



# History G

## Week 4 Schedule

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Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<b>History/Geography</b>					
<i>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</i>	chap. 9 🕒 👤 🌐	chap. 10 pp. 66–70 🌐	chap. 10 pp. 70–75 🕒 👤	chap. 11 pp. 76–79	
<i>Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times</i>	pp. 24–25	p. 70		pp. 78–79 🕒 🌐	
<b>Current Events</b>	Report				
<b>Read-Alouds</b>					
<i>The Golden Goblet</i>	chap. 13	chap. 14	chap. 15	chap. 16	
<i>Favorite Poems Old and New</i>	“Big Brother”– “Afternoon With Grandmother” pp. 41–43	“Animal Crackers”– “I’ve Got a New Book From...” pp. 43–45	“When Young Melissa Sweeps”–“The Land of Counterpane” pp. 46–48	“Mr. Nobody”– “The Children’s Hour” pp. 49–52	
<b>Readers</b>					
<i>Greek Myths</i>	pp. xi–21	pp. 22–40	pp. 41–63	pp. 64–86 🌐	
<b>Hands-on</b>					
<b>Optional: World History I Lap Book</b>	Activity 4: Chinese Proverbs (approx. 25 minutes)				
<b>Electives</b>					
<b>Other Notes</b>					



# Notes

## Week 4

### Day 1

#### History/Geography

#### The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 9

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: In what ways were rivers better than roads for ancient people?  
 A: *rivers offered easier and better transportation for people and goods between cities*
- Q: How did these “streets” help connect the people of Mesopotamia and the Harappan civilization?  
 A: *the people would peddle their goods to one another along these watery trade routes*
- Q: How did farming practices in the Indus Valley differ from those in Mesopotamia?  
 A: *the people here used elephants and water buffalo to farm; grew grain, cotton and fruit*
- Q: Why were citadels important to Indus Valley cities?  
 A: *it served as a stronghold to keep the people safe if the city was attacked*
- Q: In what ways could we consider Indus Valley cities “modern”?  
 A: *the houses in the Indus Valley were made of bricks. They had courtyards, wells, toilets, and drains. Large public baths kept people clean*

##### Timeline and Map Activities

- Indus Valley city Mohenjo-Daro (ca. 2000 BCE)**
- Arabian Sea (F7); India (E8); Indus Valley (E7); Mohenjo-Daro (E8) (map 2)
- Assyria (E9) (map 3)

#### Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times | pp. 24–25

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: What evidence can you find that shows the people of Mohenjo-Daro worked together to support the community?  
 A: *they had specialized jobs; farmers gave part of their crop to the city to be saved for hard times*
- Q: In what way was clothing and cloth unique in the Indus Valley?

A: *people learned to grow and harvest cotton to weave into cloth for the first time*

Q: How do we know the Indus Valley people traded with Sumer?

A: *we have found pottery and beads made in the Indus Valley buried in Sumer*

Q: Why did the Indus Valley civilization end?

A: *we aren't sure why—land was ruined from farming, quarrels between cities, natural disaster? The Aryans invaded in 1500 BCE*

#### Current Events | Report

#### Read-Alouds

#### The Golden Goblet | Chapter 13

##### Vocabulary

... not liking at all the walls that pressed in on either hand with no **crevices** in which a boy might hide. (*narrow openings of some depth caused especially by a split or cleavage*)

High above him in the **brazen** sky a lone **falcon** wheeled. (**brazen**: *as bright or shiny as polished brass*; **falcon**: *any of various hawks distinguished by their long wings and their usually plunging down on their prey from above in hunting*)

Licking his **parched** lips, Ranofer tiptoed nervously across the sands. (*dried to extremity*)

In **consternation** he scanned the cluster of rocks where he had seen them only a moment before. (*amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion*)

He could hear crunching and scraping, an occasionally **guttural** curse. (*a sound or utterance having sounds that are strange, unpleasant, or disagreeable*)

They could enter the tomb, undetected by the guards at the real entrance, behind some rocky **hillock**. (*a small hill*)

Poor Master of Storehouses, he thought **distractedly**. (*with attention diverted due to anxiety*)

From behind the rock pile a huge black form with outstretched wings rose **cumbersomely**. (*awkwardly*)

The two friends waiting on the fish dock began to get **restive**. (*marked by uneasiness and lack of quietness or attentive interest, fidgety*)

“Aye,” the Ancient said in a somewhat **dubious** voice. (*fraught with uncertainty or doubt; undecided*)

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**vulture:** type of large birds of prey who feed chiefly on carrion (dead and decaying animal flesh).<sup>1</sup>

**funerary:** associated with burial.

**mason:** skilled workman who builds with stone or similar material.

**Gilded palanquins:** a gold-covered, box-shaped enclosed litter with wooden shutters used to transport one person at a time.

**trumpet:** search for a picture of a trumpet from the Tutankhamun Collection online.

**"quarter of a league":** a league is any of various units of distance from about 2.4 to 4.6 statute miles, so a quarter of a league would be about .5 to 1.15 miles.

