

[illegible]

HISTORY - Egypt: The Early/Archaic and Old Kingdom

Memory Fact:

Tell me about Egyptian history.

Egyptian history in four periods,

It has been divided.

During the Archaic period,

Egypt is united.

In the Old Kingdom, pharaohs are most powerful

And great pyramids are made.

In the Middle kingdom, there's peace

Until the mighty Hyksos invade.

Points to Remember (P2R):

Geography of Egypt:

1. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
2. The Nile River was important to the development of Egypt, providing water in a desert climate and a means of transportation.
3. There are six cataracts or rapids along the Nile River.
4. The geography of Egypt caused it to naturally divide into two sections: Upper Egypt, located to the south, and Lower Egypt located along the Nile Delta.

Early Egypt:

5. Egyptian history is divided into four main periods of time: Early or Archaic Egypt, the Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom.
6. Menes (or Narmer) of Upper Egypt conquered all of Lower Egypt and united the land as one country with his capital city at Memphis.

NOTE: Menes = Greek translation, Narmer = Egyptian translation, Mizraim = Hebrew translation

7. Pharaohs of Early Egypt were buried in mastabas, a rectangular shaped tomb made of mud bricks with sloping sides and a flat roof.

Old Kingdom of Egypt:

8. Pyramids were built during the Old Kingdom.
9. Imhotep, who was an Egyptian architect, designed the first step pyramid and was so wise that he was revered as a god after his death.

10. Khufu, also known by his Greek name Cheops, built the largest stone pyramid, the Great Pyramid at Giza.
11. The Sphinx is a huge statue with a human head and a lion's body, believed to have been built to protect the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Mummification:

12. Egyptians embalmed their dead to prevent the bodies from decaying so they could enjoy an afterlife.
13. Canopic jars were used to store internal organs except for the heart.
14. Natron, a type of salt, was used to dry the body out.
15. Amulets were lucky charms that were placed between the layers of linen during the embalming process.
16. Gold funeral masks, designed to look like the deceased, were placed over the mummy's face so they would be recognized by the gods.
17. A sarcophagus is an outer coffin made of stone.
18. Egyptians believed Anubis would weigh the dead person's heart in the afterlife and the weight determined whether the deceased could pass into the afterlife.

Timeline:

Add the following events to your timeline:

Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt	c. 3100 BC
Old Kingdom of Egypt begins	c. 2686 BC
Khufu (Cheops) builds the Great Pyramid of Giza	c. 2570 BC

Map Directions:

Using Uncle Josh's Ancient Egypt map, label and color according to the following directions:

Look at a globe and atlas, as well as this week's history readings, for applicable maps to become oriented with the region of study.

1. In blue, label the following bodies of water:
Mediterranean Sea Red Sea
2. The Nile River empties through the Nile Delta into the Mediterranean Sea. It is the longest river in the world and was important to the development of Egypt, providing water in a desert climate and a means of transportation. In blue, trace and label the Nile River.
3. In orange, draw a triangle around the Nile Delta, then label.

4. The geography of Egypt caused it to naturally divide into two sections: Upper Egypt, located to the south, and Lower Egypt located along the Nile Delta. In purple label these two regions of Early Egypt.
5. Menes of Upper Egypt conquered all of Lower Egypt and united the land as one country with his capital city at Memphis. In red, draw a dot and label the ancient city of Memphis.
6. Khufu, also known by his Greek name Cheops, built the largest stone pyramid, the Great Pyramid at Giza during the Old Kingdom of Egypt. In red, draw and label the ancient city of Giza, which still exists today.
7. In green and in all CAPS, draw the borders and label the following continents:
AFRICA ASIA
8. Title your map "The Early & Old Kingdoms of Egypt."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS:

Composition: Book Review - Wk 1 Summarizing

Day 2: Note-taking & Outlining

- Using the realistic fiction novel you just finished reading, create an outline for the first paragraph of your four-paragraph book review.
- The first paragraph will be a summary that will establish the premise of the book and context for the rest of the review.
- See the outline below and jot notes accordingly; be sure all aspects are included in your summary. It's not necessary that they are presented in the order listed.
- No spoilers: Do not give away the ending of the book (climax or resolution). The purpose is to give others enough information so they can decide to either read or not read the book.

