

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 including 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 he or she has 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 can not 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*





*Continued from
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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SYMBOLS



YEAR 1

Cards 1-21



YEAR 2

Cards 22-43



YEAR 3

Cards 44-62



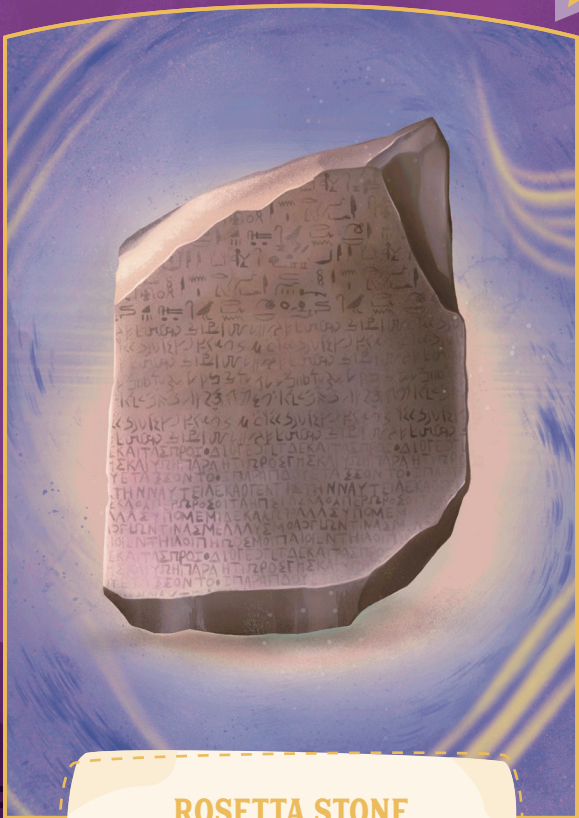
YEAR 4

Cards 63-85

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

TIME TUNNEL





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

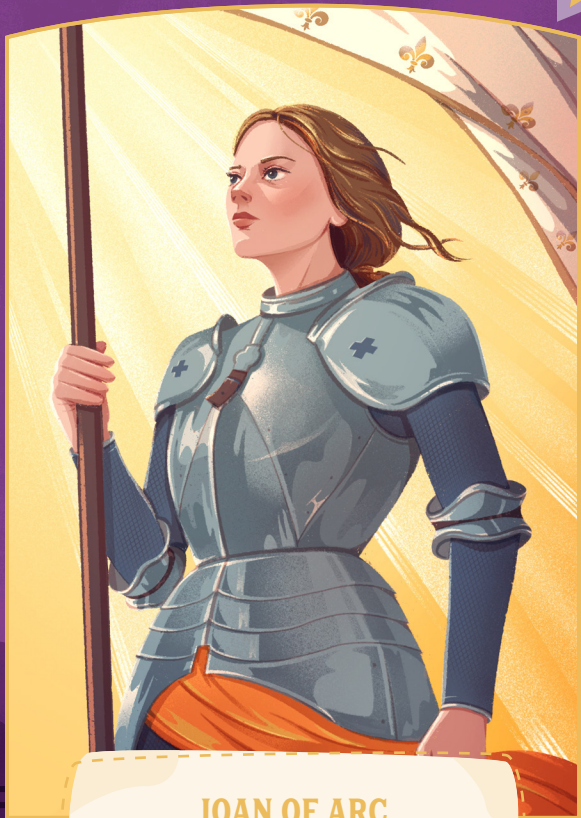
TIME TUNNEL



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.



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.



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.



HISTORY OF FLIGHT

TIME TUNNEL



HISTORY OF FLIGHT AD 1783–1932



- Early attempts at **flight** included ancient Chinese kites and replications of birds' wings.
- When lighter-than-air gases were discovered, inventors used the gases to create hot air balloons (1783) and airships.
- The invention of the steam engine helped spur inventors to create heavier-than-air aircraft.
- The Wright brothers were the first to launch a manned heavier-than-air **flight** on December 17, 1903.
- Amelia Earhart was the first female pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean, but she disappeared while trying to become the first female pilot to **fly** around the world.



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

TIME TUNNEL



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

356—323 BC



- Greek king **Alexander III** of Macedon created the Macedonian Empire, the largest empire the ancient world had seen.
- He razed cities that tried to resist him.
- **Alexander** founded and named many cities Alexandria, after himself.
- He helped spread Greek culture from Greece to India.



