

## SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

Each unit in *Living History Threads* belongs to one of six strands of history: world history, American history, church history, Anabaptist history, local history, and geography. The strands are further broken into units and then lessons. Each of the history strands is an independent component that could stand alone. The geography strand, however, is intertwined throughout the course for each year; this strand cannot be detached from the rest of the curriculum.

### UNDERSTANDING THE LEVELS

CURRICULUM TITLE	PRONUNCIATION	GRADE LEVEL
Living History Threads 1   2	<i>Level one-two</i>	Grades 1 & 2
Living History Threads 2   1	<i>Level two-one</i>	Grades 2 & 1
Living History Threads 3   4	<i>Level three-four</i>	Grades 3 & 4
Living History Threads 4   3	<i>Level four-three</i>	Grades 4 & 3

**Rigor:** There is no difference in difficulty between levels 1 | 2 and 2 | 1 or 3 | 4 and 4 | 3. The levels are designed this way to accommodate multi-grade classrooms. In addition, it does not matter which year a student begins the program (*e.g. either 1 | 2 or 2 | 1*).

The following charts give an overview of the *Living History Threads* scope and sequence. The first table shows the scope of the curriculum by listing all units categorized by their strand and their level. The second table presents the yearly unit sequence and suggested pacing schedule for each level.

## UNIT SCOPE: LEVELS 1|2–4|3 (BY STRAND)

	1 2	2 1	3 4	4 3
World History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World History Introduction</li> <li>• God (Creation)</li> <li>• Moses (Ancient Egypt)</li> <li>• Christ (Ancient Rome)</li> <li>• India</li> <li>• Year Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World History Introduction</li> <li>• Noah (The Flood)</li> <li>• Abraham (Ancient Mesopotamia)</li> <li>• David (The Hebrews)</li> <li>• Mexico</li> <li>• Year Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World History Introduction</li> <li>• Ancient Greece</li> <li>• Ancient Rome</li> <li>• Medieval Times</li> <li>• Exploration</li> <li>• Brazil</li> <li>• Year Review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World History Introduction</li> <li>• Renaissance</li> <li>• England and Russia</li> <li>• World Wars and the Holocaust</li> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• Year Review</li> </ul>
American History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American History Introduction</li> <li>• Chief Joseph (First Americans)</li> <li>• Christopher Columbus (Discovery of America)</li> <li>• Pocahontas (Jamestown)</li> <li>• George Washington (American Revolution)</li> <li>• Thomas Edison (Age of Invention)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American History Introduction</li> <li>• Montezuma (Mayas, Incas, Aztecs)</li> <li>• Squanto (Mayflower Pilgrims)</li> <li>• Abraham Lincoln (American Civil War)</li> <li>• America Today</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American History Introduction</li> <li>• The Thirteen Colonies</li> <li>• American Revolution</li> <li>• The Constitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American History Introduction</li> <li>• Westward Expansion</li> <li>• Slavery and the Civil War</li> <li>• Age of Invention</li> <li>• Civil Rights</li> </ul>
Church History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polycarp (Early Church)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Martin Luther (Reformation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Church</li> <li>• The Medieval Church</li> <li>• The Bible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reformation</li> <li>• Revival</li> <li>• Missions</li> <li>• Twentieth-Century Servants</li> </ul>
Anabaptist History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad Grebel (Swiss Brethren)</li> <li>• Christopher Dock (Coming to America)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Menno Simons (Dutch Mennonites)</li> <li>• Annie Funk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anabaptist Beginnings</li> <li>• Mennonites in America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Mennonite Beginnings</li> <li>• Mennonites in Russia</li> </ul>
State/Local/Personal History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Community (Community Helpers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Community (Community History)</li> </ul>
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continents</li> <li>• Oceans</li> <li>• Directions</li> <li>• Globe and map skills</li> <li>• Major geographic features</li> <li>• Countries of North America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continents</li> <li>• Oceans</li> <li>• Directions</li> <li>• Globe and map skills</li> <li>• Major geographic features</li> <li>• Countries of North America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review 1 2 / 2 1 geography concepts</li> <li>• Map skills</li> <li>• Countries and selected capitals of Europe and selected features directly relating to the units of study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review 1 2 / 2 1 geography concepts</li> <li>• Map skills</li> <li>• American states and capitals</li> <li>• Canadian provinces and capitals</li> </ul>

## UNIT SEQUENCE: LEVELS 1|2-2|1 (BY UNIT)

LEVEL 1 2		LEVEL 2 1		
UNIT	LESSONS	UNIT	LESSONS	
1	World History Introduction	4	World History Introduction	4
2	God (Creation)	2	Noah (The Flood)	3
3	Moses (Ancient Egypt)	6	Abraham (Ancient Mesopotamia)	2
4	Christ (Ancient Rome)	3	David (The Hebrews)	2
5	Polycarp (Early Church)	1	Martin Luther (Reformation)	4
6	Conrad Grebel (First Anabaptists)	3	Menno Simons (Dutch Mennonites)	3
7	American History Introduction	2	American History Introduction	2
8	Chief Joseph (First Americans)	3	Montezuma (Mayas, Incas, Aztecs)	3
9	Christopher Columbus (Discovery of America)	2	Mexico	3
10	Pocahontas (Jamestown)	3	Squanto ( <i>Mayflower</i> Pilgrims)	5
11	Christopher Dock (Coming to America)	5	Abraham Lincoln (American Civil War)	5
12	George Washington (American Revolution)	3	Annie Funk	3
13	Thomas Edison (Age of Invention)	3	America Today	3
14	India	3	My Family	3
15	My Community (Community Helpers)	3	Year Review	2
16	Year Review	2		
TOTAL		48	TOTAL 47	

