



HISTORY

YEAR 1

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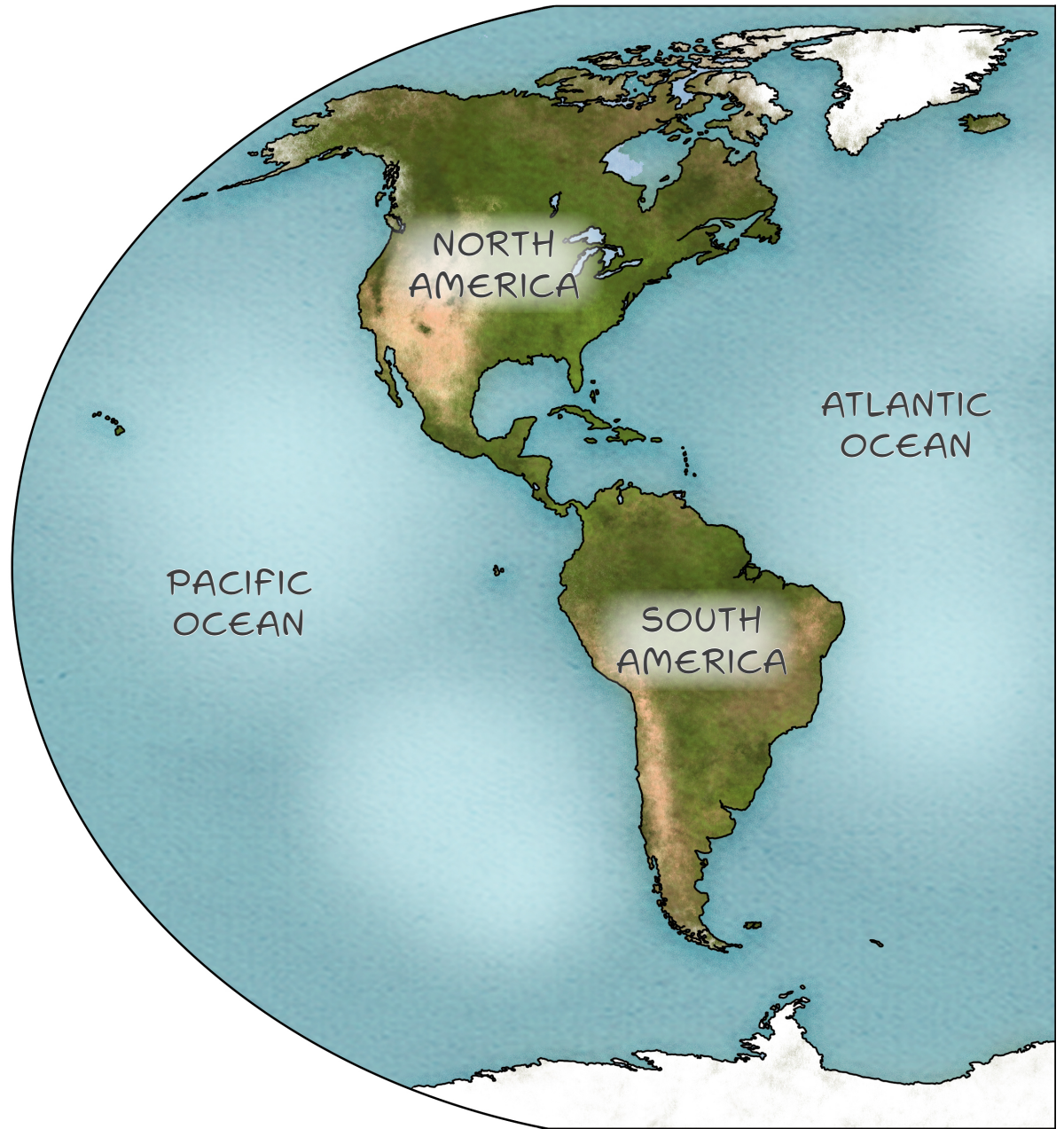
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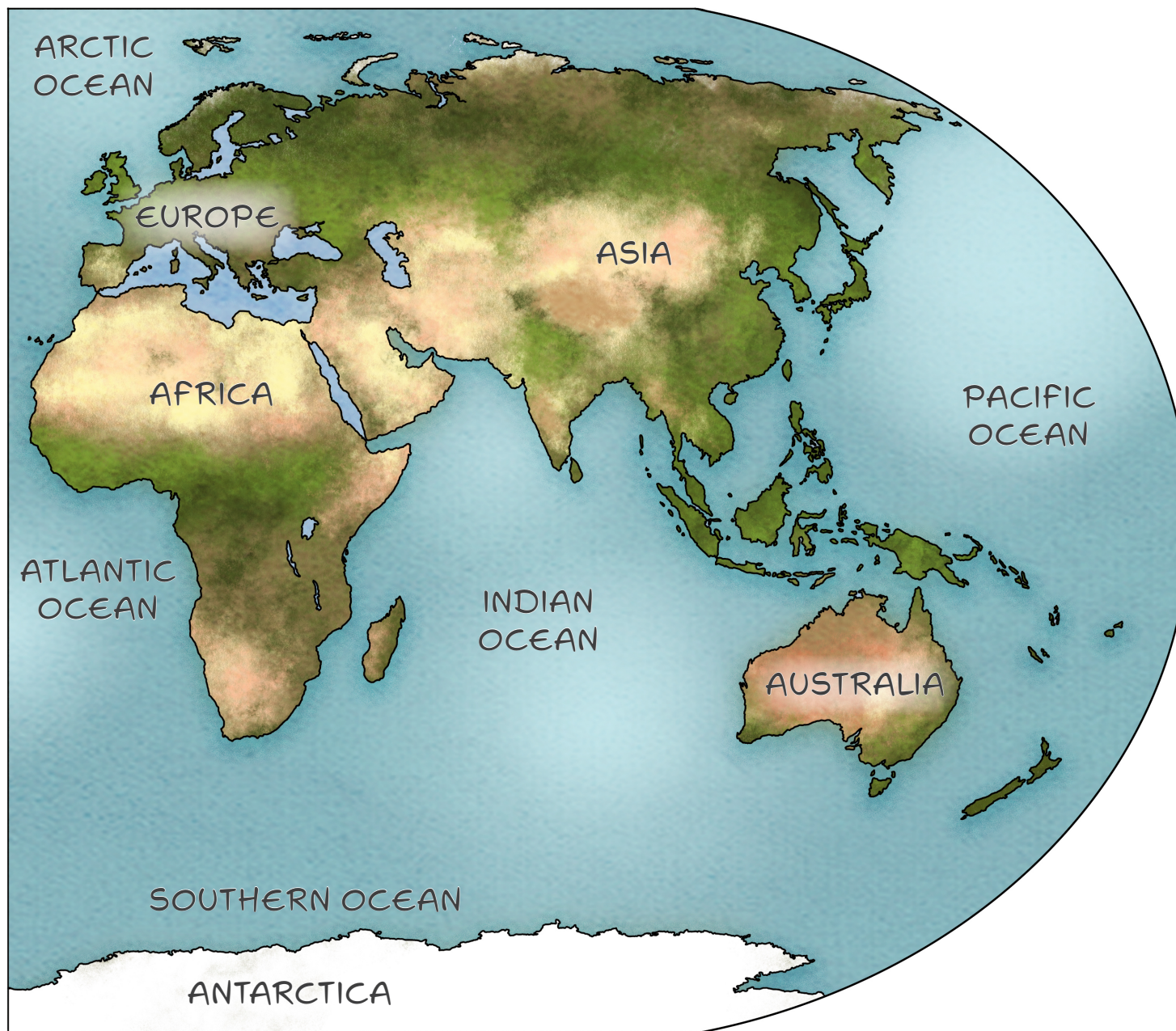
