
TEACHING HISTORY

How to Look at a Painting

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

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

COLORING PAGES ARTISTS AND TITLES

Master Bertram *Creation of the Animals*

www.wga.hu/art/m/master/bertram/grabow2.jpg

Tiepolo *Trojan Horse*

www.wga.hu/art/t/tiepolo/giandome/trojan_ho.jpg

Garofalo *Ascension*

www.wga.hu/html/g/garofalo/ascensio.html

Tintoretto *St. George*

www.wga.hu/art/t/tintoret/1religio/saints2.jpg

Jaques-Louis David *Napoleon*

www.wga.hu/art/d/david_j/4/402david.jpg

Ben Shahn *The Farmers*

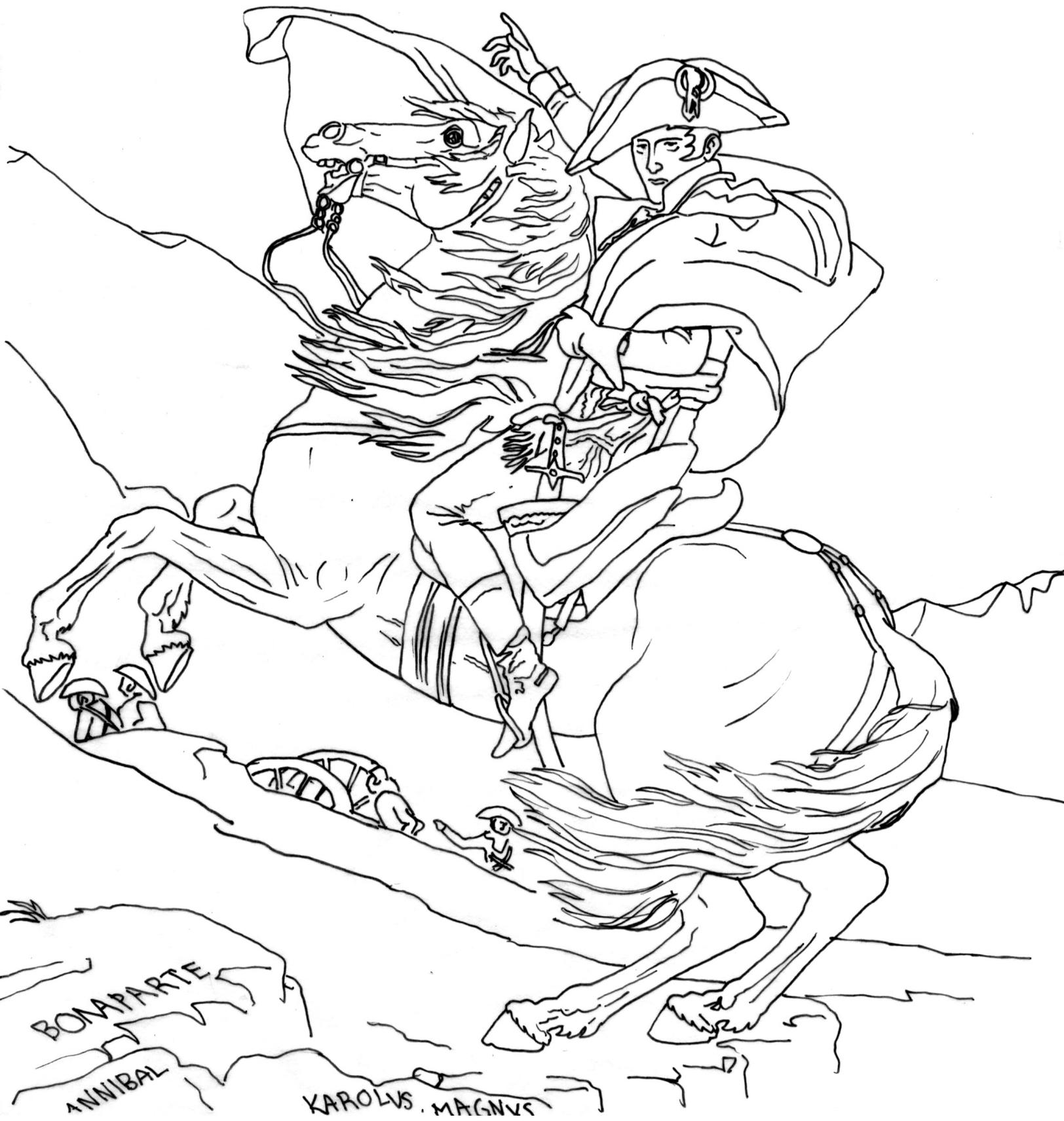
www.uky.edu/ArtMuseum/luce/Top50/50/images/Shahn_jpg.jpg







