



Answer Key

Social Studies

East & West

Workbook 6

Saudi Arabia

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Author
Rana Ayed Zumot

Editors
Yasmeen Dardas
Tasneem Al Khateeb

Project Assistant
Rama Smadi

Art Director & Design
Naseem M Intair
Design Assistant
Mahmoud Abu Fares

رايك يهمنى
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حول الكتب المدرسية

Dar
GHAD AL AJYAL
For Publishing & Distributing

Amman - Jordan

Tel. + 962 6 515 7 555

Fax. + 962 6 515 7 550

Mob. + 962 7 77 08 00 09

info@ajyall.com

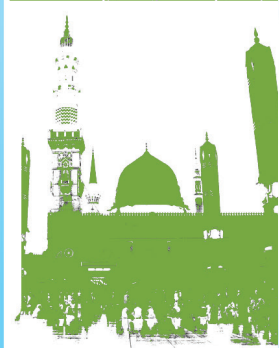
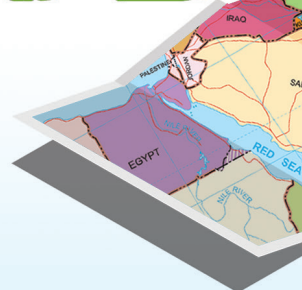
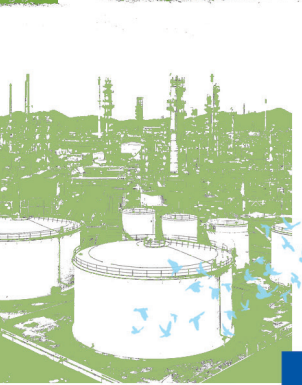
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CONTENTS

▶ Unit 1	The United Nations	
Lesson 1	What Is the United Nations?	5
Lesson 2	Organs of the United Nations	8
Lesson 3	Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	10
Lesson 4	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights	13
▶ Unit 2	The World's Mountains, Plateaus and Glaciers	
Lesson 1	Mountains	15
Lesson 2	Plateaus	19
Lesson 3	Glaciers	20
▶ Unit 3	The Arabian Peninsula's Geography	
Lesson 1	Location, Boundaries and Area	23
Lesson 2	Land and Climate	25
▶ Unit 4	Ancient Egypt	
Lesson 1	The Geography of Ancient Egypt	29
Lesson 2	The Archaic Period	32
Lesson 3	Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt	36
Lesson 4	The Hieroglyph	41
Lesson 5	Beliefs and Society	43
Lesson 6	Daily Life	46
▶ Unit 5	Agriculture	
Lesson 1	The Importance of Agriculture	51
Lesson 2	The History of Agriculture	55
Lesson 3	Agricultural Machines Throughout History	59
Lesson 4	Types of Agriculture	63
▶ Unit 6	Migration to Yathrib	
Lesson 1	The Two Pledges of Aqaba	68
Lesson 2	The Nature of Yathrib	70
Lesson 3	Migration to Yathrib (Hijra)	71
Lesson 4	The Prophet's (peace be upon him) Migration to Yathrib	72

▶ **Note: (SOA) stands for "Students' own answers".**



Unit

1

The United Nations

- Lesson

1

What Is the United Nations?

- Lesson

2

Organs of the United Nations

- Lesson

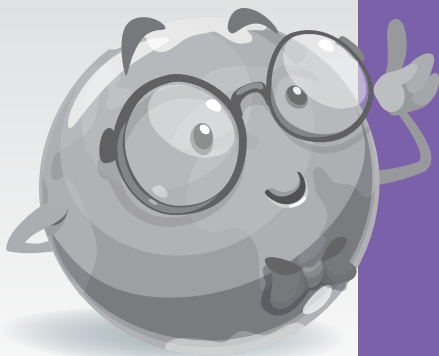
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Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

- Lesson

4

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 The United Nations is an international organization founded in **London** after the **Second** War by **51** countries.
- 2 The United Nations officially came into existence in 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by **China**, **France**, the **Soviet Union**, the **United States** and by a majority of other signatories.
- 3 Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals **193** countries.
- 4 The current UN Flag was approved on **20 October, 1947**.
- 5 When States become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the **UN Charter**.
- 6 The Norwegian Foreign Minister, **Trygve Lie**, was elected as the first UN Secretary- General.



a. The First World War and the Second War World were called so. Explain.

They were called world wars because the battles took place in more than one country and many countries took sides and became involved.

b. Name the following leaders of the Second World War:



Winston Churchill



Adolf Hitler



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Hirohito



Define.

a. The United Nations: **is an international organization that comprises 193 countries of the world.**

b. The UN Charter: **is the foundational treaty of the United Nations.**



Q.4

According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes. List them.

- 1 **To maintain international peace and security.**.....
.....
- 2 **To develop friendly relations among nations.**.....
.....
- 3 **To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights.**.....
.....
- 4 **To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.**.....
.....

Q.5

Look at the UN emblem and then answer the following questions:

a. When was the UN emblem approved?

On 7 December, 1946......

b. What do the olive branches symbolize?

Olive branches symbolize peace......

c. What does the world map depict?

The world map depicts the area of concern to the United Nations in achieving its main purpose, peace and security......



Q.1

Use the table below to show your understanding of the responsibilities of the United Nations organs.

The United Nations Organ	Location	Responsibilities
The General Assembly	UN Headquarters in New York	to consider the world's most pressing problems.
The Security Council	UN Headquarters in New York	to maintain international peace and security.
The Economic and Social Council	UN Headquarters in New York	to coordinate the economic and social work of the United Nations in addition to the UN family of organizations.
The Trusteeship Council	UN Headquarters in New York	to provide international supervision over 11 Trust Territories administered by seven Member States, and guarantee that appropriate measures were taken to prepare such Territories for autonomy or independence.
The Secretariat	UN Headquarters in New York	to carry out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs.
The International Court of Justice	The Hague in the Netherlands.	to decide disputes between countries, based on the voluntary participation of the States concerned.



Q.2

a. How many members made up the Security Council?

15 members......

b. List the five permanent members of the Security Council.

1 **China.**.....

2 **France.**.....

3 **The Russian Federation.**.....

4 **The United Kingdom.**.....

