

Ancient History Events

Second Grade

Creation: Genesis 1

The Fall: Genesis 3

The Flood: Genesis 6

The Tower of Babel: Genesis 11

Abraham: Genesis 12

Isaac: Genesis 21

Jacob: Genesis 25

Joseph: Genesis 37

Moses: Exodus-Deuteronomy

The 10 Commandments: Exodus 20:1-17

King David: I and II Samuel, I Chronicles

King Solomon: I Kings and II Chronicles

Second Grade History Events

Creation- Genesis 1

God has always existed. He created everything out of nothing and spoke it into existence.

Q. When was God created?

A. God has always existed.

Q. What did God create on each day?

A.

Day 1: Day and night

Day 2: Heaven and earth

Day 3: Seas and land

Day 4: Sun, moon, and stars

Day 5: Creatures of the sky and sea

Day 6: Creatures of dry land and man

Day 7: He rested

The Fall in the Garden- Genesis 3

Satan tempted Eve to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and evil. Adam ate the fruit when Eve offered it to him. Sin entered the world when Adam ate the forbidden fruit. That is what we mean by “The Fall”. Man became guilty before God, but God promised to send a Savior. God cursed the ground and made life difficult for mankind.

Q. When did sin enter the world?

A. When Adam ate the forbidden fruit.

Q. Who tempted Eve to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil?

A. The serpent tempted Eve to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil.

Q. What happened to man’s relationship with God after the fall?

A. Man became guilty before God.

The Flood- Genesis 6

God flooded the earth because man was continuously evil. Noah was found righteous in God's sight. God told Noah to build an ark and fill it with a male and female of all species and also to bring his family. After the flood, God sent a rainbow as a sign of his covenant with Noah that he would never flood the earth again.

Q. Why did God flood the earth?

A. God flooded the earth because man was continuously evil.

Q. What did God tell Noah to put in the ark?

A. God told Noah to build an ark and fill it with a male and female of every species. He also took his own family.

Q. What sign did God send to Noah of His promise that he would never flood the earth again?

A. God sent a rainbow as the sign of his promise that he would never flood the earth again.

The Tower of Babel- Genesis 11

Until the tower of Babel there was only one language on earth. People were sinfully proud and were trying to make a tower (ziggurat) to reach to heaven. God confused the languages of the people and scattered them over the earth. The ziggurat at Marduk may be the ruins of the Tower of Babel.

Q. Before the Tower of Babel, how many languages were there on earth?

A. There was only one language on earth.

Q. How did God punish the sinfully proud people who were trying to build the Tower of Babel?

A. God confused the languages of the people.

Abram- Genesis 12

God called Abram from his home in Ur, Mesopotamia to travel to a new land that God would give him. He promised to make his descendants outnumber the stars in the sky. He performed a special ceremony where he passed between the pieces of dead animals as a sign of his promise. He changed the names of Abram and Sarai to Abraham and Sarah.

Q. What did God call Abram to do?

A. God called Abram to leave his home in Ur and go to a new land.

Q. What did God promise Abram?

A. He promised to bless him and make him into a great nation.

Isaac- Genesis 21

God fulfills his promise to Abraham and Sarah through the birth of Isaac, not Ishmael. God tests Abraham's faith, by asking him to sacrifice Isaac. At the last minute, God provides a ram for him to sacrifice instead (which points to Christ's future sacrifice).

Q. What was the name of the son that God gave to Abraham and Sarah?

A. God gave Isaac to Abraham and Sarah in their old age.

Q. What did God ask Abraham to do to test his faith?

A. God tested Abraham's faith by telling him to sacrifice Isaac.

Jacob- Genesis 25

God continues to fill his promise to Abraham through Jacob (not Esau). God wrestles with Jacob and renames him Israel. His twelve sons each become a tribe of Israel. The Israelites are also called Jews and they are God's chosen people.

Q. Who are the Patriarchs?

A. The Patriarchs are Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Q. What name did God give to Jacob when he changed it?

