

Teacher's Guide

Big

Book of History



Learning Just
Became BIG Fun!

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Unless otherwise noted, Scripture quotations are from the New King James Version of the Bible.

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About this Timeline

The *Big Book of History* is a timeline from Creation to modern day. It is color-coded to help students easily follow four main categories of history:

- * **Yellow** — Biblical and Christian history
- * **Red** — Civilizations and empires
- * **Orange** — World events
- * **Green** — Technology and inventions

Dates have been presented numerically to make it easier for the events to be found. Please reference the easy index at the end of this study guide to find a listing of information from the timeline in alphabetical order.

In presenting the historical information in such a visual format, it precluded long and lengthy details or explanation. This means the timeline can work well into existing curriculum or can be the foundation of deeper historical or chronological study.

It is important to note that sometimes a date may represent the birth or death of an important individual.

How to Use this Resource

The *Big Book of History* can be used as a reference tool or it can be a springboard to a myriad of educational activities that involve reading, writing, math, science, biblical studies, and of course, history. Sample questions, activities, and discussions are included within this study guide to serve as a starting point or source of ideas for ways you can use the *Big Book of History* in your education program.

SPECIAL NOTE

Some parts of the historical record could fall within multiple categories, but they have been organized to try and present a logical and interesting presentation. In areas where one color category may have had less information and another time stream too much information, work was done to decide which could go into the stream with less information and still be presented correctly. It was this criteria that often helped to determine placement for events or history that could be in multiple streams.

PANEL ONE

Understanding Origins - A Simple Unit Study

This portion of the study guide is a unit study on origins — or the beginning of life on our planet. If you have questions about creation vs. evolution, the following information will be beneficial in helping you broaden your understanding of key points in this cultural debate.

In the Beginning

All history has a starting point — and for Earth, the issue of origins is still one that is debated by secular scientists who want to begin in the billions of years and those who have a Biblical worldview based on the Creation account presented in Genesis 1.

Some may wonder why the question really matters — billions of years or thousands of years — it all happened before our lifetimes and, some feel, before recorded history. The issue is also not one of salvation — nowhere does the Bible demand belief in a young Earth as a basis for salvation, and many churches have chosen to fall in line with secular dating rather than Biblical. So why is this issue important?

It is key to the concept of scriptural authority. If we accept the Bible is the inerrant Word of God, then how can we pick and choose which parts of it we want to believe? And if not for the history presented in Genesis — the Fall of Man, the Curse, death because of sin — then why the need for a Savior?

Debate even centers around whether a “day” represents a 24-hour day or millions of years, highlighting how old-earth creationism such as the gap theory, theistic evolution, or even intelligent design are used to try and bridge the gap between the Biblical account and evolutionary time scales. From the meaning of the word “day” in original Hebrew to its usage throughout the Bible, even this simplest of concepts is one filled with questions for far too many believers.

Unafraid of Truth

It may be tempting to want to skip over the evolutionary arguments and concepts to focus on the Creation model — but with the Bible’s validity and veracity being confirmed by science and history time and time again, believers need not fear confronting the ideas of man with the truth of God’s Word.

Secular scientists often say the world has been around for roughly 4 billion years, and at a certain point in time,

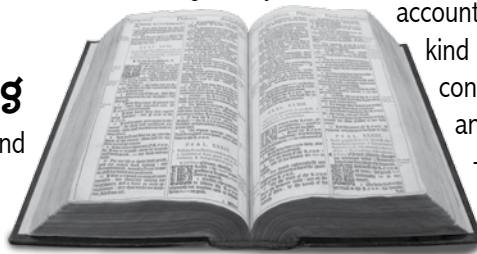
early life sprang spontaneously from “goo,” was dropped off by a meteorite or passing comet, or some even think, an alien race engineered life on the planet. They teach that dinosaurs existed millions of years before man, and creatures lived and died, as shown in the fossil record, before man evolved from an ape-like creature to humans today. These are ideas commonly taught, studied and believed, rather than that of the Biblical account. Despite lack of evidence and proof that this kind of evolutionary model is possible, the concept continues to be embraced by scholars, teachers, and even some church leaders.

The Bible presents a much different view — with a thorough genealogical record in support of the timeline it is revealing to be more in the 6,000-year range. We see a world created intentionally by a loving, omnipotent Creator God. He creates the world, the universe, and all life from the simplest forms of vegetation to the complexity found within the human race. The Creator God is also one who interacts with His creation and expects obedience to one specific rule. We also see how mankind messed up God’s original plan with sin, and the consequences that followed. From Adam naming the animals to the creation of Eve, we see how man didn’t evolve from ape-like creatures, and with their descendants noted in detail, it is clear this history of the world presents an important contrast the misconceptions often presented as truth, though they are merely scientific supposition.

A Model

In the Creation Week, we see the model for our own calendars: seven days, the last being a day of rest. Each day is noted for the accomplishments that have taken place within it. A great clue to remember is that any time the word “day” appears with “morning and evening” or a number, “on the fifth day,” it is referring to a literal, 24-hour day. Makes sense, doesn’t it? Why would a billion year span have a “morning” and an “evening”?

It is thought by many that Adam and Eve’s time in the Garden was very short. Archbishop Ussher suggests that Adam sinned on the tenth day of the first month in Ussher’s own *The Annals of the World* chronology, which is the Day of Atonement. The Day of Atonement presumably represents the first sacrifice, which God made by killing animals (from which He made coats of skins in Genesis 3:21) to cover Adam and Eve’s sin. (Bodie Hodge, *When Did Adam and Eve Rebel?*, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2010/04/20/satan-the-fall-good-evil-adam-eve-rebel>)





The Creation Week

It's easy to remember the days of Creation, but it is important to go beyond this basic understanding. Dinosaurs and other reptiles can be worked into these lessons – answering the questions of which ones were on Day 5 or on Day 6 can be helpful to put these creatures, so often associated with the secular view of the world, in the Creation Week timeline. (Note: Be cautious in the sources or supplemental material you use related to dinosaurs. Too often secular scientists “guess” based on findings that are later proven to be wrong.)

In the Biblical account, we learn that life didn't evolve, but was deliberately created by God in a specific sequence of events. We learn that man was created differently than animals, and we even get a Biblical model for marriage, with the creation of Eve.

In Genesis, we also get the explanation for why there is death and suffering in the world today, why life cannot have just evolved by accident, and the Great Flood, which accounts for the fossil distribution found around the globe. It even explains the prevalence of global flood legends that have a number of similarities in terms of how the event took place.

Activities and Ideas

Read Chapter 1 and Chapter 3 of Genesis and discuss the following questions:

* Younger students:

1. Who existed before God created “the heavens and the earth”?
2. When God created, does the Bible tell us He built it or that He did it verbally? (Hint: Use of the words “said” and “called” for example in the NKJV)

3. What is a biblical “kind”?
4. What fruit do you think Adam and Eve ate that they shouldn't have? (Hint: Does the Bible ever say “apple” in the text?)

* Older students:

1. Outline the sequence of Creation – things that came before other things. How does the order as presented in the Bible conflict with alternative models on the origins of life on Earth?
2. Study the genealogical table showing the line from Adam to Noah. Add up the years each one lived – or better yet, do the math from the clues shared in the Bible – with the age of each one being shared at the time of the birth of the child who is also listed with them.



Bonus

- * Did the snake in the Garden of Eden have legs?

Read this informative article that provides an interesting answer to this biblical question: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2010/01/26/satan-the-fall-good-evil-did-serpent-have-legs>

* Long Lives – Great Achievements

Take a few minutes to “jump ahead” and view the section of the timeline from 1900 to 2000. That is 100 years – look at the innovations, inventions, and changes that took place within this short period of time. Now imagine what could happen if a person could live 600, 700, or even 900 years. What could be invented or mastered? What could be achieved? It is important for young people to realize the impact of such long lives. Instead of being the cavemen that evolution says early man was, these individuals were accomplished, skilled, and achievers of amazing things during the span of their long lives.

* Making It Real:

Discuss the lineage of Adam to Noah in terms of an actual family, with sons, and grandsons, and compare it to your own family tree. Also, remind children of their own family stories – and have them tell you one they remember hearing from a parent or grandparent. Then help them make the connection between this and Methuselah passing on the real history of

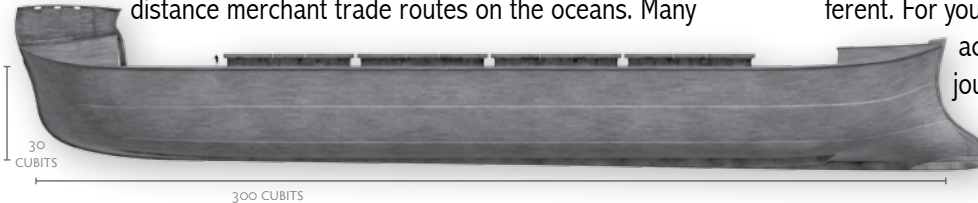


the world to his grandson Noah. That is how we know how the world was really created!

PANEL TWO:

Early Ships and the Great Flood of Noah

Shipbuilding is a great example of the ingenuity of ancient man. Almost every continent has different examples of early ships, whether meant for river or lake travel, or the long-distance merchant trade routes on the oceans. Many



early civilizations built their influence and economy on the ability to transfer goods by ship. China, Egypt, India, and early civilizations relied on these skills to prosper and even to defend themselves from attack. And some of these early ships were massive!

The Ark is a Biblical example of the powerful ships that have existed in the past. Though recent history has focused on whether or not the remains of the ship might still exist. A lot of other questions revolve around the question of whether this ship could even be built, stay afloat if it was, be large enough to carry all the animal kinds, and survive the events of the global Flood.

Consider the Flood timeline as presented. It is important to note the length of time of this historical event. It wasn't as if Noah and the animals boarded, and then in a week it was all over. Not only does the sequence of events support the account as shared in the Bible, but also the length of time until the world was habitable, as well as the sturdiness of the ship itself.

A great study was done on these and other questions about the Ark in *Noah's Ark: Thinking Outside the Box*. A world-class ship research center "analyzed the biblical ark to see what would happen if the proportions were modified. By combining measurements of stability (capsize resistance), comfort (seakindliness), and strength (hull stress), they could not make any substantial improvement on the 4,300-year-old biblical specifications. The study confirmed that the proportions of the ark were cleverly balanced — a taller ark might capsize, a longer one might break, and a wider or shorter ark could give a dangerously rough ride."

So it looks like the ark was designed for ocean waves, just like a modern cargo ship. After all, they do have similar proportions to each other. (Note: A very helpful comparison of flood legends from around the globe is also presented on page 21 of *Noah's Ark: Thinking Outside the Box*.)

