The BookShark™ Instructor’s Guide (IG) is designed to make your educational experience as easy as possible. We have carefully organized the materials to help you and your children get the most out of the subjects covered. If you need help reading your schedule, see “How to Use the Schedule” in Section Four.

This IG includes a 36-week schedule, notes, assignments, readings, and other educational activities. See Section Three for specific organizational tips, topics and skills addressed, the timeline figure schedule, and other suggestions for the parent/teacher. Here are some helpful features that you can expect from your IG.

### Easy to Use
Everything you need is located right after the schedule each week. If a note appears about a concept in a book, it’s easy to find it right after the schedule based on the day the relevant reading is scheduled.

### Maps
Colorful map answer keys, which double as bookmarks, will help you easily find relevant map locations. You will find the coordinates and the location name in your notes.

### 4-Day Schedule
Designed to save one day a week for music lessons, sports, field trips, co-ops or other extra-curricular activities.

### To Discuss After You Read
These sections help you hone in on the basics of a book so you can easily know if your children comprehend the material.

### Vocabulary
This section includes terms related to cultural literacy and general vocabulary words in one easy-to-find place.

### Notes
When relevant, you’ll find notes about specific books to help you know why we’ve selected a particular resource and what we hope your children will learn from reading it. Keep an eye on these notes to also provide you with insights on more difficult concepts or content (look for “Note to Mom or Dad”).

Don’t forget to familiarize yourself with some of the great helps in Section Three and Section Four so you’ll know what’s there and can turn to it when needed.
### History D
#### Week 9 Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>History/Geography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Beginner's American History</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Read-Alouds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Witch of Blackbird Pond</td>
<td>chap. 10</td>
<td>chap. 11</td>
<td>chap. 12</td>
<td>chap. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Child's Introduction to Poetry</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Lyric Verse” pp. 28–29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular: Squanto, Friend of the Pilgrims</td>
<td>“Squanto and the Englishmen”</td>
<td>“London”</td>
<td>“The Indian Show” &amp; “Captain John Smith”</td>
<td>“Captain Hunt” &amp; “In the Dark”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### How to Use the Schedule

- **The symbol** indicates there is a timeline suggestion in the notes for that day.
- **The symbol** indicates you will find a map assignment in the notes for that day.
- **The symbol** indicates there is a figure for you to place on the timeline.
- **The symbol** provides you with a heads-up about difficult content. We tell you what to expect and often suggest how to talk about it with your kids.
- Write in the week’s date for your records.
- Use the extra rows to schedule additional assignments or activities.
- Additional space for your record keeping.

#### 4-Day Schedule:

This entire schedule is for a 4-Day program. Designed to save one day a week for music lessons, sports, field trips, co-ops or other extra-curricular activities.

#### More notes with important information about specific books.

- The **symbol** provides you with a heads-up about difficult content. We tell you what to expect and often suggest how to talk about it with your kids.
- The **symbol** indicates a timeline suggestion in the notes for that day.
- The **symbol** indicates you will find a map assignment in the notes for that day.
- The **symbol** indicates there is a figure for you to place on the timeline.
## History/Geography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>History/Geography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</td>
<td>Intro. pp. 1–6</td>
<td>chap. 1 pp. 7–9</td>
<td>chap. 1 pp. 9–13</td>
<td>chap. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia</td>
<td>pp. vii–ix</td>
<td>pp. 3–5</td>
<td>pp. 6–8</td>
<td>pp. 10–11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Current Events
Give one report per week.

## Read-Alouds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Read-Alouds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Golden Goblet</td>
<td>chap. 1</td>
<td>chap. 2</td>
<td>chap. 3</td>
<td>chap. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorite Poems Old and New</td>
<td>“Me”–“Washing” pp. 5–7</td>
<td>“I Want to Know”–“This is My Rock” pp. 7–11</td>
<td>“The Secret Cavern”–“My Shadow” pp. 11–13</td>
<td>“The Invisible Playmate”–“Rathers” pp. 14–16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Readers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara, Daughter of the Nile</td>
<td>chaps. 1–2</td>
<td>chaps. 3–4</td>
<td>chaps. 5–6</td>
<td>chaps. 7–9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Hands-on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hands-on</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: World History I Lap Book</td>
<td>Cover and “Where in The World?” Pocket (approx. 10 minutes) Activity 1: The Unification of Egypt (approx. 20 minutes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Electives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other Notes

©2020 by BookShark, LLC. All rights reserved. Do not copy without written permission from BookShark, LLC.
Notes

Week 1

Day 1

History/Geography

Reading the History Books Aloud

We encourage you to use the narration method to help your children focus and retain the history material. Narration differs from the classroom method of testing random ideas and may seem strange at first, but we have no doubt you'll come to appreciate it.

In the narration method you'll read the history books together and then have your children tell you what they remember from the reading. Enjoy hearing all your children have grasped!

The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Introduction pp. 1–6

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Define “history.”
A: the story a historian writes about the past

Q: Explain the difference between a historian and an archeologist.
A: historians read accounts of things written in the past; archeologists study artifacts people left behind

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | pp. vii–ix

Note: You will continue to use this book next year with BookShark’s History H, World History, Year 2 of 2.

Overview and Introduction

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia is full of wonderful information, fascinating illustrations, and enough wonder to keep everyone interested! Be aware of some of the features of the book. First, each section opens with a one-page summary of the historical era, such as the Renaissance on page 193. Second, you'll find The World at a Glance pages right after broad sections (for example, pages 194–195). Third, you'll want to keep an eye on the time line at the top of content pages so you and your children will have a better picture of what historical period you're in (see the top of pages 196–197, for instance). Fourth, each historical era closes with a summary of three subject areas: The Arts, Architecture, and Science and Technology (see, for instance, pages 234–239). Finally, note the Ready Reference section beginning on page 465, which contains a detailed list of names, dates, and events. There's also an Index beginning on page 479.

Current Events | Report

We believe that students starting in History F or History G need to begin learning about world affairs—matters of social, political, economic, and cultural concern—that are appropriate for their interest. They should be informed about these matters, and they ought to be forming appropriate opinions about them.

Beginning in History H, we believe students ought to begin to add a statement of their own position on the issues of the day and explain why they believe and feel as they do. In History F and G, we don't require students to state a position or argue for a position on any issue; they must simply prove that they are informed by telling you about an article they have read in a newspaper or magazine. Once each week, on the last day of the week, students must report verbally on some matter of significant local, regional, national, or international concern that they have read about during the previous week. They must state who the protagonists are in the case and what makes the matter significant. What are the potential effects of the matter turning out one way or another? What are the two (or more) sides arguing about (issues as well as side issues)? In History H, students should make two such verbal reports each week.

Please read the same article as your children and add background information to aid in your children's understanding.

If you came across an uncommon or unfamiliar term explain it. Give your children whatever historical, cultural, and other background you can, as well as talk about any parallel situations with which your children might be familiar from their studies of history or other cultures.

The best time to hold these discussions about current events is over the dinner table.

A Rationale for Studying Current Events

Why study current events? There are many reasons. One is to help children become familiar with the names and events that are in the news. When kids become familiar with these names and events, they are better able in the future to read articles about the same people or the same or related events.

Another reason: by reading news from other parts of the world, we get to see our local situation in a broader context. It's similar to what we gain by studying history. We see, for instance, that we are not alone in some of our experiences: “We don't have it so bad.” Finally, a study of current events—as a study of history in general—can give us the opportunity to learn from other people's mistakes. Imagine. Are you likely to go someplace you've never heard of? Hardly! Nor are you likely to try a new idea if you've never heard of anyone else doing the same thing before.

By becoming informed about other people in other places, we broaden our horizons and open our minds to all manner of options we would otherwise never consider.
Read-Alouds are quality literary works you read to your children. Among all their many qualities, Read-Alouds:

- introduce your children to great literature possibly beyond their personal reading capacity.
- develop a life-long love of reading.
- expand your children's vocabulary.
- build important listening skills—including the ability to visualize the meaning of spoken words.
- develop an “ear” for good oral reading.
- develop oral reading skills. Having heard quality oral reading done by you, your children will imitate you.
- give you and your children a context for sharing mutually significant times together.

Read-Alouds differ from Readers in that they require deeper understanding of “the way things are”—in life in general or in a specific area. Others are emotionally charged enough that we figure you ought to be “right there” to help debrief your children.

And then there are those books we’ve classified as Read-Alouds simply because they’re too good to let your children enjoy by themselves. We know you’d feel cheated if you weren’t in on the adventure.

Vocabulary Development

We incorporate vocabulary development within the Read-Aloud notes. We pull these vocabulary words from the books you read.

**How to Teach Vocabulary:** Find the vocabulary words in **bold** type in a sentence. Read the sentence to your children and see if they can define the word. If they don’t know, just explain what the word means to your children. For words that are in **bold** type followed by a colon, define the word for your children as you read the book aloud.

