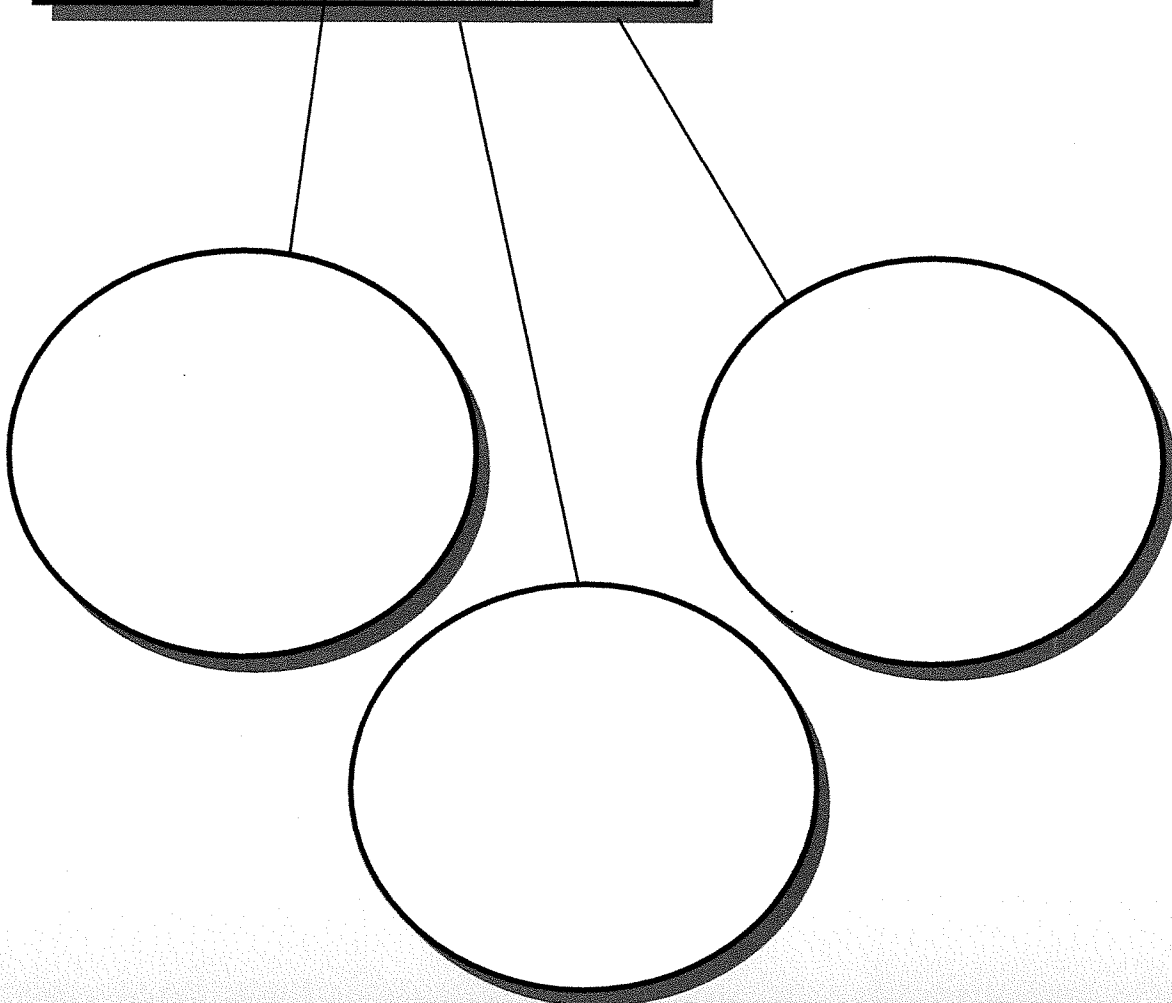


Find the Supporting Evidence

Below is one of the main ideas of the passage. Write three quotations from the passage that support this main idea.



On the ship Harvey was treated differently than how he was usually treated.



Name : _____

Score : SNOW DAY 3

Teacher : Noya

Date : _____

Dividing Fractions

ex:
1) $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{6}{10} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{10}{6} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$

2) $\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{3}{5} =$

3) $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} =$

4) $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3} =$

5) $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{3} =$

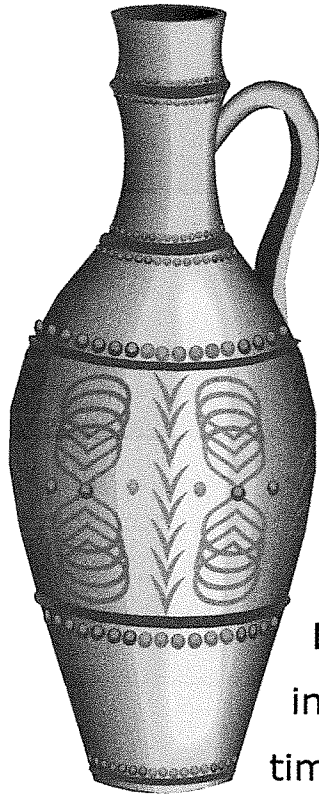
6) $\frac{4}{10} \div \frac{2}{5} =$

7) $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{4} =$

8) $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} =$

9) $\frac{5}{10} \div \frac{1}{2} =$

10) $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{6}{10} =$



The Persian Empire

The heart of the Persian Empire, also called the Achaemenid Empire, was located in the modern country of Iran. Modern Iran and the Persian Empire are located on the east side of the Persian Gulf, part of the Indian Ocean. In fact, Persia was the official name of modern Iran until 1935. The Persian Empire lasted from 550 BCE until 330 BCE and it was the largest empire in the world in terms of physical size up until that time. It stretched across portions of western Asia, northern Africa and included parts of Ancient Greece.

To the west, the Persian Empire included the areas of Mesopotamia once occupied by the Sumerians and Babylonians. The empire extended further west to the Mediterranean Sea and beyond to the eastern edge of the Greek peninsula. Persian lands included the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea and the lands of Syria as well as the all lands south of the Mediterranean, including Ancient Egypt. Expansion of the empire to the north was stopped by the Black Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian Sea and the Scythian Mountains. To the east the empire extended almost to the Indus River.

This huge land mass was unified under the Persian ruler Cyrus the Great. The empire was ruled from the city of

Pasargadae built by Cyrus the Great. Conquered lands were allowed to keep most of their local customs and religions. Cyrus the Great died in battle in 530 BCE.

Darius the Great was the third king of the Persian Empire. Darius built his royal palace at the new city of Persepolis. Darius the Great was responsible for organizing the empire into provinces that were each ruled by a satrap (governor). The empire was an administrative unit that allowed trade to flourish under a uniform language, money and government without any small local wars.

Darius the Great is also a major figure in the history of Ancient Greece, conquering the city-states of Thrace and Macedonia. Darius next attempted to conquer all of Greece but failed. Darius' son Xerxes invaded Greece and the famous Battle of Thermopylae occurred. The Persian Empire ended in 330 BCE after being defeated by the Greek ruler Alexander the Great.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct answer.

1. Persia used to be the name of the modern country of
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Iraq
 - c. Iran
 - d. Syria

2. The Persian Empire included lands that were once home to other ancient civilizations including the
 - a. Babylonians
 - b. Sumerians
 - c. Egyptians
 - d. All of the above

3. The Persian ruler who first established the Persian Empire was
 - a. Cyrus the Great
 - b. Darius the Great
 - c. Xerxes
 - d. Alexander the Great

4. The Persian Empire included lands on the continents of Asia and
 - a. Africa
 - b. Australia
 - c. North America
 - d. South America

5. The Persian Empire bordered on many bodies of water including the
 - a. Mediterranean Sea
 - b. Persian Gulf
 - c. Black Sea
 - d. All of the above

6. The Persian Empire ended when it was conquered by the
 - a. Egyptians
 - b. Greeks
 - c. Romans
 - d. None of the above

Lesson

3

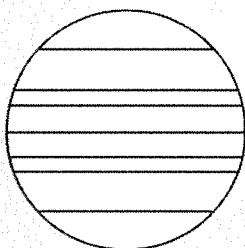
The World's Climates

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

To describe and locate the world's major climate zones

READING STRATEGY

Draw a globe like the one below. Label the three climate zones that are based on latitude. Then identify the lines of latitude that separate the climate zones.



TERMS TO KNOW

weather, climate

It is the weekend and you have plans to go to the beach. You will probably be interested in knowing what the **weather** will be like that day. You will want to know if it will be wet or dry, cool or warm. If you were planning to move to another part of the world to live, you would want to know more about the place than its weather. You would want to know about its **climate**. Climate refers to the weather patterns in a place over a long period of time.

Why Are Climates Different?

Why is it always cold at the North Pole? Why is it warm year-round in cities near the Equator? The climate of a place depends on the amount of direct sunlight it receives. Places near the Equator receive direct sunlight year-round. In contrast, the North Pole never receives direct sunlight.

The sun is not the only factor that affects climate. Wind, ocean currents, and landforms also determine the climate of an area.

The World's Climate Zones

Geographers often divide the earth into climate zones—tropical, dry, middle latitude, high latitude, and highlands. Because climates vary within these broad regions, geographers further divide the major regions into smaller ones. Figure 3-3 describes the temperatures and precipitation that are generally found in each of the major climate zones.

Look at Map 3-3. The map shows where the climate zones of the world are located. Find the five major climate zones on the map. Near what lines of latitude can you find the tropical climate zone? How does sunlight help to make places in this area hot year-round? What part of the United States has a dry climate?

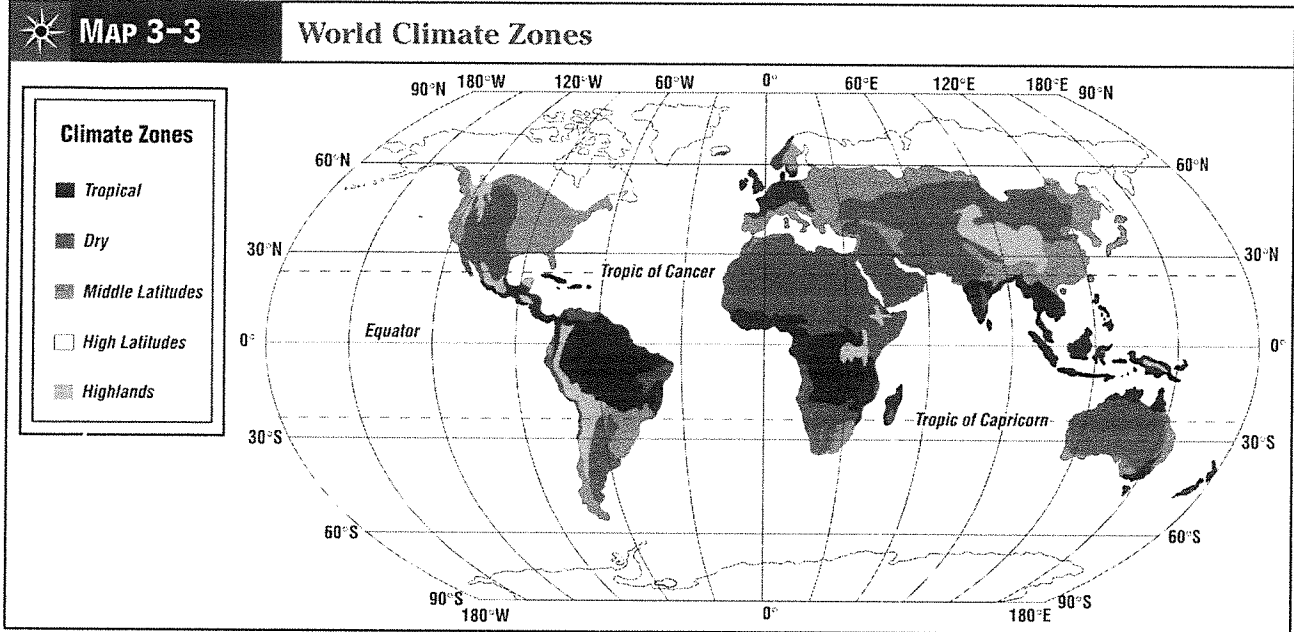
 **FIGURE 3-3** World Climate Zones

CLIMATE ZONE	Temperature	Precipitation
Tropical	Hot year-round	Large amounts of precipitation
Dry	Hot summers and cool winters; hot days and cold nights	Little or no precipitation
Middle Latitude	Range of temperatures; warm to hot summers and cool to cold winters	Moderate amounts of precipitation
High Latitude	Freezing temperatures common much of the year; cold summers and very cold winters	Very little precipitation
Highlands	Depends on elevation; the higher the elevation, the cooler the temperatures	Precipitation varies widely



MAP 3-3

World Climate Zones



Using Your Skills

A RECALLING FACTS

Use the reading, Figure 3-3, and Map 3-3 to answer these questions.

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?

2. What four factors help to determine the climate of a given area?

3. What kinds of temperature and precipitation are found in the high latitude climate zone?

4. How does elevation affect temperature in highlands climate zones?

5. What climate zone has hot temperatures year-round? _____

6. In what climate zone is much of eastern Europe located? _____

7. What climate zone is located near the Equator? _____

8. Name three areas of the world in which highlands climate zones are found.
