



## 0: Doing History

This man is doing history. He is discovering the story of the people from the village from the things they left behind them. This kind of history is called **ARCHEOLOGY**. Historians who dig objects out of the ground are called **ARCHAEOLOGISTS**.



## 1: The Earliest People

One of the best places for nomads to live is an area called the Fertile Crescent. Rich grass, wild barley, and wild wheat grew there. The nomads kept coming back to this rich place until they finally began to settle there.



## 2: Egyptians On The Nile

Two groups of Egyptians lived in the Nile, the lower the lower and Upper Kingdoms. King Narmer united the two kingdoms and ruled them both. He put the two crowns together: the white Upper Kingdom and the red Lower Kingdom's crown.



## 3: The First Writing

Egyptians wrote in stone but Sumerians wrote on clay tablets. Their picture writing was called CUNEIFORM. Later the Egyptians learned how to make a kind of paper called PAPYRUS it was easier to write on. But it didn't last as long as stones!



#### 4. Old Kingdom of Egypt

Cheops spent over 20 years building his pyramid, which is known as The Great Pyramid. His pyramid even has its own watch dog, a mysterious monument known as the Great Sphinx.



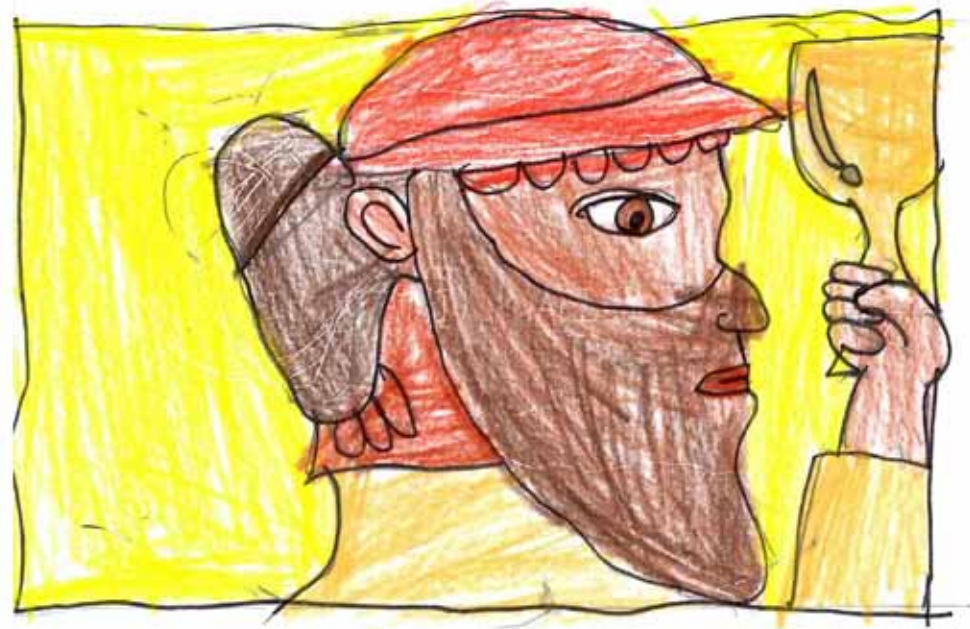
#### 5. Hammurabi

Hammurabi was a great king of Babylon. He didn't want people to obey him just because his army was strong. He wanted his empire to be governed by just laws. He wrote down all the laws on stone. They are the first set of written laws we know of.



## 6: The Jewish People

Abraham did what God told him to do. He had a son: Isaac. Isaac had a son named Jacob. Jacob had 12 sons! These 12 sons all had families of their own. Abraham's family was getting larger and larger. These 12 sons name the 12 tribes of the Jews.



## 7: 1st Sumerian Dictator

Like Egypt, the kingdoms of Sumeria were quarreling. One king conquered the others, the Akkadian King, Sargon. His army was strong and fearless, forcing people to pay taxes to Sargon under threat of severe punishment. This is called a **MILITARY DICTATORSHIP**.



### 3. The Assyrians

The Assyrians, a powerful kingdom from the north took over much of Mesopotamia. Both the Babylonians and the Assyrians told stories about a great mythical king named Gilgamesh. He was half god half man. He was able to lift huge stones with one hand and leap over high stones.