Activities and Ideas

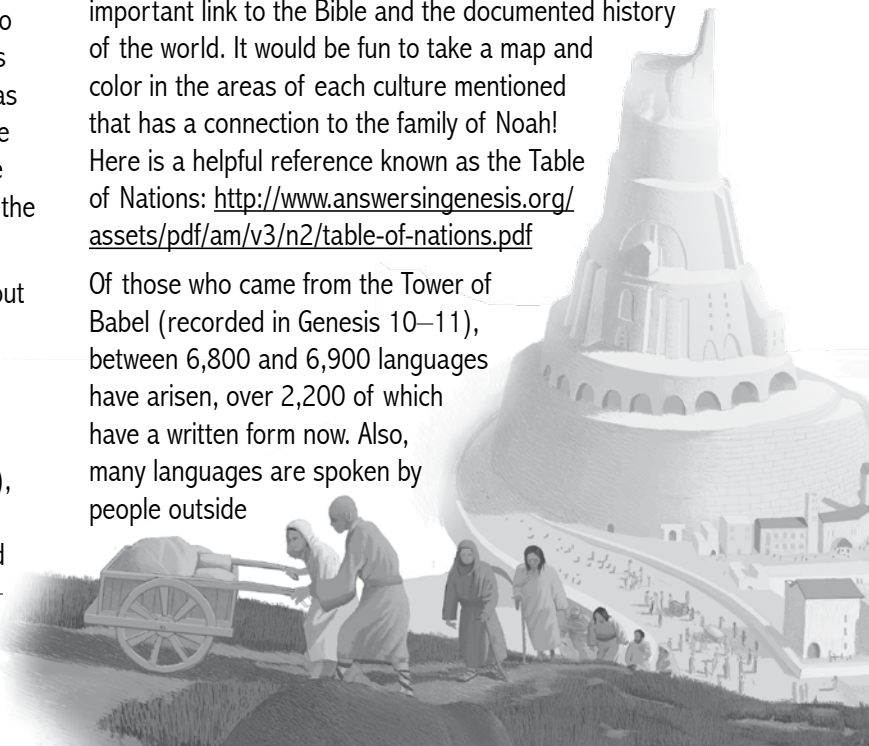
- * Choose a flood legend and write a short essay on it. Be sure to include what points the legend has in common with the Biblical account, and what things might be different. For younger students, you can help make Noah's account real by helping make the historical journey less of a "story." Using toy animals, a small box, and wooden blocks, help them to arrange their own ark. They need to be able to fit a certain number of blocks and animals into the small box, leaving some space for Noah and his family to care for them. You can also explain the concept of kinds with this exercise — choosing two horse figures, while leaving donkeys and zebras off of the ark. Be sure to include dinosaurs in the activity.

Filling the World

Take special note of the list of Noah's grandsons in the bottom of the second panel. Remember these names as you will see them popping up again in the following panels as individuals who helped start many early cultures. It is another important link to the Bible and the documented history of the world. It would be fun to take a map and color in the areas of each culture mentioned that has a connection to the family of Noah!

Here is a helpful reference known as the Table of Nations: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/assets/pdf/am/v3/n2/table-of-nations.pdf>

Of those who came from the Tower of Babel (recorded in Genesis 10–11), between 6,800 and 6,900 languages have arisen, over 2,200 of which have a written form now. Also, many languages are spoken by people outside



the country that is known for it, and many speak another language as a secondary one (from *Passport to the World*, Master Books).

Delve Deeper

- * Find more photos on the discovery of the Khufu Ship, from its excavation in the ground to its re-assembly, and display.
- * Read the following description of the elusive *Tessarakonteres*, described in detail: *“Ptolemy Philopator built [a ship] of forty banks of oars, which had a length of two hundred and eighty cubits, and a height, to the top of her stern, of forty-eight; she was manned by four hundred sailors, who did no rowing, and by four thousand rowers, and besides these she had room, on her gangways and decks, for nearly three thousand men-at-arms. But this ship was merely for show; and since she differed little from a stationary edifice on land, being meant for exhibition and not for use, she was moved only with difficulty and danger. However, in the ships of Demetrius their beauty did not mar their fighting qualities, nor did the magnificence of their equipment rob them of their usefulness, but they had a speed and effectiveness which was more remarkable than their great size”* (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tessarakonteres>). What clues in this description reveal the differences in how the *Tessarakonteres* and Noah’s Ark were used? (Clue – the *Tessarakonteres* “was merely meant for exhibition”; why would a king want a massive ship that basically couldn’t be used?)
- * Look up ancient superships, and see if you can design your own ancient supership based on the descriptions or illustrations you find! (Be sure to notice the differences between those meant for river or lake travel, and those destined to be used on the ocean.)
- * Shipwrecks currently being researched in the Black Sea also offer some interesting insights into preservation based on water conditions, as well as early examples of ship design and the cargo they carried.
- * The Jesus Boat is another fascinating archaeological find you may enjoy researching as well!

Re-Invention

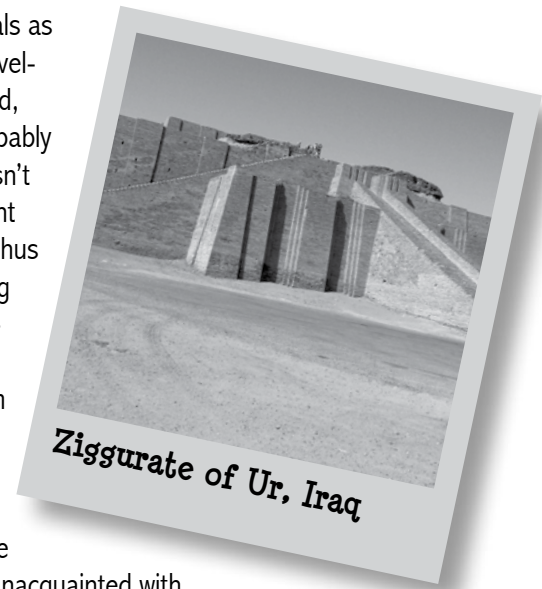
One final note on the intelligence of ancient man – as you study the timeline, you will see what have been considered more “modern” inventions like toilets and batteries instead

being re-inventions of ideas or innovations that appear in ancient history before that knowledge was lost.

Nomad or Accomplished Man?

Abraham is often depicted in Sunday school materials as living in a tent and traveling about like a nomad, both of which are probably true – however, that isn’t the whole story. Ancient historian Flavius Josephus presents an interesting picture in this description of Abraham: “he communicated to them arithmetic, and delivered to them the science of astronomy; for before Abram came into Egypt they were unacquainted with those parts of learning; for that science came from the Chaldeans into Egypt” (*Unveiling the Kings of Israel*, David Down, Master Books, 2011).

There is a massive ziggurat at Ur even today – this is the place associated with Abraham’s own family history. How does this massive building change your assumptions about how people lived in early biblical times?



The First Real War

The first recorded war is noted in Genesis 14:1-2: “And it came to pass in the days of Amraphel king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer king of Elam, and Tidal king of nations, that they made war with Bera king of Sodom, Birshah king of Gomorrah, Shinab king of Admah, Shemeber king of Zeboiim, and the king of Bela (that is, Zoar).”

Abraham was forced to get involved to save Lot who was captured. Abraham won the war (Genesis 14:14-17).

PANEL THREE:

How Did They Do That?!

Megalithic is the term used to describe structures built using massive, oversized stones. Examples include some of Egypt’s obelisks as well as the pyramid of Khafre, Stone-

henge, and the Moai on Easter Island. And while the stones themselves or remains of the structures still exist, we continue to struggle to explain how ancient man actually moved these huge stones over large distances and various terrains.

Activities and Ideas

- * See if you can place on a map the following Megalithic structures in the countries where they still stand:

Stonehenge

Moai (Easter Island)

Thunder Stone (St. Petersburg)

The Western Stone (Jerusalem)

- * Look up the following words:

dolmen

henge

obelisk

- * See how many countries have examples of dolmen, draw an illustration of a henge, or solve the mystery of Egypt's missing obelisk: learn how the Obelisk of Luxor (one of a set of two) is now a landmark in Paris, France, while its twin remains at the entrance of the Luxor Temple.
- * For younger students, take two straws, placing them about four feet across on the floor. Use a large can of peaches or a small brick, and give your student the challenge of moving it from one straw to the next without picking it up. Provide a small piece of cardboard, a strong string, and a skateboard as tools they can use to move the object. Whether they use the string to pull it, the skateboard like a wagon to carry it, the cardboard like a sled to make pulling it easier, or if they just roll the object itself, they will be learning how people used a variety of techniques to accomplish tasks that seem impossible.

Include the Bible!

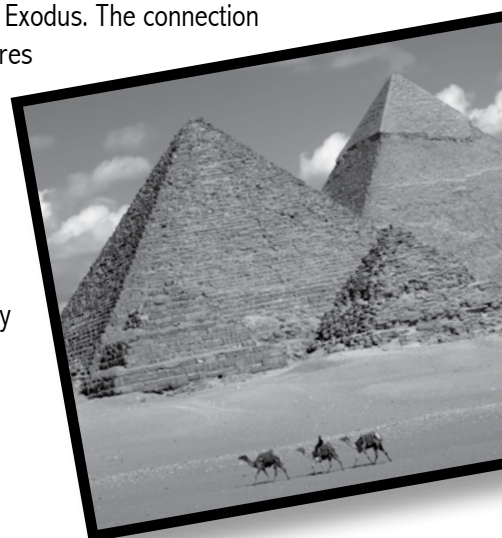
This panel is also an excellent example of how well Biblical history fits with the events and empires we are familiar with from textbooks and archaeology.



- * What events are taking place as the Book of Genesis ends?
- * Which of Noah's sons is still alive when the first Assyrian empire begins to form?
- * What two items on this panel of the timeline are examples of laws?

The Egyptian Connection

As we have seen on the timeline, the early history of Egypt has numerous connections to what we would call Biblical history. The vast amount of artifacts and historical records from this ancient civilization has been fascinating scholars and archaeologists for generations. We learn more in the next panel about how the historical records of the pharaohs may help to answer the question of which pharaoh ruled Egypt during the Biblical Exodus. The connection to the megalithic structures like the Great Pyramid make this an area of rich study. By this point in history the story of Joseph has taken place, giving the people of Israel a home and security in Egypt, but things are about to take a dramatic change.



Activities and Ideas

Read Exodus 1 and 2 to answer the following questions:

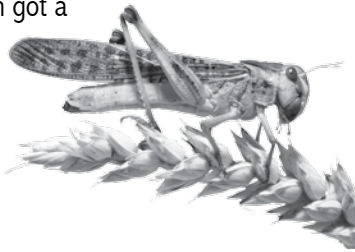
1. Was it a new pharaoh or the same one that began to persecute the Israelites?
2. Why was the pharaoh afraid of the many Israelites living in Egypt?
3. What was the pharaoh's solution to the large number of Israelites? Did his plan succeed or fail?
4. How does this explain the mysterious circumstances of Moses birth shared in Exodus 2?
5. How old was Moses when he was placed in the river?
6. Who found him and who is the girl who offers to help find someone to care for the child?

PANEL FOUR:

The events of the Exodus begin this panel: the 10 plagues of Egypt, the parting of the Red Sea, and even the 10 Commandments. Central to this history is the life of Moses.