A. God changed Jacob's name into Israel.

Joseph- Genesis 37

Jacob's sons are jealous of their brother Joseph because he has dreams that they will bow down and serve him. He was also favored by Jacob and he gives Joseph a brightly colored coat. His brothers sell him into slavery and trick Jacob by putting the blood of an animal on Joseph's coat and saying that he was killed. Joseph ends up in prison after he is falsely accused by Potiphar's wife. There he interprets the dreams of the butcher and baker. Pharaoh has Joseph interpret his dreams where he correctly discovers that there will be 7 years of plenty followed by 7 years of famine. Pharaoh puts Joseph second in command of all of Egypt. Joseph's brothers end up in Egypt due to the famine and he forgives them. Pharaoh allows them to live in Goshen and that is how the Jews ended up in

Egypt.

Q. Joseph's brothers were jealous of Joseph's dreams and his coat. How did they get rid of him?

A. His brothers were going to kill Joseph, but sold him instead as a slave. Joseph's brothers covered his coat with animal blood to trick Jacob.

Q. How did Pharaoh reward Joseph for correctly interpreting his dreams?

A. Pharaoh made Joseph second in command of all Egypt.

Moses: Exodus-Deuteronomy

Pharaoh (maybe Thutmose I) fears the Israelites growing in number, so he has all the baby boys killed. Moses's mother puts him in a basket on the Nile where he is found by Pharaoh's daughter (maybe Hatshepsut). He is taken care of by his mother and then raised in the palace.

Moses kills an Egyptian and flees Egypt. God speaks to him through a burning bush.

Moses returns to Egypt and asks Pharaoh to let the Israelites go. God sends many plagues. Pharaoh finally agrees after God kills the firstborn of every Egyptian family and animal. The Israelites were saved by putting the blood of an animal over their door and the Angel of Death would "Passover" their house. This points to Christ.

The Israelites leave (the Exodus), but Pharaoh changes his mind and pursues them. God parts the Red Sea to allow the Israelites to safely pass, then drowns the Egyptians who are following.

The Israelites wander in the desert where God gives them the 10 commandments.

Q. Who was found as a baby floating in a basket on the Nile River?

A. Moses

Q. What was the last plague that God sent to the Egyptians?

A. The firstborn of all the families and animals of the Egyptians died.

Q. How were the Israelites saved from the last plague?

A. God saved the Israelites by having them sacrifice a lamb and putting the blood over their doorposts.

The Ten Commandments- Exodus 20:1-17

The approximate date of the 10 Commandments is 1445 B.C. God gave them to Moses on Mt. Sinai. They were given to show the Israelites how God wanted them to live.

Q. Where did God give Moses the 10 Commandments?

A. God gave the 10 Commandments to Moses on Mt. Sinai

Q. Why did God give the Israelites the 10 Commandments?

A. These were to show the Israelites how God wanted them to live.

Davidic Kingdom: I and II Samuel, I Chronicles

The approximate date 1011-971 B.C. God directs Samuel to choose David as the next king after Saul. David kills Goliath. Saul becomes jealous of David when the people cheer more for David than Saul after a battle. Saul tries to kill him, but David will not kill Saul even though he has opportunity. David becomes king when Saul dies and rules for about 40 years.

Q. What was the name of the giant Philistine warrior that David killed?

A. Goliath was the giant Philistine warrior that David killed.

Q. How long was King David ruler of Israel?

A. David ruled Israel for about 40 years.

Solomon's Reign: I Kings I-II and II Chronicles I-9

The approximate date is 971-931 B.C. Solomon succeeds David to the throne. When God tells Solomon to ask Him for anything, he asks for wisdom. God grants him that as well as wealth. He is able to carry out David's plans to build the temple. Solomon becomes wicked and turns from God before his death.

