

World Empires, World Missions, World Wars



Elementary
Activity Book



NAPOLEON TO KOREA

by Diana Waring

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Diana Waring
EDUCATION THAT'S RELATIONAL™

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To our valued readers:

We care about the health and well-being of your students. Due to the physical nature of some of the games and activities, we would strongly encourage parents and teachers to exercise caution and diligence in oversight of the activities.

World Empires, World Missions, World Wars: Elementary Activity Book

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For more information, contact
Answers in Genesis
2800 Bullittsburg Church Rd.
Petersburg, KY, 41080

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Note to the Teacher

Finally, a biblically-centered world history course for young children! And along with that, **it's fun**. This light-hearted approach to history makes a wonderful first impression on young children, allowing them to discover that learning is enjoyable: talking about people, solving word puzzles, making crafts, singing songs . . . all with the purpose of learning what God has done in history.

Our curriculum utilizes the latest information on how people learn best. Woven into its presentational fabric are the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning modalities and the four learning styles of Feeler, Thinker, Sensor, Intuitor (Meyers-Briggs system). You don't have to hold a PhD in educational psychology (or know anything about these various learning grids) to be able to use our curriculum—whether you do or not, you can rest assured that there will be a connection that appeals to each of your unique learners.

Feeler: A "People" Person

- wants to know the subjective, people perspective

Thinker: A "Facts" Person

- wants to know the objective, factual perspective

Sensor: A "Hands-On" Person

- wants to learn through hands-on, sensory experiences

Intuitor: An "Idea" Person

- wants to be involved in creative expressions

This *Elementary Activity Book* uses four phases per chapter, which correspond to the four learning styles mentioned above. Do not be concerned if you are unable to recognize the particular learning style of your student—this four-phase approach gives a wide variety of experiences, greatly enhancing each student's grasp of history in every time period. If you are simultaneously teaching older students using the *World Empires*, *World Missions*, *World Wars* curriculum, you will be able to easily and simply coordinate activities your younger students are doing with those of older students in each of the four phases.

Phase One is the **Introduction Time**, corresponding to the **Feeler** Learning Style. In this phase you will:

- read Bible stories and articles about important people
- share discussion questions
- discover "Fascinating Folks" & "Exciting Events"
- find suggestions for other books to read

Note: In the reading and discussion, create a comfortable atmosphere where your students can ask questions and explore ideas with freedom. Spread out the stories, one or two per day, unless your children are clamoring for more.

Phase Two is the **Exploration & Discovery Time**, corresponding to the **Thinker** Learning Style. In this phase, you will be playing with vocabulary words in:

- Scrambles
- Word searches
- Crossword puzzles

Note: Sit side by side with your students to do the vocabulary puzzles. Even if they don't know how to read, if they recognize some letters, you can solve the various puzzles. Chat together about the meanings of the vocabulary words until your children are comfortable with them.

Phase Three is the **Hands-On Time**, corresponding to the **Sensor** Learning Style. In this phase, you will:

- experiment with simple science projects
- create child-friendly crafts
- fix (and eat!) "Fun Food"
- color the maps or find your way through the mazes

Note: Take your time with these hands-on projects. We suggest that you only do one per day so your students have plenty of opportunity to enjoy the experience.

Phase Four is the **Expression Time**, corresponding to the **Intuitor** Learning Style. In this phase you may:

- create your own masterpiece
- perform in an "Acting-Up History" skit
- sing a "Somewhat Silly Song"
- rollick in "Rhyme Time"
- move in an "Action Activity"
- play a "Goofy Game"

Note: If you're doing "Acting-Up History," it could take an entire week to learn lines, make costumes, find props, and collect an audience. Some of the other expression activities could be accomplished in one session. The main point is to let the learning experience be enjoyable.

FAQs

Q. How long should we spend on each phase?

- A. If you spend one week per phase, you would then complete each unit in one month, and the entire book would be finished in nine months. However, please feel free to take a longer or a shorter amount of time if that works better for your students.

Q. How long should we spend each day?

- A. Young children should not spend hours per day on academic work, as they are not yet physically, mentally, or emotionally ready! Instead of coercing your impressionable learners into a formalized, regimented approach to education, our curriculum easily accommodates their own natural way of receiving information: we will be reading out loud, talking together, coloring pictures, making crafts, doing science experiments, playing games, singing songs, reading, and coloring maps. You could realistically spend thirty minutes, two or three times a week, and complete all the projects. However, if students are enjoying what they are doing and would like

to continue "playing" with history, feel free to follow their personal timetable. They will learn and retain far more, and with more enthusiasm, than can be expected from the rigidity of a traditional curriculum.

Q. How do I test my children to see if they have learned enough?

- A. Test them by listening to them: listen to their answers, listen to their conversations with others, listen to their questions. The discussion questions listed are to give you a start at dialoguing with your children. As both of you learn to share the wonder, it will be a growing experience!

Q. How will I know if they miss anything?

- A. History is everything that has happened since the moment of creation until the present. It is simply too large a subject to expect that children (or adults) will know everything about it. However, I guarantee that few elementary age children will know as much about the Modern Age and missions as your children, once they complete this course!

AUDIO RECORDINGS!

Much of the foundational teaching for this book, as well as for the *World Empires*, *World Missions*, *World Wars* curriculum, is found in the four-disc audio series *What in the World? Volume Three*. We suggest that you use this audio presentation to gain an

overview in your study of the Modern Age and missions. The recordings are interesting, exciting, and fun to listen to—even for students in the early elementary grades!

UNIT

1

Napoleon & Early Missions



Napoleon Bonaparte

Bible Verses to Read & Talk About

The Reason for the Modern Missions

Movement: Matthew 28:18–20

In 1792, William Carey (considered the Father of Modern Missions) wrote a short book about the obligation Christians have to go into all the world and preach the gospel. It electrified Christians throughout Europe/ Read together this passage of Scripture and talk about what you learn.

- Look up the word "authority." What does it mean? Who has been given all authority in heaven and on earth? If Jesus tells us in Scripture to do something, by whose authority do we do it?
- What did Jesus tell his disciples to do? Do you think this message applies to us, too? Why or why not?

Wars and Rumors of Wars: Mark 13:7–8

In the early 1800s, Napoleon took over much of Europe through the Napoleonic Wars. Until his war in Russia in 1812, most people considered Napoleon unstoppable. Read this passage of Scripture together and talk about what you learn.

- Who was talking in this Scripture passage? To whom was He speaking? What did He say?
- Why do you think people need to know about this? What do you think happens to people when they hear of wars all around? Do you think this Scripture would have brought comfort to the people of Europe? Why or why not?

Suggested Books for Reading Together

***Napoleon Bonaparte* by Brian Williams**

A very brief biography for children, this book is filled with color drawings of Napoleon and his times. A good "primer."

***Napoleon and the Battle of Waterloo* by Frances Winwar**

Written for younger children, this World Landmark book is a sympathetic look at one of the greatest conquerors of all time. If read aloud, it can be enjoyed by even the non-reader.

***The Emperor and the Drummer Boy* by Ruth Robbins**

A children's picture book, this is a fascinating anecdote from the life of Napoleon. It permits us an interesting look at one of Napoleon's foibles—his lack of understanding of the sea.

***New Orleans: Battlefields Across America* by David C. King**

This fascinating little book shows us the connection between Andrew Jackson, President of the USA, and the British soldiers who were veterans of the Napoleonic Wars. Remember, it's all connected!

***Hero of Trafalgar: The Story of Lord Nelson* by A. C. Whipple**

As is true of all of the World Landmark Books, this is an excellent biography for children. Lord Nelson was England's hero and Napoleon's nemesis. Read more about him in this wonderful book! Again, if it is read aloud, the non-readers will be able to enjoy it.

***Tecumseh: Shawnee Warrior Statesman* by James McCague**

Written for young children, this is an excellent introduction to one of the key players of the War of 1812.

***Ludwig van Beethoven* by Noemi Vicini Marri, translated by Stephen Thorne**

Isn't it amazing to learn that Beethoven composed a symphony (Eroica) in Napoleon's honor? And that, when he learned of Napoleon's intention to crown himself as Emperor,

Beethoven furiously scratched out his name from the music! Learn more about this epoch-shaping composer in this excellent biography from the Why They Became Famous Series series. A great read-aloud!

***Imprisoned in the Golden City* by Dave & Neta Jackson**

This Trailblazer Book presents historical fiction for children—the story of Adoniram and Ann Judson, who went to Burma as missionaries in the early 1800s.

Fascinating Folks & Exciting Events

William Carey (1761–1834)

Considered to be the "Father of Modern Missions," William Carey was a most amazing man. He was born in England to a poor family just as the Industrial Revolution was beginning. When William was fourteen, he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the shoemaker's trade. That doesn't seem like a promising beginning for a world-changer, does it? But when William became a Christian at age eighteen, he began to use his workbench for more than just shoes! He studied the Bible, seeking to understand its meaning. He began studying different languages, propping up his study books on the workbench. Eventually, he mastered Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, and Dutch. He walked many miles every week to preach at different churches. Finally, he was asked to become the full-time pastor at a small church, and the teacher at a small school. While teaching geography—some of it based on Captain Cook's findings—William kept imagining what it would be like to preach the gospel in places around the world where no one had ever heard of Jesus. A book he published in 1792 electrified Christians all over Europe by challenging them to go throughout the world spreading the good news. The following year, he and his family sailed

to India to do just that. For the next forty years, William Carey was a tireless Christian minister to the Hindu people of India.

Napoleon (1769–1821)

When the French Revolution began in 1789, the common citizens became a mob of angry people intent on righting centuries of wrong deeds by the kings and nobility. Unfortunately, the situation quickly deteriorated into what we call "The Terror." Many, many people were killed during this time, including the king, queen, nobles, military leaders, professionals of all kinds, and even leaders of the Revolution! All of Europe was alarmed at this. Many countries formed armies to take over Paris and stop the Revolution.

However, on the French side, one lone officer seemed unbeatable. This was Napoleon Bonaparte, who quickly rose to command the armies of Revolutionary France. Everywhere he went, he won battles and brought cities and countries under his power—until he went to Egypt. Napoleon had huge dreams of taking over all of Asia and the Orient, beginning with the mysterious land of Egypt. Unfortunately for him, Lord Nelson of the British Navy burned all but two of the French transport ships, which

caused terror among the French soldiers stuck in Egypt! Napoleon was able to find a boat back home but left his army behind.

When he got back to France, he decided to take over all of Europe, including England, as well. He was such an incredible military genius that he was actually able to conquer all of Europe and declare himself Emperor. However, since Napoleon was so bad at knowing how to fight on the sea, and the British Navy was so good, the French army was stuck on the European continent. Napoleon's military genius never had a chance to cross the English Channel for a battle. Napoleon was so angry with the British and with their boats that he decided to make a fortress out of all of Europe, not allowing the British to bring goods for trade anywhere in Europe. This blockade made the British so angry that they landed some soldiers in Portugal to attack France from that side. The Duke of Wellington, one of the generals in charge, was very good at military tactics and was able to "nip at Napoleon's heels." He caused Napoleon to make mistakes. Napoleon's biggest mistake was taking an army of 500,000 soldiers into Russia. The Russians had a plan—let the Russian winter kill the enemy! And it

worked. Napoleon escaped the cold with only 20,000 of his original army.

By this time, many people were tired of Napoleon. Lots of armies marched against him, his trusted advisors turned against him, and he was forced to "abdicate" which means, "quit being Emperor." The Europeans gave him his own little island to govern, complete with a tiny army and navy. After several months, though, he hungered for bigger things. While the countries of Europe argued over a peace settlement, Napoleon escaped from the island with 1,000 soldiers. When he arrived in France, many of his former soldiers joined him. He took over Paris without a fight and began to prepare for the battle he knew would come. Meanwhile, the Duke of Wellington gathered up a small army of inexperienced soldiers, many of them borrowed from other countries. The Prussian army marched with him, knowing they had to beat Napoleon quickly before he could gather up more soldiers. They faced him at Waterloo in a huge battle in 1815. We say Napoleon "met his Waterloo" because he was beaten there and sentenced to exile on the tiny island of St. Helena. He died six years later, but his legend carried on.

Cypher Wheel

Photocopy this page, and then cut out the two circles. Punch a hole through the center of each circle, then insert a brad to hold the two together, the smaller one in front. If $A=D$, then place the smaller circle so that the D lines up under the bigger circle's A , then decode the letters one by one!

- If you set your Cypher Wheel so that $A=L$, then "abolition" would look like this: Imzwtetzy

- If you set your Cypher Wheel so that $A=R$, then "artillery" would look like this: rikzccvip
- How would "missions" look if you set your Cypher Wheel so that $A=T$?
- Or if $A=B$?
- If $E=R$, then which vocabulary word would look like this: rkvyr?

Try writing some more vocabulary words in your own Cypher Wheel Code! See if your parents or brothers and sisters can decode them.

abolition

artillery blockade

Nelson

treaty

Carey

campaign (military use)

outlaw

victory

missions

constitutional exile

Rosetta Stone

Waterloo

pioneer

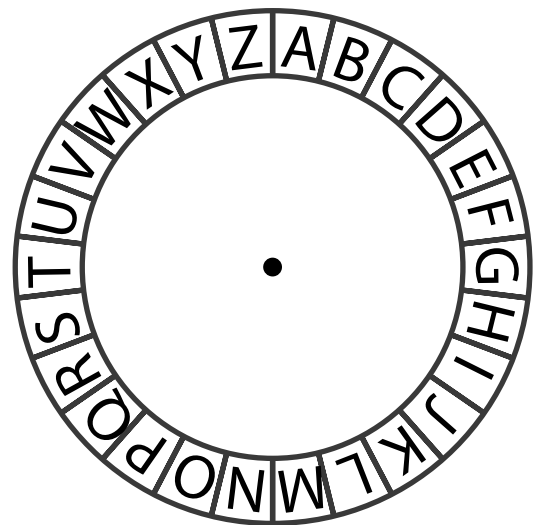
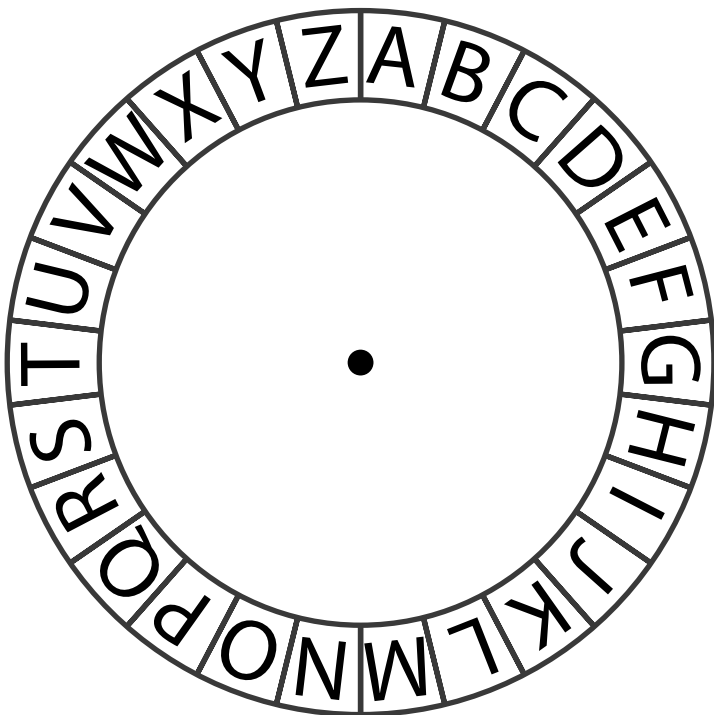
India

scorched

society

Napoleon

slavery



Hands-On History Fun

Create-A-Craft:

Printing with Potatoes

One of the most important tasks for William Carey in India was producing a Bible in the language of the Indian culture. He and two other missionaries worked hard to translate and print the Bengali Bible for the people. Try this "potato press" to see how it simplifies printing.

You will need:

- ½ potato per person
- Toothpicks
- Sharp knife
- Tempera paint, preferably a dark color
- Paper for printing

CAUTION: ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED. On one half of a freshly cut potato, use a toothpick to etch a block letter. Each person should choose a different letter, and at least two people should have vowels! An adult should very carefully use the sharp knife to cut away the rest of the top surface of the potato so the letter stands out. Dip the cut edge of the potato into the paint and press it onto the paper to print its letter. Working together, create "printed" words. You may enjoy making sentences with your potato presses!

Fun Food to Fix:

Curried Angel Eggs

When William Carey went to India, he experienced many different flavors. One of the most popular flavors in India is called "curry," which is a combination of several spices. Try this simple dish to see if you enjoy the taste of curry. We love it!

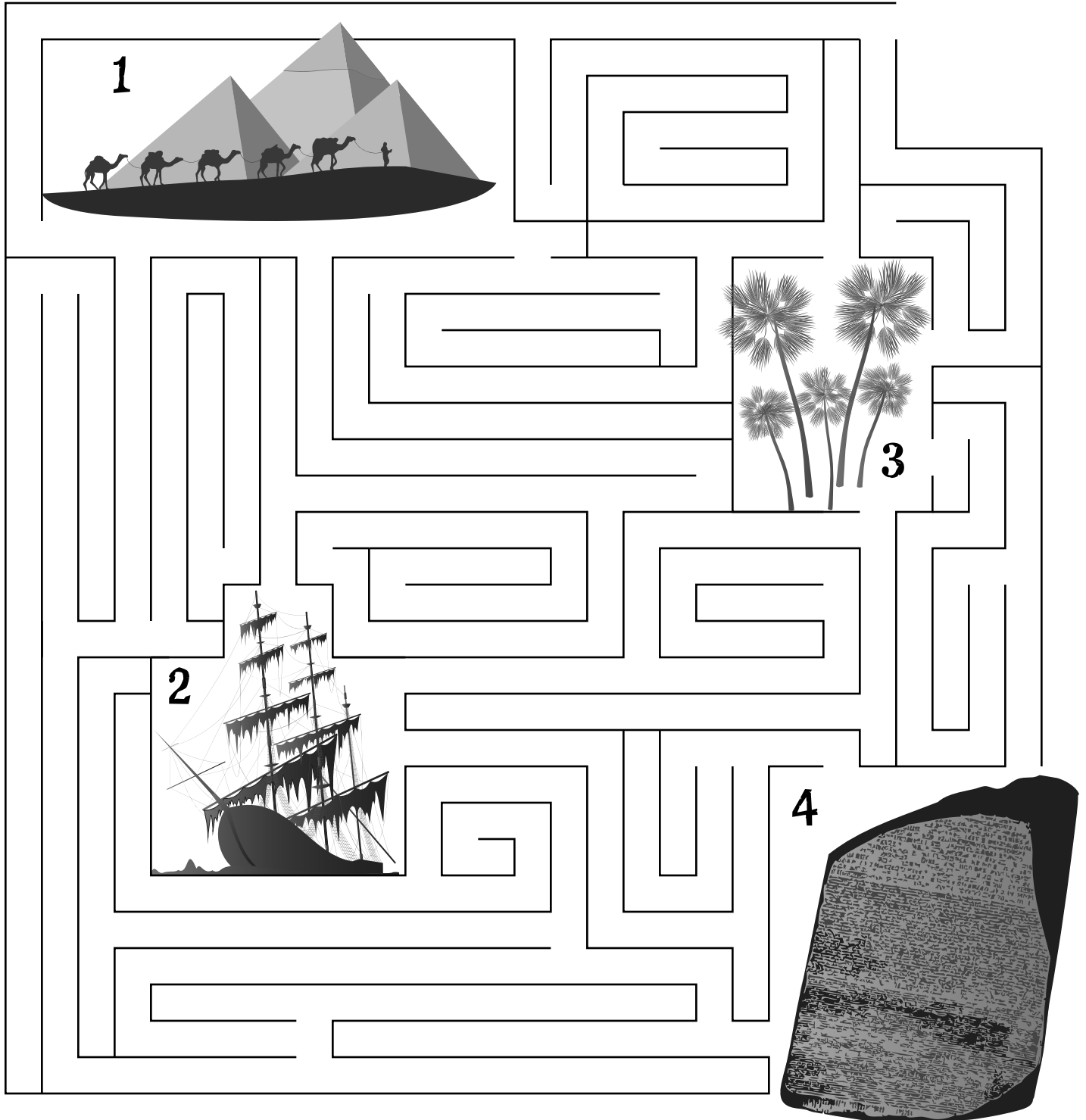
You will need:

- 1 egg for each person
- 1 tablespoon mayonnaise per egg
- ⅛ teaspoon curry powder per egg
- Salt and pepper to taste

CAUTION: ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED. Cook the eggs in their shells until hard boiled. Remove the shells and cut the eggs in half lengthwise. Preserve the shape of the whites as you carefully remove the egg yolks and place them in a bowl. To the egg yolks add the mayonnaise, curry powder, salt, and pepper. Mix well. With a spoon, put a dollop of the egg yolk mixture on each egg white. Serve immediately or refrigerate until eating time. Yum!

Marvelous Mazes!

Weave your way through Egypt with Napoleon. You will encounter the Pyramids, the sinking of Napoleon's ships at the Battle of the Nile, a desert oasis, and the amazing Rosetta Stone. Make sure to start at 1, and work your way to 2, then 3, and end at 4—don't take them out of order!



Your Own Masterpiece

Draw Napoleon as emperor of his tiny island, Elba.

Creative Fun with History!

Singing Somewhat Silly Songs:

Pop! Goes the Cannon

(to the tune of "Pop! Goes the Weasel")

Horatio Nelson was the British admiral sent to hunt down Napoleon's fleet during the Napoleonic wars. It was a good thing for England that Lord Nelson was so good at what he did! He destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile in Egypt, prevented Napoleon from invading England by chasing his fleet all across the Atlantic, and finally won the decisive sea battle at Trafalgar, though it cost Nelson his life.

First, Napoleon gave them the slip.
To Egypt he did wander.
But Nelson found them "sitting ducks."
Pop! Goes the cannon.

Next, around the ocean blue
Lord Nelson chased the French ships.
He didn't know just where they had gone.
Pop! Goes the cannon.

Chorus:

A plan to beat Napoleon's fleet;
A chance to win against them.
All depends on sighting ships.
Pop! Goes the cannon.

Chorus

Over to Caribbean Isles,
Lord Nelson tried to catch them.
But they were playing hide & go seek.
Pop! Goes the cannon.

Chorus

Back to Europe, floating their boats
As fast as they could sail them
To keep Napoleon out of England!
Pop! Goes the cannon.

Chorus

Finally, Lord Nelson did find
Napoleon's fleet a-sailing.
Trafalgar stopped the French on the seas.
Pop! Goes the cannon.