Activities and Ideas

- * See if you can find any books on the life of the pharaohs in the library and discover what their daily lives were like. How was Moses' life different growing up than the other Israelites because of the circumstances of his birth?
- * Memorize the sequence of the 10 plagues by cutting out images that represent each one (you can use old magazines) and placing them in order. As you complete this exercise, think about how each one affected the people of Egypt and how they each got a little worse than the last.
- * Locusts look a lot like grasshoppers, don't they? Can you find out how they are similar and how they differ?



The Story of Troy

There are numerous accounts of the Trojan War in ancient Greek literature, including the story of the Trojan Horse. Set the stage: a conflict over a woman sets many of the Greek cities against that of Troy. Well-fortified, the powerful city of Troy managed to withstand their attacks. After a 10-year siege, a trick would ultimately help win the battle and lead to the destruction of Troy.

A gift was constructed in honor of Troy, a large wooden horse. It was left near the gates while the attacking armies appeared to sail away in defeat. Opening their gates and bringing the gift within the walls meant that men hiding inside and outside of the gates were able to successfully destroy the city.

Scholars once doubted that Troy had ever existed until discoveries in 1870 led to the identification of the site.

Activities and Ideas

City-states were the form of government throughout much of Greece and the region at this time. Research what city-states are, and how they were ruled. Write down

five city-states from ancient Greece. Choose one of these five to read about and do a short verbal report about. (One of the best known and most unique is Sparta — you can always begin there!)

Bonus question: Are there any city-states in existence today? If so, can you locate them on a map?

PANEL FIVE:

When you think of the word “judge” you probably think of the person in the long black robe who is leading procedures in a courtroom, but in ancient Israel, a judge was the ruler of the Israelites, selected and sent by God to lead and guide them away from their disobedience and worship of false gods. These judges would rule until their death, but their power did not continue through their own descendants as many ruling systems did. These were rulers selected by God and God alone.

This is a list of the judges:

1	The Lord God is the Ultimate Judge
2	Moses (<i>Note: Moses and Joshua were really the first judges</i>)
3	Joshua (as Moses' successor)
4	Othniel
5	Ehud
6	Shamgar
7	Deborah
8	Barak
9	Gideon
10	Abimelech
11	Tola
12	Jair
13	Jephthah
14	Ibzan
15	Elon
16	Abdon
17	Samson
18	Eli
19	Samuel
20	Joel and Abijah. These sons of Samuel did evil and so the Israelites rejected them and subsequently God as their king. They asked for a human king, and God granted them Saul.

Activities and Ideas

- * One of the judges is different than the others, because it was unusual for this type of person to be chosen as a national leader in this culture or at this point in history. (Hint: she was a prophet.) Can you figure out which judge this is, and what the Bible tells us about her?
- * Choose five of the listed judges and record what we know from the Bible about them:

Judge	Character Traits	Enemies or Feats	Death by

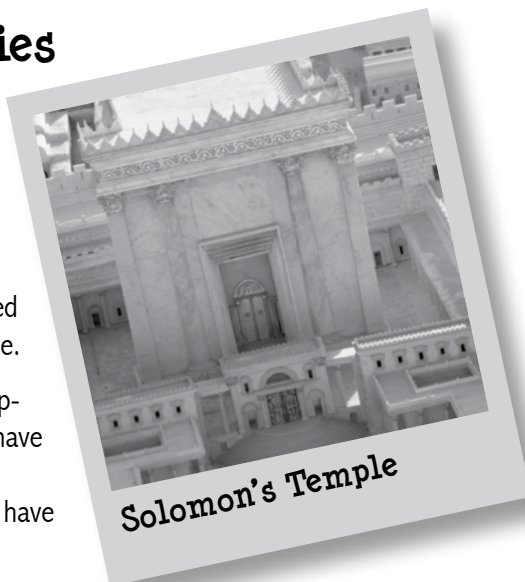
David and Solomon

David had many accomplishments. See if you can find the answers to the following questions about David and his son, Solomon:

1. Was David the oldest child of his father?
2. What was David's first job?
3. What weapon was used to protect livestock?
4. Where was Goliath from?
5. Why was David told he would not build the temple?
6. Who was Solomon's mother?
7. Based on what we read in the Bible, do you think Solomon was always a wise leader?

Activities and Ideas

- * List all of the things that David accomplished in his lifetime.
- * What description do we have of what the temple may have been like?



Why Divided?

The Bible tells us that the kingdom of Israel became divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Read 1 Kings 12 to discover:

1. Who was ruling all of Israel at this time?
2. Who was the previous king the people of Northern Israel were complaining about?

3. How did the king's response to the complaints bring about the divided kingdom?
4. Who is Jeroboam?

Kings of Israel

(Can you write down where in the Bible you find references to these kings?)

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1 | Jeroboam I |
| 2 | Nadab |
| 3 | Baasha |
| 4 | Elah |
| 5 | Zimri |
| 6 | Omri |
| 7 | Ahab |
| 8 | Ahaziah |
| 9 | Jehoram |
| 10 | Jehu |
| 11 | Jehoahaz |
| 12 | Jehoash |
| 13 | Jeroboam II |
| 14 | Zechariah |
| 15 | Shallum |
| 16 | Menahem |
| 17 | Pekahiah |
| 18 | Pekah |
| 19 | Hoshea |

Kings of Judah

1	Rehoboam
2	Abijah
3	Asa
4	Jehoshaphat
5	Jehoram
6	Ahaziah
7	Athaliah
8	Joash
9	Amaziah
10	Uzziah
11	Jotham
12	Ahaz
13	Hezekiah
14	Manasseh
15	Amon
16	Josiah
17	Jehoahaz
18	Jehoiakim
19	Jehoiachin
20	Zedekiah

Discover the Science of Flight!

As you will see throughout the timeline, China has been the source of many innovations we take for granted today. One of the most fun could be the kite! Originally fashioned in the shape of birds, now kites come in every shape and size! Look up the definition for the word “kite.” What clues to its ability to soar are found in the definition?

If you have a kite, take it outside for a little while and see if you can get it in the air. What did you have to do and what makes it stay aloft?

Activities and Ideas

- * Have you ever built your own kite? Look online or for a book at the library to find simple instructions to make a basic kite and then decorate it in honor of a holiday or special event with your family. See if your kite will fly, and make a simple diagram of a kite in flight explaining the science of how kites work. (Here is a sample of the kinds of explanations you may find: <http://www.skratch-pad.com/kites/fly.html>)

PANEL SIX:

From the first Olympic Games to the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, this is an exciting period of achievement and devastating conflict. We also see the birth of a city that will ultimately create one of largest and most influential empires throughout history: Rome.

Activities and Ideas

- * Research the Olympic Games and see what differences you can find between the ancient and modern events. Also try to determine where the next Olympic games will be held and when.
- * Create your own “tour brochure” for the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Include a map with the locations pinpointed, and a simple description for each. (Hint: you can create these from the information presented on the timeline but it will take a little extra work to determine how each was destroyed, and which ancient wonder is still standing today!)
- * Find a map of the Roman Empire at its largest point and compare it to a modern map to see just how big the empire was!
- * Dams are used to control water flow and also in some cases to produce energy. The Great Marib Dam shows that even in ancient times, there were efforts made to control natural resources like water. There are several kinds of dams; try to find out some of the most common and what their purpose is. See if you can find out which dams are the biggest in your country. Some dams even allow tours through their facilities. If there is one nearby, contact them to see if they allow visitors. It can be an incredible field trip!

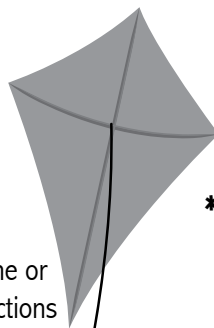
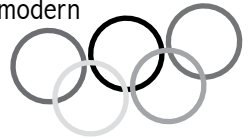
- * Read Jonah 1 to answer the following questions:

What did God tell Jonah to do?

What was Jonah's response?

Why did the crew toss Jonah out of the boat?

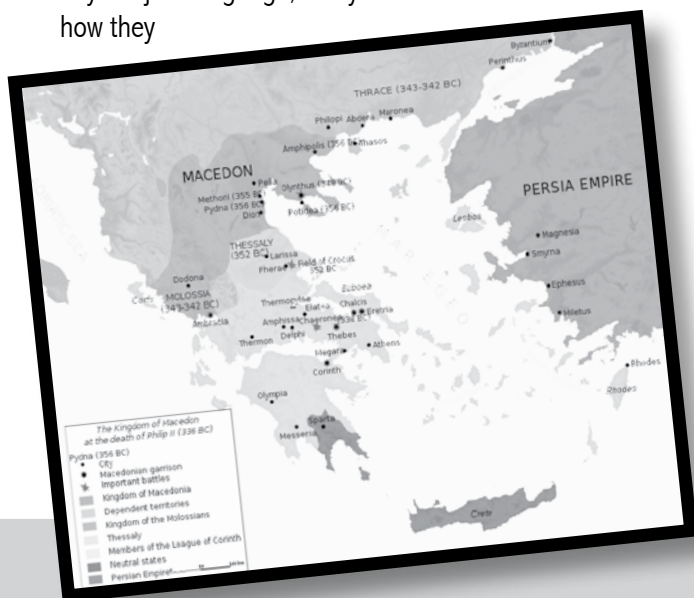
How long did Jonah stay inside the fish and how did he get out of it?



PANEL SEVEN:

Activities and Ideas

- * Next time you go to the grocery store, try and see how many things you can find with olive oil in them. Even a visit to the aisle with the various brands of olive oil will show a surprising variety in the types provided. Check the labels to see which countries the oil comes from. Compare the prices and you will see a big difference in some of the cost of the oil depending on different factors. See what recipes or “do it yourself” tips you can find in a cookbook or women’s magazine that might include it as well. From polishing stainless steel pans to lotion for your skin, olive oil continues to be a useful item for every home!
- * Have you read about Alexander the Great in your history books? He conquered much of the known world by age 30. This simply meant the lands and ancient empires around the Mediterranean, as well as parts of Europe and Asia. Alexander was a Macedonian. Compare the map below to a modern map. Can you discover which country today encompasses the lands of Macedon?
- * Can you find at least five cities named after Alexander the Great? (Hint: there were 20!)
- * On the timeline, it notes that Greek was the language spoken throughout Alexander’s empire, and it was for this reason that the New Testament ended up being written in Greek. Think about the Greek and Roman Empires: beyond just language, can you think of how they



impacted forms of government, money, engineering, or even the borders of countries today?

- * Notice on the chart that Plato was the teacher of Aristotle, who later would be the teacher for Alexander the Great. This tells us a lot about Alexander’s social standing, as well as how education worked in Ancient Greece. Boys were taught in school – while girls were taught at home. Schools normally taught the basics – reading, writing, math, physical education, and music. And while teachers were skilled, they were usually not wealthy. While each Greek city-state had different rules and customs, one in particular stands out as being unusual. It was Sparta, where strength, courage, and commitment to the military-based society was all-important. The next time you go to the library, see if you can find a book to learn more about the life of Spartans.
- * Draw a small square on a modern map showing where the Parthenon is located in Greece. Do the same for the Great Wall of China.
- * Biblical Find It Fast Quiz:
Who destroyed the first Jewish temple?
Who did Esther invite to the dinner in which she saved her people?
Who was Esther’s uncle?
Who was the last prophet sent to encourage the Jewish people to worship the true God before the four hundred years of silence (no prophets sent by God)?

