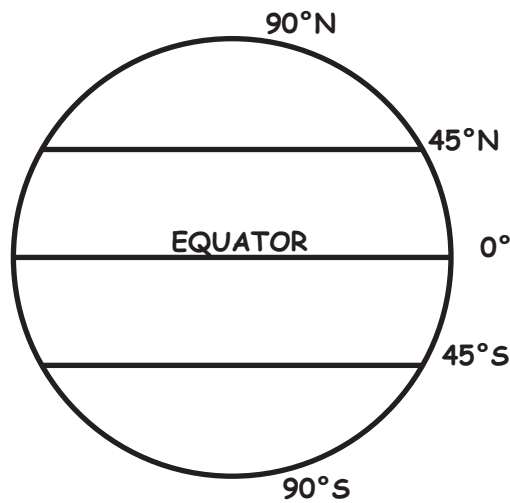
You also need to indicate which direction away from the 0 you are.

Latitude is read as either north or south of the 0 line.

"Above" the equator is north going toward the North Pole.

"Below" is south heading to the South Pole.

Latitude is written number, degrees symbol, and direction. For example  $45^{\circ}\text{N}$



Lines of **Longitude** are called **meridians**.

They run (go from) **north to south**.

The  $0^{\circ}$  line is called the Prime Meridian.

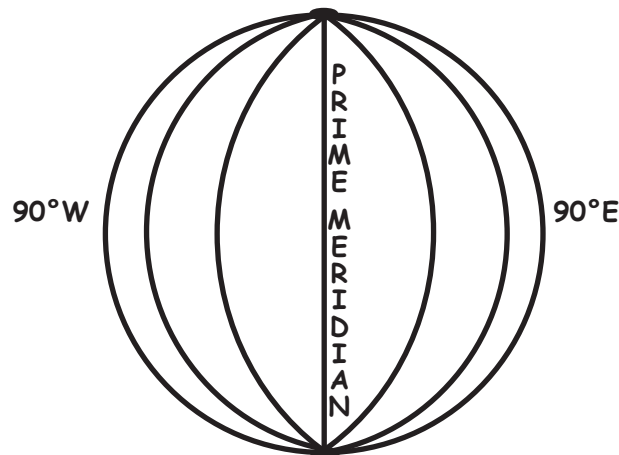
It splits the world into 2 halves, west and east.

When you are finding longitude you are finding how far away from the Prime Meridian you are located.

If you go to the left as you face the map you are going to the west and to the right is the east.

You can go  $180^{\circ}$  each way ( $360^{\circ}$  makes a circle).

Longitude is written number, degrees symbol, and direction. For example  $140^{\circ}\text{E}$



# Map Reading Skills

## Eastern Hemisphere



Do this:

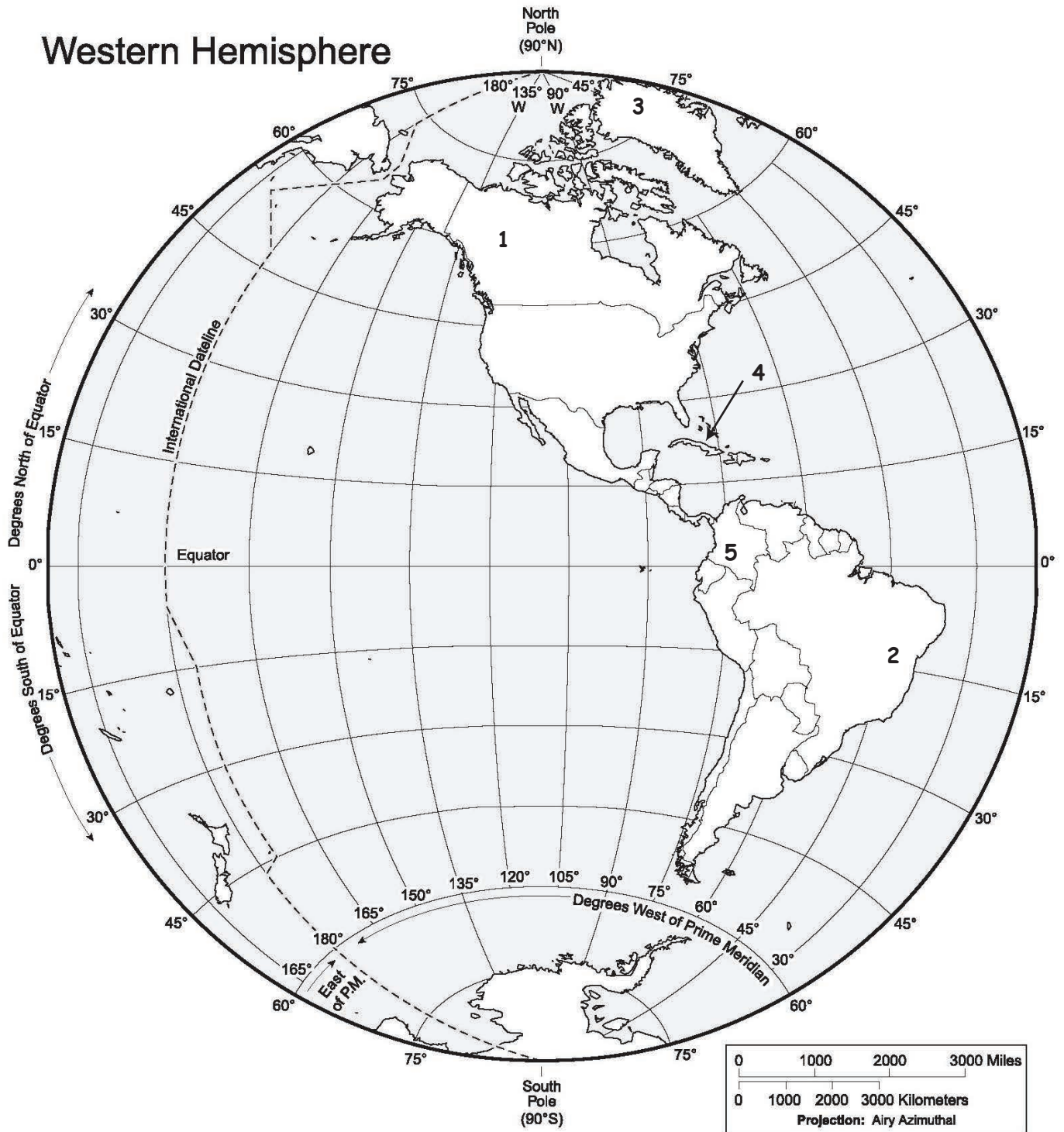
- 1) Pick a color to trace the Prime Meridian. Pick a different color to trace the Equator.
- 2) Label the five oceans. Label the countries that are numbered on the map. (1–5) You can label more if you wish!
- 3) Which five continents are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