5 **The United States.**.....

c. What does the adoption of the Security Council decision require?

Nine votes in favor......

d. Define.

Veto: **A Latin word that means "I forbid", it gives the power to stop a piece of legislation.**.....

Q.3

How many members are in the councils of the following organs in the United Nations:

a. The Economic and Social Council: **54**.....

b. The Trusteeship Council: **11**.....

c. The International Court of Justice: **15**.....



Q.1

What is The United Nations System?

The United Nations System consists of the United Nations' six principal organs (the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the UN Secretariat), the Specialized Agencies and related organizations.

Q.2

Circle the right answer in the following questions:

1. **b**..... serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how.

a- WMO

b- WTO

c- WHO

d- WIPO

2. **a**..... promotes scientific research on the Earth's atmosphere and on climate change, and facilitates the global exchange of meteorological data.

a- WMO

b- WTO

c- WHO

d- WIPO

3. **d**..... promotes international protection of intellectual property and fosters cooperation on copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs and patents.

a- WMO

b- WTO

c- WHO

d- WIPO

4. **c**..... coordinates programs aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. It works in areas, such as immunization, health education and the provision of essential drugs.

a- WMO

b- WTO

c- WHO

d- WIPO



5. **a**..... establishes international regulations for postal services, provides technical assistance and promotes cooperation in postal matters.

a- UPU

b- ITU

c- UNESCO

d- UNIDO

6. **d**..... promotes the industrial advancement of developing countries through technical assistance, advisory services and training.

a- UPU

b- ITU

c- UNESCO

d- UNIDO

7. **c**..... promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, international cooperation in science, press freedom and communication.

a- UPU

b- ITU

c- UNESCO

d- UNIDO

8. **b**..... fosters international cooperation to improve telecommunications of all kinds, coordinates usage of radio and TV frequencies, promotes safety measures and conducts research.

a- UPU

b- ITU

c- UNESCO

d- UNIDO

9. **a**..... works to improve international shipping procedures, raise standards in marine safety and reduce marine pollution by ships.

a- IMO

b- ILO

c- IMF

d- IFAD

10. **c**..... facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice and assistance on financial issues.

a- IMO

b- ILO

c- IMF

d- IFAD



11. **b**.....formulates policies and programs to improve working conditions and employment opportunities and sets labor standards used by countries around the world.

a- IMO

b- ILO

c- IMF

d- IFAD

12. **d**.....mobilizes financial resources to raise food production and nutrition levels among the poor in developing countries.

a- IMO

b- ILO

c- IMF

d- IFAD

13. **c**.....sets international standards for the safety, security and efficiency of air transport and serves as the coordinator for international cooperation in all areas of civil aviation.

a- ILO

b- FAO

c- ICAO

d- IAEA

14. **b**.....works to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the living standards of rural populations.

a- ILO

b- FAO

c- ICAO

d- IAEA



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Q.1

Why did the United Nations issue the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

To guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere.



Q.2

When and where was the UDHR proclaimed?

In paris on 10 december, 1948.



Q.3

What are the principles of the Articles 1 and 2?

Dignity, liberty, equality and brotherhood.

Unit

2

The World's Mountains, Plateaus and Glaciers

▪ Lesson

1

Mountains

▪ Lesson

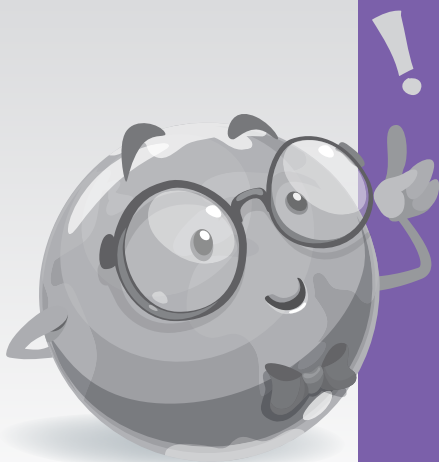
2

Plateaus

▪ Lesson

3

Glaciers





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1

A **mountain** is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area.

2

A **gorge** is a very steep valley between young mountains.

3

..... **Mountain range** are long chains or groups of mountains.

4

..... **Mountain system** is a group of mountain range.

5

Mountains cover ... **one** of the Earth's land surface, and occur in ... **fifth** percent of the world's countries.

6

Mountains are home to approximately **one - tenth** of the world's people.

7

The largest range of mountains is in the **Atlantic** Ocean.

8

The highest mountain range in the world is the **the Himalayas**



Q.2

Use the table below to show your understanding of the world's major mountain ranges.

Mountain Range	Continent	Length	The highest peak	Countries that share the mountain range
The Himalayas	Asia	2,414	Mount Everest	Bakistan, India Tibet, Nebal Sikkim, Bhutan
The Alps	Europe	1,200	Mount Blanc	Astria, slovenia Italy,Switzerland Germany
The Andes	South America	7,200	Aconrague	South America countries
The Rockies	Western North America	4,800	Mount Elbert	Canada, New Mexico
The Atlas Mountain Range	Africa	2,500	Mount Toukal	Mediterranean Tunisia



Q.3 Match between the continent and its highest peak.

The Continent

The Highest Peak

1 (f) Antarctica

a. Mount Everest

2 (d) Africa

b. Mount Elbrus

3 (a) Asia

c. Mount Mckinley

4 (g) Australia

d. Mount Kilimanjaro

5 (b) Europe

e. Mount Aconcagua

6 (c) North America

f. Vinson Massif

7 (e) South America

g. Mount Kosciuzko



Q.4

What are the common features of mountains?

1

The summit or the top of a mountain......

2

The slope or side of the mountain......

3

A very steep valley between young mountains, known as a gorge..



Q.5

List 3 facts about mountains.

1

Mountains cover one-fifth of the Earth's land surface, and occur in 75 % of the world's countries.

2

Mountains are home to approximately one-tenth of the world's people.

3

Some of the highest mountains are at the bottom of the sea......



Q.1

Define a plateau.

A large highland area of fairly level land separated from surrounding land by steep slopes.

Q.2

What is the major difference between plateaus and mountains?

Although plateaus stand at higher elevation than surrounding terrain, they differ from mountain ranges in that they are remarkably flat.

