

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 SHORT PASSAGES
- ✓ 10 QUESTION TRAILS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1 Mesopotamia means "the land between rivers." Ancient Mesopotamia refers to the land in the Middle East (Southwest Asia) between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Because of its location between the rivers,

3 The Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian empires were all part of Mesopotamia from 3500 BC to 612 BC. Historians think that Eridu was the first of the major cities formed. Mesopotamia was approximately 300 miles long and 150 miles wide. Early settlers set up their homes in villages and towns in Mesopotamia. The towns grew bigger as more people came, and they soon became city-states, single cities that make up an entire state.

--- had a library that was built by King Ashurbanipal. **CODE WORD**

5 Sumerian religion was polytheistic which means they worshipped multiple gods. Major gods included Anu (father of gods and the sky), Enlil (god of the air), Utu (god of sun, truth, and justice), Nanna (moon god), Inanna

7 The city of Babylon was the most powerful city in Mesopotamian history. The Babylonian's success would come and go, sometimes ruling much of the Middle East. They were the first to write down their laws and systems. The Babylonian laws were created by King Hammurabi. The laws became known as the Code of Hammurabi and included 282 laws. The Babylonian Empire lasted for 260 years.

Mesopotamia is often called the "___ of Civilization". **CODE WORD**

9 The Persians came over a lot of the Middle East. Mesopotamia. The Babylonians as well as the Assyrians and ended their rule. The Achaemenid Empire was also founded by Cyrus the Great.

Assyrians recorded their history on clay tablets.

10 Over the course of Ancient Mesopotamian history, power shifted from one group to another.

TEACHER DIRECTIONS

THIS SCAVENGER HUNT HAS TWO PARTS:

Part 1: Kids will read 10 short passages which contain a "clue" or code word. After finishing each passage, students will need to write them down on the recording sheet.

Part 2: Using the code word on each reading card, students will need to unscramble the letters in the gray boxes to find the code word.

All you have to do is print the 10 reading cards and hide them! The more difficult the reading cards are, the more FUN the kids have AND the longer they will stay engaged!

You will need to print **PAGE 10** for EVERY student.

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words. FOUND CARD #

1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				

FINAL CODE WORD ANSWER:

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you.

WORD	DEFINITION

SUMMARIZE

TOPIC SENTENCE

SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL

4 DIGIT CODE

Next, using the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above; follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.

Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just one letter.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter _____.

VAL CODE

4 numbers remain (in order you listed them)?

10 READING CARDS

1 Mesopotamia means "the land between the rivers." Ancient Mesopotamia referred to the land in the Middle East (Southwest Asia) between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Because of its location between the two rivers, the soil was very fertile (good for farming). The two rivers flowed into the Persian Gulf, which is also known as "The Fertile Crescent."

Who created the Akkadian Empire?

3 The Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian empires were located in Mesopotamia from approximately 3500 B.C. to 300 B.C. Eridu was the first of the major cities in Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia was approximately 300 miles long and 150 miles wide. Early settlers set up their homes in villages and towns in Mesopotamia. The towns grew bigger as more people came, and they soon became city-states, single cities that make up an entire state.

Who had a library that was built by King Ashurbanipal?

5 Sumerian religion was polytheistic which means they worshipped multiple gods. Major gods included Anu (father of gods and the sky), Enlil (god of the air), Utu (god of sun, truth, and justice), Nanna (moon god), Inanna (goddess of love and war), Ninhursag (goddess of earth), and Enki (god of fresh water, wisdom, and magic). During this time, the Sumerians invented the wheel, wagon, calendar, and a number-based system.

Mesopotamia was between the Tigris and _____ Rivers.

2 Mesopotamia is often called the "Cradle of Civilization" because it is where civilization was born. A civilization is a group of people with their own systems of government, laws, and systems of life. The land was perfect for producing crops with its fertile soil, rainfall, and water. From there, the world's first cities were born.

4 The first humans to create a civilization were the Sumerians. They were divided into 12 city-states, with each one having its own government and king. The most famous city-states were Kish, Uruk, Uruk, and Lagash. They had a different god for each city.

The region north of Sumer was Akkad. The Akkadian ruler named Sargon took control of Kish and conquered the Sumer. He created the Akkadian Empire and brought all of the Sumerian cities under the rule of one leader. Their language also became the primary one instead of the Sumerian language.

7 The city of Babylon was the most important city in Mesopotamia. It was founded by Babylonian's successor, Hammurabi, who sometimes ruling over the region. They were the first to create laws and systems of government. Hammurabi was created the Code of Hammurabi. The Babylonian Empire lasted for 260 years.

Mesopotamia is often called the "Cradle of Civilization".

