

Name: _____

Date: _____

Area of Trapezoids

1. A trapezoid is:

2. A trapezoid has _____ bases.

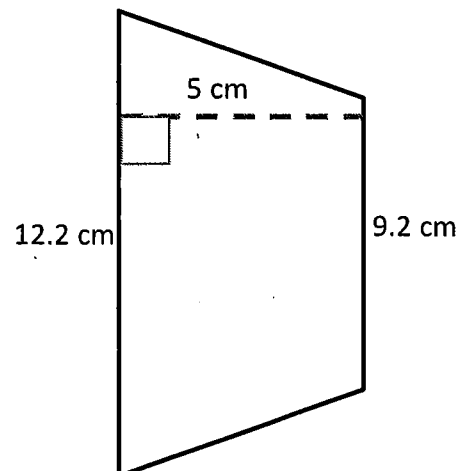
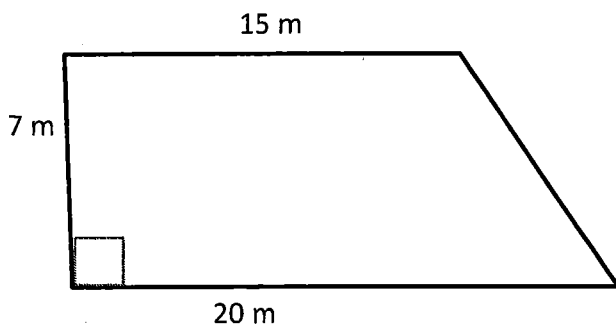
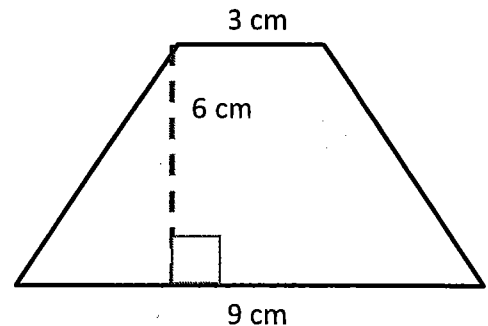
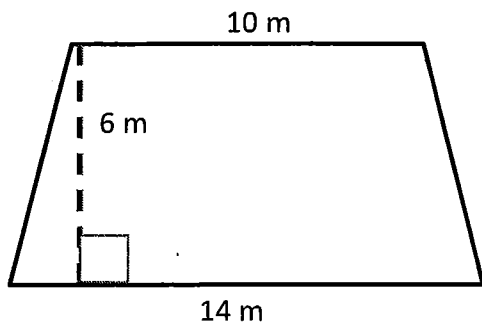
3. The bases of a trapezoid are _____ to the height.

4. The area of a trapezoid is

5. The algebraic formula for area of a trapezoid is:

_____ or _____.

6. Find the area of each trapezoid below:



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Practice: Area of Trapezoids

#1 What is the area of the trapezoid with the following dimensions:

$$b_1 = 5 \text{ in}$$

$$b_2 = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$h = 7 \text{ in}$$

#2 What is the area of the trapezoid with the following dimensions:

$$b_1 = 20 \text{ in}$$

$$b_2 = 30 \text{ in}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ in}$$

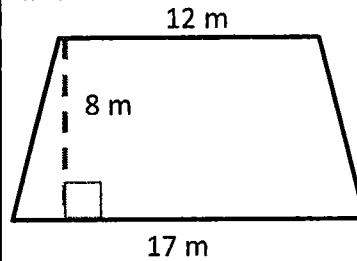
#3 What is the area of the trapezoid with the following dimensions:

$$b_1 = 4.1 \text{ m}$$

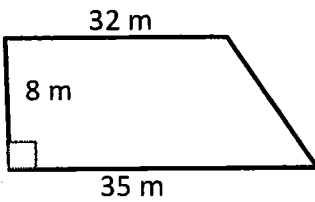
$$b_2 = 4.2 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 4.5 \text{ m}$$

