

Ancient History Portfolio

Matching Cards and Timeline Dates

Introduction

Memorizing key events and people, within the context of material currently being studied, is a valuable and sensible activity to pursue. Children's minds are sharpened by the process of memorizing, but more specifically, children learn valuable skills which will be useful in the future when they need to memorize material for advanced study.

The History Portfolio Matching Cards are designed to be used in conjunction with the Ancient History Portfolio "Classic" or Junior. They are designed to help reinforce topics which have already been presented, or are currently being presented. They are not designed to be used out of context, on their own, as flash cards presented to children who have not actually studied the topics covered in the Matching Cards. They can be used that way, but the maximum benefit will not be gained unless they are part of a rich curriculum including reading aloud, writing, crafts and activities, and discussion.

Printing and Trimming the Cards:

Print the cards on white cardstock paper. Print all pages, single side only. (Laminating the cards is not necessary, but if you are inclined, they should be done after trimming to get the best use of the laminating sheets.)

**NOTE: On the Reference Sheet, in the far left column, there is a letter and number code for each card set, abbreviating the Portfolio volume, the chapter title, and the card number within each chapter. To keep your cards from getting out of order, write these code numbers in pencil on the back of each card. The easiest time to do this is before trimming! The cards will be rearranged numerous times as you study and play games with them. This code will be indispensable when it comes to properly sorting the cards and checking answers.*

Trim along the dotted lines, or along the outside edge of the solid yellow border. Notice the chapter titles on each page. Keep your chapter groups together, and rubber band them, or keep them between dividers in a 3" x 5" card case.

Getting Started:

Before beginning to memorize the cards, the images should be introduced, and students should be familiarized with any events, people, art or architecture etc. included in the card set you will be introducing. Briefly discuss the subject of each card, and discuss how the images represent the subjects. Make notes of little tricks to memorize titles, and think of ways to connect the dates with the subjects.

To begin memorizing, place the title cards in a row (not column) on the floor. Place the title cards above each image, and the date cards below. Say aloud, as a group, each title and date, in chronological order. Then, remove various title, date, and image cards, here and there, while still challenging the children to recite the full list. Remove all cards, and see if everyone can recite the full list.

Game Rules

Montessori Style Matching Activities

This activity is for one child at a time, with adult working alongside. Create multiple sets for group settings, and simply rotate materials to allow each child to play with each set.

Preparation: Choose 5 image cards and 5 titles, dates, or description cards which match the images.

Play: Place the 5 image cards in a column. Give the child the matches you have selected for play. Allow time for the child to place the correct match alongside the image. The end result will look like two columns, with correct matches running across in a row.

Advanced Play: For advanced work, place 5 image cards in a column, and give the child the title, date, and description cards which match the images. Allow time for your child to make the matches, helping when necessary. (Keep the Reference Sheet handy.)

This activity can be arranged to become successively more challenging. For example: Make a collection of all 4 cards for all kings or rulers throughout all chapters. Place the image cards in a column and allow time for the child to sort the cards.

This activity is also useful to help work on cards which are proving troublesome to memorize. As you work in various other games and activities, pull the cards which children tend to miss, and use only those cards for play with this activity.

Concentration

An all time favorite game is “concentration.” But, since you have added the letter and number code to the back of your cards, the solution is visible! Don’t let that deter you, though. If you want to play, you can get around that issue any number of ways. A quick solution is simply to use small Post-it Notes to temporarily cover the code numbers during play.

Preparation: Select 10 image cards, and 10 titles, dates, or description cards which match the images. Shuffle them and place them on the table or floor, face down in an array of 4 cards across, by 5 cards down.

Play: The first child to play turns over two cards, and if they match the cards are kept, and the child gets another turn. If the cards do not match, the cards are replaced where they were found, and play moves clockwise to the next child.

Relay Race

Preparation: Select 10 image cards and 10 titles, dates, or description cards which match the images.

Play: Gather your group. Place the 10 image cards at a table about 20 ft. away (or in the next room). Give each child in the group one of the matches to the image cards you chose. When you say “go” the first child in line will run to the table and determine the correct match, and then quickly run back, tagging the next person in line. Now it will be the next child’s turn to run to the table with his/her card to find the correct match. This relay goes on until all cards are used up. (A parent needs to stay by the table, with the Reference Sheet ☺ to help when needed.)

TIP: Allow older players to go first, and have them leave their played cards next to the image cards on the table. This way, when younger children get their turn, there will be fewer options and the correct match will be more evident. But, to make this game challenging for all players, remove the played cards after each turn, leaving the full collection of image cards in play as each child comes to the table for his/her turn.

Musical Table

Preparation: Select image cards plus the title, date, **and** description cards which match the images. Place image cards, 1 for each child in your group, around a large table as if each card is tiny place mat.