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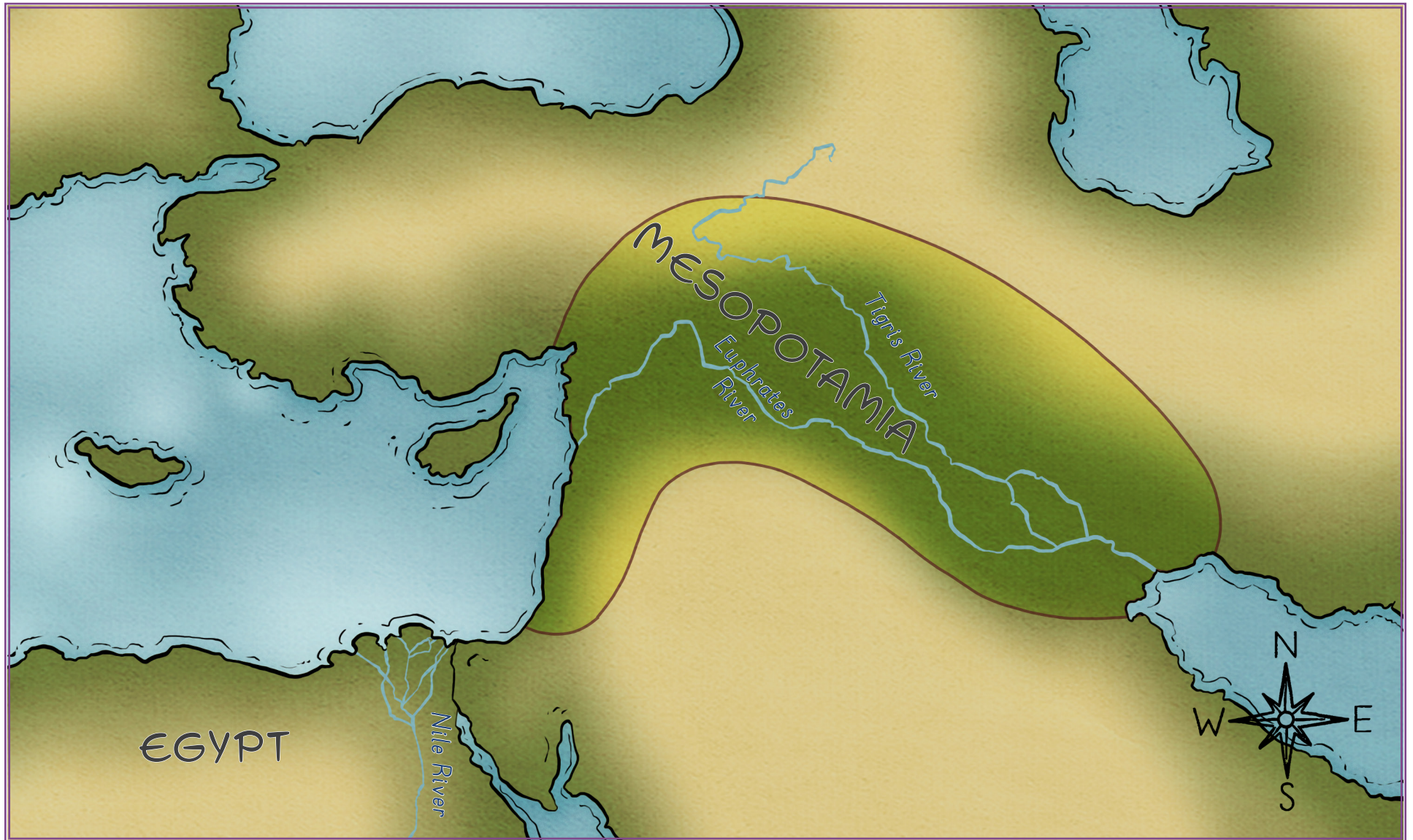
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THE FERTILE CRESCENT