## UNIT SEQUENCE: LEVELS 3|4-4|3 (BY UNIT)

LEVEL 3 4		LEVEL 4 3		
UNIT	LESSONS	UNIT	LESSONS	
1	World History Introduction	4	World History Introduction	4
2	Ancient Greece	11	Renaissance	9
3	Ancient Rome	11	England and Russia	4
4	Early Church	7	Reformation	4
5	Medieval Times	9	Dutch Mennonite Beginnings	8
6	Medieval Church	4	Mennonites in Russia	12
7	The Bible	4	American History Introduction	4
8	Anabaptist Beginnings	11	Westward Expansion	12
9	My Church	7	Slavery and the Civil War	11
10	Exploration	13	My Community History	7
11	Brazil	4	Age of Invention	8
12	American History Introduction	4	World Wars and the Holocaust	12
13	The Thirteen Colonies	11	Civil Rights	4
14	Mennonites in America	8	Canada	4
15	American Revolution	12	Revival	8
16	The Constitution	4	Missions	8
17	Year Review	4	Twentieth-Century Servants	5
18			Year Review	4
TOTAL		128	TOTAL 128	

# Key Content

## Level 1 | 2

The student will learn these terms, names, ideas, and skills through the course of Level 1 | 2.

### PLACES

Africa	Europe	Pacific Ocean
Antarctica	India	Pennsylvania
Arctic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Sahara Desert
Asia	Italy	South America
Atlantic Ocean	New Jersey	South Pole
Australia	Nile River	Southern Hemisphere
Central America and the West Indies	North America	Spain
Egypt	North Carolina	Switzerland
England	North Pole	Virginia
Equator	Northern Hemisphere	

### PEOPLE AND TERMS

**1492** – “1492, Christopher Columbus sailed the ocean blue”

**Africa** – includes the country of Egypt, the Sahara Desert, and the Nile River

**American Indians** – first people to live in America; they lived as hunters, gatherers, and nomads

**Anabaptists** – baptized adult believers instead of babies

**Antarctica** – covered in ice and snow

**Aqueduct** – bridge built by Romans to carry water into towns

**Arctic Ocean** – smallest ocean

**Asia** – largest continent; includes the country of India

**Atlantic Ocean** – ocean between North America and Europe

**Australia** – continent with only one country

**Bay** – wide inlet of sea or lake partly enclosed by land

**Caesar Augustus** – emperor of Rome when Christ was born

**Captain John Smith** – leader of Jamestown

**Christ** – the Savior of the World

**Christopher Columbus** – explorer who discovered the New World

**Christopher Dock** – school teacher at Skippack School

**City, State, Country, Continent** – name each and identify on map

**Community** – group of people living in the same area and sharing goods and services

**Conrad Grebel** – “Father of Anabaptism”

**Creation** – when God made the world and everything in it at the beginning of time

**Emperor** – ruler of Rome

**Equator** – imaginary line around the center of the earth

**Europe** – includes the countries of England, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy

**Evolution** – belief that the world and everything in it gradually developed over billions of years

**Extinct** – something that does not exist anymore

**Felix Manz** – the first Anabaptist martyr

**George Washington** – “Father of Our Country” and first president of the United States

**George Washington Carver** – important black scientist who invented many useful things from peanuts and sweet potatoes

**Germantown** – town where the Mennonites settled in Pennsylvania

**Hieroglyphics** – Ancient Egyptian writing

**Indian Ocean** – warmest ocean

**Island** – piece of land completely surrounded by water

**Jamestown, Virginia** – first permanent English settlement in America

**Joseph** – Hebrew who was sold as a slave in Egypt, and later became a ruler in Egypt

**Julius Caesar** – a Roman leader known for conquering other groups of people

**July 4, 1776, Independence Day** – when the United States declared its independence from England

**King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella** – king and queen of Spain who funded Christopher Columbus’ voyage