- 4) In the Eastern Hemisphere, are there more countries in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere? Remember the Equator splits the world into north and south. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What is the latitude and longitude for  
 Hint: Use the number for the spot and don't forget to follow the curve of the line.  
 Egypt: \_\_\_\_\_ Australia: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spain: \_\_\_\_\_ South Africa: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Antarctica: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers on inside back cover)

# Map Reading Skills

## Western Hemisphere



### Do this:

- 1) Pick a color to trace the Prime Meridian. Pick a different color to trace the Equator.
- 2) Label the four oceans. Which one is not on this map? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Label the countries that are numbered on the map. (1–5) You can label more if you wish!
- 4) In the Western Hemisphere, are there more countries in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) What is the latitude and longitude for

Hint: Use the number for the spot and don't forget to follow the curve of the line.

Canada: \_\_\_\_\_

Brazil: \_\_\_\_\_

Greenland: \_\_\_\_\_

Cuba: \_\_\_\_\_

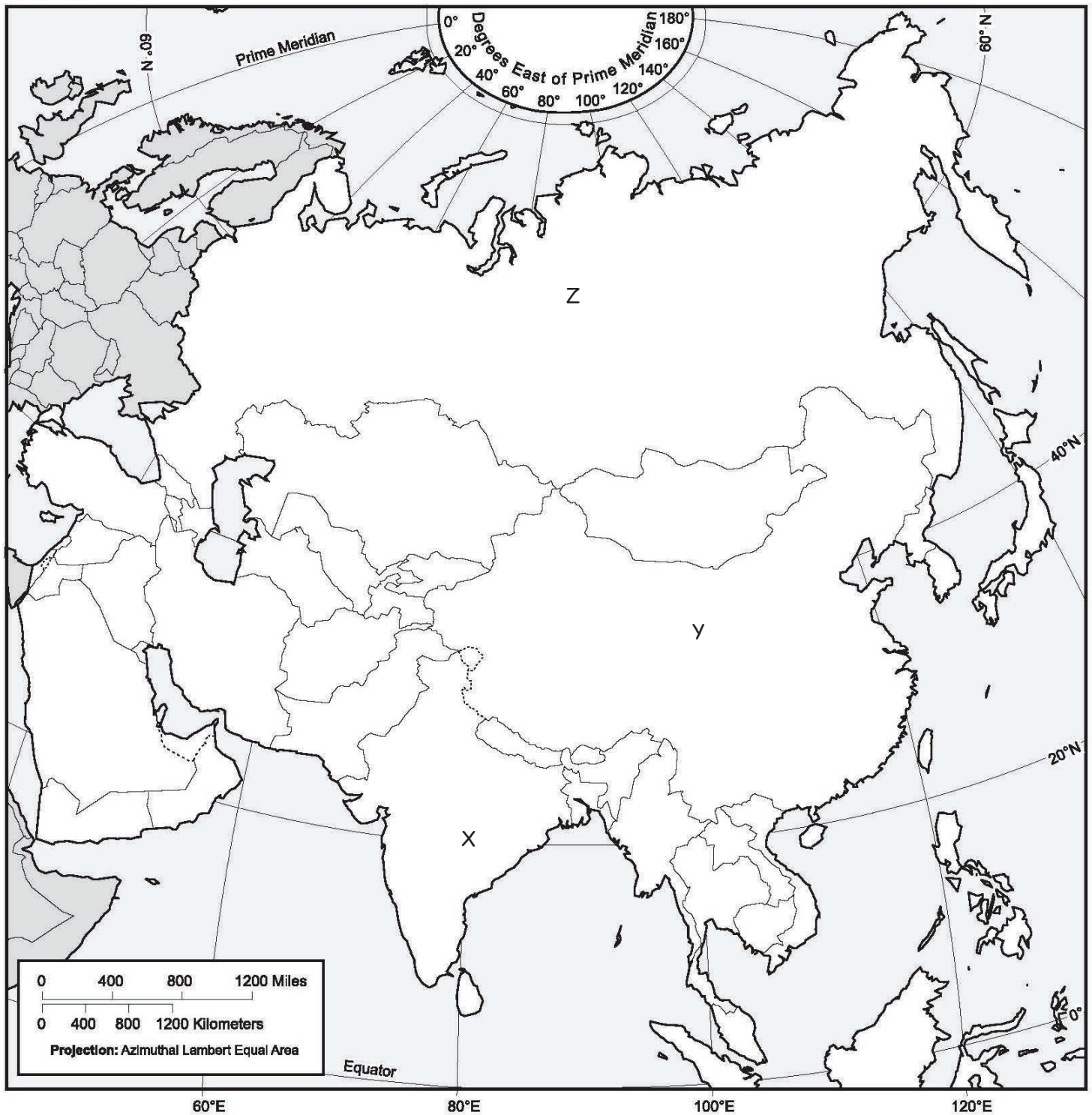
Colombia: \_\_\_\_\_



# Map Reading Skills

Use this map to do the activities on the next page (page 7)

## Asia



**Note:** Dotted lines indicate indefinite boundaries.

LEGEND:





# Map Reading

## Asia

Use the map on page 6 to do the following activities.

### Finish the map!

Label China, India, Russia, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea.

Color each of the countries a different color and make a key in the legend.

### Find distance in miles!

You will need to use a ruler or a piece of paper, and the map scale.

Hint: Use the printed letters as your points in the countries.

To find the distance between your two points, place the ruler (starting at 0) or put a mark on your paper at the first starting letter. Next measure on the ruler how far away your ending letter is. If using paper, put a second mark on your paper. Now put the ruler or paper on the scale to estimate your total miles. If longer than the map scale, mark the end of the scale and use it as your new 0 and add the first 1200 to the second number you measure.