Paragraph Outline:

- Attention Grabber
 - Title of the book (in Italics)
 - Name of the author and any relevant biographical information
 - The genre and intended audience
 - The main theme
 - The setting (time and place)

- The main characters
- The main events that set the story into action

Day 3: Composing

- Using your notes, type your summary following basic MLA format

Day 4: Revising & Editing

- Read your composition out loud.
- Make revisions:
 - Using a synonym finder, replace boring adjectives and non-precise verbs with better word choices.
 - Vary sentence openers (no more than two of the same type in a row)
- Make final edits:
 - Read aloud for word omission
 - Check grammar
 - Check spelling
 - Have someone proof-read

Day 5: Revising & Tweaking

- Read your composition out loud again. Fine tune your work further. Review Day 4 suggestions again.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS:

Introductory Speech:

- Use the letters of the word PURPOSE or the word MEANING (as specified by your teacher) as an acronym to describe yourself and demonstrate how you are uniquely designed. Don't use your acronym to make generalizations that do or could apply to everyone. You are unique; demonstrate that.
- Create a slideshow to use as a visual aide, providing additional context for each letter of the acronym.
 - Include in your speech a story or example to accompany each of your acronym letters.
 - Notes or an outline can be included in the notes section of the slideshow to help jog memory; however, the speech should not be read.
- Practice should be evident.

SCIENCE - Superstructure: Cells and DNA

Memory Fact:

Tell me about plant and animal cells.

Plant and animal cells have parts
That are the same.
The cell membrane is the skin.
The nucleus is the brain.

The vacuoles are warehouses
That store food.
Plant cells have two extra parts
That we can't exclude.

The cytoplasm is a network
For transportation.
The mitochondria is
The mighty power station.

A chloroplast for photosynthesis
And an outer cell wall
That makes the plant rigid
So it can grow tall.

Points to Remember (P2R):

Cells

1. The cell is the smallest unit of life and is what all living things are made of.
2. Plant and animal cells have three main components:
 - 1) Plasma membrane - skin that serves as a protective barrier
 - 2) Nucleus - brain that controls cell activity
 - 3) Cytoplasm - jelly-like fluid that fills the cell in which all organelles are suspended; functions as a transportation system
3. Plant and animal cells contain eight main organelles:
 - 1) Endoplasmic Reticulum - transportation system
 - 2) Mitochondria - power house that produces energy for the cell
 - 3) Vacuoles - storage warehouses for food and waste
 - 4) Ribosomes - makes protein
 - 5) Lysosomes - recycles old cell parts
 - 6) Golgi apparatus - processes and packages protein
 - 7) Nucleolus - produces and assembles ribosomes
 - 8) Centriole - aids in cell division
4. Plant cells contain two additional organelles:
 - 1) Cell wall - provides support
 - 2) Chloroplasts - food factories for photosynthesis
5. An organelle is a cellular structure that performs a specific function.

Tissues

6. A tissue is a group of similar cells that have a common function.
7. An organ is a group of tissues that work together to perform a specific set of functions for an organism.
8. There are four main types of tissues:
 - 1) Muscle tissue is made up of cells whose function is to contract to produce specific movements in a body.
 - 2) Nervous tissue is found in the brain and the spinal cord and is responsible for stimulating muscle contractions, spatial awareness, and emotions.
 - 3) Epithelial tissue covers and lines the entire body as well as organs, and its functions include sensing, secretion, absorption, and protection.
 - 4) Connective tissue connects and holds up all of the bodies' other tissues.

DNA

9. DNA is a molecule that carries genetic instruction for all living things and has the following structural characteristics:
 - 1) It is a ladder-like molecule twisted in the shape of a double helix
 - 2) The sides of the ladder are made up of alternating sugar molecules and phosphate groups.
 - 3) The rungs of the ladder are made up of pairs of chemicals called base pairs.
 - 4) There are four kinds of bases that can be used to build the DNA ladder: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C).
 - 5) Two bases connect together to form a rung: A only pairs with T, and G only pairs with C.
 - 6) DNA is divided into sections called genes which are all connected together to form a strand of DNA.
 - 7) A complete strand of DNA is called a chromosome.
 - 8) Cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes which are located in the cell nucleus.
10. DNA performs the following functions:
 - 1) DNA stores all the genes an organism needs to develop, function, and reproduce.
 - 2) DNA provides cells with the instructions they need to perform their functions.
11. Genes are hereditary traits that are passed from a parent to their offspring and determine some of the offspring's characteristics.

Cell Division

12. Mitosis is a process where a single cell divides into two identical cells and has four steps:

- 1) prophase - wall around the nucleus breaks down and the chromosomes are duplicated
- 2) metaphase - the chromosomes line up in the center of the cell
- 3) anaphase - the duplicates of the chromosomes are pulled apart so that one set is on each side
- 4) telephase - an envelope forms around each set of chromosomes forming two nuclei.

13. Cytokinesis is the process in which one cell physically divides into two daughter cells at the end of mitosis or meiosis.

14. Meiosis is a kind of cell division in which cells only produce one set of chromosomes instead of two.