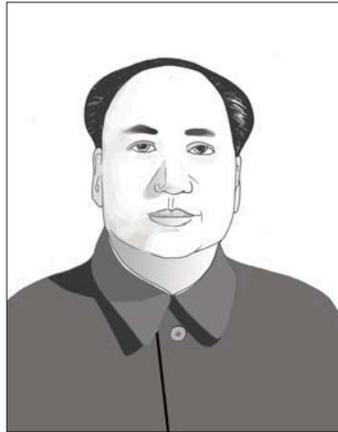
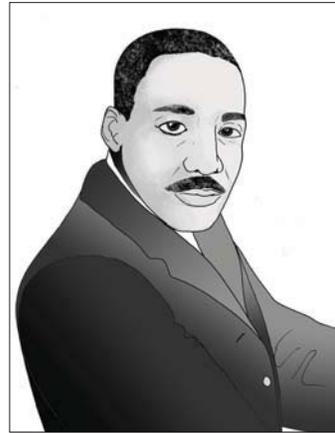
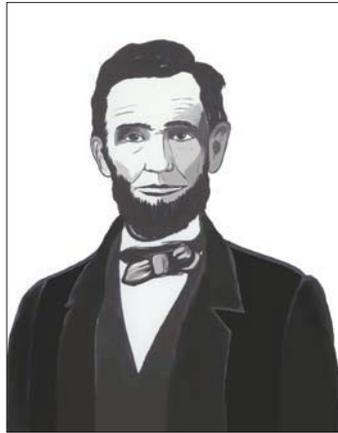


The Story of the World Activity Book Four



Student Pages

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Chapter One: Complete the Outline

