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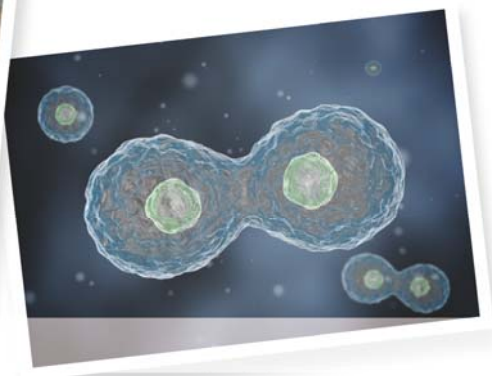


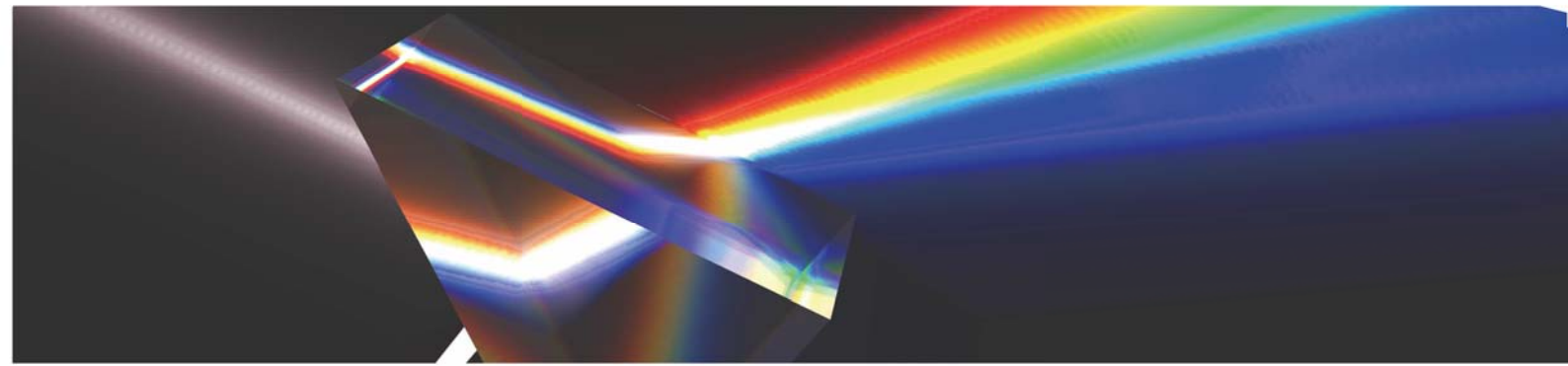
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Workbook for Daily Review



● Syllabus Vol. 9 ●

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
Social Studies ★ History and Geography	World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture World History and Culture	Early People The Fertile Crescent and the Kingdoms of Egypt The Indus Civilization Ancient Greece The Roman Empire The Rise of Islam From the Middle Ages to the Reformation The Enlightenment and the French Revolution
Science	A World of Living Things The Earth's Oceans Our Earth Force and Motion Matter and Energy The Universe The Human Body	Cells, Reproduction, and Heredity Oceans and Ocean Life What We Can Learn From Fossils Newton's Laws Light Energy Eclipses Diseases and the Immune System
Mathematics	Numbers and Computation Geometry	Factors, Prime Numbers, and Exponents Dimensions
Language and Literature	Literature Language Arts	Pygmalion Sentences
Visual Arts	Visual Arts	From Baroque Art to Pop Art
Music	A World of Music	Gregorian Chants and Polyphonic Music



Unit
01

Early People and Civilizations

Visual Preview

What are some of the prehistoric ages in human history?

During the Stone Age, humans were hunter-gatherers who made simple tools from stone.

During the Bronze Age, humans learned to make tools from bronze.