ZIGGURAT OF UR



CUNEIFORM



PLACES ABRAHAM LIVED



SHADOOF



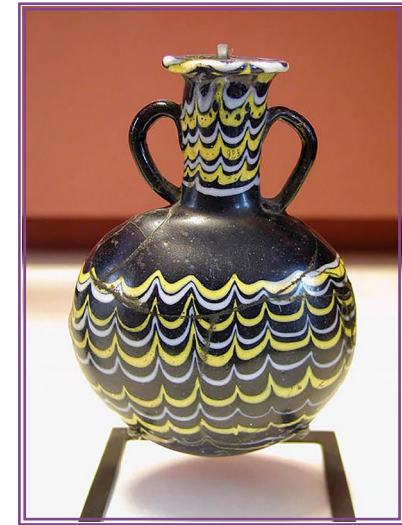
EGYPTIAN CRAFTSMANSHIP



*Bastet cat
Late Period*



*bronze statue of Horus
Ptolemaic Period*



*glass jar
New Kingdom*



*glass tilapia
Amarna Period*



*Hatnefer's chair
New Kingdom*



*wooden headrest
Second Intermediate Period*



*woven stool
New Kingdom*

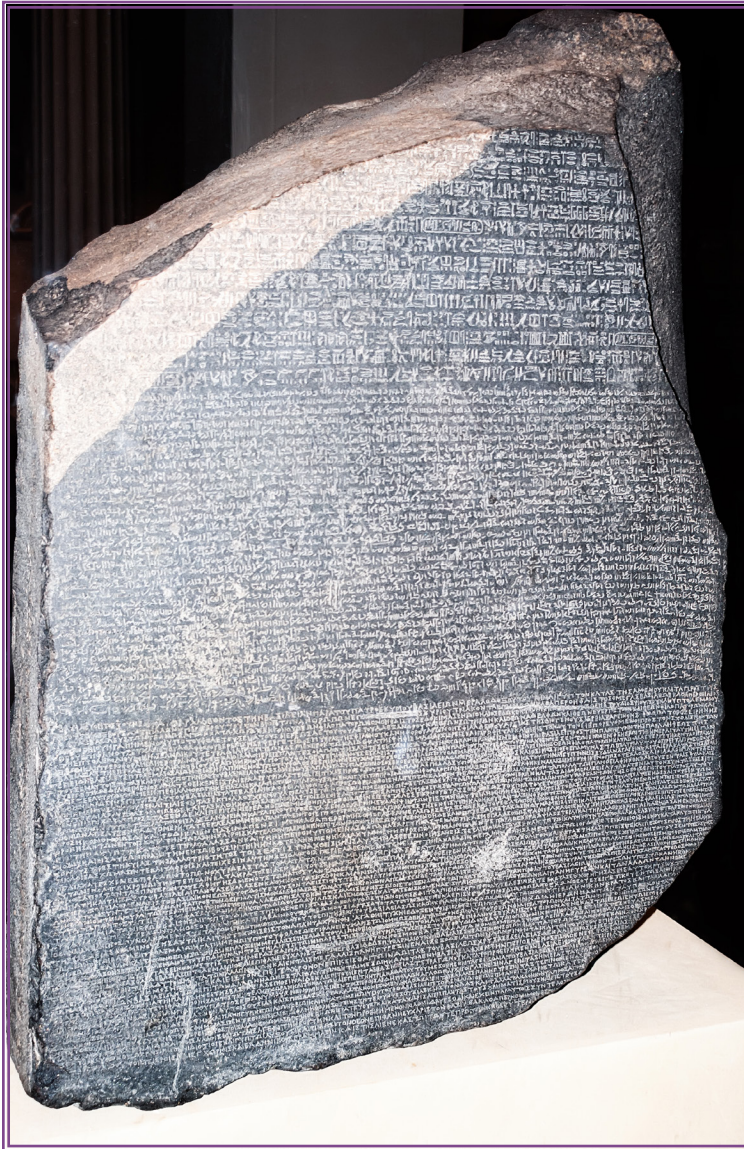


*copper alloy sword
New Kingdom*

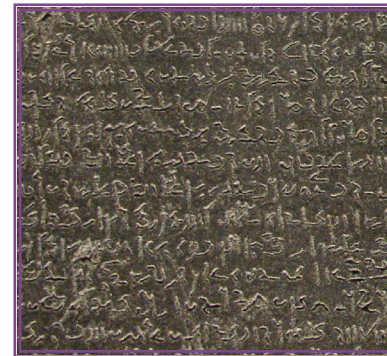


*bronze daggers
New Kingdom*

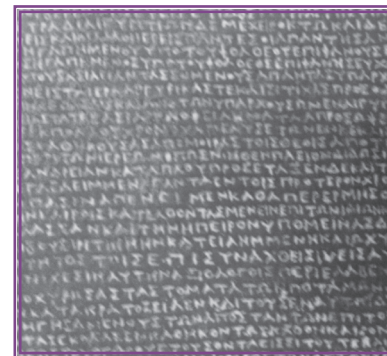
ROSETTA STONE



*Egyptian
hieroglyphics*



Demotic

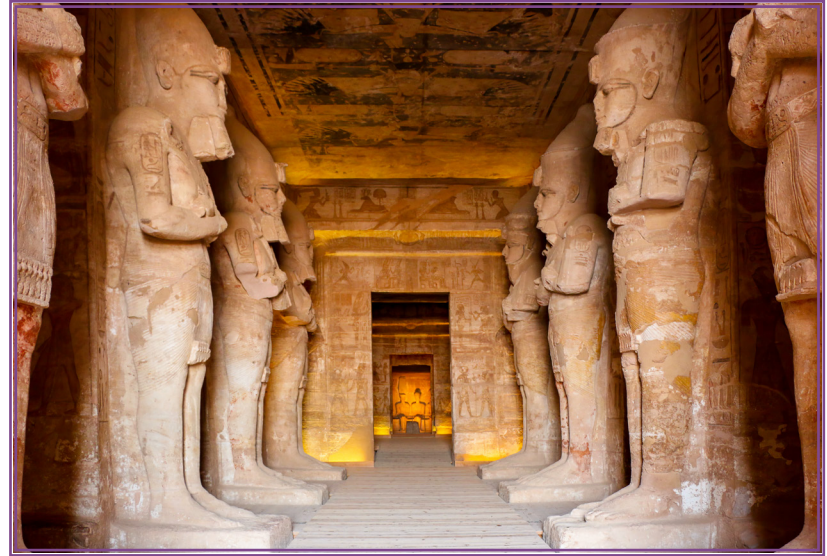


Greek

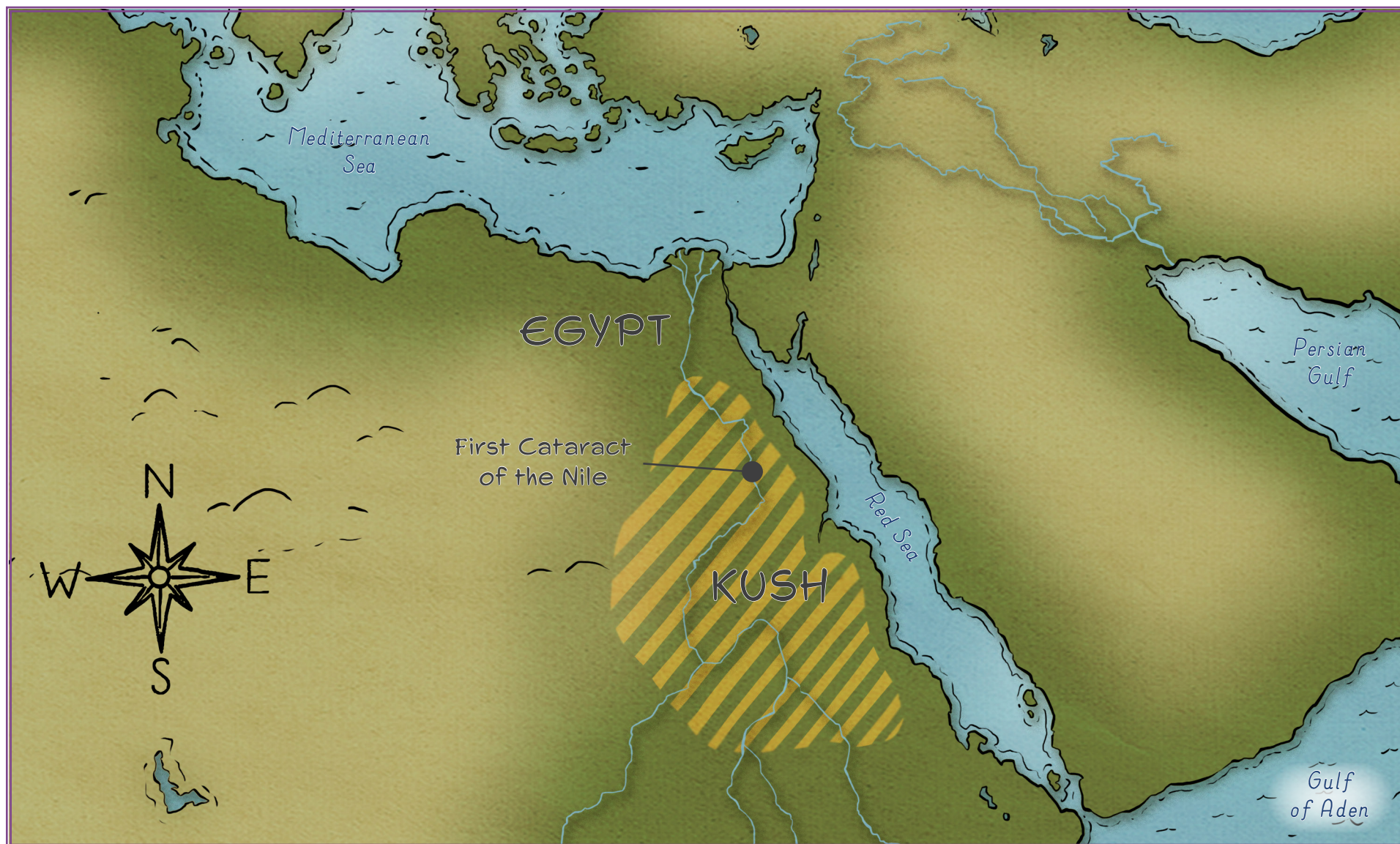
THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT



ABU SIMBEL



EGYPT AND NUBIA

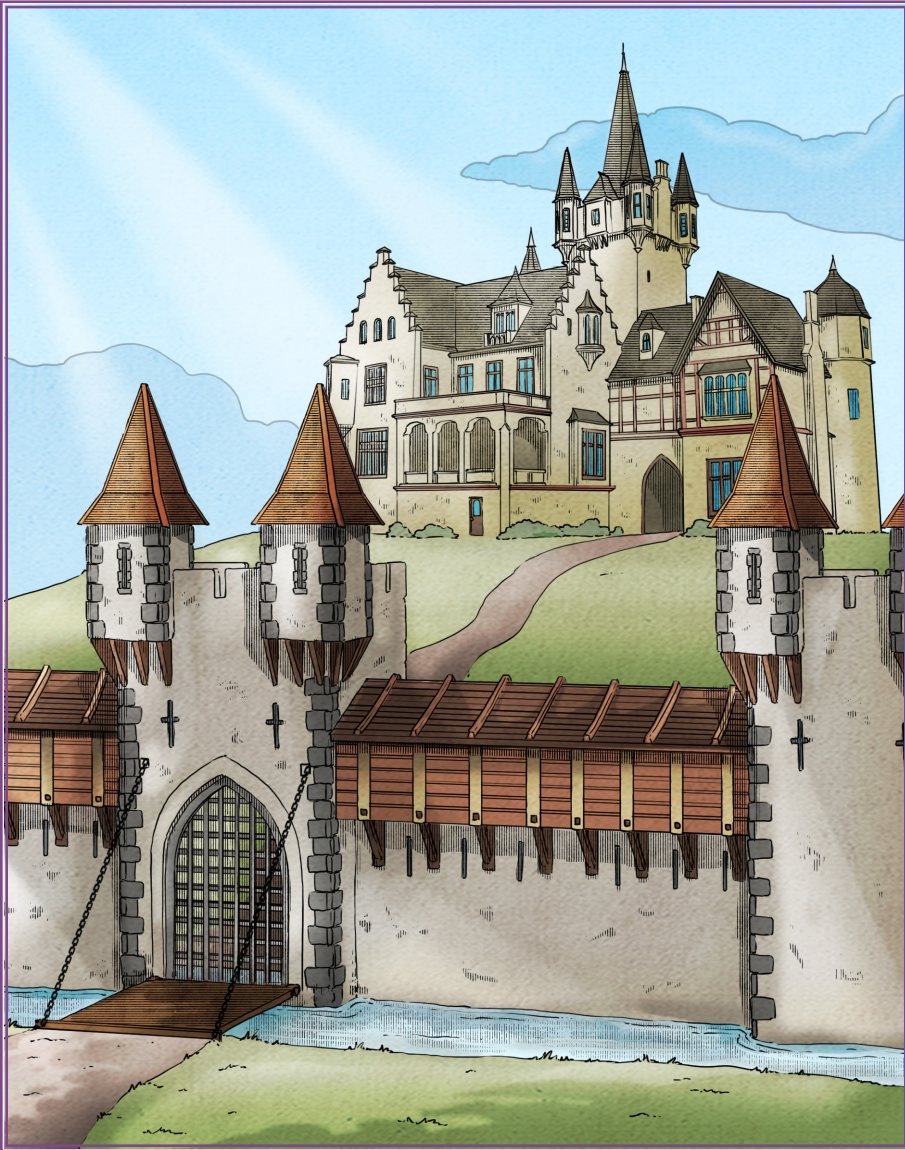


STONEHENGE



BECOMING A KNIGHT

The Manor