PANEL EIGHT:

Activities and Ideas

- * The chart gives you a quick description about the kidnapping of Caesar. Can you use your imagination to create a short fictional account of what happened when the young Caesar was kidnapped by pirates – what his experience would have been like? Be sure to use the details that you know in your story, but add details like how many pirates, their name, what they might have eaten, and what kind of place Caesar might have lived in during that time.
- * Look up the word “chronology” – what is it? And why is it important? Here’s a great example from *Chronology of the Old Testament* by Dr. Floyd Nolen Jones, it details the lineage of Abraham to Jesus:

Generations of Jesus

Book of Matthew

Mat. 1:1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David,

the son of Abraham.

Mat. 1:2 Abraham (1) begat
Isaac; (2) and Isaac begat
Jacob; (3) and Jacob begat
Judas (4) and his brethren;

Mat. 1:3 And Judas begat
Phares (5) and Zara of Tamar; and
Phares begat
Esrom; (6) and Esrom begat
Aram; (7)

Mat. 1:4 And Aram begat
Aminadab; (8) and Aminadab begat
Naasson (9) and Naasson begat
Salmon; (10)

Mat. 1:5 And Salmon begat
Booz (11) of Rachab; and Booz (Boaz)
begat
Obed (12) of Ruth; and Obed begat
Jesse; (13)

Mat. 1:6 And Jesse begat
David (14) (1) the king; and David
the king begat
Solomon (15) (2) of her that had been
the wife of Urias;

Mat. 1:7 And Solomon begat
Roboam; (16) (3) and Roboam begat
Abia; (17) (4) and Abia begat
Asa; (18) (5)

Mat. 1:8 And Asa begat
Josaphat; (19) (6) and Josaphat begat
Joram; (20) (7) and Joram begat
Ozias; (21) (8)

Mat. 1:9 And Ozias begat
Joatham; (22) (9) and Joatham begat
Achaz; (23) (10) and Achaz begat
Ezekias; (24) (11)

Mat. 1:10 And Ezekias begat
Manasses; (25) (12) and Manasses begat
Amon; (26) (13) and Amon begat
Josias; (27) (14)

Mat. 1:11 And Josias begat
Jechonias (28) (1) and his brethren,
about the time they were carried away to Babylon:

Mat. 1:12 And after they were brought to Babylon,
Jechonias begat
Salathiel; (29) (2) and Salathiel begat
Zorobabel; (30) (3)

Mat. 1:13 And Zorobabel begat
Abiud; (31) (4) and Abiud begat
Eliakim; (32) (5) and Eliakim begat
Azor; (33) (6)

Mat. 1:14 And Azor begat
Sadoc; (34) (7) and Sadoc begat
Achim; (35) (8) and Achim begat
Eliud; (36) (9)

Mat. 1:15 And Eliud begat
Eleazar; (37) (10) and Eleazar begat
Matthan; (38) (11) and Matthan begat
Jacob; (39) (12)

Mat. 1:16 And Jacob begat
Joseph (40) (13) the husband of Mary,
of whom was born
Jesus, (41) (14) who is called Christ.

* The mystery of when Jesus was born is a point scholars still disagree about — if it was 4 BC or 5 BC. In AD 525, a four-year error in the calendar created by the early Catholic Church created confusion. The actual determination of when 1 BC ended and AD 1 began (there was no Year 0) also created confusion. So it is through biblical clues and ancient sources revealing historical and astronomical data that the time period can be narrowed. These clues include events in the life of King Herod and an eclipse that could have been seen in the area of Palestine. Dr. Jones also addresses this mystery: *“The Holy Scriptures do not record information that will allow us to calculate the precise day of this singular event. As the early Christian church did not celebrate our Lord’s birth, the exact date has not been preserved in its festivals.... Despite the slight variations found in ... sources, they support the aforementioned scriptural requirement that our Lord’s birth must be placed within the reign of Herod. Their overall testimony confirms our conclusion that the best date to satisfy both Scripture and the*





data found in Josephus concerning Herod is 4 BC."

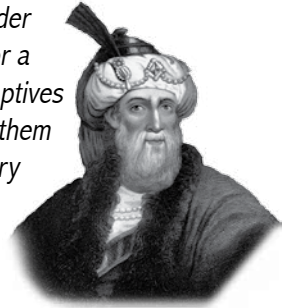
- * Many books once part of the lost ancient library at Alexandria are referenced in surviving works. It is these clues to let us know who some of these early authors were. The books were not like the books you see today at the library. These early books were made of papyrus, which was developed in Egypt. See if you can find an image of a papyrus plant, and try to draw a copy of it. Research how papyrus scrolls were made – it is amazing that such a simple technique could produce items that could survive for long periods of time.

PANEL NINE:

Activities and Ideas

- * Often we read the Bible without understanding how much history its pages really reveal. And in a world where churches freely exist, it is hard to imagine a time when Christians were killed or persecuted. Choose three of the disciples listed in the chart on this panel and research in the Bible to see what you can discover about their lives, their writing, and even their travels. Also, see how Christianity spreads throughout the world in the following centuries, even during periods of persecution, in the timeline.
- * People have a lot of questions about Jesus and His life. Thankfully, we have the Bible to answer our questions! Take the milestones shown on the timeline, and a map showing Israel at this time. See if you can find the places on the map where these events in Jesus' life took place.
- * The historical account of Jesus' suffering, death on the cross, and resurrection is well known. How long it took someone to die could be between hours or days, and death could result from various causes (beatings before being placed on the cross, or infection, loss of blood, or other effects). Crucifixion was too common a form of punishment during this time. In a biography of himself, the historian Flavius Josephus once recounted a story where he managed to save someone who was being

crucified: "And when I was sent by Titus Caesar with Cerealins, and a thousand horsemen, to a certain village called Thecoa, in order to know whether it were a place fit for a camp, as I came back, I saw many captives crucified, and remembered three of them as my former acquaintance. I was very sorry at this in my mind, and went with tears in my eyes to Titus, and told him of them; so he immediately commanded them to be taken down, and to have the greatest care taken of them, in order to their recovery; yet two of them died under the physician's hands, while the third recovered" (from the *The Complete Works of Flavius Josephus*, Master Books). See what you can learn about the life of Josephus – and how his life reflected the events and turbulence of the time. (Hint: look for connections to the Jewish struggle against the Roman empire, the practice of making captives slaves, and read a portion of his works to see how early historians recorded events and details of the times.)



PANEL TEN:

Activities and Ideas

- * Have you been surprised by some of the inventions you have learned about so far? We listed only a few of the achievements of Hero of Alexandria. Choose something in your house like a microwave or a skateboard and see if you can find out when and who invented it!
- * Super challenge: Many inventions are created to be a solution to a problem. Can you try to create an invention of your own. Use pencils, a ruler, and paper to design your new invention!
- * Pompeii was destroyed by a volcanic eruption. It is not the first or last city to be destroyed in this way. Research and find the three largest volcanic eruptions that have been recorded. Also see if your science books explain the process of how a volcano erupts, and what you can learn about



Mount St. Helens

the eruption of Mount St. Helens. Does this help you to understand the events that destroyed Pompeii?

- * Here is a bonus activity from *Case of the Missing Mountain* by Kim Jones. **WARNING** Do this activity outside! This eruption of fun can be REALLY messy! Experience the power! You will need: empty water bottle (16–20 ounces), 1 to 2 sections of tissue, funnel, 1 tsp baking soda, 8 drops dishwashing soap, 1 cup vinegar. Use the funnel to pour the vinegar and soap into the bottle. Pour baking soda onto tissue. Wrap it up into a small packet. Push the baking soda bundle into the bottle. Point the mouth of the bottle away from you. Quickly place your hand over the top of the bottle and shake it for 15 to 20 seconds! Something astonishing occurs! What happened?

- * Look up the word “engineering.” What does it mean? How does it apply to building large structures like the Great Pyramid or the Coliseum? What does this tell you about ability of early engineers designing structures without the assistance and precision of computers?

- * What was the purpose of the Coliseum? Are there places in use today that remind you of the basic design and purpose of this structure?

- * Find and read a book on the history of Aztecs. Try to find one that includes some of the incredible ruins of cities that have been discovered that they built. Write a short story, from the viewpoint of a fictional young person living at one of these cities. Be sure to include details about life (hunting, cooking, homes, etc.) as part of your short story.

- * Quick Math Quiz:

How many books are in the Bible?

Are there more in the Old Testament or the New Testament?

Can you calculate how many years passed between the destruction of the first Jewish temple and the second Jewish temple?

- * There is still part of the second temple standing today.

It is known as the Western Wall — discover what city and country it is located in, and its nickname.

- * Some books of the New Testament were named after people who wrote them; others were for cities where early churches were located. Can you pick out the ones named for churches?
- * Can you memorize the books of the New Testament in order? Also, see if you can answer the following questions:

Who wrote the most books of the New Testament?

Which was the first book written?

Which was probably the last?

PANELS ELEVEN & TWELVE:

Activities and Ideas

- * Chinese history is organized by dynasties, beginning with the reign of China’s first emperor, Qin Shi Huang. One of the most amazing archaeological finds has a connection, the Terracotta Army was an unforgettable example of the power of this emperor. China has a number of other imperial sites like the Forbidden City. See if you can find some good images of the Terracotta Army, and take time to find some books on China, including a travel guide so you can see various places throughout the country today.
- * What is a mummy and where are mummies found?
- * It’s amazing to think about people living so long ago being able to look up at the night sky and see many of the planets, stars, and constellations we see today. Constellations are groups of stars in the sky, and many who study the night sky use these like a roadmap to find planets and other celestial bodies. See if you can find Draco, Orion, or the Big Dipper in the night sky. Place a piece of blank paper on a clipboard, and go outside to create your own star map; lay on the ground and look up. Where is the moon? Where are these constellations? **BONUS:** Get a book from the library on stargazing. See if you can determine where



Saturn might be on your star map!

- * See what you can discover about the Mayan ruins at Chichen Itza. The Maya had advanced calendars and also studied the night sky with great precision. Today we have computers and high-quality telescopes like Hubble to help us make calculations and discoveries. How did the Mayans manage to study the stars so effectively?
- * Earlier in the timeline, we see that Christians were often persecuted during the Roman Empire. But Emperor Constantine changed that. Why?
- * Want to experience what it must have been like for Egypt to lose a language? Use the following code to write a message using numbers in place of the letters. When you get the message written, give it to someone and see if they can figure out what you are saying without the code to help them:

My Own Lost Languages Code

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Y	Z						
2	1						

Dragon legends and references in ancient manuscripts are found around the world! Can you find other legends beyond that of St. George and the dragon?

