

TIME TUNNEL



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AD 1809—1865



- **Abraham Lincoln** ran for the Senate in 1855 and 1858 and lost both times.
- After debating Stephen Douglas in 1858, **Lincoln** became very popular, which helped him become a presidential candidate and win the 1860 election by a landslide.
- None of the southern states supported **Lincoln's** election, and within about six months, 11 states seceded from the Union.
- **Lincoln** carefully guided the nation through military and political victories that brought the South back into the Union and abolished slavery in the United States
- **Abraham Lincoln** was shot at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC, on April 14, 1865.

TIME TUNNEL



This game includes 85 illustrated cards designed to help children review and solidify facts taught in The Good and the Beautiful History Years 1-4. These engaging cards cover the key people, places, and events throughout history.

Symbols for each Year are also included for players with color vision deficiency.

Follow the directions in the course book regarding which cards to review. You may use a combination of cards within the given number range, as well as include any cards from previously studied Years. For example, when studying Year 3, you may also use cards from Years 1 and 2.



THE IMPORTANCE OF NARRATION

Narrative learning, or sharing what you have studied in your own words, helps a student process what they have learned. Retelling something in their own words shows understanding, not just memorization. It doesn't simply test to see if the child can repeat what they have heard or read, but encourages them to commit the information to memory, organize what they learned, and share it with another person. This uses critical thinking skills, and allows the child to personalize the information in a way that is meaningful to them. Narration also gives parents the chance to have conversations with their child.

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1: TELL ME ABOUT IT

Hand a review card to each child. Ask the child to study it for one minute, then return the card to the parent. Have the child give their narration or summary of that person, place, or event with as much detail as they can, using their own words.

If the child is able to describe the person, place, or event in their own words, not simply repeating what they memorized, return the card to the deck. If the child is unable to narrate, review the information on the card with the child, and keep it in a separate file to review again at the end of the day's lesson.

ACTIVITY 2: WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Hold up a card for the child, showing the illustration side only. Ask the child "What do you know about" and insert the card's topic in the question. For example, "What do you know about Jamestown?"

If the child is able to tell you any of the facts on the card, either word for word or in their own words, place the card face up in front of them. They have “won” that card! If the child is unable to tell you any of the facts, hand the card to the child and ask them to read the information to you. If the child is unable to read the information, read it with them, pointing to the words as you read along.

Alternative play: The child holds the card for the parent to see. The same directions apply, but the parent is the individual to respond with what they remember.

ACTIVITY 3: GUESS WHAT

Hide the card so that the child cannot see the image, and read the facts to the child. Ask the child to tell you who or what you are describing. If the child is able to tell you the correct person, place, or event, they “win” the card.

*Continued on
other side*



SYMBOLS



YEAR 1

Cards 1-21



YEAR 2

Cards 22-43



YEAR 3

Cards 44-62



YEAR 4

Cards 63-85

Note: Symbols behind the card number are included for players with color vision deficiency.





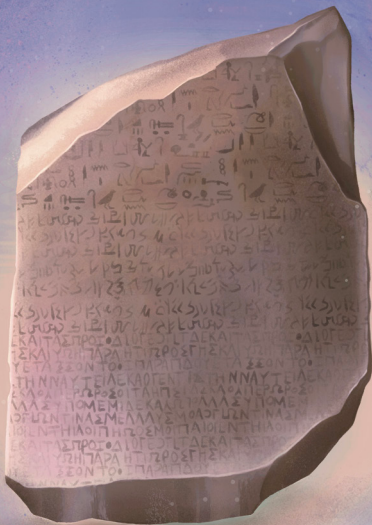
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other side*

ACTIVITY 4: TIME LINE

This activity is most effective with three or more cards. Place all the review cards learned to this point face up in front of the child. Have the child place the cards in chronological order.



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ROSETTA STONE

TIME TUNNEL



ROSETTA STONE

AD 1822



- The **Rosetta Stone** was found in 1799 by a French soldier and deciphered in 1822.
- It was named for the city in which it was found: Rosetta, Egypt.
- The use of hieroglyphics had died out in Egypt, and knowledge of the language was not passed on.
- Until the **Rosetta Stone** was deciphered, no one living at the time could understand hieroglyphics.
- The **Rosetta Stone** contains one message written in Greek, demotic script, and hieroglyphics.



PASSOVER



PASSOVER



- The **Passover** involved the final plague in the 10 Plagues of Egypt.
- God instructed the Israelites to mark their doorposts with the blood from a slaughtered lamb.
- The angel passed over homes with the blood of the lamb on the doorposts and spared their firstborn children, but in homes without blood on the doorposts, the firstborn children died.
- After this plague, Pharaoh finally let the Israelites go.
- When Jews commemorate the **Passover**, they remember how God led them out of enslavement in Egypt.



KING ALFRED THE GREAT

TIME TUNNEL



KING ALFRED THE GREAT

AD 849–899

o o o

- **King Alfred** led the English to many victories against the Danes and established peace in the land.
- To encourage learning among his people, he founded schools and translated books to English.
- He made and kept wise and fair laws.
- After defeating the Danes, he encouraged them to become Christians—and some did!
- He ruled England with kindness and wisdom.



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

TIME TUNNEL



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

c. AD 1028–1087

o o o

- When King Edward of England died, **William** believed he was supposed to inherit the throne.
- He took the throne by force and was crowned King of England on December 25, 1066.
- **William** took land from the English to give to the Normans, and he placed Normans in positions of power.
- He raised taxes. He also used harsh military tactics to prevent rebellion, which led to many people dying from lack of food and shelter.
- **William** died in 1087, possibly after falling off one of his horses.



Magna Carta

We have granted by God's aid by
this great charter liberties
free to us and our heirs for ever that the
Church of England shall be free and shall
have all her liberties and franchises
unimpaired. We have granted also, at
the request of our nobles, that the
free men of our kingdom shall have the same
liberties and franchises.

MAGNA CARTA

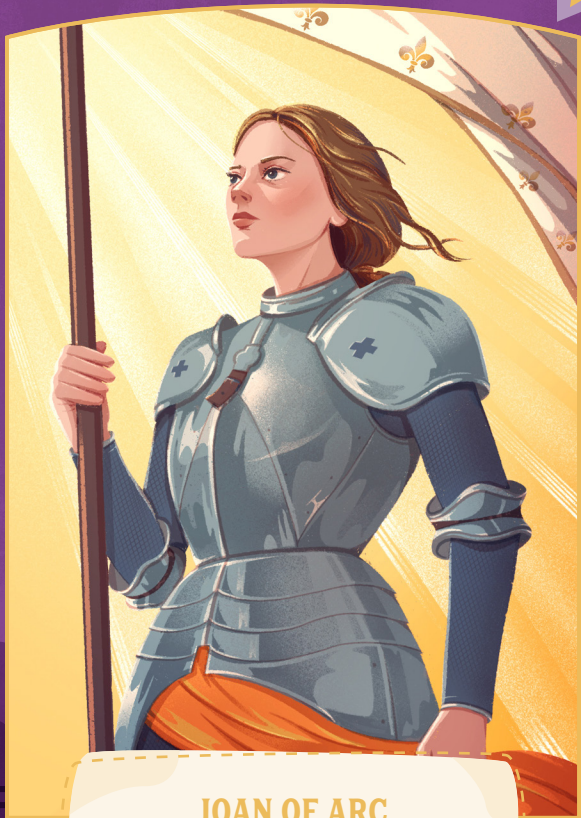
TIME TUNNEL



MAGNA CARTA AD 1215



- King John of England was a descendant of William the Conqueror and was also a harsh, selfish ruler.
- The archbishop may have encouraged the barons to stand up to the king by writing a charter to demand the rights they deserved.
- The army of the barons, joined by some others, marched upon London to demand their freedom.
- King John signed the **Magna Carta** on June 15, 1215, at Runnymede.



JOAN OF ARC

TIME TUNNEL



JOAN OF ARC

c. AD 1412–1431



- **Joan of Arc** was born during the Hundred Years' War between France and England.
- **Joan** claimed to hear voices of deceased saints, who told her how to drive the English out of her home country of France and ensure Charles VII was crowned King of France.
- Charles tested **Joan** by disguising himself in a crowd when they were to first meet; she picked him out immediately.
- **Joan** led the French army to victory at the Siege of Orléans, then to victory many other times on the march to Reims, where Charles was crowned king.
- The English brought **Joan** to trial for heresy and burned her at the stake in Rouen on May 30, 1431.



BLACK DEATH

TIME TUNNEL



BLACK DEATH AD 1347–1351



- The **Black Death** is a disease also sometimes called the bubonic plague.
- In 1347, trade ships returned to Sicily from Asia with very sick merchant sailors.
- The disease spread quickly through Europe for the next several years.
- The majority of people who got the disease died.
- The disease caused black splotches or boils to form on the skin.
- The **Black Death** killed at least one-third of the people in Europe.



THE RENAISSANCE

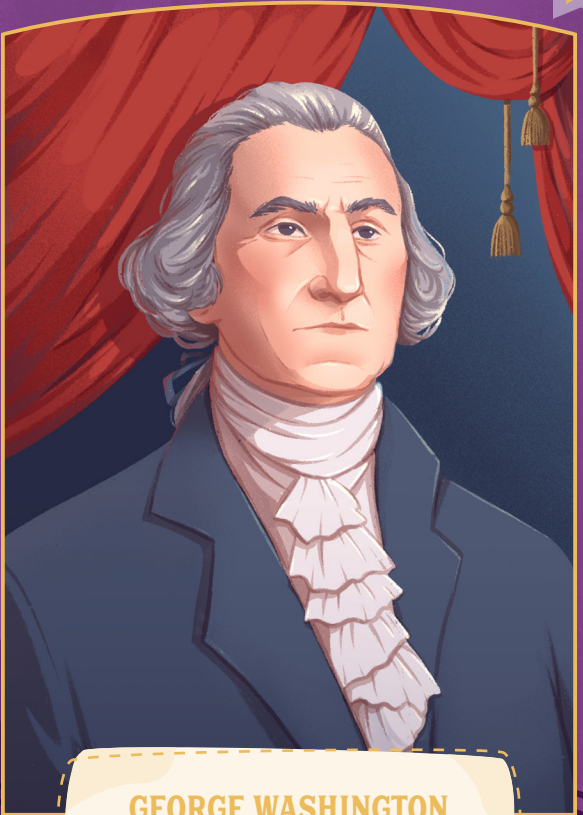


THE RENAISSANCE

c. AD 1300–1650



- Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press, which gave everyone access to books, especially the Bible.
- People became very interested in topics like exploration, science, art, literature, and music.
- Artists like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael were hired to bring beauty to churches and courts.
- Christopher Columbus sailed to America, and William Shakespeare wrote plays.
- Composers began experimenting with polyphony, or music with multiple parts.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

TIME TUNNEL



GEORGE WASHINGTON

AD 1732–1799



- **George Washington** was a member of the Continental Congress and a supporter of the Declaration of Independence.
- He also served as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- In the Battle of Long Island, rather than surrender, **Washington** retreated under the cover of thick fog.
- **Washington** led his men in an ambush of the British in the Battle of Trenton, and the British troops surrendered.
- **George Washington** was also the first president of the United States.



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

TIME TUNNEL



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

c. AD 1753–1784



- **Phillis Wheatley** was born in West Africa around 1753.
- When she was eight, she was captured by slave traders and taken to Boston, where she was sold to the **Wheatley** family.
- The **Wheatleys** educated her, and she learned to read and write in English, Greek, and Latin.
- She became a poet and published the first book of poems by an African American person.
- **Phillis** was freed from slavery soon after the book was published.



SILK ROAD

TIME TUNNEL



SILK ROAD

c. 130 BC—AD 1453



- The **Silk Road** was an ancient trade route that linked Europe to the Middle East and Asia.
- The **Silk Road** was about 4,000 miles in length.
- It began as a way to trade horses from Central Asia for Chinese silk.
- Crops, technology, and culture were also exchanged on the **Silk Road**.
- The **Silk Road** allowed different religions to spread.



**GENGHIS AND
KUBLAI KHAN**

TIME TUNNEL



GENGHIS AND KUBLAI KHAN

AD 1162—1227 & AD 1215—1294



- **Genghis Khan** built one of the largest land empires in history, the Mongol Empire.
- He gained support by his talented battlefield tactics and by giving army positions based on skill rather than family connections.
- He united the Mongolian tribes and conquered large parts of Asia and China.
- **Kublai Khan** was **Genghis Khan's** grandson.
- **Kublai Khan** founded the Yuan Dynasty and united all of China under a foreign ruler for the first time.
- **Kublai Khan** created a peaceful empire where the Silk Road was able to thrive.



THE VIKINGS

TIME TUNNEL

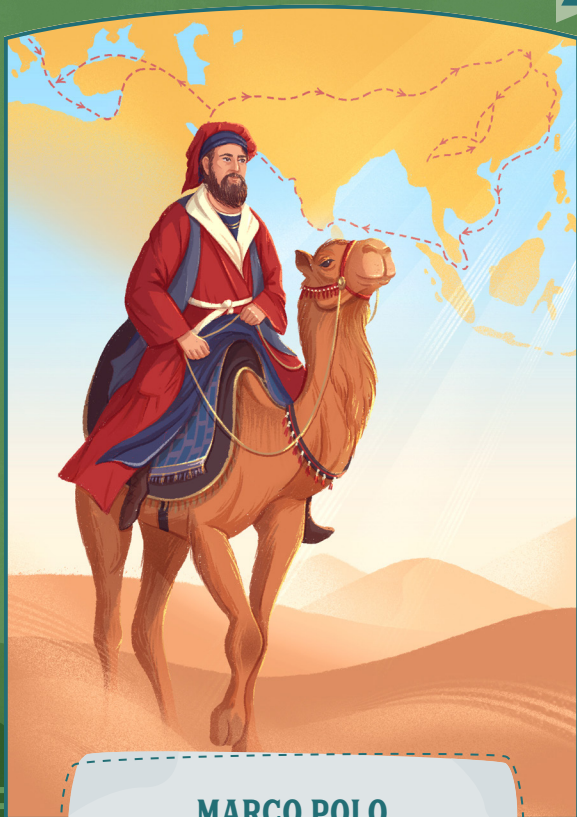


THE VIKINGS

c. AD 800—1066



- The Norse society was made up of mostly farmers, traders, and explorers, but the **Vikings** were Norse warriors from Scandinavia.
- They raided villages in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the AD 800s.
- They often sailed on dragon-headed longships.
- They traded through and colonized Europe, Russia, and northern Africa.
- Erik the Red colonized Greenland.
- Leif Erikson became a Christian and reached Canada on his travels.



MARCO POLO

TIME TUNNEL



MARCO POLO

AD 1254—1324



- **Marco Polo** was born in Venice, Italy.
- He spent many years traveling throughout Asia during the 13th century.
- He served as a special envoy, or diplomat, for Kublai Khan.
- He co-wrote a book about his travels called *The Travels of Marco Polo*.
- His experiences inspired other explorers to seek the riches of Asia.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS & THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

TIME TUNNEL



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS & THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

c. AD 1451–1650



- The **Age of Exploration** began in the 15th century and ended in the 17th century.
- During this time Europeans explored the seas of the world, looking for new trade routes.
- **Christopher Columbus** (AD 1451–1506) was an Italian explorer who thought he could reach Asia by sailing west.
- He did not reach Asia, but he did land in the Caribbean in 1492.
- His voyage led to the European colonization of what was known as the New World.



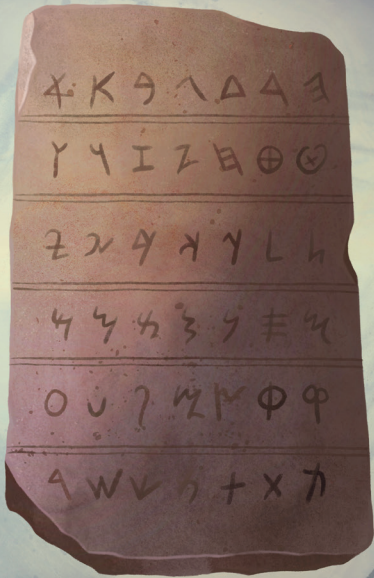
ISRAELITE KINGS



ISRAELITE KINGS



- After the Israelites reached the Promised Land, they settled in separate tribes with judges ruling over them.
- Eventually the Israelites desired that God would give them a **king** to rule all Israel.
- The prophet Samuel anointed Saul as the first **king** of Israel, but Saul began to disobey God.
- David became the next **king** and built Israel into a strong kingdom.
- David's son Solomon was at first a wise **king** who built a temple to God, but like his father, he later made wicked choices as well.



PHOENICIANS



PHOENICIANS

1500—300 BC



- The **Phoenicians** lived along the eastern bank of the Mediterranean Sea.
- They were skilled shipbuilders and navigators.
- They were skilled at making purple dye and working with glass, and they traded these goods all around the Mediterranean.
- Their powerful trade network and their skill at sea made them hard to conquer.
- They developed one of the earliest alphabets known to history.



PERSIAN EMPIRE

TIME TUNNEL



PERSIAN EMPIRE

c. 550—330 BC



- The **Persian Empire** began with the king, Cyrus the Great.
- Cyrus did not oppress those he conquered; he let the Jewish people return to the Holy Land and rebuild their temple in Jerusalem.
- Under Cyrus and later King Darius, the **Persian Empire** became the largest empire up to that point in history.
- The Greeks resisted being conquered by the **Persians** for many years.
- The **Persian Empire** was eventually overtaken by Alexander the Great.



BIRTH OF JESUS



BIRTH OF JESUS



- At the time of **Jesus**, Jerusalem and the surrounding lands were under the rule of the Roman Empire.
- A young Jewish girl named Mary was told she would bear a child who would be the Son of God.
- Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem to be counted or taxed by the Romans.
- **Jesus** was born in Bethlehem in a humble stable.



GHANA EMPIRE

TIME TUNNEL



GHANA EMPIRE

c. AD 700–1240



- The kingdom of **Ghana** was established by an African tribe called the Soninke people.
- Many trade routes passed through **Ghana**, helping it become a major trading center and a very wealthy kingdom.
- Many people in ancient **Ghana** lived in small communities around the capital's perimeter.
- The kingdom had an army of 200,000 warriors to protect traveling merchants.
- The **Ghana Empire** eventually declined when faced with increased competition from other trade routes.



HOLOCAUST



HOLOCAUST

AD 1933–1945



- During World War II, Adolf Hitler blamed many of Germany's problems on Jewish people.
- Hitler and Heinrich Himmler began a program of "concentration" in which Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps.
- Around 6 million Jews died during the **Holocaust**. Another estimated 6 million non-Jews were killed by the Nazis as well.
- Some people throughout Europe helped hide Jewish people so they would not be taken to the camps.
- In 1944–1945, American forces and others began to liberate prisoners from the camps, but relatively few had survived.



WORLD WAR II



WORLD WAR II

AD 1939—1945



- **WWII** began in September 1939, when Germany invaded Poland and Great Britain declared war against Germany.
- Germany was led by Hitler, leader of the Nazi party, who wanted to take over Europe and sought to eradicate all Jews.
- At the same time, Japan was trying to take over all of Asia.
- There were two sides in the war. The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China, and the United States; the major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- Winston Churchill led the Allies to victory in May 1945.



WINSTON CHURCHILL



WINSTON CHURCHILL

AD 1874—1965



- During World War I, **Winston Churchill** left Parliament to join the British military.
- He later served as the prime minister of Great Britain during World War II.
- He was a talented speaker whose words inspired Britain during some of its most difficult times.
- He worked closely with US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet Union leader Joseph Stalin to fight against the Axis Powers.
- Despite his flaws, he was one of the most important leaders of World War II and was central to the victory of the Allies.



END OF WORLD WAR II



END OF WORLD WAR II

AD 1944–1945



- Following the Battle of Stalingrad (Aug 1942–Feb 1943), the Soviet Union began to push Germany out of Russia and Eastern Europe.
- Following the Allied invasion on D-Day (June 6, 1944), the Allies began to push Germany out of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
- In spring 1945, the Soviet Army captured Berlin, and Germany surrendered. May 8, 1945, was V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day).
- In summer 1945, US jets dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan surrendered; August 15, 1945, was V-J Day (Victory in Japan Day).
- After the war Germany's land was split between western countries and communist Russia, paving the way for the coming Cold War.



**MARTIN LUTHER'S
"95 THESES"**

TIME TUNNEL



MARTIN LUTHER'S "95 THESES"

AD 1517



- **Martin Luther** was originally a priest in the Catholic Church.
- In 1517, **Luther** wrote his **95 Theses** in protest of corruption in the Roman Catholic Church, and this is often considered the start of the Reformation.
- In 1521, **Luther** was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church.
- By 1530, **Luther** had formed his own denomination, the Lutheran Church.
- **Luther** wrote many hymns, and in 1534, published his own translation of the Bible into German, the language common to his people.



WILLIAM TYNDALE

TIME TUNNEL



WILLIAM TYNDALE

c. AD 1494—1536



- Early in the Reformation, some people worried that there were errors in translations of the Bible, including in Wycliffe's English Bible.
- The Catholic Church was concerned about incorrect translations and banned all unofficial translations of the Bible into English.
- **William Tyndale** wanted to make a new English translation from the original Hebrew and Greek Bible.
- **Tyndale** went to Germany, translated the Bible into English, and authored works advocating Protestant beliefs.
- **Tyndale** was charged with heresy and executed in 1536.



**HENRY VIII &
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

TIME TUNNEL



HENRY VIII & THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AD 1491–1547



- **King Henry VIII** (1491–1547) needed to have a male heir, but his first two wives bore only daughters. He divorced the first wife and executed the second.
- The Pope refused to recognize the king's divorce, leading Henry to start his own church, the **Church of England**, with a mixture of Catholic and Protestant beliefs.
- The Act of Supremacy in 1534 made the king the Supreme Head of the **Church of England**.
- **Henry VIII** was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1538.
- **Henry's** creation of the **Church of England** led to major divisions in England.



**BRITISH ABOLITION OF
EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADE**

TIME TUNNEL



BRITISH ABOLITION OF EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADE

AD 1807



- For many years John Newton (1725–1807) worked in the slave trade as a captain of slave ships. Eventually he converted to Christianity, changed his views on slavery, and became a clergyman.
- Newton wrote the hymn “Amazing Grace” and a popular pamphlet about the evils of slavery.
- William Wilberforce (1759–1833) converted to Evangelical Christianity and considered giving up his career in politics, but Newton encouraged him to stay in Parliament.
- For 20 years Wilberforce wrote bills and gave speeches calling for the end of slavery, and finally, in 1807, Parliament voted to **abolish the slave trade** in England.



**ELI WHITNEY &
THE COTTON GIN**

TIME TUNNEL



ELI WHITNEY & THE COTTON GIN

ELI WHITNEY: AD 1765—1825

COTTON GIN: AD 1793



- In 1793, **Eli Whitney** invented the **cotton gin**, a machine that removed seeds from cotton.
- A **cotton gin** could produce up to 50 pounds of clean cotton per day, at least ten times more than cleaning by hand.
- The **cotton gin** made cotton plantations very profitable and thus increased the demand for slavery in the American South.
- **Whitney** did not intend to increase the demand for slavery.
- The unintended consequences of the **cotton gin** set the stage for the Civil War.



UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

TIME TUNNEL



UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

c. AD 1790—1865



- During the time of slavery in the South, many slaves tried to escape to freedom in the North.
- Slaves on the run were often chased by slave catchers, law enforcement, and others, who might return them to be beaten and punished.
- A group of people gradually formed the **Underground Railroad**, where “conductors” helped slaves avoid slave catchers, moving from safe place to safe place until they reached the North.
- The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required that people in free states help capture and return escaped slaves, but many people ignored this law.
- The **Underground Railroad** lasted about 75 years and helped many thousands of slaves escape to freedom.



HARRIET TUBMAN

TIME TUNNEL



HARRIET TUBMAN

AD 1822—1913



- In 1849, **Harriet Tubman** escaped from slavery in Maryland to freedom in Pennsylvania.
- After escaping, **Harriet** returned to Maryland 13 times over the course of 10 years to help other slaves escape.
- In her years as an Underground Railroad “conductor,” **Harriet** led at least 70 slaves to freedom in the North.
- When the Civil War began, **Harriet** continued to serve by volunteering as a nurse and spy.
- During the Civil War, **Harriet** helped lead Union troops during a military attack that freed more than 750 slaves.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

TIME TUNNEL



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AD 1809—1865



- **Abraham Lincoln** ran for the Senate in 1855 and 1858 and lost both times.
- After debating Stephen Douglas in 1858, **Lincoln** became very popular, which helped him become a presidential candidate and win the 1860 election by a landslide.
- None of the southern states supported **Lincoln's** election, and within about six months, 11 states seceded from the Union.
- **Lincoln** carefully guided the nation through military and political victories that brought the South back into the Union and abolished slavery in the United States.
- **Abraham Lincoln** was shot at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC, on April 14, 1865.