**plaits:** braids.

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why did Gebu plan for secret chambers in the tombs he built?  
 A: *the chambers would give him access to the tomb after the dead had been put into the tomb*
- Q: Why are Ranofer's friends concerned after the trumpet sounds to mark the start of the festival and Ranofer doesn't appear?  
 A: *because the trumpet should have awakened him, and it seemed unlikely that a boy who was always hungry would miss a chance to eat free food*
- Q: Why does the Ancient worry about Ranofer following the robbers?  
 A: *because the task is very dangerous and Ranofer doesn't have a charm or an amulet to keep the khefts away*
- Q: Why do the friends decide to go to Ranofer's aid?  
 A: *the Ancient is too old and Heqet is too young, but Ranofer has no one else*
- Q: Describe the Valley of the Tombs.  
 A: *in the desert; hot; dry; rocky; hilly; dusty*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "Big Brother" – "Afternoon With Grandmother" pp. 41–43

### Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. xi–21

Find a pronunciation guide at the back of the book.

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Both of the loves of Apollo are based on the looks or appearance of the person desired. Is this wise? While appearance can be important, what other attributes should be sought? [pp. 9–11]
- Q: The story of Phaethon is a story of hubris or false pride that leads to destruction. The story also describes some of the features of Earth that developed as a result of the sun coming too close to Earth. Besides the Sahara Desert that (supposedly) formed at this time, what other distinctive features on Earth could you imagine happened as a result of this story? [pp. 12–17]
- Q: Retell the story of how Athens became Athena's City. [pp. 18–21]

### Hands-on

**Optional: Lap Book** | Activity 4: Chinese Proverbs

Follow the Lap Book Instructions to complete this activity. If your students have extra room to write after they have copied down the Chinese proverb you may ask them to write about what they think the proverb means.

### Day 2

### History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 10 pp. 66–70

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Many cultures in the Middle East and Europe have called China the "Far East." Why?  
 A: *it was a land very far to the East that seemed like the edge of the world to Westerners*
- Q: Retell the legend of how silk was first used for cloth.  
 A: *legend has it that Huang Di's wife, the Empress Lei Zu, thought to make silk when a silkworm dropped into her tea. She combined the single threads of many silkworms to make a soft, fine cloth. Only the royal family knew the secret of silk cloth for many centuries*

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- China (D10); Yangtze River (E10); Yellow River (D11) (map 2)

**Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | p. 70

1. Source: 2003 World Book Encyclopedia.



# Notes

## Week 4

### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why was China cut off from the rest of the world? Why was this significant?
- A: *it is surrounded by mountains, deserts, and seas which protected it from invaders and allowed it to develop a unique culture*

### Current Events | Report

#### Read-Alouds

### The Golden Goblet | Chapter 14

#### Vocabulary

As he hesitated, eyes stretched wide in a **futile** effort to see something ... (*servicing no useful purpose*)

Heqet nodded, but his nod carried no more **conviction** than did the Ancient's voice. (*a strong persuasion or belief*)

Her expression was one of **serenity** and joy. (*calmness, peacefulness, repose*)

It was like seeing some innocent, happy creature lying murdered, victim of Gebu's **callous** greed. (*hardened in sensibility, feeling no emotion*)

There was a wicker trunk **ventilated** by little slatted openings. (*to cause fresh air to circulate through*)

Their folded hands **eloquent** of the same defenseless trust that had caused them to order a sweet-faced servant girl as their only guardian. (*clearly and forcefully indicative of some feeling, condition, or character*)

He stretched out his hands toward the coffins in the gesture of **homage**. (*a reverential regard, respect shown by external action*)

At any moment those thieves would be in here to wreck and **pillage**. (*to strip of money or goods by open violence*)

The two men began **methodically** to search the room. (*systematically, painstakingly*)

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**necropolis:** a large elaborate cemetery of an ancient city.

**jamb:** an upright piece that forms the side of an opening.

### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Ranofer felt the sunlight hit him like a blow—can you think of another way to describe this?
- A: *answers will vary*

Q: What does it mean that Gebu was as strong as Set himself?

A: *Set was a god of wind, storms, and chaos with supposed super-human strength*

Q: How does Ranofer determine whose tomb the robbers are desecrating?

A: *he sees wine jars that are sealed with the seal of the Queen's father*

Q: Why does Ranofer decide that the tomb robbers must be stopped?

A: *he realizes the tomb is like a peaceful house for the dead and it is wrong to disturb and steal from them*

Q: Describe how Ranofer managed to escape.

A: *he first threw a jewel box in Gebu's face, then extinguished the torch with wine. He fled the room and climbed out of the tunnel and was lucky that the top step crumbled on his way out. Lastly, he pushed a heavy stone over the entrance*

### Favorite Poems Old and New | "Animal Crackers"—"I've Got a New Book from..." pp. 43–45

#### Readers

### Greek Myths | pp. 22–40

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: According to the story, Arachne was punished for claiming to be equal to the gods, and for spinning into her picture the evil deeds of the gods. Was her punishment fair? [pp. 22–27]

Q: According to the myths, why do we have seasons? [pp. 28–35]

Q: What is the god, Dionysus known for? [pp. 36–40]

A: *the fruit of the vine and good times coupled with tragedies*

#### Day 3

#### History/Geography

### The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 10 pp. 70–75

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: When we talk about dynasties, why do we usually talk about one key family?