### 9. First Cities of India

The cities in the Indus Valley were built around huge circular mounds called **CITADELS**. Each citadel had a stronghold in it -- A place to go in case enemies attacked. All around the citadel people built their houses out of mud bricks.



## 12: The Middle Kingdom

Egyptians were overrun by the Hyksos, from Canaan. They hated the Hyksos kings! Finally, a group of Egyptian princes using the weapons of the Hyksos such as the sickle shaped swords and chariots drove out the Hyksos. Egypt became stronger than ever.

## 13 The New Kingdom

After the Egyptians kicked out the Hyksos, Egypt became more powerful. This is called the Golden Age of Egypt. Many Pharaohs came and went. But four of the most important ones include Thutmose I, Hatshepsut, Amenhotep and Tutankhaten.



#### 14. Israelites Leave Egypt

This part of Israel's history is called the Exodus. The story shows monotheism winning over polytheism. The Israelites moved back to Canaan and lived there for many years, in time becoming a powerful kingdom in their own right.

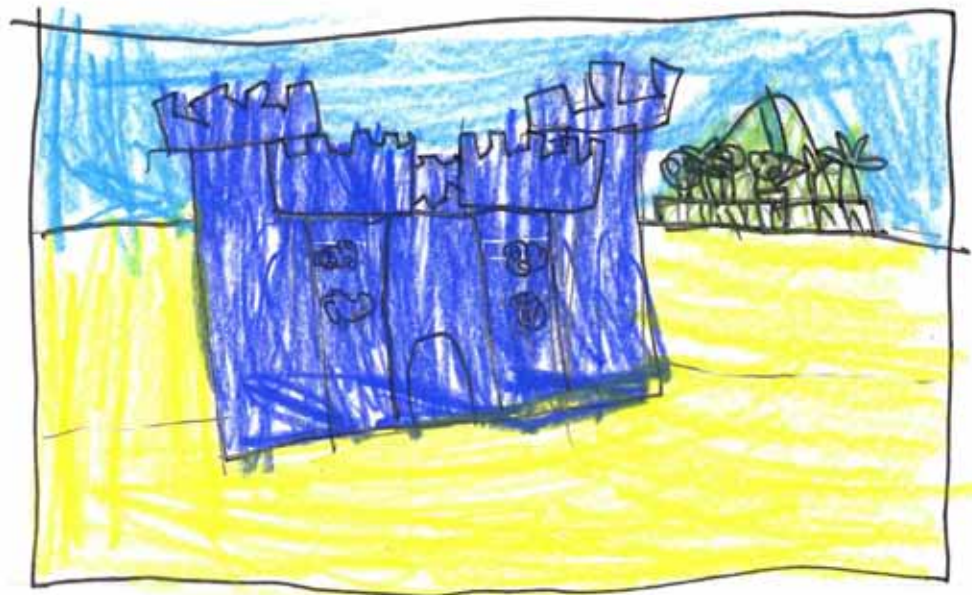
#### 15. The Phoenicians

Northern Canaan wasn't a good place to grow food, so the Phoenicians put boats in the water and became the best sailors in the ancient world. They made beautiful purple cloth and blown glass. Carthage was founded by Dido a famous Phoenician princess.



## 16: Return of Assyria

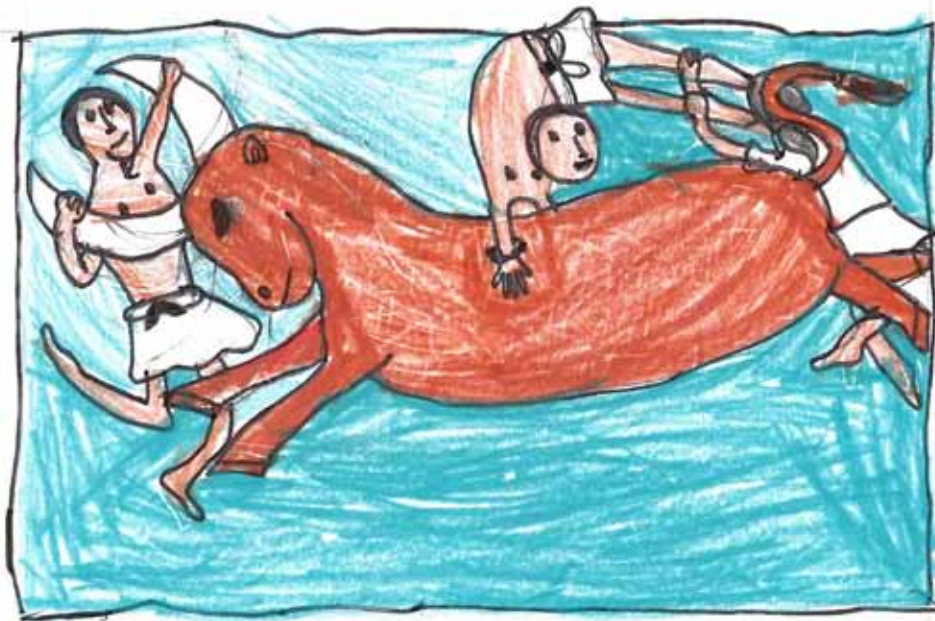
The Assyrians rebelled against their masters, the Babylonians. One of the greatest Assyrian kings Ashurbanipal, led the strong army as far as Egypt making his nation rich. But he was not happy until he collected all the clay tablets forming the world's first library.



## 17: Babylon is back

Now the Babylonians wanted revenge! Their empire was almost as big as the Assyrians. One Babylonian king was such a famous ruler that he was known as "Nebuchadnezzar the Great". He built a beautiful ~~palace~~ with gardens for his peers and wife.





## 18: Life in Early Crete

Crete is a long, skinny island in the Mediterranean Sea. The Minoans that lived there entertained themselves by leaping over bulls! They were also known for their ship building, they made the seas safe. But they disappeared mysteriously.



## 19: The Early Greeks

Crete was taken over by the Mycenaeans from Greece. They were great fighters, because they had bronze weapons and chariots. But the Barbarians and Dorians defeated them. These people didn't keep records so we call this time the Greek Dark Ages.



## 20: Greece gets Civilized

The longer the barbarians lived in Greece, the more civilized they became. They no longer wandered around looking for cities to attack; instead they settled into villages. They became Greeks. They used their own alphabet and began to write down stories of themselves.



## 21: Medes and Persians

The Babylonians and the Medes destroyed Assyria but they weren't in charge for long. A new nation gained control under the leadership of Cyrus the Great. He was a strong warrior but he was also a good and fair king. He was called "The Anointed of the Lord" by the Jews.



## 22! Sparta and Athens

The Greeks all spoke the same language, dressed the same, and worshipped the same. But the Greeks didn't all obey a single King. Instead, each Greek city made its own laws. Each had its own army. Each city had its own way of living. They liked Independence.



## 23! The Greek Gods

The Greeks believed in a whole family of gods. They were Polytheists. Sometimes the gods were helpful. Other times they were cruel, such as the time the chief god, Zeus made a golden apple that started a horrible war down on earth.



## 24: Wars of the Greeks

The Persians wanted Greece. The Athenians and the Spartans were enemies! They decided to stop fighting each other, and defend themselves against the Persians. The war lasted 60 years. The Greeks finally won. Then they started fighting each other again.



## 25 Alexander the Great

Alexander had always been an unusual boy. Even as a child, he was strong and brave. Nothing scared him. He fought the Persians, and took over their whole territory! He learned how to use elephants in combat. He also built cities and gave them his name.

