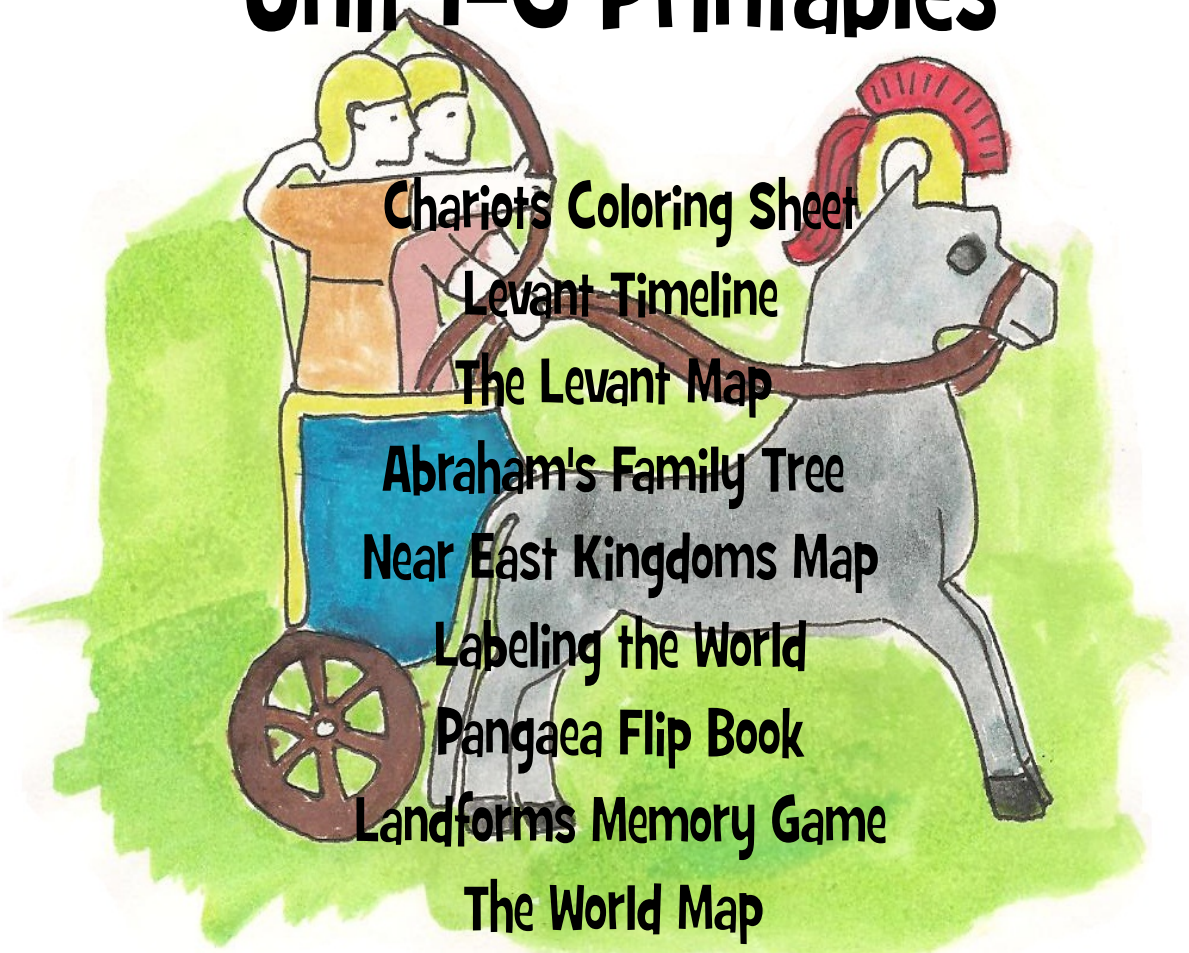
Layers of Learning

Unit 1-6 Printables



Chariots Coloring Sheet

Levant Timeline

The Levant Map

Abraham's Family Tree

Near East Kingdoms Map

Labeling the World

Pangaea Flip Book

Landforms Memory Game

The World Map

Mountain Relief

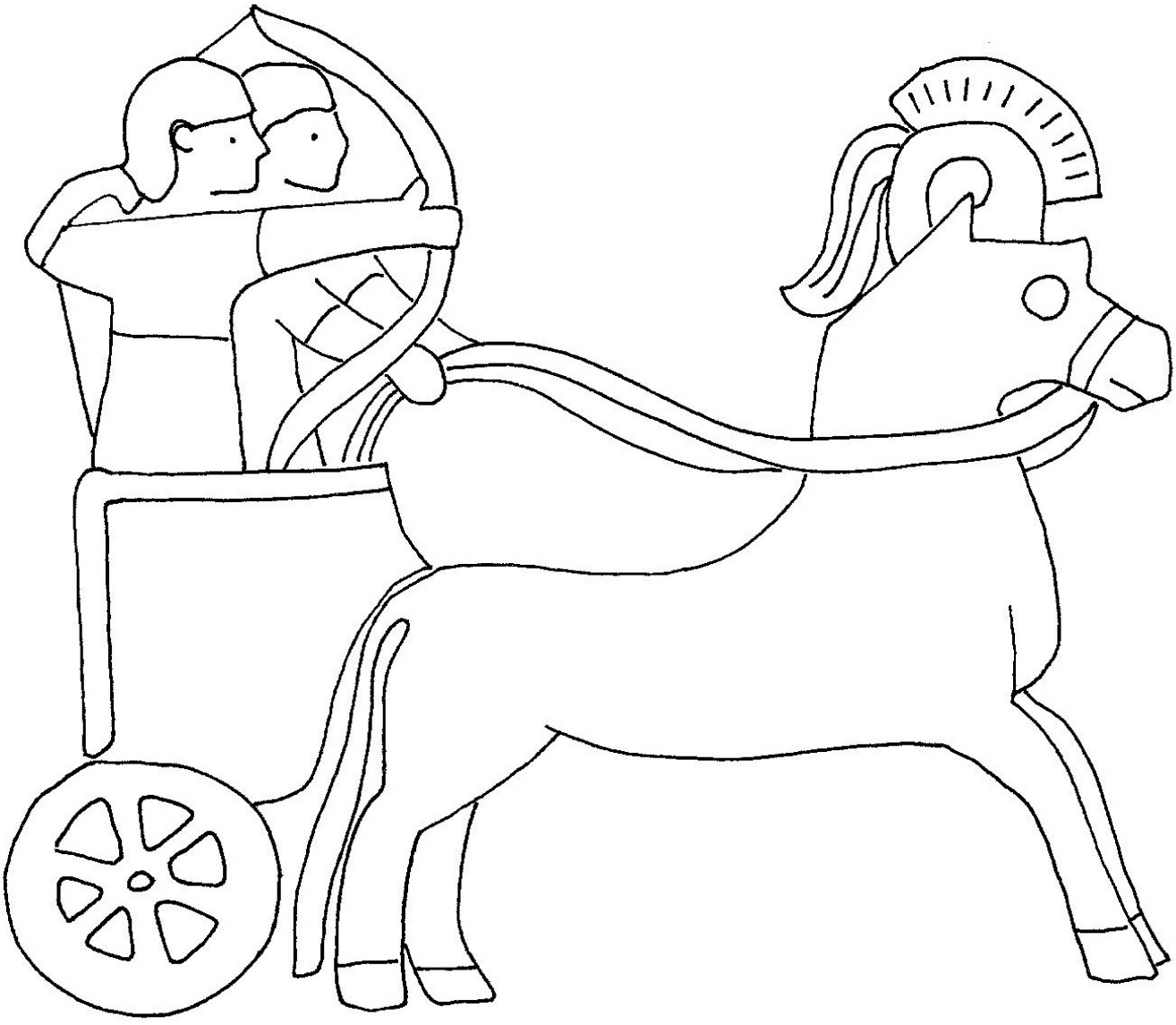
Landscape Map of East Asia

Newton's Second Law

Michelle Copher & Karen Loutzenhiser

Chariots

Chariots were used by the ancient people of the Middle East. It was a quick way to travel. They were used for hunting, sport, and especially in battle. They made a perfect platform for shooting arrows from and could get soldiers from place to place very quickly. They were driven by charioteers.



The Levant: Unit I-6

1650 BC I-6

Hittite Kingdom founded