Give it three tries!

From India to China \_\_\_\_\_

From China to Russia \_\_\_\_\_

From India to Russia \_\_\_\_\_

### Use the Latitude and Longitude Lines!

How many degrees are there between the lines of latitude on the map? \_\_\_\_\_

How many degrees are there between the lines of longitude on the map? \_\_\_\_\_

Find the latitude and longitude of the letters:

X = \_\_\_\_\_

Y = \_\_\_\_\_

Z = \_\_\_\_\_

In which hemispheres is Asia Located in? \_\_\_\_\_

Find 40° N, 140° E on the map. What country do you find there? \_\_\_\_\_



# Ancient Mesopotamia

## Early Time Line of Events

**5000 BC:** The Sumerians develop the first cities and towns. Irrigation is first used to bring water to areas of large farmland to water the fields to grow crops for the large communities.

**4000 BC:** The Sumerians establish powerful city-states. They build large ziggurats in the center of their cities as temples to their gods.

**3500 BC:** The city-states of Ur, Uruk, Eridu, Kish, Lagash, and Nippur rise to power.

**3300 BC:** The Sumerians invent the first writing, known as cuneiform, using pictures for words and carved on clay tablets.

**3200 BC:** The Sumerians start to use the wheel to make moving vehicles.

**3000 BC:** The Sumerians create a number system with the base of 60.

**2700 BC:** Sumerian King Gilgamesh rules over the city-state of Ur.

**2330 BC:** The Akkadian Empire is established when Sargon I conquers most Sumerian city-states.

**2250 BC:** Akkadian King Naram-Sin expands the empire and rules for 50 years.

**2100 BC:** The Akkadian Empire collapses and Sumerians rise back to power. The city of Ur is rebuilt.

**Do This:** Using the timeline to the right, answer the following questions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the name of the writing system developed by the Sumerians?

- a. pictographs   b. hieroglyphs
- c. cuneiform   d. calligraphy

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When did King Hammurabi establish the Code of Hammurabi in Babylon?