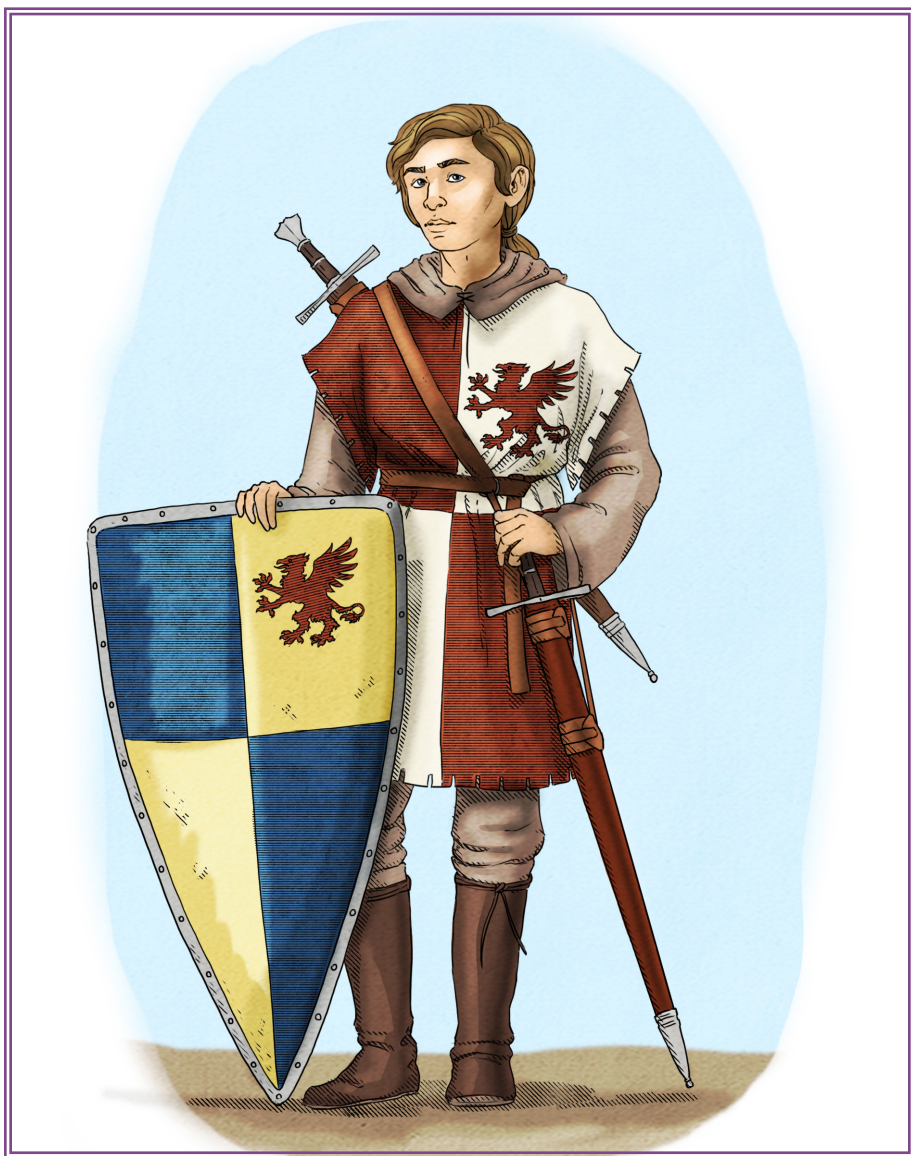


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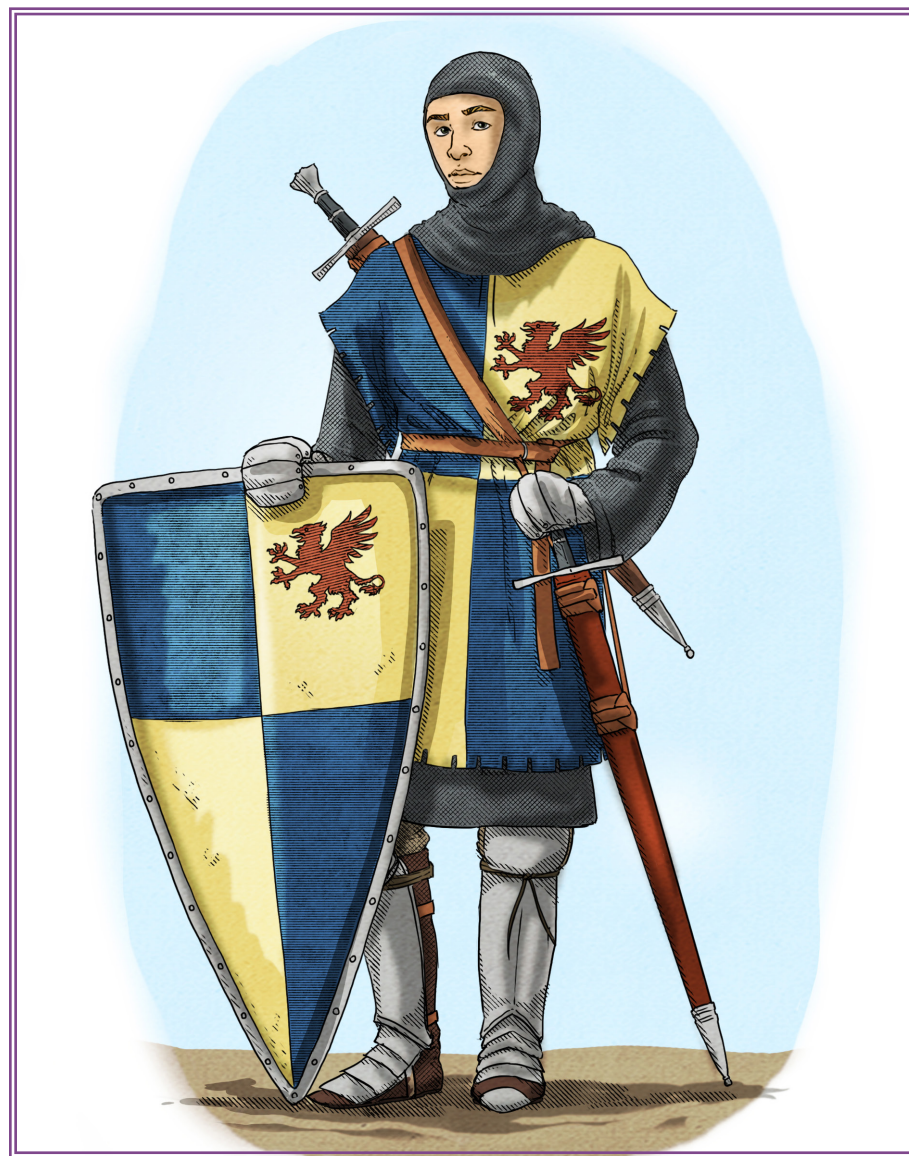