The Persians came from the East, Mesopotamia. They defeated the Babylonians as well as the Assyrians and ended their rule. The Persian Empire was also called the Achaemenid Empire and was founded by Cyrus the Great.

Assyrians recorded history on clay _____.

8 The laws of Hammurabi were similar to the Babylonian laws. Their success rising and falling. The laws were created by Hammurabi, a group came from the northern areas of Mesopotamia. They recorded Mesopotamia's history on clay tablets. These tablets are how historians know about the history of Mesopotamia. The Assyrians were the dominant power in Mesopotamia for 300 years.

Who was the goddess of love and war?

10 Over the course of Ancient Mesopotamia, power shifted from one group to another. Kingdoms fell, and capital cities moved from one Mesopotamian city to another. The largest and most powerful state of the Sumer was Uruk. When the Akkadians took control of the Sumerian cities and brought them under one rule, the city of Akkad was the center of the Akkadian Empire. Another well-known city was Uruk. This became the largest and greatest city during the Assyrian Empire. It also had the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, which was built by King Ashurbanipal.

What were the religious temples of the Sumerians called?

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words.

	FOUND CARD #
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

FINAL WORD ANSWERS:

4 DIGIT CODE

Eliminate the numbers that do not appear in the FOUND CARD #.

What 4 numbers are the order you found them in?

FINAL CODE: _____

CITE EVIDENCE

ANSWER SHEET If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words.

											FOUND CARD #
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

FINAL WORD ANSWER: _____

4 DIGIT CODE Next, using the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above; follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.

Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just 3 letters.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter _____

FINAL CODE
What 4 numbers remain (in the order you listed them)?

1

2

3

4


1 STUDENTS WILL RECORD THEIR CODE WORDS

2 STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE** THEY FOUND THE ANSWER

3 STUDENTS WILL UNSCRAMBLE A MYSTERY WORD

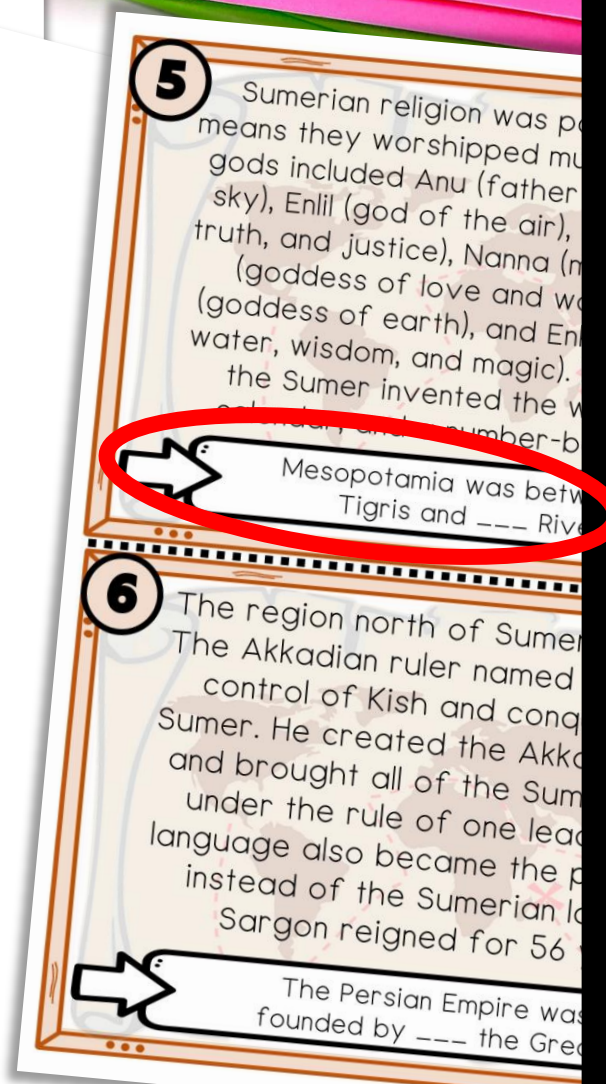
4 STUDENTS WILL FOLLOW CLUES TO REVEAL THE 4-DIGIT CODE

HOW IT WORKS



ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

- 1 Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 10 reading cards scattered around the room.
- 2 Students read the passage and look at the question at the bottom labeled "code word".
- 3 The code word for THAT card number will lead them to a different card. But here's the catch... students will NOT know where to find the code word answer so they will have to skim, browse and revisit the reading cards several times to find the answer they are seeking.



COMBINATION



This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:

- ✓ **movement**
- ✓ **close reading**
- ✓ **comprehension skills**
- ✓ **mystery words & codes**
- ✓ **citing evidence**
- ✓ **critical thinking**



Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

OPTIONS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  MOVEMENT
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