1500 BC I-6

Abraham, father of Hebrew nation, leads his nomadic tribe from Sumer to Canaan then to Egypt

1250 BC I-6

Moses leads Hebrews from Egypt to Palestine where they defeat Jericho and establish a nation

1200 BC I-6

Philistines settle along the shore of Palestine

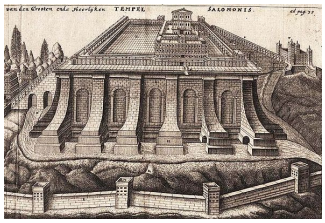
1185 BC I-6

Hittite Empire invaded and defeated by the Sea Peoples

1020 BC I-6

King David of the Hebrews defeats the Philistines and unifies Israel

950 BC I-6



First temple built in Jerusalem

922 BC I-6

King Solomon of the Hebrews dies and his kingdom is split into north and south.

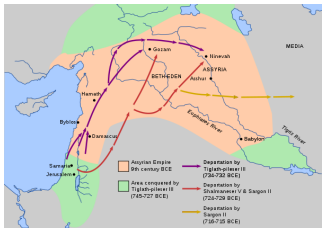
836-823 BC I-6

Assyrians defeat the Persians, Media (northeastern Iran), Palestine, Turkey, southern Mesopotamia, and Babylon.