Example:

**Vocabulary**

... Night came down quickly over the **equatorial** forest ... *(a rainforest near the equator)*

***

**Hibernation:** when animals spend the winter sleeping.

---

**The Golden Goblet** | Chapter 1

**Vocabulary**

Ibni only edged closer, ducked his head even farther between his shoulders, and scrubbed his hands together **in Gratiatingly**. *(pleasingly, flattering)*

His voice was like the sound of a badly made flute, and **sibilant** with his Babylonian accent. *(having, containing, or producing the sound of or a sound resembling that of the s or the sh in sash)*

“Welcome, friend Eyes-on-the-Ground,” said a voice half-amused, half-**diffident**. *(characterized by modest reserve)*

He turned to Heqet more **brusquely** than he intended. *(in a markedly short and abrupt manner)*

He **grudged** admitting even that relationship. *(to give or allow with reluctance or with resentment)*

***

**crucibles:** a melting pot used to melt and refine a substance (as metal and ore) which requires a high degree of heat.

**“By Amon” and “neb”:** one of the most important gods in ancient Egyptian mythology. "By Amon" would be a form of swearing. "Neb" means "Lord."

**youth-lock hairstyle:** thick strand of hair left to grow from one side of a shaven head that fell in a curl to the shoulder.

**amulets:** charm often inscribed with a magic spell, or symbol and believed to protect the wearer against evil or aid him.

**drawplate:** a die with holes through which wires are drawn.

**annealing:** heating and then cooling metal to soften and make less brittle.

**khefts:** evil demons, ghosts.

**bas:** the divine soul in Egyptian religious belief represented as a bird with a human head and believed to leave the body at death and return eventually to revivify the body if preserved.

**Set:** also called Seth, was an ancient Egyptian god of storms, violence, darkness, and desert land. He was also a god of desert animals, serpents, pigs, hippopotamuses, and crocodiles. Seth was identified with an animal that had the body of an elongated jackal or greyhound; a long neck; a thin, curved snout; rectangular, upraised ears; and
a stiff, forked tail. Seth was often portrayed with a human body and the head of this beast.1

Osiris “the Merciful”: Egyptian fertility god who became the chief god of the underworld. As son of the earth god Geb, Osiris was regarded as a source of the earth’s fertility. Egyptians sometimes compared him to the Nile River. In Egyptian royal theology, the king was considered living Horus, who was the son of Osiris. After the king died, he became Osiris. After Egyptian funeral practices became more democratic, every Egyptian expected to become an Osiris after death.

Thoth’s “mercy”: ancient Egyptian moon god. He was a patron of civilization and such intellectual arts as writing, astronomy, mathematics, law, magic, and healing. Thoth’s most important role in the underworld was to oversee the scales on which the souls of the dead were weighed to determine innocence or guilt.2

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why is Ranofer so bothered by anyone seeing that his half brother beats him?
A: 

Q: How did Ranofer suspect Ibni was stealing from the goldsmith?
A: as Ibni washed the raw gold, he would sneak a bit at a time and hide it in the wineskin—the loss would be written off as the rummel that came in with the gold

Q: Why does Ranofer not want to tell anyone his suspicions? What would you do in his situation?
A: because Ranofer carried the wineskin, he was part of the crime and his half brother would kill him

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 1–2

Setting
Egypt; 1400s BCE

Overview
Mara, a slave, becomes a spy for Queen Hatshepsut (?–1469 BCE), the pharaoh, whose extravagant building projects and excursions inflicted heavy taxes on the Egyptians. Shortly thereafter, Sheftu, a young nobleman, enlists Mara’s help as a spy for Thutmose, the true king, a man imprisoned by the powerful Queen. Mara prefers to help the king, but must continue to serve the Queen, lest she be sold. A traitor to the king finally betrays Mara, and Sheftu, thinking Mara betrayed him, although he loves her, seeks to kill her. When he discovers that Mara serves the king as whole-heartedly as he does, Sheftu purposefully walks into a trap to save her, and then the revolution occurs, quickly and easily. Thutmose takes the throne, Hatshepsut drinks poison, and Sheftu, now Count, marries Mara.

Vocabulary

Use the following words as you discuss today’s reading to enhance your children’s understanding of the story.

Set: or Seth; an ancient god of the desert, storms, darkness and chaos. [chap. 1]

shenti: a loincloth or scarf worn by men, wrapped around their waists and held by a belt. [chap. 1]

kheft: a lost soul or demon. [chap. 1]

Kush: a kingdom south of Egypt. Pharaohs took control of Kush during the New Kingdom, so a “son of Kush” would be someone from this land. Since they were a conquered people group, an Egyptian would consider this phrase less than flattering. [chap. 1]

Hatshepsut: (1503–1482 BCE) the fourth female pharaoh in Egyptian history. The daughter of King Thutmose I and his chief wife, Queen Ahmose, Hatshepsut married her half-brother, King Thutmose II. When Thutmose died unexpectedly about 1490 BCE, Hatshepsut’s stepson, Thutmose III, inherited the throne. But because he was too young to rule, Hatshepsut served as regent (temporary ruler). Within a few years, and with the support of the priests of the god Amon, Hatshepsut had herself crowned pharaoh alongside her stepson. Because Egyptians believed their kings were divine, she justified her new role by claiming to be the god Amon’s daughter. She also had herself represented as a man on monuments.3 [chap. 1]

Thutmose III: Egyptian Pharaoh reigning from 1504–1450 BCE. Thutmose III was son of Thutmose II, and son-in-law to queen Hatshepsut, as he married her daughter—his own half-sister. As an adult ruler, Thutmose III conducted 17 successful campaigns which served him a position as the most successful Pharaoh ever—in military terms. He extended Egyptian territory and power considerably, into Mesopotamia and Nubia. The conquered territories were put under control of vassal kings and chiefs, who paid high taxes to Egypt. He extended the temple at Karnak, as well as constructed new monuments at Abydos, Aswan, Heliopolis, and Memphis. His mummy was found in 1881 at Dayru l-Bahri. He was succeeded by Amenhotep II. [chap. 1]

gamin: street boy. [chap. 2]

scarab: a stone beetle used as a talisman or ornament. [chap. 2]

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Once Nekonkh realizes he’s been speaking poorly of Hatshepsut, what does he do? Why? [chap. 1]

A: he denies making a statement that he would like to overthrow the pharaoh and immediately makes statements to show he supports her. He does this because it was treason to speak against the queen, and the punishment for doing so was harsh

Q: What makes Mara a valuable spy? [chap. 2]

A: she speaks Babylonian, reads and writes well, is sharp-witted, does not look like a slave, is proud and desires freedom

Timeline and Map Activities

Please refer to Section Four for Instructions on how to complete the Timeline and Map Activities. In addition, please read “Why You Will Find Contradictions in History” in Section Three.

Many modern scholars and practices now use the more neutral expression CE (for “Common Era”) and BCE (for “Before [the] Common Era”) which isn’t used everywhere in the world. Explain to your children the older cultural/religious expression used: “BC” (“Before Christ”) before the year 0 and “AD” (“Anno Domini” or “The Year of Our Lord”) for the time since the year 0.

Queen Hatshepsut rules Egypt (ca. 1503–1482 BCE)

Egypt (E4); Nile River (E4); Abydos (E4) (map 2)

Memphis (G8); Thebes (H8) (map 3)

Hands-on

Optional: Lap Book | Cover & “Where in the World?” Pocket

Optional: Lap Book | Activity 1: The Unification of Egypt

BookShark offers an Optional Lap Book (World History I) that directly corresponds with your World History, Year 1 of 2 Instructor’s Guide. It is an optional hands-on program to enhance your student’s history studies. The Lap Book is packaged as a kit that includes Instructions and materials for 30 activities, which are scheduled throughout the year in this guide. Go to www.bookshark.com/gh30 to purchase or learn more about the Lap Book!

The Schedule page includes an estimate of how long each activity will take so you can plan ahead. The Notes include additional tips to help you complete the activities (when applicable).

This week, follow the Lap Book Kit instructions to assemble the Cover, the “Where in the World?” Pocket, and the “The Unification of Egypt” activity. Many of the Lap Book activities will require your student to follow specific
steps to correctly complete the project. Some activities are scheduled across multiple weeks. We recommend that you and your student read over the full instructions for each week’s activity before they begin.

Note: Some activities require careful folding and cutting in just the right places. If you think your student may have trouble, we recommend making a copy of the page so you have a backup in case you need to start over.

Day 2

History/Geography

_The Story of the World: Ancient Times_ | Chapter 1 pp. 7–9

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why did nomads move frequently?

A: because after they had lived in one place for a while, they had eaten all of the food that was easy to hunt or find

Timeline and Map Activities

- Nomads settle Fertile Crescent (7000 BCE)
- Fertile Crescent (C7) (map 1)

_The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia_ | pp. 3–5

To Discuss After You Read

The worship of many gods is known as _polytheism_. (p. 3)

Much of what we think we know about ancient humans is based largely on speculation and inference. Do not underestimate their intelligence. After all, the construction of the pyramids of Egypt testifies at least to architectural ingenuity. We want to be careful about thinking in terms of “primitive” people who lived long ago, as though they did not possess intelligence and creativity. Granted, human beings have made a lot of technological progress and advances, but this does not mean that early humans were somehow less competent.