- a. 2330 BC   b. 2700 BC
- c. 1750 BC   d. 1792 BC

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Who established the first city-states in Mesopotamia?

- a. Akkadians   b. Sumerians
- c. Babylonians   d. Assyrians

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. How long did the Akkadian King Naram-Sin rule for?

- a. 50 years   b. 40 years
- c. 30 years   d. 25 years

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. When did the Assyrians rise to power in Mesopotamia?

- a. 1781 BC   b. 1792 BC
- c. 1900 BC   d. 1750 BC

**1900 BC:** The Assyrians rise to power in the northern part of Mesopotamia.

**1792 BC:** King Hammurabi comes to rule Babylon and establishes the Code of Hammurabi. Babylonians establish a new empire in Mesopotamia.

**1781 BC:** Assyrian King Shamshi-Adad dies and his empire is overtaken by the Babylonians.

**1750 BC:** King Hammurabi dies and the Babylonian empire falls apart.

# Ancient Greece Looks Greek to Me

Greek Letter	Greek Name	English Letter
A	alpha	a
B	beta	b
Γ	gamma	c, g
Δ	delta	d
E	epsilon	e
Z	zeta	z
H	eta	h, e
Θ	theta	th
I	iota	j, i
K	kappa	k
Λ	lambda	l
M	mu	m
N	nu	n
Ξ	xi	x
O	omicron	o
Π	pi	p
P	rho	r
Σ	sigma	s
T	tau	t
Υ	upsilon	u, y, w
Φ	phi	f, ph, q
X	chi	ch
Ψ	psi	ps
Ω	omega	o

The Greek alphabet is an improvement on the earlier Phoenician alphabet. The big improvement was that it contained letters for both consonants and vowels as the Phoenician alphabet did not have any vowels. Can you imagine spelling your name without vowels?

<p>"RESPECT OTHERS"</p> <p>JAMES</p>
<p>IAMEΣ</p> <p>"PETTEΓT ΩTHERPΣ"</p>

Make a nameplate like the one above. Take a piece of paper and fold in half to create a tent. On one side write your name in Greek and a short quote. On the backside, write your name in English with the translated quote.

Translate the following word into Greek using the chart provided.

1. Zeus = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Hera = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Athens = \_\_\_\_\_

4. Delphi = \_\_\_\_\_

**Write to a Pen Pal.** It is time to get creative. Write a letter to a friend or family member. Make sure you ask them questions that they will need to answer. When you give them the letter, provide them a copy of the Greek alphabet so they can translate the letter into English. Then ask them to write you a reply letter and see if you can decipher what they wrote to see their replies to your original questions.



# Ancient Greece

## Using Letters for Numbers, That is so Greek!

This might seem a little strange, but the *Greeks* used the letters of their alphabet to also make their numbers. They used 24 letters, plus three additional symbols that are now obsolete (meaning it is no longer used). The first nine letters (A-H) represented numbers 1-9. The next nine letters (I-Π) represented multiples of 10, from 10-90. The last nine letters (P-Ω) represented multiples of 100, from 100–900. So *Greeks* could count up to 999 with ease if they knew all 27 the *Greek* symbols!

A	alpha	1	I	iota	10	P	rho	100
B	beta	2	K	kappa	20	Σ	sigma	200
Γ	gamma	3	Λ	lambda	30	T	tau	300
Δ	delta	4	M	mu	40	Υ	upsilon	400
E	epsilon	5	N	nu	50	Φ	phi	500
Obsolete digamma		6	Ξ	xi	60	X	chi	600
Z	zeta	7	O	omicron	70	Ψ	psi	700
H	eta	8	Π	pi	80	Ω	omega	800
Θ	theta	9	obsolete koppa	90	obsolete sampi			900

To write the numbers, the *Greeks* combined the letters, starting with the largest value. For example:

$$ME = 40 + 5 = 45$$

$$\Sigma KB = 200 + 20 + 2 = 222$$

Your turn. Use the chart to write the value of the *Greek* numbers.

- |                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. TI = _____  | 5. ΨΛE = _____ | 9. ΦΘ = _____   |
| 2. PNE = _____ | 6. TΠΔ = _____ | 10. YKA = _____ |
| 3. MΔ = _____  | 7. OΘ = _____  | 11. XΞ = _____  |
| 4. ΩOH = _____ | 8. TΛΔ = _____ | 12. ΞE = _____  |

Now let's try to write numbers in *Greek* using the chart.

- |                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 45 = _____  | 5. 37 = _____  | 9. 104 = _____  |
| 2. 221 = _____ | 6. 310 = _____ | 10. 723 = _____ |
| 3. 78 = _____  | 7. 321 = _____ | 11. 458 = _____ |
| 4. 58 = _____  | 8. 615 = _____ | 12. 555 = _____ |

# Ancient Greece and Rome

## Meet the Gods and Goddesses

Greek and Roman mythology share almost all the same gods and goddesses. The Romans just wanted to give them their own names when they adopted the Greek mythology.