- A: *in a dynasty, rule passes from father to son or from brother to brother*
- Q: Why do we know more about the Shang Dynasty than we do about earlier rulers?
- A: *they used bronze tools which didn't rot away; they also began writing with pictograms*
- Q: Which crop has been important to the Chinese people for centuries? Why?
- A: *rice; because rice grows well in wet ground*

**Timeline and Map Activities**

- Huang Di unites villages in China (ca. 2690 BCE)**
- Shang Dynasty in China (ca. 1600–1066 BCE)<sup>2</sup>**

**Current Events | Report****Read-Alouds****The Golden Goblet | Chapter 15****Vocabulary**

As **coherently** as he could Ranofer panted out his story. (*logically consistent and ordered*)

He swayed **precariously** outward on a thick frond and dropped to the top of the wall. (*dangerous due to being insecure or unsteady*)

A **burly** gardener emerged on the path ahead of him. (*strongly built*)

"**Insolent!**" the gardener roared. (*lacking usual or proper respect for rank or position*)

The soldier arrived, **brandishing** his curved sword at all three of them. (*shaking or waving menacingly*)

"Out of here, **riffraff!**" (*persons of the lowest or most disreputable class*)

Ranofer forced his eyes away from this astonishing little **personage** and back to the tall man. (*a person of rank, note, or distinction*)

"Remove him," the overseer said **indifferently**. (*marked by impartiality*)

He was being marched relentlessly across the grass toward a wooden gate and **oblivion**. (*the quality or state of being forgotten*)

He examined Ranofer's face **minutely** for a moment. (*with precision*)

**To Discuss After You Read**

- Q: Why does Ranofer decide to go to the palace to try to get help?
- A: *everyone has left the City of the Dead, and the Pharaoh doesn't cross the Nile until midday, hopefully he can find someone to listen*
- Q: Why did Ranofer avoid the main gate?
- A: *he didn't think the guards would believe him*
- Q: Why did the queen have a dwarf as part of her retinue?
- A: *his unusual size and appearance probably appealed to her as something different and exotic*
- Q: Irony is when something occurs that is strikingly different than what is expected, or language that is humorously sarcastic. Why is the dwarf's name ironic?
- A: *his name means "tall and beautiful," but as a dwarf, he is shorter than most*

**Favorite Poems Old and New | "When Young Melissa Sweeps"—"The Land of Counterpane" pp. 46–48****Readers****Greek Myths | pp. 41–63****To Discuss After You Read**

- Q: Does Psyche deserve the trouble she has during her life? [pp. 41–58]
- A: *not always—when Aphrodite is angry, Psyche has done nothing wrong; but she acts wrongly when she listens to her sisters' evil words*
- Q: Retell your favorite story of how a flower type came to be. [pp. 59–63]

**Day 4****History/Geography****The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 11 pp. 76–79****To Discuss After You Read**

- Q: Why do we know more about Ancient Egypt than we do about the rest of Africa?
- A: *Egyptians left behind artifacts and writing on stone tablets, other cultures didn't write anything down and only left paintings in caves*

2. Dates may vary in other sources.



# Notes

## Week 4

- Q: Do you think people who live years from now will know much about our culture? Why or why not?
- A: *answers will vary; possible: we have well-documented histories, though most writing isn't done in stone. All we have saved electronically could one day vanish if the technology becomes obsolete*
- Q: How does the Sahara differ today than in ancient times?
- A: *in ancient times it used to be a fertile land full of water, crops, animals, and people; today, it is a dry, sandy desert with few people*
- Q: Why did cultures south of the Sahara develop differently from those in the Mediterranean?
- A: *the Sahara Desert isolated them from the rest of the world for centuries*

### Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times | pp. 78–79

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why did kingdoms develop more in Southern Arabia? [p. 78]
- A: *because more rain falls in the south*
- Q: How did farming spread through Africa? [p. 79]
- A: *the Bantu tribes of West Africa were farmers. Around 500 BCE they began to move south and east in search of new land. By CE 500 they had reached the southern tip of Africa and farming had spread throughout the land*
- Q: How did the location of Axum help it to grow powerful and rich? [p. 79]
- A: *Axum was located near the southern end of the Red Sea, so it had easy access to trade with India, Arabia, and parts of the Roman Empire*

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- 📍 Adulis (F5); Axum (Aksum) (F5) (map 2)

### Current Events | Report

## Read-Alouds

### The Golden Goblet | Chapter 16

#### Vocabulary

Had he been frightened by his own **interference** with the overseer's orders? (*the act of meddling in or hampering an activity or process*)

The queen straightened and loosed Ranofer's shoulders without taking her eyes off his **agitated** face. (*disturbed, excited*)

The queen **obliterated** the dwarf with a gesture and nodded to Ranofer. (*to remove or destroy all traces of*)

They had almost reached the door when a **peremptory** voice stopped them. (*expressive of urgency or command*)

His manner was **impassive** and assured. (*giving no sign of feeling or emotion*)

The sky was flaming when the door of the room behind him opened and Qa-nefer beckoned him **imperiously**. (*in a commanding, dominant, lordly manner*)

Ranofer lifted wide, **incredulous** eyes. (*indisposed to admit or accept what is related as true*)

"Your Majesty," he said **tremulously**, "could I have a donkey?" (*affected with fear or timidity*)

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**timbre:** distinctive character, quality, or tone.

**cedarwood:** large evergreen trees with fragrant, durable wood. The people of early Middle East civilizations used it for building palaces, ships, temples, and tombs.

