**TEACHING HISTORY**

*How to Look at a Painting*

Following are six coloring pages of paintings that can be used in the Veritas Press history program. Find the paintings online so the students can see them in full color; have the students answer the questions below and then let them color the paintings they find most enjoyable.

1. What do you notice first?
2. How does the artist use color in the painting?
3. What lines can you see (visible and invisible) and where do they lead you in the painting?
4. How does the artist use light?
5. What is the title?
6. What is the subject (mythological, religious, still life, landscape, portrait)?
7. Does the painting portray biblical values (not, is it about a biblical event, but is bad portrayed as bad and good as good)?
8. When was it painted, where, and by whom?
9. What can the painting tell you about the time (historical and intellectual) when the artist painted?
10. Why do you think this painting was painted? Did the artist want to communicate something in particular?

**COLORING PAGES ARTISTS AND TITLES**

Master Bertram *Creation of the Animals*
[www.wga.hu/art/m/master/bertram/grabow2.jpg](http://www.wga.hu/art/m/master/bertram/grabow2.jpg)

Tiepolo *Trojan Horse*
[www.wga.hu/art/t/tiepolo/giandome/trojan_ho.jpg](http://www.wga.hu/art/t/tiepolo/giandome/trojan_ho.jpg)

Garofalo *Ascension*
[www.wga.hu/html/g/garofalo/ascensio.html](http://www.wga.hu/html/g/garofalo/ascensio.html)

Tintoretto *St. George*
[www.wga.hu/art/t/tintoret/1religio/saints2.jpg](http://www.wga.hu/art/t/tintoret/1religio/saints2.jpg)

Jaques-Louis David *Napoleon*
[www.wga.hu/art/d/david_j/4/402david.jpg](http://www.wga.hu/art/d/david_j/4/402david.jpg)

Ben Shahn *The Farmers*
[www.uky.edu/ArtMuseum/luce/Top50/50/images/Shahn_jpg.jpg](http://www.uky.edu/ArtMuseum/luce/Top50/50/images/Shahn_jpg.jpg)
Kingdom of God Towers

The Kingdom of God has been being built, stone by stone, since the world began. Photocopy the artwork on the next page onto card stock, color it and cut it out. Choose an event from church history to study (we’ve provided some ideas below), title the event on the banner on the front of the turret and write a short report on the lines on the back. Fold along the dotted lines and tape or glue the tabs to complete the round turret. Repeat for each event in the history of redemption that you cover.

c. 30 Pentecost 1478 Establishment of the Spanish Inquisition

c. 31 The Early Church 1517 Martin Luther Posts His Ninety-five Theses

c. 34 First Gentile Converts 1523 Zwingli Leads Swiss Reformation

c. 53–57 Paul's Third Missionary Journey 1534 Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy

c. 63 John receives The Revelation 1536 John Calvin Publishes The Institutes of the Christian Religion

c. 150 Justin Martyr Writes His Apology 1540 The Pope Approves the Jesuits

c. 156 The Martyrdom of Polycarp 1545 Opening of the Council of Trent

177 Irenaeus Becomes Bishop of Lyons 1549 Cranmer Produces the Book of Common Prayer

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1854 Soren Kierkegaard Publishes Attacks on Christendom

1854 Charles Haddon Spurgeon Becomes Pastor in London

1870 Pope Pius IX Proclaims the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility

1886 Student Volunteer Movement Begins

1906 Azusa Street Revival Launches Pentecostalism

1910–15 Publication of The Fundamentals Launches Fundamentalist Movement

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1415 John Hus Burned at the Stake 1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer Executed by Nazis

1456 Gutenberg Produces the First Printed Bible 1949 Billy Graham’s Los Angeles Crusade
In this project we will edit history cards. When history books (and history cards!) are being prepared for printing, a proofreader will read through the entire project and look for mistakes. When they find an error, they will fix it with special symbols and marks. To the right are a few things proofreaders will look for along with these marks. Look through the corrected card below and then apply what you learn to the next several pages. Check your work against the actual history cards.