Play: Play music, or sing songs, as the group slowly walks around the table. After a few seconds, or trips around the table, have a parent stop the music or just say “stop”. When the children stop, have them position themselves next to the closest card on the table. Then, have a parent read one of the matches in her hand, for example, “1333 B.C.” The child standing in front of the correct match should pick up the card and keep it. Replace the missing card with another image card, and keep on going until you are ready to stop.

Fill in the Blank

Preparation: Use all cards from all chapters, but paper clip 5 - 10 sets. While all cards are in proper chronological order, place them in a long row on the floor, with image cards, dates, and titles. When you come to the paper-clipped sets, do not put them down, but leave a blank space on the floor, and keep going.

Play: Bring the children to the floor in front of the cards see if, through discussion, the children can identify the missing cards and provide you with the correct title and date.

Assembly Line

Preparation: Arrange the full set of cards, from all chapters, into chronological order.

Play: Divide your group of children into small teams and divide the complete set of cards into as many decks. Shuffle each deck of cards, and give each team a deck. Allow the teams to work independently, arranging the cards in chronological order. Help as necessary, and be sure to have your Reference Sheet handy.

33 Dates	Ancient History Matching Cards and Timeline Dates Reference Sheet for LOL 2011-2012	
ANE1	Development of Cuneiform Writing in the Ancient Near East	c. 3000 B.C.
AE1	The Palette of Narmer	c. 3000 B.C.
ANE2	Epic of Gilgamesh	c. 2750 B.C.
AE2	Khufu and his Great Pyramid at Giza	c. 2600 B.C.
ANE3	Sargon of Akkad	c. 2300 B.C.
ANE4	Construction of Ziggurat at Ur	c. 2100 B.C.
AB1	Abraham and Sarah	c. 2100 B.C.
AB2	Joseph (Middle Kingdom 2100 - 1800)	c. 1900 B.C.
ANE5	Hammurabi of Babylon	c. 1790 B.C.
AE3	Thutmose I (Beginning of New Kingdom)	c. 1525 B.C.
AE4	Queen Hatshepsut	c. 1500 B.C.
AB3	Moses and the Ten Commandments	c. 1400 B.C.
AE5	Akhnaten [Amenhotep IV]	c. 1350 B.C.
AE6	Tutankhamun	1333 B.C.
AG1	Trojan War	c. 1250
AB4	David the King	c. 1055 B.C.
AG2	Homer	c. 800
AR1	Founding of Rome	c. 753
ANE6	King Ashurbanipal of Assyria	c. 650 B.C.
AB5	Daniel	635 - 536 B.C.
ANE7	Hanging Gardens of Babylon	c. 605 B.C.
AG3	Greeks destroy Persian fleet at Salamis	480 B.C.
AG4	Birth of Socrates	470 B.C.
AR2	Codification of Roman Law	450 B.C.
AG5	Completion of the Parthenon at Athens	433 B.C.
AG6	Peloponnesian War	431 - 404 B.C.
AG7	Alexander the Great conquered Greek City States	330 B.C.
AR3	Hannibal fought with Rome	218 - 201 B.C.

AR4	The Ides of March	44 B.C.
AR5	The Battle of Actium	31 B.C.
ACHR1	Birth of Jesus Christ	c. 4 B.C.
ACHR2	Crucifixion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ	c. 29 A.D.
ACHR3	Pentecost	c. 29 A.D.

Development of Cuneiform Writing in the Ancient Near East



c. 3000 B.C.

A type of writing, invented by the ancient Sumerians, which was made by pressing the edge of a wedge shaped stylus into damp clay.

Epic of Gilgamesh



c. 2750 B.C.

An ancient story about a king and his friend Enkidu, who was half man, half beast.

Sargon of Akkad



c. 2300 B.C.

An Akkadian emperor who
conquered the Sumerians.
He reigned for 50 years.

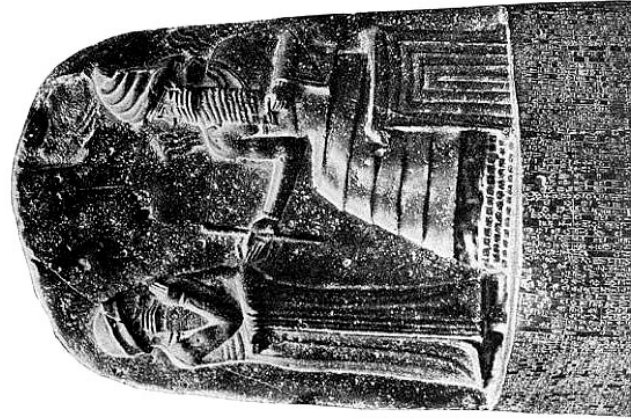
Construction of Ziggurat at Ur



c. 2100 B.C.