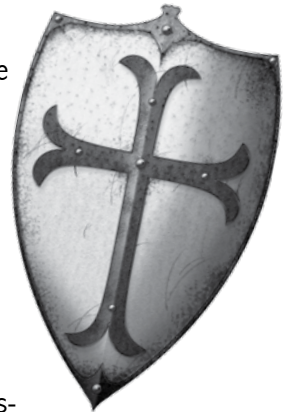


PANEL THIRTEEN:

What led to the Crusades?

From 613 to 614 AD the cities of Damascus, Antioch, and Jerusalem were conquered by Islamic forces; but this was only the beginning of an Islamic expansion of power. Other instances include:

- * 711: Moorish Islamic forces invade Spain and Portugal and conquer them
- * 732: Charles Martel defeats Islamic forces as they try to invade the whole of Europe
- * 843 (846 & 849): Islamic forces invade Italy but fail to take Rome
- * 902: Muslims conquer Sicily
- * 916: Greek and German forces stop the spread of Islamic forces in Italy
- * 920: Islamic forces cross the Pyrenees mountains to invade France
- * 939: For the next few hundred years, Islamic forces and Christian forces go back and forth in various places throughout southern Europe from France and Spain to Italy and Sicily and the Middle East
- * 1071: Islamic forces begin conquering the Byzantine Empire
- * 1097: The First Crusade was to remove Islamic forces from Europe and free the Holy Land. Fighting between Islam and Christianity for the Holy Land and other areas at their borders goes back and forth until 1396.



A lot of books have been written about the Crusades and the knights who fought to restore the Holy Land to Christians. See what you can learn about the life of a knight – weapons, training, heraldic crests, and the code of chivalry. Can you create and draw your own family crest?

- * The legend of King Arthur is one of the most popular classic stories from antiquity and scholars are still trying to determine who he was or if this historical figure was a real person. From the sword Excalibur to the Knights of the Round Table, the story has been featured in books for centuries and countless movies and cartoons as well. Imagine you are a knight of King Arthur's Round Table. Develop a short play perhaps three to five minutes long. Make your own props with cardboard boxes and

construction paper, and tell a story from King Arthur's castle!

- * Look up the following words or phrases:

Plague	Black death
Pandemic	Epidemic
Transmission	Depopulation

- * In the mid-1300s, Europe was in the grip of a terrifying pandemic. The bubonic plague was decimating the population by anywhere from 30 percent to 60 percent. By the plague's end, estimates of around 100 million may have died, including whole cities and smaller population centers. The plague would continue in intermittent outbreaks over the following centuries, resulting in thousands and thousands of deaths. As you can imagine, pandemic events like this one have a traumatic effect on society – and strike all levels: wealthy and poor, skilled and unskilled, soldier and civilian. Even today, scientists fear a pandemic. From the bird flu to mutated strains of viruses, there are procedures in place to help contain outbreaks. Visit www.cdc.gov to find out more about the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an agency on the front lines of this effort. What are three things you can do to not spread a cold?



All the blessings we enjoy are Divine deposits, committed to our trust on this condition, that they should be dispensed for the benefit of our neighbors.

Said by _____

You are not only responsible for what you say, but also for what you do not say.

Said by _____

Seeing that a Pilot steers the ship in which we sail, who will never allow us to perish even in the midst of shipwrecks, there is no reason why our minds should be overwhelmed with fear and overcome with weariness.

Said by _____

I am afraid that the schools will prove the very gates of hell, unless they diligently labor in explaining the Holy Scriptures and engraving them in the heart of the youth.

Said by _____

A man with God is always in the majority.

Said by _____

- * The Age of Discovery was just that; a period where countries sent explorers to discover new lands, sources of wealth, and trade routes that would be easier to travel. Look up the following explorers and discover which country they represented and what lands they found:

Magellan

Marco Polo

Christopher Columbus

DeSoto

Amerigo Vespucci

Robert de LaSalle

BONUS: What are the lands then known as the "New World" called today? (Hint: it may be more than one country!)

- * New lands being discovered and the upheaval of the Protestant Reformation came at a time when a new invention was making distribution of information much easier. Instead of books having to be individually copied by hand, the Gutenberg press enabled people to print many copies of something for wide distribution to the population. Reformer Martin Luther put the technology to work by translating the Bible into the language of the common man and having copies printed for the masses. No longer would people have to rely on someone else to tell them what God's Word said. They could now read it

PANEL FOURTEEN:

Activities and Ideas

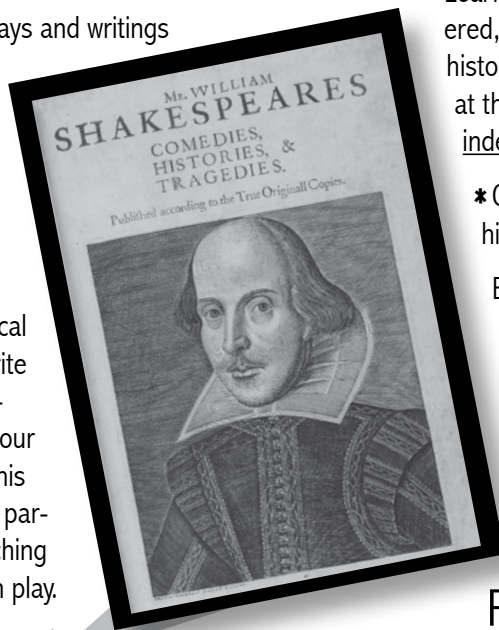
- * This panel represents a fascinating series of events that culminate in the Protestant Reformation. Opposed to the corruption within the Catholic Church, men like John Knox, Martin Luther, and John Calvin boldly spoke out in support of scriptural authority and salvation through Jesus Christ alone. See if you can match each quote with the reformer who said it:



Martin Luther

for themselves. The next time you visit a Christian bookstore, take note of how many different Bible versions are available. Also try to think of five foreign languages and discover if the Bible has been translated into those languages already! (Chances are they have!)

- * Can you find the mysterious Easter Island on a map? Where is the breathtaking city of Machu Picchu found?
- * Look up the word “samurai.” See if you can find a picture of these mighty warriors, and then try to recreate the drawing! (Did you know many of these warriors also wrote poetry!)
- * William Shakespeare’s plays and writings are still wildly popular today. They include *MacBeth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, as well as *Othello*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*. From comedy to tragedy, there were historical hints and satirical highlights in his work. Write a short biography of William Shakespeare from your research on his life and his works. Discuss with your parents about perhaps watching part of a Shakespearean play.



- * Isaac Newton is another important early scientist. You may know him as having studied gravity – but his work created many other discoveries. Find a book about Newton and list your favorite discoveries he is known for.
- * A time capsule locked in mud. This is the story of *La Belle*, the ship of French explorer LaSalle, lost in 1687. Learn the story of her sinking, artifacts being recovered, the fate of her crew, and the incredible amount of history to be gleaned from these amazing discoveries at the following link: www.texasbeyondhistory.net/belle/index.html.

- * On The Map! See if you can locate where these historical events took place:

Building the city of St. Petersburg

The pilgrims landing spot in America

The location of the Taj Mahal

Where the piano was invented

Where the Bible was translated into the King James Version

PANEL SIXTEEN:

PANEL FIFTEEN:

Activities and Ideas

- * Galileo had perhaps one of the greatest influences on the developments of science in history. It seems so simple to us now to think that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun in fixed orbits. It is known as heliocentrism. But during Galileo’s time it was considered heresy. Do your science books include the work and life of Galileo? In addition to his work in astronomy and physics and math, he also is credited with the discovery of four moons. Can you research and find which planet these moons are associated with? (Hint: they are named after him!)

Activities and Ideas

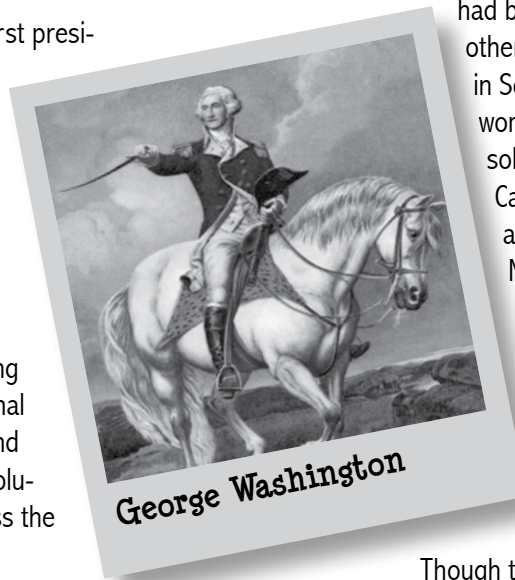
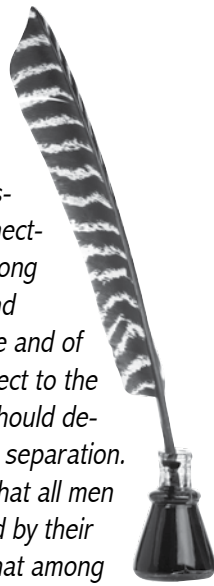
- * The Great Awakening was an important period of Christian revival just before the American Revolution. Its influence can be seen in the Christian heritage as the United States is formed in the following years. George Whitefield was a famous preacher during the Great Awakening. See what you can discover about this powerful man of God.
- * We see the effect of two powerful countries fighting over lands in the New World during the French and Indian War. American colonists played a role in this struggle, and soon would come to resent the British Empire that controlled them because of unfair taxation and lack of representation in the government. This would lead to what war?
- * Which document was written first – the Declaration of Independence or the U.S. Constitution? What was the purpose of each document?

- * Which document began as follows:

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

- * Re-read the text and highlight the mentions of God in this historic call for liberty and justice.
- * Before he was America's first president, this committed Christian and citizen, George Washington, served as what?
- * Which countries aided the American colonists in their struggle for freedom?
- * While America was still trying to figure out the foundational balance of states' rights and federal rights, another revolution was taking place across the Atlantic in which country?
- * How does the French Revolution differ from the American Revolution?

What was the Industrial Revolution, and how did it lead to a period of invention and innovation for the next 100 years?



PANEL SEVENTEEN:

Activities and Ideas

- * Quick Quiz:

What was the Louisiana Purchase? And why was it important?

What was the purpose of the Lewis & Clark expedition?

Which two countries were fighting during the War of 1812?

Can you find the man known as the "Prince of Preachers" on this panel?

- * On the Map! Can you find the places on a world map where these events occurred:

Queen Victoria became ruler of this empire

Name two countries that were a part of it

The discovery of this very southern continent

The route taken by the Lewis and Clark expedition

The birthplace of Beethoven

- * For three centuries, the transatlantic slave trade had brought profits to some and human misery to others. Native Americans were used as slave labor in South America, while tens of thousands of men, women, and children were taken from Africa and sold to plantations and farms throughout the Caribbean and the West, if they survived the cruel and deadly transportation along routes like the Middle Passage. Africans also participated in the slave trade, selling captives to slave traders, while a growing number of abolitionists, appalled at the slave trade, began fighting to end the lucrative trade by enacting laws. One of the most determined and dedicated was William Wilberforce. His tireless struggle was just the first step in banning the slave trade.

