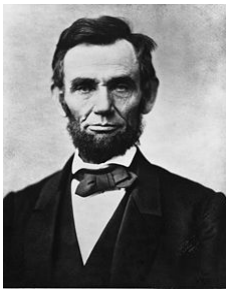


BiblioPlan for Families' **Companion E-book**

Parent Supplement

America and the World **1850-2000**



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WELCOME TO BIBLIOPLAN FOR FAMILIES' COMPANION

This is a Companion to BiblioPlan for Families - America and the World: 1850-2000. It brings together what will be read each week out of all the different sources. It also provided expanded information, that you will not find in *The Story of the World* or in the *History of U.S.* books. Church history, American history and World history are all interwoven throughout this Companion. During this year, using the different books in BiblioPlan, students will read about American history within the context of World events. They will study times of war and of peace, and will watch the world change through industry and revolution. They will learn about Communism, Nazism, Capitalism and more. They will also cover other cultures and countries including India, Japan, Israel and Germany.

Using this Companion will help you to pull it all together each week in an easy to read story format.

READING SUMMARIES AND COOL FACTS FOR FAMILY DISCUSSIONS:

The reading summaries are based primarily on the *Story of the World* readings and are written in a sequential style. Following the guide helps the parent cover what was read during that week, and offers expanded information to increase the learning experience. Tucked into the Companion are the following categories: Amazing Americans, Fascinating Facts, Missionary Minutes, Brilliant Brits, Dastardly Dictators, Highlights on a President and Interesting Individuals. These may or may not follow the readings, but are all designed to expand learning. They are written in story style so they can be easily read out loud.

Maps Example:

Each week there are one or two maps that accompany the readings for that week. The maps are hands on friendly. They can be done independently or with an adult helping. The maps are based on the readings in the *Story of the World*. The book and a globe are all you would need to answer the questions on the maps. The maps may be purchased at www.biblioplan.net. Samples of the maps are included in this supplement.

Cool History Pages:

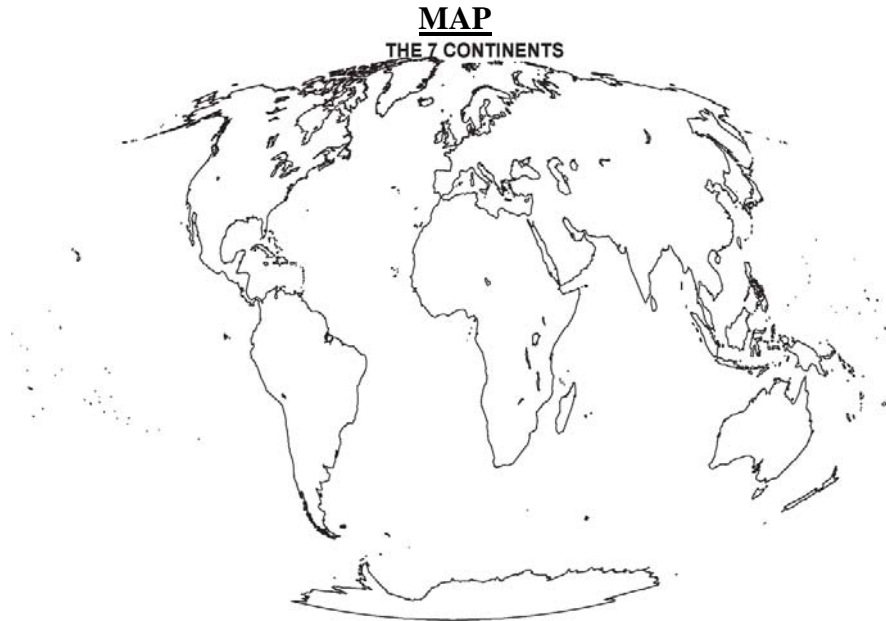
Each week there are Cool History Page/s based on the *Story of the World* reading. The questions are listed in order to make it easy to access answers. The Cool History pages may be purchased at www.biblioplan.net. Answers to the Cool History pages are included in this supplement.

Bonus Questions:

Each week, on the Cool History page, there is an Optional Bonus Question or Activity. These bonus questions are usually not in the *Story of the World*. They are fun questions or activities to teach a child how to do research, to explore beyond their reading and to expand their history knowledge. The answers to the Bonus questions are in this supplement.

May God bless you as you embark on this adventure with your students. History is rich and full of surprising lessons for our daily living. The study of history not only helps us understand our past but gives us insight into our future as well.

WEEK 1



Follow the Directions - Use a globe if you need help!

