TEACHER GUIDE

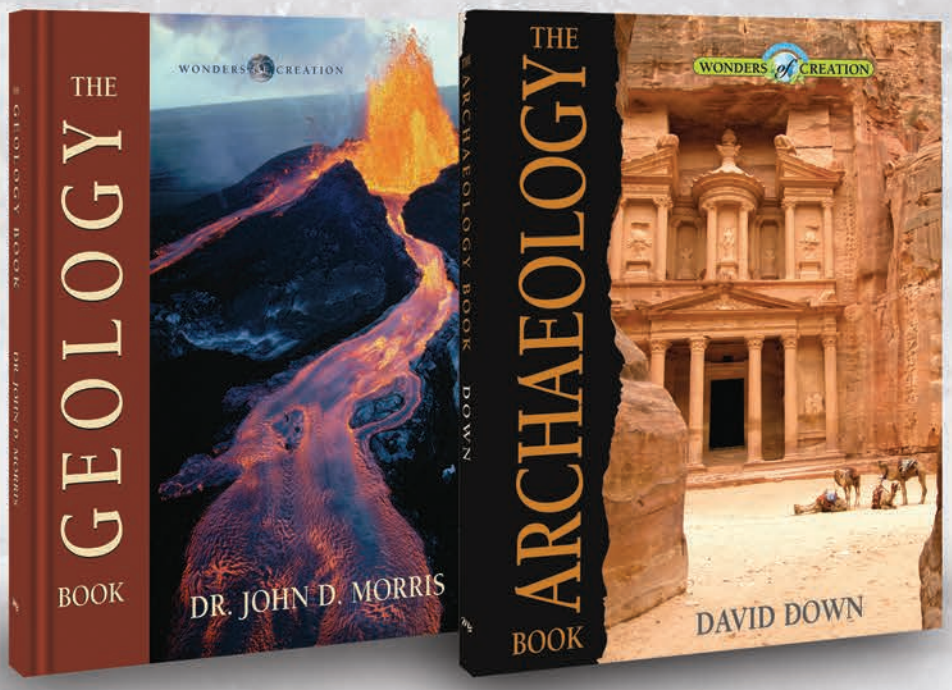
7th–8th Grade

Includes Student Worksheets

Science

- Weekly Lesson Schedule
- Student Worksheets
- Quizzes & Test
- Answer Key

INTRO TO ARCHAEOLOGY & GEOLOGY



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Intro to Archaeology and Geology

MASTER BOOKS CURRICULUM

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Table of Contents

Author Bio:
David Down, author of *The Archaeology Book*, has been a field archaeologist for over four decades, excavating regularly in Israel and involved in numerous digs over the years.

Dr. John Morris, author of *The Geology Book,* is president of the Institute for Creation Research. He received his Doctorate in Geological Engineering at the University of Oklahoma. He held the position of Professor of Geology before being appointed President in 1996. He currently travels and speaks on the topic of creation science.

Using This Teacher Guide

Features: The suggested weekly schedule enclosed has easy-to-manage lessons that guide the reading, worksheets, and all assessments. The pages of this guide are perforated and three-hole punched so materials are easy to tear out, hand out, grade, and store. Teachers are encouraged to adjust the schedule and materials needed in order to best work within their unique educational program.

Lesson Scheduling: Students are instructed to read the pages in their book and then complete the corresponding section provided by the teacher. Assessments that may include worksheets, activities, quizzes, and tests are given at regular intervals with space to record each grade. Space is provided on the weekly schedule for assignment dates, and flexibility in scheduling is encouraged. Teachers may adapt the scheduled days per each unique student situation. As the student completes each assignment, this can be marked with an "X" in the box.

	**Approximately 30 to 45 minutes per lesson, two to three days a week**
	**Includes answer keys for worksheets, quizzes, and semester tests.**
	**Worksheets for each chapter**
	**Quizzes and tests are included to help reinforce learning and provide assessment opportunities**
	**Designed for grades 7 to 8 in a one-year course to earn 1/2 science credit**

Course Objectives: Students completing this course will

- Discover how archaeologists know what life was like in the past
- Learn the techniques of the archaeologist
- Study the accounts of some of the richest discoveries of the Middle East that demonstrate the accuracy and historicity of the Bible.
- Investigate why the Earth is unique for life
- Explore how thick the Earth's crust is
- Identify what really carved the Grand Canyon
- Examine the varied features of the Earth's surface from plains to peaks

Course Description

The course takes students on an exciting exploration of history and ancient cultures. They will unearth why broken pottery can tell more than gold or treasure, some of the difficulties in dating ancient artifacts, how the brilliance of ancient cultures demonstrates God's creation. Information studied includes the Hittites, Babylonians, and Egyptians, the early development of the alphabet and its impact on discovery, the numerous archaeological finds that confirm biblical history, and why the Dead Sea scrolls are considered such a vital breakthrough. Also, in the section on geology, students will learn how sedimentary deposition occurs through water, wind, and ice; effects of erosion; ways in which sediments become sedimentary rock; fossilization and the age of the dinosaurs; the powerful effects of volcanic activity; continental drift theory; radioisotope and carbon dating; and geologic processes of the past. Our planet is a most suitable home. Its practical benefits are also enhanced by the sheer beauty of rolling hills, solitary plains, churning seas and rivers, and majestic mountains—all set in place by processes that are relevant to today's entire population set here by God's divine hand.

Suggested Optional Science Lab

There are a variety of companies that offer science labs that complement our courses. These items are only suggestions, not requirements, and they are not included in the daily schedule. We have tried to find materials that are free of evolutionary teaching, but please review any materials you may purchase. The following items are available from www.HomeTrainingTools.com.

Intro to Archaeology & Geology

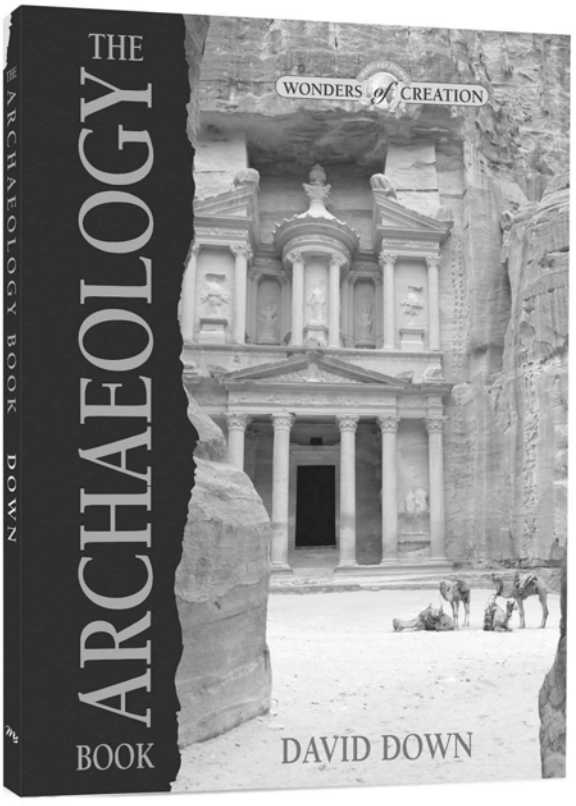
RM-GEOBAG Geology Field Trip in a Bag

RM-ROCKMIN Rocks & Minerals of the U.S. Basic Set

First Semester Suggested Daily Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester-First Quarter — ***The Archaeology Book***					
Week 1	Day 1	Read Pages 6-14 • *The Archaeology Book* • (AB)			
	Day 2				
	Day 3	Read Pages 15-19 • (AB)			
	Day 4				
	Day 5	What Archaeology is . . . - Terms to Know • **Archaeology Ch1: Worksheet 1** • Pages 15-16 • Lesson Plan • (LP)			
Week 2	Day 6	What Archaeology is All About - Questions A**rchaeology Ch1: Worksheet 1** • Page 16 • (LP)			
	Day 7				
	Day 8	What Archaeology is All About - Activities **Archaeology Ch1: Worksheet 1** • Page 16 • (LP)			
	Day 9				
	Day 10	Read Pages 20-29 • (AB)			
Week 3	Day 11				
	Day 12	Land of Egypt - Terms to Know **Archaeology Ch2: Worksheet 1** • Page 17 • (LP)			
	Day 13				
	Day 14	Land of Egypt - Questions **Archaeology Ch2: Worksheet 1** • Pages 17-18 • (LP)			
	Day 15				
Week 4	Day 16	Land of Egypt - Activities **Archaeology Ch2: Worksheet 1** • Page 18 • (LP)			
	Day 17				
	Day 18	Chapter 1-2 Study Day			
	Day 19				
	Day 20	Chapter 1-2 Quiz 1 • Page 61 • (LP)			
Week 5	Day 21				
	Day 22	Read Pages 30-35 • (AB)			
	Day 23				
	Day 24	The Hittites - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch3: Worksheet 1** • Pages 19-20 • (LP)			
	Day 25				
Week 6	Day 26				
	Day 27	The Hittites - Activities **Archaeology Ch3: Worksheet 1** • Page 20 • (LP)			
	Day 28				
	Day 29	Read Pages 36-41 • (AB)			
	Day 30				

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 7	Day 31	Ur...Chaldees - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch4: Worksheet 1** • Pages 21-22 • (LP)			
	Day 32				
	Day 33	Ur of the Chaldees - Activities **Archaeology Ch4: Worksheet 1** • Page 22 • (LP)			
	Day 34				
	Day 35	Read Pages 42-45 • (AB)			
Week 8	Day 36				
	Day 37	Assyria - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch5: Worksheet 1** • Pages 23-24 • (LP)			
	Day 38				
	Day 39	Assyria - Activities **Archaeology Ch5: Worksheet 1** • Page 24 • (LP)			
	Day 40				
Week 9	Day 41	The Archaeology Book Chapters 1-5 Study Day			
	Day 42				
	Day 43	**The Archaeology Book Ch1-5 Quiz 2** • Page 63 • (LP)			
	Day 44				
	Day 45	Read Pages 46-51 • (AB)			
First Semester-Second Quarter					
Week 1	Day 46	Babylon:...Gold - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch6: Worksheet 1** • Pages 25-26 • (LP)			
	Day 47				
	Day 48	Babylon: City of Gold - Activities **Archaeology Ch6: Worksheet 1** • Page 26 • (LP)			
	Day 49				
	Day 50	Read Pages 52-59 • (AB)			
Week 2	Day 51	Persia - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch7: Worksheet 1** • Pages 27-28 • (LP)			
	Day 52				
	Day 53	Persia - Activities **Archaeology Ch7: Worksheet 1** • Page 28 • (LP)			
	Day 54				
	Day 55	Read Pages 60-64 • (AB)			
Week 3	Day 56				
	Day 57	Read Pages 65-69 • (AB)			
	Day 58				
	Day 59	Petra - Terms to Know, Questions **Archaeology Ch8: Worksheet 1** • Pages 29-30 • (LP)			
	Day 60				



Archaeology Worksheets

for Use with

The Archaeology Book

Words to Know

accession year

AD

archaeology

artifact

BC

carbon dating

ceramic

chronology

debris

EB

exile

exodus

hieroglyphs

LB

MB

millennium

non-accession year

pottery

synchronism

tell

Questions

1. What does the word archaeology mean?

2. For what three reasons were cities built on hills?

3. When did people first start using coins?

4. Why are inscriptions found on ancient pottery valuable to archaeologists?

5. What are the four main periods of archaeological time?

Activities

1. See if you can find a small piece of damp clay, or plasticine, and with the end of a screwdriver impress your name on it. This would then look like a seal impression.
2. Take some everyday items and set up an archaeological treasure hunt. Have an adult bury the items in shallow holes, covering them with a thin layer of soil. Carefully go about digging them up and classifying your treasures in a journal.

Words to Know

Asiatic

baulk

dowry

drachma

dynasty

mastabas

Nubia

Pharaoh

Questions

1. What is the Egyptian name for Egypt?

2. Who was the first Egyptian king to build a pyramid?

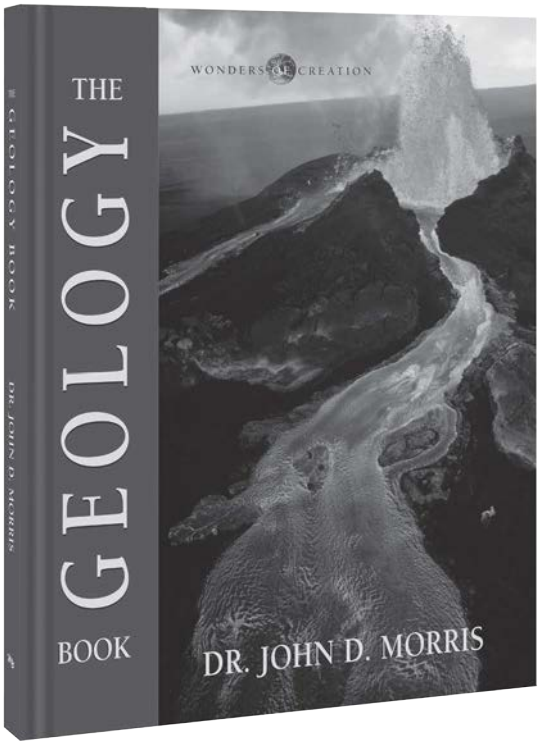
3. Who built the biggest pyramid in Egypt?

4. What was the name of the Egyptian god of the Nile River?

5. What did the Egyptians in dynasty 12 mix with their bricks to hold them together?

Activities

1. See if you can find a small cardboard or plastic box. Make some mud out of earth and a little water, mix some dry grass with it and put it into the box. When it is fairly dry turn the box upside down and lift it off the brick you have made. Let it dry.
2. Develop a chart with your family history or dynasty. Try to trace the ancestry of one parent or both, depending on the information you have available. List these as names on a graph or draw an actual tree with the branches representing family members.



Geology Worksheets

for Use with

The Geology Book

Scripture: Genesis 1:1–31; Genesis 3:17–21; Romans 6:23; Romans 8:22

Words to Know

Principle of uniformity

Principle of catastrophe

Asthenosphere

Plate

Questions

1. Operational science is the science that deals with repeatable, observable experiments in the present. Origins science deals with reconstructing events that have happened in the past. What is the key difference between "origins" and "operational" science?

2. There are two ways of thinking about the unobserved past. What are they?

3. Where is the true history of the earth found?

4. In what order did God create the heavens and earth? (e.g., describe what He created on Day 1, Day 2, etc.) See Genesis 1.

5. Write a short paragraph answering the question, "What is sin?"

6. What are the main "zones" into which the earth is divided?

7. What is the earth's crust composed of?

8. What is the purpose of the earth's atmosphere?

Activities

Review the text on pages 4-10 again. Two views of earth history are compared (uniformity and catastrophe). Make a chart of the comparisons – see if you can find three to five examples to include in your comparison.

Scripture: Genesis 1:1; Obadiah 1:3

Words to Know

Igneous rocks

Sedimentary rocks

Metamorphic rocks

Ripple marks

Crossbed

Concretions

Metamorphism

Questions

1. This chapter lists three categories of rock, with each category containing a discussion on several types of rock. Draw an expanded version of the table on the next page.
   a. In the first column, list each type of rock mentioned in this chapter.
   b. In the second column, list the category under which the rock is found.
   c. In the third column, describe the composition of each rock type.
   d. In the fourth column, describe how the rock is formed.
   e. In the fifth column, make a list of where the rock is found today.
   f. Watch out for types within types! (We've done the first one for you!)

Type	Catagory	Composition	Formation	Found
Granite	Igneous	Quartz and feldspar with mica and hornblende	Formed when molten rock is cooled	Mountains Upper mantle

Activities

Start collecting stones/small rocks from around your area (or other areas to which you travel). Try to classify the type of rock you have found. Can you find samples of each rock you described in the above table?

Note: If you go to a National/State/local park, please ask permission to remove the stones/rocks you are collecting. Do not remove any rocks or stones from someone's garden without permission.

Quizzes & Tests Section

for

Intro to Archaeology & Geology

	The Archaeology Book Concepts & Comprehension	Quiz 1	Scope: Chapters 1-2	Total score: ____of 100	Name

Define: (5 Points Each Answer)

1. accession year: _____
2. AD: _____
3. BC: _____
4. carbon dating: _____
5. EB: _____
6. LB: _____
7. MB: _____
8. baulk: _____
9. synchronism: _____
10. mastabas: _____

Multiple Answer Questions: (2 Points Each Blank)

11. What are the four main periods of archaeological time?
    a. _____ c. _____
    b. _____ d. _____
12. For what three reasons were cities built on hills?
    a. _____
    b. _____
    c. _____

Short Answer Questions: (4 Points Each Question)

13. What does the word archaeology mean? _____
    _____
14. When did people first start using coins? _____
    _____
15. What was the name of the Egyptian god of the Nile River? _____
    _____
16. What is the Egyptian name for Egypt? _____
    _____
17. Who was the first Egyptian king to build a pyramid? _____
18. Who built the biggest pyramid in Egypt? _____
    _____

Applied Learning Activity: (12 Points Total; 1 Point Each Answer)

19. Identify the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and unique features on Giza Map:

Pyramid of Kufu

Valley Tempe of Kufu

Pyramid of Menkaure

Valley Temple of Menkaure

Pyramid of Kahfre

Valley Temple of Kahfre

The Sphinx

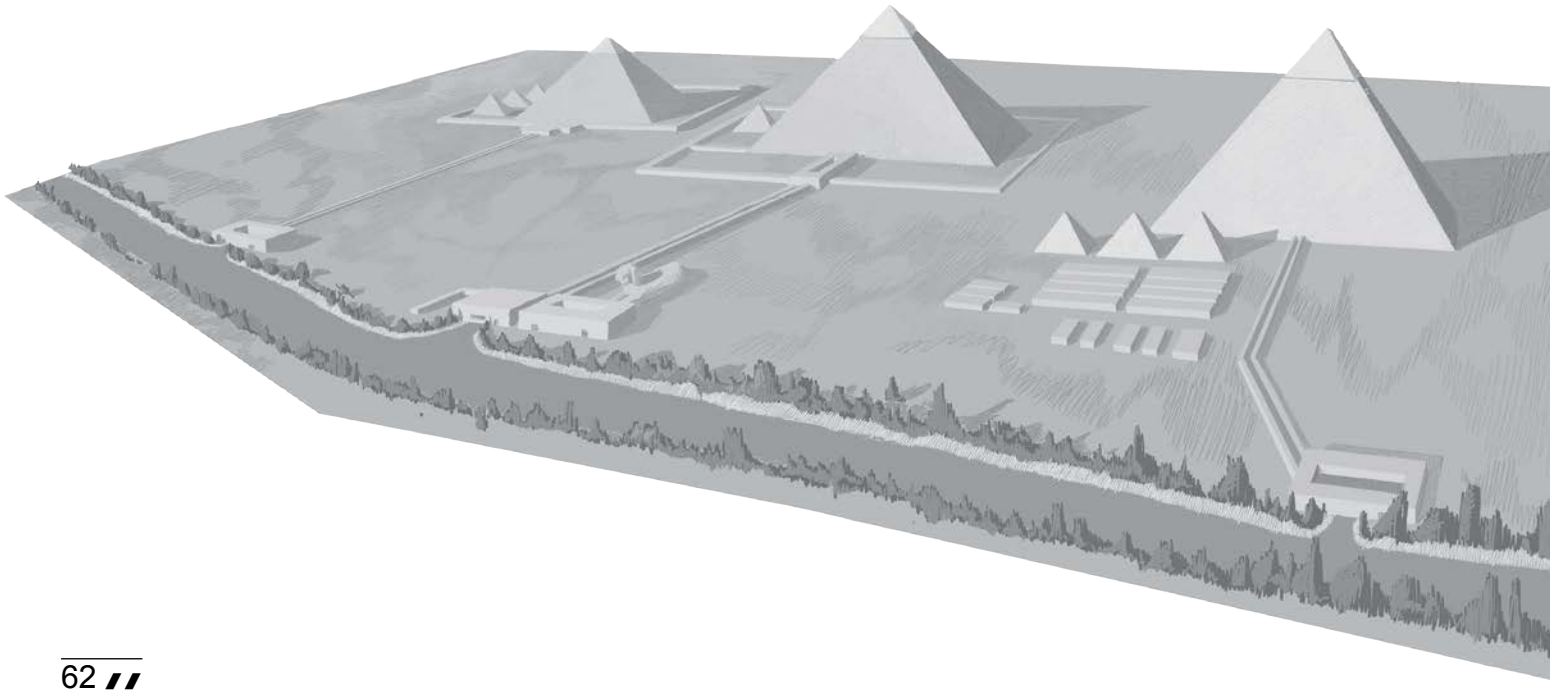
The Temple of the Sphinx

Pyramid of Queens

Queen's Tombs

Eastern Cemetery

Mortuary Temple



Answer Keys

to

Intro to Archaeology & Geology

Chapter 1 – What Archaeology is All About – Worksheet 1

accession year — the year a king actually began his reign

AD — Anno Domini (the year of our lord); the years after the Christian era began

Archaeology — study of beginnings

Artifact — an item from antiquity found in an excavation

BC — Before Christ; the years before the Christian era began

carbon dating — calculating the amount of carbon left in organic material that has died

ceramic — something made of pottery

chronology — time periods; dates in which events happened

debris — discarded rubbish

EB — the Early Bronze Period

exile — a people sent out of their home country to another country

exodus — going out; applied to the Israelites leaving Egypt

hieroglyphs — Egyptian picture writing

LB — the Late Bronze Period

MB — the Middle Bronze Period

millennium — one thousand years

non-accession year — the first complete year of a king's reign

pottery — a vessel made of clay fired in a kiln

synchronism — something happening at the same time

tell — a Hebrew word meaning "ruins;" applied to hills on which people once lived

1. A study about beginnings
2. Defense, heat, and floods
3. 600 B.C.
4. It helps them identify from which period the pottery comes.
5. Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron Age

Chapter 2 – Land of Egypt – Worksheet 1

Asiatic — in Egyptian terms, someone from Syria or Palestine

baulk — the vertical ridge left between two excavated squares in the ground

dowry — gift given to a prospective bride at the time of her marriage

drachma — a Greek coin worth about a day's wages

dynasty — a succession of kings descended from one another

mastabas — mud-brick structures beneath which were tomb chambers

Nubia — a country south of Egypt now called Sudan

Pharoah — title applied to many Egyptian kings

1. Misr
2. Zoser
3. Khufu
4. Hapi
5. Straw

Chapter 3 – The Hittites – Worksheet 1

amphitheater — a circle of seats surrounding an area where gladiators fought each other or fought wild beasts

Anatolia — mountainous area in central Turkey

bathhouse — a club where citizens could bathe in cold, warm, or hot water

inscription — writing made on clay, stone, papyrus, or animal skins

1. The Hittites
2. Hittites and Egyptians
3. Heth
4. Forty-six
5. William Wright

Chapter 4 – Ur of the Chaldees – Worksheet 1

centurion — a military officer in charge of a hundred men

Chaldees — people who used to live in southern Iraq

nomad — a person who lived in a tent that could be moved from place to place

papyrus — sheets of writing material made from the Egyptian papyrus plant

1. Four
2. Sir Leonard Woolley
3. He wanted to learn more about Ur before he excavated such an important site.
4. Sumerians
5. Evidence of human sacrifice

Chapter 5 – Assyria – Worksheet 1

bulla — an impression made on clay with a seal (plural: bullae)

Medes — people who used to live in northern Iran

scarab — model of a dung beetle with an inscription engraved on it for sealing documents

seal — an object made of stone, metal, or clay with a name engraved on it used to impress in soft clay

1. Henry Austin Layard
2. Nimrud
3. Jehu

Introduction & Chapter 1 – Planet Earth – Worksheet 1

Principle of uniformity — the scientific thought that past proccesses are no different than processes today, meaning everything happens by gradual process over very long periods of time

Principle of catastrophe — the scientific thought that sees evidence of rapid, highly energetic events over short periods of time, doing a lot of geologic work

Asthenosphere — a suspected area in the uppermost portion of the earth's mantle where material is hot and deforms easily

Plate — huge regions of the earth identified by zones of earthquake activity

1. Origins science cannot be studied with repeatable, observable experiments in the present.
2. Uniformity (the present is the key to the past) and catastrophe (highly energetic events operated over short periods of time and did much geologic work rapidly)
3. In the Bible
4. Day 1: earth, space, time, light; Day 2: atmosphere; Day 3: dry land, plants; Day 4: sun, moon, stars, planets; Day 5: sea and flying creatures; Day 6: land animals, people
5. Sin can be defined as rebellion against God.
6. Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core
7. Continental crust (composed of granitic rock covered by sedimentary rock); oceanic crust (composed primarily of basaltic rock)
8. Provides the air we breathe, protects us from harmful cosmic radiation, and gives us weather

Chapter 2 – The Ground We Stand Upon – Worksheet 1

Igneous rocks — rock formed when hot, molten magma cools and solidifies

Sedimentary rock — rock formed by the deposition and consolidation of loose particles of sediment, and those formed by precipitation from water

Metamorphic rock — rocks formed when heat, pressure and/or chemical action alters previously existing rock

Ripple Marks — marks which indicate moving water flowed over a rock layer when the sediments were still muddy and yet to harden

Crossbed — areas of extremely large ripple marks

Concretions — concreted masses of sedimentary rock that has been eroded out of a softer area of rock

Metamorphism — a process of heat and pressure that causes one rock to alter into another

Type	Catagory	Composition	Formation	Found
Granite	Igneous	Quartz and feldspar with mica and hornblende	Formed when molten rock is cooled	Mountains Upper mantle
Rhyolite	Igneous	Quartz and feldspar with mica and hornblende	Formed when molten rock erupts on land and solidifies	Land

Type	Catagory	Composition	Formation	Found
Obsidian	Igneous	Quartz and feldspar with mica and hornblende	Formed by the rapid cooling of lava as it flows on the surface of the ground	Land
Pumice	Igneous	Quartz and feldspar with mica and hornblende	Formed by eruptions on land—the cooling process forms air pockets in the rock	Land
Basalt	Igneous	Pyroxene, plagioclase feldspar	Solidified molten lava under water and on land	Oceanic crust, land
Shale	Clastic Sedimentary	Cemented particles of clay (and minor silt)	Formed from previously existing rocks which were eroded, transported and redeposited elsewhere	Mountains, land
Sandstone	Clastic Sedimentary	Quartz sand, particles big enough to be seen	Formed from previously existing rocks which were eroded, transported and redeposited elsewhere	Mountains, land
Conglomerate	Clastic Sedimentary	Pebble-size to boulder-size grains mixed with smaller sand or clay particles	Formed from previously existing rocks which were eroded, transported and redeposited elsewhere	Mountains, land
Limestone	Organic chemical sedimentary	Calcium carbonate from shells of sea creatures, reef fragments or limey secretions of sea creatures	Formed when water can no longer keep various chemicals dissolved within it	Sea floors, land
Diatomaceous earth	Organic chemical sedimentary	Collection of shells from diatoms or radiolarians and certain algae	Formed when water can no longer keep various chemicals dissolved within it	Land
Coal	Organic chemical sedimentary	Buried plant material	Formed when water can no longer keep various chemicals dissolved within it	Land

Type	Catagory	Composition	Formation	Found
Limestone	Inorganic chemical sedimentary	Calcium carbonate derived from inorganic sources	Formed when water can no longer keep various chemicals dissolved within it	Caves, mineral springs, stalactites, stalagmites
Dolomite	Inorganic chemical sedimentary	Calcium carbonate with magnesium atoms	Formed when water can no longer keep various chemicals dissolved within it	Land
Evaporites	Inorganic chemical sedimentary	The remains of evaporated seawater	Some were formed when a huge volume of mineral-laden water came up through the ocean floor basalts and released its dissolved content when it hit the cold ocean waters	Land
Slate	Metamorphic	Shale	Shale subjected to heat and pressure	Land
Schist	Metamorphic	Shale	Slate that continues to undergo heat and pressure	Land
Gneiss	Metamorphic	Alternating bands of different minerals from other sedimentary or igneous rocks	Formed from other sedimentary or igneous rocks that have been subjected to heat and pressure	Land
Quartzite	Metamorphic	Quartz sandstone	Quartz sandstone that has been subjected to change	Land
Marble	Metamorphic	Limestone	Heat and pressure applied to limestone	Land

Chapter 3 – The Earth's Surface – Worksheet 1

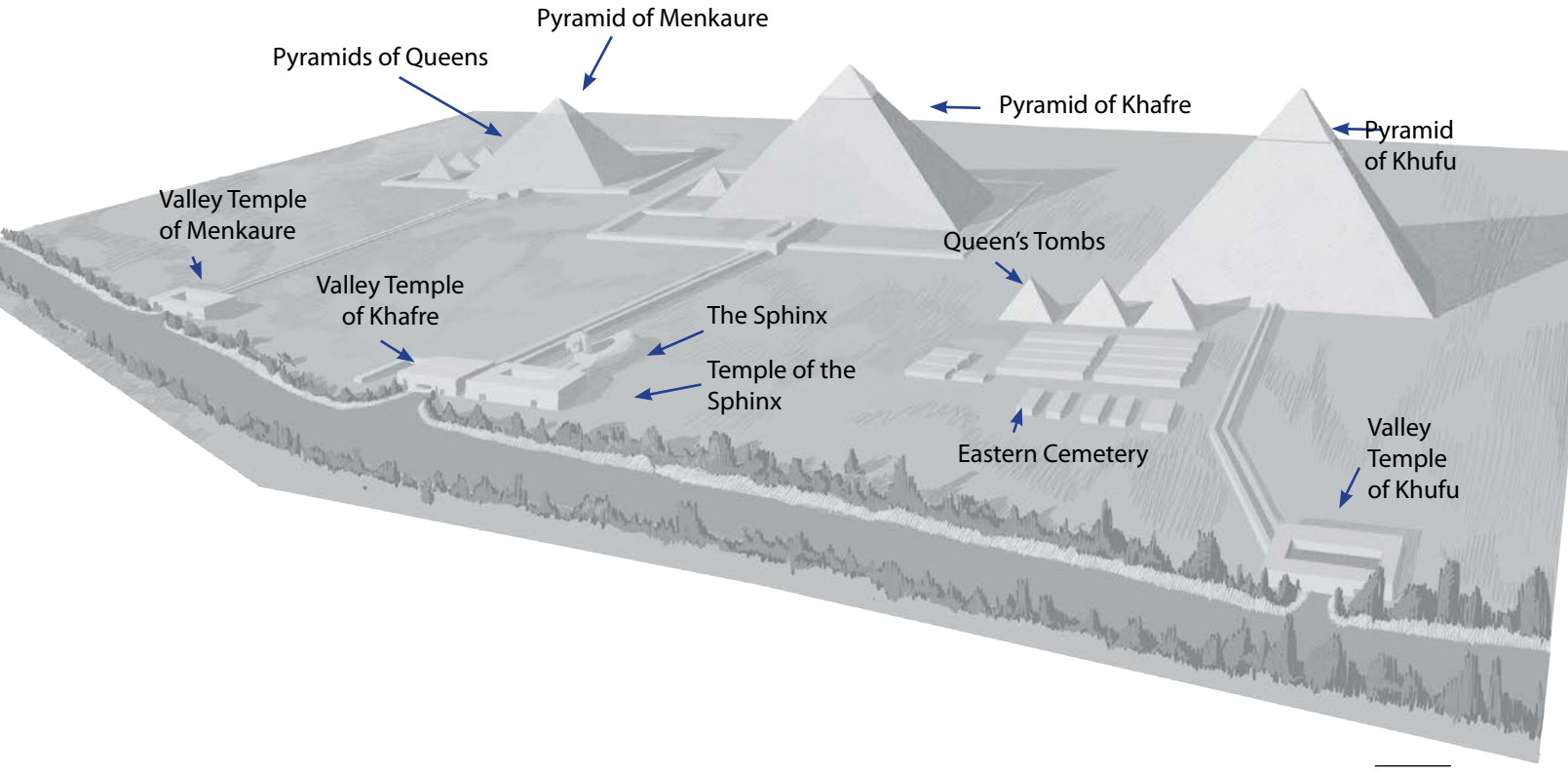
Plain — a broad area of relatively flat land

Sediment — a natural material broken down by processes of erosion and weathering; can be transported or deposited by water or wind

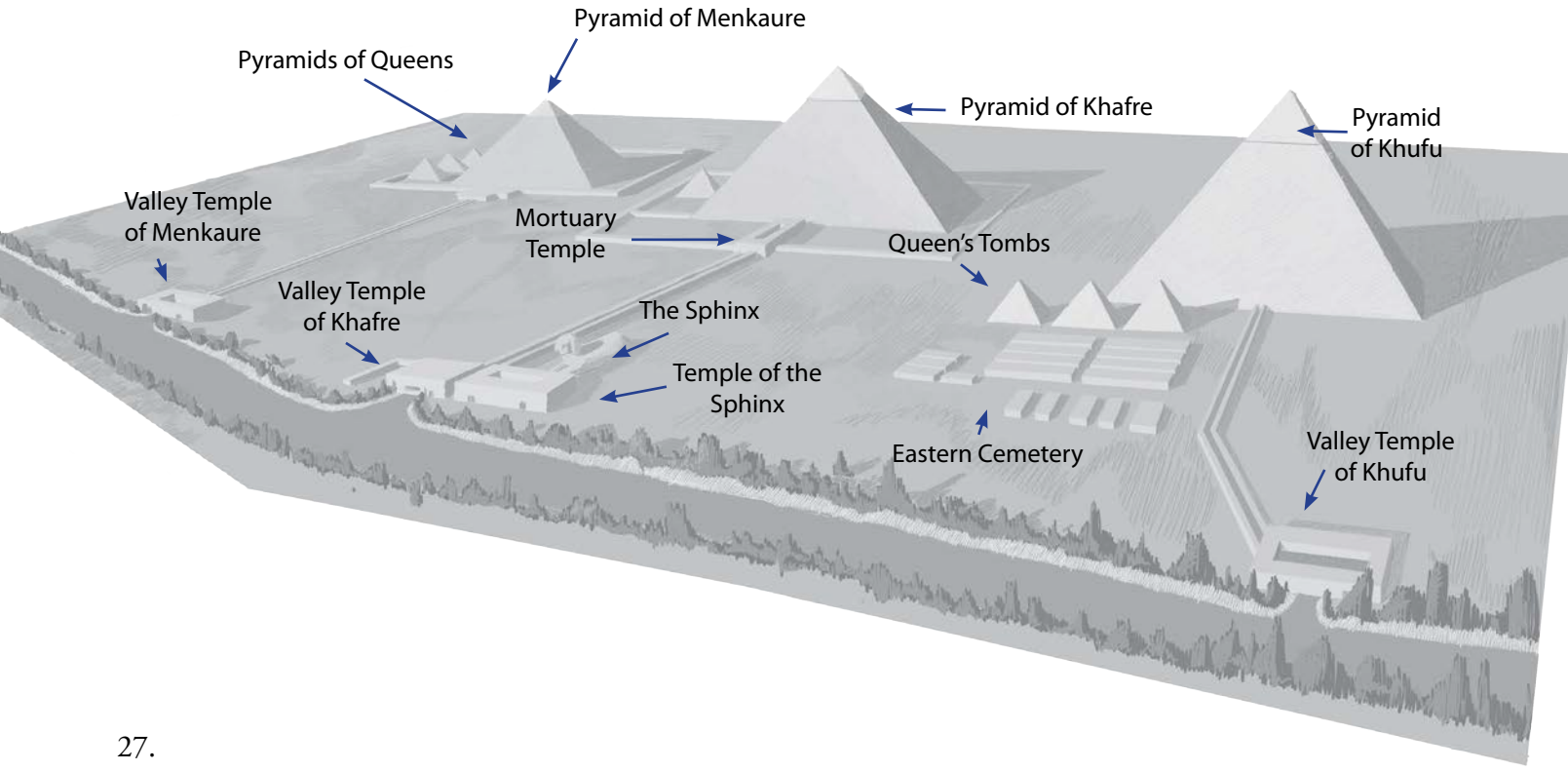
Plateau — flat lying sediment layers similar to plains but at higher elevations

Unit One Quiz, chapters 1-3

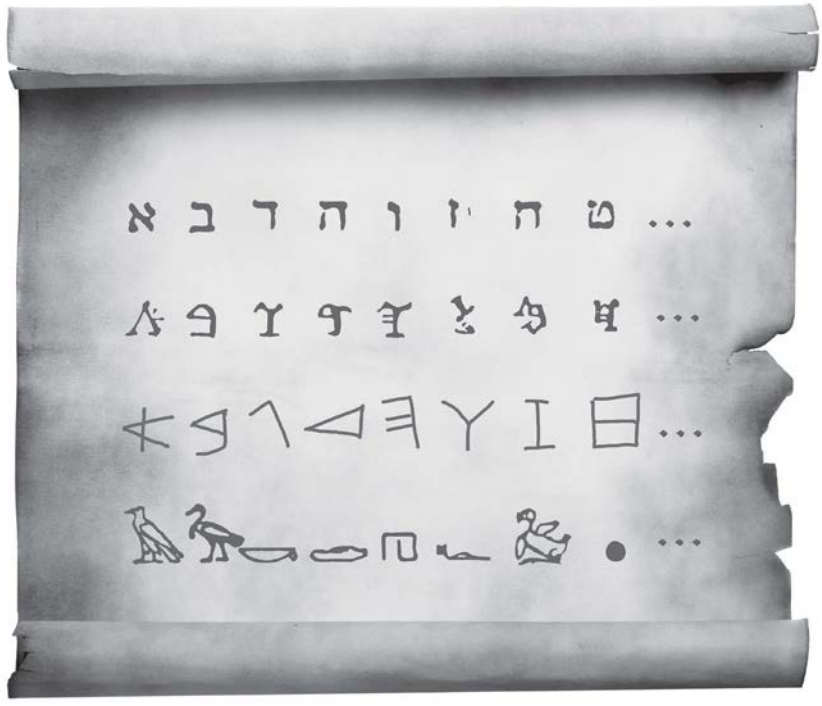
1. **accession year** — the year a king actually began his reign
2. **AD** — Anno Domini (the year of our lord); the years after the Christian era began
3. **BC** — Before Christ; the years before the Christian era began
4. **carbon dating** — calculating the amount of carbon left in organic material that has died
5. **EB** — the Early Bronze Period
6. **LB** — the Late Bronze Period
7. **MB** — he Middle Bronze Period
8. **baulk** — the vertical ridge left between two excavated squares in the ground
9. **synchronism** — something happening at the same time
10. **mastabas** — mud-brick structures beneath which were tomb chambers
11. Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron Age
12. Defense, heat, and floods
13. A study about beginnings
14. 600 B.C.
15. Hapi
16. Misr
17. Zoser
18. Khufu
19. Identify the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and unique features on Giza Map:



26. Identify the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and unique features on Giza Map:



27.



28. a. Psalms

b. Lamentations