Q.3

List the largest plateaus in the world.

1

The Tibetan Plateau.

2

The Antarctic Plateau.

3

The Andean Plateau.





Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1

A **glacier**..... is a huge mass of ice that flows slowly over land. They are formed in the cold **Polar**..... Regions and in high **mountains**.....

2

Presently, glaciers occupy about **10**..... percent of the world's total land area, mostly located in Polar Regions like **Antarctica** and **Greenland**.....





Unit

3

The Arabian Peninsula's Geography

▪ Lesson

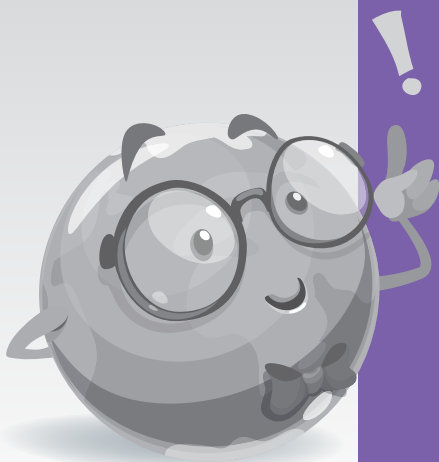
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Location, Boundaries and Area

▪ Lesson

2

Land and Climate



Lesson

1

Location, Boundaries and Area



a. Fill in the table with the names of the Arabian Peninsula's countries.

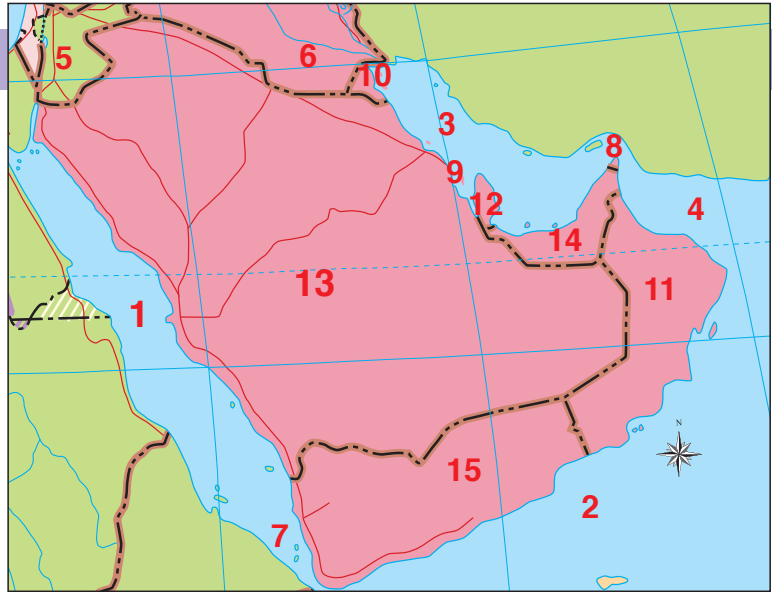
Flag	Country	Area Km ²
	Bahrain	760
	Kuwait	17,818
	Oman	309,500
	Qatar	11,586
	Saudi Arabia	2,149,690
	UAE	83,600
	Yemen	527,968

b. List the Arabian Peninsula's countries according to area from the largest to the smallest.

- 1 **Saudi Arabia**
- 2 **Yemen**
- 3 **Oman**
- 4 **UAE**
- 5 **Kuwait**
- 6 **Qatar**
- 7 **Bahrain**



Use the following map to answer the questions:



a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

1. The Red Sea
2. The Arabian Sea
3. The Arabian Gulf
4. The Gulf of Oman
5. Jordan
6. Iraq

b. Locate the following straits on the map by writing their numbers:

7. Bab al- Mandeb
8. Hormuz

c. Locate the countries of the Arabian Peninsula on the map by writing their numbers:

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|
| 9. Bahrain | 10. Kuwait | 11. Oman |
| 12. Qatar | 13. Saudi Arabia | |
| 14. UAE | 15. Yemen | |





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

1. The Arabian Peninsula contributes in about **24**.....% of the Arab world area.
2. The Arabian Peninsula region coastline length is **39.3**....% of the coastline length of the Arab World.
3. Saudi Arabia occupies **80**.....% of the Arabian Peninsula area.
4. The climate of Saudi Arabia is marked by**high**..... temperatures during the day and**low**..... temperatures at night.
5.**Kuwait**..... is one of the smallest countries in the world in terms of land area.
6. Kuwait has nine islands, all of which, with the exception of**Failaka**..... Island, are uninhabited.
7. Qatar's climate is characterized by a ...**mild**..... winter and a hot summer.



List the geographical regions of Saudi Arabia.

- 1 **The central region.**
- 2 **The western region.**
- 3 **The southern region.**
- 4 **The eastern region.**
- 5 **Ar- Rub' al- Khali Desert.**



List the topographic features of Oman.

- 1 **A valley sand desert which accounts for 82% of the land mass.**
- 2 **Mountain ranges, 15%.**
- 3 **The coastal plain, 3%.**



Oman climate is exceedingly hot and dry for most of the year, however, it is different in some regions. Explain.

The Dhofar region has comfortable summer months. It receives cool

winds from the Indian Ocean.





Describe the climate of Yemen.

The climate is mostly desert; hot and humid along the west coast; temperate in the western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in the east.



What am I?

1. The highest point in Saudi Arabia **Jabal Sawda.**
2. The lowest point in Yemen ...**The Arabian Sea.**
3. The highest point in Yemen ...**Jabal an- Nabi Shu'ayb.**
4. The highest point in Oman ...**Jabal Shams.**
5. The largest island in Kuwait **The Bubiyan.**
6. The largest island in Bahrain ...**Bahrain Island.**

Unit

4

Ancient Egypt

▪ Lesson

1

The Geography of Ancient Egypt

▪ Lesson

2

The Archaic Period

▪ Lesson

3

Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt

▪ Lesson

4

The Hieroglyph

▪ Lesson

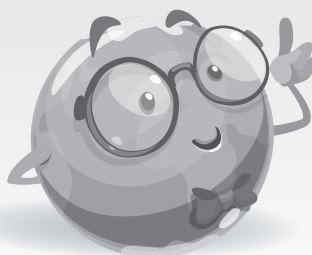
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Beliefs and Society

▪ Lesson

6

Daily Life





Q.1

Using the following map, list the geographic areas which separated ancient Egypt from the neighboring countries.