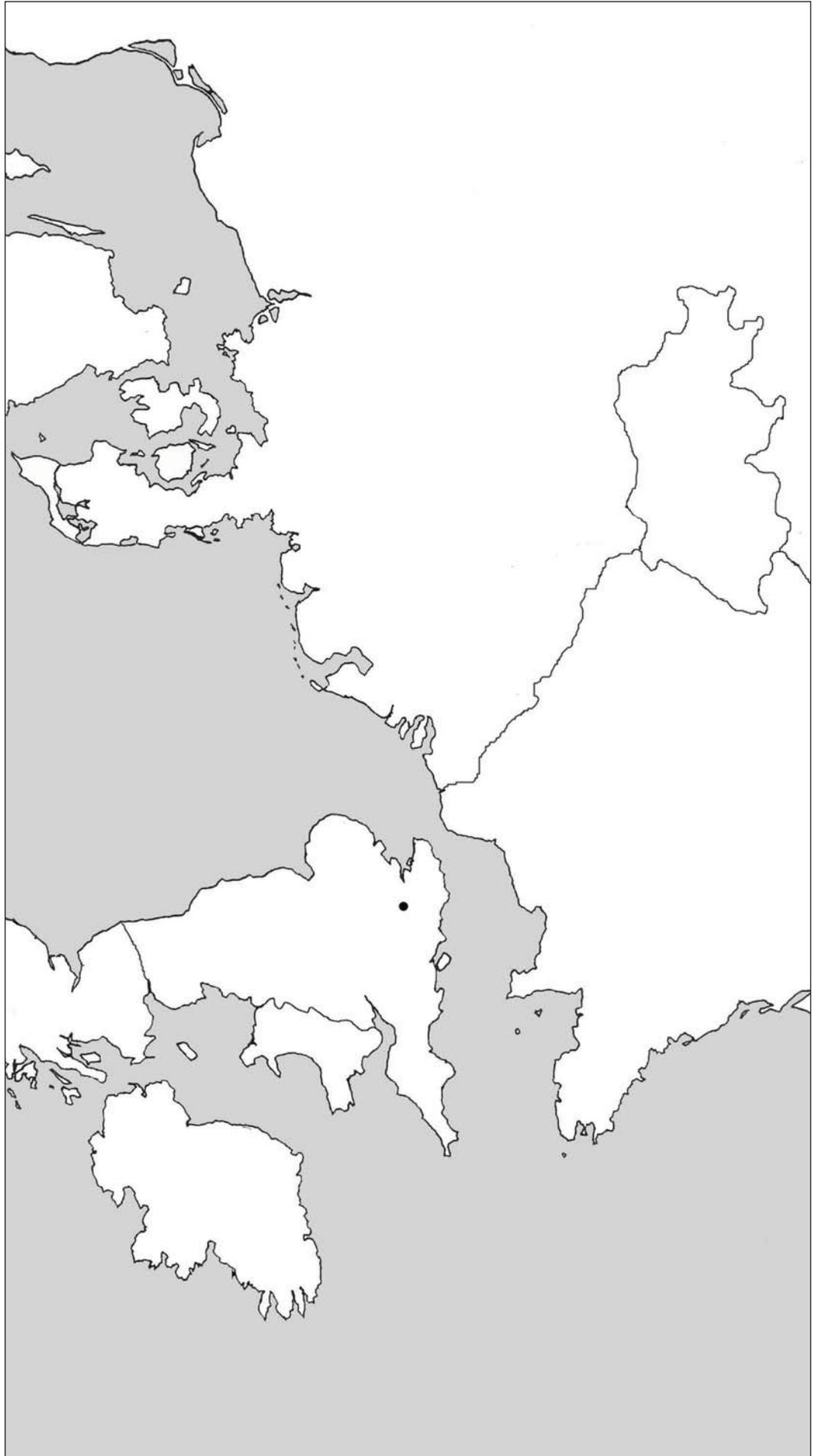
Victoria's England

- I. The Great Exhibition was filled with exhibits from all parts of the British Empire.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II. The British spread their empire for two reasons.
 - A.
 - B.

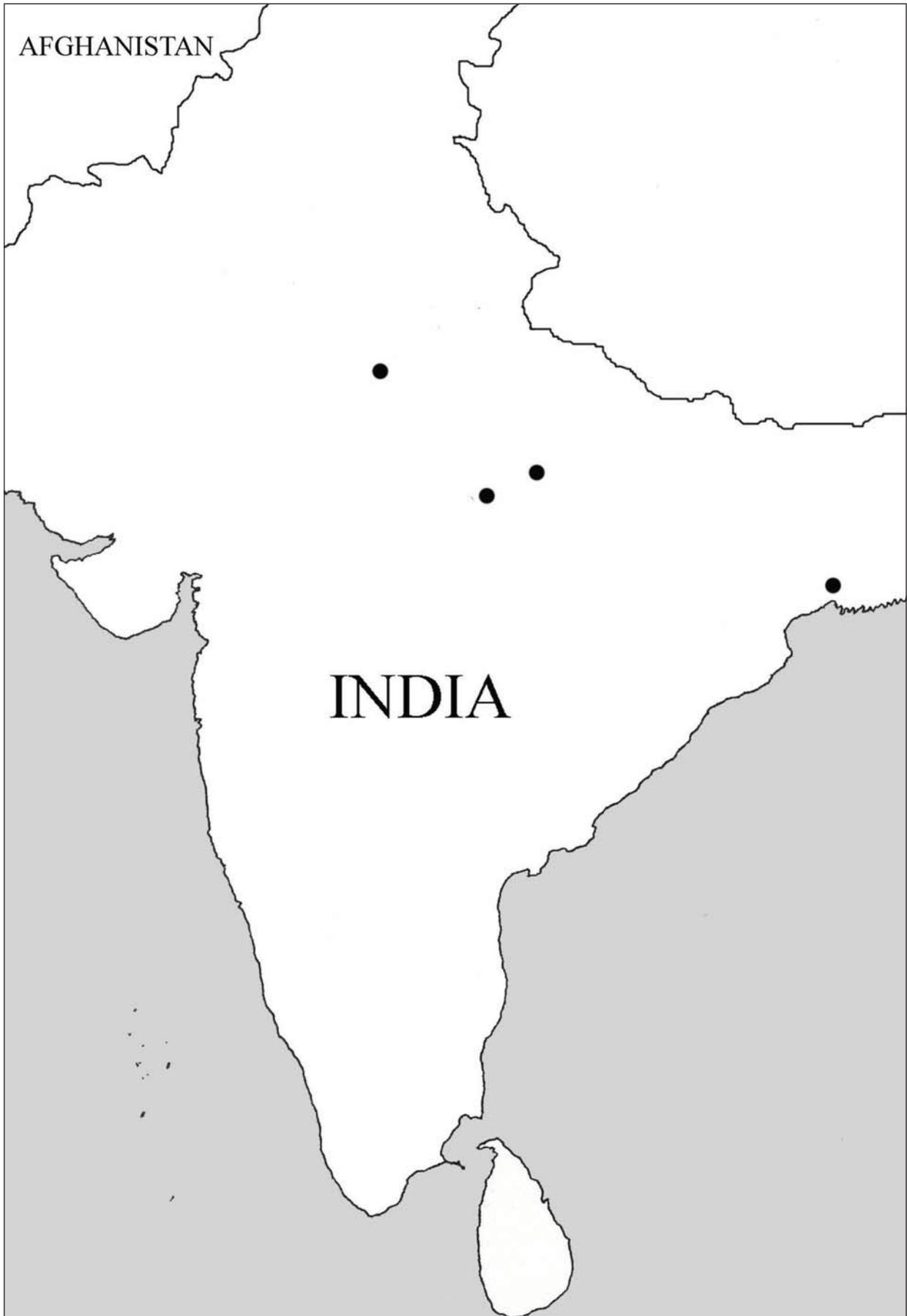
The Sepoy Mutiny

- I. The East India Company took control of Bengal in three stages.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
- II. When the East India Company took control of more of India, it angered the sepoys in five different ways.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