At the beginning of time all was nothingness which was possibly noisy chaos or it was silent. (No one knows because no one was there.) At some point nothingness became light, and day was followed by night. Eventually, Gaea (Mother Earth) and Uranus (Father Heaven) came into being. Together they had many children. Twelve Titan children who were enormous, strong, and beautiful; and monster children who were ugly and frightening, like the Cyclopes with their one eye and the Hecatoncheires with their 50 heads and 100 arms.

Two Titans, Cronus and Rhea married each other and became the king and queen of the Titans. Together they had six children. Cronus was afraid his children would overthrow him like he did to his father, Uranus, so each time Rhea had a child, he swallowed it whole. When her sixth child was born, she wrapped a rock in a blanket instead of the baby and presented it to Cronus. He swallowed the rock, believing it to be a baby. Rhea then sent her sixth child, named Zeus, to the island of Crete to be raised. Once Zeus had grown up, he and Rhea fought against Cronus to make him vomit the five swallowed children, now fully grown. With the help of the monster children, they overthrew the Titans.

Zeus divided the world among himself, his brothers (Hades and Poseidon), and his sisters (Hera, Demeter, and Hestia). Other gods and goddesses came into being through marriages and freak circumstance. This began the rule of the Olympians.

GREEK NAME	ROMAN NAME	REALM	SYMBOLS
Zeus	Jupiter	King of the Olympians (Heaven and Earth), Weather, and Justice	Thunder and lightning, Eagle, and the Oak Tree
Hera	Juno	Queen of the Olympians, Marriage, and Protector of Married women	Cow (for married women) and Peacock (as queen)
Poseidon	Neptune	Seas and Earthquakes	Trident (three-pronged spear), Dolphins, and Horses
Hades	Pluto	Underworld (the dead), Gems, Minerals and Wealth	Bident (two-pronged spear), Cerberus (three-headed dog), and the Cypress Tree
Hestia	Vesta	Hearth and Home	Hearth Fire
Demeter	Ceres	Growing things	Sheaf of wheat and Cornucopia
Athena	Minerva	Wisdom, Statecraft, and War	Olive Tree and Owl
Aphrodite	Venus	Love and Beauty	Dove, Rose, and Myrtle
Ares	Mars	War, Hatred, and Violence	Dogs, Vultures and Spear and Shield
Hephaestus	Vulcan	Blacksmiths, Metalworkers, and Craftsmen	Forge, Anvil, and Quail
Apollo	Apollo	Protector of Single Men, Sunlight, Music, and Healing	Lyre and Laurel Wreath
Artemis	Diana	Protector of Single Women, the Moon, Hunting, and Childbirth	Crescent Moon, Stag, and the Bow and Arrow
Hermes	Mercury	Trade, Travel, and Theft Messenger for the Olympians	Winged cap, Winged sandals, Winged Staff with two snakes, and a bag of money
Dionysus	Bacchus	Wine, Parties, and Drama	Ivy, Bunches of grapes, Wine cup, and a Leopard

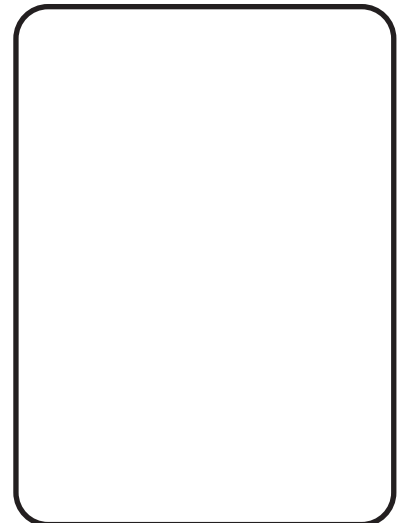
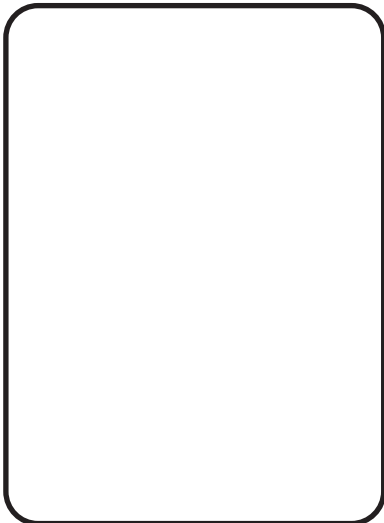
# Ancient Greece and Rome

## Meet the Gods and Goddesses

In the word find there are 40 words associated with the gods and goddesses. Use the reading and chart to find the words associated with Greek and Roman Mythology.