743-727 BC I-6

Assyrians defeat Hittites, Arameans (Syria), and Israel

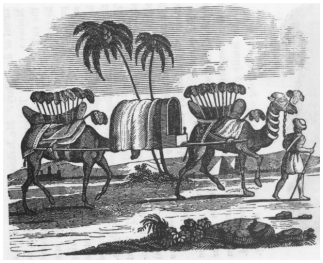
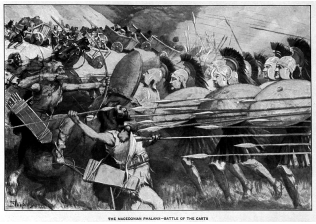
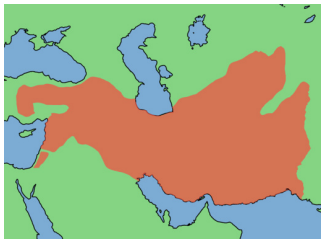
721 BC I-6

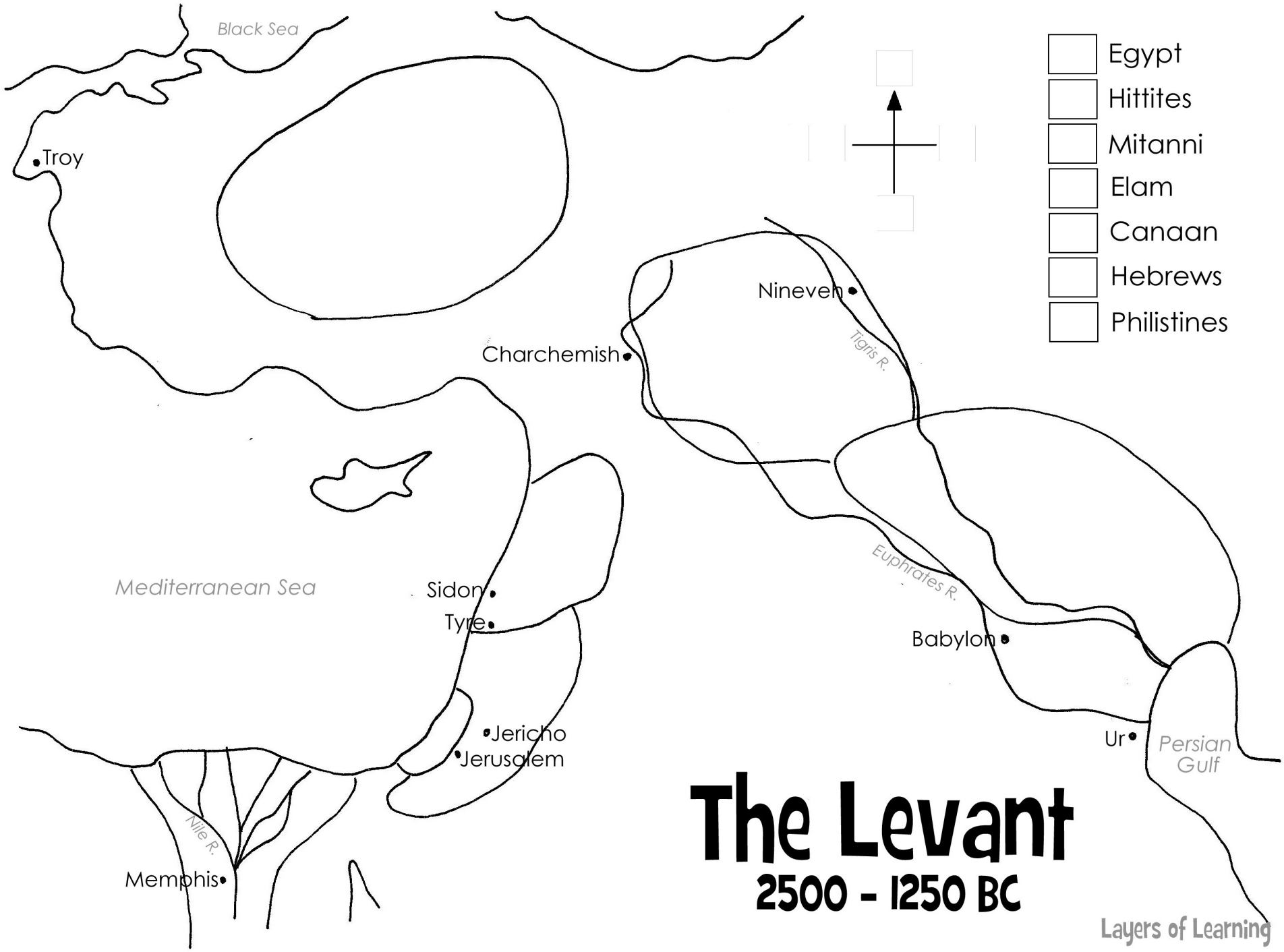


King Sargon of Assyria forces the diaspora of the Hebrews. Ten of the tribes are lost to history.