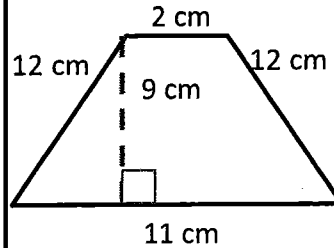
#4 Find the area of the figure below:



#5 Find the area of the figure below:



#6 Find the area of the figure below:



#7 Rebecca is mowing the lawn at the local park. The park is shaped like a trapezoid. One base has a length of 100 ft. The other base has a length of 200 ft. It has a height of 200 ft. Find the area that she has to mow.

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The Nile and Ancient Egypt

About 5,000 years ago, there was an ancient civilization slowly taking root in Africa. That civilization lasted more than 3,000 years. When it finally folded, it left behind a rich culture and some of the world's most fascinating structures. Amazingly, this civilization owed much of its existence to a river that flowed right through its land. That river is the Nile, and it nurtured the ancient Egyptian civilization.



The Nile is the longest river in Africa. It is also the longest river in the world. Stretching more than 4,100 miles long, the river travels from south to north. It passes through nine countries along the way before it finally drains into the Mediterranean Sea.

Like many great rivers, the Nile is made up of several smaller rivers. Its three main streams are the Blue Nile, the White Nile, and the Atbara. The Nile headwaters begin in the Ethiopian highlands. Every year between June and September, melting snow and heavy rainfall in that region would swell the Nile and created floods. This once-a-year overflow (called "akhet") had been going on for thousands of years. It was eventually stopped after the Aswan High Dam was opened in 1970.

The ancient Egyptians had no idea about the real cause of akhet. They thought it was an act of a god named Hapi. They believed that when Hapi made his annual visit in the form of floods, he left behind a layer of black, rich soil. This layer of silt was perfect for growing vegetation. As soon as the water receded in October, Egyptian farmers set out to plant. They harvested their produce around March, right before the drought season started.

Because the Nile helped irrigate crops and its overflows brought in fertile soil, the ancient Egyptians monitored the fluctuation of the Nile very closely. They feared a low flood as much as a high one. In either case, it meant not enough food and starvation! To measure and predict the water depth, the ancient Egyptians designed the "Nilometer." A Nilometer came in various shapes. It could be a vertical column submerged in the water. Or it could be a flight of equal-sized stairs leading down into the river. Regardless what it looked like, it always had markings on the side to indicate how deep the water was.

Aside from using the Nile for farming, the ancient Egyptians also relied on it for fishing, traveling, and trading. When they moved upstream (from north to south), they would raise the sails and let the dominant wind push the ships forward against the current. When they moved downstream (from south to north), they would simply lower their sails and allow the current to carry them to their final destinations.

With everything considered, the Nile was very important to the ancient Egyptians. It touched or affected almost

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every aspect of their lives. Because of this, many people refer to the Nile as the "cradle of civilization"!

The Nile and Ancient Egypt

Questions

- _____ 1. On what continent is Egypt?
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. South America
 - D. Europe

- _____ 2. What river helped nurture ancient Egypt's civilization?
 - A. the Yellow River
 - B. the Yangtze
 - C. the Nile
 - D. the Amazon

- _____ 3. Which of the following about the Nile is correct?
 - A. It flows through nine countries.
 - B. It is more than 4,100 kilometers long.
 - C. It flows from north to south.
 - D. It empties its water into the Red Sea.