**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.



**PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICAN
CIVILIZATIONS**

TIME TUNNEL



PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS

c. 1200 BC—AD 1600



- Three advanced **pre-Columbian civilizations** were the Olmecs (1200–400 BC), Mayans (c. 1000 BC–AD 1521), and the Aztecs (c. AD 1300–AD 1521).
- They were all located in Mesoamerica, which now includes the area from Mexico down through Costa Rica.
- The Olmecs were the first major **civilization** in southern Mexico and carved enormous statues.
- The Mayans developed astronomy, calendars, and hieroglyphics.
- The Aztecs built huge temples and pyramids.



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

TIME TUNNEL



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AD 1789—1799



- The **French Revolution** began in 1789.
- The common people were tired of working for the wealthy nobles and paying taxes from which nobles were exempt.
- On July 14, 1789 a crowd stormed the Bastille in Paris, starting the **revolution**.
- The **revolution** dethroned the king and made France a republic.
- The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen stated that all people were born free and had equal rights.



**THE DUST BOWL &
BLACK SUNDAY**

TIME TUNNEL



THE DUST BOWL & BLACK SUNDAY

AD 1930–1939



- During the “**Dust Bowl** era,” there were dust storms and droughts in the prairies of the US and Canada in the 1930s.
- Farms were destroyed, and many people died from starvation and dust inhalation during this era.
- On April 14, 1935, the famous storm “**Black Sunday**” covered several cities in black clouds of dust that blocked the sun.
- It is estimated that 300 million tons of soil were displaced during the storm.
- The storm was most severe in Oklahoma and Texas.



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.



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.



BATTLE OF THE ALAMO

TIME TUNNEL

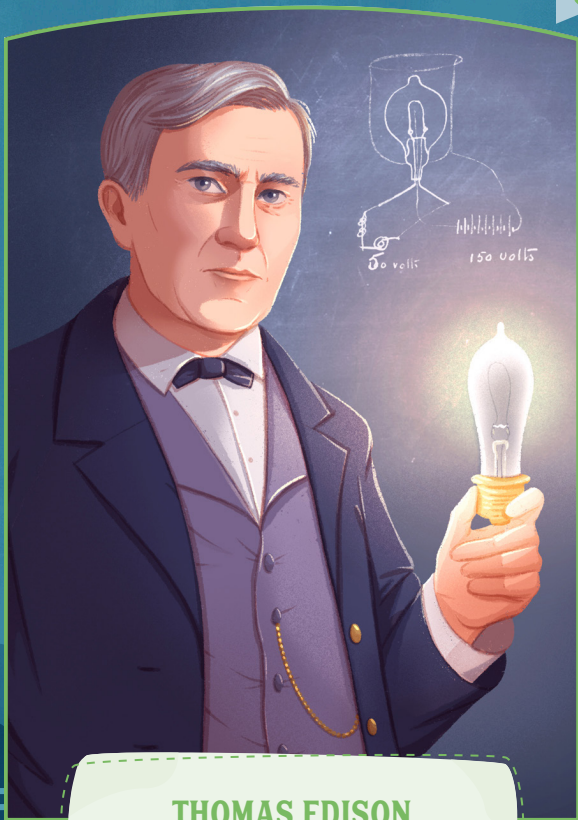


BATTLE OF THE ALAMO

FEBRUARY 23, 1836—MARCH 6, 1836



- In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and established a government similar to that of the United States.
- In 1833, Santa Anna became president of Mexico and ruled as a dictator, ignoring the constitution.
- The Mexican territory of Texas rebelled against Santa Anna and sought to become independent.
- In the **Battle of the Alamo**, the Texans were badly outnumbered but fought bravely. It took Santa Anna's army two weeks to defeat the small group at the **Alamo**.
- The **Alamo** inspired the Texans. They soon defeated Santa Anna, declared independence, and later joined the United States.



THOMAS EDISON

TIME TUNNEL



THOMAS EDISON AD 1847–1931



- **Thomas Edison** was a curious, hard-working man who held the patents for nearly 1,100 inventions.
- He invented the phonograph and recited the poem “Mary Had a Little Lamb” as the first voice recording.
- He invented the first electric light bulb that could be used in the home.
- He helped develop a motion picture camera that would be used for making movies.
- He developed an electrical system that could distribute electricity through a whole neighborhood.