Q. What did Solomon ask God to give him?

A. Solomon asked God for wisdom.

Q. Who was the king that built a temple to worship God?

A. Solomon was able to carry out his father's plan to build a temple to worship God.

Third Grade History Events

Mycenaen Culture	c.1450-1200BC
Trojan War	c. 1250 BC
Phoenician Culture	c 1200-1000BC
Homer and Greek Mythology	c. 900 BC
The Olympics	c. 776 BC
Founding of Rome	c. 753 BC
Greece Colonized and Democracy	c. 750-508 BC
Roman Republic Developed	c. 509-366 BC
Persian Wars	c. 500-480 BC
Alexander the Great	356-323 BC
Architectural Advances in Rome	c. 250 BC
Rome Rises To World Power by	by c.146 BC
Reign of Julius Caesar	59-44 BC
Reign of Caesar Augustus	27-14 BC
Birth of Christ	c. 3 BC
Rome Burns, Nero Persecutes Christians	64 AD
End of the Western Roman Empire	476 AD

Third Grade History

1. **Mycenaen Culture** (c. 1450-1200 B.C.) – The Mycenaens defeated the Minoans who had suffered from a major volcanic eruption, and gained control of the lands from Thessaly to the southern Peloponnesus by 1450 B.C. They were a militaristic and commercial people who exported pottery and bronze weapons. They used citadels to house the ruling family and armies. They were defeated by the Dorians around 1200 B.C.
 - a. What are some of the items the Mycenaens made and exported?
 - b. What type of people were the Mycenaens?
2. **Trojan War** (c. 1250 B.C.) – The Trojan War is a Greek legend about an epic and long battle between the Trojans and the Greeks. The Greeks hid inside a wooden horse to get into Troy. The Greeks won.
 - a. Who wrote *The Iliad* and what it is about?
 - b. Tell how the Greeks defeated the Trojans.
3. **Phoenician Civilization and the Alphabet** (c. 1200-1000 B.C.) – The Phoenicians were the Canaanites of the Bible. Their most important contribution to civilization was their 30-consonant alphabet. They were great seafarers and shipbuilders.
 - a. What was the most important contribution of the Phoenicians to civilization?
 - b. Who are the Phoenicians known as in the Bible?
4. **Homer and Greek Mythology** (c. 900 B.C.) – Homer was a Greek bard who wrote *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. He also wrote many other epic poems. During this time, the ancient Greeks told myths, which were told in order to explain how the world worked.
 - a. Who was Homer and what are two famous poems he wrote?
 - b. What is a myth?
5. **The Olympics** (c. 776 B.C.) – The ancient Greeks held the first Olympics around 776 B.C. Only pure-blooded Greek males could participate. The main purpose of the Olympics was to hold a sacred festival to Zeus and for athletic competitions.
 - a. Who could participate in the Olympics?
 - b. What was the purpose of the Olympics?

6. **Founding of Rome** (c. 753 B.C.) – There is a legend about the founding of Rome. The story is about Romulus and Remus, twin brothers, who were raised by a she-wolf. Romulus killed Remus and started the city of Rome. Actually, the Etruscans founded Rome, and the first citizens were the Etruscans and the Latins.
 - a. Tell the story of Romulus and Remus.
 - b. Who actually started the city of Rome?
7. **Greece Colonized and Democracy** (c. 750-508 B.C.) – Greece began its colonization when it became overpopulated and food became scarce. The people migrated to the west coasts of Asia Minor, which was later composed of city-states. Because the poor fought with the rich in ancient Greece, Cleisthenes introduced *demokratia*, a system of government where every citizen had a vote.
 - a. Why did ancient Greece begin colonization?
 - b. What is *demokratia*?
8. **Roman Republic Developed** (c. 509-366 B.C.) – When the Romans broke away from the Etruscan king, they developed a republic, which is a form of government led by consuls and a Senate. Unfortunately, there were still two conflicting classes of people called the rich Patrician nobility and the more humble Plebeians (farmers, peasants, traders).
 - a. Who leads a republic?
 - b. What were the two social classes of Romans called during this time?
9. **Persian Wars** (c. 500-480 B.C.) – The Persian Wars were between the Greeks and the Persians. The Greeks rebelled against the more powerful Persians, who occupied modern-day Iran. The Greeks were made up primarily of Spartans and Athenians. The Greeks eventually won at Salamis. Later, the Persians were defeated again by Alexander the Great.
 - a. Who fought during the Persian Wars?
 - b. Who eventually won?
10. **Pericles and the Peloponnesian War** (461-404 B.C.) – The Peloponnesian War occurred during Greece's *Golden Age* or *Classical Period*. Pericles was the beloved leader in Athens during that time and he led the Athenians in the fight against the jealous Spartans. This civil war lasted for 30 years! Sparta won.
 - a. Who was Pericles?
 - b. Who won the Peloponnesian War?