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds

_The Golden Goblet_ | Chapter 2

Vocabulary

Gebu had two aspects, one noisily _jocular_, one ferociously quiet. (given or disposed to jesting)

He stood a moment, took an _irresolute_ step backward, then swerved suddenly and ran down a lane … (uncertain how to act or proceed)

With fumbling hands he _extricated_ the wilting blossom from the folds of his sash. (to draw out from or forth from and set free of a tangled, jumbled, confused, or otherwise involved heap, mass, or situation)

… the knees, the dusty rag of a shenti that always hung _askew_ on his hips. (out of line, to one side)

Instantly he was _aghast_ at his own _temerity_. (aghast: struck with amazement, bewilderment, disgust, or surprise; temerity: unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition)

The heavy hand slapped back and forth across Ranofer’s face, almost _negligently_, yet with a force that twisted a crick into his neck and set his ears ringing. (unstudied, offhand)

“Take care I do not apprentice you to some fishmonger. _Ingrate_!” (an ungrateful person)

The _invariable_ reaction to a scene with Gebu had begun to set in, a _fatigue_ so deep it penetrated mind and body alike. (invariable: consistent, unchanging; fatigue: weariness from labor or exertion)

“By Amon, you have grown too toplofty of late, behaving like Pharaoh instead of the gutter _waif_ you are.” (a stray person or animal)

One needed only one’s nose to recognize his characteristic _aura_ of river stink and barley-beer fumes. (a distinctive and often subtle sensory stimulus)

***

_Lord Sobk_: ancient Egyptian crocodile-god.

_Maat_: ancient Egyptian goddess personifying law and righteousness.

_sedge_: a grass-like plant that grows in wet places.

_papyrus_: a tall reed with a triangular stem.

_umbel_: flower parts used for paper and other items.

_obsidian_: volcanic glass; a hard, dark, glassy stone that forms when lava cools.

_fishmonger_: fish dealer.

_vindictively_: intended for or involving revenge.

_lotus_: the Egyptian water lily. This plant has white or rose-purple flowers that may be 1 foot [30 centimeters] across. The leaves spread out on the water’s surface. The lotus was a sacred flower to the people of Egypt, India, and China. A species of the lotus appears in ancient Egyptian art. 4

“Black Land”: Egypt; every year the Nile overflowed and

deposited a strip of rich, black soil along each bank.5

**Queen Tiy:** 1385 BCE, wife of Amenhotep III. Of humble origin, she was remarkable for her influence in state affairs in the reigns of her husband and of Ikhnaton, her son. The occurrence of her name with that of Amenhotep III shows an official recognition of the queen that was most unusual for Egypt.

**To Discuss After You Read**

**Q:** What types of artisan did Thebes boast?

**A:**
- glassmakers, papermakers, weavers, carpenters, potters, sculptors, painters, embalmers, masons, and coffin builders
- the artisans here produced things for the tombs of the dead

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | "I Want to Know"—"This is My Rock" pp. 7–11

**Readers**

**Mara, Daughter of the Nile** | Chapters 3–4

**Vocabulary**
- carnelian: pale, red quartz. [chap. 4]
- gambits: moves early in a game in which a player sacrifices lesser pieces in order to obtain an advantageous position. [chap. 4]

**To Discuss After You Read**

Khofra mentions that the Euphrates “flows the wrong way” (p. 26). Since the Euphrates flows in a south-easterly direction, whereas the Nile River flows in a northward direction, a river that flows in nearly the opposite direction would seem backwards to him.

**Q:** Why did Sheftu threaten Mara at the end of their conversation? [chap. 4]

**A:**
- because Mara said she intended to discover his secrets if she could—clearly Sheftu would rather remain secretive and somewhat anonymous

---

swept over the whole courtyard. *(the spread of an emotional state)*

"Dancing, parties, mad frivolity." *(lack of seriousness)*

… but the stronger it grew the faster he ran, refusing to let it in, shoring up the bulwarks of his mind against it. *(strong support or protection in danger)*

In spite of himself there rose in his mind the image of a golden-brown *buli* fish, crisp without and succulent within … *(full of juice)*

He dodged in and out among the homebound workers, shouting greetings to Kai the baker’s boy and a few other urchins he knew. *(pert or roguish youngsters)*

* * *

**annealing:** to heat up glass.

**Anubis:** an important Egyptian god of the underworld.

**natron:** a salt used to embalm.

**embalmers:** one who prepares a dead body for burial.

**Temple of Amon:** 61 acres long; For more information and some spectacular pictures visit our IG links page .

**solder:** a metal used to join metallic surfaces.

**Nuit:** ancient Egyptian goddess said to protect the world from the darkness outside it and all the demonic creatures that dwell in that darkness .

**Amon:** depicted as a man with a ram’s head, he was king of the gods who became even more powerful later on as Amon-Ra (or Amun-Re). His name means “the hidden one” or “the secret one” because—according to mythology—both his name and physical appearance were unknown .

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How does Ranofer monitor when its time to change activities when working with gold (say, when an ingot is cool or when annealing in a fire is complete)?

A: *he watches to see what color the gold turns*

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | “The Secret Cavern”—"My Shadow" pp. 11–13

**Readers**

**Mara, Daughter of the Nile** | Chapters 5–6

**Vocabulary**

**El Karnak ruins (Thebes), Egypt:** Thebes is located along the Nile River at the site of what is now the city of Luxor . [chap. 6]

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why do you think Mara is not happy with her second job? [chap. 5]

A: *answers will vary; possible: she is beginning to like Sheftu; she dislikes the Queen’s extravagance; perhaps she is intrigued by the idea of doing something for Egypt rather than just for herself*

Q: At the end of the chapter, who do you think has the upper hand—Mara or Sheftu? Why? [chap. 5]

A: *realistically, Mara still does—she already knows the name of the other member in Pharaoh’s court that is leading the rebellion, and her present course of action hasn’t changed from the time she boarded the ship*

Q: How did the wharfs of Abydos differ from those at Menfe? Why? [chap. 6]

A: *they had more funeral barges because the god Osiris was thought to be buried in Abydos, and all who could afford it would arrange for their funeral processions to take a pilgrimage to this “Gate of the Underworld” before their entombment*

Q: How does Mara keep cool in the Egyptian heat? [chap. 6]

A: *she does not wear wool except in the cool nights; wears thin, light garments; stays slender; sleeps on an ebony headrest, not a hot pillow*

**Day 4**

**History/Geography**

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times** | Chapter 2

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How did farmers near the Nile River farm differently than farmers in other places? Why?

A: *since the Nile River floods every year, farmers here learned that when the flood waters receded, they left rich silt behind that was good for growing crops. Farmers simply waited for the flood waters to go down before planting their crops, and then their crops could grow in healthy soil without washing away in a flood*

Q: How did Egyptian farmers keep flood waters to use in the dry season?

A: *they dug canals that led away from the river to capture*
flood water and then would block the ends of the canals so the flood water couldn't flow away again until they wanted it to.

King Narmer, also called King Menes, of Upper Egypt defeated the king of Lower Egypt. From then on, the King of Egypt wore a double crown to symbolize control over Upper and Lower Egypt (ca. 3000 BCE).

Timeline and Map Activities

Narmer unites Upper and Lower Egypt (ca. 3100 BCE)

_The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia_ | pp. 10–11

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What do you see as Egypt's greatest contribution to civilization?

A: answers will vary; Some children might say “the pyramids.” If so, to try to get them to relate the pyramids with great architectural success—what we'd call today engineering. Some might suggest Egyptian contribution to the arts because of their many stone carvings and hieroglyphics.

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 4

Vocabulary

Scrupulously he divided the food in half, taking pains even with the crumbs. (conscientiously, painstakingly)

Pointing irascibly straight up, Sata stalked away. (marked by hot temper and resentful anger)

"As the worm said when the lark bit its head off," Heqet supplied glibly. (easily, smoothly, readily)

Before Ranofer had time to wonder what he meant he beckoned peremptorily. (haughtily, imperatively)

The moment the sound of raucous singing had faded around the corner, he slipped out of the gate and ran in the opposite direction. (disagreeably harsh or strident)

***

Ptah: in ancient Egypt, the chief god of Memphis, father of men and gods and ruler of the world.

leather hinges: Egyptians used leather hinges on their doors because the metal-workers didn't have the capacity of working with metals that would be hard enough and strong enough to support the weight of a door. Unlike metal, leather was available and did not have to be imported.

funerary: of, used for, or associated with burial.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How were the poor dead buried, compared to artisans?

A: the poor were buried in the sandy ground, whereas the wealthy were put in rock hewn tombs carved into the side of a cliff.

Q: Why does Ranofer bring an offering to his father’s tomb?
A: he is convinced that his father’s ba, or spirit, brought him the good idea while he slept.

Timeline and Map Activities
⁻ Hermonthis (Armant, Egypt) (I8) (map 3)

Favorite Poems Old and New | “The Invisible Playmate”–“Rathers” pp. 14–16

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 7–9

Vocabulary

loggia: a roofed open gallery, especially at an upper story overlooking an open court. [chap. 7]

To Discuss After You Read
Q: Why did Hatshepsut like what she saw in Inanni? [chap. 8]
A: she knew her half-brother, the king, would NOT like marrying Inanni

Q: What was clever about Sheftu’s response to the order from Hatshepsut? [chap. 8]
A: he gave praise to Pharaoh without specifying which pharaoh he meant

Q: Why is Mara’s meeting with Thutmose difficult? [chap. 9]
A: she must not only speak in two languages and carry on two conversations, but Inanni’s hopes and Thutmose’s pacing and expression made her job more difficult

Q: Why was Mara concerned about the message she was to take to Sheftu? [chap. 9]
A: he was being asked to rob the tomb of a pharaoh—a crime not only punishable in the human world but also believed to anger the ka of the departed one—something Egyptians believed would bring harm to tomb robbers ■
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>History/Geography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</em></td>
<td>chap. 3</td>
<td>chap. 4</td>
<td>chap. 5</td>
<td>chap. 6</td>
<td>pp. 35–38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia</em></td>
<td>pp. 12–13</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 9</td>
<td>p. 24 (first column)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Events</strong></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Read-Alouds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Golden Goblet</em></td>
<td>chap. 5</td>
<td>chap. 6</td>
<td>chap. 7</td>
<td>chap. 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Favorite Poems Old and New</em></td>
<td>“I Am”–“A Little Song of Life” pp. 18–19</td>
<td>“Beauty”–“Hold Fast Your Dreams” pp. 20–22</td>
<td>“A Song of Greatness” p. 24</td>
<td>“Song for a Little House”–“Only One Mother” (skip “We Thank Thee”) pp. 29–31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mara, Daughter of the Nile</em></td>
<td>chaps. 10–11</td>
<td>chaps. 12–13</td>
<td>chaps. 14–15</td>
<td>chap. 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hands-on</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: World History I Lap Book</td>
<td>Activity 2: Egyptian Mummies (45 minutes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Notes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 1

History/Geography

The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 3

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What form of writing did Egyptians use? On what did they write?
A: they used pictures, called hieroglyphs, to represent words and sounds; on stone tablets

Q: Why was the area of the Fertile Crescent called "Mesopotamia"?
A: this land lies between the Tigris River and the Euphrates River, and "Mesopotamia" means "between two rivers"

Q: What is Sumerian writing called? How does it differ from Egyptian writing?
A: cuneiform; it is formed from a wedge stylus pressed into clay

Q: Why did Sumerians write on clay tablets (rather than stone) before the Egyptians did?
A: Sumerians lived between two rivers where there was plenty of damp clay around. Egyptians wouldn't have had the same access to this material

Q: How were clay tablets an improvement over stone?
A: they were lighter and easier to carry around; they could be marked up and wiped out or baked to make the writing permanent. Stone was heavier and took longer to carve

Q: Why do you think Egyptians wrote on paper before Sumerians did?
A: the Egyptians learned to develop paper (or papyrus) which is made from a reed that grows on the banks of the Nile. They also learned how to make ink

Q: How was ink on paper (papyrus) an improvement over clay tablets?
A: it was much easier to write on, carry and store

Q: Name some detriments to keeping records on paper.
A: paper isn't very durable, so it isn't able to keep records for hundreds of years. We don't know much about Egyptians once they started recording everything on paper

Timeline and Map Activities

Sumerians invent cuneiform (2800 BCE)
Mesopotamia (F9) (map 3)
Euphrates River (C8) (map 6)

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | pp. 12–13

To Discuss After You Read

Although Northern Europe doesn't fit with Ancient Egypt, please notice that these civilizations existed during the same time periods.

Q: What are megaliths and what do archaeologists think they were for?
A: megaliths are large stone constructions. Archaeologists think they were used for religious ceremonies and also possibly for the study of astronomy

Timeline and Map Activities

Orkney Isles (A1) (map 3)
Malta (D2) (map 5A)
Britain (England) (B5); Ireland (B3) (map 5B)

Current Events | Report

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 5

Vocabulary

Gebu’s joviality lasted for several days, and as was usual during these periods, Ranofer fared better as to food.

… he noticed Heqet standing close beside Rekh’s worktable, ostensibly watching the goldsmith raise a bowl, but actually whispering to him under cover of the hammer taps. (to all outward appearances)

Confused and jostled, Ranofer was swept along by the crowd … (pushed and shoved)

Ranofer slowed his pace, ashamed of his surliness. (gloomy ill nature)

He whirled the rings on his finger tip, then tucked them away, patting his sash complacently. (marked by sometimes unwarranted, uncritical, and irritating satisfaction and pleasure at one’s own personality, accomplishments, or situation)

He found his way back to the goldhouse furtively, through the alleys. (in a stealthy manner)

He scrambled to his feet and darted over to Ranofer with his most obsequious smile. (prompt and dutiful in attendance on the wishes of one in authority)

"Him and his paltry wineskins." (something useless or worthless)
Deciding that what he wished now was the obscurity of his corner, he started for the acacia tree. (the quality of being obscure, inconspicuous, or unknown, or uncomprehending)

"stoke an oven": to poke or stir up the fire, supply with fuel.

kohl: soot mixture used in Arabia and Egypt to darken the edges of the eyelids.

To Discuss After You Read
Q: Why were tomb robbers despised?
A: the Three Thousand Years of the dead person would lack the luxuries needed to live in paradise, plus the protection of amulets would be gone, and if his mummy was destroyed, the soul would have no body to return to—which would lead to the murder of the very soul

Q: Where did the Ancient sell his papyrus? What do you think was it used for?
A: to the sailmakers—probably to make sails and ropes for the important ships that transported all goods of Egypt

Timeline and Map Activities
 Kush (F4) (map 2)

Favorite Poems Old and New | “I Am”–“A Little Song of Life” pp. 18–19

Readers
Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 10–11

To Discuss After You Read
Q: What relieves Inanni at the end of her long day?
[chap. 10]
A: she will not marry Thutmose, she can return to Canaan and her brothers, and she will visit the Syrian woman in the Court of the Weavers

Q: How could Mara tell by looking around the queen’s court who the most important people were? [chap. 11]
A: the more important a person was—those the queen valued—stood closer to her throne

Q: What does Mara learn during her audience with her master? [chap. 11]
A: Thutmose’s servants are all loyal to the Queen

Hands-on
Optional: Lap Book | Activity 2: Egyptian Mummies
Follow the Lap Book Instructions to complete this activity.

Day 2

History/Geography

The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 4

To Discuss After You Read
Q: Describe the mummification process.
A: after a pharaoh died, the priests embalmed him. The priests made a mummy by preserving the internal organs in canopic jars and leaving the body in salt and spices for over a month. Then, they wrapped the body in many layers of linen and placed it in a series of coffins: gold, wood, and stone

Q: Why did Egyptians embalm the dead?
A: they believed that the departed went on to another life in the afterworld if their bodies were intact

Q: Do the pyramids today look the way Egyptians intended them to? Why or why not?
A: no, they were once covered in white limestone and probably had a golden cap covering the pointed stone at the top

Q: Which great architectural feat did Cheops (Khufu) complete? Why?
A: he built the Great Pyramid for his tomb

Timeline and Map Activities
 Cheops builds Great Pyramid (ca. 2550 BCE)

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds
The Golden Goblet | Chapter 6

Vocabulary
A man stood surveying these works, his thin arms akimbo and his fists propped on his skinny hips … (in a position in which the hand is placed usually on or near the hip so that the elbow projects outward at an angle)

Ranofer stood well aside, his teeth on edge, and looked disconsolately at the great inert slab. (disconsolately: deeply dejected and dispirited; inert: not able to move itself)

Ranofer recoiled so hastily that he stumbled and all but dropped the box. (to shrink back quickly)

The longer he knelt there, scrubbing away tediously with his glum companion, the more he desired to raise his chunk of sandstone and bring it down with a crack on
Nebre's head. (tediously: tiresome because of slowness, or continuance; glum: sullenly ill-humored or displeased)

Pai rained curses and blows indiscriminately on his already aching back. (haphazardly, randomly)

During this respite some of the men ate food they had brought from their homes. (temporary intermission of labor)

Each evening he appropriated the boy's scanty wages doled out by Pai at the close of every long day. (appropriated: took without permission; doled: to deal out scantily or grudgingly)

Other than a few furious cuffings to vent an ill humor, or mocking taunts to enhance a good one, he ignored Ranofer completely. (augment, increase)