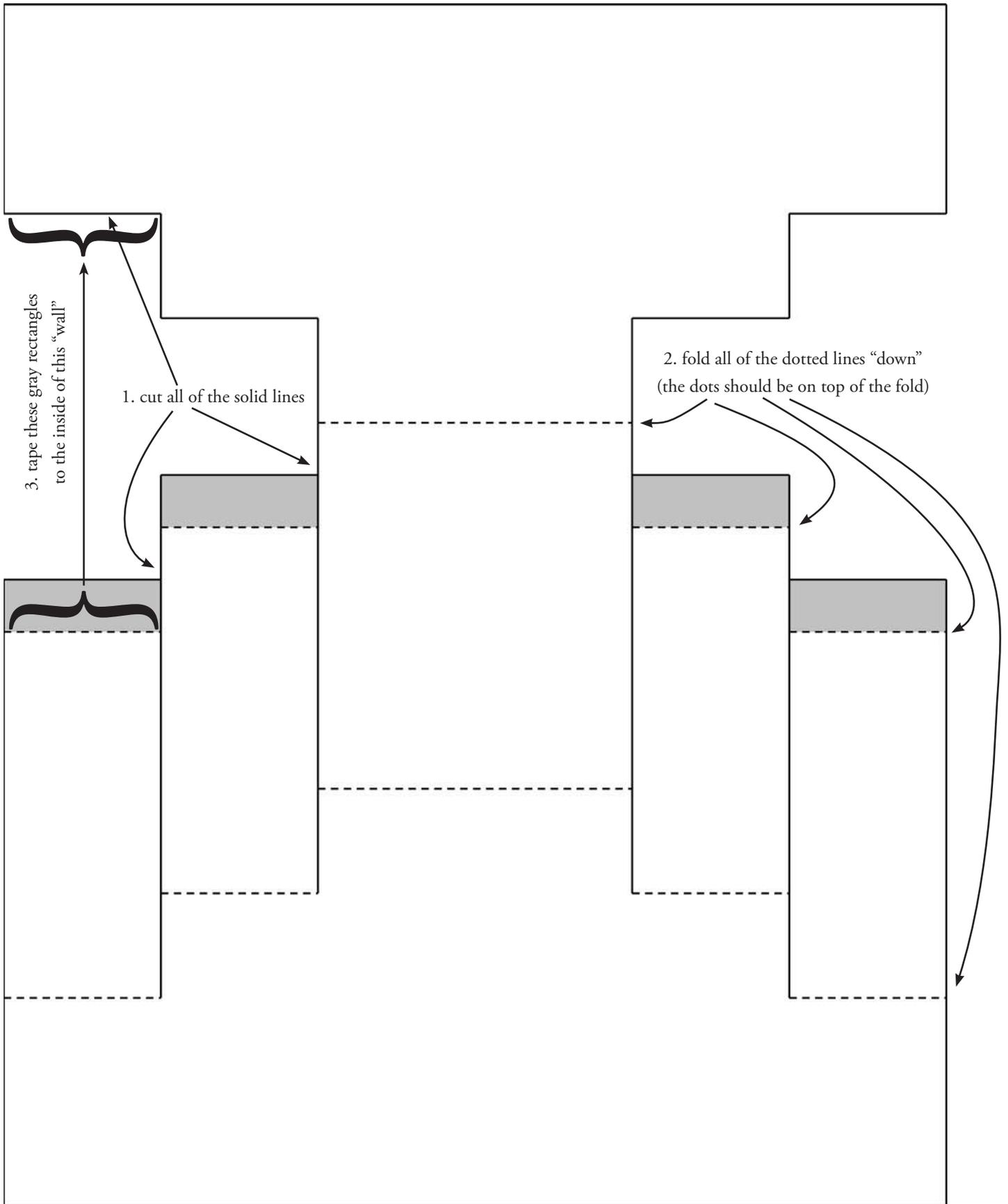
1: Victoria's England



1: The Sepoy Mutiny



Crystal Palace Template



Chapter Two: Complete the Outline

Japan Re-Opens

- I. The Japanese did not want Western influence for two reasons.
 - A.
 - B.
- II. The Japanese made four regulations to keep Western influence out.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
- III. American merchants wanted to buy three items from Japan.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.