The mountainous Eastern Desert......

The sandy Western Desert......

The Mediterranean Sea......

The Red Sea Eastbound......



Q.2

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

1. Ancient Egypt was an ancient civilization of ..**Northeastern**..... Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the ..**Nile**..... River in what is now the modern country of.....**Egypt**..... .
2. The River Nile is the**longest**..... river in the world. Although it is generally associated with Egypt, only ..**22**...% of the Nile's course runs through Egypt.
3. When the floods went down, it left thick rich mud called black**silt**..... which made an excellent soil to plant seeds.
4. The ancient Egyptians could grow crops only in the mud left behind when the Nile flooded. So they all had ..**fields**..... all along the Nile River. The Nile gets its name from the Greek word "Nelios", meaning**River Valley**..... .
5. Reeds, called.....**papyrus**..... grew alongside the Nile.
6. The Egyptians made **paper**..... and**boats**... with the reeds.
7. The Nile also gave the ancient Egyptians food, such as**fish**..... and**birds**.....
8. Another way the Nile helped ancient Egyptians was in**trade**..... . The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from place to place.





Explain.

a. Ancient Egypt could not have existed without the Nile River.

Since rainfall is almost non-existent in Egypt, the floods provided the only source of moisture to sustain crops. Every year, melting snow and heavy summer rain in the Ethiopian highlands, sent a torrent of water that overflowed the banks of the Nile.

b. Egypt did not witness the Nile flood since 1970.

Because of the construction of the High Dam in Aswan,

c. The floods provided the only source of moisture to sustain crops in ancient Egypt.

Since rainfall is almost non-existent in Egypt,





Q.1

Explain.

- a. Around 5000 BC the tribes were forced to settle near the Nile River.

The climate changed and started drying out, and thus the animals began to migrate elsewhere. This forced the tribes to settle nearer and nearer the Nile River since it started becoming the only source of fresh water in Egypt.

- b. Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt had much in common.

They spoke the same language and had the same culture. Yet, they were always fighting.

- c. King Menes is traditionally believed to have begun Egyptian history.

Ancient tradition ascribed to Menes the honor of having united Upper and Lower Egypt into a single kingdom and becoming the first pharaoh of Dynasty I (The Archaic).





Compare Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt in terms of the followings:

Part	Location	Borders	Climate	Crown
Upper Egypt	The Southern part	Nubia	drier+more mountainous	Red Crown
Lower Egypt	The Northern part	on the sea	wetter+more fertile	White Crown



List the significant events, achievements and people of Early Dynastic Egypt.

- The first and second dynasties ruled Egypt and began using hieroglyphics.**
- King Menes aka Hor-Aha, is considered to be the founder of the first dynasty who united Upper and Lower Egypt.**
- Large tombs of pharaohs or kings found at Abydos, Naqada and Saqqara.**





Q.4

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 The numerous **hunter-gatherer** tribes travelled around the Nile nomadically following wild animals more than 10,000 years ago.
- 2 There was no need at that time to **settle** near the Nile.
- 3 Gradually, the tribes began to combine and form societies, which then became the beginning of an **intergrated** Egypt.
- 4 The two main areas of Egypt (**north** and **south**) had some distinct features that would tell them apart: The two parts were defined by the direction of the Nile; Upper reflects **upstream**, Lower **downstream**.
- 5 King Menes or **Narmer** established a new administrative city that was called “ **White Walls** ” or Mennefer; the Greeks called it **Memphis**



Q.5

Look at the Narmer Palette and then answer the following questions:



1

Describe the Narmer Palette.

The Narmer Palette is a shield-shaped slab of gray stone, about 64 cm long.

2

What does the Narmer Palette represent?

The unification of Egypt.

3

What do we mean by hieroglyphic?

The earliest known writing systems used from around 3000 BC. by the ancient Egyptians.

Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

1. The Old Kingdom began with the**third**..... dynasty of pharaohs.
2. The third dynasty's King asked**Imhotep**....., an architect, priest and healer, to design a **funerary**..... monument for him; the result was the world's first major stone building, the**Step - Pyrramid**..... at**Saqqara**....., near Memphis.
3. the Great Pyramid of Khufu was later named by classical historians as one of the ancient world's ...**Seven**..... Wonders.
4. Around 1100 BC the Egyptians fought off the **Sea**..... peoples in a great naval battle.
5. The Assyrians could not really rule a land so far from their own capital at ..**Nineveh**....., although soon after another group of**Libyan**..... kings took over as dynasty 26 with help from**Greek**..... and Lydian soldiers. These kings are named the ..**Saites**....., after their capital at Sais in northern Egypt.
6. In 605 BC, the new Babylonian king**Nebuchadnezzar**..... beat the Egyptians in battle and took Palestine and Syria back.
7. In 332 BC,.....**Alexandar**..... the Great conquered Egypt with a Greek army. When he died, his general ...**Ptolemy**..... took over Egypt as his own territory. He and his successors ruled Egypt until the Roman **Augustus** wrenched it from the last Ptolemy and Queen**Cleopatra** in 30 BC.





Fill in the table with the correct information about the Old Kingdom.

Beginning	2630 B.C
Ending	2181 B.C
Capital Cities	Memphis
Most important kings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> King Djoser Khufu Khafra Menkaura
Achievements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Building the world's first major stone building, the Step-Pyramid at Saqqara, near Memphis. The pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable central government. Egypt enjoyed a golden age of peace and prosperity. The kingdom faced no serious threats from abroad.
Last king	Pepy II



Explain.

a. During the third and fourth dynasties, Egypt enjoyed a golden age of peace and prosperity.

The pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable central government; the kingdom faced no serious threats from abroad.

.....

.....



b. The Old Kingdom came to an end.

Due to rebellions among the lower levels of the rich people, who believed that the Pharaohs had too much power.

c. The Pharaohs of the middle kingdom were not as powerful as before.

They show themselves as taking care of their people, instead of being god-kings as in the Old Kingdom.

d. The Middle Kingdom came to an end.