There had even been a furtive sound about the way the hinge squeaked, as if he were cautiously easing it shut. (taking pains to avoid being observed)

The malevolent spirits of the unburied roamed at will seeking mischief they could do. (intense, often vicious, ill will)

Something in his thoughts had stirred an elusive memory in Ranofer's mind. (not easily comprehended or defined)

*s * *
sarcophagi: plural of sarcophagus; a coffin made of stone, often ornamented with sculpture, and usually placed in a church, tomb, or vault.

alabaster: compact variety of fine-textured gypsum, usually white and translucent but sometimes yellow, red, or gray, that is carved into objects.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why would Gebu constantly change the shopworkers?
A: to keep some from getting too fatigued, to train more men in other skills, to keep the workers from creating alliances

Favorite Poems Old and New | “Beauty”—“Hold Fast Your Dreams” pp. 20–22

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 12–13

Vocabulary

languid: slow, sluggish. [chap. 13]
chicanery: deception, trickery. [chap. 13]
guile: deceitful, cunning. [chap. 13]
insouciance: lighthearted, unconcern. [chap. 13]

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Think about the steps Mara had to take before she met with Sheftu again. What does it tell you about the organization of the rebellion that is brewing? [chap. 12]
A: it's highly organized—there seems to be many supporters with useful ways they can contribute

Q: Why do you think Sheftu goes by Sashai at the Inn of the Falcon? [chap. 12]
A: to conceal his identity to those he's working with. In case some were captured, they wouldn't be able to identify their true leader

Q: What does Mara learn about the proprietors of the Inn of the Falcon? [chap. 13]
A: the inn keeper's wife was Sheftu's childhood nurse, and her husband was the head of his father's stables

Q: How does Thutmose prepare to take the throne? [chap. 13]
A: he staged a miracle that, during a festival, “Amon” proclaimed him pharaoh—the people remember and think it true; the priests are mostly on his side, as are many young nobles and commoners concerned with the state of the country

Q: What do you think of Sahure, the juggler? Do you trust him? Why or why not? [chap. 13]
A: answers will vary; possible: he presses for information in a rather sly way; Sheftu is clearly not completely forthcoming with him, though he was claimed as useful
Day 3

History/Geography

The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 5

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why do we call the early cities of Mesopotamia “city-states”?
A: each city had high walls with towers to protect itself, its own king and army, and therefore acted more like separate countries than cities

Q: Describe how Sargon rose to power.
A: he grew up in the palace and became the king’s cupbearer, which was one of his most trusted servants. However, Sargon made friends with the most powerful people in the palace, including the commanders of the army, and eventually convinced them to kill the king so he could rule instead

Q: Why did Sargon’s empire last so long?
A: he controlled all cities with dictatorship. He created laws that all citizens had to follow and used the army to enforce the laws

Timeline and Map Activities

Sargon unites city-states in Mesopotamia (2335 BCE)
- Akkad (D6) (map 2)
- Kish (G10) (map 3)

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | p. 9

To Discuss After You Read

Q: List one key contribution of the Sumerians that helps us learn more about them.
A: they developed a system of writing and recorded information on clay tablets

Vocabulary

beading: to trim, furnish, or adorn with beads.
scythes: an implement used for mowing grass, grain, or other crops and composed of a long curving blade fastened at an angle to a long handle.
desiccated: dried up.
nelumbo: water lilies.
falling sickness: epilepsy.
anise: sweet, aromatic herb that smells like licorice.
voluminous: consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.
foliage: the mass of leaves of a plant as produced in nature.
bower: a leafy shelter or recess, arbor.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How does the changing seasons affect work at the stonecutting shop?
A: during harvest time, work on the temples stopped so workers could be devoted to the fields. This meant that Gebu was around the shop more to oversee the work

Q: Why does Ranofer not want to accept Hequet’s food and why does Hequet want Ranofer to take some?
A: Ranofer hates it when his friend feels pity for him—his pride is all he feels he has left; Hequet believes that when Ranofer doesn’t eat, Hequet’s food is less pleasurable to him

They followed the meandering path into the thicket. (winding, turning)
“I do!” Ranofer flashed him a belligerent look. (inclined to or exhibiting assertiveness, hostility, truculence, or combativeness)

Jubilant, he tucked one of them into his sash, along with half the loaf. (manifesting or expressing exultation or gladness)

Heqt stood up too, an impatient scowl on his usually amiable face. (generally agreeable)

He shrugged and sighed so philosophically that Heqt burst out laughing. (imbued with or characterized by the attitude of a reflective thinker)

“What gift?” asked the Ancient, pursing his lips judiciously. (wisely, with good judgment)

beading: to trim, furnish, or adorn with beads.
scythes: an implement used for mowing grass, grain, or other crops and composed of a long curving blade fastened at an angle to a long handle.
desiccated: dried up.
nelumbo: water lilies.
falling sickness: epilepsy.
anise: sweet, aromatic herb that smells like licorice.
voluminous: consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.
foliage: the mass of leaves of a plant as produced in nature.
bower: a leafy shelter or recess, arbor.
Q: What do you think gives Ranofer hope in this chapter?
A: answers will vary; possible: he has something to look forward to: midday meals with two friends who are willing to share their food with him, and Hequet offers to teach Ranofer what he learns at the goldhouse

Favorite Poems Old and New | “A Song of Greatness” p. 24

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 14–15

Vocabulary
balustrade: a low parapet (railing) or barrier. [chap. 14]
major-domo: a head butler or steward of a large household. [chap. 14]
obelisks: an upright, 4-sided pillar that is topped with a pyramid. [chap. 14]

To Discuss After You Read
Q: What has Sheftu learned in the last six years about mankind? Do you think he is correct? [chap. 14]
A: no man or woman lives whom gold cannot buy—only the prices differ
Q: Do you think Hadshepsut is extravagant? Why or why not? [chap. 14]
A: yes—this chapter describes obelisks the queen had added to the temple of Amon. They were 97 feet tall “needles of stone,” cut from single blocks of granite, and so tall the roof of the hall had to be removed so they could be installed. Once there, the queen thought they were too dull so she ordered them covered with priceless electrum—all for her own glory
Q: Why do you think Sheftu asked the priest to obtain the Royal Seal? [chap. 14]
A: when tombs were shut, priests would seal the door shut and mark the seal with a particular mark so it would be easy to tell if the tomb had been disturbed. Once Sheftu raided the old Pharaoh’s tomb, they would have more time to finish their plans if the tomb looked as if it was never disturbed, so they’d need the Royal Seal with the right mark on it to reseal the door
Q: How does Mara deliver her message, even though the spies were not dismissed? [chap. 15]
A: she draws symbols of the message onto a vase design

Day 4

History/Geography

The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 6 pp. 35–38

To Discuss After You Read
Q: Why did Abram and Sarai move from Ur to Haran? [chap. 14]
A: after Sargon’s death, his empire began to fall apart. Abram’s father, Terah decided to move his family to Haran because tribes of Gutians had been attacking Ur and nearby cities

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | p. 24 (first column)

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 8

Vocabulary
“It is a trade that spoils a man’s hands and makes him a dullard and near breaks his back every day.” (a stupid person)
I must not pour it out like some imbecile and make him think I ask for pity, Amon forbid it! (one marked by mental deficiency)
The familiar and well–loved details receded into the background, as they approached the austere old man. (severe or stern in disposition or appearance; somber and grave)
He stood tongue–tied, feeling his very existence an intrusion. (a trespassing or encroachment)
He forgot even his self–recesimation as his eye fell on the object lying on Zau’s table. (the act of accusing or blaming oneself)
“Because you lacked skill, or aptitude?” (a tendency, capacity, or inclination to learn or understand)
drover: one that drives cattle or sheep to pasture or to market.

