

Need, Adapt, or Modify

1. In ancient times, the annual flooding of the Nile River produced good soil for growing crops.
2. The ancient Egyptians rebuilt their homes each year, after the annual flooding. As time went on, they built their homes above the flood plain.
3. The ancient Egyptians built irrigation ditches to help water the crops. In modern times, Egypt built a dam to control the flood waters of the Nile River.
4. The Vikings of Norway wore heavy clothing made of wool, animal hides, and fur to protect them from the cold.
5. The ancient Egyptians developed their civilization along the Nile River.
6. People in the Middle East altered the landscape by clearing existing vegetation, and cutting the soil by tilling it. They also learned to irrigate their fields to increase their productivity.
7. People settle in flat, fertile valleys and plains, where they can grow crops easily.
8. People who live in warm areas, like Egypt, wear light clothes to keep cool.
9. People constructed dams to drain swamps, prevent floods, and to store water for drinking and irrigation. Dams also serve to generate electric power.
10. The ancient Incas flourished high in the Andes Mountains where they were able to develop root crops, such as the potato.
11. Air conditioning is innovated in the south to keep their homes cool.

12. Because of seismic activity in the Pacific region, people in Japan have usually built their homes out of lightweight materials. These materials are less harmful if a building collapses during earthquake. Often wood houses do not use nails. Instead, wood beams are grooved to fit together, so that the house will shift with an earthquake rather than crumble.

13. Ten thousand years ago, people in the Middle East found that if they planted seeds and watered plants, they could grow fruits, grains, and vegetables. They selected certain seeds to replant in order to grow the most nourishing plants.

14. GIS is used for handling natural disasters. In the event of an earthquake, fire, or flood, officials can quickly obtain detailed information about landforms, water bodies, pipelines, power lines, sewer systems, buildings, roads, flood zones, and weather predictions for each location. Officials can quickly pinpoint potential hazards and can rapidly notify people and even evacuate areas.

15. Cities replace open fields and forests with paved, concrete roads and tall buildings of steel, concrete, and glass.