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# UNIT 1

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## CHAPTER 1: LEIF ERICSSON

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### Geography Study

Begin this chapter by teaching the student some geography about northern Europe and America. Use an atlas to show the student the location of the countries of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, as well as the island of Greenland and the Canadian province of Newfoundland.

### ◆ Comprehension Questions—Page 5

1. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
2. The Vikings were bold and hardy, fond of adventure, and full of love for the ocean.
3. *Answers may vary. The student must provide three of the following possible answers.*
  - a. The bow and stern of a Viking ship rose high out of the water.
  - b. The middle of a Viking ship was low and had no deck.
  - c. A Viking ship carried from thirty to sixty oarsmen who used oars twenty feet long.
  - d. A Viking ship carried only one mast with one sail, both of which could be taken down when not in use.
4. *The student should describe the places found by Leif Ericsson using the names given to these places by the Vikings.*
  - a. Helluland—a place of large, flat rocks
  - b. Markland—a wooded land
  - c. Vinland—a land with wild grapes
5. A Viking settlement was found at *L'Anse aux Meadows* in Newfoundland, Canada.
6. The Vikings did not establish any lasting settlements in North America because of battles with local Native Americans.

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## CHAPTER 2: CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

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**NOTE:** Columbus never believed that there were any continents between Europe and Asia. In spite of eventually making four trips to the Americas, discovering several islands in the West Indies, and landing on the American mainland in Central America, Columbus died believing that he had discovered a route from Europe to Asia, and had discovered lands along the coast of Asia.

Take time to explain to the student about Columbus Day. It was originally celebrated on October 12 in commemoration of Columbus's arrival to the New World on October 12, 1492. The day is also remembered in various countries in Latin America, Spain, and the Bahamas, although not always by the same name. Columbus Day has been observed in the United States on the second Monday in October since 1971.

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### Geography Study

Introduce this chapter by teaching the student some geography about Europe and America. Use a world map to point out the location of the Italian city of Genoa, the country of Spain, the islands of the West Indies, and Central America. You might find it helpful to look up the four voyages of Columbus and point out the islands and countries that Columbus explored during these

4. Whitefield liked to preach outside because he wanted to preach to as many people as possible. He did not want to be restricted by the limits a building would place on him.
5. *Answers may vary. The student must provide one of the following possible answers.*
  - a. Whitefield helped to develop the concept of freedom.
  - b. Whitefield gave many people the idea that following traditions was not necessarily the best way of doing things.
  - c. Whitefield helped prepare the American people to fight the war that would establish them as their own nation.

**Take Test 4.**

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## UNIT 3

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### CHAPTER 15: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

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NOTE: You can read a brief biography on Benjamin Franklin at <<http://tigger.uic.edu/~rjensen/franklin.htm#becker>>. This website also has links to other sites about Benjamin Franklin.

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#### *Geography Study*

Take advantage of this chapter for some more geography study. Show the student the location of the cities of Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; London, England; and Paris, France.

#### ◆ **Comprehension Questions—Page 75**

1. Benjamin Franklin
2. “Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.”
3. *Answers may vary. The student must provide three of the following possible answers.*
  - a. He started the first public library.
  - b. He started the first fire engine company.
  - c. He started the first military company in Philadelphia.
  - d. He encouraged the people of Philadelphia to pave the streets.
  - e. He helped to build the first hospital.
  - f. He helped to start the academy that later became the University of Pennsylvania.
  - g. He invented the lightning rod, which people began to use to protect their houses from lightning strikes.
4. Doctor
5. yes
6. Franklin did the following two things in the Revolution:
  - a. He helped to write the Declaration of Independence.
  - b. He went to France to get help for us.

3. *Answers may vary. The student must provide one of the following possible answers.*
  - a. Carver wanted to improve Southern agriculture.
  - b. Carver wanted to help former slaves become better farmers.
4. Professor Alexander G. Bell
5. Thomas A. Edison
6. the airplane
7. the assembly line

**Take Test 10.**

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## UNIT 5

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### CHAPTER 32: THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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**NOTE:** To read more about Theodore Roosevelt, go to his brief biography on the White House website at <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/tr26.html>>. See also History.com’s extensive Theodore Roosevelt site at <<http://www.history.com/presidents/teddyroosevelt>>.

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#### *Geography Study*

Use a world atlas to show the student the lands involved in the Spanish-American War. These include Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Also, remind the student of the location of Panama and the Panama Canal.

#### ◆ **Comprehension Questions—Page 187**

1. over 500 years
2. The “Rough Riders” were a volunteer cavalry unit made up of cowboys that took part in the Spanish-American War.
3. Cervera’s fleet was sunk by the American navy off of the Cuban coast.
4. The Red Cross helped the sick and wounded of both armies.
5. The Queen of Spain ordered that Columbus’s remains be removed from Havana, Cuba, and sent to Valladolid, Spain, although some claim that his body remained in Santo Domingo.
6. President McKinley was murdered.
7. The United States built the Panama Canal, which opened in 1914. The work was directed by Colonel George W. Goethals.

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## CHAPTER 33: AMERICA AND THE GREAT WAR

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**NOTE:** To learn more about President Woodrow Wilson, go to his brief biography on the White House website at <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/ww28.html>>. See also History.com’s extensive Wilson site at <<http://www.history.com/presidents/wilson>>.

For an overview of World War I, see <[www.firstworldwar.com](http://www.firstworldwar.com)>. Bear in mind that the United States only participated in the war from 1917 to 1918, with American participation in major land combat only occurring in 1918. There were approximately 6,600,000 military deaths during World War I; the United States had 58,580 men killed during the war. You may want to read the article “Alvin York and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive” on HistoryNet.com (<<http://www.historynet.com/alvin-york-and-the-meuse-argonne-offensive.htm>>) to learn more about Alvin York’s bravery during the American Army’s greatest World War I campaign.



**Christian Liberty Press**  
502 W. Euclid Avenue  
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004  
[www.christianlibertypress.com](http://www.christianlibertypress.com)

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