The Crimean War

- I. Four factors helped to start the Crimean War.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
- II. The Peace of Paris, which ended the war, had three parts.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.

Taiping Tien Kuo Coins



The Gettysburg Address

Abraham Lincoln

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Oh Captain! My Captain!

Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

Canada's Original Four Provinces

Use your atlas and the section from Volume 4 of *The Story of the World* to answer these questions about Canada's four original provinces.

Write the solution on the line. Write whichever letters land in the "O" in the spaces at the bottom of the page to find out the English translation of Canada's motto, "A Mari usque ad Mare."

1. Nova Scotia's capital:

_____O_____

2. New Brunswick's capital:

_____O_____O_____

3. Man who led the 1837 rebellion in Upper Canada:

_____O_____

4. The western-most Great Lake:

_____O_____O_____

5. The French-Canadians who agreed with Papineau:

_____O_____O_____O_____O_____

6. Modern province once known as "Lower Canada":

_____O_____

7. Modern province originally known as "Upper Canada":

_____O_____

Canada's motto:

The Creatures of the Pantanal

<p>Brazil</p> <p>Howler Monkey</p> <p>This is the loudest land mammal on the planet (Blue Whales are still louder). Its cry can be heard over two miles away. It "howls" to tell its location to other monkeys.</p>	<p>Pantanal</p> <p>Anaconda</p> <p>The Anaconda is the biggest snake in the world. One can be 50 ft. long and as big around as a grown man! They usually eat fish, deer, small crocodiles, and even jaguars. They are not poisonous—they kill their prey by squeezing them to death.</p> <p>They communicate with one another, including screams of excitement and coos of friendliness.</p> <p>Giant River Otter</p> <p>Giant river otters live in groups of four to eight. They build dens in marshland—and they enter and exit their homes by underwater tunnels. Otters use 9 different noises to communicate with one another, including screams of excitement and coos of friendliness.</p>
<p>Wetland</p> <p>Tapir</p> <p>This creature is a large (seven feet long and 100 lbs) has a bushy tail and a long, tubular head. It has no teeth (ants aren't very chewy)! It sticks its two-foot-long tongue into ant hills and licks up thousands of bugs in a few minutes. It eats 30,000 insects a day.</p> <p>Capybaras</p> <p>This is the world's largest rodent. It can weigh up to 175 pounds! It is closely related to the guinea pig. It has webbed feet that help it swim and walk on muddy land. It can also stay underwater for up to five minutes.</p>	<p>Swamp</p> <p>Anteater</p> <p>This large creature (seven feet long and 100 lbs) has a bushy tail and a long, tubular head. It has no teeth (ants aren't very chewy)! It sticks its two-foot-long tongue into ant hills and licks up thousands of bugs in a few minutes. It eats 30,000 insects a day.</p> <p>Jaguar</p> <p>Its name, roughly translated, means "a bear that can kill its prey in one bound." The largest cat in the Western Hemisphere, it can weigh up to 200 lbs! This cat actually loves the water—it is an excellent swimmer!</p>

An Armenian Khachkar



DECODING THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM

Germany sent an encoded telegram (the Zimmermann Telegram) to German ambassadors in Mexico to try to get Mexico to attack the US and keep the US from joining in World War I. The name for writing in code is called “cryptography” (“crypto-” means “hidden,” and “-graph” means “writing”). When you have the right code, you can uncover the “hidden writing” and discover the secret message.

Armies and governments use complex mathematical equations to develop hard-to-crack codes. They also have specialized code breakers working to figure out what their enemies are saying. It’s a constant battle between the codemakers and the code breakers.

In this exercise, you’ll learn a simple method of writing code. This type of coded text consists of 5 letter “words.” The first two letters correspond to one letter of “plaintext”—text that is not coded. The fifth letter of the first word joins with the first letter of the second word. To make it harder for enemies to decode, this code doesn’t tell you where the spaces fit in—you have to figure those out once you’ve written all of the letters down.

Use the grid below to decode the cryptogram at the bottom of the page. Look at the first number in the cryptogram (68493). Find the first number (6) on the vertical axis of the grid, and the second number (8) on the horizontal axis. Find the letter at the intersection of the two numbers (M), and write that letter down on a clean sheet of paper. Continue this with each two-number pair until you have decoded the whole message.

	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	O	N	R	F	Y	Z
2	S	A	T	U	Q	D
3	V	D	P	H	I	X
4	G	A	O	B	L	E
5	R	S	J	W	E	F
6	K	C	U	I	M	N

Here is the text to decode:

68493 93865 46385 52614 16586 54669 28274

95426 37584 84655 26264 95454 38261 41618

What land are they referring to?

Once you’ve decoded the message, try writing your own code using a grid like the one above. You can then write secret messages to your friends.

Passport Stamps for Entering Rooms

ROOM NAME
Entrance Date
Entrance Time
Originating Room
Expected Departure Time

ROOM NAME
Entrance Date
Entrance Time
Originating Room
Expected Departure Time

ROOM NAME
Entrance Date
Entrance Time
Originating Room
Expected Departure Time

ROOM NAME
Entrance Date
Entrance Time
Originating Room
Expected Departure Time

Passport Stamps for Leaving Rooms

ROOM NAME
Departure Date
Departure Time
Destination Room
Expected Return Time

ROOM NAME
Departure Date
Departure Time
Destination Room
Expected Return Time

ROOM NAME
Departure Date
Departure Time
Destination Room
Expected Return Time

ROOM NAME
Departure Date
Departure Time
Destination Room
Expected Return Time

23: The Peace of Versailles



ENGLISH LETTERS & ARABIC CHARACTERS

WITH THIS COMMONLY-USED, SIMPLIFIED ARABIC ALPHABET, THERE ARE NO CHARACTERS FOR THE "A," "D," "R," "Z," OR "W" SOUNDS AT THE BEGINNING OR MIDDLE OF WORDS. FOR THIS EXERCISE, USE ONE OF THE LISTED VERSIONS OF THE LETTER.

ENGLISH	FINAL LETTER	MIDDLE LETTER	FIRST LETTER	STANDING ALONE
A	ا			ا
B	ب	ب	ب	ب
T	ت	ت	ت	ت
TH	ث	ث	ث	ث
J	ج	ج	ج	ج
X	ح	ح	ح	ح
D	د			د
R	ر			ر
Z	ز			ز
S	س	س	س	س
SH	ش	ش	ش	ش
G	غ	غ	غ	غ
F	ف	ف	ف	ف
Q	ق	ق	ق	ق
K	ك	ك	ك	ك
L	ل	ل	ل	ل
M	م	م	م	م
N	ن	ن	ن	ن
H	ه	ه	ه	ه
W	و			و
Y	ي	ي	ي	ي

Writing in Arabic is kind of like writing in cursive. Each letter connects to the other letters in the word. This means that each letter can be written a couple of different ways, depending on whether it begins a word, comes in the middle of a word, or comes at the end of a word. The best way to see how this works is to try it out—so you’re going to write your name in Arabic! Something else to remember is that Arabic is written from right-to-left, instead of left-to right. This means that the letters that begin Arabic words come on the far right of the word, and the letters that end Arabic words sit on the left side of the word.

The first step is easy. Write down your name in the box below.

--

Now, separate your name into its basic sounds, using the letters / sounds listed in the left-hand column on Student Page 103. You don’t get to include any vowels except the “a” sound. For some sounds, you might need to substitute the closest option (so the “ch” sound would be replaced with “j” or “sh”). For example, “Chelsea” would become “SH L Z Y.” “Christopher” would become “K R S T F R.” “Elizabeth” would be “L Z B TH.” Go ahead and write your name, in its sounds, in the grid below. You might want to practice with scrap paper.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Another easy step: Write those same letters, but write them backwards: like R F T S R K or TH B Z L.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now, take the left-most letter in your name. Find the appropriate Arabic character in the “Final Letter” column (“R” for “Christopher”). Draw that character in the box to the right. Tracing is okay.

--

Now, take the right-most letter in your name. Find the appropriate Arabic character in the “First Letter” column (“K” for “Christopher”). Draw that character in the box to the right.

--

In the first of the two lines below this, write your name in the backwards-and-sounded-out format (like you did above: “Christopher”: “R F T S R K”). Then, on the second line, write the characters from the chart on Student Page 103. You’ve already written your first and last letters in the boxes above. For the middle letters, find them in the column entitled “Middle Letter.”

On a clean piece of paper, take those individual characters and write them together. You might need to practice it a few times before you get it right. Remember to write from right-to-left, and try to not lift your pencil from the paper (except for adding the dots). If your name uses a letter without a “middle” character (like that “R” in Christopher), you might need to lift your pencil. For example, Christopher looks like:

