

Cohen Middle School
100 Robinwood Avenue
Elmira Heights, NY 14903
734-5078

Name: _____ Date: October 23, 2019__

Math:

Review Fraction Division Word Problems

Must finish packet, Quiz Thurs., Benchmark 11/6

Social Studies:

- Finish Section III Sumerian Achievements
- Start Section IV Later People of

HW: Assyrians/ Test Monday

ELA:

Daily Warm Up

Michael DePrince
Page 55 #s 1-4

Science

Variables + Design Notebook
(new ~~group~~ teams)

Page 1, 2, 3 (sign), 6
^{Read+}

Computer Apps/ Technology



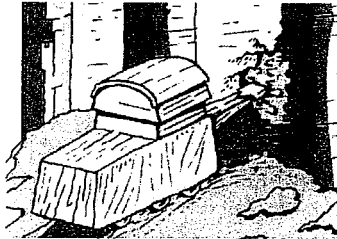
Name: _____

Date: _____

The Assyrians

The Assyrians were fierce warriors whose kingdom was upstream on the Tigris River from the Babylonians. Their armies conquered Babylon in 911BCE and over the next three centuries, the Assyrians built the largest and powerful empire the world had known at that time.

By the seventh century BCE, Assyrian armies seized lands stretching from Egypt in the west, across Mesopotamia to Persia in the east. The Assyrians ruled over their empire with great cruelty, forcing cities to pay tribute. Tribute is payment for protection. The tribute from throughout the region made Assyrian warriors rich. The wealth also allowed the Assyrians to invest in military technology that made their armies even more fearsome.



Iron swords, lances and armor strengthened the Assyrian army because iron weapons were stronger than the bronze weapons used by other civilizations of that era. The Assyrians also used iron to create powerful battering rams. In its most simple form, a battering ram is a large, heavy log carried by several men and propelled with enough force to break down city walls. The Assyrians added wheels and canopies to their battering rams. A canopy is a small roof that protected Assyrian soldiers from rocks and spears thrown down at them by defensive forces standing atop city walls.

The invention of spoke wheels made Assyrian chariots lighter, faster, and better prepared to outrun soldiers and other chariots. This allowed Assyrian archers to shoot arrows from the chariot and escape before opponents had the opportunity to counter-attack. Arrows from their deadly crossbows could penetrate the armor of rival soldiers. About 1000BCE, the Assyrians introduced the first cavalry. A cavalry is an army that fights on horseback. The saddle had not yet been invented, so the Assyrian cavalry fought on the bare backs of their horses.

The Assyrian cavalry was also better outfitted for war, with chain mail and leather boots. Chain mail is a type of armor consisting of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh. While other armies fought in sandals, leather boots protected Assyrian soldiers while they were around horses, and prepared the Assyrian army to fight in rough terrain and in cold weather, rain and snow.

Soon after the death of the warrior king Assurbanipal in 627BCE, widespread revolts toppled the Assyrian Empire. Babylon recaptured Mesopotamia under the rule of their warrior king, Nebuchadnezzar. Mesopotamia later fell to many invading armies that included the Persians, the army of Alexander the Great, the Romans, the Turks and the British. Mesopotamia is now part of the modern nation of Iraq, a country that is struggling to develop democratic government after the brutal dictatorship of Saddam Hussein ended in 2003.

Answer in complete sentences

*1. What is tribute? Explain how the Assyrians became rich by through tribute.

*This is a higher order learning question. You must answer the question to the best of your ability, but any reasonable answer will be graded as correct.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fill in the Blanks

The Assyrians conquered B__b__l__n in 911BC and over the next three *c__n__u__i__s, developed into a great military e__p__re that stretched from E_____ to P__r__ia. The Assyrians became rich by brutally exacting t__i__u__e from cities within their empire. Tribute is p__y__e__t for p__o__e__t__on.

Technology made the Assyrian army fearsome. Their i_____ weapons were stronger than bronze weapons used by rival nations. Assyrian battering rams were constructed of iron and included w__e__ls and c__n__p__es. The wheels made it possible to maneuver the battering rams quickly, while the canopies protected the Assyrian army from r__c__s and s__e__rs thrown by rival s__l__i__rs. Assyrian chariots were lighter due to the invention of the s_____ wheel. The Assyrians also made significant advances in outfitting their armies. Chain mail a__m__r protected the soldiers from spears and lances while l__a__h__r boots made it easier for soldiers to work around h__r__es and to fight in r_____ and c_____ weather.

The Assyrian army fell to B__b__l__n in the *s__v__n__h century B__f__re the C__m__on Era. At different periods, Mesopotamia was controlled by many outside cultures that included P__r__i__ns, Greeks, R__m__ns, Turks, and the B__i__i__h. The land between the rivers has been part of the modern nation of I_____ since 1932.

Answer in complete sentences

2. Explain how iron weapons made the Assyrian more powerful than rival armies of their time.

3. Why were Assyrian chariots faster than the chariots of rival nations?

*4. What technological innovation helped the Assyrian army most? Explain your reasoning.

5. Identify at least five outside cultures that have ruled Mesopotamia

*This is a higher order learning question. You must answer the question to the best of your ability, but any reasonable answer will be graded as correct.

Mesopotamia Review

Test Monday 10/28

Vocab:

Fertile Crescent: a large arc of fertile farmland

Silt: A mixture of rich soil and tiny rocks

Irrigation: A way of supplying water to an area of land

Canals: Human made water ways

Surplus: more goods than are needed

Rural: Located in the countryside

City-State: a city and the surrounding countryside

Empire: land with different territories under a single rule

Polytheism: The worship of many gods

Social Hierarchy: A division of society by rank or class

Cuneiform: The world's first writing system

Pictographs: picture symbols used for written communication

Epics: long poems that tell the story of a hero

Architecture: The science of building

Ziggurat: a pyramid shaped temple tower

Monarch: ruler of a kingdom or an empire

Chariot: a wheel, horse drawn battle cart

Scribe: a Writer

Alphabet: a set of letters that can be combined to form words

Priests: people who perform religious ceremonies.

Geography of:

- Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- The region is part of a larger area called the Fertile Crescent, where farmland was fertile and water was nearby
- Hunters and Gatherers came to Mesopotamia and began to settle and farm.
- To control flooding Mesopotamians created an irrigation system, using canals, to supply water to the crops and control the flooding.

- As the population grew, cities began to appear between 4000BC and 3000 BC
- As farming became more productive fewer people farmed leading to a division of labor.

Sumer:

- Sumer was divided into political units called city-states or a city and all the country side around it.
- City-states fought each other for more farmland, which led to Sumerians building walls around there cities for protection.
- Under King Sargon the Akkadian Empire took power
- Sargon Was the first ruler to have a permanent army, and eventually built up an empire
- Sumerians were polytheistic when it came to religion, meaning they believed in many gods.
- Priests were very important in Sumerian society because it was believed they could communicate with the gods.
- Sumerian social order was a Hierarchy or divided by rank or class.
 - Kings were the rulers
 - Priests
 - Skilled craftspeople, merchants and traders
 - Farmers and laborers

Sumerian Achievements:

- Sumerians created the world's first writing system, Cuneiform was used to keep track of records.
- They also invented the wheel, plow, clock and a calendar.
- Sumerians also developed a math system based on the number 60.
- Ziggurats were pyramid shaped temple towers built to honor the gods.

Later People:

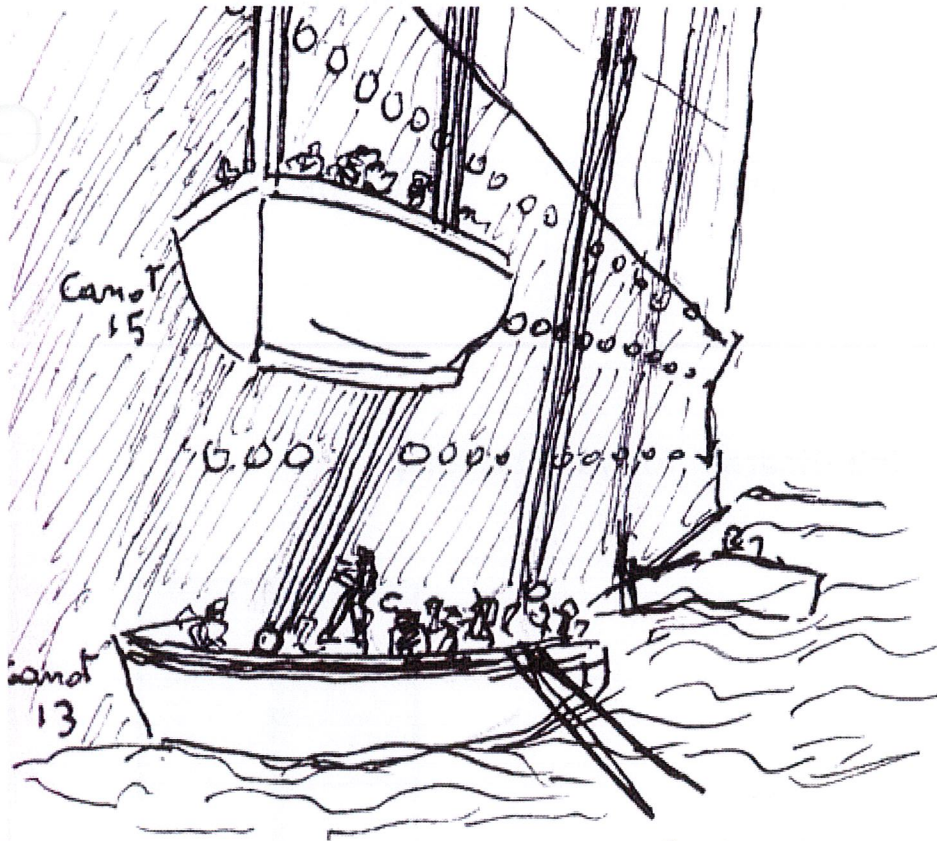
- The Babylonians under King Hammurabi developed a code of laws
- Hammurabi's law code had 282 laws that dealt with every aspect of daily life.

- It was written down for all to see
- The Hittites were master ironworkers and used the Chariots in battle
- The Assyrians had a strong army that was very well organized
 - They used iron weapons and chariots
 - They spread fear by terror
- The Chaldeans under King Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt Babylon into a beautiful city
 - The Chaldeans admired Sumerian culture
- The Phoenicians turned to the sea for trade
 - Cedar wood was there primary trade item.
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6th GRADE STEM NOTEBOOK

Variables and Design

Investigation #2: Testing Designs



https://img.cli partxtras.com/0f3671e8118187126cd7ac37b0477000_titanic-report-lifeboat-lifeboat-drawing_480-428.jpeg

BIG QUESTION:

How does the engineering design process help us solve problems?

10/23

First & Last Name: _____ Period: _____

Team # _____ Role/Job: _____

10/23/19



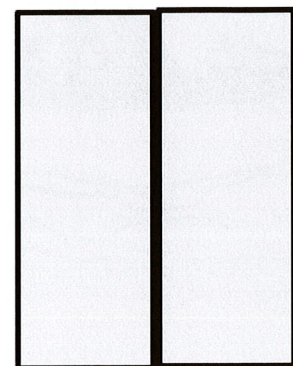
Team Member	Role	Job
	Team Leader / Facilitator	Agenda Checker
	Materials Manager	Time Keeper & Materials Trainer
	Recorder	Paper passer
	Reporter	Notebook Getter

Team Role & Job Diagram for your table(s)

Team Leader	Material
Agenda check	Timer

Reporter	Recorder
NB getter	Paper Passer

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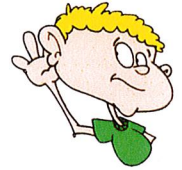


Read + Sign with your team

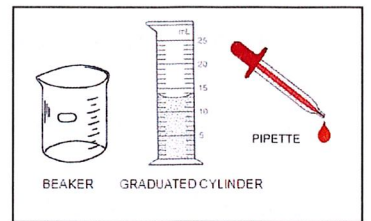
We Agree to:



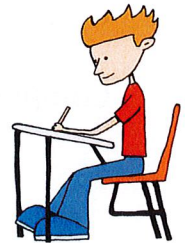
1. **Listen** and speak respectfully to peers and teachers



2. **Respect** team, equipment, materials, and science tools



3. Be safe when working and moving: quiet, controlled



4. Stay on task / follow directions

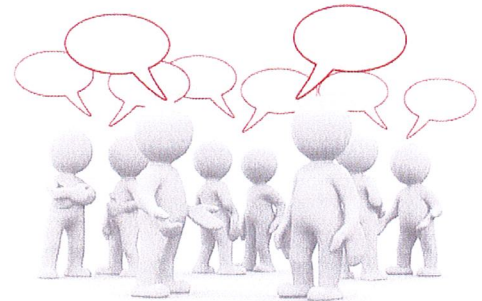


5. Use time wisely



6. Lend a hand

7. Have fun while trying a new idea; Everybody contributes



Sign

Three horizontal lines for signing.