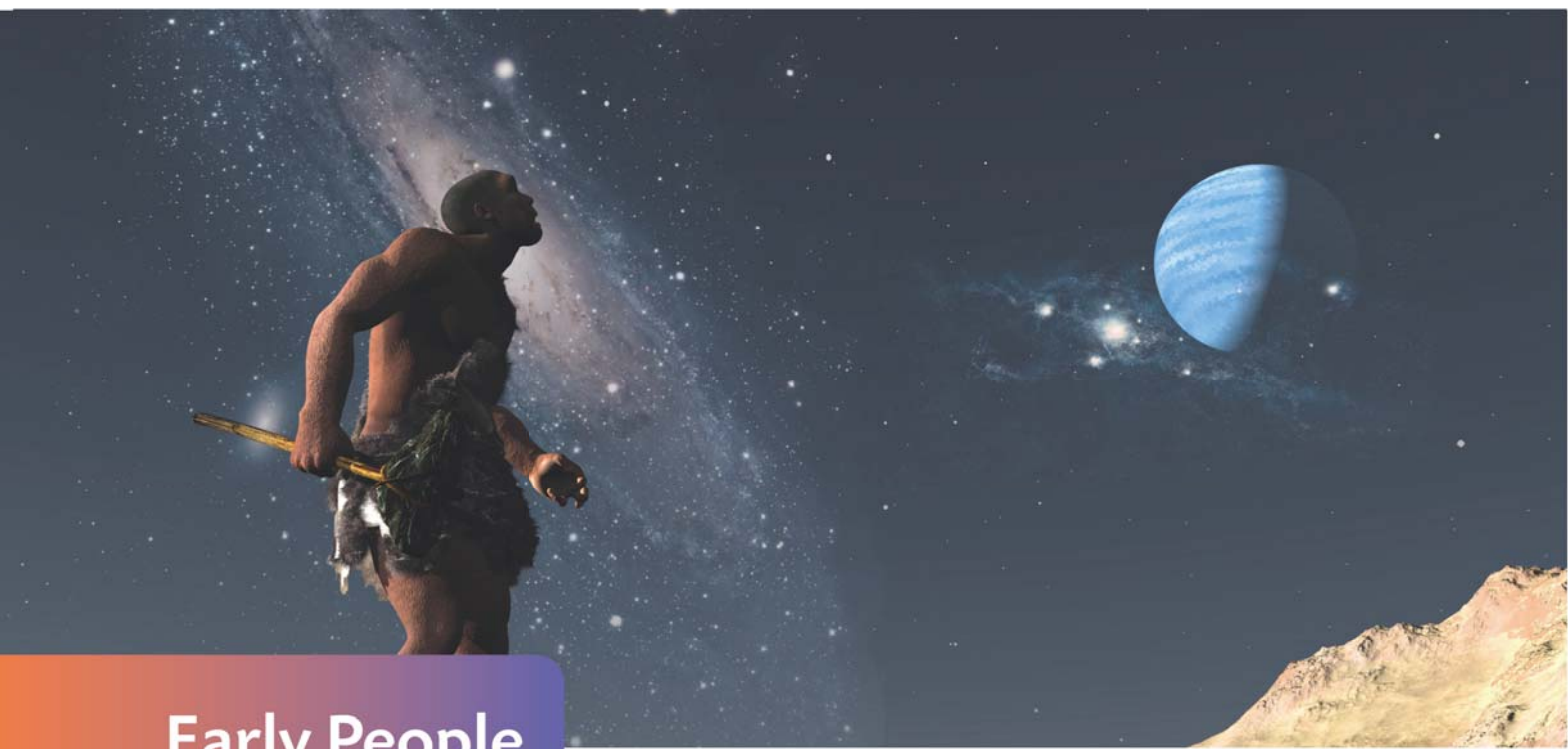
During the Iron Age, humans learned to make tools from iron and began to develop real civilizations.

Vocabulary Preview

Write the correct word and the meaning in Chinese next to its meaning.

Ice Age Bronze Age domesticate primitive hunter-gatherer

- 1 _____ : the period when much of the earth was cold and covered with glaciers
- 2 _____ : to train an animal to live with or work for humans
- 3 _____ : the period when humans learned to work with copper and tin
- 4 _____ : relating to a very early stage in the development of humans, animals, or plants
- 5 _____ : a person who hunts animals and gathers wild plants for food



Early People



▲ primitive human



▲ vessel from the Stone Age

A couple of million years ago, **primitive** humans were nothing like the modern humans of today. They were simplistic creatures that shared characteristics with both humans and apes. For much of this time, the earth was extremely cold. It **endured** a very long **Ice Age**. During the Ice Age, much of the earth's surface was covered by huge sheets of ice called glaciers. However, around 12,500 years ago, the Ice Age ended. The ice and glaciers receded. And humans began to evolve, to spread out, and to become more civilized.

Archaeologists have created a three-age system to describe **prehistoric** cultures. They are the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.

The **Stone Age** is often divided into the Old Stone Age and the New Stone Age. The Old Stone Age was the first part of the Stone Age and began around 2,000,000 B.C. The New Stone Age was the last part of the Stone Age and began around 10,000 B.C.

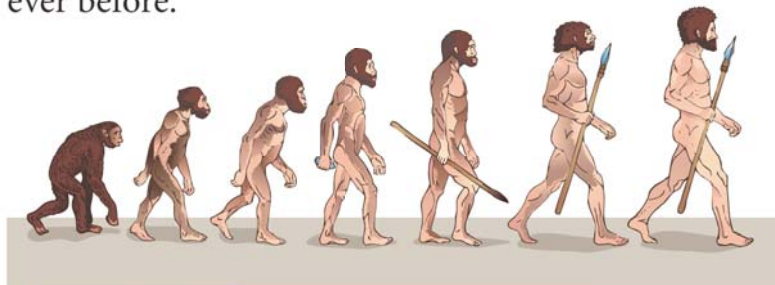
During the Old Stone Age, humans lived as **hunter-gatherers**. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants for

food. People could only make simple tools out of stone. Yet people learned how to make fire during this age. Having fire changed human life a lot. Fire provided light and helped people stay warm. Most of all, people could cook their food.

In the New Stone Age, there began to be some more improvements. People learned to farm the land. People also learned to **domesticate** wild animals such as dogs, sheep, and goats. Some people began to settle in villages where there was **fertile soil** for farming. Since they could grow their own crops and raise their own animals, they no longer had to live as **nomads**. However, they still used stone tools, so this time is called the New Stone Age.

Around 3000 B.C., the **Bronze Age** began in some parts of the world. During it, humans started working with soft metals such as copper and tin. They learned how to create tools and weapons out of bronze. And pottery became more common during this time.

Around 1500 B.C., the **Iron Age** began in Europe. Of course, it started earlier in some places and later in other places. During the Iron Age, humans began working with iron. Also, the first real cities began to appear, and trade between cities became more commonplace. It was during this age that human civilization started to develop much more quickly than ever before.



◀ the evolution of human beings



▲ People learned how to make fire during the Old Stone Age.



▲ primitive art



from the Stone Age

from the Bronze Age

from the Iron Age

▲ primitive tools

Quick Check Check T (True) or F (False).

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | The Stone Age happened before the Iron Age. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 | During the New Stone Age, people learned to tame some animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 | The Iron Age began in Europe around 3000 B.C. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Main Idea and Details

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - The different ages that prehistoric humans lived in.
 - The achievements of Bronze and Iron Age humans.
 - How the Ice Age affected the progress of humans.
- People learned to farm and started to live in villages in the _____.
 - Old Stone Age
 - New Stone Age
 - Bronze Age
- How did fire help change humans' lives?
 - They used it to farm the land.
 - They were able to cook their food with it.
 - They stopped living lives as nomads.
- What does **endured** mean?
 - Approached.
 - Practiced.
 - Experienced.
- Complete the sentences.
 - When the Ice Age ended, the ice and _____ began to recede.
 - During the _____, humans learned to make tools out of copper and tin.
 - The first real cities started to appear during the _____.
- Complete the outline.



Vocabulary Review

Complete each sentence. Change the form if necessary.

primitive prehistoric domesticate fertile soil nomad

- Because some areas had _____, humans could easily farm the land.
- The _____ wandered on the grasslands while following herds of animals.
- During _____ times, there were no written records of human accomplishments.
- The word _____ means to tame or raise animals.
- _____ humans were simple hunter-gatherers who had few skills.



Unit
02

Rivers and Civilizations

Visual Preview

What are some ancient civilizations that were located beside rivers?



Ancient Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.



Sumer was also located by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.



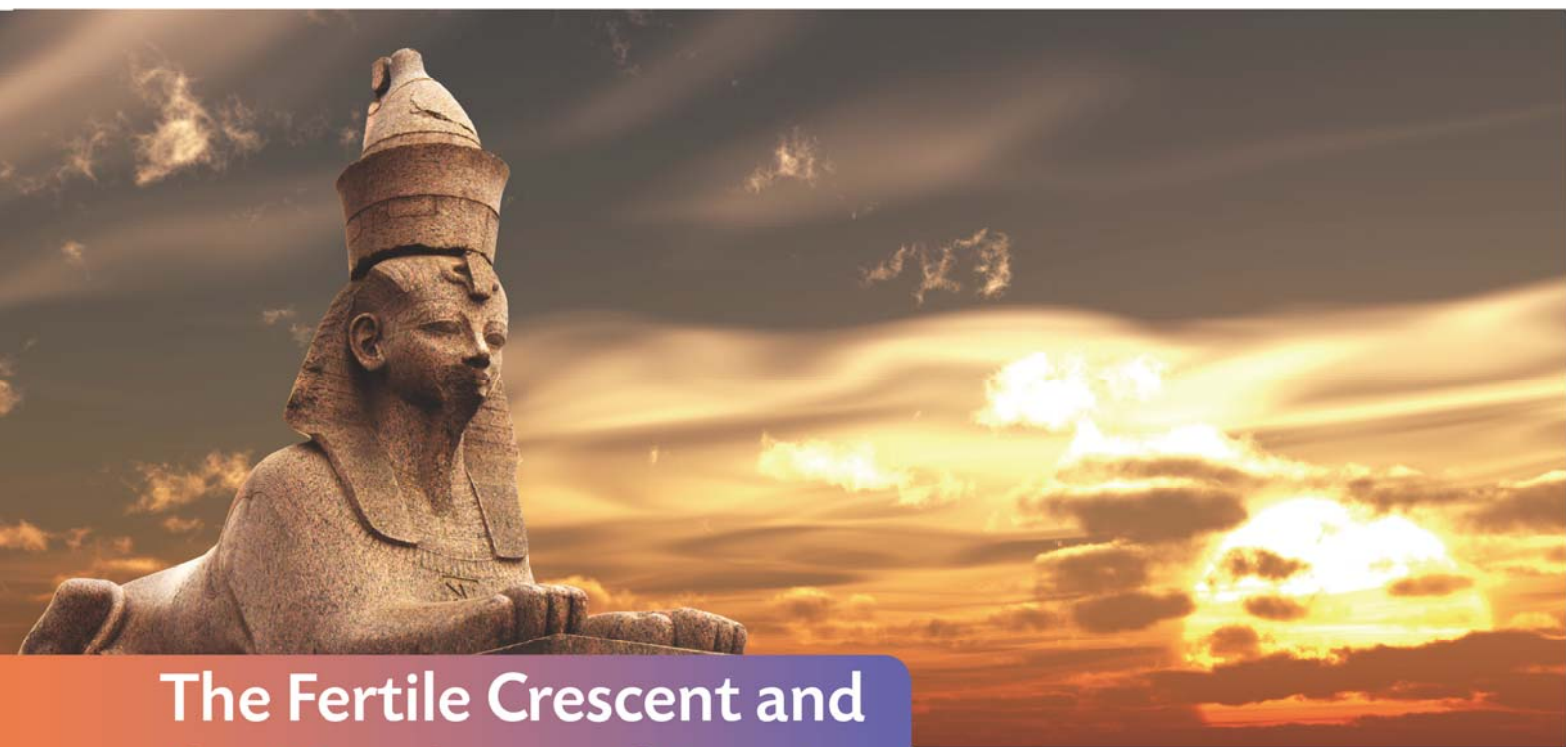
The civilization of ancient Egypt arose around the Nile River in Africa.