- _____ 4. The Aswan High Dam stopped the Nile's annual floods.
 - A. false
 - B. true

- _____ 5. When did the ancient Egyptians expect Hapi's visit?
 - A. between June and September
 - B. between November and February
 - C. between October and March
 - D. between January and April

- _____ 6. How long did the ancient Egypt civilization last?
 - A. 2,000 years
 - B. 3,000 years
 - C. 5,000 years
 - D. 4,000 years

- _____ 7. When was the Aswan High Dam completed and opened for use?
 - A. 1980
 - B. 1970
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1960

- _____ 8. Which of the following is NOT a main stream flowing into the Nile?
 - A. the Red Nile
 - B. the White Nile
 - C. the Atbara
 - D. the Blue Nile

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9. When the ancient Egyptians traveled upriver, they raised the sails and let the dominant wind push their ships forward. What direction did the dominant wind blow?
- A. from east to west
 - B. from north to south
 - C. from west to east
 - D. from south to north

10. The ancient Egyptians only feared low floods. They didn't mind high floods.

- A. true
- B. false

1 kg = 1,000 g		
19 kg = _____ g	974 - 147 = _____	8 x 3 = _____

Rewrite these in increasing order of length:
386 mm, 300 m, 16 dm

You are given five cards. One card has the number 1 on it, another card has a 2, another card has a 3, another card has a 4, and the last card has the number 5 on it. Use two cards to make a fraction. What is the largest fraction that you can make?



Can 309 be evenly divided by 12? Circle:
309 is divisible by 12
309 is NOT divisible by 12

60 ÷ 10 = _____	46 - 18 -----
84 ÷ 7 = _____	

12 x 6 = _____

How many millimeters are in 4 centimeters?
_____ millimeters

44
49



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Egyptian History 101

A long time ago, before Egypt was a united country, there were two kingdoms -- Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt was in the south. It controlled the areas along the upper regions of the Nile. Lower Egypt was in the north. It occupied the Nile delta, a fertile stretch of land near the mouth of the river.



According to legends, Menes, a king of Upper Egypt, conquered Lower Egypt around 3100 B.C. He became the first king presiding over the whole of Egypt. Menes was quite sensitive to the differences between the "Two Lands" he now governed. So he tried to incorporate symbols from both sides. For example, carvings from his time often depict an entwined lotus and papyrus as well as a pharaoh named Narmer wearing two crowns. Lotus and the white, tall crown were the emblems of Upper Egypt, whereas papyrus and the red, low crown were the images of Lower Egypt. Despite the fact that Menes was a legendary figure, historians cannot agree on whether he actually existed. Some believe that Menes and Narmer were actually the same man. Others disagree. The dispute is still going on today.

No matter who consolidated Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, there is one thing for sure. Ancient Egypt had 31 dynasties. It began around 3100 B.C. and ended in 332 B.C.

Historians like to group Egypt's dynasties into three major time periods. They call each time period a kingdom. Interestingly, not all of the 31 dynasties fall into one of the three kingdoms. The gaps between the kingdoms were often times of trouble. The three kingdoms are the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom.

The Old Kingdom dates back to around 2686 B.C. when Sanakht established the 3rd dynasty. After reigning Egypt for nearly two decades, Sanakht passed the throne to his younger brother, Djoser. Djoser is perhaps the most famous of all pharaohs during the Old Kingdom period, for he ordered the construction of the world's first pyramid as his tomb. Djoser's Step Pyramid has six levels piling up one on top of the other. As the structure does not have straight sides, it is not in the shape of a true pyramid. Djoser's Step Pyramid, designed by an architect named Imhotep, was made entirely out of stones. It took about 18 years to complete.

The Old Kingdom fell into chaos toward the end of the 6th dynasty. Governors in the provinces challenged and undermined pharaoh's authority. The death of Pepy II, the last king of the 6th dynasty, officially brought the Old Kingdom to its knees. For the next 120 years or so, famines and civil wars devastated Egyptians. The hope of restoring the country's glory finally came when Mentuhotep II from the 11th dynasty united Egypt around 2040 B.C. The Middle Kingdom period, thus, began.

The early rulers of the Middle Kingdom restored peace and order. They spent the nation's wealth on public works instead of on wars. They built a lot of temples and pyramids. They funded irrigation projects. Under their rule, the

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economy boomed. Arts flourished. Things were looking up again. Unfortunately, this period of stability did not last long. Invaders (known as the Hyksos) from Asia moved into the Nile delta and began assuming control. The Middle Kingdom collapsed along with the last pharaoh of the 12th dynasty around 1795 B.C. Another chaotic period loomed over Egypt. This time, it lasted more than 200 years!

