

Second Grade History Events

Creation: Genesis 1
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The Flood: Genesis 6
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Moses: Exodus - Deuteronomy
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King Solomon: I Kings and II Chronicles

Second Grade History Review

General:

In second grade students are introduced to primary sources in history class. A primary source is a document, picture, or artifact that gives an eye-witness account of an event. For second grade's main biblical events, a primary source is the Bible itself. The Bible is proven true through textual criticism, and 2 Timothy 3:16 tells us that all Scripture is God-breathed. Textual criticism is a science that looks at the original document and the time gap between the earliest copies found. The New Testament stands true with this science by having only about a few hundred year gap with thousands and thousands of copies.

Q. What is a primary source?

A. A primary source is a document, picture, or artifact that gives an eye-witness account of an event.

Q. What is a primary source for the main biblical events?

A. A primary source for the main biblical events is the Bible.

Q. How do we know that the Bible is true?

A. The Bible is true because of textual criticism, and 2 Timothy 3:16 tells us that all Scripture is God-breathed.

Q. What is textual criticism?

A. Textual criticism is a science that looks at the original document and the time gap between the earliest copies found.

Q. How does the New Testament stand up to textual criticism?

A. The New Testament stands true to textual criticism by having only about a few hundred year gap with thousands and thousands of copies.

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. Sin entered the world when Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit.

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

A. Satan 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, to fill it with two of every species, both male and female, 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 to fill it with two of every species, both male and female. 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 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 and scattered them amongst the earth.

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 tested Abraham's faith, by asking him to sacrifice Isaac. At the last minute, God provided a ram for him to sacrifice instead (which points to Christ's future sacrifice).

Q. What was the name of the son 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 continued to fulfill His promise to Abraham through Jacob (not Esau). God wrestled with Jacob and renamed him Israel. His twelve sons each became 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 to Israel.

Joseph - Genesis 37

Jacob's sons were jealous of their brother Joseph because he had dreams that they would bow down and serve him. He was also favored by Jacob who gave Joseph a brightly colored coat. His brothers sold him into slavery and tricked Jacob by putting the blood of an animal on Joseph's coat and saying the he was killed. Joseph ended up in prison after he was falsely accused by Potiphar's wife. There he interpreted the dreams of the butcher and baker. Pharaoh had Joseph interpret his dreams where he correctly discovered that there would be seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine. Pharaoh put Joseph second in command over all of Egypt. Joseph's brothers ended up in Egypt due to the famine, and Joseph forgave them. Pharaoh allowed 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 as a slave instead. 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 over all of Egypt.

Moses: Exodus - Deuteronomy

Pharaoh (maybe Thutmose I) feared the Israelites because they were growing in number, so he had all of the Hebrew baby boys killed. Moses' mother put him in a basket on the Nile River where he was found by Pharaoh's daughter (maybe Hatshepsut). He was taken care of by his mother and then raised in the palace.

Moses killed an Egyptian and fled Egypt. God spoke to him through a burning bush. Moses returned to Egypt and asked Pharaoh to let the Israelites go. God sent ten plagues. Pharaoh finally agreed after God killed the firstborn of every Egyptian family and animal. The Israelites were saved by putting the blood of a perfect lamb over their doorposts so the Angel of Death would "Passover" their houses. This points to Christ.

The Israelites left (the Exodus), but Pharaoh changed his mind and pursued them. God parted the Red Sea to allow the Israelites to safely pass, then drowned the Egyptians who were following.

The Israelites wandered in the desert where God gave them the Ten Commandments.

- Q. Who was found as a baby floating in a basket on the Nile River?
A. Moses was the baby found floating in a basket on the Nile River.
- 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 Ten Commandments is 1445 BC. 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 Ten Commandments?
A. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments on Mt. Sinai.
- Q. Why did God give the Israelites the Ten 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 of the Davidic Kingdom was 1011 - 971 BC. God directed Samuel to choose David as the next king after Saul. David killed Goliath. Saul became jealous of David when the people cheered more for David than Saul after a battle. Saul tried to kill him, but David would not kill Saul even though he had an opportunity. David became king when Saul died and ruled for about forty years.

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

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

Q. How long was King David ruler of Israel?

A. David ruled Israel for about forty years.

Solomon's Reign: I Kings 1-11 and II Chronicles 1-9

The approximate date of Solomon's Reign was 971 - 931 BC. Solomon succeeded David to the throne. When God told Solomon to ask Him for anything, Solomon asked for wisdom. God granted him that as well as wealth. Solomon was able to carry out David's plans to build the temple. Solomon became wicked and turned 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

1. Mycenaean Culture- c. 1450-1200 BC
2. Trojan War- c. 1250 BC
3. Phoenician Culture- c.1200-1000 BC
4. Homer and Greek Mythology- c.900 BC
5. The Olympics- 776 BC
6. Founding of Rome- c.753 BC
7. Greece Colonized and Democracy- c.750-508 BC
8. Roman Republic Developed- c. 509-366 BC
9. Persian Wars - 500-480 BC
10. Alexander the Great -356-323 BC
11. Architectural Advances in Rome- c. 250 BC
12. Rome Rises To World Power - c. 146 BC
13. Reign of Julius Caesar - 59-44 BC
14. Reign of Caesar Augustus - 27-14 BC
15. Birth of Christ - c. 3 BC
16. Rome Burns/Nero Persecutes Christians - 64 AD
17. End of the Western Roman Empire- 476 AD

Third Grade History Review

1. Mycenaean 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 Olympic 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?

16. Birth of Christ (c. 3 B.C.)

- In Matthew 1 and Luke 2, the Bible tells of how the angel Gabriel was sent by God to tell Mary that she would give birth to Jesus, the Messiah. Caesar Augustus was the emperor of Rome during that time. Mary gave birth to Jesus in a manger in the town of Bethlehem, and the angels in the sky announced his birth.
 - a. Who was emperor of Rome when Jesus was born?
 - b. Where was Jesus born?

17. Rome Burns, Nero Persecutes Christians (64 A.D.)

- Nero was 16 when he became emperor of Rome. A fire burned Rome down while he was emperor, and Nero blamed the Christians. He persecuted them by burning them at the stake and throwing them to wild animals. The apostles Peter and Paul were also martyred during this time. Eventually, Nero's troops rebelled against him and he committed suicide.
 - a. What happened to Rome in 64 A.D.?
 - b. What infamous acts toward Christians is Nero known for?

18. End of the Western Roman Empire (476 A.D.)

- During this time, many barbarian tribes like the Visigoths, Vandals, and Huns were successful in attacking the Western part of the Roman empire. In 455, the Vandals attacked the city of Rome and destroyed it. Then, in 476, Odoacer, a German, declared himself king of Italy. The Roman empire then broke up into smaller countries.
 - a. Which part of the Roman empire fell first?
 - b. Who are the barbarians that attacked and succeeded in defeating the Western Roman empire?

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. Freeman 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 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.