**King Tut** – young pharaoh whose tomb was discovered thousands of years after his death

**Kitty Hawk, North Carolina** – where the Wright Brothers flew their first airplane

**Lake** – inland body of water

**Limmat River** – river in Zurich where Felix Manz was drowned

**Map Symbols** – identify map symbols on maps

**Martyr** – someone who dies for what he believes

**Menlo Park, New Jersey** – where Thomas Edison worked on the light bulb and other inventions

**Moses** – leader who led the Children of Israel out of Egypt

**Mountain** – rocky landform that extends above the surrounding land

**Mummies** – dead bodies preserved by the Ancient Egyptians

**Nile River** – important river in Egypt; the longest river in the world

**Niña, Pinta, Santa Maria** – Columbus' three ships

**North America** – includes the countries of Canada, United States, and Mexico

**North Pole** – most northern place on the earth

**Northern Hemisphere** – the half of the earth north of the equator

**Pacific Ocean** – largest ocean

**Peninsula** – land area almost entirely surrounded by water

**Persecution** – when innocent people are caused to suffer and sometimes are put to death because of their faith

**Pharaoh** – leader of Ancient Egypt

**Pocahontas** – important American Indian chief's daughter who saved John Smith's life

**Polycarp** – leader in the Early Church who was martyred by fire and sword

**Pyramids** – huge stone monuments used as tombs for pharaohs in Ancient Egypt

**Revolutionary War** – when the colonists fought against England for their freedom from England's rule

**River** – long, large stream of water

**Rome** – most important city in Italy

**Sahara Desert** – important desert in Egypt; largest desert in the world

**Chief Joseph** – important American Indian leader during the 1800s

**Skippack School** – early Mennonite school in Pennsylvania

**South America** – includes the Andes Mountains

**South Pole** – most southern place on the earth

**Southern Hemisphere** – the half of the earth south of the equator

**Thomas Edison** – inventor of the light bulb and phonograph

**Wilbur and Orville Wright** – made and flew one of the very first airplanes with a motor

**Zurich, Switzerland** – where the Anabaptist faith began

# Key Content

## Level 2 | 1

The student will learn these terms, names, ideas, and skills through the course of level 2 | 1.

### PLACES

Africa	Europe	Pacific Ocean
Antarctica	Germany	South America
Arctic Ocean	Indian Ocean	South Dakota
Asia	Mexico	South Pole
Atlantic Ocean	New York City	Southern Hemisphere
Australia	North America	Washington DC
Central America	North Pole	
Equator	Northern Hemisphere	

### PEOPLE AND TERMS

- Abraham** – man in the Old Testament who came from Mesopotamia
- Abraham Lincoln** – United States President during the Civil War; freed the slaves
- Africa** – includes the country of Egypt, the Sahara Desert, and the Nile River
- Anabaptists** – baptized adult believers instead of babies
- Annie Funk** – Mennonite missionary to India; died on the Titanic
- Antarctica** – covered in ice and snow
- Arctic Ocean** – smallest ocean
- Asia** – largest continent; includes the country of India
- Atlantic Ocean** – ocean between North America and Europe
- Australia** – continent with only one country
- Aztecs** – lived in Mexico
- Bay** – wide inlet of sea or lake partly enclosed by land
- City, State, Country, Continent** – name each and identify on map
- Civil War** – war between the states in the North and the states in the South
- Conquistador** – conqueror
- Cortés** – Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs



**Cuneiform** – ancient picture writing used in Mesopotamia

**David** – king of the nation of Israel, the Jews

**Dirk Willems** – Dutch Mennonite who demonstrated love by rescuing his enemy

**Equator** – imaginary line around the center of the earth

**Europe** – includes the countries of England, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy

**Germany** – country where Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the church door

**Harriet Tubman** – worked on the Underground Railroad to free many slaves

**Incas** – lived in the Andes Mountains in South America

**Indian Ocean** – warmest ocean

**Island** – piece of land completely surrounded by water

**Jews/Nation of Israel** – descendants of Abraham who believed in one true God

**Lake** – inland body of water

**Liberty Bell** – rung to summon the people to the reading of the Declaration of Independence

**Map Symbols** – identify map symbols on maps

**Martin Luther** – leader of the Protestant Reformation; translated the Bible into German, the language of his people

**Martyr** – someone who dies for what he believes

**Mayas** – lived in Central America

**Mayflower** – ship the Pilgrims used to sail to America

**Mayflower Compact** – agreement signed by the Pilgrims

**Menno Simons** – leader of the Mennonites

**Mesopotamia** – the “cradle of civilization,” where people first gathered to form big cities with government leadership and began to record the story of human lives

**Montezuma** – leader of the Aztecs

**Mount Rushmore** – stone sculpture of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln located in South Dakota

**Mountain** – rocky landform that extends above the surrounding land

**Noah** – built an ark for his family and the animals to save them from the Flood

**Nonresistant** – refusing to go to war, or fight back, and instead returning good for evil

**North America** – includes the countries of Canada, United States, and Mexico

**North Pole** – most northern place on the earth

**Northern Hemisphere** – the half of the earth north of the equator

**Pacific Ocean** – largest ocean

**Peninsula** – land area almost entirely surrounded by water

**Persecution** – when innocent people are caused to suffer and sometimes are put to death because of their faith

**Pilgrims** – people who traveled to America on the Mayflower; many came for religious freedom

**Printing Press** – a machine that printed books much faster than men could copy books by hand

**Reformation** – time of change and division in the Church

**River** – long, large stream of water

**Slave** – someone owned by another person and forced to work for that person

**South America** – includes the Andes Mountains

**South Pole** – most southern place on the earth

**Southern Hemisphere** – the half of the earth south of the equator

**Squanto** – American Indian man who helped the Pilgrims

**Statue of Liberty** – symbol of liberty located in New York City

**Synagogue** – where Jews meet to pray and learn about God

**Tenochtitlan** – Aztec capital; “The City of the Floating Islands”

**Thanksgiving Day** – day set aside by William Bradford for the Pilgrims to thank God

**Tigris and Euphrates Rivers** – important rivers of Mesopotamia

**Torah** – first five books of the Bible written by Moses which tell the history of the Jewish people

**Underground Railroad** – secret way slaves traveled north to freedom (not a real railroad)

**United States Capitol** – seat of the United States government located in Washington DC

**United States Flag** – has fifty stars to represent the fifty states and thirteen stripes to represent the original thirteen colonies

**White House** – president’s home located in Washington DC

# Key Content

## Level 3|4

The student will learn these terms, names, ideas, and skills through the course of Level 3|4.