Around 1786 BC some people we call the Hyksos invaded Egypt ending the Middle Kingdom.

e. Hatshepsut was a great pharaoh.

Hatshepsut's reign was long and peaceful, and she built up many trading agreements with African kingdoms south of Egypt that made Egypt much richer than before.



f. The New Kingdom collapsed.

.....There were many attacks on Egypt, first from Libya to the west and then from West Asia, by a group that the Egyptians called the Sea Peoples. The Hittites were destroyed, though around 1100 BC the Egyptians fought off the Sea Peoples in a great naval battle. But the trouble in West Asia seemed to have caused a general economic depression, soon afterwards the New Kingdom collapsed.....



Fill in the table with the correct information about the Middle Kingdom.

Beginning	2050 B.C.....
Ending	1710 B.C.....
Capital Cities	1. Memphis..... 2. Thebes.....
Achievements	1. In this period, the Pharaohs first started to control places further north of Egypt like Jerusalem, Jericho and Syria. 2. There was a lot of trading with Byblos, near modern Beirut. 3. They were able to push out the Hyksos and reunite Egypt into one country again as the New Kingdom.....



What kind of weapons the Hyksos used to invade ancient Egypt?

The Hyksos had horses and chariots, and soon the Egyptian army also learned to use horses and chariots.....





Fill in the table with the correct information about the New Kingdom.

Beginning

1550 B.C

Ending

1070 BC.

Capital Cities

1 Thebes

2 Amarna

Most important kings

1 Hatshepsut

2 Akhenaten

3 Tutankhamen

4 Ramses

Achievements

1 At this time there was a great deal of trade with Western Asia.

2 Egyptian armies even conquered much of Palestine and Syria although they were constantly fighting the Hittites and Assyrians to keep control of these regions.

3 Great temples were built all over Egypt.

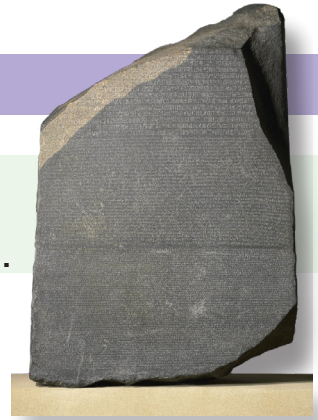
4 Hatshepsut built up many trading agreements with African kingdoms that made Egypt much richer than before.



Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

- 1 Ancient Egyptians invented the hieroglyph in **3,400** BC.
- 2 The word hieroglyph comes from the Greek hieros
(sacred) plus glypho **(inscriptions)** and was
first used by Clement of Alexandria.
- 3 The hieroglyphic script was used mainly for formal inscriptions on
the walls of **temples** and **tombs**.
- 4 In some inscriptions the glyphs are very detailed and in full
color in others they are simple **outlines**.
- 5 Hieroglyphs are written in rows or columns and can be read from
to right or from **right** to left.
- 6 A fairly consistent core of **700** glyphs was used to write
Classical or Middle Egyptian, though during the Greco-Roman
eras over **5,000** glyphs were in use.



Look at the Stone and answer the questions.

a. What is this stone called?

The Rosetta Stone.

b. When was it found?

In 1799.

c. Who found it?

Napoleon's troops.



What is the source of paper in ancient Egypt?
How was it made?

Papyrus reed. They were flattened, dried and

stuck together to make pages.



What is the source of ink in ancient Egypt?
How was it made?

The ink and paint came from plants which they

crushed and mixed with water.





Fill in the blanks with the suitable answer.

1. Ancient Egyptians believed that when the pharaoh dies, he becomes **Osiris** The new pharaoh becomes **Horus**
2. This cycle was symbolized by the **rising** and **setting** of the sun.
3. To shelter and safeguard the part of a pharaoh's soul that remained with his corpse, Egyptians built massive tombs but not always **mummified**



How did the ancient Egyptians see the Pharaoh?

The Pharaoh had the most power. He was responsible for making laws and keeping order, ensuring that Egypt was not attacked or invaded by enemies.