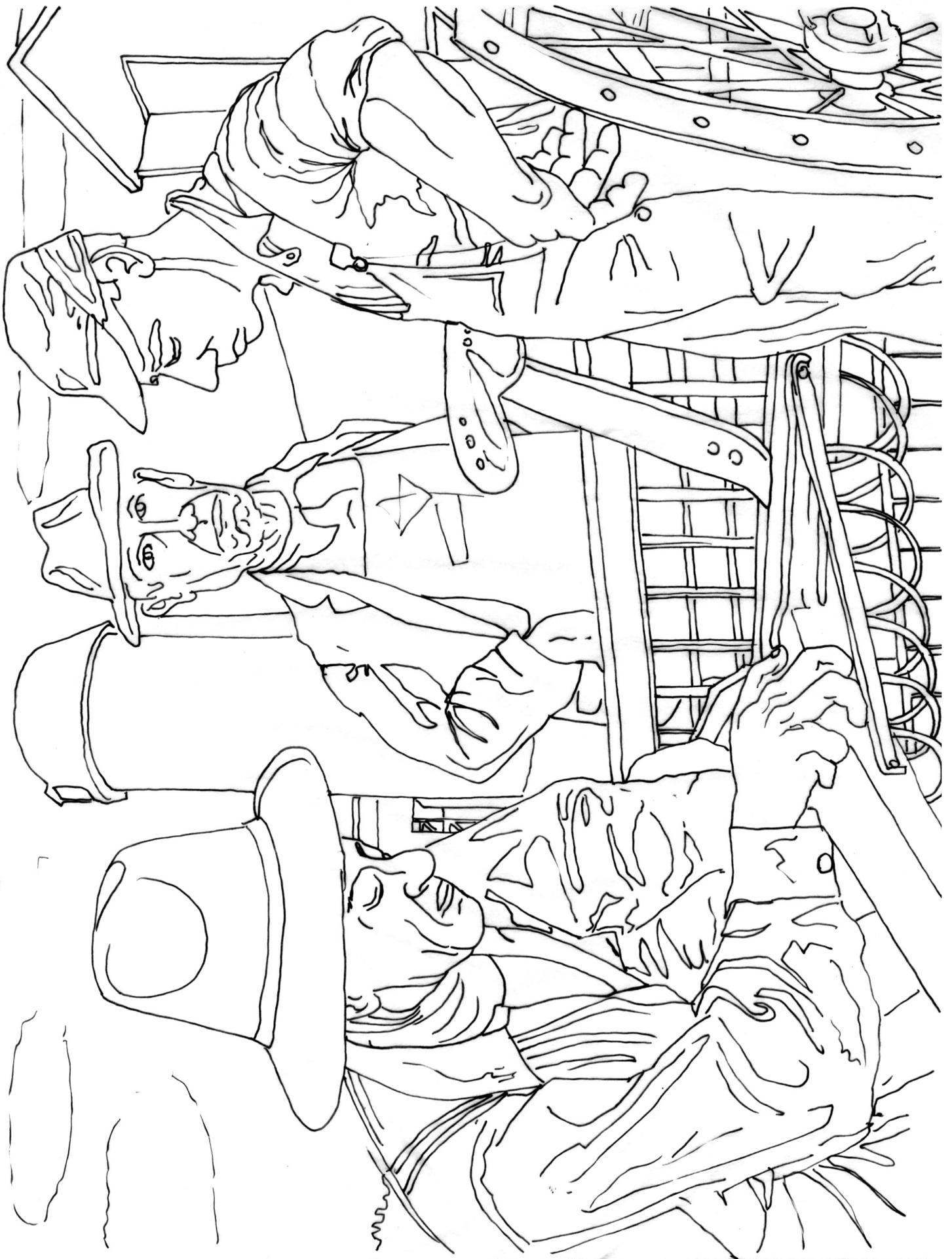




BONAPARTE

ANNIBAL

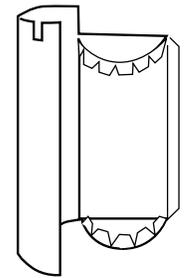
KAROLVS. MAGNVS



TEACHING HISTORY

Kingdom of God Towers

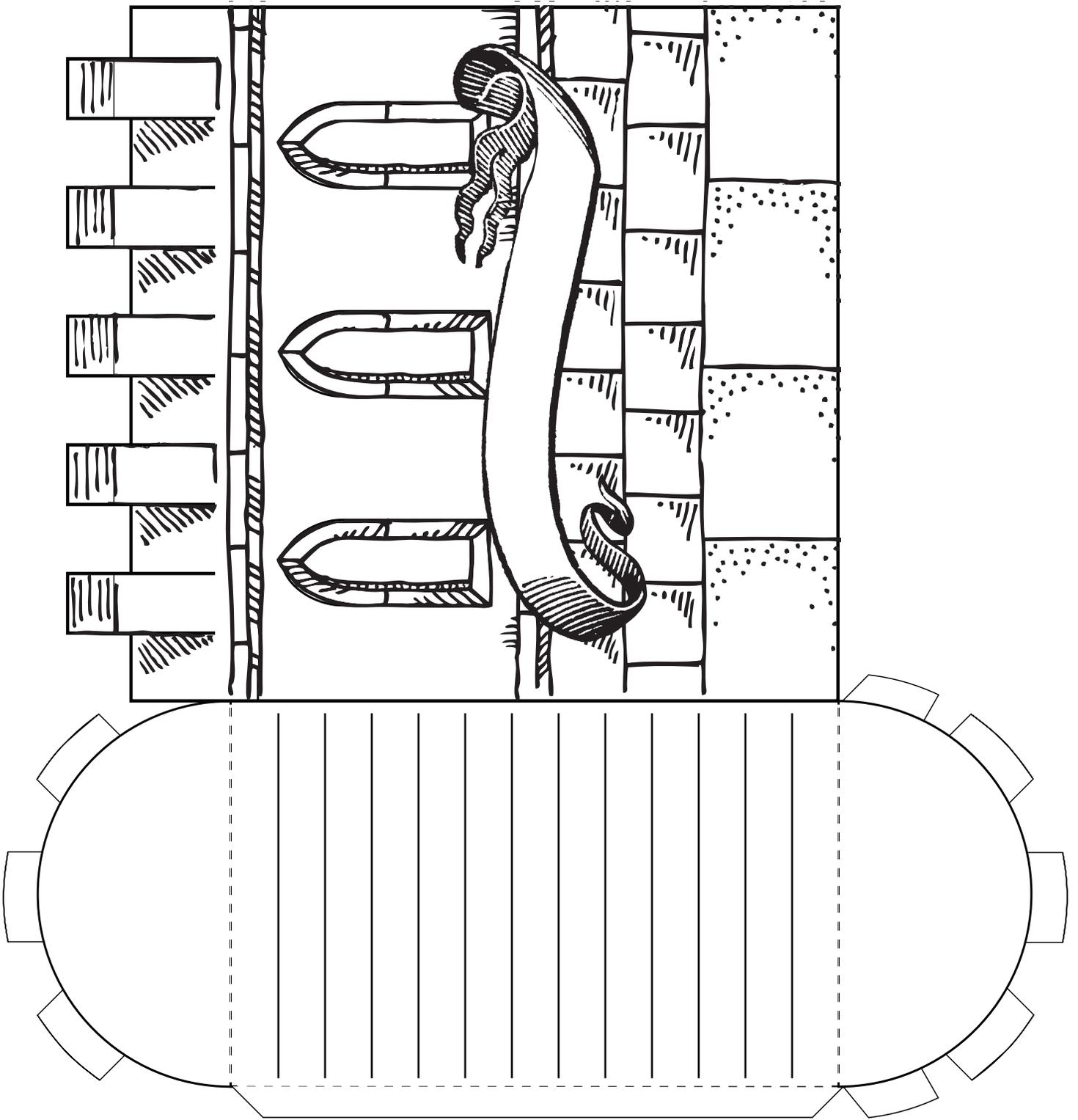
The Kingdom of God has been being built, stone by stone, since the world began. Photocopy the artwork on the next page onto card stock, color it and cut it out. Choose an event from church history to study (we've provided some ideas below), title the event on the banner on the front of the turret and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



c. 30	Pentecost	1478	Establishment of the Spanish Inquisition
c. 31	The Early Church	1517	Martin Luther Posts His Ninety-five Theses
c. 34	First Gentile Converts	1523	Zwingli Leads Swiss Reformation
c. 53-57	Paul's Third Missionary Journey	1534	Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy
c. 63	John receives <i>The Revelation</i>	1536	John Calvin Publishes <i>The Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>
c. 150	Justin Martyr Writes His Apology	1540	The Pope Approves the Jesuits
c. 156	The Martyrdom of Polycarp	1545	Opening of the Council of Trent
177	Irenaeus Becomes Bishop of Lyons	1549	Cranmer Produces the Book of Common Prayer
c. 196	Tertullian Begins to Write Christian Books	1559	John Knox Returns to Scotland to Lead Reformation
c. 205	Origen Begins Writing	1572	Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre
325	The Council of Nicea	1611	Publication of the King James Bible
367	Athanasius's Letter Recognizes the New Testament Canon	1646	The Westminster Confession of Faith
387	Conversion of Augustine	1685	The Birth of Johann Sebastian Bach
398	John Chrysostom Becomes Bishop of Constantinople	1735	Great Awakening Under Jonathan Edwards
405	Jerome Completes the Vulgate	1780	Robert Raikes Begins Sunday Schools
432	Patrick Goes as Missionary to Ireland	1793	William Carey Sails for India
451	The Council of Chalcedon	1816	Richard Allen Founds African Methodist Episcopal Church
529	Benedict of Nursia Establishes His Monastic Order	1817	Elizabeth Fry Begins Ministry to Women in Prison
563	Columba Goes as a Missionary to Scotland	1854	Hudson Taylor Arrives in China
590	Gregory I Becomes Pope	1854	Soren Kierkegaard Publishes Attacks on Christendom
664	Synod of Whitby	1854	Charles Haddon Spurgeon Becomes Pastor in London
716	Boniface Sets Out as Missionary	1857	David Livingstone Publishes <i>Missionary Travels</i>
731	The Venerable Bede Completes His <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation</i>	1870	Pope Pius IX Proclaims the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility
863	Cyril and Methodius Evangelize Slavs	1886	Student Volunteer Movement Begins
909	Monastery Established at Cluny	1906	Azusa Street Revival Launches Pentecostalism
1054	The EastWest Schism	1910-15	Publication of <i>The Fundamentals</i> Launches Fundamentalist Movement
1093	Anselm Becomes Archbishop of Canterbury	1921	First Christian Radio Broadcast
1095	Pope Urban II Launches the First Crusade	1945	Dietrich Bonhoeffer Executed by Nazis
1115	Bernard Founds the Monastery at Clairvaux	1949	Billy Graham's Los Angeles Crusade
1206	Francis of Assisi Renounces Wealth		
1215	The Fourth Lateran Council		
1273	Thomas Aquinas Completes Work on <i>Summa Theologica</i>		
c. 1380	Wycliffe Oversees English Bible Translation		
1415	John Hus Burned at the Stake		
1456	Gutenberg Produces the First Printed Bible		

TEACHING HISTORY

Kingdom of God Towers, Page 2



TEACHING HISTORY

Proofing History

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

Minoan C
c. 2200 B.C-1

the first European civilization began in Crete. The Minoans were after named after the named King Minos. The name minos is similar to "Pharaoh" in Egypt.

The Manoins built their towns on the coast where there were many. They traveled by sea and traded their pottery and other goods with Egypt, Syria, and the southern islands of the Aegean. The largest palace was built and rebuilt in their capital city, knossos.

It appears they believed in life after death, as the dead were buried with possessions to take to the afterlife. developed They an early Greek alphabet known as "Linear A". They were a hedonistic (pleasure-seeking) culture. Many paintings portray festivals some including depicting "bull-leaping." Apparently the culture ended from a combination of volcanic activity and attack from the Myceneans.

Proofreader Check List

CAPITALIZATION

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

PUNCTUATION

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

SPELLING

- ⊙ Are all the words spelled correctly?

COHEARANCE

- ⊙ Does the word order in the sentence make sense?

TEACHING HISTORY

Proofing History—Faulty Card #1

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Israel Divides into Too Kingdoms

*I kings 12,
II Chronicles 10*
c. 931 B.C.

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

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

RESOURCES: *Child's Story Bible*, pgs. 169–172
Greenleaf Guide to OT, pgs. 103, 105
Journey Thru the Bible, pgs. 136, 137

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TEACHING HISTORY

Proofing History—Faulty Card #2



Homer nad Greek Mythology c. 900 b.c.

Homer was a *bard*, a professional poet who recited his poems. he composed *the iliad* and *the odyssey*. His stories are some the of earliest examples of greek literiture. Homer is thought to have been blind It is thought that his works were only written down near the end of his life.

The early greeks had myths or legends that explained the world around them. For instanse, zeus was the greatest god He was the god of the heavens. athena was the goddess of wisdum and Ares the of war god. These gods were believed to be very much like humans, but more powerful. According to the greeks' belief the mane difference was that humans died, but these gods lived forever. we can much learn about the early greeks from the beuatiful writings left us to by Homer.

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



TEACHING HISTORY

Proofing History—Faulty Card #3

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The Olympics c 776 B.C.

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

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

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

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TEACHING HISTORY

Proofing History—Faulty Card #4



Founding of Roam c. 753 BC.

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

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

RESOURCES: *Ancient Rome* (CAYP), p. 14
Ancient Rome (EB), pgs. 6, 7
Famous Men of Rome, pgs. 1–7
Ill. World History, Romans, pgs. 4, 5
Kingfisher Hist. Enc., pgs. 34, 35
Roman Life, pgs. 2, 3
Streems of Civ., Vol. 1, pgs. 140–142



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TEACHING HISTORY

Writing History

You may find there are people or events you would like to study in more detail that are not represented in their own flashcards. Perhaps you'd like to add a flashcard for William Shakespeare, Rembrandt or even Elizabeth I. Photocopy the flashcard shell provided. Then add artwork and title to the front and title, date, and summary to the back. Use the resources box to record where the information for the summary was found, setting a precedent for thorough footnoting in future term papers! Don't forget to add a purple color bar if the event is recorded in scripture. Following is an example of a card that was made by a student for the famous queen of England.



Elizabeth I: The Rainbow Portrait, c. 1600

Isaac Oliver

Elizabeth I

Elizabeth I

1558–1603

Elizabeth Tudor was born in 1533. The queen never married. She was strong, determined, flirtatious, and she had a temper to match her red hair. She was a wise and intelligent queen. She ruled England for forty-five years. She helped England become one of the greatest nations in Europe. She loved beautiful gowns and jewelry. She enjoyed going to Shakespeare plays. She had her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, executed because she was plotting against Elizabeth. Elizabeth had to deal with the Spanish and her half-brother-in-law Philip of Spain. The Spanish Armada was defeated by her navy. Elizabeth was a popular queen who won the hearts of all her people.

ABOUT THE PAINTING: Elizabeth's gown is embroidered with English wildflowers, thus allowing the queen to pose in the guise of Astraea, the virginal heroine of classical literature. Her cloak is decorated with eyes and ears, implying that she sees and hears all. Above her crown is a crescent-shaped jewel which alludes to Cynthia, the goddess of the moon. A jeweled serpent is entwined along her left arm, and holds from its mouth a heart-shaped ruby. The serpent symbolizes wisdom; it has captured the ruby, which in turn symbolizes the queen's heart. Elizabeth's right hand holds a rainbow with the Latin inscription 'Non sine sole iris' ('No rainbow without the sun'). The rainbow symbolizes peace, and the inscription reminds viewers that only the queen's wisdom can ensure peace and prosperity. Elizabeth was in her late sixties when this portrait was made, but for iconographic purposes she is portrayed as young and beautiful.

RESOURCES: *Kingfisher Hist. Enc.*, pgs. 248, 249

The Kings and Queens of England and Scotland
Good Queen Bess



Elizabeth I: The Rainbow Portrait, c. 1600

Isaac Oliver

Elizabeth I



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Title

Date

A large rectangular area with a black border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing.

RESOURCES:

A rectangular area with a black border, intended for listing resources.

A large rectangular area with a black border, intended for drawing or illustration.

Title

Artist

Title



TEACHING HISTORY

The Satisfy the Sphinx Game

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

Materials

- Coffee can
- Sphinx artwork
- Sphinx query cards

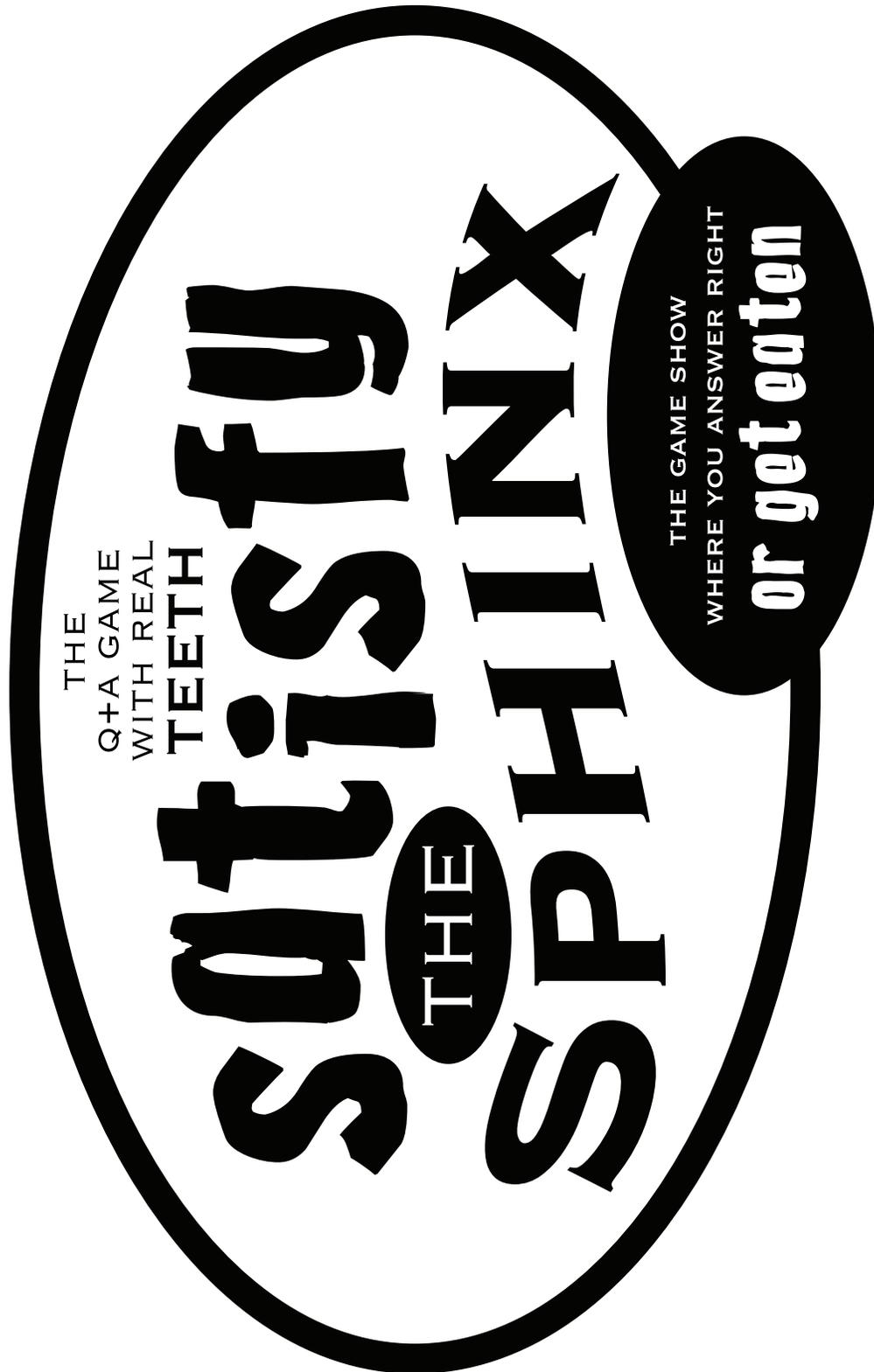
Instructions

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

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



TEACHING HISTORY
The Satisfy the Sphinx Game





QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



ANSWER



ANSWER



ANSWER



ANSWER



ANSWER



ANSWER



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