

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 234-7123 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 3rd 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 😊

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

NTI Day 9 Checklist

All students must complete the following assignment:

_____ Geography Skills Handouts (p. 1-4). Please place your answers (1-20) for each question on the answer sheet included.

All students must select 2 of the following assignments to complete:

_____ Minoans and Mycenaeans Reading Passage and Questions

_____ What is a Myth? Reading Passage and Questions

_____ Spend 30 minutes playing any of the Social Studies games linked to our Google Classroom (the typing game doesn't count!) Have an adult initial that you did this on the line to the left. The websites are listed below for Gold Team students!

<https://www.geoguessr.com/>

<https://mrnussbaum.com/games/social-studies-games>

https://www.uen.org/3-6interactives/social_studies.shtml

https://www.uen.org/7-12interactives/social_studies.shtml#ancient

<https://online.seterra.com/en>

_____ Choose a Greek Myth to research. Create a Google Slide Presentation or PowerPoint version of the myth to share. You must have at least 5 slides.

Please email or "share" your presentation with your teacher

(kelly.whalen@harrison.kyschools.us or

brenna.lenz@harrison.kyschools.us). Below are a few resources to help you.

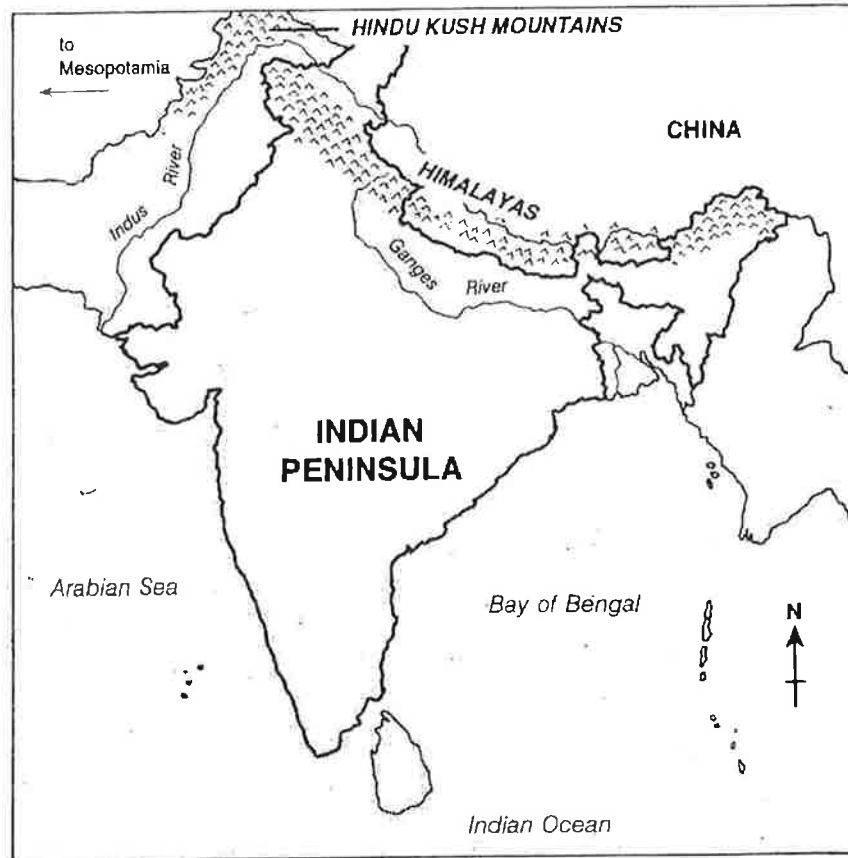
https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greek_mythology.php

<https://greece.mrdonn.org/myths.html>

SKILLS

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle before the correct answer. Use the map below to answer the questions.



























1. What feature is missing from this map?
(a) cities (b) mountains (c) rivers (d) oceans
2. The Indus River Valley is located in what part of the Indian peninsula?
(a) northeast (b) southeast (c) northwest (d) southwest
3. The Indus River flows into the _____.
(a) Ganges River (b) Indian Ocean (c) Bay of Bengal (d) Arabian Sea
4. What body of water is on the eastern side of the Indian peninsula?
(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Indus River (c) Arabian Sea (d) Indian Ocean
5. In which direction would people have to go to travel from the Indus River Valley to the Fertile Crescent?
(a) north (b) west (c) south (d) east





SKILLS

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle before the correct answer. Use the chart to answer the questions.

Examples of Cuneiform Writing

MEANING	Outline Character 3000 B.C.	Cuneiform 2000 B.C.	Assyrian 700 B.C.	Babylonian 500 B.C.
The Sun				
God or Heaven				
Fish				
Man				
Ox				
Mountain				

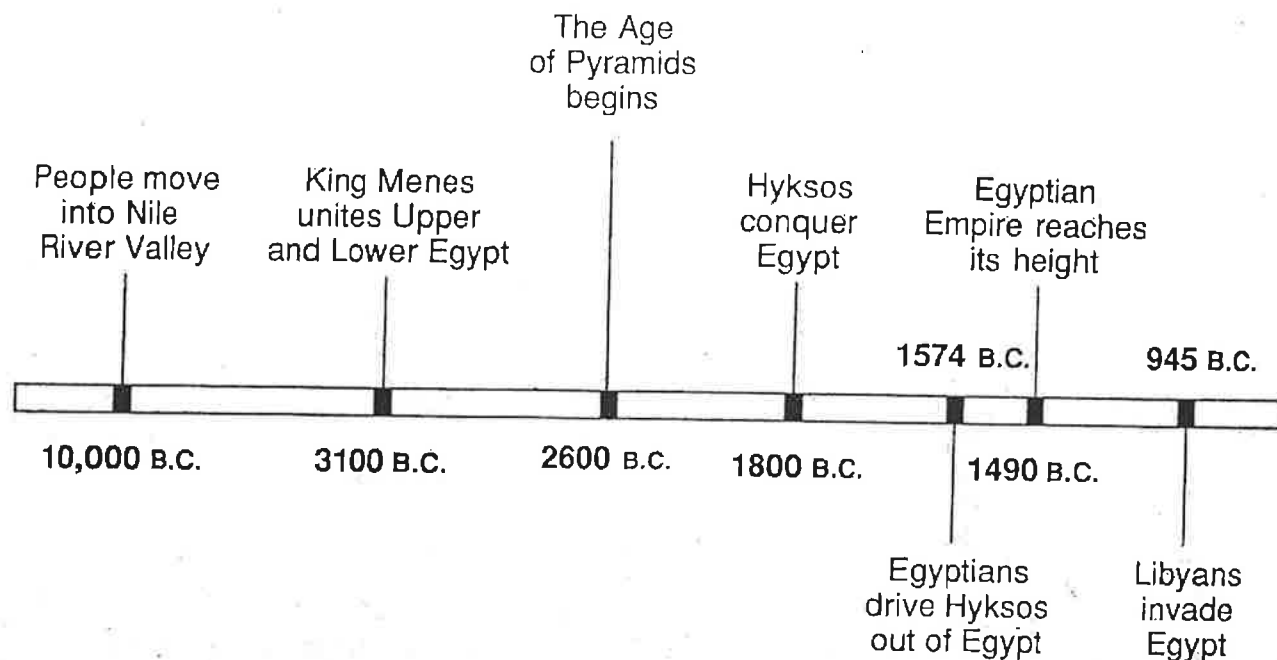
- The cuneiform character that remained closest to its original form was the one that represented _____.
 (a) Fish (b) Man (c) Mountain (d) Sun
- The chart shows that cuneiform developed from pictures to _____.
 (a) letters (b) symbols (c) words (d) numbers
- Which Babylonian cuneiform example represents an ox?
 (a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 
- This early form of writing was called "cuneiform" because its characters looked _____.
 (a) colorful (b) wedge shaped (c) rectangular (d) lifelike
- Between which two periods did the least amount of change occur in cuneiform styles?
 (a) 3000 B.C. and 2000 B.C. (c) 700 B.C. and 500 B.C.
 (b) 2000 B.C. and 700 B.C. (d) 3000 B.C. and 700 B.C.