BECOMING A KNIGHT

The Squire



The Knight



COATS OF ARMS



INDEPENDENCE HALL



ELFRETH'S ALLEY



GRAFF HOUSE



ASSEMBLY ROOM, PENNSYLVANIA STATE HOUSE



LIBERTY BELL



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

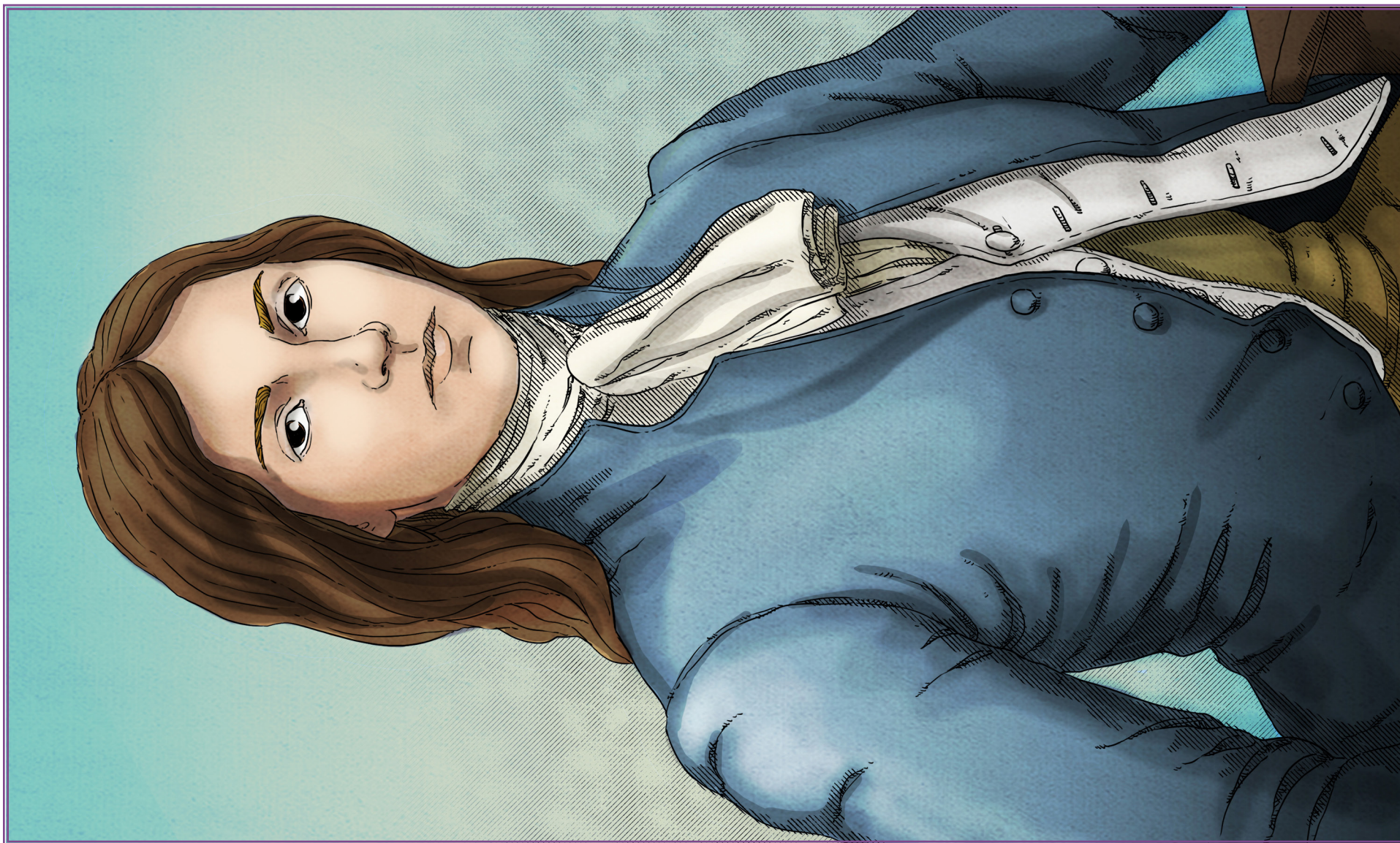


MERCY OTIS WARREN



*"Portrait of Mercy Otis Warren (1728–1814), American Writer"
by John Singleton Copley (1738–1815), c. 1763*

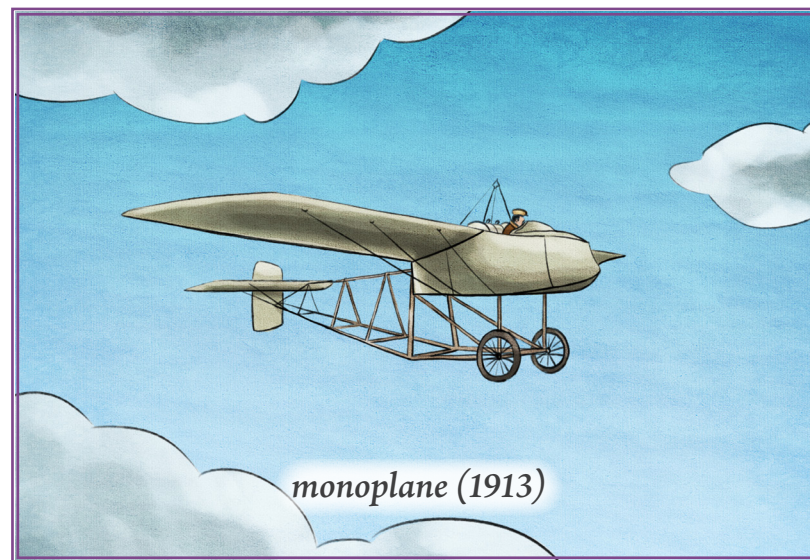
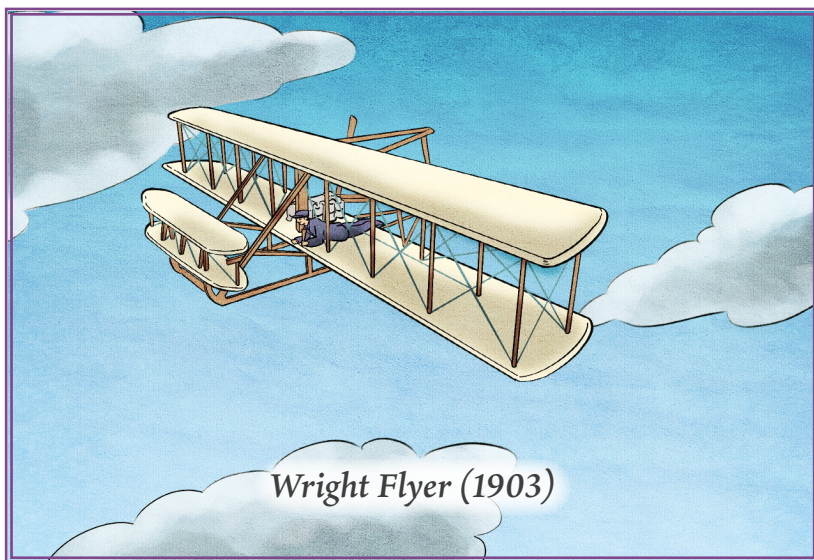
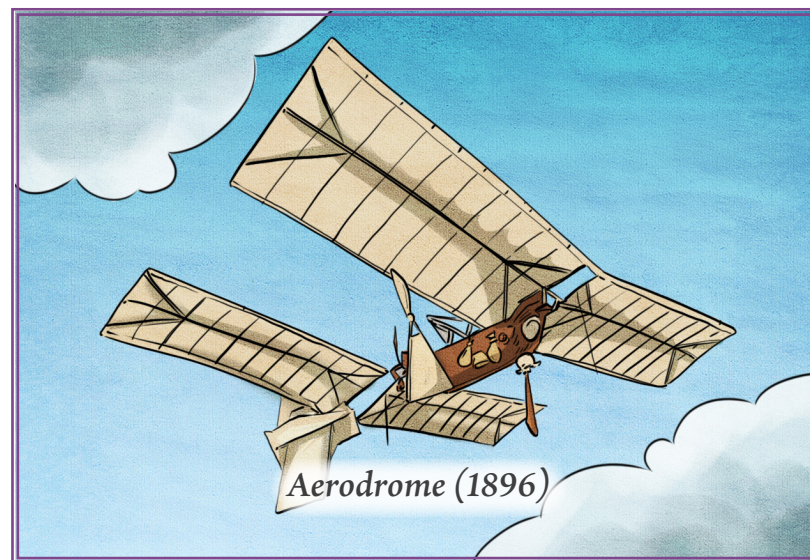
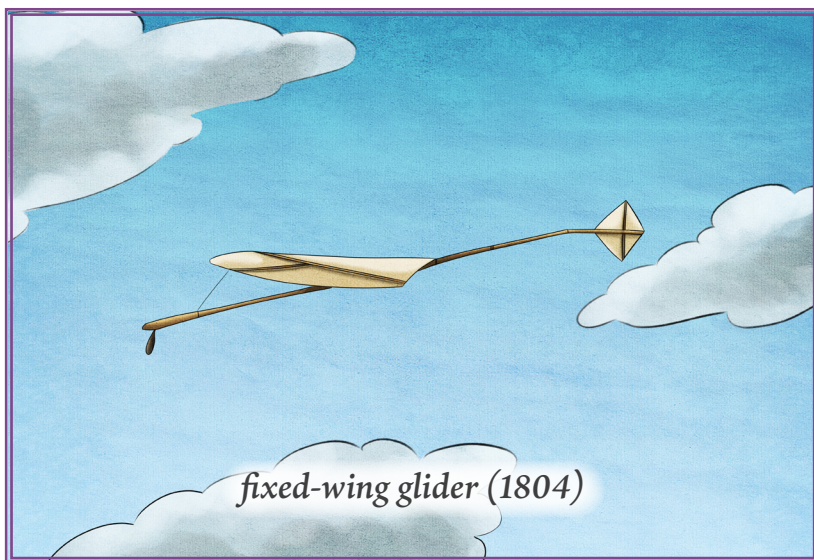
DEBORAH SAMPSON