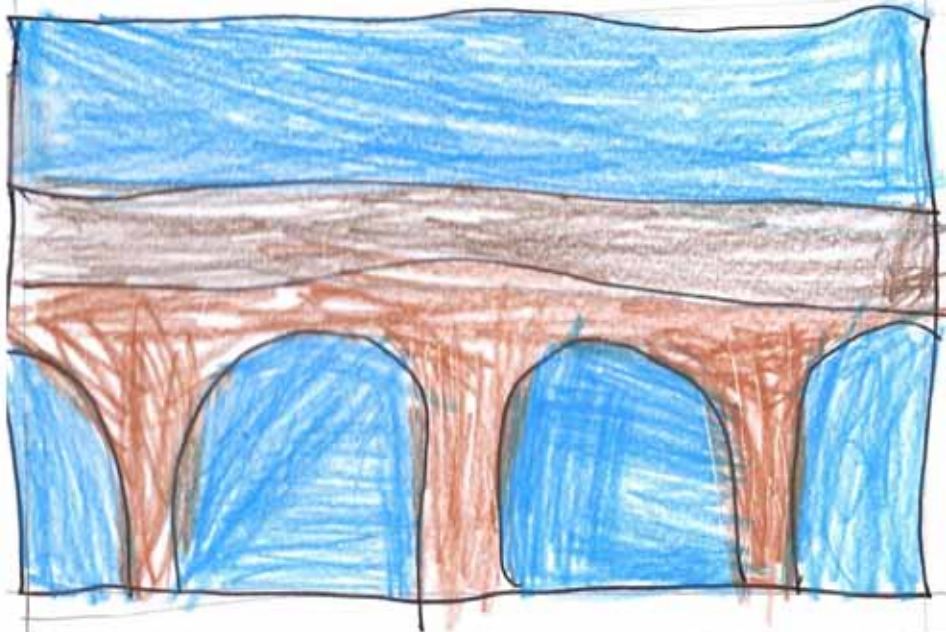
## 26: People of Americas

The Olmecs were the first civilization in Central America. They built a city on top of a hill. At the center they built a pyramid of clay and dirt, on top of the that they built their temple with the heads of their gods around it. They carried every bit of the dirt up in baskets.



## 27: The Rise of Rome

At first, Rome was just a tiny village in the hills of Italy. But as it began to grow, it fought other kingdoms. From the Etruscans, the Romans learned about Greek gods, painting, and music and the custom of kings, like togas and fasces, carried to show how powerful a king is.



## 28: The Roman Empire

The Romans needed more land, so they attacked their neighbors. The more land they got, the richer they became. The cities grew larger and the people needed more fresh water. So they designed special channels for the water called aqueducts. They also built many roads.



## 29: War With Carthage

Carthage and Rome both wanted to control the trade at sea. A war broke out between them. Hannibal, from Carthage, planned a fantastic assault. He traveled over the Alps with elephants for a surprise attack! It almost worked!



### 34: Rise of Caesar

Julius Caesar wanted to be consul, but was sent to govern the Romans in Spain. He was not happy, but worked hard and was popular with the people of Rome. He went back and convinced the other consuls that he should be a consul as well. Soon the people forgot the other consuls.



### 35: Caesar The Hero

Caesar set out to be a great war hero. The senate didn't like it. Caesar became more and more powerful. He got rid of his enemies and declared himself dictator. He also established who his heir would be. The Senate finally carried out a plan to kill him.



### 36. First Roman Prince

Caesar's nephew, Octavian, was only nineteen when Caesar died. He inherited all of Caesar's money and threw a big party for 100 days in Caesar's honor. When he saw how popular he was, he demanded to be made consul. He made Rome richer.

### 37. Beginning of Christianity

During the time of Roman peace, Jesus was born and lived in Judea. When he turned 30, he began to travel and show what God was like. He healed many and taught the people. He was too popular, so with the help of Rome, the leaders put him to death. After three days, he rose from the dead.





### 39: Rome and the Christians

Nero was one of the worst emperors of Rome. He blamed a fire in Rome on the Christians and set off a terrible persecution against them. Afraid, the Christians held their meetings in underground passages. This secrecy soon made people suspicious of them.



### 40: Rome Weakens

The Roman empire got too big. Its borders got too big for one army to protect. Diocletian asked another Roman leader to be his partner. Diocletian ruled the eastern half and Maximian ruled the western half. Now Rome had two emperors.



#### 41: Attacking Barbarians

The Romans and the Visigoths were very powerful. Stilicho fought bravely against the barbarians even though he was half barbarian. He made a bargain to give gold for peace with the Visigoths. But the people got angry and put him to death, later they were sorry.



#### 42: End of Rome

Rome was divided. The Barbarians came. The Western Roman Empire grew weaker and the Eastern Empire wouldn't help. After the end, what did Rome leave? Books with pages, the alphabet, words, the calendar, names of our planets, swimming pools, and much more!