Z	E	U	S	S	A	E	T	Y	O	A	K	F	D	R	G	J	U
V	C	D	E	F	G	L	K	J	U	T	R	W	A	Q	A	T	S
Q	E	R	G	T	Y	U	I	O	P	U	R	A	N	U	S	A	W
U	J	M	R	N	B	V	C	F	T	O	H	G	H	E	J	R	T
T	A	S	A	P	H	R	O	D	I	T	E	Z	A	E	V	O	L
I	M	J	P	K	L	O	W	I	U	Y	A	T	R	N	S	C	E
T	F	T	E	G	F	T	R	E	L	W	F	D	S	R	F	K	S
A	Y	G	S	B	N	M	K	J	Y	I	A	T	R	E	S	D	R
N	A	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	R	R	A	S	D	F	M	G	H
S	P	T	Y	U	C	R	E	T	E	O	P	L	K	J	O	H	O
T	O	R	E	W	Q	W	S	H	X	C	F	E	R	T	D	H	R
R	L	E	A	H	F	O	R	G	E	J	K	R	D	F	S	G	S
D	L	C	D	R	T	Y	E	V	C	A	S	D	H	W	I	N	E
N	O	W	H	J	K	D	S	W	E	R	R	E	H	A	W	X	S
C	E	R	O	S	W	Q	A	E	S	D	E	T	F	R	G	M	H
R	G	B	G	M	T	O	L	B	G	H	U	Y	H	E	S	A	D
O	V	T	R	O	E	G	W	D	C	D	R	T	Y	U	C	R	W
N	I	U	Y	N	A	T	R	S	V	U	L	T	U	R	E	S	S
U	D	F	R	E	R	E	S	D	C	M	X	R	E	W	R	Q	G
S	Y	O	J	Y	M	T	J	U	N	O	Y	A	J	I	E	H	R
D	E	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	O	W	D	E	R	S	T	Y
O	Y	A	T	R	V	U	L	C	A	N	T	E	G	H	N	M	S
E	D	E	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	X	C	V	B	N	E	M
U	I	J	H	G	F	T	O	L	Y	M	P	I	A	N	S	R	E
T	R	I	D	E	N	T	B	F	D	R	D	S	E	A	E	A	G

Draw in the space below three different gods and goddess in scenes depicting their realms and the symbols. Be creative and see if your friends and family can name which one you have drawn.





# Ancient Western Civilizations

## The Seven Wonders of Ancient Times

Around 120 B.C., a Greek poet named Antipater sat down and created a list of famous buildings and statues that has since become known as **The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World**. These were not natural wonders like the Grand Canyon in Arizona, but these were all structures that were made by man between the years 3000 B.C. to 280 A.D. They were given the name "wonders" because of their beauty, size, and their architecture of the time. Since Antipater probably never traveled outside of Greece, his list is mainly that of Greek man-made structures. Let us explore his list and see if you agree if they deserve their spot on the list.

1. The Great Pyramid of Giza (still exists)
2. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon (no trace of them, so might not have existed)
3. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia (building crumbled and statue burned in a fire)
4. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus (destroyed by fire, rebuilt then flooded)
5. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus (destroyed by an earthquake after 1600 years)
6. The Colossus of Rhodes (crumbled in an earthquake after only 50 years)
7. The Lighthouse of Alexandria (neglected and eventually fell to an earthquake)



**Let's Illustrate.** Since only the Great Pyramid of Giza still exists today, we rely on people who lived after these wonders were already destroyed for their interpretations of what these wonders looked like. What do you think these wonders looked like? Pick three of the above wonders to draw in the boxes below. Don't forget to label them.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Since Antipater did not travel outside of Ancient Greece, his list is limited. He could have included other ancient wonders like Stonehenge, the Flavian Amphitheater (Colosseum), the Parthenon, Machu Picchu, the Great Wall of China, The Great Sphinx, Petra rock carving in Jordan, or even the Mayan Temples of Guatemala.

**Persuasive Response.** Create a speech to persuade historians to either add more ancient places to the Wonders of the Ancient World or replace one of the original seven. Why would your place be deserving of a spot in the wonders of the world?

# Ancient Rome

## A Timeline of Events

**753 BC:** According to legend Rome is founded by the twins Romulus and Remus after Romulus becomes king after killing his brother.

**509 BC:** After 240 years of monarchical rule, Rome becomes a republic. Senators who were elected control the government and a constitution is created.

**218 BC:** During the Second Punic War, Hannibal of Carthage leads his army over the Alps (with elephants) to try to conquer Rome.

