



Dear Homeschool Friend,

Thank you for ordering *BookShark's History C Instructor's Guide*.

Unfortunately, the book *Eric the Red and Leif the Lucky* has gone out of print. We are replacing this title with a new book, *Leif the Lucky*.

Enclosed, you will find a new schedule to use with your History C Guide. When you reach Week 2, simply use the attached schedule in place of the old book.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this product update, please feel free to contact us. You can reach us at (303) 797-2954, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm MST Monday through Thursday and 9:00 am to 1:00 pm on Friday, or email us anytime at main@BookShark.com.

Thank you for making BookShark part of your homeschool day.

Sincerely,

The BookShark Team

Enclosure: Schedule for *Leif the Lucky*





CHBU Curriculum Update (2023)



History C

Schedule & Notes Update

Week 2					
Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
History/Geography					
<i>Leif the Lucky</i>				pp. 1-9  	

Day 4

Leif the Lucky | pp. 1-9

This book does not have page numbers. Please count the page that begins "A thousand years ago" as page 1.

Vocabulary

fjord: narrow inlets of water between steep cliffs.

thralls: people held in bondage or slavery.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Who was Erik the Red?

A: *sample: a fierce Norseman who was banned from Norway, and Iceland, and discovered Greenland and built a community of Norse there; he had three sons, and his son Leif discovered America*


Q: Why did the chieftains travel west with Erik?

A: *to gain new land for their families to live on*

Timeline and Map Activities

 **Erik the Red (ca. 950-1003)**

 Iceland (B5); Greenland (B4) (map 1)

 Norway (A4) (map 3) ■

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History C

Schedule & Notes Update

Week 3					
Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
History/Geography					
<i>Leif the Lucky</i>	pp. 10–15	pp. 16–21 	pp. 22–31 	pp. 32–39	

Day 1

Leif the Lucky | pp. 10–15

Vocabulary

Odin: a Norse god of war and death; when Viking warriors die, they believe they go to his hall called Valhalla. He is pictured with one eye, as he supposedly gave the other eye in an attempt to gain wisdom.

Tor: (also spelled Thor)—the son of Odin, “the god of thunder, the sky, and agriculture.”

Northern Lights: colorful light that seems to dance in the sky; caused by charged particles (electrons and protons) that collide with gases in the upper atmosphere.

six-man’s load on his shoulders: this description show how strong Erik was, he was able to do the work of six men.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why were the Vikings glad to arrive in Greenland?

A: *they found a safe place to land, it had grass and fresh water, and the Vikings could cook their food*

Q: What did Leif learn as a chieftain’s son?

A: *to sail a ship, to hunt with a spear and axe, to survive in the winter cold*

Day 2

Leif the Lucky | pp. 16–21

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What role did Erik play in Greenland?

A: *he served as “first man” to Norsemen who asked questions and he passed judgment; he hosted merchantmen who traveled to the land*

Q: Once Leif gained a ship, what did he do?

A: *he sailed to Norway to meet the new king*

Timeline and Map Activities

Scotland (A1) (map 3)

Day 3

Leif the Lucky | pp. 22–31

To Discuss After You Read

Notice the king’s rule: everyone had to stop eating when he set down his knife and spoon; this meant everyone had to be watching the king at all times—he needed to be the center of attention.

Q: Why did Leif travel to the New Land?

A: *by accident; he left Norway to bring the Christian faith to Greenland; his ship got caught in a storm and he lost his way; he traveled west to find the land Bjarne saw*

Q: What was Vinland like?

A: *it had trees (unlike Greenland), was beautiful, had no people, had grains and fruit to eat; the men could live there easily*

Timeline and Map Activities

Vinland (C3) (map 1)

Day 4

Leif the Lucky | pp. 32–39

Vocabulary

Hoar-frosted mountains: frost that forms on free-standing items like grass and trees.

To Discuss After You Read

Notice how Leif figured out how to return to Greenland. He calculated based on the height of the sun compared to the height of the sun in Greenland. He determined to then sail north and east and found his home. Also, he watched his surroundings while sailing carefully enough that he was able to spot a shipwreck, and he rescued the stranded people and their goods. Although Leif was called "Lucky," much that he accomplished occurred because of his leadership and careful work.

Notice the large number of Vikings who traveled to Vinland to settle there: 150 plus cattle and supplies. If you look at a map, you will notice that the Vikings could have reached a wide variety of lands on their way to Vinland. Scholars believe Leif and his men could have landed at Labrador, Newfoundland, or the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence River. Viking artifacts (including houses) were found in Newfoundland.



Q: Leif discovered and settled the New World in 1001 CE, and Columbus discovered the New World in 1492. How much later is that?

A: *almost 500 years later* ■



History C

Schedule & Notes Update

Week 4					
Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
History/Geography					
<i>Leif the Lucky</i>	pp. 40–49 	pp. 50–54 			

Day 1

Leif the Lucky | pp. 40–49

Note: The Native Americans that the Vikings encountered were likely ancestors of the Inuit tribe. The d’Aulaires depict these native people stereotypically in their artwork and writings. Take time to discuss these stereotypes with your students and research images of ancient Inuit clothing on the Internet. Do you think these depictions are a fair representation?

To Discuss After You Read

- Q: What happened to the new Viking settlement?
 A: *the first European baby was born there, then Native Americans came in peace in skin boats and traded with the Vikings, an angry bull attacked the Native Americans and caused offense, then a huge host of Native Americans came and attacked, the Vikings longed to return to live among their own people, they packed up their goods and returned to Greenland*

Day 2

Leif the Lucky | pp. 50–54

Note: The end of the book uses the phrase "squat-legged Eskimos waddling." The proper term for this people group is Inuit, and this depiction of them is derogatory. We recommend you substitute this phrase with "short-legged Inuit trudging through the ice and snow" when reading this passage to your students today.

The story ends somewhat oddly. It seems to imply that the Norsemen turned into Inuit. Both peoples lived in Greenland, and when a short Ice Age occurred, the pastoral Vikings did not thrive on the land. The Inuit, who didn’t depend on cattle, lived more effectively on the land. Historians don’t know what happened to the Vikings in Greenland, but they don’t live there anymore. One can assume that they returned to their original homelands, or inter-married with the local Inuit.

To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why did the Vikings not return to settle Vinland?
 A: *the natives made it too dangerous, they were glad to live with their own people, they stayed close to home, and “forgot how to make sturdy, sea-going ships.”* ■

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