Myth of Osiris, and Isis: Set (or Seth) became jealous of Osiris who was king of the gods, and had a sarcophagus secretly made to Osiris’s measurements. He then threw a feast in honor of Osiris and announced that whoever fit in the sarcophagus would win it. Several others tried, but when Osiris tried, Seth locked the lid in place and threw it into the Nile. When Isis heard the news, she set out to look for Osiris because she feared he would not be able to enter the afterlife without a proper burial. She found the sarcophagus and hid it in the marshes, but Set discovered it while hunting, cut Osiris’s body into 14 pieces and scattered them across Egypt. Isis once again searched for the pieces of Osiris’s body and when she found 13 of them, she made the 14th piece out of gold and used magic to bring him back to life. As a result, he could have a proper burial and became Lord of the Dead and the Afterlife.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What happens to Ranofer’s day dreams as his visit to Zau approaches? Why?
A: they become more realistic; the book mentioned that “reality kept creeping in, ruining [his day dreams] with stony facts”—it is as though Ranofer has a harder time dreaming of what is pleasant in his harsh work environment; he has also had several of his day dreams dashed, so reality intrudes

Q: Why does Zau offer to take on Ranofer as a pupil for no money?
A: because Ranofer showed skill and his father had been Zau’s friend for twenty years

Timeline and Map Activities

- Lower Egypt (E4) (map 2)

Favorite Poems Old and New | “Song for a Little House”—“Only One Mother” (skip “We Thank Thee”) pp. 29–31

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapter 16
## History G
### Week 3 Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History/Geography</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The Story of the World: Ancient Times</em></td>
<td>chap. 6</td>
<td>chap. 7</td>
<td>chap. 8</td>
<td>chap. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 39–45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 20–21</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 14–15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Events</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Read-Alouds

| *The Golden Goblet*                      | chap. 9     | chap. 10    | chap. 11    | chap. 12 |
|                                         |             |             |             |           |
| *Favorite Poems Old and New*             | "Her Words"–"Father’s Story" pp. 32–34 | "Father”–"To My Son, Aged …" pp. 34–37 | "Infant Joy"–"In Go-Cart So Tiny" pp. 37–39 | "Slippery”–"Our Silly Little Sister" pp. 39–40 |

#### Readers

|                                         |             |             |             |             |

#### Hands-on

Optional: World History I Lap Book: Activity 3: The Battle of Qadesh (approx. 30-40 minutes)

#### Electives

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Other Notes

©2020 by BookShark, LLC. All rights reserved. Do not copy without written permission from BookShark, LLC.
Day 1

History/Geography

**The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 6 pp. 39–45**

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How did the nation of Israel come to live in Egypt?
A: Joseph told them to bring their families and their livestock (and so, the nation of Israel) to live in Egypt to survive.

Timeline and Map Activities

- Canaan (C4) (see map below)

![Map of Canaan](image)

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds

**The Golden Goblet | Chapter 9**

Vocabulary

Their attention was riveted on Ranofer. (to attract and hold engrossingly)

He found the old man looking both thoughtful and dubious. (doubtful, undecided)

He assumed an expression of such conceited hauteur that both Ranofer and the Ancient burst out laughing. (arrogant or condescending manner)

"Aye, of inestimable value," the old man cackled, shaking his head. (too valuable or excellent to be measured or appreciated)

His gentle touch seemed as great a magic as his salve. (a healing ointment)

Fanbearer: one of the highest offices among court officials. These attendants served standing at the right and left of the monarch as he sat in state; they attended him when he rode forth and during ceremonies in the temple.

Punt: a long, narrow boat with a flat bottom and square ends that is usually pushed along shallow water with a pole.

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What promise does the Ancient extract from Ranofer? Why not from Hequet?
A: not to go out and about after dark, for the Khefts could fly away with half grown boys—Hequet is locked in at night and couldn’t go out even if he wanted to.

**Favorite Poems Old and New | “Her Words”—“Father’s Story” pp. 32–34**

Readers

**Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 17–18**

Vocabulary

time immemorial: time that extends beyond memory or record. [chap. 17]

leonine: lion-like. [chap. 17]

lee: the side that is sheltered from the wind or weather. [chap. 17]

mien: dignified manner or conduct. [chap. 17]

Hall of Double Truth: after death, a soul first went to the Hall of Double Truth for judgment. The soul had to make a "negative confession" before 42 gods. The deceased souls would list all of the evil deeds they did not commit during their lifetime in order to convince the gods to allow them to enter the netherworld. If the souls successfully passed this test, they would move to the Weighing of the Heart ceremony. [chap. 18]

Hawser: a thick, heavy rope or cable used for mooring or towing a ship. [chap. 18]

To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why does Pesiur’s jab about Sheftu’s notice of Mara bother Sheftu? [chap. 17]
A: he worries that his meetings with Mara and the Canaanite princess have been noticed, and that the feelings he had for Mara that he thought he'd kept hidden had been noticed by a casual observer

Q: How does Sheftu enter the Valley of the Kings? [chap. 17]
A: he arrives with a priest; they claim they’ve heard reports of tomb robbery; one guard believes them, one does not, and this one follows them, even though his duty ends in another half hour

Q: What does Sheftu do to the diligent guard? [chap. 17]
A: at first, he strangles him to knock him out, hoping they can send him away on Nekonkh’s boat until the revolution is over, but the guard starts to escape so Sheftu has to kill him

Q: In addition to Sheftu and companions, fear of their gods and the knowledge they have of the crime they are about to commit, what else could make the trip inside the tomb a stressful experience for these characters? [chap. 18]
A: it is incredibly dark, their one torch doesn’t seem to push the darkness back very far; it is hot, the air is stale and probably hard to breathe—they risk running out of air as they work deep underground; the tomb is built like a maze, intended to be confusing to make it harder to plunder; they realize as their torch dies that they don’t have another torch with them

Hands-on

Optional: Lap Book | Activity 3: The Battle of Qadesh

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia describes the Hittites as “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 Qadesh. 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 7

Q: How was Hammurabi a different kind of king?
A: he wanted his empire to be governed by just laws, and he wanted to treat his people fairly. He wanted them to follow rules because they wanted to, and not just because the military made them

Q: What was the Code of Hammurabi? Who had to obey it?
A: they were the laws Hammurabi wrote to govern the people—the first set of written laws that we know of. He had them inscribed in stone on a monument that showed him receiving them from the sun-god. Everyone had to obey the Code, even Hammurabi himself

Q: What do you think of the sample laws listed in your book that Hammurabi wrote?
A: answers will vary; possible: some sound reasonable, others sound like very harsh punishments for some things that could be accidental or uncontrollable

Q: Why did Babylonians watch the stars?
A: they thought they could find out what the gods were doing by watching the stars

Q: What did they learn from their star studies?
A: they discovered that the Earth moves around the Sun, and decided that the time it takes to do so was “one year.” From this information, they divided a year into 12 months, a day into 24 hours, and an hour into 60 minutes

Timeline and Map Activities

Hammurabi writes Code of Law (ca. 1792 BCE) Babylon (G10) (map 3)

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | pp. 20–21

To Discuss After You Read

Early Israel had many encounters with the Hittites, as well as with the Egyptians and Mesopotamians. Being polytheists, the Hittites were obviously at odds with the monotheistic Hebrews.

The encyclopedia has mentioned the Sea Peoples before, but yet again fails to offer any more insights on them. Here they are said to have defeated the Hittites. Records about the Sea Peoples are sketchy, with some considering them to be a group of various cultures rather than a specific or distinct kingdom. The term “Sea People” in reference to these groups is a recent one, introduced in the 19th century. In ancient documents sometimes the tribes are named, with certain Egyptian records indicating the people came from the sea or from among islands. An internet search for “Sea People” and “Sea Peoples” will turn up a variety of sources if you wish to learn more about these mysterious conquerors.

Astrology and astronomy are far from the same thing. Although modern astronomy can be traced to interest in
astrology, the latter is an occult activity seeking to know
the future on the basis of the heavens, such as by studying
stars or other celestial bodies.

Q: What did the Hittites use in warfare that gave them
an advantage?
A: chariots, iron

Q: What role did the Hittites play in their region?
A: they were warlike conquerors

Q: What kind of ruler was Hammurabi?
A: he was efficient, put together a code of laws, and helped
stabilize Babylon during difficult times

Q: What key weapon did the Babylonians use to defend
themselves?
A: bow and arrow

Timeline and Map Activities

Hittite Civilization (ca. 1600–1200 BCE)

Current Events | Report

Read-Alouds

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 10

Vocabulary
The Ancient’s seamed face appeared through the fringe of
reeds and his one eye rolled from Ranofer to Heqet with
an expression of exaggerated stealth. (seamed: wrinkled,
furrowed; stealth: furtiveness, slyness)

They gambled at hounds–and–jackals with some cronies
in the privacy of their own courtyards. (a longtime close friend
or companion)

Ranofer dropped to the ground, staggered with relief and
treachersely numbed toes, flung himself out the gate
and closed it. (characterized by usually hidden dangers,
hazards, or perils)

He kept a faithful, if intermittent, eye on Setma too.
(not continuous, periodic)

They explained the inexplicable. (unable to be explained)

What faint light they shed fell gloomily upon some roof
corner or a waving strand of vine, transforming familiar
daytime shapes to eerily unfamiliar phantoms. (an apparition
or specter)

He saw nothing but blackness, heard nothing but the light
staccato of his own frightened feet. (something that is
broken up into brief sharp bursts)

But he could not hear it over the hideous reverberations
of that other noise. (a sound persisting because of repeated
reflections after the source has been cut off)

The street was as black, as threatening, as enigmatic as
before. (inexplicable, puzzling)

He had mentioned nothing of his nocturnal fiasco to
Heqet or the Ancient, and now he was glad. (nocturnal:
done, held, or occurring in the night; fiasco: an utter and
often ridiculous failure especially of an ambitious or
pretentious undertaking)

One of these latter drawings contained a detail he found
in none of the others, either a truncated passage or a
small room in a location which seemed either senseless
or mistaken. (cut short)

“Impudent mongrel!” Gebu flung the words at him like
stones. (impudent: marked by contemptuous or cocky bold-
ness or disregard of others; mongrel: a person of mixed birth
or tendencies or of undefined status)

Halfway there an audacious thought stopped him. (reck-
lessly venturesome, presumptuously bold)

Ranofer hurried up the worn and slanting steps, his mind
full of enticing images. (alluring, attractive, beguiling)

***

dom palm tree: also spelled doom or doum, the dom
palm grows in Arabia, Upper Egypt, and Central Africa.
Each branch ends in a tuft of deeply lobed, fan–shaped
leaves. The tree bears an irregularly oval fruit about the
size of an apple. The fruit has a red outer skin and a thick,
spongy, and rather sweet inner substance that tastes like
gingerbread. Large quantities of these fruits have been
found in the tombs of the Egyptian pharaohs. The seeds
are a source of vegetable ivory.3

hounds–and–jackals: a board game, see a description
and rules on our IG links page .