### PLACES

Aegean Sea	Directions: north, south, east, west	Maryland
Africa	England	Massachusetts
Albania	English Channel	Mediterranean Sea
Amazon River	Equator	Mexico
Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Estonia	Monaco
Andorra	Europe	Montenegro
Antarctica	Finland	The Netherlands
Arctic Ocean	France	New Hampshire
Asia	Gaul	New Jersey
Athens, Greece	Georgia	New York
Atlantic Ocean	Germany	North Africa
Australia	Greece	North America
Austria	Greenland	North Carolina
Belgium	Guatemala	North Pole
Berlin, Germany	Himalayas	North Sea
Bern, Switzerland	Holy Lands/Israel	Northern Hemisphere
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Hungary	Norway
Brasilia	Iceland	Pacific Ocean
Brazil	India	Paris, France
Bucharest, Romania	Indian Ocean	Pennsylvania
Bulgaria	Ireland	Peru
Cape of Good Hope	Italy	Poland
Carthage	Latvia	Portugal
Connecticut	Liechtenstein	Prague, Czech Republic
Crete	Lithuania	Rhode Island
Croatia	London, England	Romania
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Rome, Italy
Delaware	Macedonia	San Marino
Denmark	Malta	Serbia

Slovakia	Spain	Vienna, Austria
Slovenia	Sweden	Virginia
South America	Switzerland	Warsaw, Poland
South Carolina	Thames River	West Indies
South Pole	Turkey	
Southern Hemisphere	Vatican City	

## PEOPLE AND TERMS

### ANCIENT GREECE

**Aesop** – slave who wrote fables

**Alexander the Great** – Greek conqueror of most of the ancient known world

**Archimedes** – mathematician who made a discovery in his bathtub and shouted “Eureka!”

**Athena** – Greek goddess

**Athens** – city-state known for beauty, thinking, and democracy

**Battle of Marathon** – battle of Greeks against Persians

**Demosthenes** – orator

**Eratosthenes** – librarian who measured the earth

**Golden Age of Greece** – time of prosperity and building in Greece

**Homer** – poet who wrote about the Trojan War

**Olympics** – contests held every four years

**Parthenon** – temple built during Golden Age of Greece; recognize picture

**Pericles** – ruled Athens during Golden Age of Greece

**Socrates** – wise teacher known for asking questions

**Sparta** – city-state known for harsh military training and a frugal lifestyle

**Trojan Horse** – wooden horse in which soldiers hid

**Zeus** – Greek god

### ANCIENT ROME

**“Veni, vidi, vici”** – “I came, I saw, I conquered”

**AD** – after Christ

**Augustus Caesar** – emperor at time of Jesus’ birth

**BC** – before Christ

**Cleopatra** – Queen of Egypt; ally of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony  
**Hannibal** – brilliant North African general who crossed the Alps with elephants and used them to fight against Rome  
**Julius Caesar** – ruler of Rome known for conquering  
**Latin** – language of Rome  
**Mark Antony** – fought for control of Rome; married Cleopatra  
**Mt. Vesuvius** – volcano that erupted and buried Pompeii  
**Pompeii** – city buried by volcanic eruption; tells much about life in Rome  
**Punic Wars** – wars fought between Rome and Carthage  
**Roman Colosseum** – enormous stadium for public games  
**Roman roads, aqueducts** – Roman structures seen today  
**Romulus and Remus** – mythical founders of Rome  
**Toga** – typical clothing worn by Roman men

#### *EARLY CHURCH*

**“The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.”**

**Apostles** – followers of Jesus who formed and led the Early Church  
**Augustine** – important Christian thinker of the Early Church  
**Constantine** – Roman emperor who ended persecution by legalizing Christianity  
**Ignatius** – church father who was martyred by being thrown to lions  
**Jerusalem** – city where persecution of Christians began  
**Jesus** – Head of the Christian Church  
**Martyr** – one who dies for his faith  
**Martyrs Mirror** – book of martyr stories  
**Nero** – Roman emperor known for cruelty and wealth  
**Paul** – missionary, writer, and martyr  
**Persecution** – terrible mistreatment of innocent people  
**Polycarp** – church father who was martyred by fire and sword  
**Roman Colosseum** – enormous stadium where many Christians were killed  
**Stephen** – first Christian martyr

#### *MEDIEVAL TIMES*

**1066** – Battle of Hastings  
**Barbarians, Huns, Visigoths, and Vandals** – people groups that attacked Roman Empire

**Black Death** – infectious disease that killed approximately one half of Europe’s population

**Crusades** – series of wars as European Christian kings attempted to take control of Holy Lands from Muslims

**Feudalism** – political and economic system of Medieval Times

**Hierarchy of feudal system** – king, lords, nobles, knights, peasants/serfs

**Hundred Years’ War** – conflict between England and France lasting more than one hundred years

**Joan of Arc** – young French heroine who led the French armies to several victories but was captured and killed by the English

**Koran** – book Muslims believe contain Allah’s words to Muhammad

**Magna Carta** – English legal document of 1215 that guaranteed rights to citizens

**Muhammad** – founder of religion of Islam

**The Medieval Times** – AD 500-1500

**William the Conqueror** – Frenchman who claimed the English throne in 1066 after Battle of Hastings

#### *MEDIEVAL CHURCH*

**Bernard of Clairvaux** – monk who promoted the Crusades and wrote many hymns

**Monastery** – place where monks lived and worked

**Monks and nuns** – religious people who devoted their lives to God and gave up families and personal belongings

**Peter Valdes** – founder of Waldensians in France

**St. Francis of Assisi** – monk known for gentleness and love of nature

**St. Patrick** – missionary to Ireland

**Thomas Aquinas** – monk known for excellent thinking and reasoning

**Waldensians** – Christians who voluntarily became poor and were persecuted by the Church

#### *THE BIBLE*

**1611** – date of King James Version publication

**Dead Sea Scrolls** – oldest known copies of biblical writings, found near Dead Sea

**Jan Hus** – wanted Bible translated into Czech

**Johann Gutenberg** – invented printing press with movable type

**John Wycliffe** – translated Bible into English

**King James Version** – most widely read and influential Bible translation of all time, authorized by King James I in 1604

**Latin** – language of Medieval Church Bibles

**Original languages** – Old Testament in Hebrew and New Testament in Greek

**The Bible was inspired by God.**

**William Tyndale** – translated Bible into English

### *ANABAPTIST BEGINNINGS*

**Anabaptist** – name meaning “rebaptizer” for those who believed in baptizing adults instead of babies

**Ausbund** – collection of martyr hymns

Facts about **Conrad Grebel**:

- student of Zwingli
- died possibly of the plague, not as a martyr
- known as Father of Anabaptists

Facts about **Felix Manz**:

- leaders met at his mother’s house for the first rebaptism
- first of original Anabaptists to be martyred
- drowned in Limmat River

Facts about **George Blaurock**:

- the first to ask to be rebaptized
- a fiery, energetic preacher
- burned at the stake in the Tyrol

**Grossmünster** – large state church in Zurich

**Hans Haslibacher** – martyr who had three signs to show his innocence

**January 21, 1525** – beginning of Anabaptist church

**Martyrs Mirror** – book of martyr stories

**Mennonites, Amish, Hutterites** – main Anabaptist groups today

**Michael Sattler** – writer of Schleithem Confession

**Limmat River** – river in Zurich where Felix Manz was drowned

**Pilgram Marpeck** – Anabaptist writer and leader who, because of his valuable engineering work, was not killed

**Points of disagreement between state church and Anabaptists:**

- infant baptism rather than adult believer's baptism
- swearing oaths rather than no swearing of oaths
- holy war and fighting rather than nonresistance
- everyone forced to be church members rather than voluntary membership
- both godly and ungodly in church rather than church discipline

Facts about **Ulrich Zwingli**:

- priest at the Grossmünster
- wanted the council, rather than Scripture, to decide doctrine
- died on battlefield

**Zurich, Switzerland** – city where Anabaptist church began

*EXPLORATION*

**Amerigo Vespucci** – European explorer; New World named for him

**Bartholomew Diaz** – European explorer who rounded the Cape of Good Hope

**Christopher Columbus** – European explorer for Ferdinand and Isabella; he discovered the West Indies in 1492 when sailing with his ships, the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*

**Ferdinand Magellan** – European explorer whose ships sailed around the earth

**Francisco Pizarro** – Spanish conquistador who defeated the Incas in Peru

**Hernando Cortés** – Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs of Mexico

**Leif Erikson** – one of the Vikings who sailed from Greenland to North America about AD 1000

**Machu Picchu** – famous city of Incas in Peru

**Marco Polo** – European explorer who traveled to China along the Silk Road and visited Kublai Khan in the late 1200s

**Prince Henry the Navigator** – European whose ships explored the West African coast

**Reasons for European exploration in 1400s and 1500s:**

- Gold
- Glory—for themselves and their country



- God/spread of Christianity
- Spices
- Silks

**Roanoke** – lost English settlement in Virginia founded by Sir Walter Raleigh

**Tikal** – famous city of Mayas in Guatemala

**Vasco da Gama** – European explorer of East Africa and India

**Vasco Núñez de Balboa** – European explorer who discovered the Pacific Ocean

**Vikings** – people group from Norway; some sailed to North America about AD 1000

**West Indies** – islands in the Caribbean, between North and South America

#### *BRAZIL*

**Amazon Rainforest**—world's largest tropical rainforest

**Amazon River**—river in South America

**Brasilia**—capital of Brazil

**Brazil**—largest country in South America

**Joao**—prince of Portugal who moved to Brazil

**Portugese explorers**—claimed Brazil as colony for Portugal

**Rio de Janerio**—Brazil's second capital city

**Salvador**—Brazil's first capital city

#### *THE THIRTEEN COLONIES*

**Benjamin West** – Quaker boy who became a world-renowned painter

**Colonial life:** know at least eight facts

**Eliza Pinckney** – woman who changed agriculture in the southern colonies by raising and exporting indigo

Facts about **Benjamin Franklin:**

- inventor (know four inventions)
- politician who signed the Declaration of Independence and helped write the Constitution
- wrote and published *Poor Richard's Almanac*

Facts about **William Penn:**

- a Quaker
- given tract of land in the New World by the king of England
- had fair and peaceful dealings with the American Indians

**Pennsylvania** – literal translation is Penn's Woods

**Philadelphia** – the City of Brotherly Love; city in Pennsylvania founded by William Penn

**Puritans** – English people who settled in the New World for freedom to worship God as they pleased

**Rice and indigo** – important crops and exports of the southern colonies

**Roger Williams** – Puritan who founded Providence

#### *MENNONITES IN AMERICA*

**Christopher Sauer** – printer in Germantown

**Conditions of crossing the Atlantic**

**Difficulties in the Palatinate** – high taxes and military conscription

**Ephrata Cloister** – group of Christians who translated and printed *Martyrs Mirror* in German

**Germantown** – town founded by Quakers and Mennonites

**Jacob Hochstetler family** – Amish family whose members were either captured or killed during the French and Indian War

**Lancaster County** – county in Pennsylvania where many Amish and Mennonites settled

*Martyrs Mirror* – book of martyr stories

**Palatinate** – area of Germany where many Mennonites lived

**Quakers** – English religious group in Pennsylvania

**Rhine River** – river in Europe on which people traveled to get to ships for sailing to America

#### *AMERICAN REVOLUTION*

**Benjamin Banneker** – America's first black scientist

**Boston Tea Party** – act of throwing tea into Boston Harbor, showing anger against British taxes

**Declaration of Independence** – statement declaring freedom and independence from England

**England** – mother country of the American colonies

**George Washington** – general of Patriot army; became first American president

**John Hancock** – first to sign Declaration of Independence

**July 4, 1776** – date of first signing of Declaration of Independence; birthday of the United States

**King George III** – king of England during American Revolution

**Lexington and Concord** – location of beginning of American Revolution and of “the shot heard ‘round the world”

**Loyalists/Tories** – those in favor of British rule

**Minutemen** – Patriot men, mostly farmers, who could get ready to fight in a minute

**Patrick Henry** – orator

**Patriots/Whigs** – those in favor of forming an independent country

**Paul Revere** – rode to warn of approaching British troops

**Paul Revere’s signal** – “One if by land, two if by sea”

**Phillis Wheatley** – slave poetess

**Redcoats** – British soldiers with red uniforms

**Samuel Adams** – stirred up feelings in favor of the Revolution

**Thirteen colonies** – colonies that formed United States of America

**Thomas Jefferson** – writer of Declaration of Independence; became third American president

**War tax payments and Test Act of loyalty** – tests of nonresistance for Mennonites and Amish

**Yorktown** – location of British surrender

#### *THE CONSTITUTION*

**Articles of Confederation** – weak

**Constitution** – the basic law of the United States

**James Madison** – Father of the Constitution

**Legislative, judicial, executive** – the three branches of government

**Philadelphia** – city where the Constitution was written and signed

**Recite the Preamble to the Constitution**

# Key Content

## Level 4 | 3

The student will learn these terms, names, ideas, and skills through the course of Level 4 | 3.

### PLACES

Africa	Manitoba	South America
Alabama	Michigan	South Carolina
Alaska	Minnesota	South Pole
Alberta	Mississippi	Southern Hemisphere
Antarctica	Missouri	Tennessee
Arctic Ocean	Montana	Texas
Arizona	New Brunswick	Vermont
Arkansas	New Hampshire	Virginia
Asia	New Mexico	Washington
Atlantic Ocean	New York	West Virginia
Australia	Newfoundland (and Labrador)	Wisconsin
British Columbia	North America	Your County
California	North Carolina	Your State
Capitals of U.S. States	North Dakota	Your Town
Directions: north, south, east, west	North Pole	Your Township
Equator	Northern Hemisphere	Yukon Territory
Europe	Northwest Territories	
Florida	Nova Scotia	
Georgia	Nunavut	
Hawaii	Ohio	
Idaho	Oklahoma	
Illinois	Ontario	
Indian Ocean	Oregon	
Indiana	Pacific Ocean	
Iowa	Pennsylvania	
Kentucky	Prince Edward Island	
Louisiana	Quebec	
Maine	Saskatchewan	

## PEOPLE AND TERMS

### RENAISSANCE

**Dates of Renaissance:** 1300s–1600s

**Facts about Leonardo da Vinci:**

- from Italy
- known for paintings, inventions

**Paintings by Leonardo da Vinci:** recognize and name *The Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa*

**Facts about William Shakespeare:**

- from England
- known for coining words, writing plays

**Word coined by Shakespeare:** know one

**Play written by Shakespeare:** know name of one

**Facts about Galileo Galilei:**

- from Italy
- known for scientific achievements
- first astronomer to use telescope

**Facts about Johann Sebastian Bach:**

- from Germany
- known for organ playing and composing music

**Musical piece written by Bach:** know name of one

### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

**Henry VIII** – king of England who established himself as the head of the Church of England

**Queen Elizabeth I** – a brilliant and crafty queen of England

**Spanish Armada** – a fleet of ships defeated by England; this victory led to England's rise to power

**Czar (also spelled tsar)** – the title of rulers with absolute power in Russia

**Peter the Great** – czar who modernized and westernized Russia

## *REFORMATION*

### **Facts about Martin Luther:**

- lived in Wittenberg, Germany
- remembered for Ninety-five Theses and for translating Bible into German

### **Facts about Ulrich Zwingli:**

- lived in Zurich, Switzerland
- remembered for teaching Anabaptist leaders
- preached at the Grossmünster

### **Facts about John Calvin:**

- lived in Geneva, Switzerland
- remembered for writing theological books

## *DUTCH MENNONITE BEGINNINGS*

**The Netherlands** – homeland of Dutch Mennonites

### **Facts about Menno Simons:**

- from Witmarsum, the Netherlands
- former Roman Catholic priest
- most influential leader of Mennonite church
- speaker and writer

**Elizabeth Dirks** – Dutch Mennonite Bible teacher of women

**Leonard Bouwens** – Dutch Mennonite leader who baptized more than ten thousand people

**Dirk Willems** – Dutch Mennonite who demonstrated sacrificial love by rescuing his enemy when pursued

***Martyrs Mirror*** – book of stories of martyrs

## *MENNONITES IN RUSSIA*

**Prussia** - former country within present-day Germany

**Frederick the Great** – king of Prussia

**Ukraine** – place in Russia where Mennonites from Prussia relocated

**Catherine the Great** – czarina of Russia who invited the Mennonites to settle Ukraine

**Turkey Red wheat** – wheat developed on Ukrainian steppes

**Steppes** – prairie lands in Ukraine

**Chortitza and Molotschna** – first Mennonite colonies in Ukraine

**Characteristics of life in Ukraine (any four):**

- wealth
- self-government
- German language spoken and taught
- no evangelization of Ukrainians
- education valued
- quality agriculture

**Bolshevik Revolution** – 1917 overthrow of czar’s government

**Nestor Makhno** – leader of bandits

**Lenin** – leader of Bolsheviks

**White Army** – in favor of czar’s rule

**Red Army** – also known as Bolsheviks or Communists

**Bandits** – wanted anarchy (no government); made up of beggars and prisoners

**Mennonite Self Defense Units** – Mennonite men who pledged to fight in self defense on the side of the White Army

**Major migrations of Russian Mennonites** – Ukraine to United States (especially Kansas), Ukraine to Canada (especially Manitoba), Canada to Mexico

**WESTWARD EXPANSION**

**Thomas Jefferson** – third president of United States; founded universities; purchased Louisiana Territory

**Louisiana Purchase** – land bought from France in 1803; doubled size of United States

**Lewis and Clark** – explorers of the Louisiana Purchase

**Sacagawea** – an American Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark

**Rocky Mountains** – mountain range in western United States

**Mississippi River** – important waterway of the United States; in 1800s, it divided the “East” from the “West”

**Erie Canal** – canal built across New York state, linking Lake Erie and the Hudson River

**Trail of Tears** – the difficult westward journey of the Cherokees when forced off their land by the United States government

**Cherokees** – tribe of American Indians in the Southeast who were forced off their land; built schools and published a newspaper

**Sequoyah** – invented Cherokee alphabet

**Gold Rush** – movement of many people to California in 1849 after gold was discovered

**Pony Express** – system of mail service by relays of riders on horses

**Santa Fe Trail** – a much-used trail of the pioneers headed west

**Pioneers** – settlers who moved into new land

**Transcontinental railroad** – connected the United States

**Crazy Horse** – Sioux chief who tried to preserve American Indian life

**Sioux** – tribe of American Indians in the West

### *SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR*

**Slave trade** – transportation and sale of slaves from Africa to countries such as the United States

**Abolitionists** – people who believed that slavery should be abolished; they helped slaves to escape and tried to end slavery

**Plantation:** describe characteristics and conditions

**Underground Railroad** – network that abolitionists used to help slaves escape to Canada

**Levi Coffin** – “president” of Underground Railroad

**Secede** – to withdraw; action of southern states in removing themselves from the United States to form Southern Confederacy

#### **Facts about Civil War:**

- 1861–1865
- deadliest war in American history

#### **Facts about Abraham Lincoln:**

- President of the United States during the Civil War
- famous for Gettysburg Address and Emancipation Proclamation
- assassinated by John Wilkes Booth

**Emancipation Proclamation** – announcement made by Lincoln declaring all slaves to be free

#### **Facts about Union side:**

- United States of America
- led by Abraham Lincoln
- free states
- General Ulysses S. Grant and General Sherman



**Facts about Confederate side:**

- Confederate States of America
- led by Jefferson Davis
- slave states
- General Robert E. Lee

**Fort Sumter** – first military battle of Civil War

**Battle of Gettysburg** – greatest and deadliest battle of Civil War, usually considered the turning point

*MY COMMUNITY HISTORY*

**Information:**

- Name important events in the history of the community
- Recall founding date of town in which school is located
- Define and give local examples of historic landmarks

*AGE OF INVENTION*

**Age of Invention** – primarily 1800s; time of new ideas and many inventions in the United States

**Facts about Robert Fulton:**

- a painter
- improved the steamboat and made it a success

**Facts about Eli Whitney:**

- invented the cotton gin
- advocated interchangeable parts, especially in manufacturing muskets

**Facts about Thomas Edison:**

- had a famous laboratory in New Jersey called Menlo Park
- invented the light bulb

**Inventions of Edison:** know three

**Facts about Alexander Graham Bell:**

- lived in Scotland, Canada, and the United States
- motivated to invent the telephone because of work with deaf people

**Inventions of Bell:** know two

**Facts about Henry Ford:**

- from Detroit, Michigan
- formed Ford Motor Company
- most famous invention was the Model T

## WORLD WARS AND THE HOLOCAUST

### World War II - 1939–1945

**Holocaust** – the killing of six million Jews by the Nazis during World War II

**Adolf Hitler** – political leader of Germany during World War II; wanted to create a pure master race

**Six million** – approximate number of Jews who were killed in the Holocaust

**Ghetto** – a part of a city where many Jews were confined

**Nazi Party** – German political party led by Adolf Hitler

**Yellow Star** - six-pointed star worn on the clothing of Jews

**Concentration camp** – a place for Jews and other political prisoners; often a place of death

**Anne Frank** – a young girl who documented life in hiding to escape the Nazis in Holland

**Auschwitz** – a Nazi death camp

**Corrie ten Boom** – a woman who hid Jews in Holland; known for showing love and forgiveness in terrible circumstances

**Conscientious objector (CO)** – one who refuses to take part in war and instead promotes nonresistance because of biblical teaching

## CIVIL RIGHTS

**Martin Luther King, Jr.:** summarize key facts about his life

**Ruby Bridges:** summarize key facts about her life

**John Perkins:** summarize key facts about his life

## REVIVAL

### Facts about John Bunyan:

- imprisoned for twelve years for preaching
- wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress*

### Facts about Jonathan Edwards:

- preacher, theologian, and missionary to American Indians
- key leader in starting the American revival

### Facts about George Whitefield:

- instrumental in beginning of the Great Awakening in the U.S.
- preached to crowds of twenty thousand to thirty thousand people

**Facts about John Wesley:**

- known as the founder of the Methodists
- rode over a quarter of a million miles on horseback

**Charles Wesley** – wrote over five thousand hymns

**Hymn by Charles Wesley:** know name of one

**Facts about John Newton:**

- a slave trader who became a Christian
- wrote “Amazing Grace”

**Facts about Fanny Crosby:**

- blind poetess
- wrote over eight thousand hymns

**Hymn by Fanny Crosby:** know name of one

**Facts about Dwight L. Moody:**

- began a large Sunday school in Chicago
- evangelist in stadiums
- founded Moody Bible Institute

**Facts about George and Lawrence Brunk:**

- Mennonite evangelistic team
- crusades lasted for several weeks in one community

*MISSIONS*

**Facts about David Zeisberger:**

- missionary to American Indians
- remembered for journals of American Indian life

**Facts about William Carey:**

- missionary to India
- translated Bible into several languages and influenced other him missionaries to also translate
- “Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God.”

**Facts about Adoniram Judson:**

- missionary to Burma (Myanmar)
- he and Ann were first American Protestant foreign missionaries

**Facts about George Müller:**

- missionary in England
- provided for over ten thousand orphans
- remembered for answers to specific prayers

**Facts about David Livingstone:**

- missionary to central Africa
- mapmaker, explorer, scientist, doctor
- tried to end the slave trade

**Facts about Hudson Taylor:**

- missionary to China
- sensitive to Chinese culture
- influential in recruiting missionaries

**Facts about Amy Carmichael:**

- missionary to India
- rescued girls from temple worship
- writer when an invalid
- lived in India for fifty-five years with no furlough

*TWENTIETH-CENTURY SERVANTS*

**Facts about Wycliffe Bible Translators:**

- founded by Cameron Townsend
- dedicated to translating Bible into every language

**Billy Graham** – evangelist who preached around the world

**Jim Elliot** – martyred by the Aucas (Waorani) in Ecuador

**Watchman Nee** – persecuted pastor of a house church in China

**Facts about The Voice of the Martyrs:**

- founded by Richard Wurmbrand
- serves the persecuted church around the world

**Mother Teresa** – cared for the poorest of the poor in India's slums

**Sister Sarah Bert** – mission worker in Chicago

**Myron and Walter Taylor** – Myron went to Africa as a missionary while his brother Walter stayed in the United States to support him financially

**Heifer Project** – helps struggling families by supplying them with farm animals

**Christian Aid Ministries** – Mennonite humanitarian aid around the world