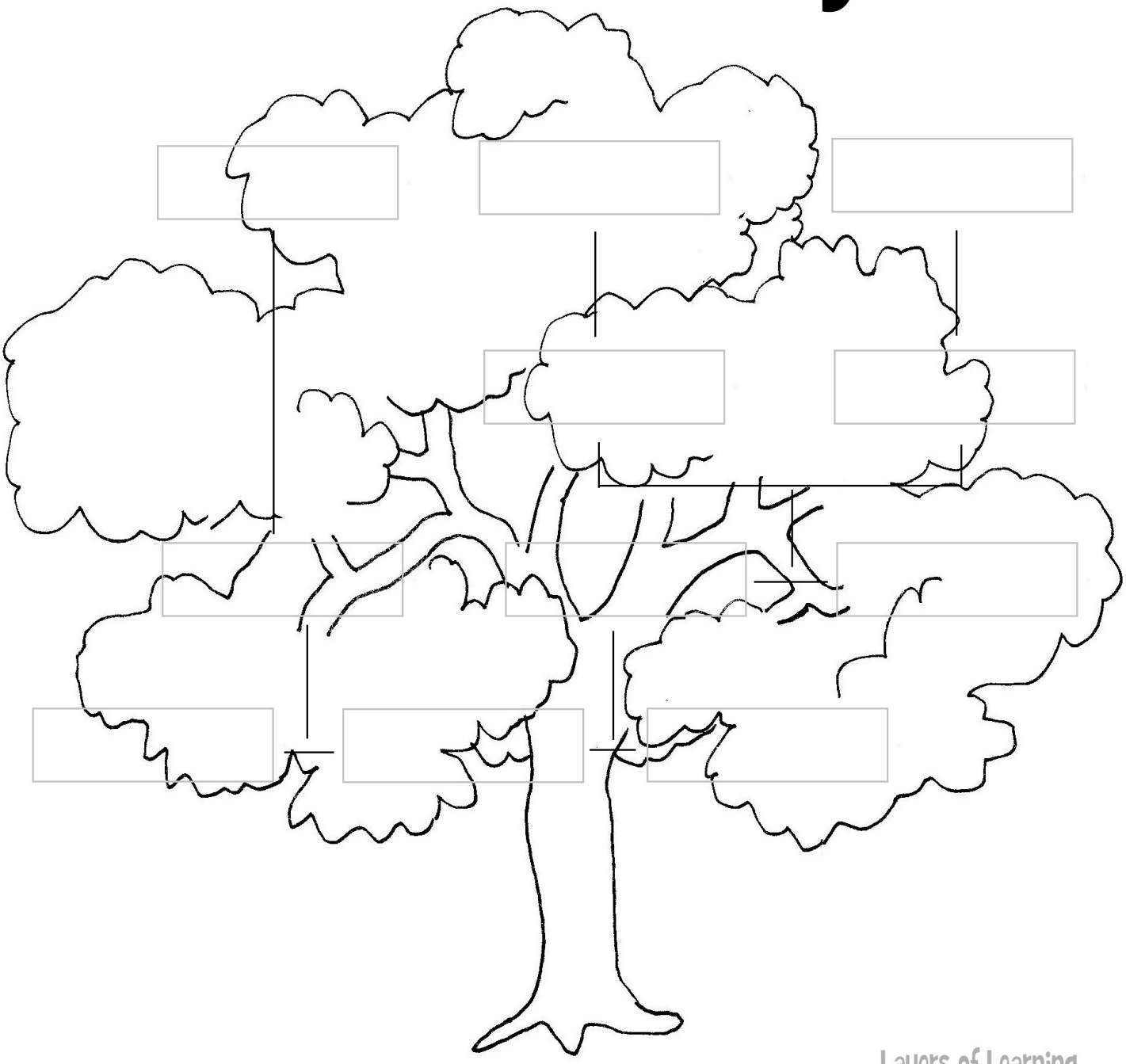
612 BC I-6

Jews return to Israel upon the defeat of the Assyrians

600 BC I-6	587 BC I-6	539 BC I-6	334-391 BC I-6
 Aramaic has by now become the language of scholarship and business throughout the Middle East	 Jews are defeated by Babylon and deported from their homeland	 Jews return to Israel and rebuild their temple after being freed by Cyrus the Great	 Alexander the Great defeats all of the Middle Eastern Peoples, but makes special accommodation with the Jews, whose high priest he had seen in visions.
323 BC I-6	**198 BC** I-6	**156 BC** I-6	**64-63 BC** I-6
 Alexander's empire is divided into three parts by his leading generals. The Levant is disputed between Seleucid and Ptolemy, causing war.	 Seleucids conquer Palestine and Phoenicia from Ptolemy (Egypt)	 Maccabees revolt in Palestine and gain their independence from the Seleucids	 Rome conquers Phoenicia, Syria, Israel, Palestine. Roman General Pompey sacks Jerusalem and enters the temple.


Black Sea
Troy
Egypt
Hittites
Mitanni
Elam
Canaan
Hebrews
Philistines
Nineveh
Tigris R.
Charchemish
Euphrates R.
Mediterranean Sea
Sidon
Tyre
Babylon
Jericho
Jerusalem
Ur
Persian Gulf
Nile R.
Memphis
The Levant
2500 - 1250 BC
Layers of Learning

Abraham's Family Tree



Layers of Learning

Isaac	Ishmaelites 12 tribes/Arabs	Edomites	Sariah
Ishmael	Abraham	Hagar	Israelites 12 tribes/Jews
Rebecca	Esau	Jacob	

Near East Kingdoms
c. 830 BC

Aram-Damascus
Phoenician States
Kingdom of Israel
Kingdom of Judah
Philistine States
Kingdom of Moab
Kingdom of Edom
Kingdom of Ammon
Arabu Tribes
Nabatu Tribes
Aramean Tribes
Assyrian Empire

Labeling the World

Use this checklist when doing a major world labeling project. Remember to write neatly and do your best work. If you are in older grades, do the younger grades' work plus your checklist.