**73 BC:** Spartacus, a slave who competed as a gladiator leads an uprising to free the slaves.

**45 BC:** The Roman Republic ends when Julius Caesar becomes the first dictator of Rome.

**44 BC:** On the Ides of March, Caesar is assassinated by a group of Senators.

**27 BC:** Roman Empire begins with the rule of Caesar Augustus.

**64 AD:** Under Emperor Nero's rule much of Rome is burned to the ground.

**80 AD:** The Flavian Amphitheater (Colosseum) is completed

**121 AD:** The northern part of Roman Empire is established with Hadrian's Wall in England.

**306 AD:** Constantine is the first Christian Emperor and stops persecuting Christians.

**380 AD:** Christianity becomes Rome's only religion under Emperor Theodosius I.

**395 AD:** Roman Empire is split into two empires (Eastern and Western Empires).

**410 AD:** Rome is attacked by the Visigoths.

**476 AD:** Western Roman Empire falls when Emperor Romulus Augustus is defeated by the German Goth Odoacer. Sending Europe into the Dark Ages.

**1453 AD:** The Eastern Empire (Byzantine Empire) falls to the Ottoman Empire.

**Do This:** Using the timeline to the right, answer the following questions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which event occurred FIRST in Ancient Rome?

- a. The Byzantine Empire fell to the Ottoman Empire.
- b. The Roman Colosseum was completed.
- c. Caesar Augustus becomes the Emperor of Rome.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When was the Colosseum completed?

- a. 64 AD      b. 121 AD
- c. 80 AD      d. 380 AD

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. When did the Romans convert to Christianity?

- a. 410 AD      b. 218 BC
- c. 380 AD      d. 45 BC

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Who was the first king of Rome?

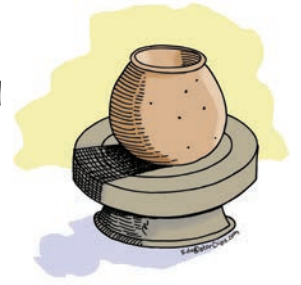
- a. Romulus      b. Remus
- c. Nero          d. Julius Caesar

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. When did Rome go from a king to a republic?

- a. 44 BC      b. 509 BC
- c. 73 BC      d. 218 BC

# Ancient Western Civilizations

**Directions:** Find the geographical terms in the word find based on places found in the Ancient Western Civilizations.



<b>Aegean</b>	<b>Rome</b>	<b>Nile</b>	<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>Delphi</b>
<b>Ionian</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Sumer</b>	<b>Asia Minor</b>	<b>Troy</b>
<b>Mediterranean</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>Crete</b>	<b>Sparta</b>	<b>Danube</b>
<b>Adriatic</b>	<b>Mesopotamia</b>	<b>Olympus</b>	<b>Athens</b>	<b>Luxor</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>Roman</b>	<b>Giza</b>	<b>Alps</b>	<b>Carthage</b>
<b>Gaul</b>	<b>Persia</b>	<b>Pompeii</b>	<b>Babylon</b>	<b>Thebes</b>

A	E	G	E	A	N	M	D	E	G	R	O	A	M	A	C	E	D	O	N	I	A	B
B	A	D	A	R	G	R	H	J	D	E	R	T	H	D	G	L	O	P	I	U	D	Y
S	W	A	D	R	E	M	U	S	B	Y	U	Q	G	A	U	L	D	S	A	P	R	M
N	E	N	R	F	G	M	O	R	R	U	H	M	R	T	L	I	N	S	R	E	I	E
E	F	U	G	R	E	E	F	P	O	M	P	E	I	I	T	H	F	P	F	R	A	D
H	T	B	P	L	F	G	N	H	M	R	Y	P	M	O	P	N	I	L	E	S	T	I
T	H	E	B	E	S	D	E	R	E	O	L	Y	M	A	S	D	R	A	V	D	I	T
A	K	W	E	R	F	D	C	G	W	E	R	T	F	D	C	A	D	E	R	P	C	E
Q	F	S	Y	T	P	Y	G	E	E	R	T	Y	L	U	X	O	R	K	L	Q	S	R
E	D	A	M	N	A	S	I	A	M	I	N	O	R	J	K	I	U	Y	U	F	D	R
I	E	T	R	T	Y	U	Z	D	S	E	P	A	R	T	E	D	F	H	G	T	U	A
O	H	G	R	F	A	Q	A	W	E	J	B	E	R	P	N	A	M	O	R	P	K	N
N	W	R	U	O	K	A	V	E	D	E	L	P	H	I	T	R	E	W	E	P	O	E
I	S	W	T	C	Y	A	S	I	S	V	A	R	W	S	X	F	E	Q	E	A	L	A
A	X	A	L	B	R	C	D	H	N	M	C	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	S	Y	N
N	R	P	H	Y	T	R	C	V	B	N	K	C	A	R	T	H	A	G	E	T	M	L
A	E	S	N	H	M	E	S	O	P	O	T	A	M	I	A	M	J	Q	R	E	P	U
W	J	D	S	E	P	T	T	R	E	B	A	B	Y	L	O	N	W	S	T	F	U	X
E	D	A	I	S	R	E	P	Y	U	I	O	P	F	G	H	A	T	R	A	P	S	O



# Ancient Civilizations

## Getting Creative Inside the Home

Make sure you have a parent or guardian's help to do these two activities!

**EXPERIMENT:** The Egyptians used Natron salt to preserve their dead through a process called mummification. Was Natron salt the best item to preserve the body? The following is an experiment to test household items to see if salt is still the best.

### Supplies Needed

- 1 Whole Apple cut into 8 equal parts.
- 8 Plastic/Styrofoam Cups
- Plastic Wrap/Aluminum Foil
- Table Salt



### Set Up Experiment

1. Cut apple into eight equal pieces. Put the eight pieces in eight separate cups. Leave one with just the apple. Fill one with table salt. Fill the other six cups with items in your house that you think might "mummify" (dry out) your apple the best.
2. Cover each cup individually with plastic wrap/aluminum foil. Place in a dry area and out of the sun.
3. Leave for seven days to dry. After seven days, remove from their cups and brush off as much of the drying substance as possible. (Don't rinse with water, adds hydration)
4. Now compare them to see which worked best to dehydrate (mummify) your apple piece.

If you don't have an apple, there are other food items you can try like a potato, a banana, a hotdog, a tomato, or an orange.

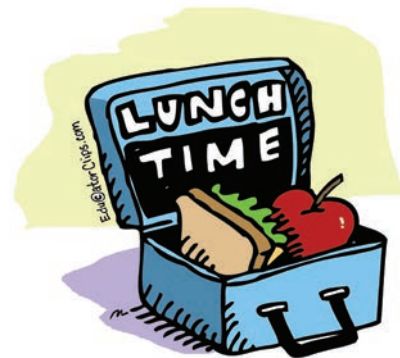
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**FOOD:** The Greeks enjoy making light and refreshing food. The following recipe is a soup for the whole family to enjoy. Try this easy recipe.

**Avgolemono Soup Serves 6—8 people**

### Ingredients:

- 64 ounces (8 cups) of chicken broth
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup uncooked rice
- 4 eggs (beaten)
- the juice of two lemons



### How to Prepare

1. Bring the broth to a boil and add the uncooked rice. Cover and cook until the rice is tender (about 20 minutes).
2. Remove broth and rice from heat.
3. Mix the eggs and lemon juice together. Then add two cups of the soup to the eggs and juice. Beat constantly until well mixed.
4. Add the diluted egg-lemon juice mixture to the rest of the soup, beating constantly.
5. Heat the soup but don't let it boil.
6. Dish into a bowl and salt and pepper as needed. Enjoy.

# Answers

## Page 2

- A. Location
- B. Movement
- C. Regions
- D. Place
- E. HEI or Human Environment Interaction

- 1. Movement
- 2. Location (Relative)
- 3. HEI Human Environment Interaction
- 4. Place
- 5. Location (absolute)
- 6. Region (based on location so you might have thought location but all the states on the Atlantic Ocean are the Region on the East Coast)

## Page 4

- 2.
  - #1 Egypt
  - #2 Australia,
  - #3 Spain
  - #4 South Africa
  - #5 Antarctica
- 3. Africa, Europe, Oceania (Australia), Asia, Antarctica
- 4. Northern Hemisphere
- 5. Egypt 30° N, 30° E
  - Spain 37°N, 5° W
  - Antarctica: 85°S, 75°E
  - Australia 30°, 135° E
  - South Africa 30° N, 22° E

## Page 5

- 2. Indian Ocean
- 3.
  - #1 Canada
  - #2 Brazil
  - #3 Greenland
  - #4 Cuba
  - #5 Colombia
- 4. Northern Hemisphere
- 5. Canada 60° N, 120° W
  - Brazil: 15°S, 45°W
  - Greenland: 80°N, 45° W
  - Cuba: 20°N, 80°W
  - Columbia: 2-4° N, 75°W

## Page 7

From India to China: About 1600 miles  
From China to Russia: About 2100 miles  
From India to Russia: About 2900 miles  
Between Latitude: 20°  
Between Longitude: 20°  
X= 20 degrees N, 80 degrees E  
Y = 30 Degrees N, 100 degrees E  
Z = 65 degrees N, 90 degrees E  
Eastern and Northern except for part of  
Indonesia  
Japan

## Page 8

- 1. c
- 2. d
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. c

## Page 9

- 1. ΖΕΥΣ
- 2. ΗΡΑ
- 3. ΑΘΕΝΣ
- 4. ΔΕΛΦΙ

## Page 10

- 1. 310
- 2. 155
- 3. 44
- 4. 878
- 5. 735
- 6. 384
- 7. 79
- 8. 334
- 9. 509
- 10. 421
- 11. 660
- 12. 65

- 1. ME
- 2. ΣΚΑ
- 3. OH
- 4. NH
- 5. AZ
- 6. TI
- 7. TKA
- 8. XIZ
- 9. PΔ
- 10. ΨΚΓ
- 11. YNH
- 12. ΦNE

## Page 14

- 1. c
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. b



<https://geoalliance.asu.edu/>