Thutmose the Conqueror: Pharaoh from about
1490–1436 BCE.4

barque: any small sailing ship.

waning: of the moon.

headrest: shaped part or attachment for supporting
the head.

To Discuss After You Read
Q: Why does the rising of the Nile cause everyone’s de-
meanor to rise?

---

the gloom of the god’s death and joy at his rebirth; the Nile is the lifeblood of the people, and they need it to survive
Why could Ranofer not imagine Gebu sneaking into rich men’s houses?
Gebu is too heavy to sneak, and rich men had guards and dogs
Why was the street so scary after dark?
The street had no lights, and the stars made even familiar things look unusual
Describe the golden goblet.
The goblet was pure gold, shaped like a lotus blossom, with a band of silver around the rim, and silver for its stem. Etched into the curve of a petal was the name of Thutmose–Nefer–Kheperu, a long-dead pharaoh
Favorite Poems Old and New | “Father”–“To My Son, Aged Three Years and Five Months” pp. 34–37
Readers
Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 19–20
Vocabulary
flagon: a large pitcher made from metal or pottery, with a handle and a spout, and often a lid. [chap. 20]
To Discuss After You Read
How does Mara feel about Sahure? Why do you think this is so? [chap. 19]
She loathes him and she’s afraid of him; possible: because she’s nearly almost run in to him once as she’s fulfilling the role of her other identity, she doesn’t trust him to keep quiet about her if it would serve his purposes better, he seems to constantly pry and doesn’t take “no” for an answer easily
How does Sheftu respond to Mara’s mistake of keeping the ring? [chap. 19]
His words seem to say he doesn’t think any more of the matter, but he lets go of her hand as he spoke, as though he’s not sure he trusts her again. Even at the end of the chapter, Mara is unsure if the issue is over or not
Why did Sheftu comment to Nekonkh on the riverboat “Till now, I understood your allegiance to be to myself and to the king—and no one else. Was I mistaken?” [chap. 20]
Because Nekonkh had been defending Mara’s actions, and Sheftu needed to remind him that their cause was really more important than another player—should that player be a spy for the queen
How does Sheftu plot to uncover Mara’s treachery? [chap. 20]
Nekonkh tells her the “whereabouts” of the gold in the presence of others; if the location is raided, he will know she is a spy for the other side
What potential problems does the trap have?
Nekonkh wasn’t told to tell Mara privately. If another person who is unfaithful to the cause overhears, they could raid the ship, even if Mara didn’t give up her information
The Story of the World: Ancient Times | Chapter 8
To Discuss After You Read
Why was Shamshi-Adad powerful?
Shamshi-Adad was not a just ruler, but a dictator who killed anyone who didn’t agree with him
Would you want to follow a leader like him? Why or why not?
He ruled by fear and violence. People who followed him were afraid of him and did not follow because they had faith in him to lead well
Why do you think ancient people told stories like the story of Gilgamesh?
To teach morals, to explain things that were difficult to understand
Retell the story of Gilgamesh.
The ancient people tell stories of Gilgamesh, a king who was half-man and half-god. When he was unkind to his people, the gods sent Enkidu, a half-man and half-beast. They fought, then became friends, and Enkidu helped Gilgamesh become a wise and gracious king. Later, the gods killed Enkidu and Gilgamesh sought eternal life, but he did not achieve it. (This story was told between 3000–1200 BCE.)
Timeline and Map Activities
Assyrian Civilization (ca. 1170–612 BCE)
The Story of Gilgamesh is written (ca. 3000–1200 BCE)
Assur (F10) (map 3)
The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | p. 22
Current Events | Report
Read-Alouds

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 11

Vocabulary
“Yesterday’s baking,” he remarked *laconically.* (spoken or expressed briefly)

The Ancient nodded in a *conspiratorial* manner, winked his one eye, and chuckled again as he led Ranofer into the lane where his donkey was snuffling *morosely* along the baked road. (*conspiratorial:* as if agreeing to do an unlawful act or use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful; *morosely:* sullenly)

When two *rogues* like that fall out, you may be sure it is over the price of some *skulduggery* one is to do for the other. (*rogues:* dishonest unprincipled persons; *skulduggery:* dishonest, underhanded, unfair, or unscrupulous behavior or activity)

He dared not count on Setma’s *malice* to help his own cause. (intention or desire to harm another usually seriously by doing something unlawful or otherwise unjustified)

---

**Q:** Why is Ranofer flabbergasted when Gebu seems to bring the goblet to the stonecutting shop?
**A:** there is no place to hide an item like that in the shop

---

Timeline and Map Activities
- Crete (E6) (map 5A)
- Phoenicia (see map below)

---

**Favorite Poems Old and New** | “Infant Joy”– “In Go-Cart So Tiny” pp. 37–39

---

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 21–23

Vocabulary
*checking a ship’s trim:* a ship’s captain should check a ship’s trim to determine if it’s perpendicular to the water to make sure the cargo evenly balances the ship in the water so the ship won’t capsize as it travels. [chap. 21]

---

**Q:** How do Nekonkh and Sheftu respond once the raiders boarded the ship? [chap. 21]
**A:** Nekonkh pleads to take Mara away again—Sheftu’s demeanor was such that even the burly riverboat captain was afraid of him. Sheftu curtly reminds Nekonkh that he should strictly follow orders

**Q:** What do you think of Sheftu’s stubbornness to stick to his plan for Mara’s fate, even when Nekonkh offers to take her out of Thebes for a second time? Do you think he would have the same response if another had betrayed him? [chap. 21]
**A:** possible: He is angry, but perhaps more so this time because he is also hurt and disappointed in Mara. Therefore, he falls back on his blind devotion to the cause, and makes the best determination in that light as the logical and reasonable course of action. He is a kind man, and may have let Nekonkh take another lesser person away, if they hadn’t wounded him as Mara had
Q: Why does Mara run away from Nekonkh? [chap. 22]
A: to find her other master to learn his plans, and then try to slip away from him and warn the revolution

Q: How has Mara’s game “tumbled about her ears”? [chap. 22]
A: Sahure had been spying on her, and names her and all of the regular attendees at the Inn as traitors. Nahereh plans another raid and locks Mara in her room with an armed guard so she has no way to escape

Q: Why was Mara eventually captured? [chap. 23]
A: because she told Nekonkh that she would stay in the courtyard until he returned, and for once she meant to keep her word

Day 4

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)
- Assur (E9) (map 3)

The Kingfisher History Encyclopedia | pp. 14–15

To Discuss After You Read

Q: What makes the Indus Valley important in history?
A: it is believed that the first civilization started in this area

Q: What kinds of things did the Indus Valley people do?
A: they farmed various crops like wheat and barley; made things like pottery and stone tools

Current Events | Report

The Golden Goblet | Chapter 12

Vocabulary

He launched into a story about the Ancient’s donkey, who had gone lame in one foot a few days before, and had required much rubbing with castor–bean oil and daubing with cool mud. (to coat with something that smirches or stains)

The Ancient gave his high–pitched chortle of laughter. (a sound expressive of pleasure or exultation)

Heqet said wryly, “Do I make myself unpleasant, as the viper said to the asp?” (wryly: marked by a clever twist, often with a hint of irony; asp: a small venomous snake of Egypt)

Then suddenly, on the day before the Festival, his wish came devastatingly true. (overpoweringly, overwhelmingly)

Heqet’s face fell ludicrously. (amusing or laughable through obvious absurdity, incongruity, exaggeration, or eccentricity)

He knew quite well that only one thing could lure Gebu from the prospect of free barley beer: the gold of the tombs. (tempt with a promise of pleasure or gain)

Ranofer’s bare toes dug convulsively into the mud. (frantically, spasmodically)

Ranofer was beginning to feel alarmingly transparent. (easily detected or seen through)

* * *

castor–bean oil: colorless to amber or greenish thick non-drying fatty oil extracted from castor beans. Used chiefly as a cathartic and as a lubricant and drying oil.

High Nile Festival: celebration of the inundation, when the water flooded the land, and the festival was a day off of work for everyone, with everyone being fed at Pharaoh’s expense and drinking barley beer for free.
To Discuss After You Read

Q: Why does Ranofer not speak of his suspicions to Heqet?
A: Ranofer worries that Heqet will do something foolish, and the deed is so unspeakable.

