

Places Within Places

Use place labels to trace how civilizations connected people.

SS.6.G.2.2 "Differentiate between continents, regions, countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each named continent, region, country, and city. Write CT for continent, R for region, CO for country, or CI for city above each underlined name.

The Nile and Mediterranean Worlds

- ① Places can be described at different scales. A continent is a huge land area, such as Africa, Asia, or Europe. A country is land governed by one government, such as Egypt or Greece. A city is a smaller settlement where many people live and work. Memphis was a city in ancient Egypt, near the Nile River. These labels are not interchangeable. Egypt is in Africa, but Memphis is not a country or a continent. Knowing the scale of a place helps historians explain where people lived.
- ② A region is an area grouped because places share something, such as a river system, climate, language, trade, or history. Its boundaries can be less exact than a country's borders. The Nile Valley region included communities along the Nile in northeastern Africa. Ancient Egyptians used the river for water, farming, travel, and trade. The Nile Valley was not a country, and it did not mean only one city. It was a region whose shared river helped connect many settlements, including Memphis and other towns.
- ③ The Mediterranean is another region. It surrounds a sea and links parts of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. In ancient times, sailors carried goods and ideas between cities such as Alexandria in Egypt and Athens in Greece. Egypt and Greece were countries in different parts of the Mediterranean region, while Alexandria and Athens were cities. Trade did not erase country borders, but it created connections. A civilization's region can therefore stretch across several cities and countries, and even across parts of more than one continent.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Classify Africa, Egypt, and Memphis as a continent, country, or city.

2 Why is the Nile Valley called a region instead of a country or one city?

3 Name the two countries and the two cities that the passage places in the Mediterranean region.

4 How can a civilization's region cross country borders and more than one continent?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose a civilization not named in the passage. Write four sentences that name a continent, a country, a city, and a region connected to it. Explain one shared feature that makes the region more than just one city or country.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each named continent, region, country, and city. Write CT for continent, R for region, CO for country, or CI for city above each underlined name. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Classify Africa, Egypt, and Memphis as a continent, country, or city.	Africa is a continent. Egypt is a country. Memphis is a city.
2	Why is the Nile Valley called a region instead of a country or one city?	It included many communities along the Nile. Their shared river connected settlements, including Memphis and other towns.
3	Name the two countries and the two cities that the passage places in the Mediterranean region.	The countries are Egypt and Greece. The cities are Alexandria and Athens.
4	How can a civilization's region cross country borders and more than one continent?	Trade and shared ideas can connect cities and countries. A region can include places with shared features across parts of more than one continent.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Maya civilization developed in North America. Guatemala is a country connected to Maya history, and Tikal is a city in Guatemala. Mesoamerica is a cultural region that includes parts of several modern countries. Shared farming, trade, and cultural practices connected people in this region.

Accept equivalent classifications and wording supported by the passage. For the open task, accept accurate examples that clearly distinguish the four place types and explain a shared regional feature.