**ebony:** hard, black wood. This wood can be polished to an almost metallic luster. Ebony is used mainly for black piano keys, flutes, handles of knives and brushes, wood inlays on furniture, and other ornamental objects.

**leopard pelt:** the skin of a leopard. A leopard is a large member of the cat family. Only the lion and tiger are larger. The coat of most leopards is light tan with many dense black spots. The tail has dark rings around it. The handsome markings of the leopard make its fur valuable for coats.<sup>3</sup>

3. Source: 2003 World Book Encyclopedia.



**anteroom:** a room placed before or forming an entrance to another and often used as a waiting room.

**“a veritable pharaoh of a donkey”:** possessing the characteristics of a king among donkeys; the finest.

**High Chamberlain:** manages the household of a king or great noble.

**surgeons of Egypt:** Egyptian surgeons were known throughout the world for their skill. Documents from ancient Egypt have been found that prove that they knew much about medicine that was forgotten or not passed down for hundreds of years, until it was re-discovered in more recent history.

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: How must Ranofer prove he is telling the truth? Why does this work?
- A: *he must tell the queen what object was leaning against the north wall of the burial chamber—which was her father’s staff. Only people who had been inside the chamber would know the answer to her question*
- Q: Why does Ranofer’s requested reward make the court laugh? What does the request tell you about Ranofer?
- A: *when Ranofer could ask for anything from the queen, he simply asks for a donkey so he can carry out his previous plan to be apprenticed to Zau. His request shows how pure, simple and humble his heart truly is*
- Q: How does Ranofer decide on the direction underground?
- A: *the coffins point west—toward the Land of the Gods*

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**Favorite Poems Old and New** | “Mr. Nobody”–  
“The Children’s Hour” pp. 49–52

## Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 64–86

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: What would be the advantages and disadvantages of eternal life (as the Greeks desired) and eternal youth? [pp. 64–66]
- Q: What do you think of the quote, “(O)nly from that time men have been less sensitive and have found it easier to endure toil, and sorrow, and pain, since now they are descended from stones”? [pp. 76–78]

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Aegean Sea (E6) (map 3) ■

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# History G

## Week 5 Schedule

Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<b>History/Geography</b>					
<i>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</i>	chap. 11 pp. 79–87	chap. 12 🕒 🌐		chap. 13 pp. 93–96 🕒 👤	
<i>Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times</i>			pp. 26–29 🕒	pp. 40–41	
<b>Current Events</b>	Report				
<b>Read-Alouds</b>					
<i>The Trojan War</i>	pt. 1 chaps. 1–3 🌐	pt. 1 chaps. 4–5 🌐	pt. 2 chaps. 1–2	pt. 2 chaps. 3–4	
<i>Favorite Poems Old and New</i>	“Night”–“Wynken, Blynken, and Nod” pp. 53–56	“Slumber Song” & “Time, You Old Gypsy Man” pp. 56–61	“The Months”–“Ring Out Wild Bells” pp. 62–65	“When Icicles...”–“Stopping by Woods...” pp. 65–67	
<b>Readers</b>					
<i>Greek Myths</i>	pp. 87–101 🌐	pp. 102–128 🌐	pp. 129–145	pp. 146–165 🌐	
<b>Hands-on</b>					
<b>Optional: World History I Lap Book</b>	Activity 6: Stories of Greek Immortals (approx. 30 minutes)				
<b>Electives</b>					
<b>Other Notes</b>					

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# Notes

## Week 5

### Day 1

### History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 11  
pp. 79–87

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: Retell one story of Anansi.  
A: *answers will vary*

### Current Events | Report

### Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 1 Chapters 1–3

Over the course of the year notice the variations of Greek myths as you read them in different sources. In the myth of the Trojan War from *The Story of the World*, Wise Bauer credits Zeus with creating the apple and giving it to Eris. However, in *The Trojan War*, the evil goddess Discord creates the golden apple. If your students have picked up on these discrepancies, congratulate them on their astuteness!

Remind them that these myths are stories that have been told and retold for thousands of years, which means they have gradually altered over time. Which version will they like the best?

#### Vocabulary



**cuttlefish:** soft, boneless animal related to the squid. It is found in most seas except those surrounding the Americas, and lives on the sea bottom near the shore. The cuttlefish uses its tentacles to

attach itself to objects, or to capture prey such as prawns, crabs, and fish. To hide from enemies, the cuttlefish can bury itself in the sand, camouflage itself, or darken the water by pouring out an inky substance that contains a brown pigment called sepia. The internal shells of cuttlefish are used to make toothpaste, and in ancient times, the sepia was used to make ink.<sup>1</sup> [1.1]

**cattle lowing:** mooing; making a noise. [1.2]

**sing a lay:** a ballad, simple narrative poem. [1.2]

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why does Paris choose Aphrodite? [1.1]  
A: *he is too overawed by Hera, too simple for and was scorned by Athene, but understands love and beauty, so he chooses Aphrodite's gifts*
- Q: Of what treacheries is the fleeing couple guilty? [1.2]  
A: *Helen treacherously leaves her husband; Paris, a guest, robs his host*
- Q: Was Helen the only cause of the Trojan War? [1.3]  
A: *no—also, the Greeks disliked the commercial advantage of Troy and wished to gain supremacy*
- Q: Why were the other kings of Greece hesitant to help Menelaus? [1.3]  
A: *it had been years since they'd promised Helen's father that they would support her husband and most had moved on with life and their own families; they also didn't feel like the issue was really their fight*