Q: Why is Ranofer so miserable with the knowledge that the thief Gebu walks free?
A: Ranofer feels guilty that he could put a thief behind bars—the only question is how.

Favorite Poems Old and New | “Slippery” – “Our Silly Little Sister” pp. 39–40

Readers

Mara, Daughter of the Nile | Chapters 24–25

To Discuss After You Read

Q: How does Mara change as a person throughout the story?
A: She learns the value of loving and trusting other people, such as friends and family, and why it is worthwhile to remain loyal to them. In exchange, she has made valuable friends and wants to treat them well in the end.

Q: How does slavery affect Mara and her relationships with others, such as Innani the princess, Reshed the guard, or Sheftu?

Q: What does Mara learn from Innani (the princess)?

Q: Juxtaposition means to place close together or side by side, especially for comparison or contrast. In literature, juxtaposition occurs when one theme or idea or person is parallel to another. The author of Mara, Daughter of the Nile juxtaposes the “daughter of the Nile” (Mara) with the “daughter of the sun god” (Hatshepsut). Compare and contrast these women: think about their titles and origins, their personalities, their view of Egypt, their positions, and their value of other people. How are they the same and how are they different? If they are the same at some point in the book, but different at another point of the book, describe that.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>History/Social Studies</th>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Biography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What is History; Nomads; Egypt</td>
<td><em>Egypt; Fertile Crescent; Jericho; Middle East</em></td>
<td>Queen Hatshepsut; King Narmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Egyptians; Sumerians; Mummies and Pyramids; Early Civilizations</td>
<td><em>Egypt; Mesopotamia; Europe; Africa; British Isles</em></td>
<td>Sargon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hittites; Hammurabi; Indus Valley; Assyrians; Canaanites</td>
<td><em>Mesopotamia; Egypt; Indus Valley, Central Asia, Middle East, Phoenicia</em></td>
<td>Hammurabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ancient China; Shang Dynasty; Assyrians; Indus Valley</td>
<td><em>China; Africa; Mediterranean</em></td>
<td>Huang Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nubian and Egyptian Cultures; Greek Myths; The Trojan War; Hebrews; Egyptian Pharaohs</td>
<td><em>Greece; Israel; Africa; Middle East; Mediterranean Sea</em></td>
<td>Queen Hatshepsut; Tutankhamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phoenicians; Canaanites; Assyrian Empire; Greek Myths; The Trojan War; Greece; Babylon; Minoans</td>
<td><em>Mediterranean Sea; Greece; Phoenicia; Asia Minor; Aegean Sea</em></td>
<td>Nebuchadnezzar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Greece; Trojan War; The Medes; Persia; Mycenaenans</td>
<td><em>Greece; Persia; Middle East; Africa; Babylion</em></td>
<td>Homer; Cyrus the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Greece; Greek Gods; Romans; Spartans; Athenians; The Trojan War</td>
<td><em>Athens; Sparta; Middle East; Ethiopia</em></td>
<td>Plato; Pythagoras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Roman Empire; Peloponnesian Wars; Olmecs</td>
<td><em>Rome; Greece; Mesoamerica; Turkey; South America; Middle East</em></td>
<td>Alexander the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Founding of Rome; Roman Empire; The Punic Wars</td>
<td><em>Greece; Rome; Carthage; Mediterranean Sea</em></td>
<td>Hannibal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The Aryans of India; China: writing and the Qin; Hinduism; Mauryan Empire</td>
<td><em>Ganges River; India; Italy; China; The Great Wall of China</em></td>
<td>Qin Zheng; Asoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Zhou Dynasty; Confucius; Julius Caesar; Qin Dynasty; The Roman Army</td>
<td><em>China; Rome; Spain</em></td>
<td>Shi Huangdi; Confucius; Lao-Tzu; Julius Caesar; Cleopatra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Augustus Caesar; Christianity; Fall of Jerusalem; The Han Dynasty; Parthians and Sassanias</td>
<td><em>Britain; Egypt; India; Greece; Armenia</em></td>
<td>Augustus Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nero; Roman Empire; Boadicea; Early Christianity; Attila the Hun</td>
<td><em>Rome; Constantineople</em></td>
<td>Nero; Constantine; Boadicea; Attila the Hun; Diocletian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Barbarians; Fall of Rome; 500 BCE–500 CE; Art; Architecture, Science and Technology</td>
<td><em>Rome; Europe; Japan; Syria; Korea; Asia Minor</em></td>
<td>Romulus Augustus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Middle Ages 800 CE–1100 CE; Celts; Anglo-Saxons; Augustine; Dark Ages</td>
<td><em>France; Germany; Britain; England; Ireland</em></td>
<td>Augustine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Monasteries; The Byzantine Empire; The Medieval Indian Empire</td>
<td><em>Scotland; Alexandria; India; Norway</em></td>
<td>Augustine; Justinian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Islam; Sui and Tang Dynasties of China; Abbasid Dynasty</td>
<td><em>Arabian Peninsula; Mecca; Medina; Baghdad; China</em></td>
<td>Abu Bakr; Li Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Yamato Dynasty of Japan; Australia; The Polynesians; Aborigines; Japanese/Korean/Chinese Culture</td>
<td><em>Japan; Korea; Australia; New Zealand; Pacific Islands; Europe</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on the following page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>History/Social Studies</th>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Biography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kingdom of the Franks; The Islamic Invasion; Carolingians; The Holy Roman Empire</td>
<td>England; France; Spain; Norway</td>
<td>Clovis; Tariq bin Ziyad; Charles the Hammer; Charlemagne; Eleanor of Aquitaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Vikings; Alfred the Great; The Battle of Hastings</td>
<td>Greenland; Norway; Denmark; Sweden; Normandy; Italy; England</td>
<td>Alfred the Great; Leif Ericsson; Eleanor of Aquitaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The English Language; Castles, Serfs, and Noblemen; The Seljuk Turks; Capetian France; The Architecture, Science and Technology; Magyars; Bohemians</td>
<td>England; France; The Holy Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Middle Ages 1101–1460 CE; Knights and Samurai; The Plague</td>
<td>Europe; Japan; Jerusalem; Persian Gulf; Japan</td>
<td>King Richard the Lionheart; Charlemagne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Crusades; Magna Carta; Reconquest of Spain</td>
<td>Italy; France; England; Austria; Jerusalem</td>
<td>Saladin; El Cid; King John; Leonardo da Vinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mongols; Forbidden City; Silk Road; Jewish Diaspora</td>
<td>Jerusalem; Russia; Spain; France; China</td>
<td>Genghis Khan; Kublai Khan; Leonardo da Vinci; Marco Polo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>The First Russians; Ottoman Empire; The Plague</td>
<td>Russia; Constantinople; Middle East; Europe; Central Asia; Africa; Turkey</td>
<td>Shakespeare; Queen Elizabeth; Ivan the Great; Ivan the Terrible; Suleiman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>The Hundred Years’ War; Joan of Arc; Khmer Empire; Europe 1101–1461 CE</td>
<td>England; France; Europe; Ireland;</td>
<td>Henry V; Joan of Arc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The Renaissance; War of the Roses</td>
<td>Europe; England</td>
<td>Henry VI; Richard III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Isabella and Ferdinand; Prince Henry; Kingdoms of Africa</td>
<td>Spain; Portugal; Ghana; Mali; Ethiopia; Zimbabwe; Sahara; Northern Africa</td>
<td>Prince Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The Songhay Empire; Christopher Columbus</td>
<td>Africa; India; England; Morocco</td>
<td>Babur; Queen Elizabeth; Christopher Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Magellan; Mayan, Aztec, and Incan Empires</td>
<td>Philippines; Central and South America</td>
<td>Ferdinand Magellan; Vasco da Gama; Leonardo da Vinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Cortés and Montezuma; Martin Luther</td>
<td>Portugal; Central America; South America; Europe</td>
<td>Hernando Cortés; Henry VIII; Martin Luther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nicholas Copernicus; Protestant Reformation; Ottoman Empire; Gutenberg; Counter-Reformation</td>
<td>Europe; Germany; Poland</td>
<td>Johannes Gutenberg; Nicholas Copernicus; Leonardo da Vinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Galileo; Queen Elizabeth; Queen Mary; Religious wars in France</td>
<td>Europe; Japan</td>
<td>Galileo Galilei; Queen Elizabeth; Velázquez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>William Shakespeare; Walter Raleigh; Lost Colony of Roanoke; John Cabot</td>
<td>Jamestown, Virginia; North America</td>
<td>William Shakespeare; Walter Raleigh; John Cabot; Queen Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Jacques Cartier; Spanish-English War; Voyages of Discovery; 1461–1600 CE: Arts, Architecture, Science and Technology</td>
<td>North America; Canada; France; Spain; England; Europe; Asia</td>
<td>Jacques Cartier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>