- Color the Continent of Africa **green**
- Color the continent of Antarctica **white**
- Color the continent of Asia **yellow**
- Color the continent of Europe **red**
- Color the continent of Australia **brown**
- Color the continent of North America **orange**
- Color the continent of South America **pink**

COOL HISTORY ANSWERS

1. Prince Albert needed an enormous building to hold all the exhibits for the Great Exhibition. How many different building plans did he consider? 245
2. What material was used to make the Crystal Palace? A MILLION FEET OF GLASS ATTACHED TO FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF IRON COLUMNS AND BEAMS
3. True or False: The Crystal Palace was designed by a man named Joseph Paxton, a gardener who spent years building greenhouses. TRUE
4. What was the real reason for the Great Exhibition? TO SHOW THE ENTIRE WORLD HOW POWERFUL AND MODERN BRITAIN HAD BECOME
5. What company built trading posts along the Indian coast? EAST INDIA COMPANY
6. What was the name of the largest English City in the province of Bengal? CALCUTTA
7. Who were the Sepoy? HINDU AND MUSLIM SOLDIERS
8. What was the name of the rifle bought by the East India Company? LEE- ENFIELD RIFLE

OPTIONAL BONUS QUESTION/ACTIVITY

Build the Prince Albert Model Cottage from this website:

http://www.vam.ac.uk/moc/kids/things_to_make/build_your_owns/build_your_own_prince_albert_cottages/index.html - This is a model the children can build of a building designed for the Great Exhibition. Links at the bottom of the page will link you to learn more about the cottage and the Great Exhibition.

READING SUMMARIES AND COOL FACTS FOR FAMILY DISCUSSIONS

(Quick overview of World History)

The earliest history began around the Middle East. Ancient history covers the growing countries of Egypt and Persia, Greece, then Rome. Jesus was born during the Roman period. Rome fell and Europe went into a period called the Dark Ages.

The Middle Ages was a time of the rise of the Muslim religions in Africa, Spain, and the Ottoman area. The Roman Catholic church was in Europe.

During the Renaissance (rebirth), China and India were being discovered by Europeans. They pursued learning and the arts. Books were being written, and Ancient Greek and Roman ideas were taking hold. In the quest to trade with China and India, the New World was discovered. The Church was being Reformed, which gave rise to conflicts between Protestants and Catholics.

The New World became more than just a place to find gold. France and England spread out. 13 colonies were formed. The colonists rebelled. The United States of America was born. France had its own revolution. England became a superpower. The United States began to spread out across the west. Slavery became an issue: it was outlawed in England and Europe but still allowed in the southern states.

We start our year looking at England. It was the superpower. The map below shows every area over which England had control. It was said that “the Sun never sets on the British Empire.” Its kingdom was so vast that no matter where the sun was, it shone on some part of England.

- During her reign, Queen Victoria conquered: Egypt in 1881, Canada in 1867, India in 1876. After her death in 1901, Edward VII conquered: Australia and New Zealand in 1907, South Africa in 1910, Ireland in 1922.
- Note in red the lands BRITAIN controlled (see map to the right)
- England was the superpower. It was said that “the Sun never sets on the British Empire.”
- In 1851, the Crystal Palace Opened in Britain.



BRILLIANT BRITS: Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

Alexandrina Victoria was born on May 24, 1819. She was called Drina as a child. Victoria’s father died when she was eight months old. She became Queen of England at age eighteen. Three years later she married her first cousin, Prince Albert, and together they had nine children. Their relationship was one of deep love and admiration. Prince Albert organized the Great Exhibition in 1851. It was the first World’s Fair. When Prince Albert died in 1861 of typhoid fever, Queen Victoria went into seclusion for 10 years. When she emerged, she wore only black for the rest of her life.



In her lifetime, Queen Victoria conquered many countries: Egypt in 1881, Canada in 1867, India in 1876. She died in 1901, at the age of 81. She was the longest-lived monarch in British history. After her death in 1901, Edward VII conquered Australia and New Zealand in 1907, South Africa in 1910 and Ireland in 1922.

The East India Company gained control all over India. They hired sepoys (Muslim and Hindu native Indians) to work for them. The sepoys rebelled (1857-1858) when the East India imposed rules that were contrary to their religious beliefs. In the end, the British government took India away from the East India Company and then made India a colony of Britain.



MISSIONARY MINUTES: George Mueller (1805-1898)

George Mueller was born in 1805 in England. He was a selfish child who stole and lied and lived an immoral life. At age sixteen, he was arrested and jailed. His father left him in jail for three weeks in hopes of teaching him a lesson, but to no avail. His heart was finally changed in 1825 after he attended a prayer meeting.

From that point on, Mueller dedicated his life to missions. He wanted to train as a missionary to the Jews, but became ill. He then pastored several small churches, transforming them into thriving ministries. He set up the Scriptural Knowledge Institute, which trained 7000 students in Bristol, London and beyond.

His greatest work, though, was among the orphans. He established the first orphanages in England. With only 50 cents in his pocket, God laid it on his heart to build the orphanages. He did not share his desire with anyone, but simply prayed that God would provide. In his lifetime, over 7 million dollars was donated for building and maintaining the orphanages. At his death, 5 buildings had been erected, caring for two thousand orphans. In all the years that the orphanage was open, not once did it lack for food.

AMAZING AMERICANS: Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)

Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave from Maryland who, over the course of 10 years, led hundreds of slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad. She later became an abolitionist leader and, during the Civil War, was a spy for the federal forces in South Carolina. She was nicknamed the 'Moses of Her People.'



FASCINATING FACTS: Uncle Tom's Cabin

Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, was published in 1852. It sold 300,000 copies in its first months and became a bestseller, translated into 13 different languages by 1856. The novel about the ills of slavery is filled with strong religious overtones. It follows the story of Uncle, a Godly and faithful slave, as he is sold to different owners. His Christ-like response to his sufferings appealed to its white, Christian, 19th century audience.

AMAZING AMERICANS: Frederick Douglass (1818-1895)



Frederick Douglass was the most prominent African American leader of the 19th century. Born to a slave mother and a white father, he grew to be a leader in the abolitionist movement and the first African American citizen to hold high rank in the U.S. government. He learned to read around age 12, though his master strongly disapproved. After learning himself, he began to teach the other slaves to read the New Testament. When Frederick was 18, his master decided that Frederick needed to be broken, so he sent him to work for a poor farmer who beat him regularly. Frederick eventually rebelled against the beatings and began to fight back. He escaped to New York by dressing as a sailor and carrying fake identification. Douglass wrote an autobiography, published in 1845, that became an immediate bestseller.

FASCINATING FACTS: The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad helped hundreds of fugitive slaves between 1810-1850 escape from the Southern states to the Northern states and on into Canada. It was not operated by any single organization, but by many white and even more black individuals. They used terms from railroading: the homes were called stations, the homeowners were called stationmasters, those who donated money and goods were called stockholders and those who moved the runaways were called conductors.

FASCINATING FACTS: Dred Scott

In March, 1857, the United States Supreme Court declared that blacks (slave or free) could never become citizens of the United States. The ruling came out of a case before the U.S. Supreme Court: *Dred Scott v. Sanford*. Scott was a slave who had lived in the free state of Illinois before moving back to the slave state of Missouri. He appealed to the Supreme Court in hopes of being granted his freedom. The Court's majority opinion stated that because Scott was black, he was not a citizen and therefore had no right to sue.

HIGHLIGHT ON PRESIDENT #12: Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)

Nickname: "Old Rough and Ready"

Political Party: Whig

Zachary Taylor never served in political office and had never voted before becoming President.

Since he refused all postage due letters, he was unaware that he had been nominated for the presidency until several days after the fact. Taylor was a war hero and kept his warhorse (named Whitney) on the White House lawn. People plucked Whitney's hairs for souvenirs. As a devout Christian, he refused to take the inaugural oath on a Sunday. He chewed tobacco and never missed the spittoon when he spat. As President, he attended a Washington Monument ceremony on July 4, 1850 and died 5 days later from possible heat stroke. His term in office was only 16 months. Abraham Lincoln gave the eulogy at his funeral.



direction. Unfortunately, Nolan was killed by artillery fire and the message was never given. The Cavalry rode down to the end of the valley under heavy fire from the front and both flanks. They engaged the Russian forces at the far end of the "Valley of Death," only to be driven back with heavy casualties. One third of the Light Brigade died in the charge.

The Charge Of The Light Brigade by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death Rode the six hundred.
'Forward, the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns!' he said:
Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred.
'Forward, the Light Brigade!' Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew Someone had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell, Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke Right thro' the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back,
but not Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell, While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well Came thro' the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell, All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made! All the world wonder'd.
Honour the charge they made! Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

READING SUMMARIES AND COOL FACTS FOR FAMILY DISCUSSIONS

The OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Modern day Turkey and land down to Saudi Arabia) owned PALESTINE, ISTANBUL and BETHLEHEM. All three were important to both Christians and Muslims. In Russia, Nicholas I wanted Istanbul for a sea port.

- Discuss the importance of countries needing water access.
Russia invaded Turkish land, then France and Great Britain launched an attack on Russia.

CRIMEAN WAR: France and England went after Russian warships in the Crimean Peninsula area to weaken Russia. This was called the Crimean War and lasted from 1853-1856. In the end, Russia pulled out of Turkish land and the French and British soldiers gave the Crimean Peninsula back to Russia.

SUEZ CANAL: Egypt was part of the Ottoman Empire, but the Turks paid little heed to Egypt. The ruler of Egypt dug the canal from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. The canal took 10 years to build and was opened in 1869. Ismail Pasha was in control of Egypt. He borrowed money from FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN to fund enormous projects to make Egypt strong and modern. To gain funds, Pasha sold control of the Suez Canal to GREAT BRITAIN. Great Britain eventually captured Cairo, and Egypt became an occupied country in 1879. This increased Britain's power in the region.

BRILLIANT BRITS: Florence Nightingale - 1820-1910

Florence Nightingale became famous during the Crimean War. In 1854, she went to Turkey to manage the nursing of the British soldiers. She found the hospital conditions to be appalling. The wounded were unwashed and sleeping in overcrowded and filthy conditions. Typhus, cholera and dysentery were rampant among the wounded. Florence and her nurses changed these conditions. She was the creator of the modern nursing program. The soldiers called her the 'Lady of the Lamp' because she would often walk among them at night to check their condition.



AMAZING AMERICANS: Clara Barton - 1821-1912

During the American Civil War, Clara Barton became known as the 'Angel of the Battlefield.' In 1862, after working as a volunteer caring for wounded soldiers, she was granted permission to deliver medical supplies to the front for the Union. She did this until the war's end. In 1881, the Red Cross was formed and Clara Barton became the first President. She remained President of the Red Cross for 23 years.



HIGHLIGHT ON PRESIDENT #14: Franklin Pierce (1853-1857)

Nickname: "Handsome Frank" Political Party: Democrat

Franklin Pierce fought and was wounded during the Mexican War. In running for President, he defeated his old commanding officer from the Mexican War (Winfield Scott). He was the first President to put a Christmas tree in the White House and always insisted on saying grace before meals. Pierce suffered from depression and alcoholism but was well liked by the people.

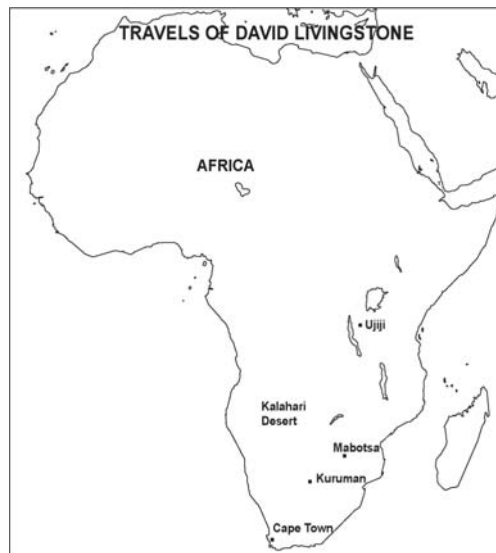


WEEK 3

MAPS



- Can you label and color **blue** the **Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal**?
- Label **Afghanistan, Persia, Russia, China and India** on your map. Use the book or a globe if you need help.
- This map is part of what continent? _____
- **Russia and Persia** invaded Afghanistan first. Draw **orange arrows** from these countries to Afghanistan.
- **British India** next invaded Afghanistan. Draw **red arrows** from India to Afghanistan.
- In the end, Afghanistan became an independent country. Draw the **Afghanistan** flag on the map.



- Can you label and color **blue** the **Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean and Red Sea**?
- Look on the map in the book. Draw the **Congo River** and **Nile River** on your map.
- Robert Moffett, a missionary from Africa, influenced David Livingstone to go to Africa. Circle **Kuruman** in **orange**. This is where Moffett lived.
- Livingstone met a lion in the town of Mabotsa. Draw a **lion** next to Mabotsa.
- Henry Stanley was sent to find Livingstone. He found him in a village called **Ujiji**. Circle it in **green** on your map.



COOL HISTORY ANSWERS

Who drove the British and all other foreign invaders out of his homeland? **DOST MOHAMMAD KHAN**
Afghanistan lay between what 2 powerful countries? **RUSSIA and BRITISH RUN INDIA.**
These two countries desired to get control over Afghanistan. This was called the **GREAT GAME.**
Russia tried to get what country to join with it in order to take over Afghanistan? **PERSIA**
What city was in the center of Dost Mohammed's kingdom? **KABUL**
In what year did Afghanistan become free of invaders? **1863**

Who influenced David Livingstone to go to Africa? **ROBERT MOFFET**

David Livingstone learned to survive like an African. Name one thing he learned to do. **GROUND FLOUR FOR HIS BREAD BY HAND, ATE BOILED CATERPILLARS AND LOCUSTS AND ATE ENORMOUS FROGS!**

The British government gave Livingstone the official job of finding what in Africa? **TRADE ROUTES**

What did Henry Stanley say when he found Dr. Livingstone? **DR. LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME**

OPTIONAL BONUS QUESTION/ACTIVITY

Where was David Livingstone buried? **WESTMINSTER ABBEY**

READING SUMMARIES AND COOL FACTS FOR FAMILY DISCUSSIONS



AMAZING AMERICANS: Jefferson Davis (1808-1889)

Jefferson Davis was born in 1808 in Kentucky. He fought and was wounded in the Mexican War. Then he served in Mississippi politics from 1835-1861, but resigned when Mississippi seceded from the Union in 1861. He was elected by popular vote in 1861 for a 6 year term as the President of the Confederate States of America.

Davis was responsible for raising a formidable army and for appointing General Robert E. Lee as commander of the Army of Virginia. After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Davis became a fugitive. On May 10, 1865, he was captured by federal troops in Georgia (he had thrown on his wife's coat, which led to the rumor that he tried to disguise himself in women's clothes) and was held in federal prison for two years. He was indicted for treason, but the federal government dropped the case against him in 1868.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan's history is filled with invasions by first Mongols, then Persians. Persia was driven out only to return six years later and invade again.

Persia was driven out a second time by an Afghan named Durrani. After he died, Dhost Mohammad Khan gained control and became the Amir.

STEPS IN THE GREAT GAME

1. Russia tried to convince Persia to join in invading western Afghanistan.
2. Britain threatened Persia and Persia backed off.
3. Britain tried to get Afghanistan in Britain's debt.
4. Afghanistan refused and instead asked for Britain to be its ally and drive Indians out of southern Afghanistan.
5. Britain refused.
6. Afghanistan asked Russia to be its ally and remove the Indians.
7. Britain invaded with sepoys and British soldiers from India, capturing Kabul.
8. Afghans rebelled against British invasion. All of the British soldiers were killed as they retreated toward India.
9. Afghanistan became free of all invaders in 1863.



MISSIONARY MINUTES: Dr. David Livingstone (1813-1873)

After hearing Robert Moffat speak, David Livingstone decided to become a missionary doctor. He married Mary Moffat in 1845. Livingstone believed his mission was to reach new peoples in the interior of Africa, tell them about Christ, and free them from slavery. He began his ministry at the edge of Kalahari Desert in South Africa. For the next several years, he traveled across central and southern Africa, discovering routes and gathering knowledge that would later influence European leaders.

In 1857, David Livingstone wrote a book detailing his explorations in Africa. The book became a bestseller. In 1858, the government of Great Britain gave Livingstone the job of finding trade routes into Africa. He carried out official explorations of eastern and central Africa for the British government. His wife died of malaria in 1862, and in 1864, he was ordered home by the government.

Livingstone found private financing to return to Africa in 1866. He remained there until he died. It was in 1871 that Henry Stanley took up the New York Herald's challenge to find Livingstone, and upon finding him on the island of Ujiji uttered the famous phrase: 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?'

MISSIONARY MINUTES: Mary Slessor 1848-1915

Mary Slessor was born in Scotland to a poor family with a drunken father. At the age of eleven she was forced to work in a cotton mill. Despite her rough home life, she was able to gain some schooling at the mill, and she attended Sunday School faithfully. At an early age she decided she wanted to be a missionary. In 1876, at the age of 28, she got her wish. She first went to Calabar (Nigeria) for three years. It was a tough assignment, and when she caught malaria she went back to Scotland.



When she returned to Africa, Mary decided to live among the natives. For thirty-nine years she worked in Africa, moving into the deep jungle, caring for newly born orphans, confronting native customs and always preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ. She died in 1915 in a tiny mud hut at the age of sixty-seven, among the people she loved.



HIGHLIGHT ON PRESIDENT #15 James Buchanan (1857-1861)

Nickname: "Bachelor President"

Political Party: Democrat

James Buchanan was the first president to send a transatlantic telegram. The telegram was sent to Queen Victoria of Great Britain. Buchanan never married, but he had earlier adopted his niece, and she served as hostess in the White House as a First Lady otherwise would. Since he had problems with his eyes, he always tipped his head and closed one eye when talking to people. Though he did not agree with slavery, he believed that the Constitution allowed it. He left office as the Civil War threatened and is sometimes blamed for his inability to prevent it. His successor Lincoln's election as an anti-slavery President was the final straw for secessionist southern states.