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Greece (D4) (map 2)
- Troy (B7) (map 5A)

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | “Night”—“Wynken, Blynken, and Nod” pp. 53–56

### Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 87–101

#### Vocabulary

**gimlet:** a small tool with a screw point and a cross handle for making holes. [p. 88]

**pan pipe:** an ancient musical wind instrument named after the Greek god, Pan. [p. 98]

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Was Icarus punished for attempting to be too much like the gods or for not listening to his father? [pp. 87–92]
- Q: The Midas Touch often describes someone who becomes wealthy almost through luck. Is this an accurate representation of the story? [pp. 93–101]

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Phrygia (E8) (map 3)

1. Source: 2003 World Book Encyclopedia.



## Hands-on

**Optional: Lap Book** | Activity 6: Stories of Greek Immortals

Follow the Lap Book Instructions to complete this activity.

## Day 2

## History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 12

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: What brought about the end of both the Old and the Middle Kingdoms?  
A: *pharaohs became weak and the country grew divided*
- Q: In what ways did Nubian (Kush) and Egyptian cultures influence one another?  
A: *Nubians had much gold and other treasures which the Egyptians assumed control of; some Nubians even became queens and pharaohs of Egypt*
- Q: Why were the Hyksos able to defeat the Egyptians?  
A: *Egypt had grown weak and the Hyksos weapons (powerful bows and arrows; chariots) were more advanced*
- Q: How did the Egyptians eventually drive out the Hyksos?  
A: *by imitating the weaponry and tactics of the Hyksos*

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Egyptian Middle Kingdom (2040–1720 BCE)**
- Hyksos rules Egypt (1720–1567 BCE)**
- Egyptian New Kingdom (1567 BCE)**
- Nubia (Kush) (F4) (map 2)*

## Current Events | Report

## Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 1 Chapters 4–5

## Vocabulary

**Fates:** three Greek and Roman mythological goddesses, who spun and cut the thread of life. The Fates were usually described as stern, gloomy, elderly goddesses. But in ancient Greece, they were sometimes worshipped as goddesses who helped with childbirth and a successful harvest.<sup>2</sup> [1.4]

2. Source: 2003 *World Book Encyclopedia*.

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: How did Odysseus discover Achilles's identity? [1.4]  
A: *Achilles's father protected him by having him dress as a girl and claiming he only had daughters. Odysseus arrived as a traveling merchant and tempted Achilles to reveal himself by including a fabulous sword among more feminine trinkets. In the end, Achilles couldn't resist the sword*
- Q: Why are the Greeks not outraged after Iphigenia's death? [1.5]  
A: *they think of their future glory, not the murder*

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Thebes (H8); the Pillars of Hercules (Heracles) (F1); Straits of Gibraltar (F1) (map 3)*
- Ithaca (C4) (map 5A)*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "Slumber Song" and "Time, You Old Gypsy Man" pp. 56–61

## Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 102–128

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Does great music require sorrow? [pp. 103–110]  
Q: Was Pyramus wise to kill himself on the sight of a bloody cloak? Was that sufficient proof that Thisbe was dead? [pp. 124–128]

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Babylon (G10) (map 3)*
- Euphrates (C8) (map 6)*

## Day 3

## History/Geography

**Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 26–29

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why did some farmers use wood for their homes and others used stone?  
A: *farmers used materials they had on hand*
- Q: Why did ancient people build Stonehenge?  
A: *experts don't know—either as a calendar or a place to honor the dead*



# Notes

## Week 5

Q: Why is bronze more valuable than copper?  
A: *it is harder than copper and makes more effective weapons*

### Timeline and Map Activities

🕒 **Stonehenge built (ca. 1600 BCE)**

### Current Events | Report

#### Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 2 Chapters 1–2

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: What is Cassandra's gift and punishment? [2.1]  
A: *she can foretell the future, but is never believed*

Q: How do Protesilaus' parents think differently about time than Laodamia? [2.2]  
A: *the parents know that time passes, though slowly; Laodamia thinks time will never pass*

Q: Why would the vision of her husband's death not drive Laodamia to despair? [2.2]  
A: *it gave her hope that the gods would have some pity on her since they granted her a vision of the future tragedy. She then spent much time praying for the gods to grant her 3 hours with her husband before he went to the land of the dead*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "The Months"—  
"Ring Out Wild Bells" pp. 62–65

#### Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 129–145

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: Compare the gifts the couple asked for to those Midas requested. Both were granted gifts for hospitality though Midas knew who his guest was. [pp. 129–132]

## Day 4

### History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 13  
pp. 93–96

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why was Hatshepsut an unusual pharaoh? Why was her rule notable?  
A: *she was the first female pharaoh; she ruled for a time in the place of her nephew, but didn't go to war or further the Kingdom—instead she sent out expeditions and built monuments*

#### Timeline and Map Activities

👤 **Queen Hatshepsut rules Egypt (ca. 1503–1482 BCE)**  
🕒 **Akhenaten worships one god (ca. 1385–1353 BCE)**

**Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 40–41

#### To Discuss After You Read

Q: How did Egypt eventually benefit from the Hyksos invasion?  
A: *the Egyptians learned how to use their horses and chariots and used them to invade other nations*

Q: Besides ruling the Empire, what other responsibilities did Pharaoh have?  
A: *to lead his people into battle as a warrior*

Q: What did it mean to pay tribute in Pharaoh's court?  
A: *to bring goods and rich gifts to Pharaoh—as a tax conquered people had to pay*

### Current Events | Report

#### Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 2 Chapters 3–4

#### Vocabulary

**muster:** assembled group of military personnel. [2.3]

**mid-career:** speed in a course. [2.3]

**hew:** cut with blows of a heavy cutting instrument. [2.3]

\*\*\*



The sun passed the **zenith** and sank. (*the highest point reached in the sky by a celestial body*) [2.4]

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why do Agamemnon and Achilles argue? [2.3]  
 A: *Agamemnon accuses Achilles of laziness and taking glory merely because of his ancestry; Achilles accuses Agamemnon of poor leadership and cowardice*
- Q: How does Cycnus, the giant, die? [2.3]  
 A: *he cannot be pierced with weapons, so Achilles chokes him*
- Q: Describe Cressida's actions. Would you describe her as loyal? Why? [2.4]  
 A: *first, Cressida's father leaves her in Troy to join the Greeks and she pretended to be glad when the Trojans refused to give her up. She and Troilus eventually fall in love, but when her father sends handsome Diomedes to retrieve her, she willingly goes with him. At parting, she promises Troilus that she would return in ten days, but doesn't. She may be a little cagey, but she seems to have directly broken a promise to Troilus*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "When Icicles Hang by the Wall"—"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"  
 pp. 65–67

## Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 146–165

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why was the chimera so deadly? [pp. 146–153]  
 A: *its three heads of lion, goat, and dragon meant it could look in all directions; the dragon could breathe fire and burn its enemies; the lion's fierce bite could destroy, and the goat's horns could dislodge a hero*
- Q: King Acrisios fears and strikes against his fate that his grandson will kill him. Have any of the Greeks been able to overcome their fate? [pp. 154–165]

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Ethiopia (G5) (map 2)
- Lycia (F7); Libyan Desert (I7); Atlas Mountains (G1) (map 3) ■

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# History G

## Week 6 Schedule

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Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<b>History/Geography</b>					
<i>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</i>	chap. 13 pp. 97–102 🕒	chap. 14 🌐	chap. 15 🕒 👤 🌐	chap. 16 👤 🌐	
<i>Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times</i>	pp. 42–45 🕒	pp. 48–49 🕒	pp. 50–51	pp. 52–55	
<b>Current Events</b>					
<b>Read-Alouds</b>					
<i>The Trojan War</i>	pt. 2 chap. 5– pt. 3 chap. 2	pt. 3 chaps. 3–4	pt. 3 chaps. 5–6	pt. 3 chaps. 7–8	
<i>Favorite Poems Old and New</i>	“February Twilight”–“Who Has Seen the Wind”pp. 68–69	“The Night Wind” and “Spring” pp. 70–72	“April” & “April Rain Song” pp. 74–75	“Tis Merry in Breenwood”– “August” pp. 76–78	
<b>Readers</b>					
<i>Greek Myths</i>	pp. 166–189 🌐	pp. 190–212 🕒 🌐	pp. 213–235 (up to break) 🌐	pp. 235–253	
<b>Hands-on</b>					
<b>Optional: World History I Lap Book</b>	Activity 3: The Battle of Kadesh (approx. 30-40 minutes)				
<b>Electives</b>					
<b>Other Notes</b>					



# Notes

## Week 6

### Day 1

#### History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 13  
pp. 97–102

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why was King Tut found with so much treasure?  
 A: *his tomb had never been disturbed until archeologists found it. Since Tut didn't rule long, we can only assume the riches that were stolen were from more famous kings*

##### Timeline and Map Activities

🕒 **Tutankhamen rules Egypt (ca. 1333 BCE)**

**Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 42–45

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Which character would probably live in a house similar to the villa described in today's reading—Sheftu from *Mara* or Ranofer from *The Golden Goblet*? Why?  
 A: *Sheftu—the house described of is the variety in which only the wealthy lived. Ranofer's family were commoners so Gebu's house only had one or two rooms*
- Q: We know Egyptians amused themselves in many ways—from hunting, playing sports and games to having lavish parties. What does this tell us about their culture and quality of life?  
 A: *their society was very advanced: these activities are things people can do in their spare time. The fact that they had time to spare meant they were not concerned with meeting basic needs—food, clothing, shelter, preparing for winter, etc*

##### Timeline and Map Activities

🕒 **Alexander the Great conquered Egypt (332 BCE)**

**Current Events** | Report

#### Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 2 Chapter 5–Part 3 Chapter 2

##### Vocabulary

... while the dreadful arrows of **pestilence** changed in his quiver ... (*something destructive or deadly*) [3.1]

\* \* \*

**fair Briseis:** also known as Hippodameia, Briseis was a mythical queen in Asia Minor during the Trojan War. She was the center of a dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon—a dispute that drives the plot of Homer's *Illiad*. [3.1]