(7)

SKILLS

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle before the correct answer. Use the time line to answer the questions.

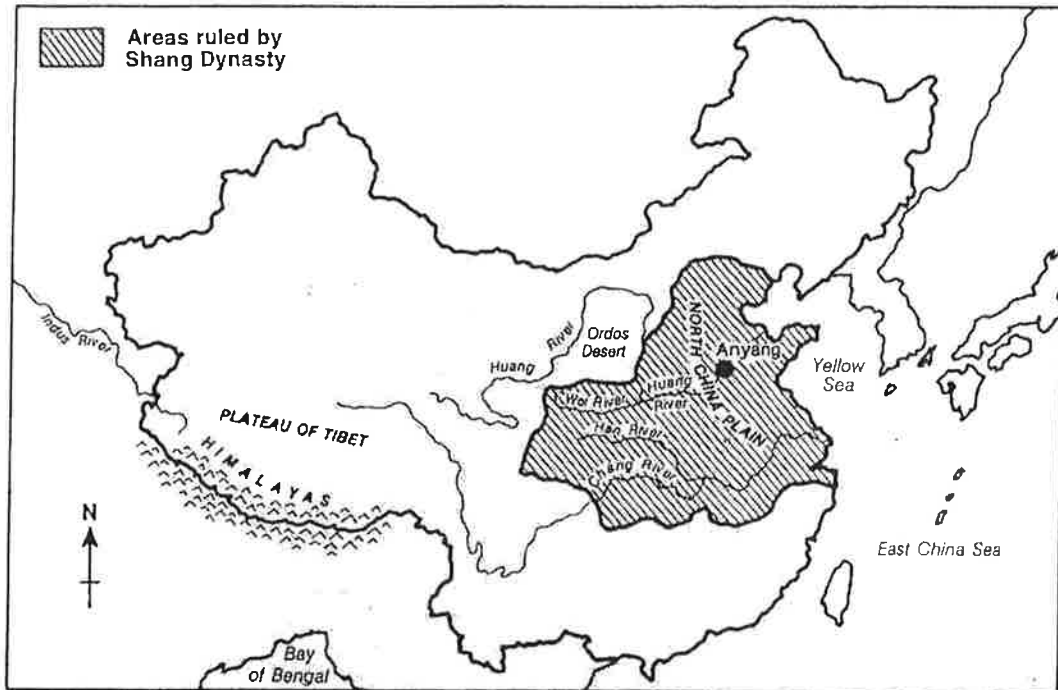


11. The Egyptian Empire reached its height in about the year _____.
 - (a) 1800 B.C.
 - (b) 1574 B.C.
 - (c) 1490 B.C.
 - (d) 945 B.C.
12. People began moving to the Nile River Valley in _____.
 - (a) 10,000 B.C.
 - (b) 3100 B.C.
 - (c) 2600 B.C.
 - (d) 1800 B.C.
13. What happened in about the year 2600 B.C.?
 - (a) Egypt was united.
 - (b) The Libyans invaded Egypt.
 - (c) The Egyptians drove out the Hyksos.
 - (d) The Age of Pyramids began.
14. About how many years passed between the time the Egyptians drove out the Hyksos and the time the Libyans invaded Egypt?
 - (a) 250
 - (b) 500
 - (c) 600
 - (d) 750
15. What major event occurred in the year 3100 B.C.?
 - (a) Menes united Upper and Lower Egypt.
 - (b) The Libyans invaded Egypt.
 - (c) The Egyptian Empire reached its height.
 - (d) The Hyksos conquered Egypt.

SKILLS

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle before the correct answer. Use the map below to answer the questions.



