



HISTORY

YEAR 1

⌘ *Maps & Images* ⌘

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☺ TABLE OF CONTENTS ☺

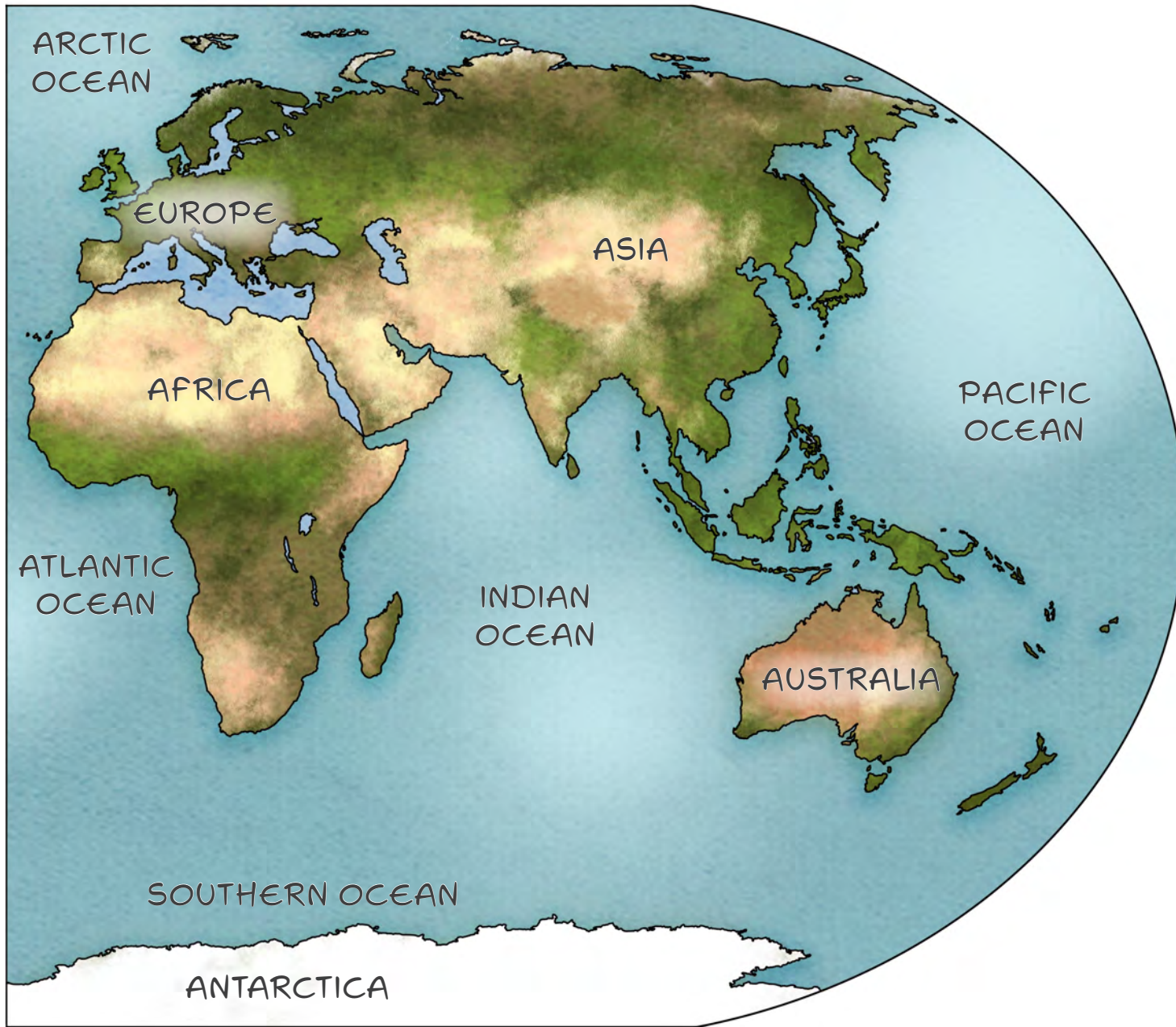
Reference Maps	v	Lesson 27.....	37
Maps & Images		Lesson 28.....	44
Lesson 1.....	1	Lesson 30	47
Lesson 4.....	2	Lesson 32.....	48
Lesson 5.....	6	Lesson 33.....	50
Lesson 6	7	Lesson 35.....	52
Lesson 7	9	Lesson 37.....	53
Lesson 8.....	13	Lesson 39.....	55
Lesson 10.....	14	Lesson 42.....	60
Lesson 13.....	18	Lesson 43.....	61
Lesson 14.....	19	Lesson 47.....	63
Lesson 15.....	23	Lesson 48.....	64
Lesson 16.....	24	Lesson 50	65
Lesson 17.....	25	Lesson 51.....	68
Lesson 18.....	26	Lesson 53.....	71
Lesson 19.....	27	Lesson 56.....	72
Lesson 20.....	28	Lesson 57.....	75
Lesson 21.....	29	Lesson 59.....	77
Lesson 23.....	34	Lesson 60	82

≡ TABLE OF CONTENTS ≡

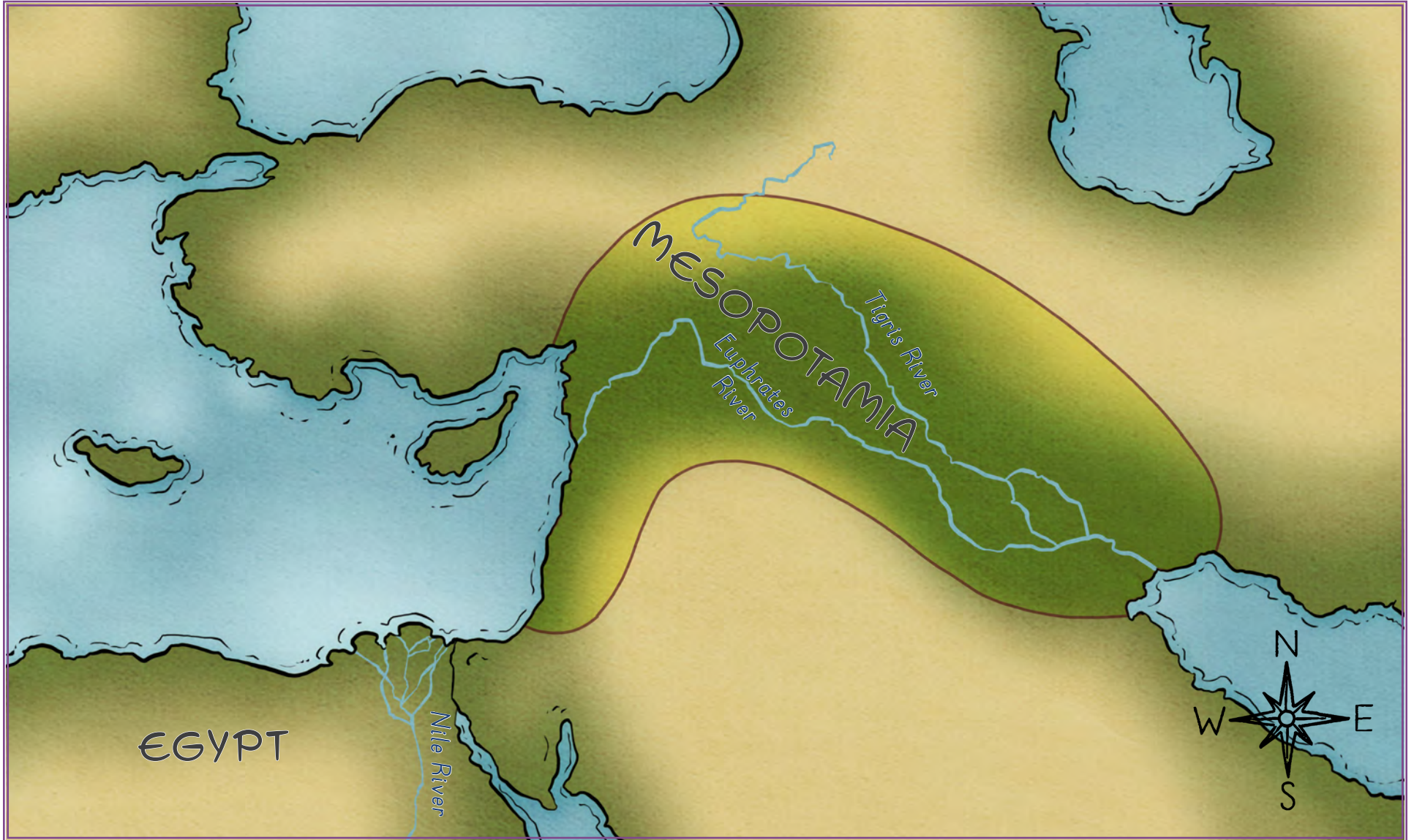
Punch-Out Cards

Lesson 4.....	87
Lesson 5.....	91
Lesson 6.....	95
Lesson 8.....	99
Lesson 11.....	103
Lesson 12.....	107
Lesson 15.....	111
Lesson 20.....	117
Lesson 34.....	121
Lesson 37.....	123
Lesson 41.....	127
Lesson 48.....	129
Lesson 49.....	133
Lesson 55.....	137





THE FERTILE CRESCENT



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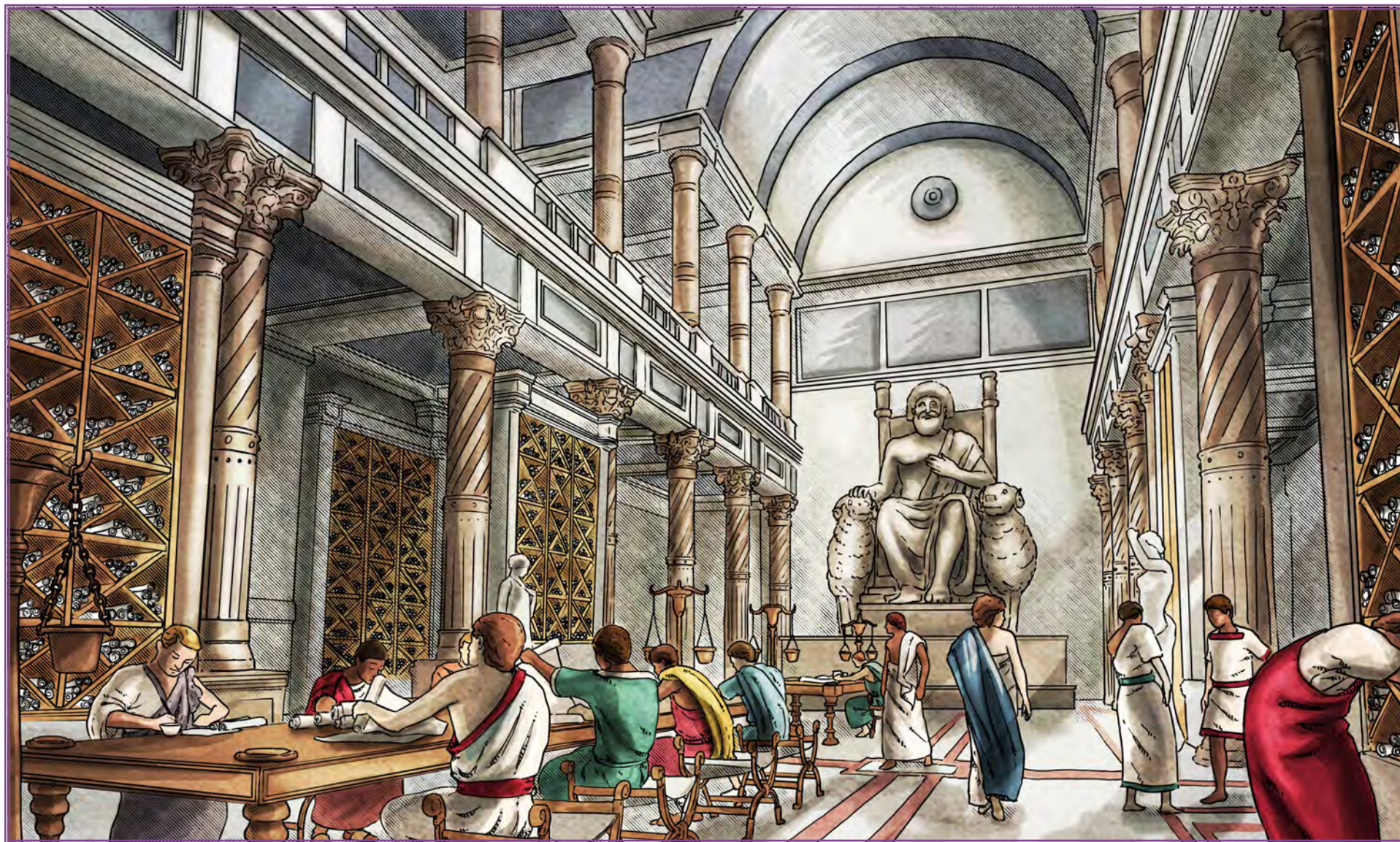
CUNEIFORM



PLACES ABRAHAM LIVED



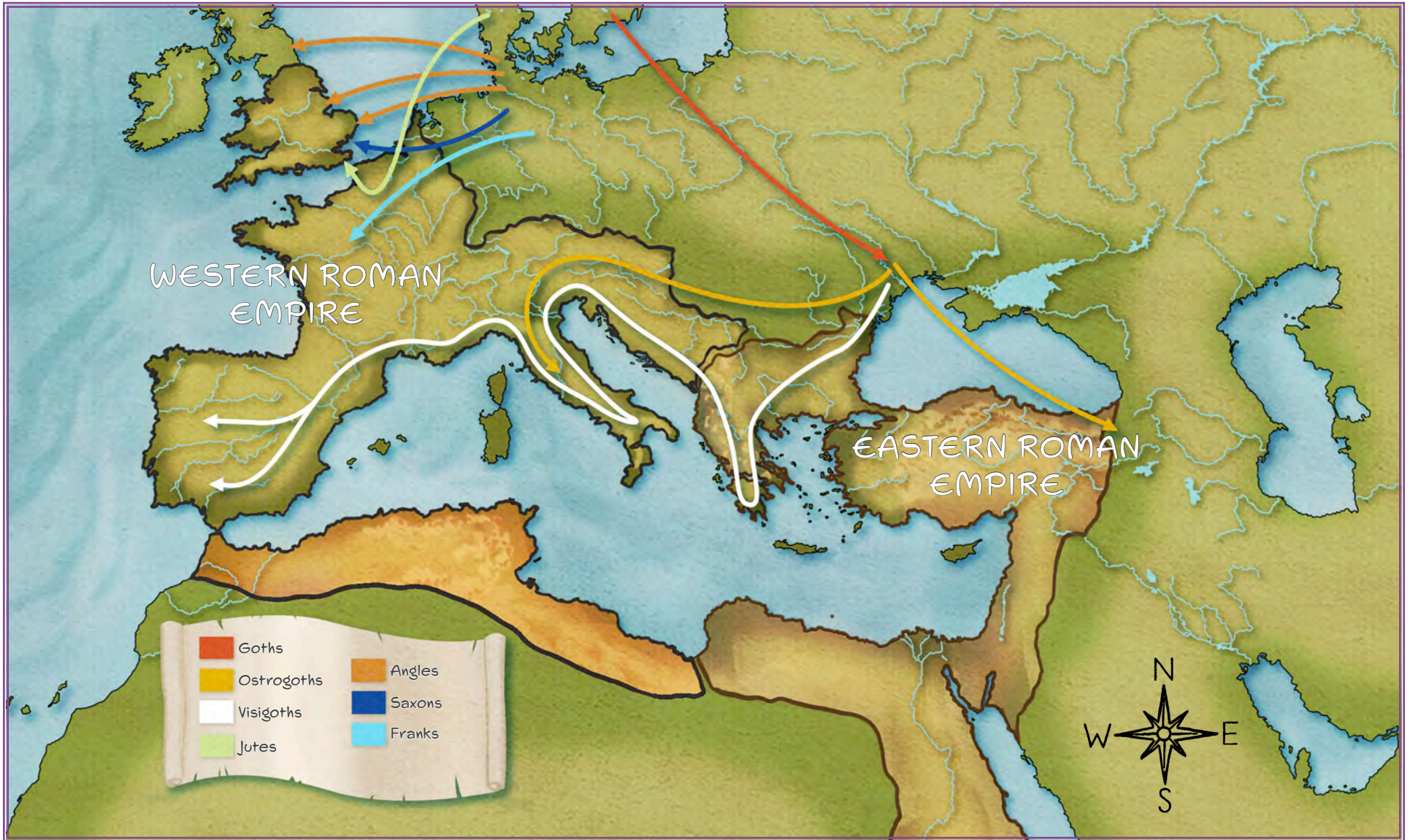
THE LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA



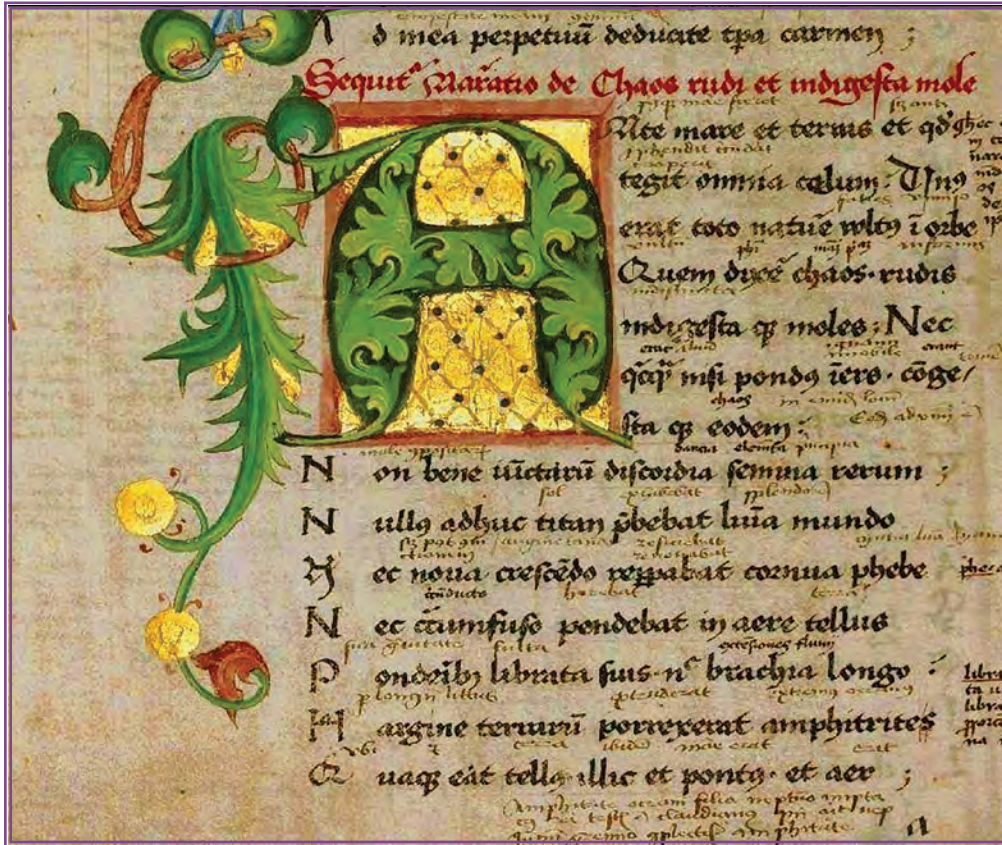
STONEHENGE



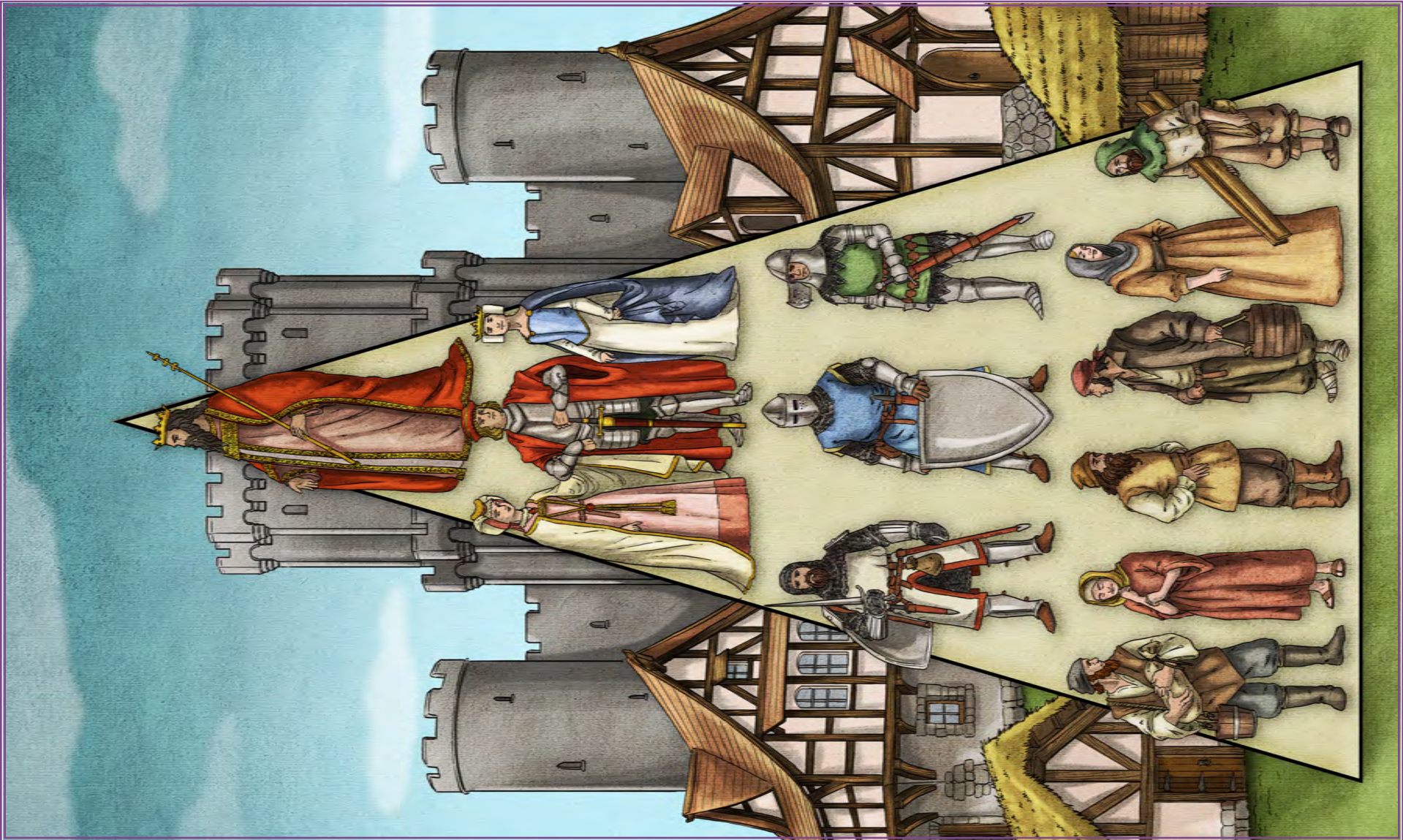
MIGRATION PERIOD



ILLUMINATED LETTERS

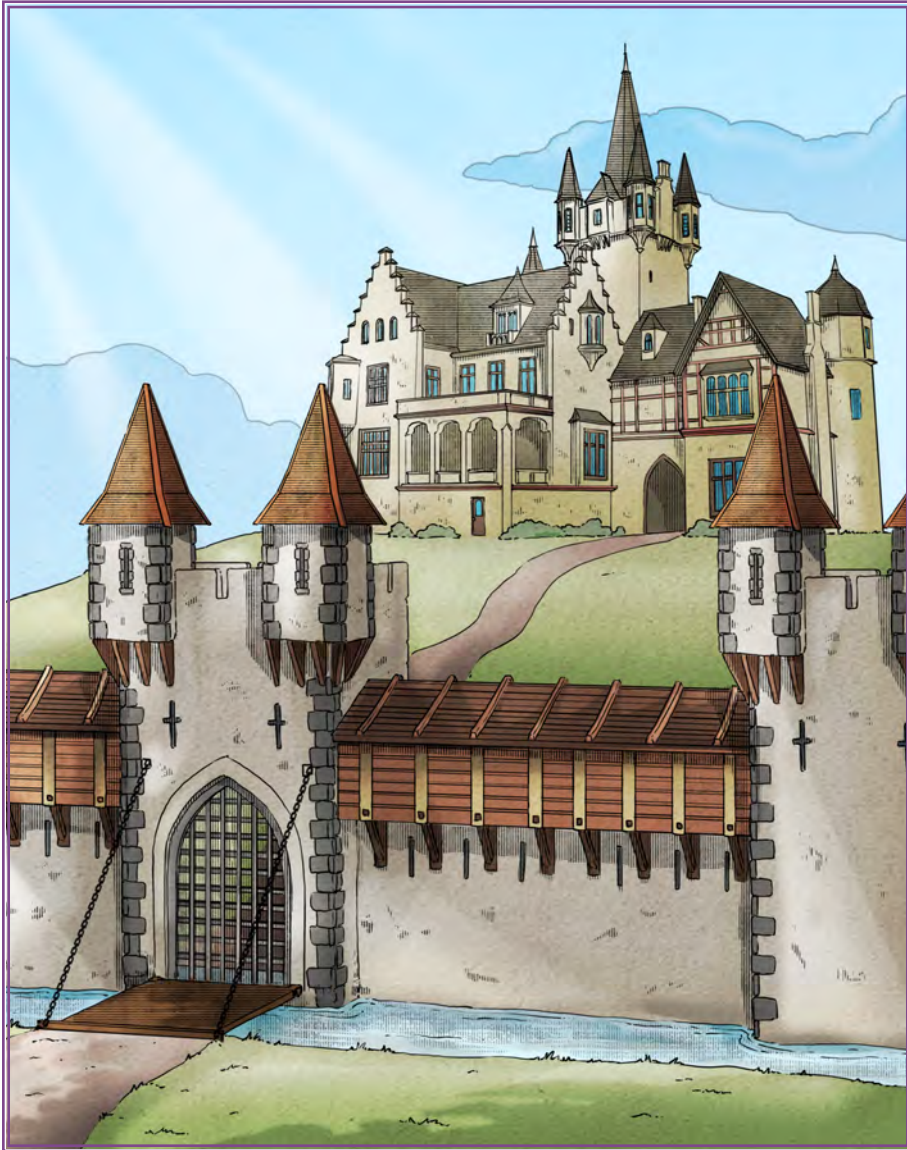


FEUDALISM PYRAMID



BECOMING A KNIGHT

The Manor



The Page



MICHELANGELO



“Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564)” by Daniele da Volterra (c. 1509–1566), c. 1545

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Prewar Boundaries, 1754

Postwar Boundaries, 1763

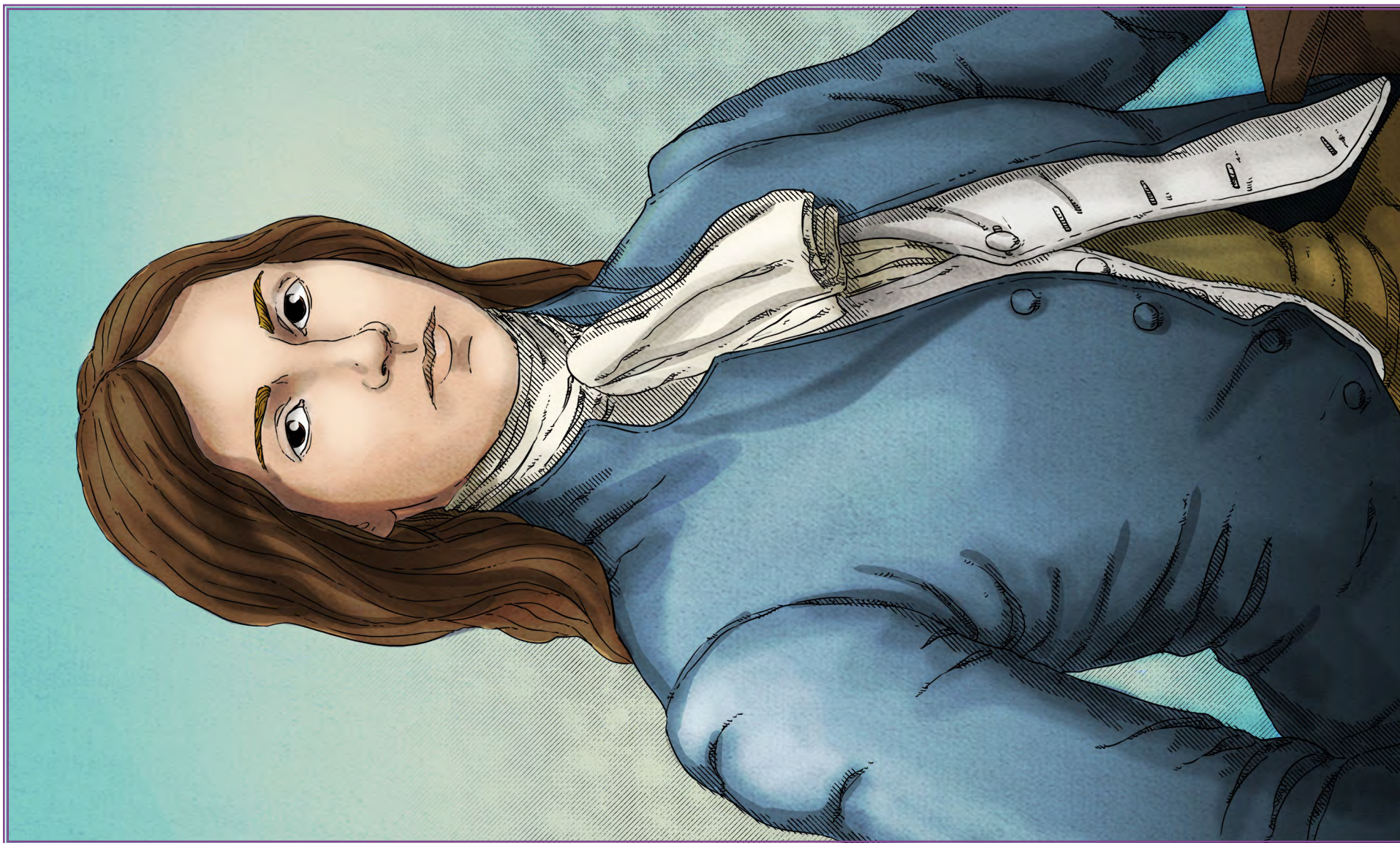


- British territory
- Spanish territory
- French territory
- disputed between Great Britain and France

ELFRETH'S ALLEY



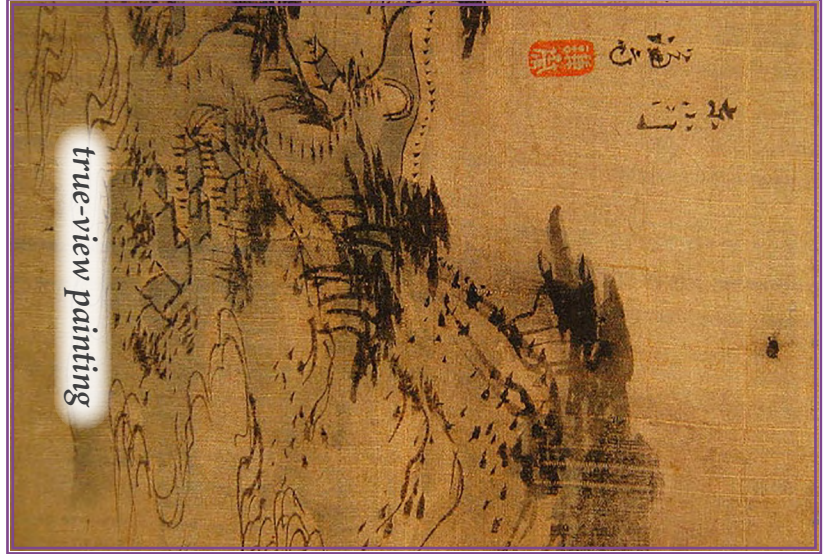
DEBORAH SAMPSON



1700s–1800s ART AND TECHNOLOGY



adenla



true-view painting



bentwood chair

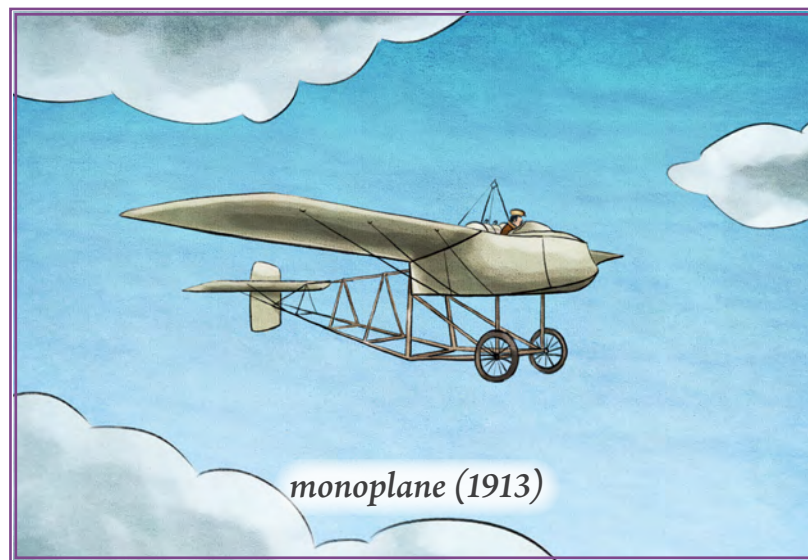
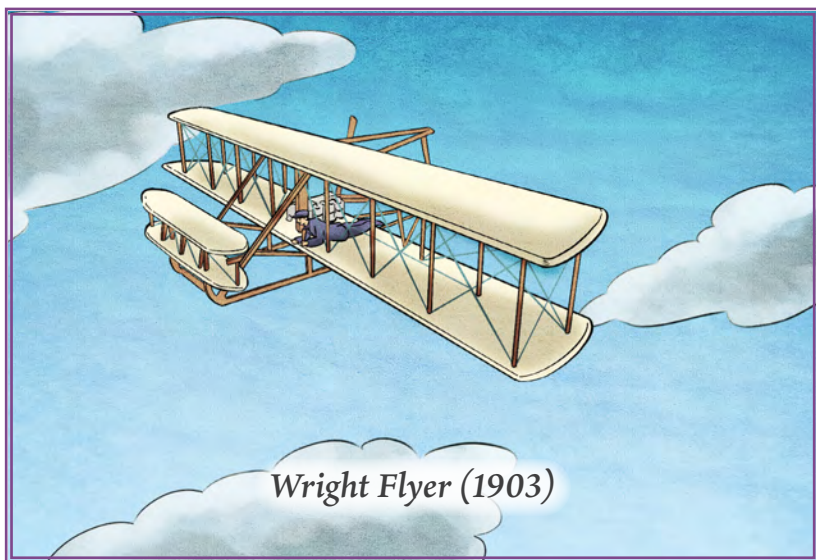
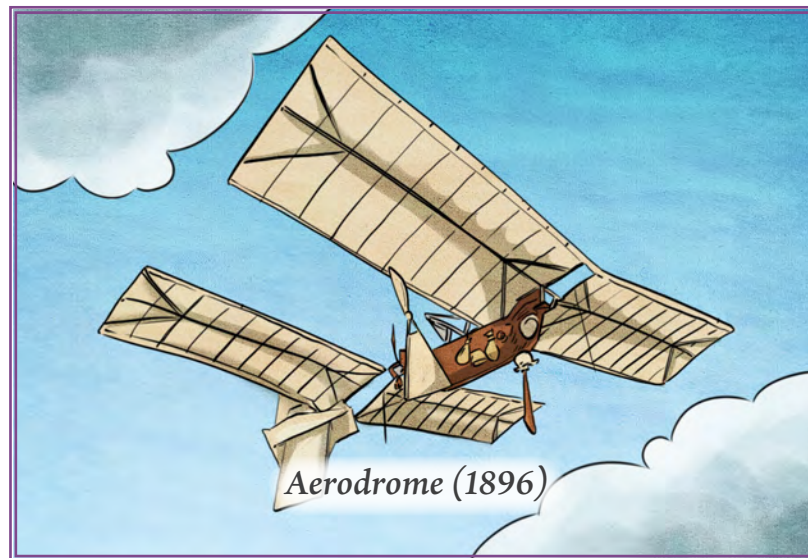
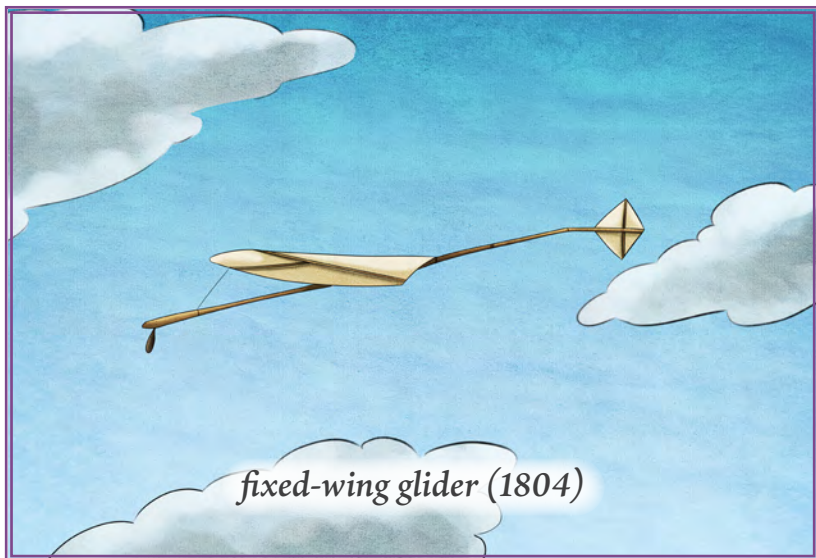


hot-air balloon

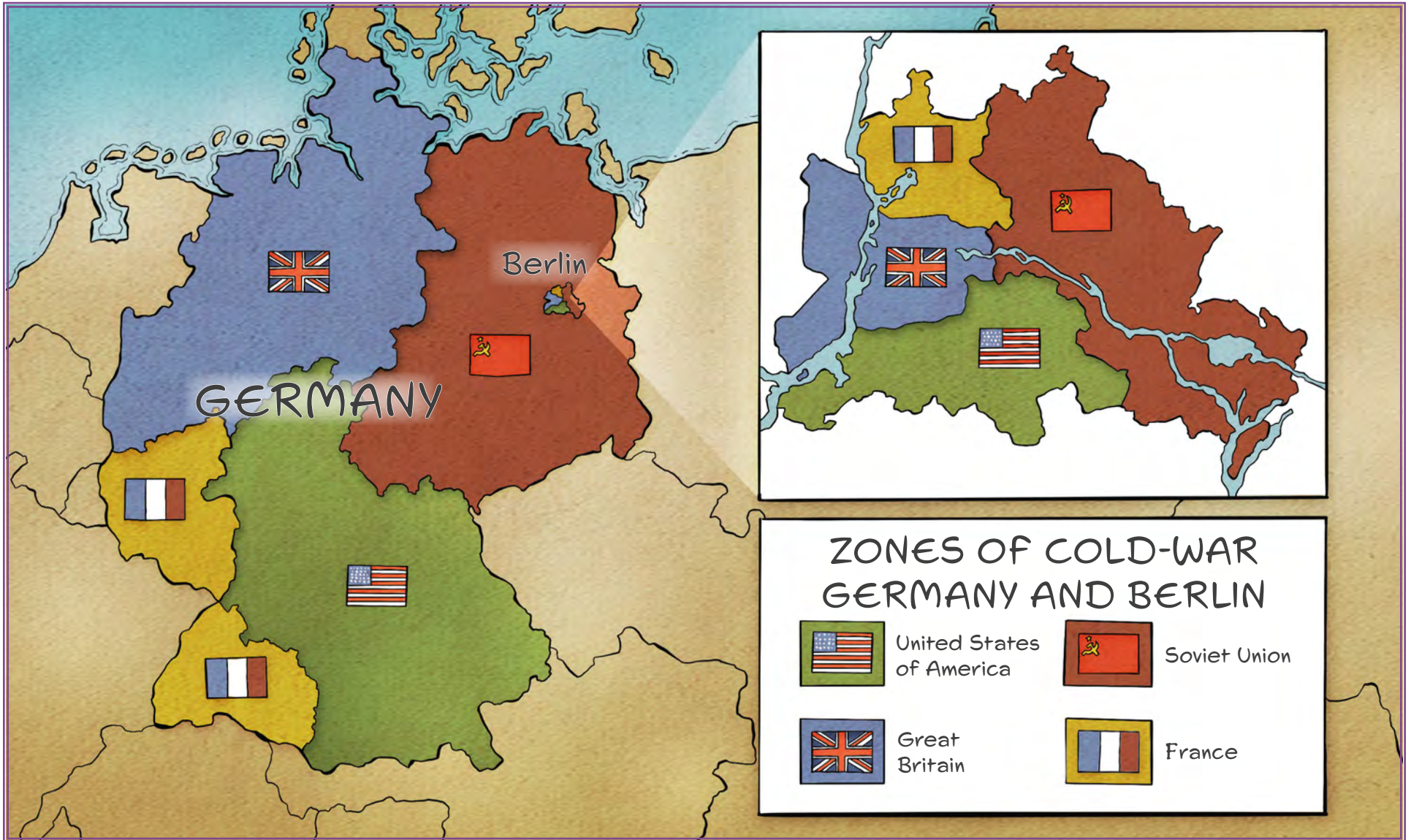
GEORGE LIELE



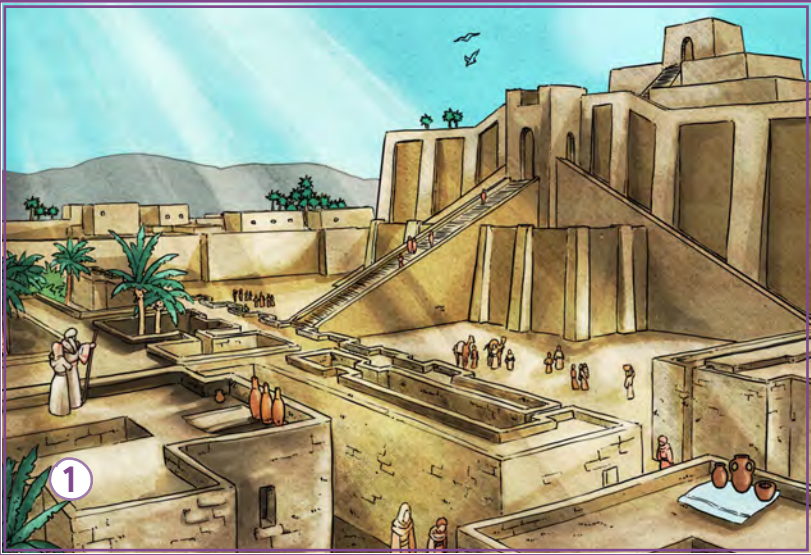
HEAVIER-THAN-AIR AIRCRAFT



EAST AND WEST BERLIN



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.

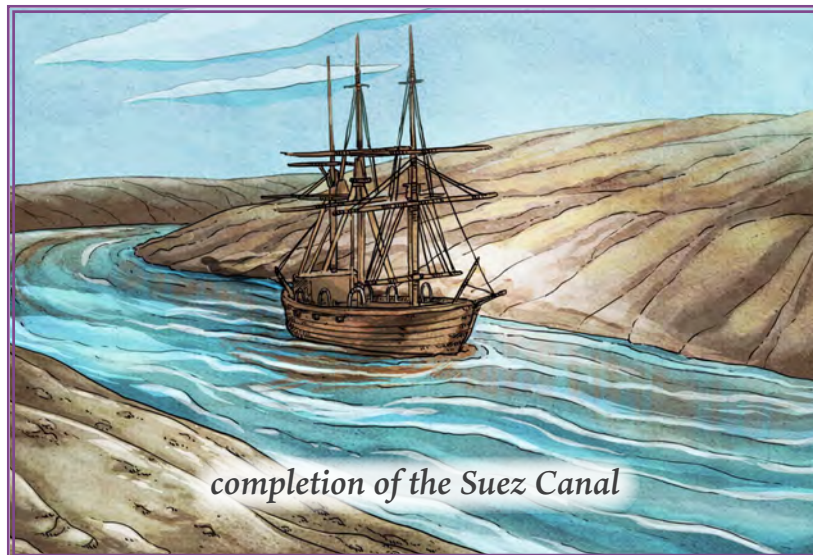
Read Genesis 12:5-7, 10.

Find Canaan on the map.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY



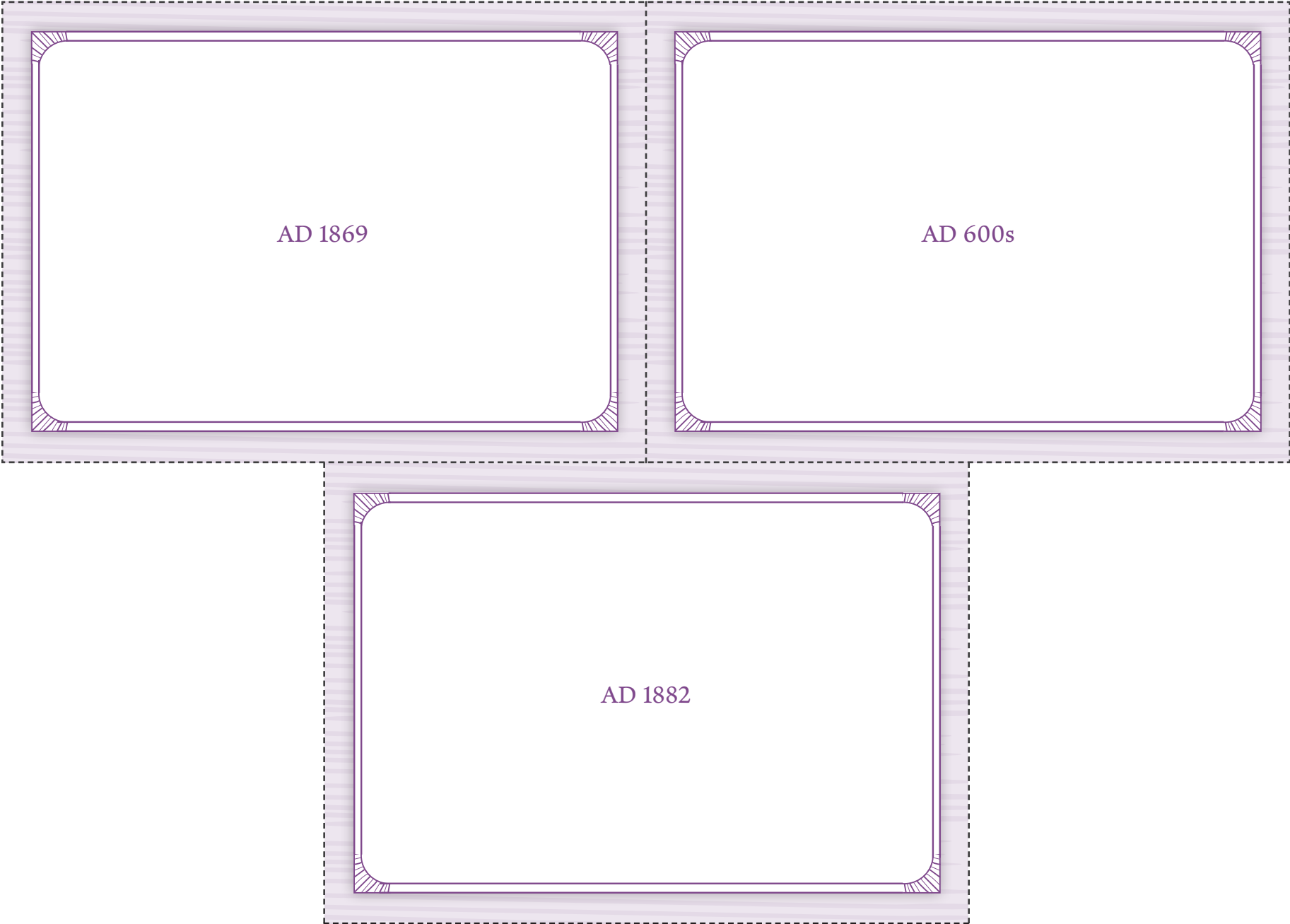
Arab rule



completion of the Suez Canal



British invasion



SPEECHES AND DECISIONS



March 1775

...which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of the States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appeal to these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the Crown is dissolved; that for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock
 Samuel Chase
 Wm. Paca
 Tho: M. May 1775
 Charles Carroll of Carrollton
 Robt Morris
 Benjamin Franklin
 Benj. Franklin
 John Morton
 Geo. Clymer
 Edw. T. Lee



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.