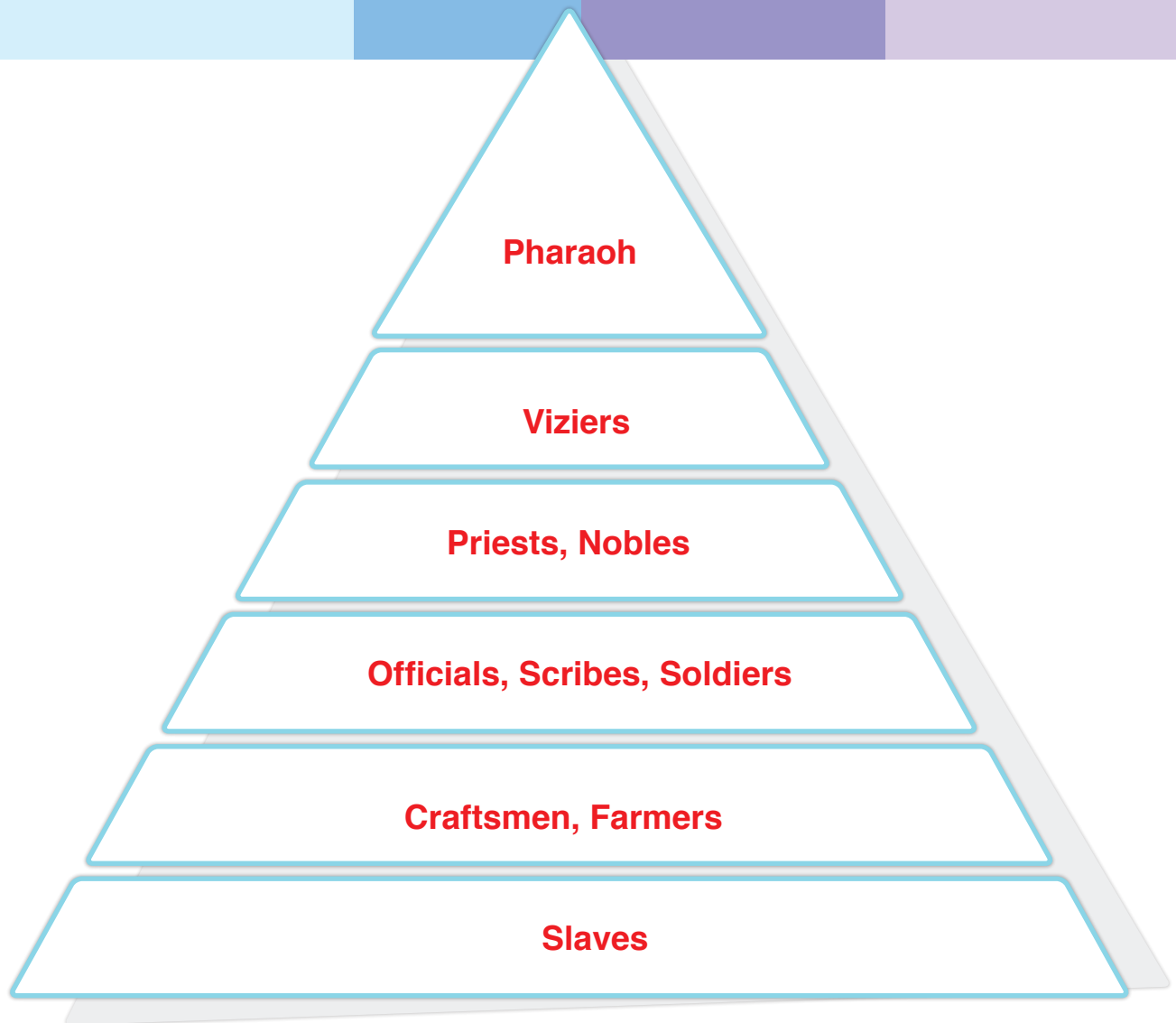


Q.3

Use the words to fill the pyramid of the social structure of the ancient Egyptian society.

Slaves Farmers Priests Pharaoh Nobles Soldiers

Officials Viziers Craftsmen Scribes





Use the table below to list the responsibilities of the following people in the social structure of ancient Egypt:

People	Responsibilities
The Pharaoh	He was responsible for making laws and keeping order.
The Vizier	He was responsible for overseeing administration, the supply of food, settling disputes between nobles, running and protecting the Pharaoh's household.
Nobles	They were responsible for making local laws and keeping order in their region.
Priests	They spent their time performing rituals and ceremonies in their temple.
Scribes	They were responsible for keeping records.
Soldiers	They were responsible for the defense of the country.
Craftsmen	They were skilled workers, such as pottery makers, leather workers, sculptors, painters, weavers, jewelry makers, shoe makers, tailors.
Farmers	They worked the land of the Pharaoh and nobles.



Q.1

Where did the ancient Egyptians grow their crops?

Along the banks of the Nile on the rich black soil or kemet which was left behind after the yearly floods.



Q.2

What were the materials ancient Egyptians used to make the farming tools?

They had simple farming tools, such as winnowing scoops, hoes, rakes, flint-bladed sickles and ploughs. They had both hand ploughs and ones pulled by oxen.



Q.3

Why were animals very important to ancient Egyptian farmers?

Animals helped them with jobs, like trampling in the seeds, pulling the plough, eating unwanted grain or wheat and providing the Egyptians with meat, milk, hides, and dung as cooking fuel.



Q.4

How did the ancient Egyptians trap the water of the Nile flood?

They built mud-brick reservoirs.





Q.5

What did the ancient Egyptians utilize to lift water to irrigate the agricultural land?

They used a shaduf......



Q.6

Give three examples on the following things ancient Egyptians produced and used in agriculture.

a. Crops

1. **Wheat.**.....
2. **Barley.**.....
3. **Vegetables.**.....

b. Vegetables

1. **Onions.**.....
2. **Leeks.**.....
3. **Cabbages.**.....

c. Farming tools

1. **Winnowing scoops.**.....
2. **Hoes.**.....
3. **Rakes.**.....

d. Domesticated animals

1. **Cattle.**.....
2. **Goats.**.....
3. **Ducks.**.....

e. Grain products

1. **Beans.**.....
2. **Cucumbers.**.....
3. **Lettuce.**.....





Which social classes had the opportunity to read and write in ancient Egypt?

Upper - class families.



What were the duties of the scribes?

Scribes made written records for government offices, temples and other institutions. They also read and wrote letters for the large numbers of Egyptians who could not read and write.



Where did the students use to go to learn reading and writing?

The students attended schools for scribes.



How did the boys use to learn crafts?

Most Egyptian boys followed their fathers' occupations and were taught by their fathers.



All in all, what were the girls trained to do?

Most girls were trained for the roles of wife and mother. Their mothers taught them cooking, sewing and other skills.





What did the women and men use to wear in ancient Egypt?

Women wore robes or tight dresses with shoulder straps. Men wore skirts or robes.



What did the rich ancient Egyptians use to wear?

Rich Egyptians wore wigs, partly for protection against the sun. Wealthy Egyptians also wore leather sandals.



What are the materials ancient Egyptians used to build their houses?

They used bricks of dried mud.



Write a paragraph about women's rights in ancient Egypt.

Women had almost as many rights as men. They could own and inherit property, buy and sell goods, and make a will. A wife could also obtain a divorce.

Unit

5

Agriculture

▪ Lesson

1

The Importance of Agriculture

▪ Lesson

2

The History of Agriculture

▪ Lesson

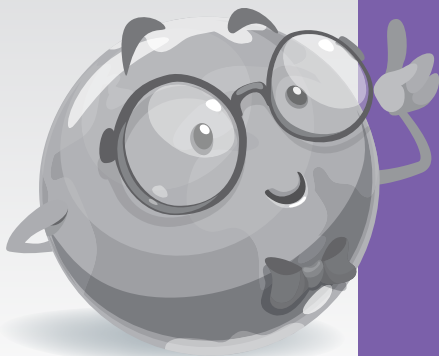
3

Agricultural Machines
Throughout History

▪ Lesson

4

Types of Agriculture





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

1. Agriculture is the cultivation of animals and plants for food, **textile** fiber, **raw material** , such as lumber and natural rubber used to sustain life.
2. **Silk** is a fine soft thread from the cocoons of certain insects used to make clothes.
3. **Flax** is a plant grown for its fiber and seeds to make linen and linseed oil.
4. **Hemp** is a kind of plant from which coarse fibers are begot used for making rope and cloth.
5. **Natural rubber** is a milky colloid produced by some plants derived from latex.
6. Silk fabric was first developed in ancient **China** The **Olmeccs** nowadays in current Mexico, were the first to use rubber.

Q.2

Name the following pictures:



Oil



Nuts



Vegetables



Natural Rubber



Lumber

Q.3

What is the importance of agriculture?

It is the cultivation of animals and plants for food, textile fiber, and raw material, such as lumber and natural rubber used to sustain life.





Give examples on each of the followings:

a. Food produced by agriculture.

1. **Cereals.**.....
2. **Vegetables.**.....
3. **Fruits.**.....
4. **Meat.**.....
5. **Herbs.**.....

b. Fibers of textile which are produced by agriculture.

1. **Cotton.**.....
2. **Wool.**.....
3. **Hemp.**.....
4. **Silk.**.....
5. **Flax.**.....

c. Items produced by textile fibers.

1. **Cotton rope.**.....
2. **Flax shirt.**.....
3. **Wool scarf.**.....
4. **Silk shirt.**.....
5. **Hemp textile.**.....

d. Give three examples on products of lumber.

1. **Structural material for construction.**.....
2. **Wood pulp for paper.**.....
3. **Finishing (floors, wall panels, window frames)...**

e. Give three examples on products of rubber.

1. **Door and window profiles.**.....
2. **Hoses.**.....
3. **Belts.**.....
4. **Rubber bands.**.....
5. **Pencil erasers.**.....





Q.5

Match the product with the plant.





Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

1. Agriculture is believed to have been developed at multiple times in multiple areas, the earliest of which seems to have been in Asia in ...**3000**... BC.
2. By 7000 BC, sowing and harvesting had started in**Sumer**..... south of current Iraq.
3. Mesopotamia was blessed with flooding from the**Tigris**..... and**the Euphrates**..... rivers to help cultivate plant life.
4. Short time afterwards, the**Egyptians**..... powered by farming the Fertile**Nile**..... Valley.
5. Early farming villages appeared in Ancient China around 5000 BC. The earliest Chinese cities were**Yangshao**..... and**Longshank**..... . Most people in these cities were farmers along**the Huang He**..... River.
6. The Indus plain, in India, has rich alluvial deposits which come down the**Indus**..... River in annual floods.
7. Much of the progress achieved in the**Middle Ages**..... is owed to the Islamic era.
8. After 1492, the world's agriculture patterns were shuffled in the widespread exchange of plants and animals known as the**Colombian**..... exchange.
9. Agricultural production across the world doubled**four**..... times between 1820 and 1975.





a. List 5 main crops planted in Sumer.

- 1... **Wheat.**.....
- 2... **Flax.**.....
- 3... **Dates.**.....
- 4... **Apples.**.....
- 5... **Plums.**.....

b. Name 2 animals domesticated in Sumer.

- 1... **Sheep.**.....
- 2... **Goats.**.....



Define.

a. The Colombian Exchange:.....
Is the shuffled in the widespread exchange of plants and animals......

b. The Green Revolution: **it refers to a series of research, development and technology, such as pesticides and fertilizers occurring between the 1940s and the late 1970s that increased agricultural production around the world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s.**.....

c. Fertilizers:.....
any of a large number of natural and synthetic materials spread on or worked into soil to increase its capacity to support plant growth......

d. Pesticides: **a chemical used to kill pests, especially insects.**.....





When did the Green Revolution take place?

Between the 1940s and the late 1970s.



List 3 agricultural crops traded in the Colombian Exchange.

1 **Tomatoes.**

2 **Maize.**

3 **Potatoes.**



List 3 agricultural crops transplanted in the Colombian Exchange.

1 **Pineapple.**

2 **Cocoa.**

3 **Tobacco.**



List 3 benefits of tractors.

1 **Farming tasks could be done quickly.**

2 **Farming tasks could be done efficiently.**

3 **Farming tasks could be done a scale previously impossible.**



Q.8

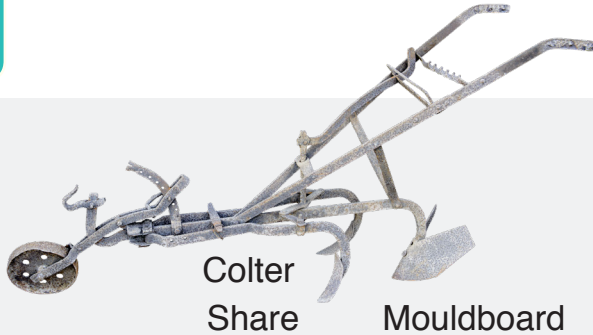
What were the major developments the Muslims accomplished in the Middle Ages?

**Much of the progress achieved in the Middle Ages is owed to ...
the Islamic era. The development of a sophisticated system of ...
irrigation using machines, such as water mills, water raising ...
machines, dams and reservoirs. With such technology, Muslims
managed to greatly expand to exploit land area.**





Answer the following questions:



a. What is this agricultural machine?

A horrow.

b. What was the use of the earliest plow?

The early plows simply loosened the soil.

c. Where was the earliest plow used?

In the fertile crescent.

d. What was it called?

The plows were called ard.

e. When was the heavy plow invented?

Before 1000 AD.

f. When was the auto-plow invented?

In the early 1912.

g. What is the auto-plow called?

A tractor.



Answer the following questions:

a. What is this agricultural machine?

The Auto-Plow (a tractor).

b. What happens when the soil is broken up better?

The better the crops will grow in the soil.

c. Why were cultivators mounted on wheels?

Which gave them a great advantage compared to the late models.

d. Why are modern cultivators pulled by tractors?

Modern day cultivators are large implements which need large tractors to pull them.





Answer the following questions:



a. When did the idea of dropping seeds through a tube first appeared and where?

In Mesopotamia about 1500 BC......

b. When was the first seed drill invented?

In 1701......

c. What are the advantages of the seed drill to the broadcasting system?

1 First, a much higher percentage of seed came to produce crops.

2 Less seeds were lost to birds or other animals.

3 Finally with rows, it was much easier for the farmer to weed his crop.



Answer the following questions:



a. What is this agricultural machine?