Proofreaders Check List

CAPITALIZATION

Does the sentence begin with a capital letter? Are people's names and places capitalized?

PUNCTUATION

Does each sentence end with end marks? Are there commas in the proper places?

SPELLING

Are all the words spelled correctly?

COHERANCE

Does the word order in the sentence make sense?

Minoan Culture

c. 2200 B.C–1450 B.C.

The first European civilization began with the Minoans on the island of Crete. The Minoans were named King Minos. The name Minos may have been a title for their leaders similar to “Pharaoh” in Egypt. The Minoans built their towns on the coast where there was rich farm land. They traveled by sea and traded their pottery and other goods with Egypt, Syria, and the southern islands of the Aegean. The largest palace was built and rebuilt in their capital city, Knossos.

It appears they believed in life after death, as the dead were buried with possessions to take to the afterlife. They developed an early Greek alphabet known as “Linear A.” Many paintings portray festivals including depicting “bull-leaping.” Apparently the culture ended from a combination of volcanic activity and attack from the Mycaneans.
Israel Divides into Too Kingdoms

I kings 12,
II Chronicles 10

C. 931 B.C.

Solomon built places of worship for his heathen wives to worship their pagan gods. The Lord God was angered at this blatant disregard of the first commandment. God told Solomon “Because done this you have, and have not kept My covenant and My statues, which I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom away from you and give it to your servant. Nevertheless, I will not do it in your days, for the sake of your father David; I will take it out of the hand of your son. However, I will not tear away the whole kingdom; I will give one tribe to your son for the sake of my servant David.”

The prophet Ahijah appeared to Jeroboam a servant of Solomon. He told him that God would give him 10 tribes of Israel to rule. After Solomon’s death, his son Rehoboam became king. He increased the burden of the work of the people and the tribes rebelled. As the prophet Ahijah foretold, ruled Jeroboam over Israel. But, a remnant stayed to faithful Rehoboam and declared their independence.

Resources:
Child's Story Bible, pgs. 169–172
Greenleaf Guide to OT, pgs. 103, 105
Journey Thru the Bible, pgs. 136, 137
Homer had
Greek Mythology

C. 900 B.C.

Homer was a bard, a professional poet who recited his poems. He composed *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. His stories are some of the earliest examples of Greek literature. Homer is thought to have been blind. It is thought that his works were only written down near the end of his life.

The early Greeks had myths or legends that explained the world around them. For instance, Zeus was the greatest god. He was the god of the heavens. Athena was the goddess of wisdom and Ares the god of war. These gods were believed to be very much like humans, but more powerful. According to the Greeks' belief, the main difference was that humans died, but these gods lived forever. We can much learn about the early Greeks from the beautiful writings left to us by Homer.

**Resources:**

- *Ancient Greece* (EB), pgs. 12, 13
- *Ancient Greece* (Journey to Civ.), pgs. 14, 15
- *Black Ships Before Troy*
- *Children’s Homer*
- *D’Aulaires’ Book of Greek Myths*
- *Famous Men of Grease*
- *Ill. World History, Greeks*, p. 17
- *Kingfisher Hist. Enc.*, p. 38
- *Streams of Civ., Vol. 1*, pgs. 85–89
The Olimpycs
c 776 B.C.

Beginning in 776 B.C., a sacred festival of sacrifices and athletic games for the gods was held at Olympia in Elis called the olympics. The festival was so sacred that warring tribes would stop fighting during the games. Though they were united never as a nation, the Olympics brought the greeks together. No one could participate except purebluded greeks.

The week-long festival quite was impressive. On day one a colorful procession with parties from all the representative staites was first. A sacrifice was then made to zeus. Then, all participints were screaned as to their diet and training. On days two to four competitions of running, wrestling, boxing, chariot races, and the pentathlon (a competition of five events) were held. Last of all would be the famous four-hoarse chariot race. Day five was given to the victors. A boy was sent to the sacred grove to cut branches from a olive wild tree with a golden knife. The branches were made into wreaths and presented to the winners. A herald would call the winner’s name, his name father’s, and the name of his city as he stepped forward to receive the crown. He would then make a sacrifice to Zoose. As a victor, he wood be acorded great honor at home the for rest of his life.

RESOURCES:
- Ancient Grease (CAYP), pgs. 70–74
- Ancient Greece (EB), pgs. 44, 45
- Ill. World History, Greeks, pgs. 17, 58, 59
- Streams of Civ, Vol. 1, p. 119

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Founding of Rome
c. 753 BC.

Most agree that the city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. According to legend, Rome was founded by brothers twin, Romulus and Remus, the grandsons of King Nubitor. King Nubitor’s brother, Amulius, stole the kingdom. Fearful that the twins would up grow and seek revenge, Amulius had the baby boys thrown in the river Tiber. They did not drown, but ended up on the bank river. A mother wolf found them and carried them home to raise. Later they were discovered by a shepherd and he took the babies home to his wife. When they were grown, they learned of their birthright, fought, and overcame Amulius. The boys quarreled over who would rule and Romulus struck Remus, killing him. The walls of the city were built and it was named Rome.

Rome actually was founded by the Etruscans. Several different people were living in Italy. The largest was a group of the Latins. Latin was their spoken language. Whether or not the legend of Rome holds any truth, we know the citizens first of Rome came from the Etruscans and the Latins.

RESOURCES:
- Ancient Rome (CAYP), p. 14
- Ancient Rome (EB), pgs. 6, 7
- Famous Men of Rome, pgs. 1–7
- Ill. World History, Romans, pgs. 4, 5
- Kingfisher Hist. Enc., pgs. 34, 35
- Roman Life, pgs. 2, 3
- Streams of Civ., Vol. 1, pgs. 140–142
You may find there are people or events you would like to study in more detail that are not represented in their own flashcards. Perhaps you’d like to add a flashcard for William Shakespeare, Rembrandt or even Elizabeth I. Photocopy the flashcard shell provided. Then add artwork and title to the front and title, date, and summary to the back. Use the resources box to record where the information for the summary was found, setting a precedent for thorough footnoting in future term papers! Don’t forget to add a purple color bar if the event is recorded in scripture. Following is an example of a card that was made by a student for the famous queen of England.

Elizabeth I
Elizabeth I

1558–1603

Good Queen Bess
The Kings and Queens of England and Scotland
Kingfisher, Hils, En., Pp. 248, 249

RESOURCES:
Kingfisher Hist. En., pgs. 248, 249

Elizabeth Tudor was born in 1533. The queen never married. She was strong, determined, flirtatious, and she had a temper. She was a leader and a warrior. She never married for love—she married for political reasons.

A portrait as young and beautiful as she may have been, the Spanish Armada was defeated by her. She was a leader and a warrior. Elizabeth was in charge of the Spanish Armada, which sailed to attack England, but they were defeated at sea. Elizabeth was in charge of the Spanish Armada, which sailed to attack England, but they were defeated at sea.

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About the portrait: The portrait of Elizabeth I was painted by the Italian artist, Isaac Oliver, in 1600. The portrait shows the queen in her prime, with a beautiful gown and a large hat. The portrait was commissioned by the queen herself, and it is considered one of the most famous portraits of Elizabeth I.
Teaching History

The Satisfy the Sphinx Game

In Greek mythology the daughter of the Chimera and Orthrus was the Sphinx—a winged lion with a woman's head, a serpent's tail and birdlike wings. She sat outside Thebes and asked all passersby a riddle. She killed anyone unable to answer. In this game Savannah Sphinx returns with new questions. As in ancient Greece, those who satisfy her with correct answers get to live.

Materials

Coffee can
Sphinx artwork
Sphinx query cards

Instructions

Color the sphinx artwork, cut out and glue to a clean coffee can (you may want to paint the exterior to compliment your sphinx . . . glitter glue and sparkles wouldn't hurt, either). Photocopy the query cards onto card stock, cut out, and write questions on the front with the answers on the back.

To play, divide into two teams. Each team takes it in turn to be Savannah Sphinx, asking a member of the opposing team a question. The first team to get three questions wrong gets eaten.
The Satisfy the Sphinx Game