Ahmose I, an Egyptian prince, drove out the Hyksos around 1550 B.C. Following his ancestors' footsteps, he united Egypt. He became the first pharaoh of the 18th dynasty and set the New Kingdom in motion. Ahmose I and his successors were warriors. They owned huge armies, and they never hesitated to use them. Through a series of military expansions, they conquered Libya, Syria, and the Middle East. The empire's territory had never been greater! In 1479 B.C., a child named Thutmose III ascended the throne. Because he was too young at the time, his stepmother, Hatshepsut, became the regent and held the actual power. After ruling the country for a while, she was no longer satisfied with just being the regent. So she went ahead and proclaimed herself pharaoh. Hatshepsut was one of Egypt's few woman pharaohs. She encouraged trade and created a time of prosperity. When Thutmose III grew up, Hatshepsut refused to yield the throne to him. Only after her death did he become pharaoh. Though Thutmose III was one of the greatest pharaohs of all time, he was quite resentful toward his stepmother. He ransacked her monuments and destroyed all her statues. For a long time, people simply forgot about Hatshepsut and her accomplishments.

The New Kingdom came to a halt around 1070 B.C. A series of weak rulers slowly eroded the power of the pharaohs, and the society began to degenerate. The collapse of the 20th dynasty marked the end of Egypt's last glorious period. Civil wars erupted and consumed the nation's wealth. The long course of unrest left Egypt poor and defenseless. Thus, the 31st and the very last dynasty of ancient Egypt stood no chance of survival when the famous Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great came with his strong armies. Egypt fell to Macedonia in 332 B.C. After the Macedonians, the Romans asserted control over Egypt. The Romans ruled Egypt for almost a thousand years. They brought Christianity. Then, the Arabs arrived in 642 A.D. They introduced Islam.

Since the end of the 31st dynasty, the Egyptians have stood and watched rulers from one foreign country to another come and govern them. Besides the Macedonians, the Romans, and the Arabs, there were also the Turks, the French, and the British. After years of struggle, Egypt finally gained nominal independence from the British in 1922. They proceeded to full sovereignty in 1945.

Egyptian History 101

Questions

1. How many dynasties did ancient Egypt have?

- A. 41
- B. 31
- C. 21
- D. 11

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- _____ 2. Who built the first pyramid?
- A. Sanakht
 - B. Thutmose III
 - C. Ahmose I
 - D. Djoser
- _____ 3. The first pyramid was built during the Old Kingdom period.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 4. Who controlled Egypt between the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom periods?
- A. the Romans
 - B. the Greeks
 - C. the Arabs
 - D. the Hyksos
- _____ 5. Who conquered Egypt in 332 B.C.?
- A. Genghis Khan
 - B. Alexander the Great
 - C. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - D. Julius Caesar
- _____ 6. Which of the following about ancient Egypt is correct?
- A. Hatshepsut, a woman pharaoh, was from the Middle Kingdom period.
 - B. The Old Kingdom period was from the 1st dynasty to the 6th dynasty.
 - C. Djoser was the architect of the world's first pyramid.
 - D. The New Kingdom ended along with the collapse of the 20th dynasty.
- _____ 7. Which of the following pharaohs was **not** credited for uniting Egypt?
- A. Narmer
 - B. Djoser
 - C. Ahmose I
 - D. Mentuhotep II
- _____ 8. From whom and when did Egypt get nominal independence?
- A. the Belgians, 1922
 - B. the British, 1922
 - C. the French, 1972
 - D. the British, 1945
- _____ 9. Which of the following have **never** occupied Egypt?
- A. the Swiss
 - B. the Turks
 - C. the Arabs
 - D. the Romans
- _____ 10. Who occupied Egypt after the Romans?
- A. the Arabs
 - B. the Swiss
 - C. the Turks
 - D. the Chinese