HOLOCAUST

TIME TUNNEL



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.



**CONSTANTINE & THE SPREAD
OF CHRISTIANITY**

TIME TUNNEL



CONSTANTINE & THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

c. AD 33—337



- After Christ's death the gospel of Christ was preached by disciples, such as the apostle Paul.
- After the apostles died, the bishops they had appointed led the churches, and Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire.
- Roman leaders began to persecute Christians most severely during the Great Persecution under Emperor Diocletian.
- In 306, **Constantine** became emperor of Rome, and he converted to Christianity in 312.
- In 325, **Constantine** called a council at Nicaea, in which church leaders and thinkers adopted the Nicene Creed.



MUHAMMAD & ISLAM

TIME TUNNEL



MUHAMMAD & ISLAM

c. AD 570–632



- **Muhammad** was born in Mecca (present-day Saudi Arabia) around 570.
- **Muhammad** believed he saw an angel who gave him revelations and told **Muhammad** that he was a prophet of God. These revelations were written in a book called the Qur'an and established the religion of **Islam** in 610.
- After **Muhammad** died **Islam** spread rapidly, and it eventually became the official religion of the Ottoman Empire (c. 1298–1922).
- During the Islamic Golden Age (c. 700–1400), science, technology, art, and education thrived in the growing Islamic Empire.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Empire conquered the Byzantine Empire, taking Constantinople and renaming it Istanbul.



**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.



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

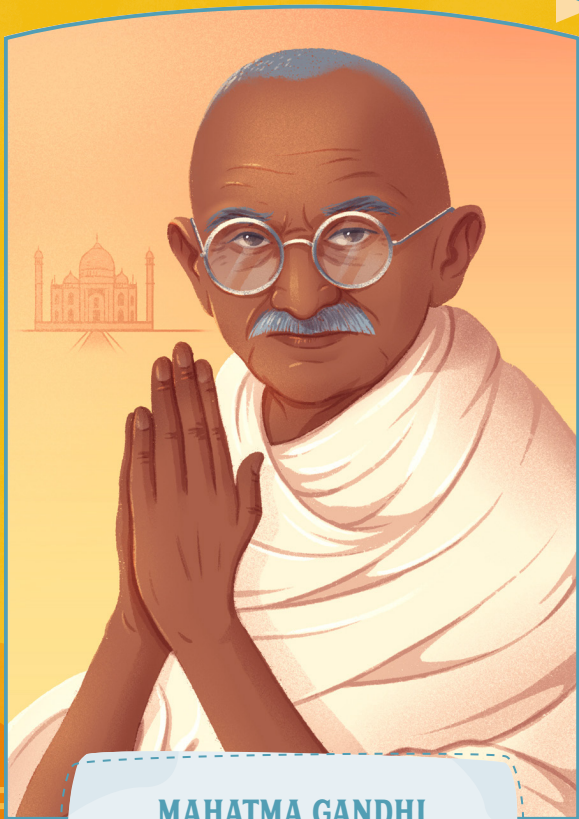
TIME TUNNEL



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AD 1848—1920



- The **women's suffrage** movement in the United States began with the Seneca Falls Convention in New York in 1848.
- Although the 15th Amendment gave voting rights to African American men in 1870, it did not include women.
- Key figures in the **women's suffrage** movement include Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, and Alice Paul.
- In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt became the first mainstream political candidate to support **women's suffrage** at a national level.
- The 19th Amendment, which gave voting rights to all American women, was ratified in 1920.



MAHATMA GANDHI

TIME TUNNEL



MAHATMA GANDHI

AD 1869—1948



- **Mahatma Gandhi** (1869–1948) was born in India, which was part of the British Empire at the time.
- For about 32 years, **Gandhi** led protests against British rule in India, but he insisted on using nonviolent methods.
- In 1930, during a protest called the Salt March, **Gandhi** and his followers walked 241 miles from March 12 to April 6 and illegally harvested salt.
- India finally achieved independence from Great Britain on August 15, 1947.
- **Mahatma Gandhi** was assassinated on January 30, 1948.