Vocabulary Preview

Write the correct word and the meaning in Chinese next to its meaning.

Mesopotamia ziggurat irrigate cuneiform polytheism

- 1 _____: to bring water to land through a system of pipes, ditches, etc. in order to make crops grow
- 2 _____: an early civilization in the Fertile Crescent whose name means "the land between two rivers"
- 3 _____: a rectangular stepped tower, sometimes surmounted by a temple
- 4 _____: the belief in many gods and goddesses
- 5 _____: a writing system created by the Sumerians



The Fertile Crescent and the Kingdoms of Egypt



One of the world's first civilizations began in the **Fertile Crescent** in Southwest Asia. The Fertile Crescent region lies between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Later, people called this area **Mesopotamia**, which means “the land between two rivers.” Today, we call this area the Middle East.

The two rivers were extremely important to the people of Mesopotamia. When these rivers flooded, they left rich soil that was good for farming. It led an early farming civilization to **arise** in this region. The Mesopotamians also used their geography and resources to their advantage. Mesopotamian farmers learned to use the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates to **irrigate** dry fields by using canals and pipes. They also constructed dams to store water in artificial lakes. They caught fish in the rivers and raised animals for food and clothing as well. By 3000 B.C., Mesopotamia's villages had grown into larger cities and eventually developed into city-states. Many of these city-states in southern Mesopotamia became known as Sumer.



▲ Fertile Crescent



▲ ziggurat

The Sumerians had a very advanced civilization. They developed a **writing system** called **cuneiform** even before the ancient Egyptians created hieroglyphics. They practiced

polytheism and built a massive **ziggurat** for their gods and goddesses in each city. They also developed basic mathematics and created the 12-month calendar that we use today. After the fall of Sumer, many empires rose and fell in Mesopotamia. Babylonia, Assyria, Hittite, and ancient Israel were all civilizations that were established there.

Around the same time, another great civilization was being developed in Africa. Sometime around 4000 B.C., people started to settle down and found villages and towns in areas alongside the Nile River in Egypt. This was **ancient Egypt**.

Life in ancient Egypt was centered on the Nile River. Like the rivers in Mesopotamia, the land around the Nile was very fertile because the river flooded every summer. After the Nile flooded, the soil along the river was full of minerals and other nutrients that helped many crops grow. Soon, Egypt had a large population and a strong farming economy.

Ancient Egypt lasted from around 3100 B.C. until it was conquered by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. Egyptian history is often divided into three time periods: the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom.

The **Old Kingdom** lasted from around 3100 B.C. to 2200 B.C. About 3100 B.C., the ruler of Upper Egypt, Menes, conquered Lower Egypt and united it. He became the first pharaoh of Egypt. The Old Kingdom was the age when the pharaohs became very powerful and were worshipped as living **god-kings**. The pyramids, stone tombs for the pharaohs, were built then. The **Middle Kingdom** lasted from around 2100 B.C. to about 1700 B.C. Many people consider this the golden age of ancient Egypt. Trade **flourished** during this period. And there were great advances made in art, mathematics, and science. As for the **New Kingdom**, it lasted from around 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. The pharaohs Amenhotep II and Ramses II both ruled during the New Kingdom. Egypt expanded its territory and reached the peak of its power during this period.



▲ cuneiform



▲ hieroglyphics



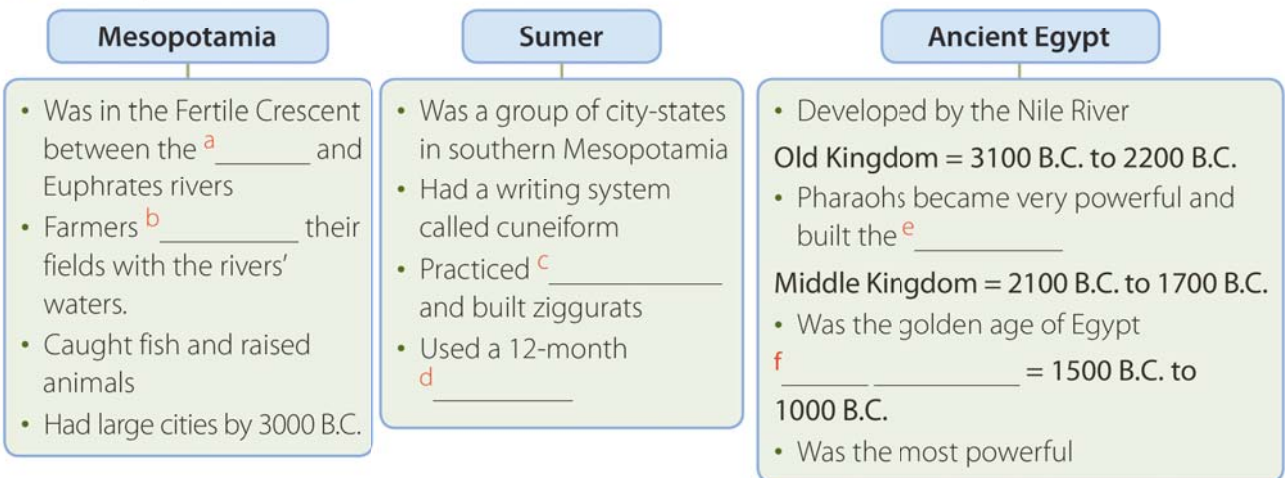
▲ ancient Egypt

Quick Check Check T (True) or F (False).

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | An early civilization arose in Mesopotamia. | T | F |
| 2 | Egyptian history is divided into three kingdoms. | T | F |
| 3 | The Middle Kingdom in Egypt lasted from 2100 B.C. to 1500 B.C. | T | F |

Main Idea and Details

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - The rise and fall of ancient Egypt.
 - The differences between Mesopotamia and Sumer.
 - Some early civilizations in Asia and Africa.
- The _____ were built by the pharaohs during the Old Kingdom.
 - pyramids
 - city-states
 - artificial lakes
- What was cuneiform?
 - The language spoken by the ancient Egyptians.
 - The writing system invented by the Sumerians.
 - The name of the calendar that the Sumerians used.
- What does **arise** mean?
 - Flood.
 - Locate.
 - Begin.
- According to the passage, which statement is true?
 - A part of the Fertile Crescent is located in Egypt.
 - The Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile rivers all flooded yearly.
 - Alexander the Great was a famous pharaoh from Egypt.
- Complete the outline.



Vocabulary Review

Complete each sentence. Change the form if necessary.

irrigate writing system ziggurat flourish god-king

- A _____ was a massive temple built by the Sumerians.
- Mesopotamian farmers used river water to _____ their fields.
- Pharaohs, the _____ rulers of ancient Egypt, controlled Egypt for 2,000 years.
- Hieroglyphics and cuneiform were two _____ from the ancient world.
- Many civilizations _____ after people began to build cities.