



## What Do You Know? Pretest 31



**Jeopardy!** I provide the answers; you give me the right question for each from the list on the right.  
Draw neat lines in different colors to connect them.

1. Elephants
  2. The Alps
  3. Salt
  4. Silk
  5. Paper
  6. Antiochus Epiphanes
  7. Oil
  8. Dedication
- a. What Seleucid ruler sacrificed a pig on the Jewish altar?
  - b. What was the greatest trade item made by the Chinese?
  - c. What animal did Hannibal use to fight against the Romans?
  - d. What was miraculously provided at Hanukkah?
  - e. What mountains did Hannibal cross with his war elephants?
  - f. What substance was allegedly scattered across Carthage to ruin it?
  - g. What does the word *Hanukkah* mean?
  - h. What did the Chinese invent during the Han dynasty?

# *Hannibal, Elephants, and the Punic Wars*

## Activities for Lesson 91

### 91A—Younger Students

**Pet Elephant!** Create a story about what it would be like to have a pet elephant. What would you want him to do for you? Where could he take your family? Where would he sleep, and how much would he eat? To make your story believable, research some information about elephants in an outside source and weave these facts into your story. Dictate the story to your teacher and include it in your Student Notebook under “Africa: Tunisia.” (Tunisia is the modern country in Africa where Carthage used to be.)

### 91B—Middle Students

**Diary of a Soldier.** Pretend you are a soldier with Hannibal’s army. Write a diary page of what it is like to travel with the elephants. Although it was not a funny expedition, you could write your diary page in a humorous fashion. Use your imagination. File your page under “Africa: Tunisia.”

### 91C—Older Students

**1. Punic Wars.** Write a synopsis of each of the three Punic Wars. These wars were considered pivotal to history, and the tactics of Hannibal were ingenious. Pay attention to the name Scipio. More than one man was named Scipio. File your research under “Africa: Tunisia.”

**2. Battle of Zama.** Are you a war buff? If you like battle scenes, research the details on the Battle of Zama—Scipio versus Hannibal. It was quite a showdown.

# The Han Dynasty

## Activities for Lesson 92

### 92A—Younger Students

**Fine China.** Does your family have any dishes that are made of fine china? If so, compare them to regular dishes. Of course, you will need to handle the china carefully! Fine china can break very easily. With permission, eat a snack or your lunch on the china dishes. Research with your teacher how these dishes are made. Talk about what makes them so easy to break.

### 92B—Middle Students

**Camels Caravan the Silk Road.** The Chinese traders depended on camels for the long journeys on the Silk Road. Research the interesting characteristics of these animals that make them perfect for such travel. Write three paragraphs on “Camels Caravan the Silk Road.” File this paper in your Student Notebook under “Asia: China.”

### 92C—Middle and Older Students

**Chinese Dynasties.** Update your list of Chinese dynasties with the following information on the Qin and Han dynasties. For the “Special Notes” column, review the lesson for each dynasty and list what you consider the most significant achievements of each. Keep your list filed under “Asia: China.”

<i>The Dynasties of China</i>		
<i>Date of Power (Years Ruling)</i>	<i>Name of Dynasty</i>	<i>Special Notes</i>
221–206 B.C. (15 years)	Qin	
206 B.C.—A.D. 220 (426 years)	Han	

## 92D—Older Students

**1. Hsin Dynasty.** Investigate the short-lived Hsin dynasty. It is based on one man who overthrew an infant on the throne of China to fight for the peasants' rights. Find out who the "Red Eyebrows" were in the story. Record your findings in your Student Notebook under "Asia: China."

**2. The Tomb of Lady Dai.** Research the recent discovery (1972) of the tomb of Lady Dai. She lived sometime during the Han dynasty and probably died about 150 B.C.

# The Maccabean Revolt

## Activities for Lesson 93

### 93A—Younger Students

#### 1. Light a Menorah. *Adult supervision needed.*

Obtain a real menorah as used by the Jews on Hanukkah (or make one out of nine candleholders). *With adult supervision*, use the middle candle to light the other eight candles from left to right. It is a tradition to recite these words in addition:

*“We kindle these lights because of the wondrous deliverance You performed for our ancestors.”*

Take a picture of your candles, tape or glue it to a piece of paper, and title it “The First Hanukkah.” Place it in your Student Notebook under “Asia: Israel.”

#### 2. The Game of Dreidel.

*Materials:* A dreidel top, counters (coins, bingo markers, etc.)

The spinning game of dreidel has been a popular Hanukkah game for centuries. A dreidel is a top with four sides; each side is imprinted with a Hebrew letter. The letters stand for the expression *Neis gadol haya sham*, which means “A great miracle happened there” (sometimes written as “here”). In the game of dreidel, the four letters are used to stand for game instructions.

Here’s how to play the game: Each person begins with an equal number of counters. Every player places at least one counter (or any other agreed-upon number) in the “pot.” Players take turns spinning the dreidel until it stops. Players win or lose counters based on what letter is right-side up when the top stops spinning. Use the following as a guide:

*Nun* “None” – The player gets nothing.

*Gimel* “Get” – The player gets the entire pot.

*Hei* “Half” – The player gets half the pot.

*Shin* “Share” – Everyone puts one counter into the pot.

Continue to spin the top until either one person gains all the counters or all players agree to quit the game. If all players agree to end the game, the player with the most counters wins.

### 93B—Middle Students

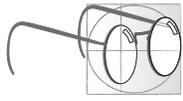
**Potato Pancakes.** It is a Jewish tradition at Hanukkah to fry food in oil to remember the miracle of the oil that God provided. One favorite dish is the potato pancake. With supervision, make the following recipe.

1 large onion	Salt and pepper to taste
½ cup matza meal	Vegetable oil for frying
7 medium potatoes	Applesauce
2 eggs	Sour cream

Grate the potatoes and chop the onion. Drain excess liquid from both. Mix all ingredients together. Then heat the oil in a large frying pan. Drop the batter by tablespoons into the hot oil and fry over medium heat until crisp and golden on each side. (When the batter stops bubbling, that side is ready.) Drain on paper towels. Serve with applesauce and sour cream.

### 93C—Older Students

**Original Works.** Obtain a copy of the Apocrypha. Then look up 1 Maccabees 4:52–59 and 2 Maccabees 10:6 to follow the story of Hanukkah.



## Take Another Look!

### Review 31: Lessons 91–93

#### Memory Cards

Make your Memory Cards for Lessons 91–93.

#### Wall of Fame

- ✦ **Hannibal, Elephants, and the Punic Wars (218 B.C.)**—Find or draw a picture of an elephant. Of course, write Hannibal’s name and the date on it. [From *History Through the Ages*, use *The Punic Wars, Hannibal*, and *Scipio Africanus*.]
- ✦ **Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)**—Tape a small sample of silk (or imitation silk) on a card marked “Han Dynasty.” Add the date for your timeline. [Use *The Han Dynasty*.]
- ✦ **Maccabean Revolt (165 B.C.)**—Sketch or photocopy a small menorah, the eight-candle lampstand used by the Jews to celebrate Hanukkah. Or tape eight small birthday candles to a card for the timeline. Title and date the card appropriately. [Use *Antiochus Epiphanies & the Maccabean Revolt* and *The First Hanukkah*.]

#### SomeWHERE in Time

##### Younger Students

- 1. Hannibal’s March.** On the map provided in your *Student Reader* or *WonderMaps* (“Hannibal’s March – 218 B.C.”), use your finger to trace a route from Carthage in North Africa to New Carthage (Cartagena) in Spain. This represents Hannibal’s first leg toward his march on the Roman Republic. Trace now New Carthage (Cartagena) to the city of Rome. This represents Hannibal’s famous march up and over the Alps in 218 B.C.! (By the way, Hannibal did not reach the actual city of Rome, as your map indicates. But he did reach the Roman Republic, which many would nickname “Rome.”) Now, can you find the same route on a globe with raised elevation and “feel” the Alps? Talk about the amazing journey of Hannibal and his elephants!

##### Middle Students

- 2. Judea under the Maccabees.** Both *WonderMaps* and Tim Dowley’s *Student Bible Atlas* have beautiful maps titled “Palestine under the Maccabees.” Using one of the two as a resource, find and label the following on a copy of Outline Map 7, “Israel.”

Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea, Mediterranean Sea

With these bodies of water in place, do your best to draw in light pencil the boundaries of Judea under the Maccabees. This may take a few tries. Once you are satisfied with the drawing, darken it with heavier pencil. Label the region “Judea under the Maccabees.” Find and label the city of Jerusalem. Shade Judea in light orange. An answer key map titled “Review 31-2” has been provided. File your map in your Student Notebook under “Asia: Israel.”