Though the international trade was eventually halted, that didn't mean freedom for those already enslaved. It would take decades, and in the case of those in the United States, the Civil War before they would be granted their freedom. Before war, however, the question of slaves was a political minefield in America. How was the Missouri Compromise related to the question of slavery in the United States?

- * Missionaries like David Livingstone and William Carey helped spread Christianity around the world. Write a short biography of each including where they travelled to share the Biblical truth. Missionaries continue to work around the globe. Consider having a missionary pen pal or supporting your church's efforts to aid missionaries!

PANEL EIGHTEEN:

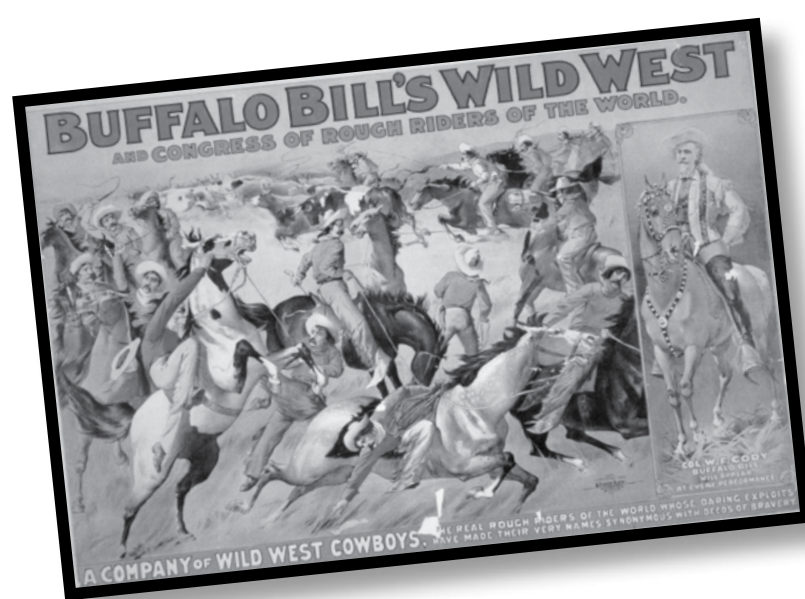
Activities and Ideas

- * This is a period of some great inventions, including ones we continue to use today. From telephones to bicycles, great ideas continue to improve our lives. Not every invention had a practical application; many were for entertainment, including toys. Dolls will do all kinds of things today: they will cry, talk, use diapers, eat, walk, and more! But before this kind of invention was so widespread, one of America's greatest inventors created a talking doll. It was a great idea but a commercial flop because they frightened children; the voice sounded muddy and creepy. The doll's voice mechanism was similar to the technology of Edison's phonograph invention: Here are some examples:

Reciting "Little Jack Horner": <http://www.archive.org/details/EdisonsTalkingDollOf1890>

"Twinkle Twinkle Little Star": <http://www.nps.gov/edis/photosmultimedia/talking-doll-record-hear-the-recording.htm> (quality diminished by a damaged disk)

- * You can learn more about Edison, his many inventions (successful as well as failures) at: <http://www.nps.gov/edis/index.htm>. Another active inventor of the time was Nikola Tesla. You may choose to research him instead of Edison. And remember, while specific inventors may be credited for what they discovered or developed, often many other inventors contributed to that invention with earlier discoveries that made it possible.
- * Saddle up for a quick look at life in the Old West! Buffalo Bill Cody helped to spread the story of the American West to Europe and Eastern parts of America through his Wild West Show by recreating dramatic scenes that exemplified the spirit of the frontier. Develop a short story pretending to be a member of Buffalo Bill's show. Check out this link for a little more information on the show to help develop creative detail to your story: <http://>



www.bgsu.edu/departments/acs/1890s/buffalobill/bbwildwestshow.html. Be sure to include a vivid description of your costume and activities during the show!

- * Golf, football, baseball, hockey, and many other sports we enjoy today have interesting histories. We shared who invented basketball, but if you want to learn more about how many sports began, you can research your sport of choice and learn where and when it got started. Many sports figures had a second career when they left the field like the street evangelist Billy Sunday. Although he preached over a 100 years ago, there are some recordings of his sermons, including these: <http://billysunday.org/audio.html>
- * See if you can find an interesting historical sports figure who had a powerful impact on the sport, and it doesn't have to take place on the field! (Hint: examples like Jesse Owens, Jackie Robinson, or Lou Gehrig)
- * Have you ever watched any of the modern Olympic games? Remember what you learned earlier about the first Olympics. What are a few ways the ancient and modern games are different?
- * Learning at the Library! See if you can discover the answers to these questions during your next trip to the library:

Who purchased Alaska, and which country sold it?

What are the missions of the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross?

What worldview is at the heart of Darwin's *On the Origin of the Species*?

Which United States president served as a soldier during the Spanish-American War?

Whose discovery of gold began the California gold rush?

What modern peace award is named after the inventor of dynamite?

What is the role of the Secret Service in the United States, and when was the organization formed?

Before he began his travelling circus, P.T. Barnum served in public office. What did he do?

PANELS NINETEEN & TWENTY:

Activities and Ideas

- * War has been a part of world history since the beginning. (Remember the first war noted in the Bible?) They usually do not take place in a vacuum; meaning events, policies, regional tensions, and other reasons often help to trigger conflict. For example, World War I was triggered by the assassination of one man. And the treaty that ended that war left Germany impoverished and demoralized. This is the context that helped allow a fanatic like Adolf Hitler to take control with his Nazi Party, not only leading to World War II, but also the horrific and unimaginable Holocaust, which virtually wiped out the Jewish population of Europe. The context of how Hitler came to power will never mitigate the mass murder or atrocities committed, nor will it ever excuse it.

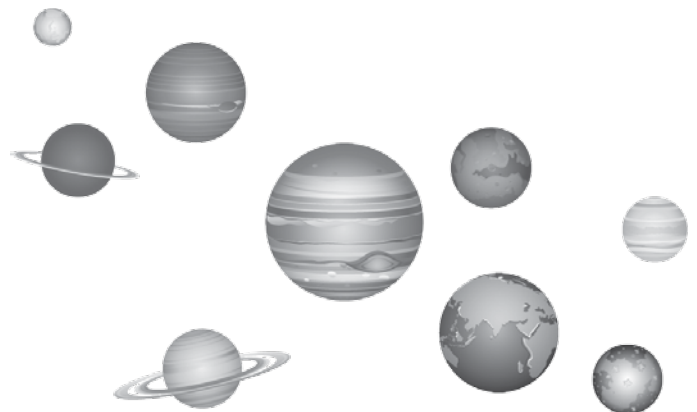


- * The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has a very active and detailed website with many resources to help you understand more about the context and events of the Holocaust: <http://www.ushmm.org/>. (CAUTION: Any web search for information on the Holocaust can reveal photos or footage that could be very traumatic for children. Please supervise any searches or remain on sites like that of the United States Holocaust Remembrance Museum, which has divided its site and has a special area for students. Even with sites like these, it will be important to preview the material to ensure it is age-appropriate for the understanding of the child.)

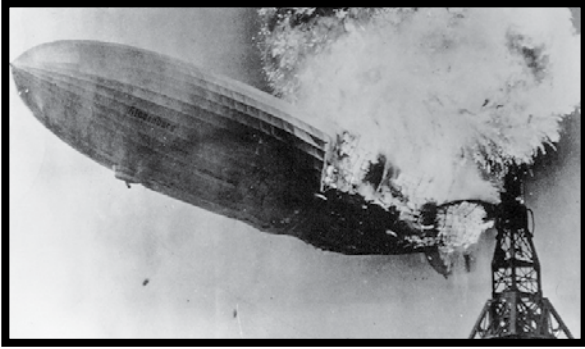
- * Remember history is not just about events and dates – it is about the lives, choices, and experiences of people. And it is vital to understand the forces that led to these events so that atrocities like the Holocaust can be prevented in the future. You may have heard of the phrase “revisionist history.” This is where events and context of the past are basically rewritten or skewed to present a specific viewpoint. It is important to read source material if you can like *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank, a deeply poignant work that tells the story of a girl in hiding from the Nazis. In her words and experiences, you not only see her life during this time, but hints of the woman she would never have the chance to become. To see her hiding place and photos of her life, visit: <http://www.annefrank.org/>

- * History is also the accounts of heroes, like those who risked so much to save others during the Holocaust. Many are known as “The Righteous Among The Nations,” and include men like Oskar Schindler, unforgettably presented in the 1993 film *Schindler’s List*. Even the experiences of children have been explored in novels like *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas*. And in learning more about history and seeing images from the site of Nazi death camps like Auschwitz, individuals can defend against those who try to deny that such atrocities ever occurred. Truth is always revealed not in supposition, but in undeniable evidence and the historical records that prove these events happened and how they impacted those who survived and have vowed never to forget.

- * Visit NASA’s website to see images from the Hubble Telescope and for great history about the story of space exploration including the space shuttle program which ended in 2011. NASA also provides information on future space exploration efforts to the moon and the planet Mars.



- * The Smithsonian also has a museum devoted to the history of flight at <http://www.nasm.si.edu/collections/browseobjects.cfm>.
- * See if you can find a book on the accomplishments of flight pioneers like that of Amelia Earhart or Charles Lindbergh. Each also experienced a tragic mystery in their lives which almost overshadowed their record-breaking flights.



- * The early part of the 20th century was marred by tragic disasters that included the sinking of the “unsinkable” *Titanic* on its maiden voyage in 1912 after striking an iceberg, and the loss of the *Hindenburg* in May of 1937, which effectively spelled the end of zeppelins as a means of passenger transport. Even more than that, the Great Depression had a widespread impact on lives in the United States, and included the tragic migrations of desperate families during the Dust Bowl years that inspired such classic novels as *The Grapes of Wrath*. Archival footage of these and other events are available online:

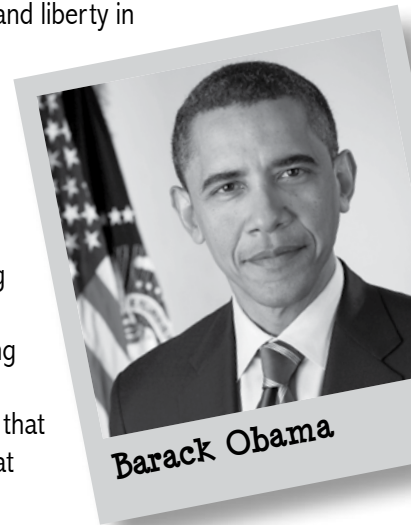
Newsreel of the Hindenburg: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindenburg_Disaster_Newsreel_Footage

Footage of artifacts and the efforts to visit the Titanic: <http://www.rmstitanic.net/community/photos.html>

The Library of Congress has an extensive collection of images, footage and audio recordings of American history, including the events surrounding the Dust Bowl: www.loc.gov

Audio recordings of former slaves and photos are also part of the Library of Congress' collection.