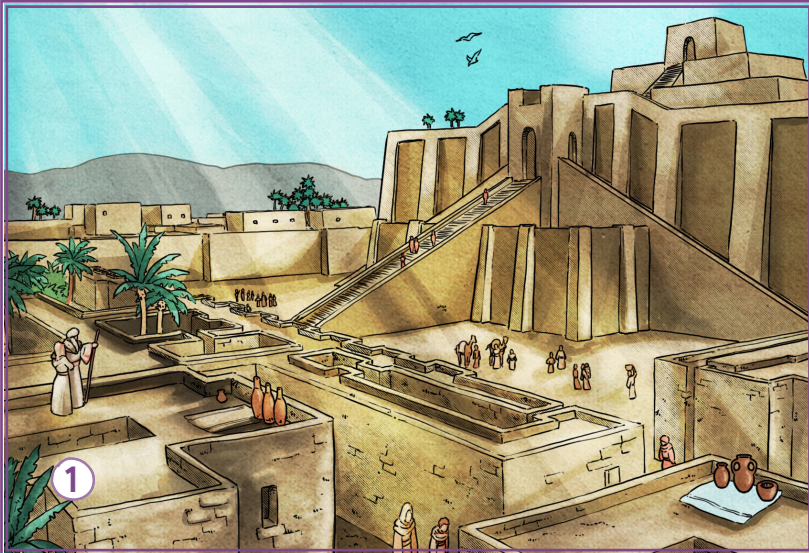
GEORGE LIELE



HEAVIER-THAN-AIR AIRCRAFT



PLACES ABRAHAM LIVED



Haran

Haran was the first stopping place after Abraham left Ur. Abraham's father, Terah, died here. The Lord called Abraham to move again. Read Genesis 12:1–4.

Find Haran on the map.

Ur

Abraham's father was from Ur in the Fertile Crescent, and this is where Abraham first lived. Sometime around 1900 BC, the Lord told Abraham to leave his home and go to a land and country that He would show him. Abraham left with his family, his father, and his nephew Lot. *Find Ur on the map.*

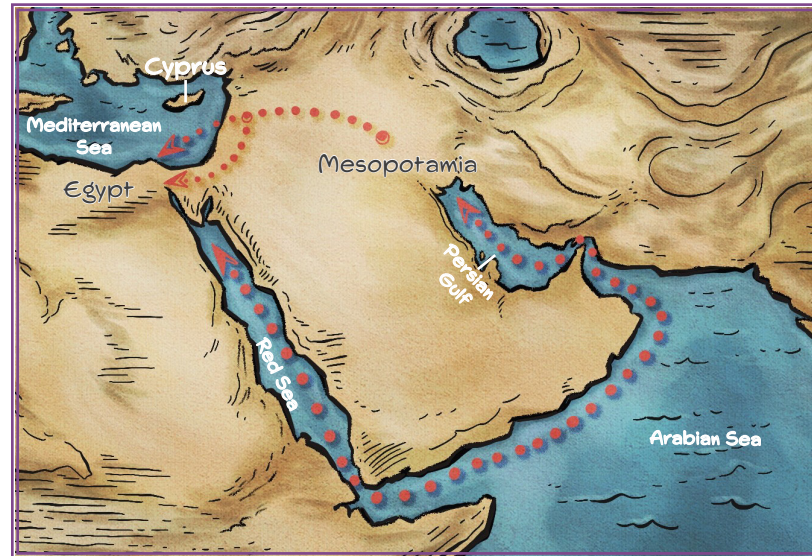
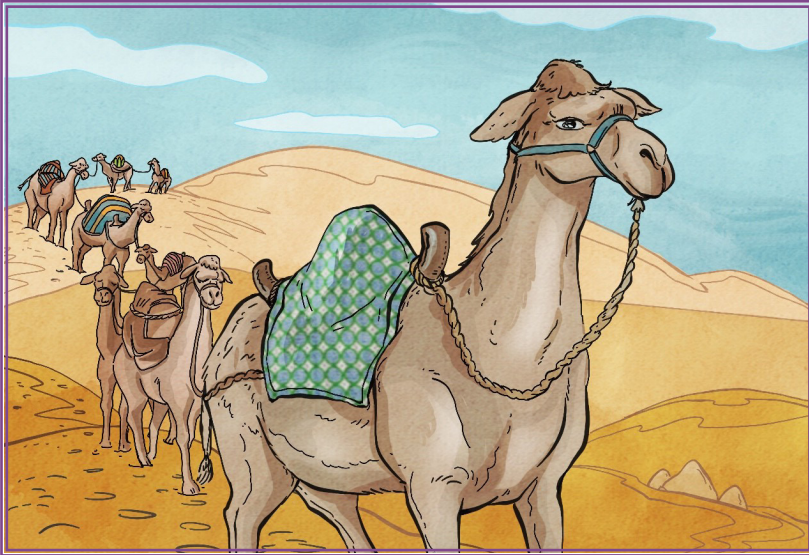
Canaan

After leaving Haran with his family, Canaan was Abraham's next stop. Canaan was the name of a large and prosperous country that corresponds roughly to present-day Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. This land would eventually become the land of Abraham's descendants, but when Abraham first arrived, it was ridden with famine.

Read Genesis 12:5–7, 10.

Find Canaan on the map.

ANCIENT TRADE



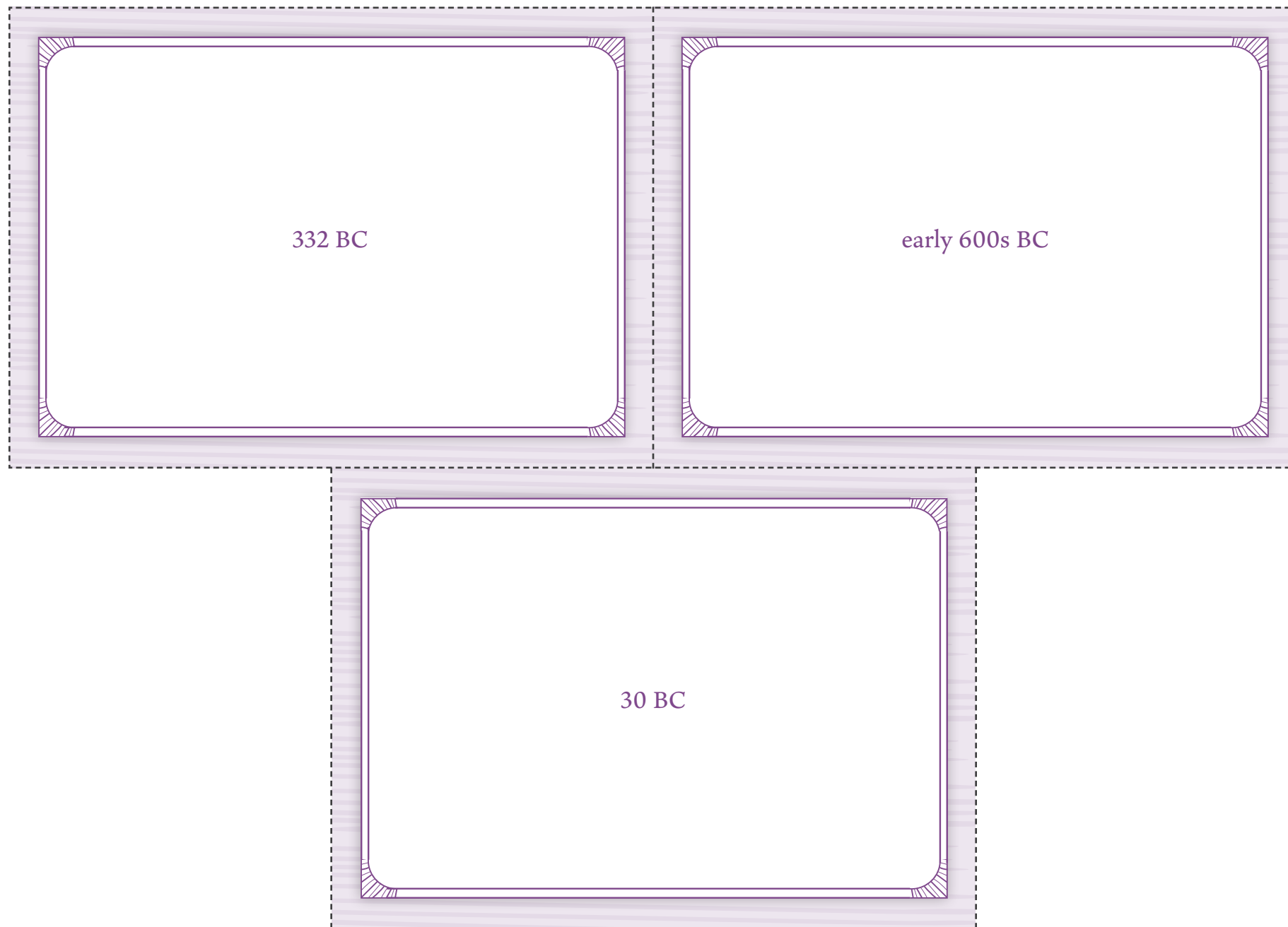
The Phoenicians, another name for the Canaanites, were considered to be “masters of trade,” famous for their navigation skills and well-designed trade ships. Called round ships, these boats were designed with big sails and round hulls to hold cargo. Following aquatic trade routes, the Phoenicians carried their valuable cedarwood and linen dyes all over the Mediterranean. Wood was scarce in Egypt, so Egyptians loved to trade for wood, which they would use to build their ships, doors for their temples, and even special coffins.

Great caravans of camels, laden with goods for trading, made feasible long journeys across Africa and the Middle East. However, travel over land was long and difficult because camels could only travel about 40 kilometers (25 miles) a day. Towns sprang up, providing stops for the caravans. Eventually, armies used these trade routes to conquer lands that started out as their trading partners. But much good also came from these trade routes, including the spread of knowledge and Christianity.

The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea made trade much easier for the countries near their shores, such as Egypt. This was especially true in earlier time periods. Without good roads, bodies of water such as the sea and rivers were the most efficient way to transport goods. Early trade networks often followed waterways such as the Nile, the Tigris, and the Euphrates rivers.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY





SPEECHES AND DECISIONS



March 1775

which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest
States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appear
these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United
the Crown, and that all political connection between them and the
to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, &
is Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence

John Hancock
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. M. May 1775
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Robt. Morris
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith



June 1775

John Hancock was elected president of the Continental Congress on May 24, 1775.

Patrick Henry gave a powerful speech to the Second Virginia Convention at this time. The 1817 transcript of this speech has become famous, especially for its closing words: "Give me liberty or give me death!" Not all the attendees were sure that revolution was necessary. Henry's passionate speech inspired them to join the revolution, later leading Congress to become more united in its actions.

In June 1775 George Washington was unanimously chosen as commander in chief of the Continental Army. His noble character and his experience in the French and Indian War made him a strong candidate for this position. Washington seemed to take the position out of duty and a love of liberty rather than a desire for power or fame.