## Older Students

- 3. The Silk Road.** Using outside sources or a historical atlas (such as Rand McNally's *Historical Atlas of the World*), find the approximate routes of the Silk Road. Mark that information, and more, on Outline Map 4, "East Asia."
- a. On Outline Map 4, "East Asia," find and label the following features:
    - ✦ Altai Mountains
    - ✦ Tien Mountains
    - ✦ Takla Makan Desert
    - ✦ Gobi Desert
    - ✦ Kunlan Mountains
    - ✦ Himalayas
    - ✦ Optional: Find and label the city Ch'iasha (Kashgar). This city was a popular stop for caravans traveling along the Silk Road but is hard to find in atlases!
  - b. Using "Review 31-3 Answer Key" as your guide, mark dashes to illustrate the approximate location of the major and minor branches of the Silk Road trade route.
  - c. Bonus: With a physical map of China as your guide, use colored pencils to shade the general terrain of the Silk Road. For example, shade the deserts in light brown, the higher mountains in light purple, the lower mountains in dark green, and other land areas in light green. Create a key indicating your color choices for the topography.
  - d. Title your map "The Silk Road of China" and file it in your Student Notebook under "Asia: China."



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## What Did You Learn? Week 31: Quiz

### I. True or False? Circle your answer.

1. Sir Richard Owen first used the term *dinosaur*, which means “megalithic lizard.” T F
2. According to the Bible, man’s language was confused at Stonehenge. T F
3. Ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs. T F
4. Hammurabi, who wrote a code of 300 laws, was the king of Crete. T F
5. The Tabernacle was a worship tent used for about 40 years in the Wilderness. T F
6. Rahab protected the Hebrew spies in the city of Jericho. T F

### II. Multiple Choice. Circle the correct answer for each question.

7. Samson delivered Israel from the \_\_\_\_\_ just as an angel foretold to his mother.
  - a. Phoenicians
  - b. Midianites
  - c. Philistines
  - d. Egyptians
8. When the kingdom of Israel divided, how many tribes became known as Judah?
  - a. 12
  - b. 10
  - c. 2
  - d. 14
9. In the Old Testament, Elisha helped to cure Naaman of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. blindness
  - b. leprosy
  - c. bone disease
  - d. mental illness

10. The prophet Hosea was brokenhearted over the unfaithfulness of his wife, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Bathsheba
  - b. Jezebel
  - c. Delilah
  - d. Gomer
11. Sennacherib of Assyria tried to defeat Judah under the reign of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. David
  - b. Gideon
  - c. Hezekiah
  - d. Daniel
12. The prophet Jeremiah suffered being \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. silenced
  - b. imprisoned
  - c. exiled
  - d. placed in stocks
  - e. all of the above

**III. Matching.** Match the people on the left with the places on the right by putting the correct letter next to each number.

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 13. _____ Nebuchadnezzar | a. Israel    |
| 14. _____ Aesop          | b. India     |
| 15. _____ Buddha         | c. Babylonia |
| 16. _____ Confucius      | d. Greece    |
| 17. _____ Artaxerxes     | e. Persia    |
| 18. _____ Haggai         | f. China     |

**IV. Fill in the Blanks.** Use the Word Bank provided at the end of this section.

19. Alexander the Great had a beautiful and spirited horse named \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ was an intelligent Greek scientist who discovered the principle of displacement while soaking in the tub.
21. Emperor Asoka of India planted \_\_\_\_\_ across his country for travelers.
22. Shi Huang Ti, the emperor of the Qin dynasty, was responsible for expanding the \_\_\_\_\_ of China.
23. To try to defend the city of \_\_\_\_\_ from Rome, Hannibal marched across the Alps with elephants.
24. Judas Maccabee was successful in ridding the Jews of \_\_\_\_\_ and his ruthless rule.

**WORD BANK**

banyan trees  
Bucephalus

Archimedes  
Great Wall

Carthage  
Antiochus Epiphanes

**V. Writing.** Answer these questions in complete sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

25. Why did the Egyptians believe it to be so important to mummify the human body at death?  
What did this reflect of their understanding of life after death?
26. What features of the Septuagint make it such a special book?