A horizontal line for signing.

DISCUSS
in class
10/23

Objectives

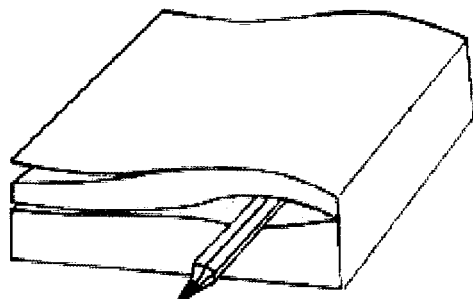
- Identify variables that might affect the number of passengers a boat can hold without sinking
 - Independent variable
 - Dependent variable
 - Controlled experiment
- Be able to accurately measure capacity, in ml. using a graduated cylinder
- Set up and conduct a controlled experiment with a life boat
- Graph the results of experiments; make predictions
- Utilize the engineering Design process to help us solve problem
- Complete a research-based engineering design "Would you Survive the Titanic?"

Focus Question #1: What variables determine how many passengers a life boat can hold before it sinks?

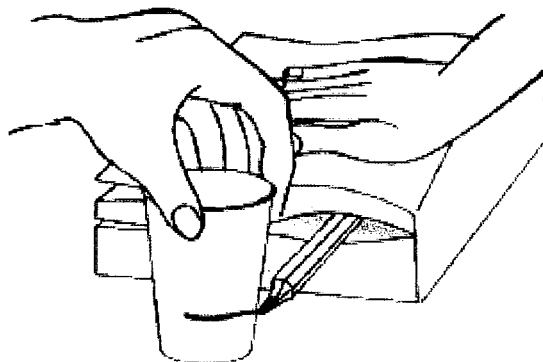
MATERIALS

- 1 Cup
- 1 Book
- 1 Pencil or pen
- 1 Meter tape
- 1 Scissors

1. Place a pencil in a book so that the point sticks out. The point should be *exactly 3 cm* above the tabletop.



2. Bring a cup up to the point of the pencil. Rotate the cup to draw a line all the way around, 3 cm from the base.



3. Carefully cut the cup on the line.



Date: 10/23/19

Observations of: Wax Paper Boat

<p><i>Think of properties you can see such as size, shape, color, lines, texture, pattern, behavior...</i></p> <p>- diameter - circumference - height</p>	<p>I observed... or I notice...</p>
<p><i>Connect it with something that you already know.</i></p>	<p>It reminds me of...because...</p>
<p><i>Be curious and ask questions you could investigate.</i></p>	<p>I am curious... or I wonder what would happen if...</p>

Name _____

Lesson 4-6: Interpreting and Computing Division of Fractions Word Problems

1. Jeremiah purchased $\frac{11}{8}$ cups of strawberries. He eats $\frac{2}{8}$ in a serving. How many servings did Jeremiah purchase?



Work:

2. Now imagine that Jeremiah's friend Brayson purchased $\frac{11}{8}$ cups of strawberries and he eats $\frac{3}{4}$ cup servings. How many servings does he get?



Work:

3. Zoey had a total of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chocolate. She needs $\frac{1}{8}$ pound of chocolate for each batch of brownies she bakes. How many batches of brownies can Zoey bake with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chocolate?



Work:

4. Amanda has $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of fabric. For each doll skirt she makes, she needs $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. Does she have enough fabric to make 2 doll skirts?



Work:

5. Kylee divided $\frac{3}{4}$ of his kingdom into parcels of land, each being $\frac{1}{8}$ of the entire kingdom. How many parcels did she make?



Work:

6. Raffaella has a 6 foot piece of wood. She has to cut shelves $\frac{3}{4}$ foot long. How many shelves can she cut from the 6 foot board?



Work:

7. There are 12 inches in a foot. A piece of wire is 5 inches long ($\frac{5}{12}$ foot) long. Jordan needs to cut pieces of wire that are 2 inches ($\frac{1}{6}$ foot) long. How many can he cut?



Work:

8. Ms. Johnson has been on a diet for 45 days and is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the way to the end of the diet program. How long is the program?



Work:

