

SECOND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER (Orientation and Review – American History)

Preparing the Projects for the 1800s

PURPOSE: To help the students create hands-on projects so they can better understand that the U.S. Constitution gave the American people freedom to thrive in America and created prosperity for the entire world.

Items Needed for the Projects:

- Large map of the United States *
- Light-weight material for mounting the map
- Liquid glue, or clear packing tape, to secure edges or mount the map
- Picture of covered wagon (included)—colored and laminated
- Picture of locomotives (included)—colored and laminated

The following project can be prepared during the next three days before the actual lessons on the 1800s begin. When the lessons are taught throughout the year students can work on their project during class, or refer to it when new states are added to the map, etc.

If you decide to use these ideas, they will take some advance preparations, and this week is the time to prepare them. You may think of other ways to enhance the 1800s lessons as well, and you are welcome to be as creative as you want to be, in keeping with the Kimber Academy ideals of building testimony and knowledge.

** Detailed wall maps of the United States can be purchased at most school or office supply stores. The map for this project could be mounted on a wall, or on a piece of Styrofoam poster board to correspond to the map's size. Most large maps have marked out the old pioneer trails (Mormon Trail, Oregon Trail, California Trail, etc.) and railroads. Check this before buying.*

NOTE: Students will also be coloring their own maps of the United States in their packets and write in the states and capitals as the lessons progress and states are added.

Ideas for the Map Project

1. Adding New States. During this week, have the students mark the 13 original states (colonies) on the large U.S. map, to show how much territory the United States had after the Revolutionary War. Suggested ways to mark the 13 states in their workbooks:
 - a. Outline each state with a red or blue colored marker, and then do the same to each new state when it is added to the Union.
 - b. Use crayons or colored pencils to color in the 13 States and other states when they are added to the Union.

- c. Buy a teacher's kit that has the States already cut out, and "build" the map as the country grows. (These maps do not show the pioneer trails or railroads, however, so you could have the students do research to find out where they are on the map—a good way to learn it!)
2. Pioneer Trails. Another fun project for helping the students visualize the westward movement is to follow the "Mormon Pioneer Trail" or the "Oregon Trail" on the map. Use the drawing of a covered wagon included to mark the places where Pioneers crossed the plains to Oregon and California.
3. Railroad Expansion: After the pioneers trekked across the territories of the nation, the students will enjoy learning about the coming of the railroad. You may wish to cut out the small train and move it along the tracks as states are added to the west. Also copy and cut out the train coming from the West to meet the Eastern train at Promontory Point in Utah (1869). Students can take turns highlighting the railroad routes on the map with a red marker or in some other way. *
4. Pony Express: For a couple of years, riders were hired to run the mail back and forth from west to east, and east to west, riding through dangerous territory. You may wish to use the attached drawing of a "Pony Express Rider" and have him go towards the east one school day, and back again to the west the next day, and so on.

As you study each state, the students can memorize the state names, spellings, and capitals, as well as learn about each state. (You can use the "I Love the States" Parent/Teacher Manual as a guide if you wish.) As each state is studied, place a sticker dot near the state capital, written with the month and year of the state's admittance into the Union.

Many other ideas will come to you as you prepare this U.S. map.

* You might want to point use this symbolism with the train:

- The locomotive's engine could represent the child's parent or teacher.
- The coal car can represent the scriptures (which give fuel to the parent or teacher)
- The engineer is the curriculum which guides the train, and
- The passenger cars are "We, the People".
- The caboose could represent service to others (which completes the train).

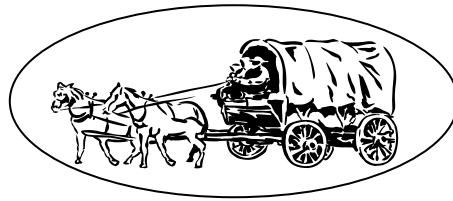
Benjamin Franklin said: "Learning to serve God, Family and Country should be the aim and end of all true education." Symbolically, the engine is the "aim" and the caboose is the "end" of all true learning—of the 1800s!

By the end of the school year, the students will have completed their pioneer treks and their railroad trips, and it will be nearing the end of the 1800s. Next year when they study the 1900s, the students will be able to expand their map to include cars and highways, then freeways and air travel.

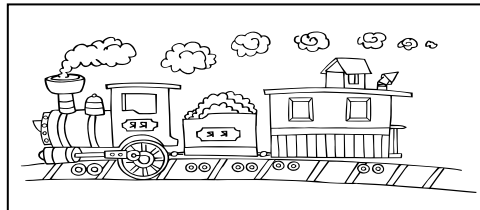
Summary

When the students see how America seemed to make a “5,000 Leap” in amazing progress during the 1800s, it will then become obvious how much knowledge God poured out upon this nation to enhance and help develop the entire world. They will see that it all started with the gift that God gave Mankind at the very beginning of time: *Freedom*.

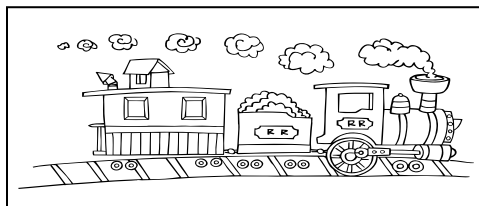
Covered Wagon for the Pioneer Trails on the Large Map



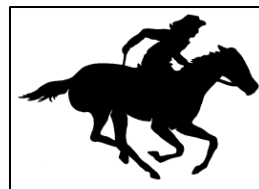
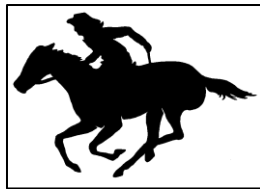
Locomotives for the Railroads on the Large Map



(Going West)



(Going East)



(Pony Express—West and East)

1800-1810

World History

SEPTEMBER, WEEK 3: 1800s—Background on what was happening in the world at the beginning of the century.

There are 7 articles in the World History section:

- America at Peace – France at War
- King George III
- Napoleon I – Emperor of the French
- The French Revolution
- Ludwig Van Beethoven
- Joseph Heyden
- Chinese History and Legends

SUMMARY #1—European History, French Revolution: In 1792, the great French ally of George Washington, Lafayette, had hoped that France would establish the same free government as the people had set up in America. However, the despots got control and after a reign of terror and anarchy, many leaders were beheaded during a revolution that lasted 23 years. In 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo and France set up a government ruled by the former “rightful heir” to the throne, Louis XVIII.

SUMMARY #2—European History, Great Musicians: During the revolutionary years, and for some time afterward, many musical prodigies made their way to the forefront of the headlines of history. Two of these great musicians are discussed in this material, and their works many times reflect the troubled times of their days at the beginning of the century.

SUMMARY #3—China, the rule of the Manchus; West Africa is settled by Muslims.

China: China had been ruled by the Ming Dynasty since the 1300s. 300 years later, the Manchus came to power and established the Ch’ing Dynasty under the dictatorship of Fu-lin, the first Ch’ing emperor of China. This was in 1644. Nearly two centuries later, the Ch’ing Dynasty had established domestic peace and China witnessed remarkable social and economic developments in the 1800s.

West Africa: There were divisions in world religions as well as politics. The Islamic religion had been ruled by various leaders for hundreds of years, believing in the worship of dead saints and that the leader had authority from God (later called Allah) to rule. Centuries of greed for power led many to overthrow leaders which caused much disunity among the people of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt. In 1805, an Albanian Ottoman officer named Muhammad Ali Pasha, seized power in Egypt and was recognized as viceroy by the British Empire. He began to modernize the army and to develop agriculture, passing on his authority to his descendants. The religion was ruled by law.

1800-1810

American History

SEPTEMBER, WEEK 4: 1800s—Background on what was happening in America at the beginning of the century.

There are 10 articles in the American History section:

- America 's manifest Destiny
- Warnings from George Washington and Other Founders
- Additional Warnings
- Thomas Jefferson – the Boy Who Wanted to Know Everything
- Jefferson's Plow Moldboard of Least Resistance
- The Louisiana Purchase
- Steam Locomotion – George Stephenson
- How the Smallpox Vaccine was Discovered and Developed
- The Story of Johnny Appleseed – Summary
- Johnny Appleseed by Frank B. McAllister

Additional pages:

- Map of the Thirteen Colonies
- Coloring pages for the State of Vermont
- Coloring pages for the State of Kentucky
- Coloring pages for the State of Tennessee
- Coloring pages for the State of Ohio

SUMMARY #1—America's Manifest Destiny: By the beginning of the 1800s, America was truly the "Land of the Free." The principles of the Constitution were fully in place and the results were a people who were enjoying freedom, prosperity, and peace. The Founding Fathers hoped that the Constitution would provide such a culture, and their personal writings are evidences that their hopes and dreams were being fulfilled.

SUMMARY #2—Constitution Week / Warnings for America: Connect this information with this week's celebration of Constitution Day. It is quite astonishing that the Founders knew their Constitution was not perfect. Although Jefferson looked upon the Constitution as "the world's best hope," he and the others knew it would be a fragile hope for the future. The encroachment of despotism and anarchy were always at its throat, and they knew that future generations may not understand the principles and could change it back to a government run by those seeking for power. Thus, their warnings even back then were words of wisdom that have rarely been heeded.

SUMMARY #3—Four New States; The four new states added to the Union were:

- Vermont (1791)
- Kentucky (1792)
- Tennessee (1796)
- Ohio (1803)

1800-1810

Church History

(Note: History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during the 1800s is optional; those of other religions can insert their own church's history.)

OCTOBER, WEEK 1: 1800s—Background on what was happening in Church History at the beginning of the century.

There are four articles included in the Church History section:

- The history of Joseph Smith's ancestry
- Lucy Mack Smith
- Rise of the Church in the Latter Days
- How God Prepared the World for the Restoration of the Gospel

Additional pages:

- Coloring page of Joseph Smith
- Strip of paper: "What My Mother Teaches Me"

SUMMARY #1— History of Joseph Smith's Ancestors—Father's side: It is remarkable to see how integrated Joseph Smith's family was in the settling of this country as well as America's fight for freedom from tyranny. They were raised up at just the right time and as soon as freedom was firmly established in the early 1800s, Joseph Smith came on the scene in 1805 to eventually restore the true gospel of Jesus Christ.

Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States when the Prophet was born, and in 1820 Jefferson wrote: "If the freedom of religion guaranteed to us by law... can ever rise, ...truth will prevail...and the genuine doctrines of Jesus...will again be restored to their original purity. This reformation will advance with the other improvements of the human mind, but too late for me to witness it." (Letter to Jared Sparks, Bergh 15:288.) Little did the great Jefferson know that this was the year – 1820 -- that truth did prevail and the genuine doctrines of Jesus were about to be restored to Joseph Smith.

SUMMARY #2— History of Joseph Smith's Ancestors—Mother's side: Coming from Scotland, the Macks fled religious persecution and came to America, settling at first in Boston and then finally establishing their permanent home in Lyme, Connecticut. Joseph Smith's maternal ancestor Solomon Mack fought in the French-Indian War, and later with Washington in the Revolutionary War. Solomon's daughter Lucy grew to be the stalwart and faithful mother of Joseph Smith, Jr.

SUMMARY #3— How the World Was Prepared for the Restoration of the Gospel: Prophets down through the ages have predicted the birth of Joseph Smith. They are listed in the article "The Rise of the Church in the Latter Days" and include Enoch, Daniel, and Jesus. We live in a day when the culmination of all the prophecies in ancient times is before us, and we are witnessing the last winding-up scene in the life of this earth.