16. The ancient city of Anyang is located on the _____.
(a) Han River (b) Yellow Sea (c) Chang River (d) Huang River
17. The Chang River is _____ of the Huang River.
(a) north (b) south (c) east (d) west
18. A tributary of the Huang River is the _____.
(a) Wei River (b) Chang River (c) Han River (d) Indus River
19. The source of the Chang River is in the _____.
(a) Ordos Desert (c) Plateau of Tibet
(b) East China Sea (d) Bay of Bengal
20. Before flowing into the Yellow Sea, the Huang River passes through the _____.
(a) Himalayas (c) Indus River
(b) North China Plain (d) East China Sea

Name _____ Date _____

Answer the questions in the test booklet by filling in the correct letter. Make sure that your answer matches the question number and that the entire circle is filled.

Example:



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 11. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 12. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 13. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 14. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 15. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 6. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 7. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 17. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 8. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 18. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 9. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 19. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |
| 10. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D | 20. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D |

Test Number: _____

What is a Myth?

When you look up at the sky, you can see the sun, moon, clouds, meteors, comets, planets, and stars. You may recognize certain star patterns, called *constellations*, such as the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper. You might know the names of the nine planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Did you know that many of the names of these heavenly bodies come from myths? What are myths? Myths are created to give values to persons, places, and things. Myths respond to our need for some kind of reassurance and meaning in the universe.

Myths are traditional tales of a particular people – Vikings, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and others – and are especially connected religious beliefs and rituals performed at public festivals. Rituals were believed to invoke a type of magic that would aid the growth of crops, and promote stability in the land. Out of these rituals came songs, poems, and stories help to explain how people acquired basic things like simple speech, fire, grain, wine, oil, honey, agriculture, metalwork, and other skills and arts.

A myth is an attempt to explain other things as well, such as a certain custom or practice of a human society (for example, a religious rite), or a natural process, like the apparent daily motion of the sun across the skies. In their imaginations the Greeks of ancient times saw a man driving a golden chariot drawn by fiery horses and dragging the sun across the sky. When evening came, he dipped into the western ocean, and while he slept, he was carried back eastward along the earth's northern rim in a golden boat shaped like a bowl. It's fun to give human characteristics to non-human objects. This is called *personification*.

Myths are mixtures of morals, poetry, and history that were used to teach humans proper behavior. Mythical gods, the Higher Powers, with all their own shortcomings, had certain standards, rules, expectations, with regard to mortal men and women- they must show hospitality to strangers, and they must keep pride in check. In the eyes of the gods, excessive pride, or hubris, was the worst offense and deserved the worst punishment.

Myths, then, are stories about certain characters -- gods, goddesses, men, women, and, especially, heroes. Their adventures, triumphs, tragedies, devotion and vengeance provide a history of the beliefs of ancient people.

People in modern times create myths and heroes too. Movies such as Star Wars, or the Lord of the Rings, are really modern myths. So are comic book heroes like Superman or Spiderman.

In the ancient myths, the gods and goddesses are immortal -- they never die. They reach out and touch the lives of mortal humans, sometimes threatening them, punishing them or helping them. The relationships between gods and men are always dangerous, always at risk. Knowing the ancient myths makes a study of art and literature more interesting ---and FUN!

Activity: What is a Myth?

1. Myths are stories created to give _____ to persons, places, and things.
2. Myths are tales from traditions of certain peoples and cultures, such as the _____, _____, _____, and the _____.
3. They are especially connected with _____ beliefs and rites.
4. These rites were thought to invoke a type of _____, designed to help _____ grow.
5. Myths explain how people acquired basic things. List the eight things named in the reading.
6. The sun seems to move in relation to the earth. The Greeks explained this by seeing the sun as a golden chariot drawn by fiery _____.
7. Myths were used to teach humans proper _____.
8. The gods considered _____, or excessive pride, to be the worst offense, deserving the worst punishment.
9. People of modern times have created myths about a number of "real life" heroes. Name three modern day heroes and explain their stories.
10. Modern myths also include many fictitious characters. Name any three.

Minoans and Mycenaeans

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans were two of the early civilizations that developed in Greece. The Minoans lived on the Greek islands and built a huge palace on the island of Crete. The Mycenaeans lived mostly on mainland Greece and were the first people to speak the Greek language.