Grades 1-4

- ☐ Atlantic Ocean
- ☐ Pacific Ocean
- ☐ Indian Ocean
- ☐ Arctic Ocean
- ☐ Antarctic Ocean
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ North America
- ☐ South America
- ☐ Antarctica
- ☐ Rocky Mountains
- ☐ Andes Mountains
- ☐ Himalayan Mountains
- ☐ Alps
- ☐ Gobi Desert
- ☐ Sahara Desert
- ☐ Kalahari Desert
- ☐ Great Victorian Desert
- ☐ Congo Basin
- ☐ Amazon Basin

Grades 5-8

- ☐ Arabian Peninsula
- ☐ Manchurian Peninsula
- ☐ Iberian Peninsula
- ☐ Great Plain of China
- ☐ Scandinavia
- ☐ Siberia
- ☐ Kamchatka
- ☐ North European Plain
- ☐ Greater Antilles
- ☐ Guiana Highlands
- ☐ Gulf of Mexico
- ☐ Hudson Bay
- ☐ Arabian Sea
- ☐ South China Sea
- ☐ Caribbean Sea
- ☐ Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Black Sea
- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ East China Sea
- ☐ Bering Strait
- ☐ Greenland
- ☐ Sahel
- ☐ Madagascar
- ☐ Ethiopian Highlands
- ☐ East Indies
- ☐ American Great Plains
- ☐ West Indies
- ☐ Canadian Shield
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Persian Gulf

Grades 9-12

- ☐ Appalachian Mountains
- ☐ Sierra Madre Mountains
- ☐ Laurentian Mountains
- ☐ Atlas Mountains
- ☐ Carpathian Mountains
- ☐ Caucasus Mountains
- ☐ Zagros Mountains
- ☐ Hindu Kush
- ☐ Balkan Mountains
- ☐ Ural Mountains
- ☐ Western Ghats
- ☐ Eastern Ghats
- ☐ Anatolia
- ☐ Iranian Plateau
- ☐ Plateau of Tibet
- ☐ Patagonia
- ☐ Pampas
- ☐ Yucatan Peninsula

- ☐ Hawaiian Islands
- ☐ Polynesia
- ☐ Melanesia
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ Cape Verde Islands
- ☐ Canary Islands
- ☐ Maldive Islands
- ☐ Aleutian Islands

- ☐ Great Lakes
- ☐ Timor Sea
- ☐ Sea of Japan
- ☐ Bay of Bengal
- ☐ Tasman Sea
- ☐ Labrador Sea
- ☐ Beaufort Sea
- ☐ North Sea
- ☐ Baltic Sea
- ☐ Gulf of Aden
- ☐ Gulf of Guinea

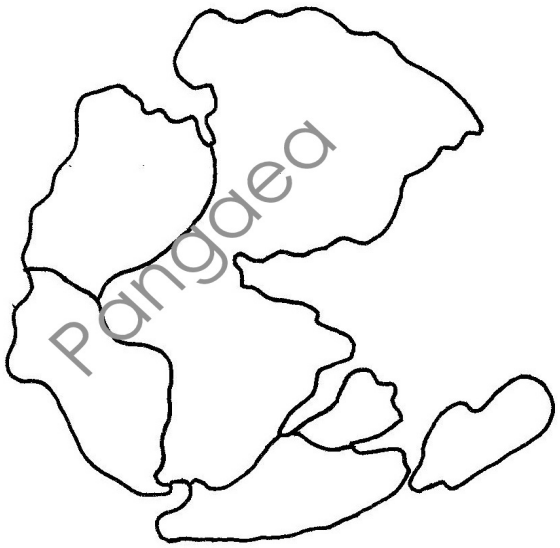
- ☐ North American Basin
- ☐ Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- ☐ Indian Ridge
- ☐ Brazil Basin
- ☐ Guiana Basin
- ☐ South Indian Basin
- ☐ East Pacific Rise
- ☐ Mariana Trench
- ☐ Mid-Pacific Mountains
- ☐ Emperor Seamounts
- ☐ Peru-Chili Trench
- ☐ Middle America Trench

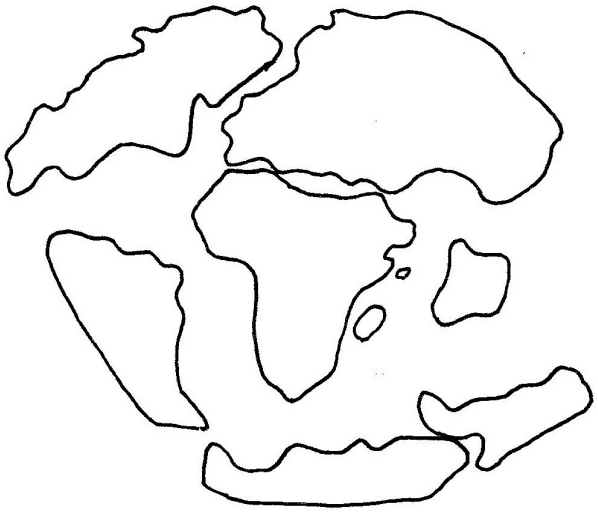
- ☐ Great Lakes
- ☐ Lake Victoria
- ☐ Lake Chad
- ☐ Aral Sea
- ☐ Lake Baikal
- ☐ Mississippi River
- ☐ Amazon River
- ☐ St. Lawrence River
- ☐ Zambezi River
- ☐ Orange River
- ☐ Nile River
- ☐ Congo River
- ☐ Niger River
- ☐ Danube River
- ☐ Volga River
- ☐ Indus River
- ☐ Ganges River
- ☐ Mekong River
- ☐ Yangtze River
- ☐ Yellow River
- ☐ Amur River
- ☐ Lena River
- ☐ Ob River
- ☐ Darling River

Pangaea

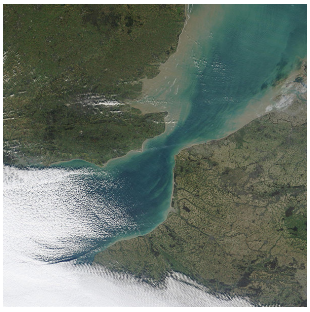
Flip through the pages quickly to see how the continents moved over time.

Layers of Learning

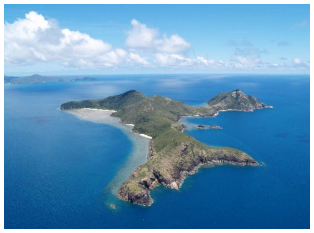




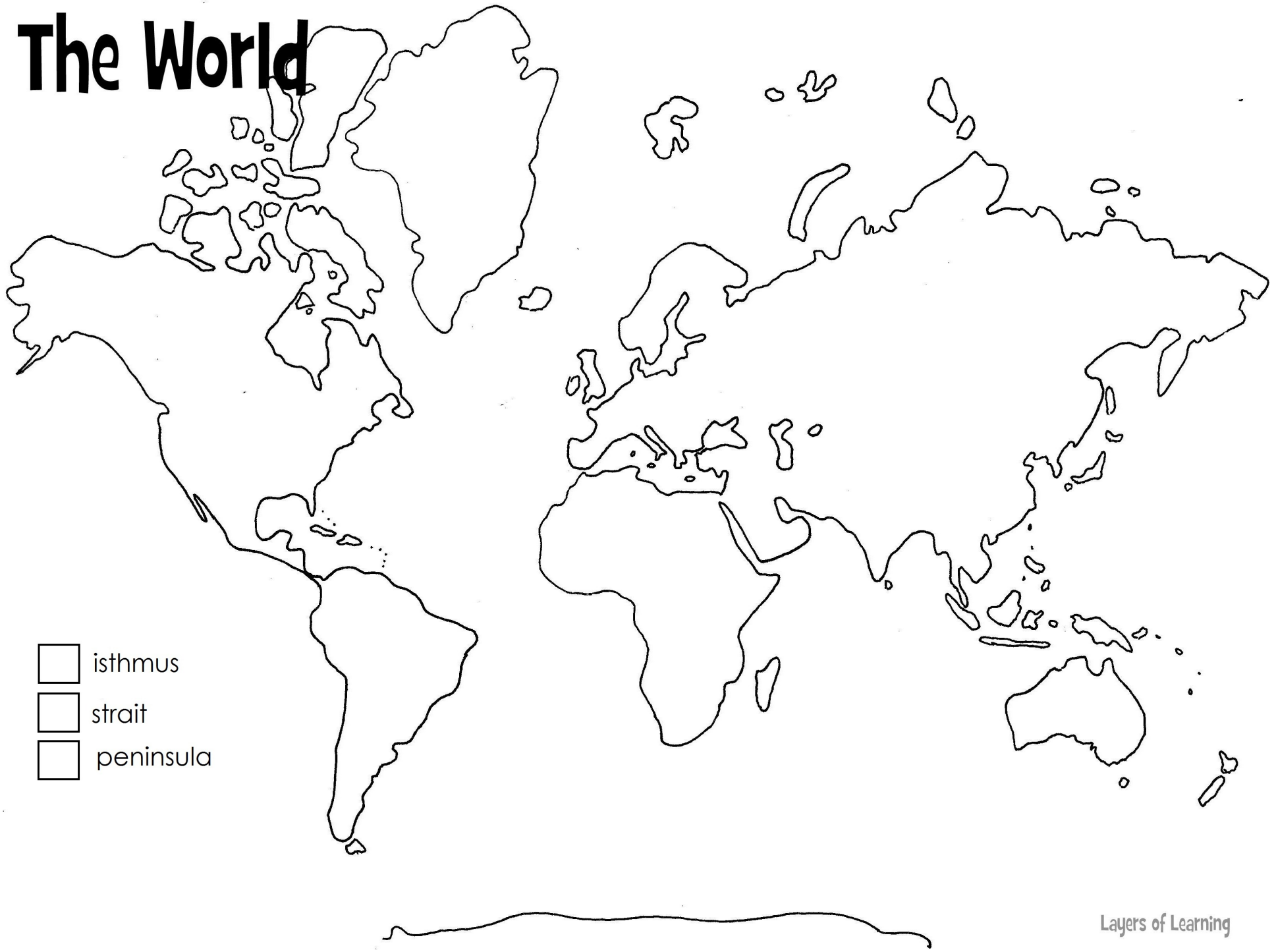
Landforms Memory Game

Lake		Peninsula	
Mountain		Headland	
Palisade		Strait	
Stream		Harbor	

Landforms Memory Game

Waterfall		Fjord	
Mesa		Delta	
Island		Mountain Range	
Volcano		River	

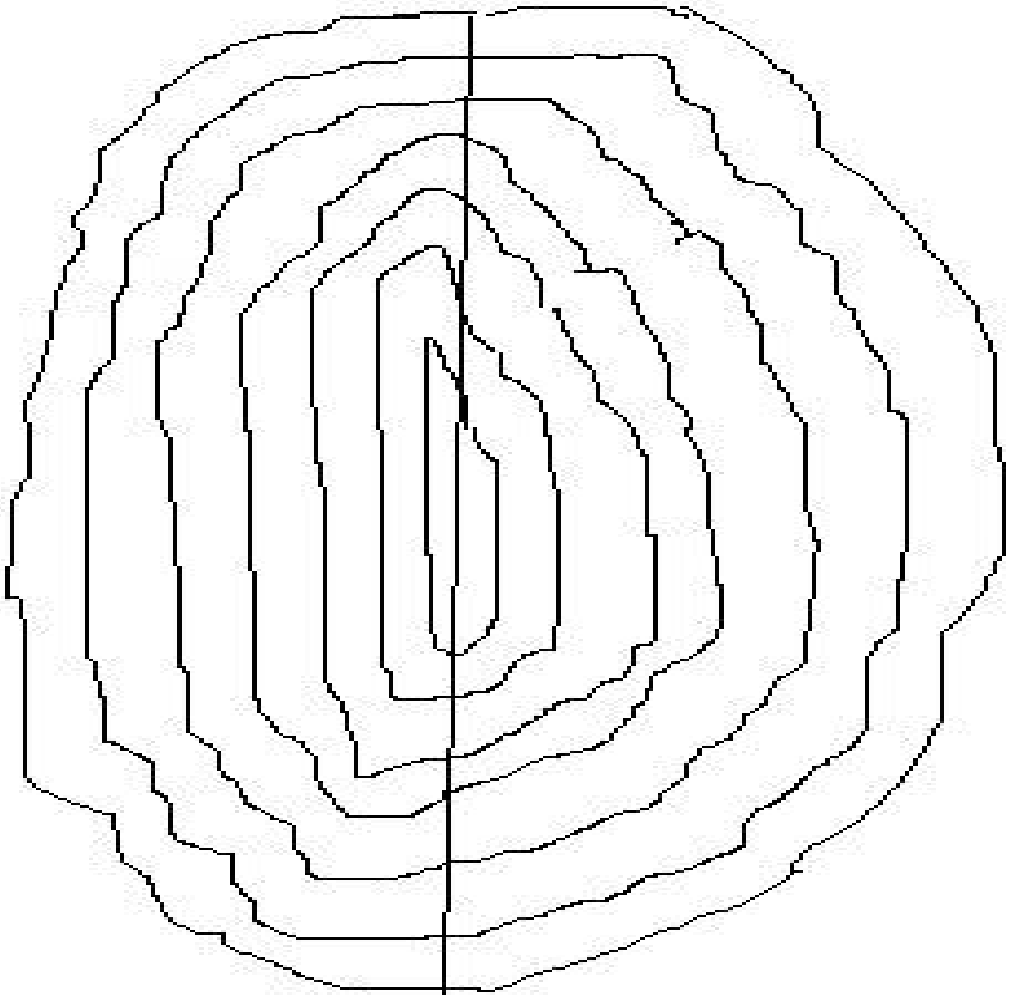
The World



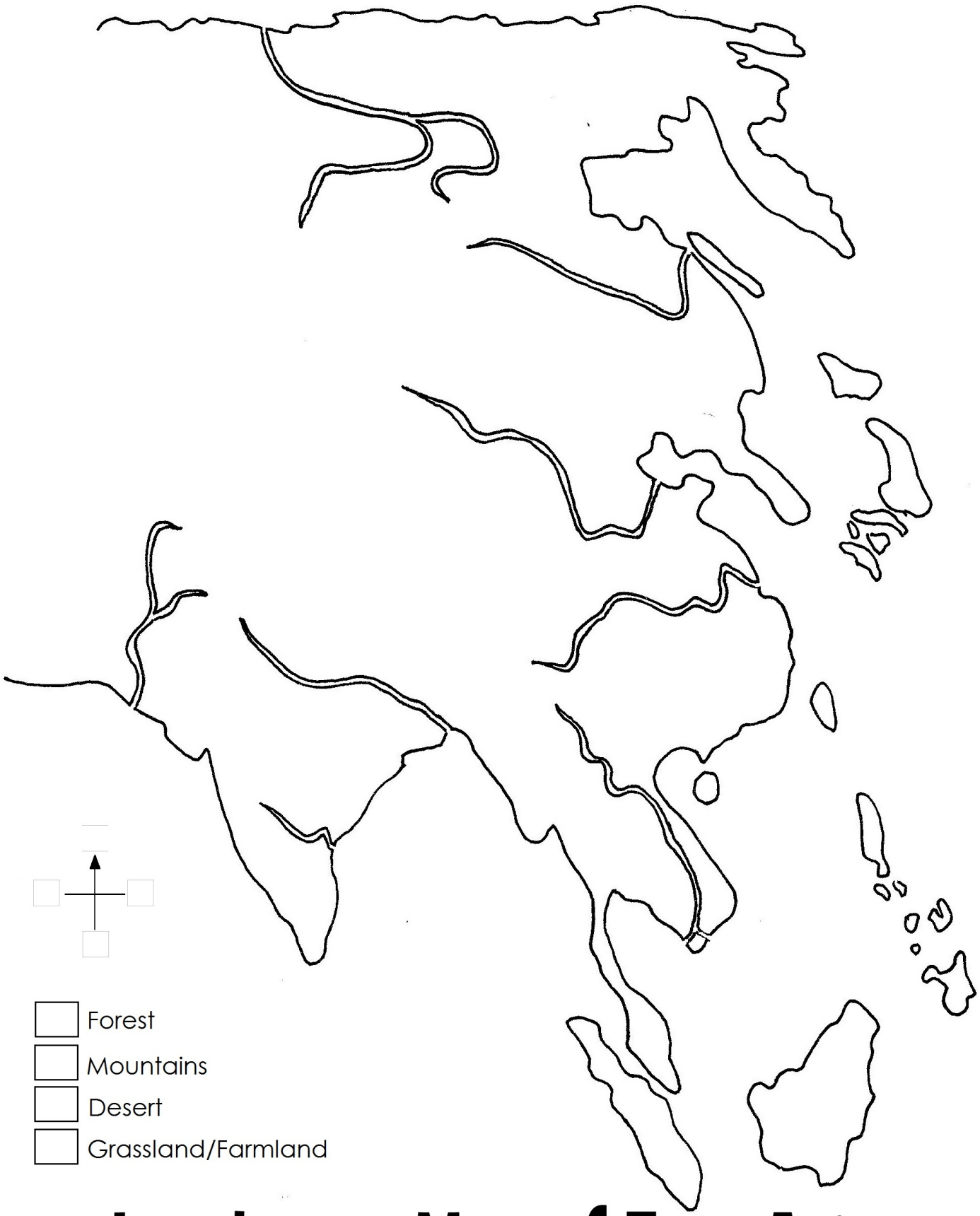
- [ ] isthmus
- [ ] strait
- [ ] peninsula

Mountain Relief

A relief map uses contour lines to show elevation. Each new line shows a rise in elevation. Begin by labeling each line. Start on the outside. We'll pretend this an island that is a mountain, so the outside line is right at sea level. Each line represents a 500 ft. rise in elevation. Begin with the outside circle and label it 0, then work inward, labeling each one with an additional 500 ft. on top of the last one.