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: How does Odysseus persuade Agamemnon to agree to his plan to get rid of Palamedes? [2.5]  
 A: *Odysseus argues that at least Palamedes conspired against his commander, and then begins to reference the innocence of Iphigenia at the time of her death. Apparently Agamemnon felt guilty about the death of his daughter and agrees to Odysseus' plan*
- Q: Do you think Agamemnon is more to blame for Palamedes' death than Iphigenia's? Why or why not? [2.5]  
 Q: Why does Achilles believe that all he desires should be granted him? [3.1]  
 A: *since his life is to be short and his glory immense*
- Q: In the argument between Achilles and Agamemnon, who is more in the wrong? [3.1]  
 Q: Achilles almost springs on Agamemnon, but then Athena restrains him. All other men see him only struggle with his fury. Do you think the gods are only personification of men's attributes (in this case, Athena personifies self-control)? Why or why not? [3.1]  
 Q: Why do the Trojans believe Paris is a coward? [3.2]  
 A: *he rarely fights at the front of the battle, since he believes his only gifts are beauty and singing, not warfare*
- Q: Why don't the Trojans surrender to the Greeks after Menelaus and Paris fight? [3.2]  
 A: *Menelaus does not kill Paris—instead, Aphrodite (or perhaps his own cowardice personified by Aphrodite) spirits him away. Since no one died in the battle, the Trojans don't consider either side a winner, and therefore do not wish to surrender*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "February Twilight"—"Who Has Seen the Wind" pp. 68–69

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## Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 166–189

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Jason had much potential—good training, good looks, extraordinary strength. What was his downfall? [pp. 166–190]
- A: *he couldn't evaluate people and their motives correctly; he did what was necessary to "win" even if it was foolish; he thought he could ignore his obligations and start over*

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Black Sea (C4) (map 2)
- Hellespont (E7) (map 3)

## Hands-on

**Optional: Lap Book** | Activity 3: The Battle of Kadesh

The Hittites were “a warlike people” who often battled Egyptians, Assyrians, and Phrygians, challenging claims over land and taking more territory. One of the best documented battles of this time period occurred between the Hittites and Egypt, in Syria. This was called the Battle of Kadesh. It is an important event in history because it led to the world’s first known peace treaty between two nations.

Follow the Lap Book Instructions to complete this activity.

## Day 2

## History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 14

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why did Pharaoh order all of the male Israelite babies killed?
- A: *he thought the Israelite slaves grew too numerous and he feared they'd attack or take over Egypt*

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Red Sea (F5) (map 2)

**Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 48–49

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Who was David? Why was he great?
- A: *he was a small boy who defeated the Philistines' strongest warrior, Goliath, and later became King. As King, David united the Hebrews into one Kingdom called Israel*

## Timeline and Map Activities

- Solomon builds temple in Jerusalem** (ca. 956–928 BCE)

**Current Events** | Report

## Read-Alouds

**The Trojan War** | Part 3 Chapters 3–4

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: What does Hector order Andromache to do, and why? [3.3]
- A: *work on the loom, do not watch the battle, for work is better*
- Q: Describe Hector, based on this chapter. [3.3]
- Q: How is Hector as a general? Does he plan well or rashly? [3.4]
- A: *he is too confident—Aeneas, his cousin, warns him that the Greek camp is too well fortified for a night attack and convinces him to send a scout first. However, the man he chose wasn't careful enough, encounters Odysseus and Diomedes on the way and gives up Trojan secrets to them. Hector also tells his allies that victory was assured, so they didn't post guards and their king lost his life as a result—which sent the allied army home*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | “The Night Wind” and “Spring” pp. 70–72

## Readers

**Greek Myths** | pp. 190–212

## To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why is Theseus considered a good hero?
- A: *he used his mind and his strength for justice and righteousness*



# Notes

## Week 6

### Timeline and Map Activities

- 🕒 **Battle of Marathon (490 BCE)**
- 📍 *Marathon* (F6) (map 3)
- 📍 *Corinth* (C5); *Knossos* (E6); *Naxos* (D6); *Skyros* (C6) (map 5A)

## Day 3

### History/Geography

#### **The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 15

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: How did Phoenicians in Canaan support themselves? Why didn't they farm or raise livestock?
- A: *Phoenicians were traders; they traded cedar wood, made furniture, found mines for tin, sold embroidered cloth, glass, salt, dried fish, etc. The land in Canaan was rocky and dry so they found other ways to support themselves and traded for what they needed*
- Q: Describe how Phoenicians made either blown glass or purple dye.
- A: *to make blown glass, the glassmaker dipped a metal pipe into melted glass and then would gently blow through the pipe. He'd stretch the bubble or twist it into different shapes until the glass cooled, and then he would slap it off of the pipe. To make purple dye, Phoenicians boiled snail shells in saltwater and lemon juice for ten days. The dye was so expensive that it could take a year's wages to buy a purple cloak*
- Q: Retell Virgil's story of the founding of Carthage.
- A: *Princess Dido flees her wicked brother. When she comes to Carthage, she wants to stay, but others already own land. She asks if the landowners will sell her as much land as she covers with the skin of a bull. They agree, but she cuts thin strips out of the bull skin and covers a large territory*

### Timeline and Map Activities

- 👤 **Phoenician Civilization (ca. 1000 BCE)**
- 📍 *Phoenicia* (D1–D5) (map 2)
- 📍 *Carthage* (F4) (map 3)
- 📍 *Tyre* (C6) (map 6)