A sickle......

b. What is it used for?

To reap the harvest of wheat......

c. When was the first successful reaper created and where?

In Europe and Western United States in the early 1800s......





Q.1

Define the followings:

a. Shifting cultivation:

**.. is a traditional, sustainable method of agriculture which has
.. been practiced by indigenous tribes for centuries..**

b. Subsistence agriculture:

**.. farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough
.. food to feed their families..**

c. Commercial agriculture: **the production of crops for sale.**

.....
.....

d. Pastoral farming:

farming aimed at producing livestock, rather than growing crops.

.....

e. fodder: **an animal food used specifically to feed cows, cattle,**

goats, sheep and others.

.....

f. Mixed farming: **is a system of farming in which a farmer on a**

single farm conducts different types of agricultural practices together,

with a view to increase his income through different sources..





a. Where is the shifting cultivation located?

This method is common in the Amazon rainforest, Central and West Africa, as well as Indonesia.

b. How does it work?

In this type of agriculture, a native tribe is used to clearing a small area of land and then burning the vegetation providing a source of nutrient from the ash. As a result, the tribe's soil remains sufficiently fertile to grow crops for a few years in the upcoming future.

c. Why is shifting agriculture sustainable?

As no lasting damages occur.

d. Why is shifting cultivation sometimes called “slash and burn” agriculture?

Because they burned the vegetation providing a source of nutrient from the ash.





a. Where is the shifting cultivation located?

This method is common in the Amazon rainforest, Central and West Africa, as well as Indonesia.

b. Do you think shifting agriculture is subsistence agriculture? Explain.

No. In Subsistence agriculture, there is no burning of the vegetation providing a source of nutrient from the ash.



List 3 characteristics of commercial farming.

1. **Crops are harvested and sold in markets around the world.**
2. **Commercial agriculture includes livestock production and livestock grazing.**
3. **Commercial agriculture does not include crops grown for household consumption.**



Where is pastoral farming common?

Pastoral farming is common in Argentina, Australia, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand and the Western United States.



What is the typical case of mixed farming?

The combination of crop enterprise with dairy farming or in more general terms, crop cultivation with livestock farming.



Give examples on each of the followings:

a. Crops sold to markets around the world.

1 **Wheat.**.....

2 **Maize.**.....

3 **Tea.**.....

4 **Coffee.**.....

5 **Sugarcane.**.....

6 **Cashew.**.....

7 **Rubber.**.....

b. Pastoral farming.

1 **Poultry.**.....

2 **Dairy farming.**.....

3 **Raising beef cattle.**.....

4 **Raising sheep for wool and meat.**.....



Unit

▪ Lesson

▪ Lesson

▪ Lesson

▪ Lesson

6

Migration to Yathrib

1

The Two Pledges of Aqaba

2

The Nature of Yathrib

3

Migration to Yathrib (Hijra)

4

The Prophet's (peace be upon him) Migration to Yathrib





Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- 1 In the season of ... **pilgrimage** prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) used to meet with pilgrims coming from different ... **tribes** across the Arabian Peninsula asking these people to believe in ... **Islam**
- 2 In the ... **eleventh** year of the call to prophethood, prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) met with six men from ... **Yathrib** and talked them into Islam.
- 3 Yathrib is also called ... **al- Madinah al- Munawwarah**.
- 4 A large number of people believed and became Muslims in Yathrib; of them came another ... **twelve** men in the next year to Makkah al- Mukarramah to meet with prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in a place called ... **Aqaba**
- 5 In the ... **thirteenth** year of the call to prophethood, the number of Muslims increased and ... **seventy- three** ... men and ... **twelve** women came to Makkah al- Mukarramah to embrace Islam and pledge their allegiance. This was called the ... **Second Aqaba** Pledge.



Why was the Pledge between prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the Muslims who came from Yathrib called the First Aqaba Treaty?

..... **It took place in a place called Aqaba near Mina to the east of**

..... **Makkah al- Mukarramah.**



Who did prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) send to Yathrib and why?

..... **Mus'ab bin Omayr (may Allah be pleased with him)- was sent to Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah) to teach people the basics of Islam.**

Explain.



a. Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah) was given an elevated status in Islam.

1. **It is the destination prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) chose to migrate to with his companions.**
2. **It is the first capital city of Islam.**
3. **Al- Masjid an- Nabawi is in Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah).**
4. **The final resting place of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is in Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah).**

b. Yathrib's location is unique for both agriculture and protection.

1. **Yathrib (al- Madinah al- Munawwarah) is unique for its fertile soil .**
2. **It is unique for its abundancy of water.**
3. **It is unique for its availability of valleys and farms.**
4. **It is unique for the surrounding mountains from east and west to provide protection against enemies.**



Describe the climate of Yathrib.

It is hot and dry in summer and chilly with little rain in winter.





Q.1

Define.

1 Pilgrim **is a person who travels in a sacred journey to Makkah to visit al- Kaaba.**

2 Migrate **is to move from one country to another.**



Q.2

Explain.

a. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) asked Muslim people to migrate to Yathrib.

1 **To protect them from the harm of quraysh.**

2 **To preserve their dignity in an appropriate place.**

b. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stayed behind in Makkah al- Mukarramah.

1 **Waiting for the word of allah to be revealed for him.**

2 **To be set as an exemplary in his endurance to other muslim people.**



What did the leaders of Quraysh do when they knew about the migration of prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) companions to Yathrib?

They plotted to murder him.



How did prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) know about Quraysh's conspiracy?

By the word of Allah that was revealed to Prophet Muhammad.



Who accompanied prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in his migration?

Abu Bakr as- Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him).



Who was in prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) bed instead of him?

Ali bin Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him).



Where did prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companion hide for three days?

In a cave located in Jabal Thawr.



Who used to get them food and water?

Asmaa' bint Abi Bakr (may Allah be pleased with her).



Who are al- Ansar?

Al- Ansar (the Helpers) are the tribes of Banu Khazraj and Banu

Aws in al- Madinah al- Munawwarah.



Who are al- Muhajirun?

The people who migrated from Makkah al- Mukarramah.