When your lines are all labeled, create a 3-D model of this mountain island. Using the picture as a reference, sculpt a mountain from salt dough. Each 500 foot mark will be shown with 5 additional centimeters of salt dough (1 cm = 100 feet). Make your model match the map as accurately as possible.



Landscape Map of East Asia

Newton's Second Law

Newton's Second Law says that force equals mass times acceleration. We can write this with a mathematical equation that looks like this:

$$F = ma$$

One other thing you should know: Physicists measure force with kg m/s^2, which means kilograms time meters per second squared. They shortcut this by calling 1kg m/s^2 a Newton (N).

1. If a car has a mass of 2000kg, what force is required to accelerate it at 2 m/s^2?

2. NASA scientists send a rocket up with 3,150,000 N of force. If the rocket's mass is 45,000 kg, then how fast is it accelerating?

3. If you throw a ball that weighs .5 kg with an acceleration of 26 m/s^2, what is the force of your throw?

4. An SUV with a mass of 2500kg at an acceleration of 25 m/s^2 has how much more force than a Volkswagen Bug with a mass of 1500kg at the same acceleration?

Newton's Second Law

Newton's Second Law says that force equals mass times acceleration. We can write this with a mathematical equation that looks like this:

$$F = ma$$

One other thing you should know: Physicists measure force with kg m/s^2, which means kilograms time meters per second squared. They shortcut this by calling 1kg m/s^2 a Newton (N).

1. If a car has a mass of 2000kg, what force is required to accelerate it at 2 m/s^2?

$F = (2000kg)(2\ m/s^2)$
$F = 4000\ kg\ m/s^2$ or we can say F = 4000 N

2. NASA scientists send a rocket up with 3,150,000 N of force. If the rocket's mass is 45,000 kg, then how fast is it accelerating?

3,150,000 N = (45,000 kg)(a)
3,150,000/45,000 = a
a = 70 m/s2

3. If you throw a ball that weighs .5 kg with an acceleration of 26 m/s^2, what is the force of your throw?

$F = (.5\ kg)(26\ m/s^2)$
F = 13 N

4. An SUV with a mass of 2500kg at an acceleration of 25 m/s^2 has how much more force than a Volkswagen Bug with a mass of 1500kg at the same acceleration?

F SUV = (2500 kg)(25 m/s^2)
F = 62,500 N

F Bug = (1500 kg)(25 m/s^2)
F = 37,500 N

62,500 N – 37,500 N = An SUV has 25,000 N more force than the Bug at 25 m/s^2, 55miles per hour