

4th Grade History and Geography

↓ Course Blocks

4th Grade History and Geography focuses on Europe. During the course of the year, students will memorize the names and locations of the nations and capitals in this areas. They will also learn the history of these regions, including memorizing important dates in history.

We recommend the students make nation/capital flashcards and important dates flashcards with index cards. This not only makes studying easier, but also makes it portable! Students with mobile devices can download flashcard apps for free or a nominal fee.



Week 1



Topics:

- Europe- geographical overview
- Earliest history of Europe

Words to Remember:

- Countries and Capitals of Europe
- Danube River
- Rhine River
- Thames River
- Alps
- Mount Elbrus
- Caucasus Mountains
- Balkan Mountains
- Pyrenees Mountains

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Landforms of Europe Map](#)
- [Rivers of Europe Map](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: The lay of the land

- Explore: Look at the [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
 - Make flashcards with the name of the nation of the one side of the card and the capital on the other
- Study:
 - Look up the names and capitals in a recently published dictionary or on the Internet to learn the correct pronunciation

- <http://dictionary.reference.com> is a good option, just be sure to note that there are ads on the page and the capital listed with the nation may be outdated. However, if the current capital is also looked up, it does exist at <http://dictionary.reference.com>
- Begin studying! There will be a quiz available Week 18.

Day 2: The geography of Europe

- Explore: Rivers of Europe
 - Look at the Rivers of Europe Map
 - Read Rivers of Europe (see below)
 - Discuss: As you explore the map and descriptions of the major rivers in Europe, make observations including, but not limited to, the following (Note: observations may be made prior to or in conjunction with a formal discussion):
 - Looking also at the [Current Map of Europe](#), where are the rivers in relation to populated areas? What is interesting about this?
 - Look at this list of [Agriculture Products by Nation](#). Look up some of the nations of Europe and discuss potential connections between agricultural production in different nations in relation to the rivers located in those nations.

Day 3: The geography of Europe

- Explore: Mountains of Europe
 - Look at the Landforms of Europe Map
 - Read: Begin reading Landforms of Europe- look for the mountains (see below)
 - Discuss: As you explore the map and descriptions of the major mountain ranges in Europe, make observations including, but not limited to, the following (Note: observations may be made prior to or in conjunction with a formal discussion):
 - Looking also at the Current Map of Europe, where are the mountains in relation to populated areas? What is interesting about this?
 - Look at this list of [Agriculture Products by Nation](#). Look up some of the nations of Europe and discuss potential connections between agricultural production in different nations in relation to the mountains located in those nations. (These may be the same or different nations than those explored when looking at the rivers of Europe)
 - Look at this list of [Industries by Nation](#). Look up some of the nations of Europe and discuss potential connections between the industries in Europe and the location of mountains located in those nations.
- Explore: European Bodies of Water
 - Look at a map of Europe (or specifically, [European Bodies of Water](#))
 - Discuss: As you explore the map and descriptions of the major bodies of water around Europe, make observations including, but not limited to, the following (Note: observations may be made prior to or in conjunction with a formal discussion):
 - Looking also at the [Current Map of Europe](#), where are the lakes in relation to populated areas? What is interesting about this?
 - Look at this list of [Agriculture Products by Nation](#). Look up some of the nations of Europe and discuss potential connections between agricultural production in different nations in relation to the bodies of water.
 - Look at this list of [Industries by Nation](#). Look up some of the nations of Europe and discuss potential connections between the industries in Europe and the location of bodies of water located in those nations.
 - Thinking about agriculture and industry, what might be some issues with which a nation deals related to geography, agriculture, and industry? (land stewardship, etc.)

Day 4: Getting the big picture

- Look at a map of the United States and a map of Europe
- Discuss:
 - How big is Europe? (use the scale on the map)
 - Find out how big the United States is (again, use the scale on the map)
 - Find out how big your state is
 - How does the size of the United States compare to the size of Europe?
 - To what nation in Europe does the size of your state most closely compare?
- Explore more:
 - How many of your state would fit in the largest European country? (Use the square miles (area) rather than just the width or height!)

Day 5: In the beginning...

- Read: Genesis 9-11 (*The Lutheran Study Bible* has excellent notes related to the geography involved)
 - Note: According to *The Lutheran Study Bible* notes, Genesis ch. 11 describes events that happened prior to ch. 10
- Explore:
 - Look at the map of [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
 - Compare the map to a [Current Map of Europe](#)
- Discuss:
 - Where did Noah's sons settle as it relates to the current nations of Europe?
 - Note: Feel free to review the nations of Africa and the Middle East as they relate to this question

 [Rivers of Europe](#)

 [Landmarks of Europe](#)

Week 2



Topics:

- Europe- geographical overview
- Earliest history of Europe

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Was the Dispersion at Babel a real event?](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of European Nations](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [map of the Seven Nations](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: Mapping Generations

- Read: [Was the Dispersion at Babel a real event?](#)
- Explore: Look at the following charts:
 - [Table of Nations](#)
 - [Table of European Nations](#)
 - [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
 - Highlight the names from the charts (or make notes in your notebook) of the names from the charts that match up with Genesis 10-11.
 - Using the article, the [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#) map, and a [Political Map of Europe](#), identify the nations to which the people from Genesis traveled.
- Bonus discussion:

- Make a list of the nations from which your ancestors originated.
- Find those nations on your map.
- To which of Noah's sons and grandsons are you most closely related?

Day 2: Filling the earth

- Discuss:
 - As you read the Old Testament, you will see many references to families. Families tended to live together and travel together.
 - Read: Genesis 13
 - Why did Abram and Lot separate? (the land could not support both families)
 - As people filled the earth, cultures were established. Think about the way people might have traveled (land, sea)
 - As they moved, where might they have settled first? (places closer rather than further)
- Explore: Look at [Population density over the last 5000 years](#)
 - What may have aided people in settling where they did? (Think about transportation, food availability, etc.)

Day 3: Driven out

- Discuss:
 - After the Exodus and subsequent wandering, the people of Israel were given the land of Canaan as promised to the Patriarchs.
- Read: The Lutheran Study Bible p. 345. Look up the Scripture passages mentioned in the discussion of each nation.
- Read: Joshua 3
- Discuss:
 - Look at the [map of the Seven Nations](#)
 - The Peoples of Canaan, the Seven Nations, were driven out of Canaan by the Lord. These battles that drove out the Seven Nations happened primarily in the 1400s Before Christ (B.C.)

Day 4: A short history of England

- Read: [A Short History of England](#) p. 1-5
- Discuss:
 - What are some of the dangers in writing history (you might focus on certain things too much or not cover something that is important)
 - What are important things to keep in mind as you study history?
 - Even though this is the introduction to a history of England, why are these words important to keep in mind in the study of any history?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Albania

- Explore:
 - Find Albania on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read:
 - [Information on Albania](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - This first week, compare Albania to your state or country. In future weeks, make comparisons between the nations of Europe.

Week 3



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'

- Hesiod: (c.700 BC), Greek poet. One of the earliest known Greek poets, he wrote the Theogony, an epic poem on the genealogies of the gods.
- Theogony: the genealogy of a group or system of gods. ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from Greek theogonia, from theos 'god' + -gonia '-begetting.'
- Minoans: of, relating to, or denoting a civilization centered on Crete, its people, or its language. ORIGIN named after the legendary Cretan king Minos, to whom a palace excavated at Knossos was attributed.
- Mycenaean: of, relating to, or denoting a civilization in Greece represented by finds at Mycenae and other ancient cities of Peloponnesus. The capital of King Agamemnon, it was at its most prosperous c.1400–1200 BC. The Mycenaeans controlled the Aegean after the fall of the Minoan civilization c.1400 BC, and built fortified citadels and impressive palaces.
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'
- Thucydides: (c.455– c.400 bc), Greek historian. Remembered for his History of the Peloponnesian War, he fought in the conflict on the Athenian side.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - The History of Europe has to include at least a mention of the Greek and Roman gods. Indeed, many ancient historians begin their histories with the stories of the gods.
 - Hesiod's Theogony and the family tree mentioned below will give you a good foundation for later works you will read this year and in coming years.
 - Before you read Theogony, think about and discuss the ramifications of a history that begins with and includes the stories of false gods.
- Read: Hesiod: Theogony (see below)
- Explore:
 - [Hesiod's Theogony: Greek Names \(English Spelling\)](#)
 - Note: there are ads on this site
- Discuss:
 - Look at the beginning of the family tree. What god representing which part of creation leads to other gods/parts of creation?
 - What comes from Night? (Or, who are the children of night?)
 - What comes from Strife? (Or, who are the children of strife?)
 - Why might the Greeks formed this elaborate story of gods and goddesses? (to explain creation, human behavior, etc.)
 - Look back at the Table of Nations maps. Look back at the account of the Tower of Babel. What connections can you draw between the dispersion of people at Babel, the false gods and idols we read about in the Old Testament, and the Greek gods? Further, should we be surprised that the Greeks had false gods?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Discuss:

- According to your Words to Remember, who are the Minoans?
- Who are the Myceneans?
- Explore: Look at the following maps:
 - [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
 - [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
 - Find Mycenae, Crete, Knossos, and the Aegean Sea.
 - Find also Athens and Troy (these will be important later)

Day 3: History of Europe

- Review:
 - Minoans
 - Myceneans
- Explore: Look again at the following maps:
 - [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
 - [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- Read: Reports of Minos and Knossos (see below)
- Discuss:
 - Here are some dates to consider:
 - c. 2000 BC: Minoans built palaces on Crete
 - c. 1800 BC: Linear A script is used by the Minoans on Crete
 - c. 1500 BC: The Mycenaeans were trading with Canaanites
 - c. 1446 BC: Greek palaces at Knossos were destroyed
 - c. 1275 BC: Troy (Ilium) is violently destroyed
 - c. 1050 BC: Collapse of Mycenaean culture
 - What else was going on during this time?
 - 1991 BC: Abraham died
 - 1886 BC: Isaac died
 - 1859 BC: Jacob died
 - 1792-1750 BC: Hammurabi rules Babylon
 - 1526 BC: Moses is born
 - 1446 BC: The 1st Passover (Exodus 12)
 - 1399-1375 BC: Death of Joshua and the elders (Judges 2:6-10)
 - 1379 BC: Judges begin 300 years of leadership of Israel
 - 1099-1060 BC: Eli is priest and judge (1 Samuel 4)

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read: Thucydides: On The Early History of the Hellenes (see below)
- Explore: Look at the following maps:
 - [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
 - [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- Discuss:
 - Between the two maps, work to find the locations Thucydides mentions.

Day 5: European nation of the week: Andorra

- Explore:
 - Find Andorra on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Andorra](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Andorra to your state or country and Albania. In future weeks, make comparisons between the nations of Europe.

 [Thucydides: On The Early History of the Hellenes](#)

 [Hesiod: Theogony, excerpts](#)

Week 4



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Greek colonization

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'
- Phoenicia: an ancient country on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, corresponding to modern Lebanon and the coastal plains of Syria. It consisted of a number of city states, including Tyre and Sidon, and was a flourishing center of Mediterranean trade and colonization during the early part of the 1st millennium BC.
 - The Phoenicians prospered from trade and manufacturing until the capital, Tyre, was sacked by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.
 - The Semitic language of the Phoenicians was written in an alphabet that was the ancestor of the Greek and Roman alphabets.
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'
- Etruria: an ancient region in western Italy, between the Arno and Tiber rivers, corresponding approximately to modern Tuscany and parts of Umbria. It was the center of the Etruscan civilization.
- Etruscans: The Etruscan civilization was at its height c.500 BC and was an important influence on the Romans, who subdued the Etruscans by the end of the 3rd century BC.
- Latium: an ancient region in west central Italy, west of the Apennines and south of the Tiber River. Settled during the early part of the 1st millennium BC by a branch of the Indo-European people known as the Latini, it was dominated by Rome by the end of the 4th century BC.
- Latins: inhabitants of Latium
- Persian Wars: The wars began in 490 BC when Darius I sent an expedition to punish the Greeks for having supported the Ionian cities in their unsuccessful revolt against Persian rule; the Persians were defeated by a small force of Athenians at Marathon. Ten years later, Darius's son Xerxes I attempted an invasion. He devastated Attica, but Persian forces were defeated on land at Plataea and in a sea battle at Salamis (480 BC), and retreated. Intermittent war continued until peace was signed in 449 BC.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
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- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Greeks and Phoenicians Map](#)
- [Greece and Athenian Empire Map](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Nations throughout history have desired to and acted upon the desire to expand their territory. Sometimes expansion occurred due to war, but sometimes it happened due to colonization. Oftentimes both war and colonization were in the timeline of a nation.
- Explore:
 - [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
 - Note the Phoenician settlements around 1450 BC
 - [Greeks and Phoenicians Map](#)
 - Note the Phoenician settlements and Greek settlements around 750-625 BC
 - Notice the area of Israel. Who controlled that land? Who had settlements there?
 - 2 Kings 15-17 recounts the harshness of the Assyrians against the Israelites. The Israelites were deported in 722 BC.
 - Looking at the [Greeks and Phoenicians Map](#), the Israelites would have been deported to near the outer extent of the Assyrian Empire under Ashurbanipal (or Assurbanipal).
 - Not only did the Assyrians remove the Israelites from their land, they brought people from other lands to repopulate the vacated area. (2 Kings 17) These people became the Samaritans.
- Discuss:
 - 734-580 BC was a time of extensive Greek colonization around the Mediterranean
- What else was going on during this time?
 - 605 BC: Nebuchadnezzar (Babylonian ruler) besieges Jerusalem (2 Kings 24)
 - 538 BC: Cyrus (Persian ruler) rules Babylon; Cyrus' decree

Day 2: History of Europe- Founding of the Roman Republic

- Discuss:
 - As the Greeks were colonizing and the Babylonians and Persians were taking over territory, the Roman republic was founded in 509 BC.
 - Prior to Rome, Italy was populated by the Etruscans and the Latins.
 - Look at the Words to Remember. Who were the Etruscans and the Latins? Look at the [Greeks and Phoenicians Map](#) to see where they lived (look at Italy).
- Explore: Look at the following maps:
 - [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
 - [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
 - Note the Greek and Phoenician colonies in Italy.
 - The [Growth of Roman Power](#) gives you an idea of the influence of Rome at the time the Republic was founded. Look closely to find the extent of Roman power around the time of its founding!
- Read: The Roman Way of Declaring War (see below)
- As you will soon discover, Rome did not stay small for long.

Day 3: History of Europe- Greeks and Persians at war

- Review:
 - The Greeks and Persians were both interested in expanding their territory.
- Explore:
 - Look again at the following maps:
 - [Greece and Athenian Empire Map](#)
- Read: Herodotus: The Persian Wars (see below)
 - Be sure to preview this reading.
- Discuss:
 - There is nothing new under the sun. We see in Herodotus' account the breaking of the 6th Commandment. Does this remind you of any Biblical accounts of the breaking of the 6th Commandment? (Perhaps David and Bathsheba)
 - How was war declaration between the Greeks and Persians different than How the Romans Declared War?
- Discuss:
 - The Greeks and Persians fought from 490 until 449 BC.
 - Here are some other dates to consider:
 - 490 BC: Battle of Marathon (Greeks defeat Persians)

- 480 BC: Battles of Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis (Greeks defeat Persians)
- 478 BC: Xerxes of Persia marries Esther (Esther 2)

Day 4: History of Europe- Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC)

- Read: Reports on the Origins of Athens (see below)
- Explore: Look at the following maps:
 - [Greece and Athenian Empire Map](#)
 - [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - The Peloponnesian War was the war of 431–404 BC fought between Athens and Sparta with their respective allies, occasioned largely by Spartan opposition to the Delian League. It ended in the total defeat of Athens and the transfer, for a brief period, of the leadership of Greece to Sparta.
 - Athens: In short, Athens is known for democracy. If one were to characterize an ancient Athenian, one would speak of the epitome of Greek virtues. Athens was certainly not without its problems, but even invaders allowed Greek culture to live on. The Athenians were seafaring people and were successful in many sea battles.
 - Sparta: The Spartans were known as warriors. (Read The Spartan War Machine below)
 -

Day 5: European nation of the week: Belarus

- Explore:
 - Find Belarus on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Belarus](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Belarus to your state or country and other European nations.

 [Livy: The Roman Way of Declaring War, c. 650 BC](#)

 [The Roman Republic: Checks and Balances](#)

 [Herodotus: The Persian Wars](#)

 [Reports of the Origins of Athens, c. 430 BC - AD 110](#)

 [Xenophon: The Spartan War Machine](#)

Week 5



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Greek colonization

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'
- Phoenicia: an ancient country on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, corresponding to modern Lebanon and the coastal plains of Syria. It consisted of a number of city states, including Tyre and Sidon, and was a flourishing center of Mediterranean trade and colonization during the early part of the 1st millennium BC.
 - The Phoenicians prospered from trade and manufacturing until the capital, Tyre, was sacked by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.
 - The Semitic language of the Phoenicians was written in an alphabet that was the ancestor of the Greek and Roman alphabets.
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'

- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
- Pericles: (c.495–429 BC), Athenian statesman and general. A champion of Athenian democracy, he pursued an imperialist policy and masterminded Athenian strategy in the Peloponnesian War. He commissioned the building of the Parthenon in 447 and presided over the golden age of Athens.
- Socrates: (469–399 BC), ancient Athenian philosopher. As represented in the writings of his disciple Plato, he engaged in dialogue with others in an attempt to reach understanding and ethical concepts by exposing and dispelling error (the Socratic method). Charged with introducing strange gods and corrupting the young, he committed suicide as required.
- Philip II(382–336 bc), father of Alexander the Great; reigned 359–336; known as Philip II of Macedon. He unified and expanded ancient Macedonia.
- Alexander the Great: (356–323 bc), king of Macedon 336–323; son of Philip II; known as Alexander the Great. He conquered Persia, Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, Bactria, and the Punjab; he founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt.
- Punic Wars: In the first Punic War (264–241 BC), Rome secured Sicily from Carthage and established itself as a naval power; in the second (218–201 BC), the defeat of Hannibal (largely through the generalship of Fabius Cunctator and Scipio Africanus) put an end to Carthage's position as a Mediterranean power; the third (149–146 BC) ended in the total destruction of the city of Carthage.
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 bc), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC

Textbook reference and written work:

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- [Greece and Athenian Empire Map](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
- [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Watch (first half):



o

Day 2: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - o Recall what you learned about the Greeks from the video yesterday.
 - o Who is Pericles?
 - o Who is Socrates?
 - o How did their perspectives on what it was to be Greek differ?
- Watch (second half):



o

- Discuss:
 - o What was Pericles' plan for Athens?
 - o What led to the fall of Athens?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - o Before we begin our study of the Punic Wars, two other leaders bear mentioning.
 - o Philip II was the leader of Macedonia and expanded its territory.
 - o His son, Alexander the Great, further expanded the Macedonian Empire.
- Explore:
 - o Look at the [Map of Macedon during the Peloponnesian War](#)
 - o Look at the [Map of Macedon at the death of Philip II](#)
 - o Look at the [Macedonian Empire at its greatest extent](#)
- Explore:
 - o Looking back at some of your other maps, explore how often these lands changed hands.
 - o Would lands changing hands frequently and leaders changing frequently provide stability or create more susceptibility for additional conflict?
 - o Keep these questions in mind as you continue your study of Europe.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - o While the Greeks were expanding their territory and battling over that territory, not far away the Romans were beginning to expand their territory.
 - o Recall that the Peloponnesian War ended in 404 BC.
 - o

- Explore:
 - Look at the [Growth of Roman Power](#) map. When was Rome expanding?
 - Where did they start and to where did they expand?
 - How did the timing relate to the founding of the Roman Republic?
- Explore:
 - Using your Words to Remember, what were the Punic Wars?
 -
- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Begin on p. 403
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
-
-

Day 5: European nation of the week: Belgium

- Explore:
 - Find Belgium on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Belgium](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Belgium to your state or country and other European nations.



[The Roman Republic: Checks and Balances](#)

Week 6



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Punic Wars

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'
- Phoenicia: an ancient country on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, corresponding to modern Lebanon and the coastal plains of Syria. It consisted of a number of city states, including Tyre and Sidon, and was a flourishing center of Mediterranean trade and colonization during the early part of the 1st millennium BC.
 - The Phoenicians prospered from trade and manufacturing until the capital, Tyre, was sacked by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.
 - The Semitic language of the Phoenicians was written in an alphabet that was the ancestor of the Greek and Roman alphabets.
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'
- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
- Pericles: (c.495–429 BC), Athenian statesman and general. A champion of Athenian democracy, he pursued an imperialist policy and masterminded Athenian strategy in the Peloponnesian War. He commissioned the building of the Parthenon in 447 and presided over the golden age of Athens.
- Socrates: (469–399 BC), ancient Athenian philosopher. As represented in the writings of his disciple Plato, he engaged in dialogue with others in an attempt to reach understanding and ethical concepts by exposing and dispelling

error (the Socratic method). Charged with introducing strange gods and corrupting the young, he committed suicide as required.

- Punic Wars: In the first Punic War (264–241 BC), Rome secured Sicily from Carthage and established itself as a naval power; in the second (218–201 BC), the defeat of Hannibal (largely through the generalship of Fabius Cunctator and Scipio Africanus) put an end to Carthage's position as a Mediterranean power; the third (149–146 BC) ended in the total destruction of the city of Carthage.
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 bc), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Greeks and Phoenicians Map](#)
- [Greece and Athenian Empire Map](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
- [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who fought in the First Punic War?
-

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:

- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who fought in the First Punic War?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who fought in the Second Punic War?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who fought in the Second Punic War?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Explore:
 - Find Bosnia and Herzegovina on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Bosnia and Herzegovina to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 7



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Punic Wars

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Nomadic: a member of a people having no permanent abode, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from French nomade, via Latin from Greek nomas, nomad- 'roaming in search of pasture,' from the base of nemein 'to pasture.'
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 - The Phoenicians prospered from trade and manufacturing until the capital, Tyre, was sacked by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.
 - The Semitic language of the Phoenicians was written in an alphabet that was the ancestor of the Greek and Roman alphabets.
- Hellenism: the national character or culture of Greece, especially ancient Greece. ORIGIN early 17th cent. (denoting a Greek phrase or idiom): from Greek Hellēnismos, from Hellēnizein 'speak Greek, make Greek,' from Hellēn 'a Greek.'

- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
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- Socrates: (469–399 BC), ancient Athenian philosopher. As represented in the writings of his disciple Plato, he engaged in dialogue with others in an attempt to reach understanding and ethical concepts by exposing and dispelling error (the Socratic method). Charged with introducing strange gods and corrupting the young, he committed suicide as required.
- Alexander the Great: (356–323 bc), king of Macedon 336–323; son of Philip II; known as Alexander the Great. He conquered Persia, Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, Bactria, and the Punjab; he founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt.
- Punic Wars: In the first Punic War (264–241 BC), Rome secured Sicily from Carthage and established itself as a naval power; in the second (218–201 BC), the defeat of Hannibal (largely through the generalship of Fabius Cunctator and Scipio Africanus) put an end to Carthage's position as a Mediterranean power; the third (149–146 BC) ended in the total destruction of the city of Carthage.
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 bc), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
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- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
- [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:

- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who was Scipio and what was his role in the Punic Wars?
 - What happened to Hannibal?
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
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Day 4: History of Europe

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 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - Who was Scipio and what was his role in the Punic Wars?
 - What happened to Hannibal?
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?
 - Who was Julius Caesar?
 - What was Augustus' role in Carthage?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Bulgaria

- Explore:
 - Find Bulgaria on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
 - Read: [Information on Bulgaria](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
 - Discuss:
 - Compare Bulgaria to your state or country and other European nations.
-

Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Punic Wars

Words to Remember:

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- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC

Textbook reference and written work:

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- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
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- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
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- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
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- [Peloponnesian War Map](#)
- [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
-

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?
 - Who was Julius Caesar?
 - What was Augustus' role in Carthage?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
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- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
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 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?
 - Who was Julius Caesar?
 - What was Augustus' role in Carthage?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)
- Discuss:
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?
 - Who was Julius Caesar?
 - What was Augustus' role in Carthage?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read: [Appian's History of Rome: The Punic Wars](#)
 - Appian calls the First Punic War the Sicilian War and the Second Punic War the Spanish Wars and Hannibalic War.
 - Note the dates in the margins as you read.
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Punic Wars:
 - [First Punic War Map](#)
 - [Second Punic War Map](#)

- Discuss:
 - What differences do you observe between the warfare of the Romans and the Carthagians?
 - Who was Julius Caesar?
 - What was Augustus' role in Carthage?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Cyprus

- Explore:
 - Find Cyprus on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Cyprus](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Cyprus to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 9



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Gallic Wars

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
- Helvetii: an ancient Celtic people living in what is now western Switzerland
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 bc), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
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Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
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- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
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- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-

- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - After the Punic Wars, Rome turned its attention further north. However, before we study their next round of conquests, let us look at the next people they would conquer, the Gauls.
 - According to your Words to Remember, who were the Gauls (or from where did they come)?
- Read:
 - [Strabo's Geography Book IV Chapter 4](#)
- Explore: Look at the following map:
 - [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#)
- Discuss:
 - What modern nations of Europe do you see in the map?
 - What do you learn about the Gauls from Strabo?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Begin [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - What can you learn about the Gauls from Book I?
 - Compare Caesar's descriptions to a modern map of Europe. What is the same and what has changed?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - What can you learn about the Gauls from Book I?
 - Compare Caesar's descriptions to a modern map of Europe. What is the same and what has changed?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Finish this portion of [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - What can you learn about the Gauls from Book I?
 - Compare Caesar's descriptions to a modern map of Europe. What is the same and what has changed?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Croatia

- Explore:
 - Find Croatia on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Croatia](#)

- Read the Background.
- From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Croatia to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 10



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Gallic Wars

Words to Remember:

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- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
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Textbook reference and written work:

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- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
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- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - Caesar is advancing through the land of the Gauls. Using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#), review the different tribes and towns that Caesar has conquered thus far.
- Read:
 -
- Explore:
 - Look at the following animation of the map you have been using (it is narrated in Latin, but the key is to see an overview of the areas conquered thus far:



- Discuss:
 -

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Begin [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I chapters 30-54](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - How did Caesar win over the Germans?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I chapters 30-54](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - How did Caesar win over the Germans?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Finish [Caesar's Gallic Wars Book I chapters 30-54](#)
 - Follow the book by also using [Gaul before the Gallic Wars](#).
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
 - [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)
- Discuss:
 - How did Caesar win over the Germans?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Czech Republic

- Explore:
 - Find Czech Republic on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?

- Read: [Information on Czech Republic](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Czech Republic to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 11



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- Gallic Wars

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Gauls: an ancient region in Europe that corresponds to modern France, Belgium, the southern Netherlands, southwestern Germany, and northern Italy. The area south of the Alps was conquered in 222 BC by the Romans, who called it Cisalpine Gaul. The area north of the Alps, known as Transalpine Gaul, was taken by Julius Caesar between 59 and 51 BC .
- Helvetii: an ancient Celtic people living in what is now western Switzerland
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 bc), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [Gaul 1st Century BC](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - Look at [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#).
 - Thus far, you have read about Caesar's campaigns in 58 BC. From the map, it is clear that the Gallic Wars consisted of many more campaigns and revolts.
- Read:
 - [Introduction to Gallic Wars](#), especially the timeline.
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - From the timeline and the commentary that follows, note all of the different positions held by Caesar.
 - Look up each position and from the definitions you discover, write a summary of how Julius Caesar's power changed over time (and truly, in a very short time).
 - Note: be sure to use the ancient definition in some cases as the definition has changed

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Begin [A Short History of England](#) p. 6-18
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's Campaign of 55 BC](#)
 - [Caesar's second campaign to Britain](#)
- Discuss:
 - In A Short History of England, how does G.K. Chesterton characterize the Roman invasion and subsequent influence?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [A Short History of England](#) p. 6-18
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's Campaign of 55 BC](#)
 - [Caesar's second campaign to Britain](#)
- Discuss:
 - In A Short History of England, how does G.K. Chesterton characterize the Roman invasion and subsequent influence?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Finish [A Short History of England](#) p. 6-18
- Explore: Look at the following maps about the Gallic Wars:
 - [Caesar's Campaign of 55 BC](#)
 - [Caesar's second campaign to Britain](#)
- Discuss:
 - Thinking back to the timeline and this week's maps, how did Caesar's two campaigns to Britain differ?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Denmark

- Explore:
 - Find Denmark on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Denmark](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Denmark to your state or country and other European nations.

- Earliest history of Europe
- Gallic Wars

Words to Remember:

- Population density: measurement of the inhabitants of a certain area per unit area or unit volume
- Julius Caesar: (100–44 BC), Roman general and statesman; full name Gaius Julius Caesar. He established the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus in 60 and became consul in 59. Between 58 and 49 he fought the Gallic Wars, invaded Britain 55–54, and acquired immense power. After civil war with Pompey, which ended in Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus in 48, Caesar became dictator of the Roman Empire. He was murdered on the Ides (15th) of March in a conspiracy led by Brutus and Cassius.
- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC
- Senate: the state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire, which shared legislative power with the popular assemblies, administration with the magistrates, and judicial power with the knights.
- Rubicon: a stream in northeastern Italy that marked the ancient boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. Julius Caesar led his army across it into Italy in 49 BC, breaking the law forbidding a general to lead an army out of his province, and so committing himself to war against the Senate and Pompey. The ensuing civil war resulted in victory for Caesar after three years.
- Brutus: (85–42 BC), Roman senator. With Cassius he led the conspirators who assassinated Julius Caesar in 44. They were defeated by Caesar's supporters, Antony and Octavian, at the battle of Philippi in 42, after which he committed suicide.
- Cassius: (died 42 BC), Roman general; full name Gaius Cassius Longinus. He was one of the leaders of the conspiracy in 44 BC to assassinate Julius Caesar.
- Octavius (Octavian, Augustus): (63 BC – AD 14), the first Roman emperor; born Gaius Octavianus; also called Octavian. He was adopted in the will of his great-uncle Julius Caesar and gained supreme power by his defeat of Antony in 31 BC. In 27 BC he was given the title Augustus ("venerable") and became in effect emperor.
- Antony: (c.83–30 BC), Roman general and triumvir; Latin name Marcus Antonius. Following Julius Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, he took charge of the Eastern Empire, where he established his association with Cleopatra. Quarrels with Octavian led finally to his defeat at the battle of Actium and to his suicide.
- March 15, 44 BC: Julius Caesar is assassinated

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXII](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - Julius Caesar's campaigns greatly expanded the land and power of Rome.
 - In 53 BC, Crassus, one member of the First Triumvirate, died. In the ensuing times, tension arose between Pompey and Julius Caesar, the remaining members of the Triumvirate.
 - In 49 BC, Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon and in effect, accepted war against Pompey and the Senate. This civil war ended in three years with Caesar as the victor.
 - Caesar was liked by the people. He made changes (expansions) in the Senate that allowed for participation by many outside of the traditional Roman nobility.
 - Yet, he maintained powerful enemies in the Senate.
- Read:
 - [Gallic Wars Book VIII chs 49-55.](#)
- Explore:
 - What was the Senate? (Words to Remember)
- Discuss:
 - Why and how did the Senate turn against Julius Caesar?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Julius Caesar Act III Scene I by William Shakespeare](#)
- Explore:
 - Who were Brutus, Cassius, Octavius, and Antony?
- Discuss:
 - At whose hands did Caesar die?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Following the death of Julius Caesar, there was conflict between the remaining leaders: Brutus, Octavian, Lepidus, Pompey, and Cicero.
- Read:
 - Begin [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 5: European nation of the week: Estonia

- Explore:
 - Find Estonia on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
 - Read:[Information on Estonia](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
 - Discuss:
 - Compare Estonia to your state or country and other European nations.
-

Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe

Words to Remember:

- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC
- Senate: the state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire, which shared legislative power with the popular assemblies, administration with the magistrates, and judicial power with the knights.
- Brutus: (85–42 BC), Roman senator. With Cassius he led the conspirators who assassinated Julius Caesar in 44. They were defeated by Caesar's supporters, Antony and Octavian, at the battle of Philippi in 42, after which he committed suicide.
- Cassius: (died 42 BC), Roman general; full name Gaius Cassius Longinus. He was one of the leaders of the conspiracy in 44 BC to assassinate Julius Caesar.
- Octavius (Octavian, Augustus): (63 BC – AD 14), the first Roman emperor; born Gaius Octavianus; also called Octavian. He was adopted in the will of his great-uncle Julius Caesar and gained supreme power by his defeat of Antony in 31 BC. In 27 BC he was given the title Augustus ("venerable") and became in effect emperor.
- Antony: (c.83–30 BC), Roman general and triumvir; Latin name Marcus Antonius. Following Julius Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, he took charge of the Eastern Empire, where he established his association with Cleopatra. Quarrels with Octavian led finally to his defeat at the battle of Actium and to his suicide.
- March 15, 44 BC: Julius Caesar is assassinated
- Cicero: (106–43 BC), Roman statesman, orator, and writer; full name Marcus Tullius Cicero. He established a model for Latin prose. A supporter of Pompey against Julius Caesar, he attacked Mark Antony in the Philippics (43 BC). For this offense, Mark Antony had him put to death.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXII](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - Who was Cicero?

- Read:
 - Continue [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Finish [Roman Life in the Days of Cicero](#)
- Explore:
- Discuss:
 - Discuss any findings about the characters, times, and events about which you already learned or which are new.

Day 5: European nation of the week: Finland

- Explore:
 - Find Finland on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Finland](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Finland to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 14



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire

Words to Remember:

- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC
- Senate: the state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire, which shared legislative power with the popular assemblies, administration with the magistrates, and judicial power with the knights.
- Octavius (Octavian, Augustus): (63 BC – AD 14), the first Roman emperor; born Gaius Octavianus; also called Octavian. He was adopted in the will of his great-uncle Julius Caesar and gained supreme power by his defeat of Antony in 31 BC. In 27 BC he was given the title Augustus ("venerable") and became in effect emperor.
- Antony: (c.83–30 BC), Roman general and triumvir; Latin name Marcus Antonius. Following Julius Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, he took charge of the Eastern Empire, where he established his association with Cleopatra. Quarrels with Octavian led finally to his defeat at the battle of Actium and to his suicide.

- Battle of Actium: a naval battle that took place in 31 BC off the promontory of Actium in western Greece, in the course of which Octavian defeated Mark Antony.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)

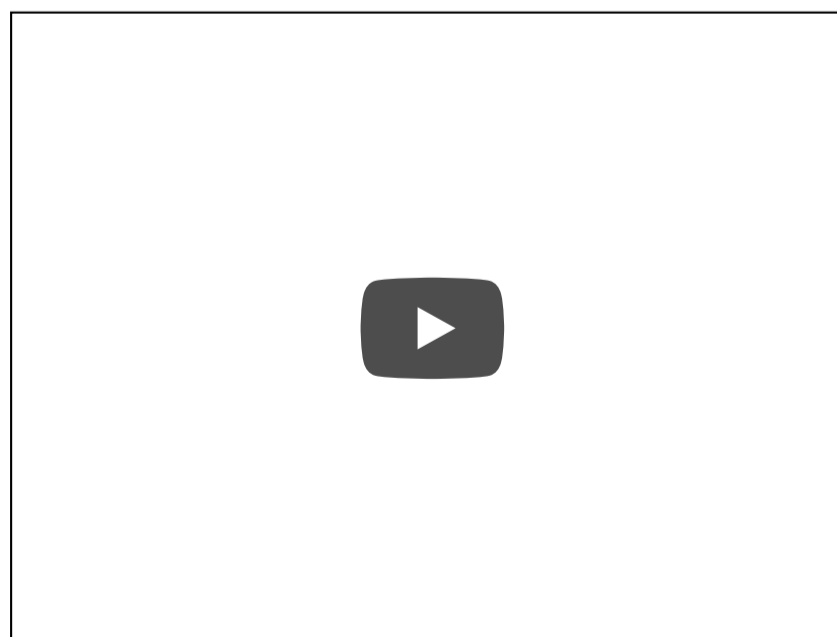
Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIII](#)
-

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - After the death of Julius Caesar, conflict grew between Octavian and Mark Antony.
 - Finally, in 31 BC, the defeat of Mark Antony in the Battle of Actium secured rule of the Empire for Octavian.
- Read:
 - [Cassius Dio — Book 50](#)
- Explore:
 - Watch this video depicting the Battle of Actium:



-
- Discuss:
 - What is a leader?
 - Who showed himself a more honorable leader, Octavian or Antony?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:

- [Suetonius • Life of Augustus](#)
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - What do you learn about Augustus' birth and early years?
 - How did he get his name?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Suetonius • Life of Augustus](#)
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - Who were the allies and enemies of Augustus?
 - Look for how this changes over time.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Suetonius • Life of Augustus](#)
- Explore:
 -
- Discuss:
 - What did the people think of Augustus?
 - How did Augustus die?

Day 5: European nation of the week: France

- Explore:
 - Find France on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on France](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare France to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 15



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire

Words to Remember:

- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC
- Senate: the state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire, which shared legislative power with the popular assemblies, administration with the magistrates, and judicial power with the knights.
- Octavius (Octavian, Augustus): (63 BC – AD 14), the first Roman emperor; born Gaius Octavianus; also called Octavian. He was adopted in the will of his great-uncle Julius Caesar and gained supreme power by his defeat of Antony in 31 BC. In 27 BC he was given the title Augustus ("venerable") and became in effect emperor.
- Antony: (c.83–30 BC), Roman general and triumvir; Latin name Marcus Antonius. Following Julius Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, he took charge of the Eastern Empire, where he established his association with Cleopatra. Quarrels with Octavian led finally to his defeat at the battle of Actium and to his suicide.
- Battle of Actium: a naval battle that took place in 31 BC off the promontory of Actium in western Greece, in the course of which Octavian defeated Mark Antony.
- Tetrarch: (in the Roman Empire) the governor of one of four divisions of a country or province.

- Pax Romana: the peace that existed between nationalities within the Roman Empire.
- Pantheon: a temple dedicated to all the gods.
- Tiberius: (AD 14-37) full name Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus.
- Caligula: (AD 37-41) born Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus. His reign was notorious for its tyrannical excesses.
- Claudius: (AD 41-54) full name Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus. He restored order after Caligula's decadence and expanded the empire, in particular by invading Britain in ad 43.
- Nero: (AD 54-68) full name Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. Infamous for his cruelty, he ordered the murder of his mother Agrippina in 59 and wantonly executed leading Romans. His reign witnessed a fire that destroyed half of Rome in 64. A wave of uprisings in 68 led to his flight from Rome and his eventual suicide.
- Vespasian (AD 69-79) founder of the Flavian dynasty; Latin name Titus Flavius Vespasianus. His reign saw the restoration of financial and military order and the initiation of a public building program.
- Titus (AD 79-81) son of Vespasian; full name Titus Vespasianus Augustus; born Titus Flavius Vespasianus. In 70, he ended a revolt in Judaea with the conquest of Jerusalem.
- Domitian (AD 81-96) son of Vespasian; ull name Titus Flavius Domitianus.
- Nerva (AD 96-98) He returned to a liberal and constitutional form of rule after the autocracy of his predecessor, Domitian.
- Trajan (AD 98-117) Latin name Marcus Ulpius Traianus. His reign is noted for the Dacian wars (101-106), which ended in the annexation of Dacia as a province.
- Hadrian (AD 117-138) full name Publius Aelius Hadrianus. The adopted successor of Trajan, he toured the provinces of the empire and secured the frontiers.
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) the adopted son and successor of Hadrian. His reign was generally peaceful.
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) full name Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus. He was occupied for much of his reign with wars against invading Germanic tribes. His Meditations are evidence of his philosophical interest.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
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- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
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- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIV](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXV](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review:

- Octavian ruled the Roman Empire in "the fullness of time." Read Galatians 4:4.
- Think back through all the history you have studied thus far this year. Think about all of the times that land changed hands and different rulers ruled.
- Discuss all of the things that took place before "at a specific and appropriate time in human history, God acted to fulfill His eternal purpose." (*Lutheran Study Bible* notes from Galatians 4:4)
- Read:
 - Luke 2
 - Which leaders were mentioned in Luke 2? (Caesar Augustus, Quirinius, Herod)
 - What were their different roles? (Emperor, Governor, King)
- Discuss:
 - Look at this [Map of the Roman Empire](#).
 - Here is a note on the color-coding: Roman Empire under Augustus (31 BC – AD 14). Yellow: 31BC. Dark Green 31–19 BC, Light Green 19–9 BC, Pale Green 9–6 BC. Mauve: Client states (The Reign of Tiberius (A.D. 14-37), I.—The Reign of Caligula (A.D. 37-41), II.—The Reign of Claudius (A.D. 41-54), III.—The Reign of Nero (A.D. 54-68), III.
 - Part of the famous Pax Romana resulted from the fact that the official religions and gods of the different lands conquered by Rome were accepted into the Pantheon.
 - Christianity was not an official religion of any state, therefore it was regarded as a private cult. Since it began in Palestine and many Christians were Jews, Christianity was viewed with:
 - Suspicion because the Christians could not produce an image of their God
 - Contempt because of the contempt held for Jews by the Romans.
 - It should be noted that the Roman emperor was regarded as a deity given that he brought peace and justice to all the lands of the Roman Empire.
- Explore:
 - Read and note each of the Roman emperors listed in the Words to Remember.

Day 2: History of Europe

- Watch the following video and look especially at the Roman Empire and Christianity.



The Spread of the Gospel

from [Western Conservatory](#)

01:30



- [The Spread of the Gospel](#) from [Western Conservatory](#) on [Vimeo](#).
- After watching the video in its entirety (and this may need to be done more than once), scrub through with an eye on the year in the top left corner. Note the Roman Empire in each year and who would have been emperor at the time.
- Discuss:
 - What do you observe?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Explore:
 - Using your Lutheran Study Bible, locate the deaths of some of the apostles.
 - Under the reign of which emperor did each of the apostles die?
- Read:
 - Suetonius, whom we have read prior, wrote during the reign of Hadrian. You have read about the Life of Augustus. Before we explore any additional Caesars, read the Preface of [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#).
 - Where does Suetonius place his emphasis in comparison to other historians?
 - Choose one of the Caesars in [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#) and read about his life.
 - What do you find interesting?
 - Is Suetonius reporting this as first- or second-hand information?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Choose another Caesar and read about him.
- Discuss:
 - What did you learn and find interesting?
 - Does Suetonius have a favorable, critical, or neutral opinion of this and other Caesars?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Germany

- Explore:
 - Find Germany on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Germany](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Germany to your state or country and other European nations.



[The Twelve Caesars](#)

Week 16



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- Persecution of Christians

Words to Remember:

- Triumvirate: a group of three men holding power, in particular (the First Triumvirate) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and (the Second Triumvirate) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC
- Senate: the state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire, which shared legislative power with the popular assemblies, administration with the magistrates, and judicial power with the knights.
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- Battle of Actium: a naval battle that took place in 31 BC off the promontory of Actium in western Greece, in the course of which Octavian defeated Mark Antony.
- Tetrarch: (in the Roman Empire) the governor of one of four divisions of a country or province.
- Pax Romana: the peace that existed between nationalities within the Roman Empire.
- Pantheon: a temple dedicated to all the gods.
- Tiberius: (AD 14-37) full name Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus.
- Caligula: (AD 37-41) born Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus. His reign was notorious for its tyrannical excesses.
- Claudius: (AD 41-54) full name Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus. He restored order after Caligula's decadence and expanded the empire, in particular by invading Britain in ad 43.
- Nero: (AD 54-68) full name Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. Infamous for his cruelty, he ordered the murder of his mother Agrippina in 59 and wantonly executed leading Romans. His reign witnessed a fire that destroyed half of Rome in 64. A wave of uprisings in 68 led to his flight from Rome and his eventual suicide.
- Vespasian (AD 69-79) founder of the Flavian dynasty; Latin name Titus Flavius Vespasianus. His reign saw the restoration of financial and military order and the initiation of a public building program.
- Titus (AD 79-81) son of Vespasian; full name Titus Vespasianus Augustus; born Titus Flavius Vespasianus. In 70, he ended a revolt in Judaea with the conquest of Jerusalem.
- Domitian (AD 81-96) son of Vespasian; ull name Titus Flavius Domitianus.

- Nerva (AD 96-98) He returned to a liberal and constitutional form of rule after the autocracy of his predecessor, Domitian.
- Trajan (AD 98-117) Latin name Marcus Ulpius Traianus. His reign is noted for the Dacian wars (101-106), which ended in the annexation of Dacia as a province.
- Hadrian (AD 117-138) full name Publius Aelius Hadrianus. The adopted successor of Trajan, he toured the provinces of the empire and secured the frontiers.
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) the adopted son and successor of Hadrian. His reign was generally peaceful.
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) full name Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus. He was occupied for much of his reign with wars against invading Germanic tribes. His Meditations are evidence of his philosophical interest.
- Septimius Severus (AD 193-211): full name Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax. In 208, he led an army to Britain to suppress a rebellion in the north and later died at York.
- Decius: (AD 249-251); full name Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius. He was the first Roman emperor to promote systematic persecution of the Christians.
- Valerian: (253-260); Latin name Publius Licinius Valerianus. He renewed the persecution of the Christians that was initiated by Decius.
- Diocletian: (284-305); full name Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus. Faced with mounting military problems, in 286 he divided the empire between himself in the east and Maximian in the west. He launched the final persecution of the Christians 303.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map](#)
-
- [Caesar's campaigns in the Gallic War](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)
- [Foxe's Lives of the Saints](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIV](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXV](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Discuss:
 - The Roman Empire, like all empires that had come before it, had its moments of glory and then it fell.
- Read:
 - Matthew 2:16-18
 - Acts 6:8-7:60

- Acts 12:1-5
- Discuss:
 - Which martyrs were killed in the above passages and what was their specific witness?
- Explore:
 - Read [Article XXI of the Apology \(Defense\) of the Augsburg Confession](#). What do our Lutheran Confessions say in regard to saints? What threefold honor is approved?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Not all of the early Christian martyrs were martyred at the hands of the Romans in the Roman Empire, but it is a noteworthy era of persecution.
- Explore:
 - Look at pp. xi-xiii. These Feast Days and Commemorations have been observed by the Church for centuries. Keep an eye out for these saints as you read Foxe's Lives of the Saints.
- Read:
 - [Foxe's Lives of the Saints](#) Chapter I pp. 5-15
- Discuss:
 - What new insights do you gain about the lives of these saints by learning about their deaths?
 - Under whose reign were these saints martyred?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Foxe's Lives of the Saints](#) Chapter II pp. 15-30
- Discuss:
 - What new insights do you gain about the lives of these saints by learning about their deaths?
 - Under whose reign were these saints martyred?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Foxe's Lives of the Saints](#) Chapter III pp. 30-46
 - [Foxe's Lives of the Saints](#) Chapter IV pp. 46-59
- Discuss:
 - What new insights do you gain about the lives of these saints by learning about their deaths?
 - Under whose reign were these saints martyred?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Hungary

- Explore:
 - Find Hungary on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Hungary](#).
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Hungary to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 17



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- Germanic Conquests

Words to Remember:

- Vespasian (AD 69-79) founder of the Flavian dynasty; Latin name Titus Flavius Vespasianus. His reign saw the restoration of financial and military order and the initiation of a public building program.

- Titus (AD 79–81) son of Vespasian; full name Titus Vespasianus Augustus; born Titus Flavius Vespasianus. In 70, he ended a revolt in Judaea with the conquest of Jerusalem.
- Domitian (AD 81–96) son of Vespasian; full name Titus Flavius Domitianus.
- Nerva (AD 96–98) He returned to a liberal and constitutional form of rule after the autocracy of his predecessor, Domitian.
- Trajan (AD 98–117) Latin name Marcus Ulpius Traianus. His reign is noted for the Dacian wars (101–106), which ended in the annexation of Dacia as a province.
- Hadrian (AD 117–138) full name Publius Aelius Hadrianus. The adopted successor of Trajan, he toured the provinces of the empire and secured the frontiers.
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) the adopted son and successor of Hadrian. His reign was generally peaceful.
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) full name Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus. He was occupied for much of his reign with wars against invading Germanic tribes. His Meditations are evidence of his philosophical interest.
- Septimius Severus (AD 193–211): full name Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax. In 208, he led an army to Britain to suppress a rebellion in the north and later died at York.
- Decius: (AD 249–251); full name Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius. He was the first Roman emperor to promote systematic persecution of the Christians.
- Valerian: (253–260); Latin name Publius Licinius Valerianus. He renewed the persecution of the Christians that was initiated by Decius.
- Diocletian: (284–305); full name Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus. Faced with mounting military problems, in 286 he divided the empire between himself in the east and Maximian in the west. He launched the final persecution of the Christians 303.
- Maxentius: (306–312); full name Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius Augustus; He was the son of former Emperor Maximian and the son-in-law of Emperor Galerius.
- Constantine I: (312–337) known as Constantine the Great. He was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity and in 324 made Christianity the empire's state religion. In 330, he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinopolis (Constantinople)
- Edict of Milan: AD 313; an edict made by the Roman emperor Constantine in 313 which recognized Christianity and gave freedom of worship in the Roman Empire.
- Council of Nicaea: AD 325; council from which the Nicene Creed proceeded
- Constantinople: AD 330; Imperial capital of Roman Empire moved to Constantinople (now known as Istanbul)
- Julian the Apostate: (c. AD 331–363), Roman emperor 360–363; nephew of Constantine; full name Flavius Claudius Julianus; known as the Apostate. He restored paganism as the state cult in place of Christianity, but this was reversed after his death.
- Goths: members of a Germanic people that invaded the Roman Empire from the east between the 3rd and 5th centuries. The eastern division, the Ostrogoths, founded a kingdom in Italy, while the Visigoths went on to found one in Spain.
- Franks: members of a Germanic people that conquered Gaul in the 6th century and controlled much of western Europe for several centuries afterward.
- Vandals: members of a Germanic people that ravaged Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the 4th–5th centuries and sacked Rome in AD 455.
- King Arthur: a legendary king of Britain, historically perhaps a 5th- or 6th-century Romano-British chieftain or general. Stories of his life, the exploits of his knights, and the Round Table of the court at Camelot were developed by Malory, Chrétien de Troyes, and other medieval writers and became the subject of many legends.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)

- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)
- [Roman Empire 117 AD](#)
- [Roman Empire AD 395](#)
- [Growth of Frankish Power AD 481-814](#)
- [Germanic kingdoms and East Roman Empire AD 526-600](#)
- [Germania by Tacitus](#)
- [Readings in Ancient History](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIX](#)
- (Teacher)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review: During the time of the Roman Empire, Christians faced extensive persecution.
 - Look again at the [Spread of Christianity](#):
 - <https://vimeo.com/113801439>
 - How do the years of persecution correspond with the spread of Christianity?
- Discuss:
 - In your study of history, you will witness the fall and rise of many empires. The Roman Empire is no exception.
 - In AD 286, Diocletian split the Roman Empire into East and West.
 - Diocletian maintained control of the East and Maximian controlled the West.
 - While Diocletian was very politically-minded, Maximian was very military-minded. Diocletian chose Maximian for this very reason. Invaders were threatening the Roman Empire and Diocletian thought bringing on Maximian would preserve the Empire.
- Explore:
 - Compare the [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) to the [Roman Empire 117 AD](#) and [Roman Empire AD 395](#). Look closely at the Germanic migration and conquests map as there are dates written below the various groups that moved about in migration and conquest.

Day 2: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Throughout history, persecution many times leads to spread and strength. You can see this clearly in the persecution of the Christians during the time of the Roman Empire. After Diocletian and his persecution, Christianity spread prolifically. Political power also shifted.
- Read:
 - Tacitus wrote about the Germanic peoples that would eventually bring about the demise of the Roman Empire. It must be remembered, as Tacitus alludes, that the demise of an empire or nation is rarely the responsibility of the invaders only.
 - [Germania by Tacitus](#) p. 1-8
- Discuss:
 - How does Tacitus describe the Germanic peoples?
- Explore:
 - Ask your parents if you have any Germanic ancestors. If so, be sure to follow closely that particular group as they conquer and migrate!

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [Germania by Tacitus](#) p. 9-16

- Discuss:
 - What are some of the various peoples within the Germania? What characteristics or anecdotes does Tacitus share about the different groups?
 - What do you learn from Tacitus about the geography of the main German tribes?
 - Compare Tacitus' geographical descriptions to a [Physical Map of Europe](#).
 - As your study of history continues, these Germanic peoples will become more prevalent.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Throughout history, persecution many times leads to spread and strength. You can see this clearly in the persecution of the Christians during the time of the Roman Empire. After Diocletian and his persecution, Christianity spread prolifically. Political power also shifted.
- Read:
 - [Readings in Ancient History](#) p. 291-295

Discuss:

Day 5: European nation of the week: Iceland

- Explore:
 - Find Iceland on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Iceland](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Iceland to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 18



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- Germanic Conquests

Words to Remember:

- Constantine I: (312-337) known as Constantine the Great. He was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity and in 324 made Christianity the empire's state religion. In 330, he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinopolis (Constantinople)
- Edict of Milan: AD 313; an edict made by the Roman emperor Constantine in 313 which recognized Christianity and gave freedom of worship in the Roman Empire.
- Council of Nicaea: AD 325; council from which the Nicene Creed proceeded
- Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox Christian doctrine
- Constantinople: AD 330; Imperial capital of Roman Empire moved to Constantinople (now known as Istanbul)
- Julian the Apostate: (c. AD 331–363), Roman emperor 360–363; nephew of Constantine; full name Flavius Claudius Julianus; known as the Apostate. He restored paganism as the state cult in place of Christianity, but this was reversed after his death.
- Goths: members of a Germanic people that invaded the Roman Empire from the east between the 3rd and 5th centuries. The eastern division, the Ostrogoths, founded a kingdom in Italy, while the Visigoths went on to found one in Spain.
- Franks: members of a Germanic people that conquered Gaul in the 6th century and controlled much of western Europe for several centuries afterward.
- Vandals: members of a Germanic people that ravaged Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the 4th–5th centuries and sacked Rome in AD 455.
- King Arthur: a legendary king of Britain, historically perhaps a 5th- or 6th-century Romano-British chieftain or general. Stories of his life, the exploits of his knights, and the Round Table of the court at Camelot were developed by Malory, Chrétien de Troyes, and other medieval writers and became the subject of many legends.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)
- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Ancient Italy-Northern](#)
- [Ancient Italy- Southern](#)
- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)
- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#)
-
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)
- [Roman Empire AD 395](#)
- [Growth of Frankish Power AD 481-814](#)
- [Germanic kingdoms and East Roman Empire AD 526-600](#)
- [Readings in Ancient History](#)
- [Edict of Milan](#)
- [The Life of Constantine by Eusebius](#)
- [Roman Empire 371 AD Map](#)
- [Germanic Kingdoms and Eastern Roman Empire 486](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIX](#)
- (Teacher) [Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers Series II, Volume 14](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review:
 - While the Germanic peoples were invading, Christianity was becoming legal under Constantine.
- Discuss:
 - The [Edict of Milan](#) in 313 officially legalized Christianity.
 - While the Edict of Milan specifically removed punishment for adherence to Christianity, it also protected the adherence of people to other religions. Can you find the language in the Edict that protects all religions? ("When you see that this has been granted to them by us, your Worship will know that we have also conceded to other religions the right of open and free observance of their worship for the sake of the peace of our times, that each one may have the free opportunity to worship as he pleases ; this regulation is made we that we may not seem to detract from any dignity or any religion.")
 - For what reason was the Edict of Milan issued? ("for the sake of the peace of our times")
- Explore:
 - The Church remembers Emperor Constantine and his mother Helena on May 21 each year. You can read about Constantine and Helena on p. 361 in the *Treasury of Daily Prayer*.
 - Read [The Life of Constantine by Eusebius](#)
 - p. 774-1175 (this is optional, but very interesting)

Day 2: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - During the reign of Constantine, Christians had the freedom to worship the One True God.
 - However, as in all times throughout history, heresies arose within the Church.
- Read:
 - On the Council of Nicaea, 325:
 - [Arian Heresy](#)
 - [Addressing the Arian Heresy](#)
 - [Arius Condemned](#)
 - [The Council of Nicaea Condemns Arius](#)
 - Nicene Creed (in *Lutheran Service Book*)
- Discuss:
 - As with the Edict of Milan, what was one consideration of Constantine in calling for the Council of Nicaea in 325? (peace among the people, this time, the Christians)
 - What clear message was sent by the Council of Nicaea? (Jesus is consubstantial with the Father)
 - With which words do we confess the truth of who Jesus is and refute Arianism? ("being of one substance with the Father...")

Day 3: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - As you recall, Diocletian split the Roman Empire in two. There naturally arose conflict between East and West as both battled for territory and power. The internal conflict coupled with the Germanic invaders created much consternation for the Roman Empire.
 - In 330, Constantine moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Byzantium. The city was renamed to Constantinople. It continued by the name Constantinople until 1453 when the city was captured by Ottoman Turks. Keep Ottoman Turks in the back of your mind as they will come up again later in history.
 -
- Explore:
 - The Hagia Sophia was a church, called a basilica, in Constantinople.
 - This [mosaic](#) is in the basilica. It shows Justinian I offering a model of the Hagia Sophia and Constantine offering a model of Constantinople. This mosaic post-dates both Constantine and Justinian, but what can be learned from this mosaic? (They both wanted the blessing of Christ upon their endeavors, they wrongly offered their allegiance to Mary instead of solely Jesus, etc.)
- Explore:
 - Examine the following maps:
 - [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#)
 - [Roman Empire 371 AD Map](#)
 - [Roman Empire 395 AD Map](#)
 - [Germanic Kingdoms and Eastern Roman Empire 486](#)
 - What impact did the Germanic migration and conquests have on the Roman Empire?
 - How was the impact different in the Eastern Roman Empire than the Western Roman Empire?

Day 4: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - According to your Words to Remember, [Germanic Kingdoms and Eastern Roman Empire 486](#), and [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#), who were the Goths, Franks, and Vandals?
 - Where did each group migrate and/or conquer?
- Explore:
 - Examine this [Roman sarcophagus](#).
 - How are the Romans depicted?
 - How are the Germanic barbarians depicted?
 - What do you notice about how the Romans are depicted versus how the Germanic barbarians are depicted?
 - Had this been a sarcophagus of a Germanic tribe, how might the scene and soldiers have been depicted differently?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Ireland

- Explore:
 - Find Ireland on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Ireland](#)
 - Read the Background.

- From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Ireland to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 19



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- Germanic Conquests

Words to Remember:

- Constantine I: (312–337) known as Constantine the Great. He was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity and in 324 made Christianity the empire's state religion. In 330, he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinopolis (Constantinople)
- Edict of Milan: AD 313; an edict made by the Roman emperor Constantine in 313 which recognized Christianity and gave freedom of worship in the Roman Empire.
- Council of Nicaea: AD 325; council from which the Nicene Creed proceeded
- Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox Christian doctrine
- Constantinople: AD 330; Imperial capital of Roman Empire moved to Constantinople (now known as Istanbul)
- Julian the Apostate: (c. AD 331–363), Roman emperor 360–363; nephew of Constantine; full name Flavius Claudius Julianus; known as the Apostate. He restored paganism as the state cult in place of Christianity, but this was reversed after his death.
- Goths: members of a Germanic people that invaded the Roman Empire from the east between the 3rd and 5th centuries. The eastern division, the Ostrogoths, founded a kingdom in Italy, while the Visigoths went on to found one in Spain.
- Franks: members of a Germanic people that conquered Gaul in the 6th century and controlled much of western Europe for several centuries afterward.
- Vandals: members of a Germanic people that ravaged Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the 4th–5th centuries and sacked Rome in AD 455.
- AD 410: Visigoths sack Rome
- AD 455: Vandals sack Rome
- Procopius: 500– c.562, Byzantine historian, born in Caesarea in Palestine. He accompanied Justinian's general Belisarius on his campaigns between 527 and 540. His principal works are the History of the Wars of Justinian and On Justinian's Buildings.
- King Arthur: a legendary king of Britain, historically perhaps a 5th- or 6th-century Romano-British chieftain or general. Stories of his life, the exploits of his knights, and the Round Table of the court at Camelot were developed by Malory, Chrétien de Troyes, and other medieval writers and became the subject of many legends.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
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- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
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- [Growth of Roman Power](#)
- [First Punic War Map](#)

- [Second Punic War Map](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#)
- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)
- [Roman Empire AD 395](#)
- [Growth of Frankish Power AD 481-814](#)
- [Germanic kingdoms and East Roman Empire AD 526-600](#)
- [Readings in Ancient History](#)
- [Edict of Milan](#)
- [The Life of Constantine by Eusebius](#)
- [Roman Empire 371 AD Map](#)
- [Germanic Kingdoms and Eastern Roman Empire 486](#)
- [Procopius- History of the Wars](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIX](#)
- (Teacher) [Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers Series II, Volume 14](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review:
 - Who were the Goths, Franks, and Vandals?
 - Look again at the maps of the Germanic invaders
- Read:
 - Begin [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book III](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.
- Explore:
 - The Visigoths from Alaric I to Reccared I were Arian. Recall your study of the Nicene Creed. What did Arians believe?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book III](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.
- Discuss:
 - What have you learned thus far about the Visigoths? What does Procopius tell us about how they looked?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - As you continue to read, you will run across accounts that seem familiar.
 - For example, Procopius tells us about a situation that sounds very similar to the account of David and Bathsheba. (A man in power desiring to have a beautiful woman for his wife)
 - Be sure to point out these "familiar" stories as you encounter them.
- Read:
 - Continue [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book III](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.

Day 4: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - Who were the Vandals?
 - How do Procopius' accounts give life to the [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) ?

- Read:
 - Finish [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book III](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.

Day 5: European nation of the week: Italy

- Explore:
 - Find Italy on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Italy](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Italy to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 20



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- Germanic Conquests

Words to Remember:

- Constantine I: (312-337) known as Constantine the Great. He was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity and in 324 made Christianity the empire's state religion. In 330, he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinopolis (Constantinople)
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- Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox Christian doctrine
- Constantinople: AD 330; Imperial capital of Roman Empire moved to Constantinople (now known as Istanbul)
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- Goths: members of a Germanic people that invaded the Roman Empire from the east between the 3rd and 5th centuries. The eastern division, the Ostrogoths, founded a kingdom in Italy, while the Visigoths went on to found one in Spain.
- Franks: members of a Germanic people that conquered Gaul in the 6th century and controlled much of western Europe for several centuries afterward.
- Vandals: members of a Germanic people that ravaged Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the 4th–5th centuries and sacked Rome in AD 455.
- AD 410: Visigoths sack Rome
- AD 455: Vandals sack Rome
- Procopius: 500– c.562, Byzantine historian, born in Caesarea in Palestine. He accompanied Justinian's general Belisarius on his campaigns between 527 and 540. His principal works are the History of the Wars of Justinian and On Justinian's Buildings.
- Justinian: Byzantine emperor 527–565; Latin name Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Justinianus. He regained North Africa from the Vandals, Italy from the Ostrogoths, and Spain from the Visigoths. He codified Roman law 529.
- King Arthur: a legendary king of Britain, historically perhaps a 5th- or 6th-century Romano-British chieftain or general. Stories of his life, the exploits of his knights, and the Round Table of the court at Camelot were developed by Malory, Chrétien de Troyes, and other medieval writers and became the subject of many legends.

Textbook reference and written work:

- World map or globe
- [Physical Map of Europe](#)
- [Political Map of Europe](#)
- [Current Map of Europe](#)

- [The World and Its Races According to the Old Testament](#)
- [List of European countries and their capitals](#)
- [Map of Hellenistic Kingdoms](#)
- [Map of Mycenaean Greece](#)
- [Table of Nations](#)
- [Table of Nations Map](#)
- [Early Irish Genealogy](#)
- [A Short History of England](#)
- [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#)
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- [European provinces of the Roman Empire](#)
- [The Lives of the Twelve Caesars](#)
- [Roman Empire AD 395](#)
- [Growth of Frankish Power AD 481-814](#)
- [Germanic kingdoms and East Roman Empire AD 526-600](#)
- [Readings in Ancient History](#)
- [Edict of Milan](#)
- [The Life of Constantine by Eusebius](#)
- [Roman Empire 371 AD Map](#)
- [Germanic Kingdoms and Eastern Roman Empire 486](#)
- [Procopius- History of the Wars](#)

Materials:

- World map
- Globe
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVI](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIX](#)
- (Teacher) [Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers Series II, Volume 14](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review:
 - Who were the Goths, Franks, and Vandals?
 - Look again at the maps of the Germanic invaders
- Read:
 - Begin [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book IV](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.
- Explore:
 - What did Gelimer say was the reason for the Vandals fighting?
 - Read Judges 7. Do you see any similarity between Procopius' recounting of events and the effect of the smashing jars in the account about Gideon's three hundred men?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book IV](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.
- Discuss:
 -

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:
 - Continue [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book IV](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.
- Discuss:
 - Why did a mutiny arise during Easter AD 536?

- As Lutherans, why do we especially appreciate the stand that Justinian took for orthodoxy?
- Explore:
 -

Day 4: History of Europe

- Discuss:
 - How do Procopius' accounts give life to the [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) ?
- Read:
 - Finish [Procopius- History of the Wars- Book IV](#).
 - Be sure to note the dates in the margins.
 - Be sure also to follow your [Germanic migration and conquests map AD 150-1066](#) as you read.

Day 5: European nation of the week: Latvia

- Explore:
 - Find Latvia on a map or globe.
 - What do you observe about the geography?
- Read: [Information on Latvia](#)
 - Read the Background.
 - From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.
- Discuss:
 - Compare Latvia to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 21



Topics:

- Earliest history of Europe
- The Roman Empire
- King Arthur

Words to Remember:

- Constantine I: (312-337) known as Constantine the Great. He was the first Roman emperor to be converted to Christianity and in 324 made Christianity the empire's state religion. In 330, he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinopolis (Constantinople)
- Edict of Milan: AD 313; an edict made by the Roman emperor Constantine in 313 which recognized Christianity and gave freedom of worship in the Roman Empire.
- Council of Nicaea: AD 325; council from which the Nicene Creed proceeded
- Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox Christian doctrine
- Constantinople: AD 330; Imperial capital of Roman Empire moved to Constantinople (now known as Istanbul)
- Julian the Apostate: (c. AD 331–363), Roman emperor 360–363; nephew of Constantine; full name Flavius Claudius Julianus; known as the Apostate. He restored paganism as the state cult in place of Christianity, but this was reversed after his death.
- Goths: members of a Germanic people that invaded the Roman Empire from the east between the 3rd and 5th centuries. The eastern division, the Ostrogoths, founded a kingdom in Italy, while the Visigoths went on to found one in Spain.
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Chrétien de Troyes, and other medieval writers and became the subject of many legends.

- Gregory the Great: (c.540–604), pope (as Gregory I) 590–604 and doctor of the Church; known as St. Gregory the Great. He sent St. Augustine to England to lead the country's conversion to Christianity. He is also credited with the introduction of Gregorian chant.

Textbook reference and written work:

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- [Readings in Ancient History](#)
- [Edict of Milan](#)
- [The British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth](#)
- [St. Gregory the Pope](#)

Materials:

- World map
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- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXVIII](#)
- (Teacher) [Outlines of Roman History Chapter XXIX](#)
- (Teacher) [Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers Series II, Volume 14](#)

Suggested Daily Schedule:

Day 1: History of Europe-

- Review:
 - Who were the leaders of the Byzantine Empire up to 565?
- Discuss:
 - While the Roman Empire/Byzantine Empire was going through continuous adjustments due to invasions and leadership changes, Britain was experiencing its own challenges.
 - Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his chronicles of the history of England,
- Read:
 - [A Short History of England](#) chapter III (p. 19-29)
- Discuss:
 - Why, according to Chesterton, are legends worth reading?
- Explore: [The British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) (Introduction)
- Discuss:
 - How is Geoffrey of Monmouth different than, for example, Bede, according to the Introduction?
 - Bonus discussion: what is veracity?

Day 2: History of Europe

- Read:
 - [The British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) (p. 167-172)
- Discuss:

- What did you learn?

Day 3: History of Europe

- Read:

- [The British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) (p. 173-175)

Discuss:

- What did you learn?

- Explore:

Day 4: History of Europe

Read:

- [The British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth](#) (p. 176-182)

- Discuss:

- What did you learn?

Day 5: European nation of the week: Liechtenstein

- Explore:

- Find Liechtenstein on a map or globe.
- What do you observe about the geography?
- The principality of Liechtenstein was created in 1719 within the Holy Roman Empire and became independent of the German confederation in 1866. Liechtenstein is economically integrated with Switzerland.

- Read: [Information on Liechtenstein](#)

- Read the Background.
- From there, different students will find different aspects of the information interesting. Consider skimming through the rest of the pages, highlighting items of interest that can be used to make comparisons. Consider using [this chart](#) throughout the academic year.

- Discuss:

- Compare Liechtenstein to your state or country and other European nations.

Week 22

Not available

Topic 23

Not available

Topic 24

Not available

Topic 25

Not available

Week 26

Not available

Week 27

Not available

Week 28

Not available

Week 29

Not available

 Topic 30

Not available

 Topic 31

Not available

 Topic 32

Not available

 Topic 33

Not available

 Topic 34

Not available

 Topic 35

Not available

 Topic 36

Not available