11. **Alexander the Great** (356-323 B.C.) – Alexander the Great's father was Phillip, Greek king of Macedon. His teacher was the famous philosopher, Aristotle. Alexander became king when he was 20, after his father died. He had great military success and defeated Persia, Egypt, and even parts of India. He died of a fever when he was 33, and his conquered lands were divided between 3 generals.

- a. Why was Alexander the Great called great? Name at least two nations he defeated.
- b. How old was Alexander when he died?

12. **Architectural Advances in Rome** (c. 250 B.C.) – Rome was built on 7 hills. In 600 B.C., the first forum was built, as well as basilicas (public buildings) and temples. In 378, a wall was built around Rome. They also built many roads to organize the city. One of their greatest accomplishments was the building of aqueducts, which brought fresh water into the city.

- a. Name some structures that the Romans built in Rome.
- b. What was the purpose of the aqueducts in Rome?

13. **Rome Rises to World Power** (by 146 B.C.) – In the third Punic War, Rome destroyed mighty Carthage. Rome was seen as the capital of the world because of its control of Egypt and Greece, and because of the great art and culture it had adopted from Greece. The Romans were in a class by themselves because of their strong army and leadership, and also their superior technology of roads and aqueducts.

- a. Who did Rome defeat in the last Punic War?
- b. What were some reasons why Rome was considered to be the strongest nation in the world at that time?

14. **Reign of Julius Caesar** (59-44 B.C.) - Julius Caesar was born in 100 B.C. He was a Patrician and studied Latin, Greek, literature, math, music, rhetoric, astronomy. After he conquered Gaul in 58 B.C., he marched into Rome and declared himself Caesar. He greatly improved Rome by making good laws, changing the calendar, making taxes more fair, and by building. He was murdered by a group of Senators, including his best friend Brutus, on March 15, 44 B.C. because they did not want an emperor.

- a. How did Julius Caesar become Rome's first Caesar?
- b. How did Julius Caesar die?

15. **Reign of Caesar Augustus** (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.) – After Julius Caesar's death, his adopted heir, Octavian, became Caesar. He changed his name to Caesar Augustus. He brought the *Pax Romana* ("Roman peace") to Rome, and re-established himself as emperor of Rome. He greatly improved the government and leadership of Rome, and Augustus reigned for 45 years. Jesus Christ was born during Caesar Augustus' rule.
- a. What was the *Pax Romana* during Caesar Augustus' reign?
 - b. How long did Augustus rule and what important historical figure was born during his reign?

Fourth Grade History Events

Barbarian Invasion	400-1000
St. Benedict	540
Charlemagne	800
East West Schism	1054
Feudal System	1000-1400
William The Conqueror	1066
Crusades	1095-1200
Magna Carta	1215
The Great Papal Schism	1376-1417
Martin Luther	1517
The Council of Trent	1545-1563

4th Grade History Review

Barbarian Invasion (400-1000)

As the strength of the Roman Empire began to decrease, wandering tribes of warriors, called barbarians, conquered much of Europe. The barbarian tribes included the Gauls, Vandals, Visigoths, Saxon, and Huns.

St. Benedict (540)

St. Benedict was a monk who wrote a document called the Rules of St. Benedict. These were rules regulating monastic life, and were adopted by monasteries throughout the Middle Ages. His rules included vows of Chastity, Obedience, and Poverty. He also set up a strict schedule for prayer, worship and work.

Charlemagne (800)

His name comes from Latin, "Charles Magnus", which in English is Charles the Great. He became king of the Franks (eventually France), in 771. He sought to make his kingdom a Christian kingdom. He forced the people he conquered to be baptized as Christians. He had monks copy scripture, and he started schools for boys. He built roads, churches and bridges. On Christmas Day, 800 AD, he was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope in Rome. His kingdom was never as large and powerful as the old Roman Empire, but he was one of the most powerful rulers of the Early Middle Ages.

East-West Schism (1054)

This was the first major division in the Catholic Church. The Schism was caused by theological and ecclesiastical differences within the church. As a result of the split, the Christian Church became divided into the Catholic Church in the West and the Eastern Orthodox Church in the East.

Feudal System (1000-1400)

The Feudal System was the social system of the Middle Ages. As barbarian tribes continually conquered land in Europe, a system of defense was necessary for towns throughout Europe. The social system that developed was called feudalism. Under feudalism, an overlord (or king), would give land to a vassal in return for military service. The vassals had sub-vassals under them who would give them the same type of military service in return for land. Knights would also be given land under this system. Freemen owned no land, but could leave a lord's land. Serfs were slaves who were owned by the overlord.

William the Conqueror (1066)

William was the Duke of Normandy, in northern France, but he wanted to be the king of England. William tricked the Prince of England, Harold, to declare William the next ruler of England, when Harold became shipwrecked off the coast of Normandy. When Harold did not give England to William when Harold inherited the throne, William attacked England. The English were defeated at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. William became King of England after the conquest. This event established strong ties between England and France which lasted throughout the Middle Ages.

Crusades (1095-1200)

The crusades began in 1095 when Pope Urban gave a sermon encouraging Christians to travel to Jerusalem to take back the Holy Land from the Muslims who had conquered it. Knights from England, France, and Germany all joined in the various crusades to Jerusalem. There were several crusades (Veritas says 9 and Story of the World says 8) spanning 150 years. The only Crusade which succeeded to regain Jerusalem was the first crusade. But the Christian Europeans failed to establish a strong government in Jerusalem after they recaptured it, and the Muslims soon regained control of the city.

Magna Carta (1215)

In 1215, King John was forced by the English Barons to place his seal on the Magna Carta or "Great Charter". The Magna Carta guaranteed certain rights and protection to the British people including: a trial by jury or judge, and no new tax laws without the approval of the Great Council. The Magna Carta ensured that the King himself was subject to the law. The Magna Carta helped create limitations on monarchical power and influenced the development of personal property rights.

The Great Papal Schism (1376-1417)

The Catholic Church moved the Pope to Avignon, France for approximately 70 years. When the papacy moved back to Rome, there was a dispute over power, resulting in two popes, one in Rome and one in Avignon. The Council of Constance resolved the issue, electing one Pope in Rome, but the schism reflected the decline of the church's power at this time.

Martin Luther (1517)

Martin Luther officially began the Reformation in 1517 when he nailed the 95 theses on the door of Wittenberg Castle. His theses protested many abuses of power within the Catholic church, including the selling of indulgences, pardons for sins.

Council of Trent (1545-1563)

The Council of Trent was the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation. The Council set forth the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Council

sought to correct some of the moral abuses of the church, such as the selling of indulgences. It condemned the Protestant doctrine of justification by faith alone. It rejected the Protestant view of scripture alone, adding that the Roman Catholic church was an is an additional infallible authority.

Fifth Grade History Events

1492- Christopher Columbus

1513-1538 - Spanish Explorers

1607 - Jamestown

1620-21 - Pilgrims Build Plymouth Colony

1630 - Massachusetts Bay Colony, Home of the Puritans

1764-1774 - Parliament Acts Unjustly

1775 - War for Independence Begins

1776 - America Declares its Independence

1787 - Constitutional Convention

1803 - The Louisiana Purchase

Fifth Grade History Review

Explorers to 1815

1) 1492- Columbus Discovered America: Traveling for Spain under Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, Columbus sailed west, looking for a trade route to Asia. His daring venture across the uncharted Atlantic Ocean landed him in what is now called the Bahamas. His journey inspired other explorers and began the Age of Exploration, when Europeans from many nations explored, exploited, and settled the Americas.

2) 1513-1538 - Spanish Explorers. Within one hundred years of Columbus' first voyage, Spain had completely taken over both Central and South America. We call this era the Spanish Conquest. Hernando Cortes explored and conquered the great Aztec Empire killing the greatly feared King Montezuma. Cortes went on to explore modern day Honduras and Baja California. Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi River in North America, and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explored the southwest region of the US in search of gold. He was the first European to see the Grand Canyon. Lastly, Ponce de Leon traversed Florida in search of the Fountain of Youth.

3) 1607 – Jamestown, Virginia. About 105 men founded the first permanent English settlement in America and named it after their king. The group consists mostly of gentlemen looking to find riches in the new world, who considered work beneath them. Because of a lack of planning and diligence, the group went through a number of rough early years, including at least one winter when the majority of the colony died of starvation and disease. John Smith finally took charge of the colony and helped them survive by trading with the local Indians and by insisting that “if anyone would not work, neither would he eat.”

4) 1620 – The Pilgrims arrive in Massachusetts on the Mayflower and establish Plymouth Plantation. In 1620, a group of English separatists joined with another group of English to sail on the Mayflower to the new world and establish a colony. They arrived in November, 1620, and begin that winter to build Plymouth Plantation; many die of starvation, frostbite, and disease that first winter, but in the spring, through the help of Native Americans, Samoset, the Wampanoag Nation, and especially Squanto, the colonists planted crops and learned to fish. The next harvest, the Pilgrims celebrated God's provision by holding a three days feast and invited the Wampanoag Nation to join them.

5) 1630 - Massachusetts Bay Colony, Home of the Puritans. A small group of Puritans, English Christians wanting to purify the Church of England, first settled this colony in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1630 John Winthrop became the governor of the colony and helped build and settle the town of Boston. Winthrop hoped the Massachusetts Bay Colony would be “a city upon a hill” for Europe.

6) 1764-1774 - Parliament Acts Unjustly. After The French and Indian War, the British Parliament passed a series of taxes upon the American colonies in an attempt to pay its war debts. These included the Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765. These taxes imposed without the consultation from colonial governments united the colonies against England. Representatives from most of the colonies met at the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and declared that "Taxation without representation is tyranny". In response to the America's complaints and protest to the mother country, Parliament passed the Quartering Act of 1765 and the Intolerable Acts of 1773 to punish the colonies.

7) 1775 - War for Independence Begins. As part of its response to American protests, England blockaded Boston harbor stopping commerce. As part of its response to England, Americans stockpiled arms in the towns of Lexington and Concord a short ride from Boston. Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Dr. Samuel Prescott warned the people of Lexington and Concord that British soldiers were coming to seize the American arms. The British soldiers and Minutemen clashed on the village green of Lexington. On their march to Concord the same day, Minutemen from behind fences and trees fired upon the British soldiers turning the British victory at Lexington into defeat.

8) 1776 - America Declares its Independence. One year into the war and after years of trying to make peace and demanding their rights as Englishmen, the Continental Congress declared the American Colonies independent and free from England. The committee of five appointed to draft the declaration included Ben Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who was given the job of writing the declaration. The Continental Congress debated Jefferson's draft, unanimously approved the declaration, and signed the final draft on July fourth, 1776. After seven more years of war, England recognized our independence in the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

9) 1787 - Constitutional Convention. After winning our War for Independence, the Articles of Confederation loosely organized the thirteen states. In May 1787, twelve colonies sent delegates to Philadelphia to improve this failing system. Delegates agreed a new system needed to be workable, resemble the British system, limit central government, and protect property rights. After many long debates and compromises, the convention sent the Constitution to be ratified or rejected by American citizens. The Constitution established a republic with three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces laws, and the judicial branch makes sure laws are constitutional. James Madison and others helped add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution to guarantee those rights fought so long and hard for during the War for Independence.

10) 1803 - The Louisiana Purchase. American farmers used the Mississippi River and its tributaries to transport crops to domestic and foreign markets. Consequently, New Orleans was the principal shipping city. New Orleans changed from Spanish and French control with the European conquests of Napoleon. President Jefferson sent James Monroe to aid Robert Livingstone, minister to France, to

negotiate buying New Orleans. Having suffered disastrous setbacks, Napoleon offered to sell New Orleans and all of the Louisiana territory for 15 million dollars, a bargain to double the size of the young nation!