Minoans: The Minoans built a large civilization on the island of Crete that flourished from around 2600 BC to 1400 BC. They built a powerful and long lasting civilization based on a strong navy and trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea. The Minoans had their own written language which archeologists call "Linear A."

City of Knossos: At the center of the Minoan civilization was the city of Knossos. Knossos had a huge palace and a population of over 10,000 people at its peak. Many beautiful pieces of art and pottery have been found within the palace. According to Greek Mythology, the city was once ruled by King Minos. In the myth, King Minos built a large labyrinth under the palace where a monster called the Minotaur lived.

Mycenaeans: The Mycenaeans developed on mainland Greece and ruled the region from around 1600 BC to 1100 BC. They are sometimes called the first Greeks because they were the first to speak the Greek language. Their largest city was called Mycenae, which gives the culture its name. Mycenae was a large city that had a population of around 30,000 people at its peak. There were other Mycenaean cities that grew into major city-states during the height of Ancient Greece such as Thebes and Athens. The Mycenaeans developed trade throughout the Mediterranean. They built large trade ships and traveled to places like Egypt where they traded goods like olive oil and wine for metals and ivory.

Mycenaeans Conquer the Minoans: The Minoan civilization began to weaken around 1450 BC. Archeologists think this might have been due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake. The Mycenaeans took over the islands of the Minoans and adopted much of the Minoan culture. They adapted the writing of the Minoans to their own language. Today this writing is called "Linear B."

Collapse of the Mycenaeans: The Mycenaean civilization began to collapse around 1250 BC when many of their cities were burnt to the ground. After this, they continued to decline and were not a major power in the region. Archeologists are unsure of what caused the collapse. It might have been foreign invaders such as the Sea Peoples or the Dorians. It may also have been a natural disaster such as an earthquake or drought.

Dark Ages of Greece: After the fall of the Mycenaeans, Greece entered into a dark age. The Greek Dark Age was a period of decline, famine, and lower population throughout the region. This period lasted from around 1100 BC to 800 BC.

Start of the Greek Archaic Period: The civilization that is often referred to as "Ancient Greece" began around 800 BC. The first part of this period is called the Greek Archaic Period. During this time, many Greek city-states began to form and gain power. Early Greek culture began to take shape including the development of Greek philosophy and theater.

Interesting Facts About Early Greek History and Origins

The Minoans were unknown to the modern world until archaeologist Arthur Evans uncovered the city of Knossos in the early 1900s. The Minoans were named after King Minos of Crete from Greek Mythology. An important symbol to the Minoans was the two-headed axe. Mycenaean warriors wore helmets armored with boar tusks.

1. Where did the Minoans primarily live?
a. Peloponnese b. Thrace c. Macedonia d. Island of Crete e. Attica
2. What was the name of the capital city of the Minoans?
a. Corinth b. Knossos c. Athens d. Sparta e. Thebes
3. Why are the Mycenaeans sometimes called the first Greeks?
a. Because they believe in the Greek gods b. Because they lived near Mount Olympus
c. Because they were the first to speak the Greek language
d. Because they started the Olympic games e. Because they invented democracy
4. What mythical monster lived in a labyrinth built by King Minos?
a. Minotaur b. Cerberus c. Chimera d. Cyclops e. Hydra
5. What do archeologists call the written language of the Minoans?
a. Ancient Greek b. Minoanese c. Linear A d. Hieroglyphics
6. What was the largest city of the Mycenaeans?
a. Knossos b. Athens c. Sparta d. Mycenae e. Thebes
7. What natural disaster do historians think may have weakened the Minoan civilization?
a. Flood b. Earthquake c. Meteor strike d. Hurricane e. Volcano
8. True or False: When the Mycenaeans conquered the Minoans, they adopted much of the Minoan culture.
a. TRUE b. FALSE
9. What do archeologists call the first period of Ancient Greece?
a. Classical Greece b. Hellenistic Greece c. Roman Greece
d. Greek Archaic Period e. Modern Greece
10. True or False: The Minoan civilization was unknown to the modern world until the early 1900s.
a. TRUE b. FALSE