- * Mass production of the Model T by Henry Ford was a pivotal event of the Industrial Revolution. Compare the differences in having to make an item by hand versus mass assembly of the same item in a production facility: consider how availability on a mass scale can lower prices on the item.
- * Is America a Christian nation? On this panel of the timeline, we have quotes from presidents Harry Truman and Barack Obama that highlight the change that is taking place in America today; an attempt to distance or ignore the Christian influences in the heritage of our nation. Yes, America is a country populated by people from different nationalities and faiths, but that doesn't change the facts that Christianity played a huge role in the foundational character of the United States. Early documents, comments from founding fathers, and even the resonating cry for justice and liberty in the Declaration of Independence detail the guidance and provision of our Creator God. And in acknowledging God as the source for these rights, our founding fathers elevated them from something a government or leader could give or take away, to something that comes only from a power wiser and more powerful than that of any man or government that may follow.



An excellent resource on the Declaration of Independence is *For You They Signed* by Marilyn Boyer. In it she details the men and the ideals behind this historic cry for freedom.

- * Look up the following words or phrases:

Dust Bowl	Barnstormers
Evolution	Apartheid
Atomic	Transatlantic
Secular	Humanism
Creationism	

Big Book's Historic Hide and Seek

Find people, events, inventions, and more across the span of 6,000 remarkable years!

PANEL 1:

Where would you find the first mention of musical instruments?

Murder so foul when brother kills brother over anger and jealousy!

PANEL 2:

What started the Ice Age that swept the planet like a storm?
Flushed away... by toilets in the ancient Harappan Civilization!

PANEL 3:

What is the name of the set of 282 laws created by a Babylonian leader and etched in stone?

His eleven brothers didn't really like his dreams so they sold him!

PANEL 4:

Where would you find the Israelites wandering for 40 years after a mass exodus?

I've heard about strange gifts, but not sure what to think of a giant wooden horse!

PANEL 5:

What did the Roman Empire use to fashion their keys in the shape of?

This giant really took a pounding from a little guy!

PANEL 6:

Can you name each of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?

This guy founded the Persian Empire, and even his name suggests he was pretty great!

PANEL 7:

Where did they discover these ancient batteries used to electroplate jewelry?

The first emperor of this nation really must have wanted to keep out the neighbors!

PANEL 8:

Who is the one who transformed history, though He was born in the most humble fashion?

To find the earliest form of a computer, you need only study a Greek shipwreck discovered in 1902!

PANEL 9:

How long ago did bookbinding develop in the Far East and the Mediterranean?

Some were crucified, others stoned to death, and others beheaded or killed by arrows, all for their beliefs!

PANEL 10:

When was paper first invented in China?

He made the first recorded steam engine, first vending machine, and sound effects for a theater!

PANEL 11:

What was it that brought Scandinavia into contact with the Roman Empire?

Entertainment during this time period became a brutal and deadly display!

PANEL 12:

Mayans really began developing accurate calendars, math, and hieroglyphic writing way back then!

This famous saint and dragon hunter died shortly before the Edict of Milan by Constantine!

PANEL 13:

Who is that legendary British leader who is said to have wielded the sword Excalibur?

His birth and life eventually brought about the Crusades because of the religion he founded!

PANEL 14:

What monumental movement helps us understand why there are so many different variations with church worship and understanding?

Toilet paper, and printing presses, and handguns... oh my! Some firsts!

PANEL 15:

Who is the guy famous for writing the second most popular book in history?

So they really had robotic, tea-carrying dolls way back then!

PANEL 16:

Inventions like the steam engine helped what revolution impact areas of agriculture, transportation, and more?

This turtle went under water, but it was used in war, not as a pet!

PANEL 17:

What rock held a key to unlock the long-forgotten meaning of an ancient hieroglyphic text?

For the first time, the population of the world reached a whopping one billion people!

PANEL 18:

Who was the guy who invented motion pictures, the talking doll, and the light bulb?

It was called a velocipede, had two wheels, and was made of wood!

PANEL 19:

When did the Holocaust happen throughout Europe, where millions of Jews, Poles, and others were murdered?

This "unsinkable" ship obviously did the impossible after striking an iceberg!

PANEL 20:

Who was the president who declared that the United States was a Christian nation?

Open reading of Scripture and prayer were removed from the U.S. public school system!

QUICK INDEX

Subject	Date
10 Plagues of Egypt	1491BC
2nd Jewish Temple destroyed	586BC
AD	Anno Domini (no year zero)
Age of Reason	1650-1800AD
Alaska, purchased	1867AD
Alexander the Great born	356BC
American Revolution	1775-1783AD
Anartica discovered	1820AD
Anna at the temple	88BC
Antikythera mechanism	c.150-100 BC
Apartheid ends, South Africa	1994AD
Applell	1977AD
Archimedes	287BC
Aristotle	367BC
Atomic bomb	1945AD
Augustus Caesar	23BC
Australia colonized	1788AD
Aztec, Teotihuacan	c.100-150AD
Babylonian Empire	1760BC
Basketball	1892AD
Batteries	248-226BC
Battle of Actium	31BC
Battle of the Alamo	1820AD
BC	Before Christ (no year zero)

Subject	Date
Berlin Wall, falls	1989AD
Bible, removed from schools	1963AD
Bicycle	1817AD
Bonaparte, Napoleon	1769AD, 1804AD
Boston Tea Party	1773AD
Braille developed	1829AD
British civil war	1642AD
British Imperial Century	1815-1914AD
Bubonic Plague, Europe	1348AD
Bunyan, John, born	1628AD
Byzantine Empire	330AD/1071AD
California Gold Rush	1848-1855AD
Caligula	37-41BC
Call of Abraham	1922BC
Calvin, John	1509AD
Carey, William	1792AD
Carthage	814BC
Catherine the Great	1762-1796AD
Cell phone	1973AD
Charlemagne born	768AD
China, census	2AD
China, paper	100AD
China, Three Kingdoms	220-265AD
Chinese Civil War	1927-1949AD

Subject	Date
Chocolate bar	1847AD
Christianity spreads	64-300AD
Cleopatra	30BC
Cody, Buffalo Bill	1883AD
Cold War, US and Russia	1946-1991AD
Colosseum	79AD
Columbus	1492AD
Constantine	c.272-337AD
Cook, Captain James	1728AD
Creation Museum	2007AD
Creation week	4004BC
Cyrus the Great	599BC
Daniel	607-534BC
Darwin, Charles	1859AD
David	1048BC/1085 BC
Dead Sea Scrolls	1948AD
Declaration of Independence	1776AD
Dictionary	1000BC
Divided Kingdom (Israel)	975BC
Du Shi (Chinese engineer)	31AD
Dust Bowl, U.S.	1930-1936AD
Dutch Golden Age	1648AD
Dynamite	1866AD
Earhart, Amelia	1937AD
Edict of Milan	313AD
Edison, Thomas	1847-1931AD

Subject	Date
Egyptian civil war	836BC
Egyptian Dynasties 12 & 13	1572-1444BC
Egyptians revolt against Rome	292-297AD
Enoch taken	3017BC
Esther	510 BC
FBI	1908AD
Ferdinand, Archduke Franz	1914AD
First Assyrian Empire	1810BC
First Crusade	1097AD
First Gulf War	1990-1991AD
Ford, Henry	1903AD
French and Indian War	1754-1763AD
French Revolution	1789AD
Gagarin, Yuri	1961AD
Galen	180AD
Galileo	1642AD
Genesis ends	1635BC
Geneva Bible	1560AD
Germany, reunification	1990AD
Great Awakening	1730-1760AD
Great Dam of Marib	700BC
Great Flood	2347BC
Great Jewish Revolt	66-70AD
Great San Francisco earthquake	1906AD
Great Train Robbery, film	1903AD
Great Wall of China	220-206BC

Subject	Date
Greece conquers (Alexander)	331BC
Gunpowder	c.220AD
Gupta Empire, India	320-550AD
Gutenberg Press	1440AD
Hadrian's Wall	122-128AD
Han Dynasty ends	220AD
Handgun, Italy	1326AD
Harvard	1870-1880AD
Helicopter	1907AD
Henry, Matthew	1662AD
Hero of Alexander	c.10-70AD
Herod	c.40BC
Herod dies	4BC
Herod/2nd Jewish Temple	19BC
Hieroglyphics, Egypt	c.391AD
Hittite Empire	1430BC
Homer	c.800-725BC
Hubble Telescope	1990AD
Human Genome, mapped	2003AD
Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch	c.108AD
Inca Empire falls	1533AD
Industrial Revolution	1760-c.1890sAD
International Space Station	1990AD
iPod	2001AD
Iraq War	2003AD
Isaac (Abraham's son) born	1896BC

Subject	Date
Isaiah prophecies	759-698BC
Israel conquered (Assyria)	722BC
Jacob & Esau born	1836BC
Jamestown	1607AD
Japan, rice	2AD
Japanese Empire	1868-1947AD
Javan (Greece)	2089BC
Jeremiah	c.629 –588BC
Jericho Falls	1451BC
Jerome	404AD
Jerusalem, Jews forced out	135AD
Jesus	c.5-4BC, 9 AD, 26AD, 30AD, 33AD
Jet Plane	1939AD
Jin Dynasty, China	265-420AD
John the Baptist	5BC, 33AD
Jonah	808BC
Joseph sold	1707BC
Josephus, Flavius	37A-94AD
Joshua enters the Promised Land	1452BC
Julius Caesar assassinated	44BC
Key Rings (Rome)	750BC
Khan, Genghis	1206AD
King Arthur	c.500AD
King James Bible	1611AD
King, Jr., Martin Luther	1968AD
Kites	1000BC



Subject	Date
Knox, John	c.1505AD
Korean War	1950-1953AD
Krakatoa erupts	1883AD
Last Supper, Jesus	33AD
League of Nations	1919-1946AD
Lewis and Clark	1804-1806AD
Lighthouse of Alexandria	280-247BC
Livingstone, David	1841AD
Louisiana Purchase	1803AD
Luther, Martin	1517AD
Magellan dies	1522AD
Magi visit Jesus	4BC
Malachi	397BC
Maoi, Easter Island	1500AD
Mars, rover landing	2004AD
Mary visited by angel	5BC
Mayan	c.300AD
Mexico, Independence	1821AD
Missouri Compromise	1820AD
Mizraim (Egypt)	2188BC
Moche, Peru	c.100-600AD
Moon, Apollo landing	1969AD
Moses born	1571BC
Mount St. Helens erupts	1980AD
Mt. Fuji, Japan	1707AD
Muhammad, Islam	570AD