#### **Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 50–51

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why does it make sense that Phoenicians were expert sailors?
- A: *since they sailed frequently to trade their wares, and traveled far and wide to do so, naturally they would become talented sailors*
- Q: Look at the map on page 51. Why does it make sense that Carthage was one of the Phoenicians' largest and most important colonies?
- A: *Carthage is located at the geographic center of the Phoenician trading territory. As a main hub for trade, it would have been a very busy place so many would have settled there to peddle their wares where travelers from many lands frequently visited*
- Q: What two events led to the downfall of the Phoenicians?
- A: *Alexander the Great (332 BCE) and later, the Romans burned Carthage (146 BCE)*

#### **Current Events** | Report

### Read-Alouds

#### **The Trojan War** | Part 3 Chapters 5–6

##### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: When does Achilles finally agree to let his men fight the Trojans? [3.6]
- A: *after Agamemnon, Diomedes, and Odysseus fall back injured, as does the healer Machaon with Nestor as his guard, after the Trojans overrun the Greek camp and start to set fire to the ships*
- Q: Why does Hector feel responsible for the blood of all those whom Achilles slaughtered? [3.6]
- A: *because he was embarrassed that his rashness had exposed the Trojans, and he had promised to face Achilles himself. Polydamas long ago accused Hector of urging war so that he could earn glory as a great warrior and later threatened that the blood of those Achilles killed would be on Hector's head—meaning that the deaths were Hector's responsibility. To stand up to his commitments, Hector decides to face Achilles alone*

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- Q: Why is Achilles unsatisfied with all his slaughter? What does this teach you about seeking revenge? [3.6]
- A: *Achilles is unsatisfied because all of his actions fail to bring back Patroclus. This episode shows how seeking revenge for a wrong-doing won't necessarily rectify a situation—two wrongs don't make a right*

### **Favorite Poems Old and New** | “April” and “April Rain Song” pp. 74–75

#### Readers

### **Greek Myths** | pp. 213–235 (up to break)

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Why is Hercules forced to do his labors?
- Q: What do you think of him as a hero?

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Cádiz (F1); Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) (F1) (map 3)

## Day 4

### History/Geography

### **The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 16

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: How far did the Assyrian empire extend?
- A: *the Assyrians took over Canaan, including the Israelites; they subdued the people in Asia Minor; and conquered Egypt (1300–1200 BCE)*
- Q: Why was the Assyrian army so effective?
- A: *in order to safely attack a city, the men fought in pairs. One man held a shield made of light baskets that kept arrows and spears from hitting them; the other man shot arrows from behind the shield. If the soldiers came to a walled town, they built a ramp out of dirt to scale the walls, and they used a battering ram to knock down the walls. Once the city was breached, the enemy could enter easily*
- Q: Do you think the citizens of Ashurbanipal's empire were loyal to him? Why or why not?
- A: *when Ashurbanipal (ruled 668–627 BCE) captured a city, he burned the houses and killed any who disobeyed. Some people he kept as slaves. He also scattered salt on the fields, which poisoned the land. He did horrible things to the people so they only followed him out of fear*

- Q: What significant positive contribution did Ashurbanipal make to the world?
- A: *he compiled the world's first library—even asking scribes to write down stories passed down from parents to children*

#### Timeline and Map Activities

- Assur-bani-pal builds first library (669–626 BCE)**
- Nineveh (F10); Anatolia/Asia Minor (E8) (map 3)

### **Usborne Encyclopedia: World History from Ancient to Modern Times** | pp. 52–55

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Think strategically: if you were the head of an empire, would you want to completely destroy the cities and people you conquered? Think about the taxes Assyrian kings charged. What type of approach to further one's empire would sustain the empire longer? [pp. 52–53]
- A: *if you destroy the wealth in your land (people, cities, crops) you reap the “reward” from that city only once. Diplomatically winning cities into your empire means those cities could prosper and continue to grow your empire*
- Q: The Assyrians had always been a war-like people. What finally caused their empire to grow? [p. 52]
- A: *good leadership—a series of strong kings to rule*
- Q: What led to the decline of the Assyrian Empire? [p. 55]
- A: *the Empire grew too big to control and the people began to rebel. In 621 BCE, the people of Babylon and Media attacked, destroyed Ashur and Nineveh, and the Empire collapsed*

### **Current Events** | Report

#### Read-Alouds

### **The Trojan War** | Part 3 Chapters 7–8

#### Vocabulary

No man should feel that he does not get his **deserts** today. (*a well-deserved outcome—whether good or bad*) [3.7]

#### To Discuss After You Read

- Q: Describe Patroclus' funeral games. [3.7]
- A: *Achilles holds funeral games—athletic sporting competitions—in honor of Patroclus. He awards prizes to all competitors so they would have mementos of Patroclus*



# Notes

## Week 6

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- Q: Up until now, Achilles seems at least a bloodthirsty warrior, if not a mass murderer. Does your opinion of him change after the funeral games? Why or why not? [3.8]
- Q: Achilles says that all lamentation is of no use, since the dead do not come back. Can you think of a reason for lamentation? [3.8]
- 

***Favorite Poems Old and New*** | "Tis Merry in Greenwood"—"August" pp. 76–78

### Readers

***Greek Myths*** | pp. 235–253

[To Discuss After You Read](#)

- Q: Describe your favorite of Hercules' tasks. ■