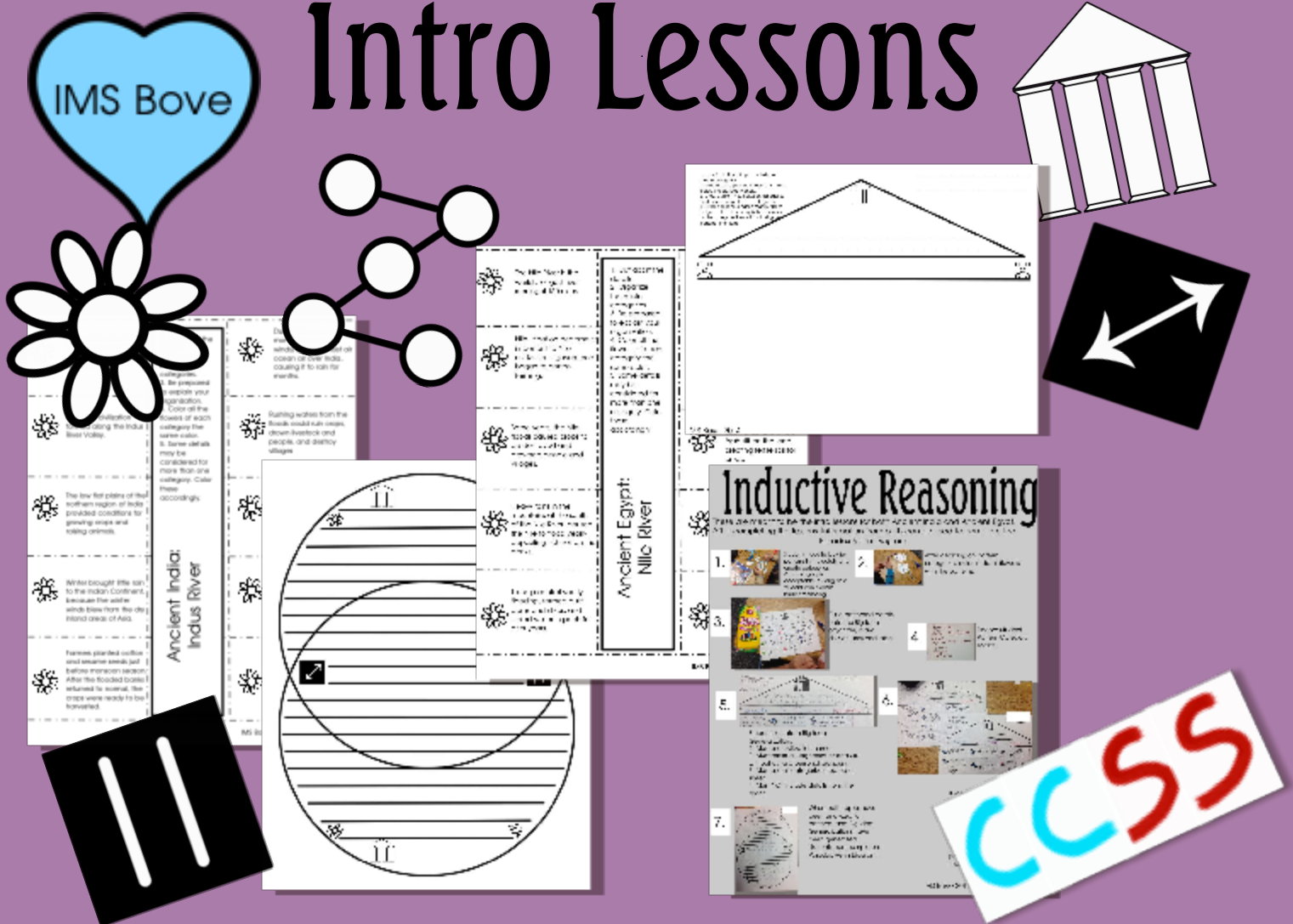


# Indus and Nile River

## Intro Lessons



# Inductive Reasoning

## Icons of Depth and Complexity

# Inductive Reasoning

These are meant to be the intro lessons for both Ancient India and Ancient Egypt. After completing the lessons, information from both can be used to complete the Paradox Venn Diagram.

1.



Students need to look for patterns in the details and create categories. Any category is acceptable, as long as a student can explain his/her reasoning.

2.



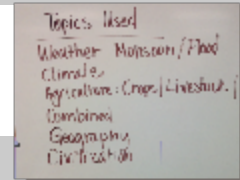
After deciding on pattern categories, color in detail flowers with like patterns.

3.



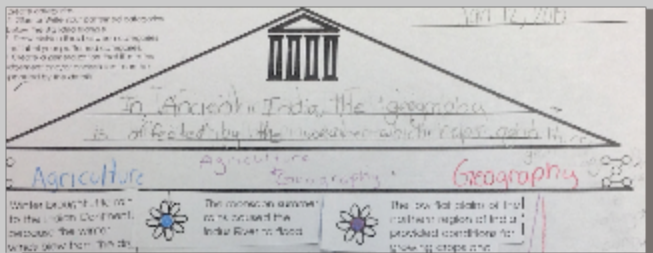
Glue patterned details onto the Big Idea organizer, draw division lines and label.

4.



Record Student Pattern Category Topics.

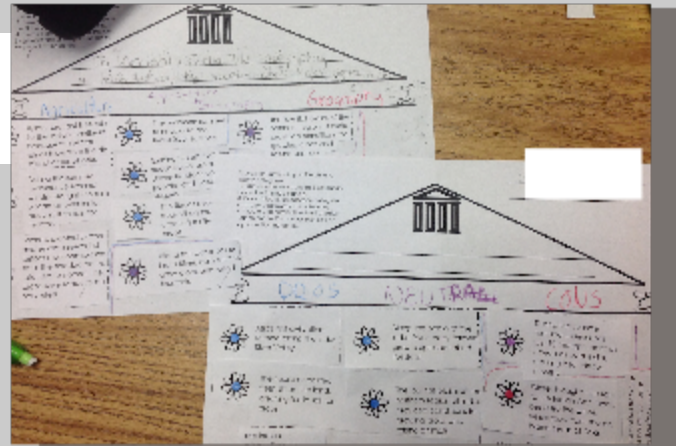
5.



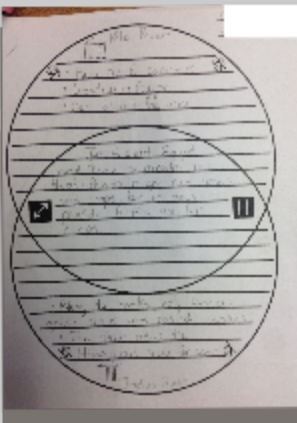
Students create a Big Idea Generalization.

1. Must use civilization name.
2. Must make a judgement or analysis without using a personal pronouns.
3. Must use all categories created on sheet.
4. Must NOT include details from the sheet.

6.



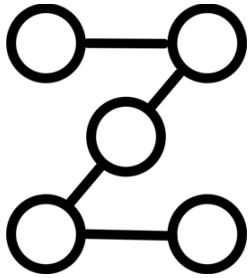
7.



When both topics have been analyzed for patterns, and Big Idea Generalizations have been generated, students can complete a Paradox Venn Diagram.

If students did not generate Paradox topics, like Pro/Con, Positive/Negative, complete the activity again with the same details. If necessary, students cannot use the previously recorded topics.

# Student Generated Samples for Indus River



Indus River, Negative, Positive

Agriculture, Geography, Weather

Crops/Livestock, Monsoon, Geography

Flood, Crops, Civilization

Pros, Neutral, Cons

History, Disaster, Job

Monsoon, Climate, Crops

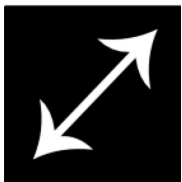
Destruction, Region, Continent



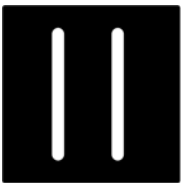
In Ancient India, the Indus River could be positive or negative.

In Ancient India, agriculture was affected by geography and weather.

In Ancient India, the crops and geography was affected by the weather and monsoons.



The floods of the Nile and the Indus River had some pros and cons. The floods brought fertile soil, but also brought death and destruction.



A paradox of Ancient India and Ancient Egypt is that both had some advantages and disadvantages of the Nile and Indus River. Floods caused the death of people, but at the same time floods gave fertile soil which helped crops grow.



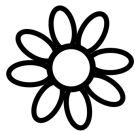
Along the banks of the Indus River, early farmers grew crops and raised livestock.



Asia's first civilization formed along the Indus River Valley.



The low flat plains of the northern region of India provided conditions for growing crops and raising animals.



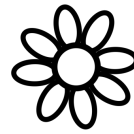
Winter brought little rain to the Indian Continent, because the winter winds blew from the dry inland areas of Asia.



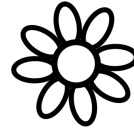
Farmers planted cotton and sesame seeds just before monsoon season. After the flooded banks returned to normal, the crops were ready to be harvested.

1. Cut apart the details.
2. Organize them into categories.
3. Be prepared to explain your organization.
4. Color all the flowers of each category the same color.
5. Some details may be considered for more than one category. Color these accordingly.

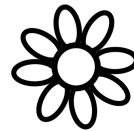
## Ancient India: Indus River



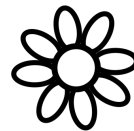
During the summer, monsoons (seasonal winds) brought moist air over India, causing it to rain for months.



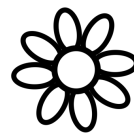
Rushing waters from the floods could ruin crops, drown livestock and people, and destroy villages



The floods deposited fresh silt on the land, creating fertile soil for crops.



The monsoon summer rains caused the Indus River to flood.



The Indian subcontinent is separated from the rest of Asia by the Himalayan mountains. The Himalayan snow is the source of water for the Indus River.



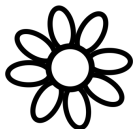
The Nile River is the world's longest river running 4,160 miles.



Nile irrigation became so important to Nile civilizations, governments began to control farming and irrigation.



Some years, the Nile floods caused crops to be destroyed and drowned people and villages.



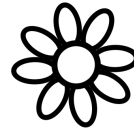
Heavy rains in the mountains at the south of the Nile River, caused the Nile to flood yearly, depositing rich soil on the banks.



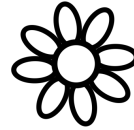
To help control yearly flooding, farmers built dams and dikes, and stored water in pools for drier years.

1. Cut apart the details.
2. Organize them into categories.
3. Be prepared to explain your organization.
4. Color all the flowers of each category the same color.
5. Some details may be considered for more than one category. Color these accordingly.

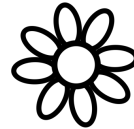
## Ancient Egypt: Nile River



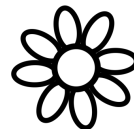
The Nile consists of six cataracts, or waterfalls, which makes navigation of the Nile difficult.



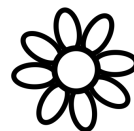
The mouth of the Nile River is a triangular piece of rich land called the delta.



The floods deposited fresh silt on the land, creating fertile soil for crops.



At times, the Nile did not flood, causing crops to dry in the hot sun.



Early Egyptians relied on the fertile land of the Nile to grow crops.

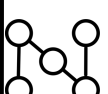
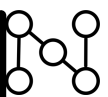
1. Look for Patterns in your Details and create categories.
2. Glue or Write your patterned categories below the Big Idea triangle.
3. Draw division lines between categories and label your patterned categories.
4. Create a generalization that illustrates judgement and/or analysis that includes all the category titles, without using any personal pronouns.



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