Subject	Date
Napoleon, Emperor of France	1804AD
Napoleonic Wars	1803-1815AD
Nazca (Peru)	400BC
Newton, Isaac	1643AD
Nimrod (Babylon)	2234BC
Nineveh destroyed	612BC
Noah born	2948BC
Obama, Barack	2008AD/2010AD
Olympic Games held	776BC
Olympics, modern	1896AD
Parthenon	447BC
Parthian Empire falls	228AD
Parting of the Red Sea	1491BC
Paul's conversion	35AD
Pearl Harbor Attack	1941AD
Penicillin	1928AD
Pentagon, attack	2001AD
Persecution of Christians/Rome	64-324AD
Piano, Italy	c.1700AD
Pilgrims, America	1620AD
Piracy	1650-1730AD
Plato	348BC
Polo, Marco	1254-1324AD
Population, 1 billion mark	1804AD
Prayer, removed from schools	1962AD
Prohibition, U.S.	1919-1933AD

Subject	Date
Protestant Reformation	c.1517AD
Ptolemy	c.168AD
Pulitzer Prize, awarded	1917AD
Qin Shi Huang (China)	221BC
Red Cross	1864AD
Reign of Queen Victoria	1837-1901AD
Roaring Twenties	c.1920s
Robotics, early Japan automata	c.1600sAD
Roman Civil War	49-45BC
Roman Empire falls	410AD
Roman Empire, divided	284AD
Roman Empire, tetrarchs	293-313AD
Roman/Orthodox churches split	1054AD
Rome conquers Greece	146BC
Rome founded	748BC
Rome, Five Good Emperors	96-180AD
Rosetta Stone	1799AD
Russian Revolution	1917AD
Safety Pin	1849AD
Salvation Army	1852AD
Sampson born	1155BC
Saul becomes king	1095BC
Scandinavia/Rome	c.200AD
Scopes Trial	1925AD
Second Assyrian Empire	1364BC
Second Temple (Israel) built	957BC

Subject	Date
Second Temple, destroyed	70AD
Seth (Adam's son) born	3874BC
Sewing Machine	1830AD
Shackleton, Sir Ernest	1922AD
Shem dies	1846BC
Shepard, Jr., Alan	1961AD
Sino-Japanese War, first	1894-1895AD
Slave Trade Act,	1807AD
Slavery ends, U.S.	1865AD
Solomon is king	1015BC
Soviet Union, collapse	1990-1991AD
Space Shuttle, flights begin	1981AD
Space Shuttle, program ends	2011AD
Spanish American War	1898AD
Spanish Armada	1588AD
Spanish Inquisition	1478-1834AD
Spanish missions, California	1769AD
Sparta	c.1000BC
Spartacus	72AD
Spurgeon, Charles H.	1850AD
St. George	303AD
St. Petersburg, Russia	1703AD
State of Israel	1948AD
Steam locomotive	1804AD
Sunday, Billy	1903AD
Taj Mahal	1631AD



Subject	Date
Telephone/Alexander Graham Bell	1876AD
Television Station, U.S.	1928AD
Ten Commandments	1491BC
Ten Commandments, removed	2005AD
Tesla, Nikola	1943AD
The Exodus (from Egypt)	1491BC
The Genesis Flood	1962AD
The Great Depression, U.S.	1939-c1940AD
The Hindenburg, disaster	1937AD
The Holocaust	1933-1945AD
The Pony Express	1860AD
The Titanic, sank	1912AD
The Turtle	1775AD
Thera eruption	c.1627-1600BC
Tin Cans	1810AD
Toilet paper, China	1391AD
Tower of Babel	2242BC
Transcontinental Railroad (U.S.)	1869AD
Troy destroyed	c.1200BC
Truman, Harry	1947AD
TV dinners	1944AD
Tyndale, William	1525AD
U.S. Supreme Court	1791AD
United Nations	1945AD
US Constitution	1787AD
Ussher, James	1581AD

Subject	Date
Velocipede	1865AD
Vesuvius/Pompeii	79AD
Vietnam War	1955-1975AD
Vikings, raids in Europe	793AD
von Beethoven, Ludwig	c.1770-1827AD
War of 1812	1812AD
Washington, George	1789AD
Water mills	c.70BC
Wesley, John, born	1703AD
Whitfield, George	1714AD
Wilberforce, William	1833AD
World Trade Center, attack	2001AD
World War 1	1914-1918AD
World War 2	1939-1945AD
Wright brothers, flight	1903AD
Wycliffe	1382AD
Yale	1870-1880AD
Yo-yo	500BC

History-related Resources for Further Reading and Research

Biographies

- * *Champions of Mathematics* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *Champions of Science* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *Champions of Invention* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *Character for Life* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Faith of Our Founding Fathers* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Great for God* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *A Journey through the Life of William Wilberforce* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *The Life and Times of Archbishop Ussher* (High School)
- * *Life of Andrew Jackson* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Life of John Knox* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Life of John Newton* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Life of Luther* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Life of Washington* (Jr. High and High School)

Creation versus Evolution

- * *The Dark Side of Charles Darwin* (High School and Above)
- * *Evolution: The Grand Experiment* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *The Fossil Book* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Living Fossils* (Jr. High and High School)

Dinosaurs

- * *Dragons: Legends and Lore of Dinosaurs* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *Life in the Great Ice Age* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *Uncovering the Woolly Mammoth* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)

Middle Eastern Studies

- * *The Archaeology Book* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *The Chronology of the Old Testament* (Jr. High and High School)

- * *The Complete Works of Flavius Josephus* (High School and Above)
- * *Leonard's Biblical Chronological Chart* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Noah's Ark: Thinking Outside the Box* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *The Tower of Babel* (Elementary)
- * *Unveiling the Kings of Israel* (High School and Above)
- * *Unwrapping the Pharaohs* (High School and Above)

Science and Medicine

- * *The Case of the Missing Mountain* (Elementary)
- * *The History of Medicine* (Jr. High and High School)

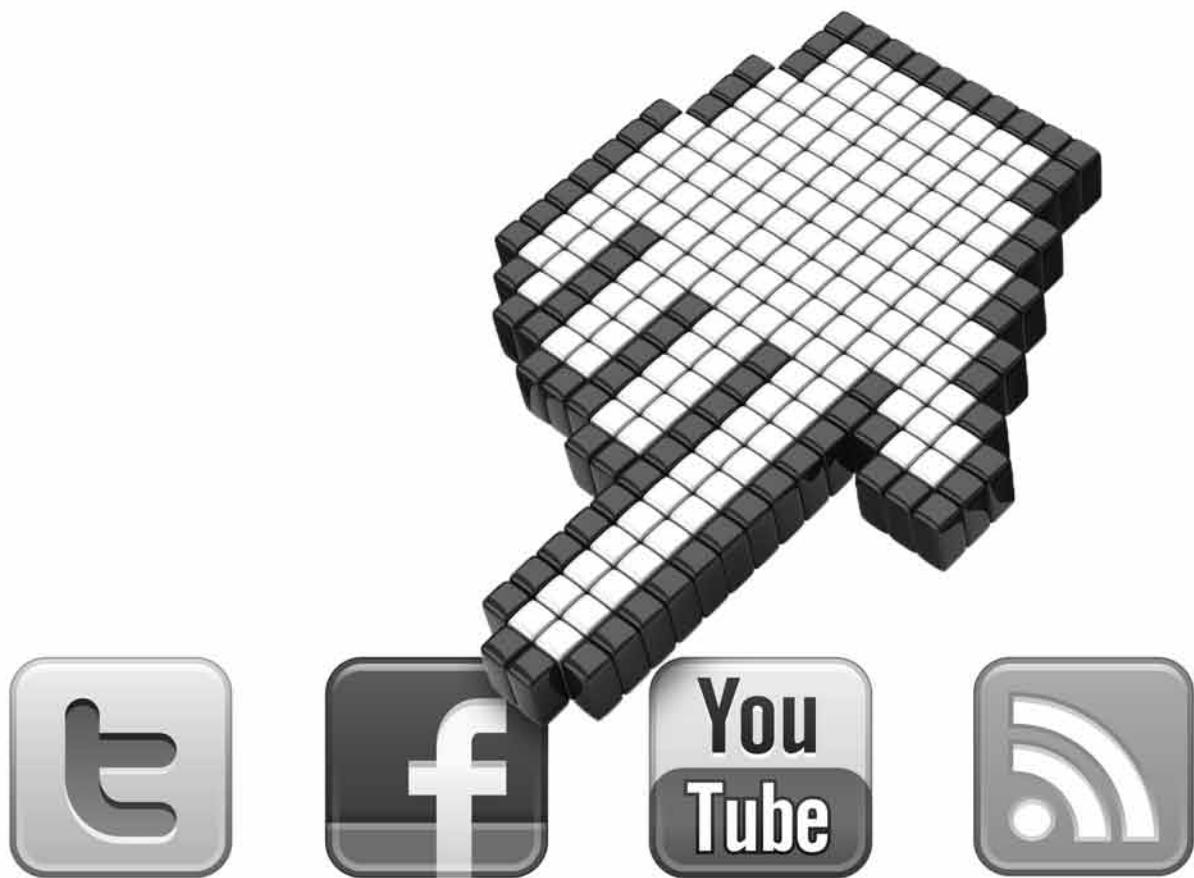
U.S. History

- * *American History* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Answers Book for Teens* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *For You They Signed* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *The Pledge of Allegiance* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *In God We Trust* (Upper Elementary to Jr. High)

World History and Cultures

- * *Adam's Chart of History* (All Ages)
- * *The Annals of the World* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Begin* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *British History* (Jr. High and High School)
- * *Passport to the World* (Elementary to Jr. High)
- * *World History* (Jr. High and High School)

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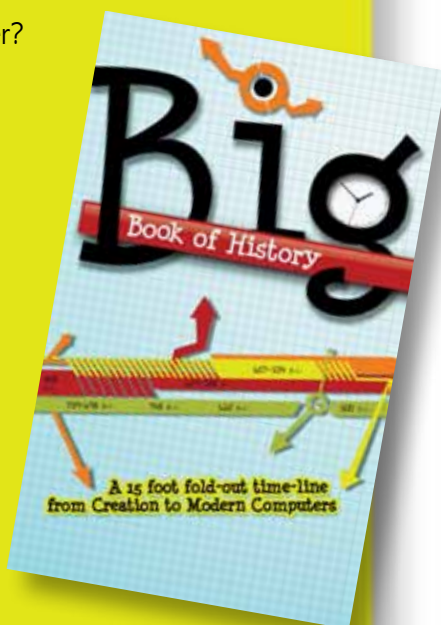
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- * What event wiped out a third or more of Europe in the 1300s?
- * What gift led to the destruction of Troy?
- * Which Peruvian culture was on the rise in South America at the same time Esther was saving the Jewish people?

The Big Book of History: Teacher's Guide can be used as a reference tool or it can be a springboard to a myriad of educational activities that can involve reading, writing, math, science, Biblical studies, and of course, history. Sample questions, activities, reading, and discussions are included to serve as a starting point or source of ideas for ways you can use the *Big Book of History* in your education program. From the Garden of Eden to the horrors of the Holocaust, find exciting challenges for your students while making history unforgettable!



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