Part of a temple complex that served as an administrative center for the city of Ur, and housed the shrine of the moon god Nanna.

Hammurabi of Babylon



c. 1790 B.C.

A king of Babylon. He is also known for codifying a set of laws. An important artifact is a basalt stele carved with images and engraved with the Babylonian laws.

King Ashurbanipal of Assyria



c. 650 B.C.

This king of Assyria, known by the Greeks as Sardanapalos, was the last great king of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. He established the first systematically organized library in the ancient Middle East

Hanging Gardens of Babylon



c. 605 B.C.

This architectural site, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was built by the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar II. This is the same king who in the book of Daniel, had Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego cast into a fiery furnace.

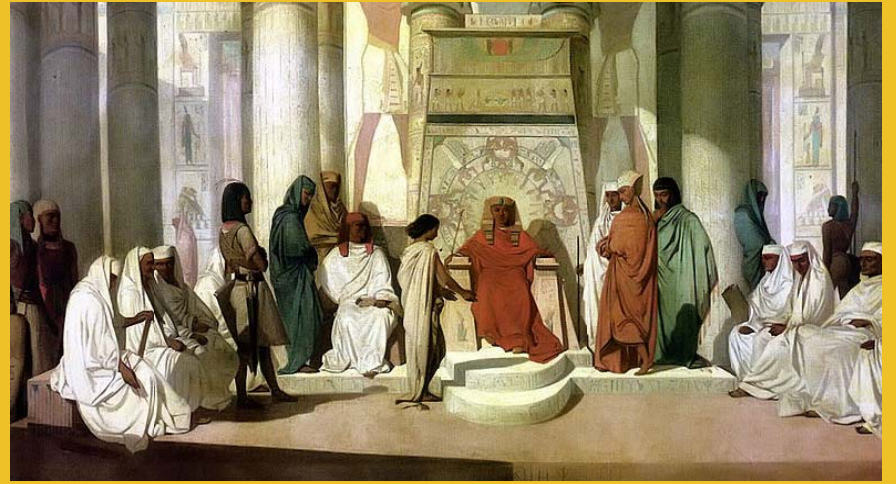
Abraham and Sarah



c. 2100 B.C.

This patriarch and his wife were called by God to go to the Promised Land, Canaan. Here, they received three visitors who foretold that in nine months time, they will have a son.

Joseph



c. 1900 B.C.

This patriarch was sold into slavery in Egypt, and later preserved the Israelites during a time of great famine.

Moses and the Ten Commandments



c. 1400 B.C.

He was born in Egypt. Later he led his people out of bondage by journeying through the desert for 40 years. He climbed Mount Sinai to pray to God, and there he received many laws for people to keep.

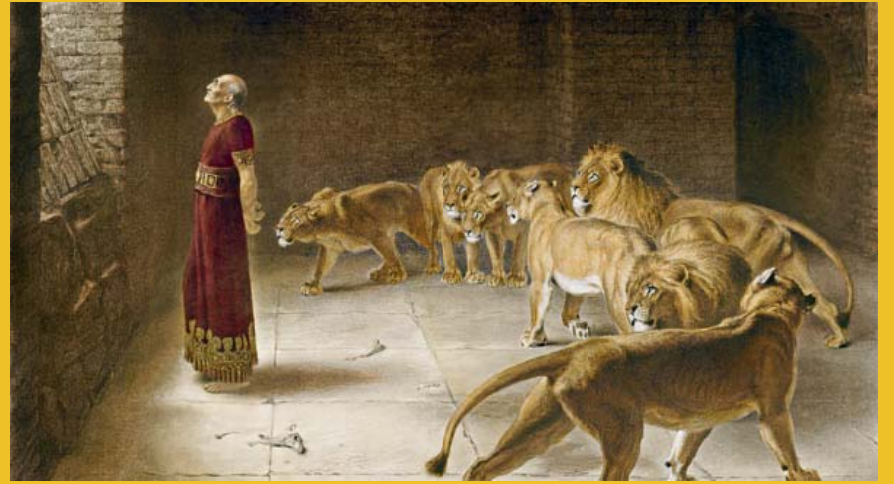
David the King



c. 1055 B.C.

After King Saul died, he returned to Israel. God told him to go to the city of Hebron, and there he was received by the people of Judah and made king.

Daniel



635 - 536 B.C.

During the Babylonian Captivity, this Israelite correctly interpreted the dreams of the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar. He warned Nebuchadnezzar to accept God's omnipotence, but because of the king's great pride, he went insane and lived like a wild animal.

The Palette of Narmer



c. 3000 B.C.

This object, of carved slate, provides the earliest depiction of an Egyptian king. It may have been created to commemorate the unification of Egypt, as the carved details include both the white crown of Upper Egypt and the red crown of Lower Egypt.

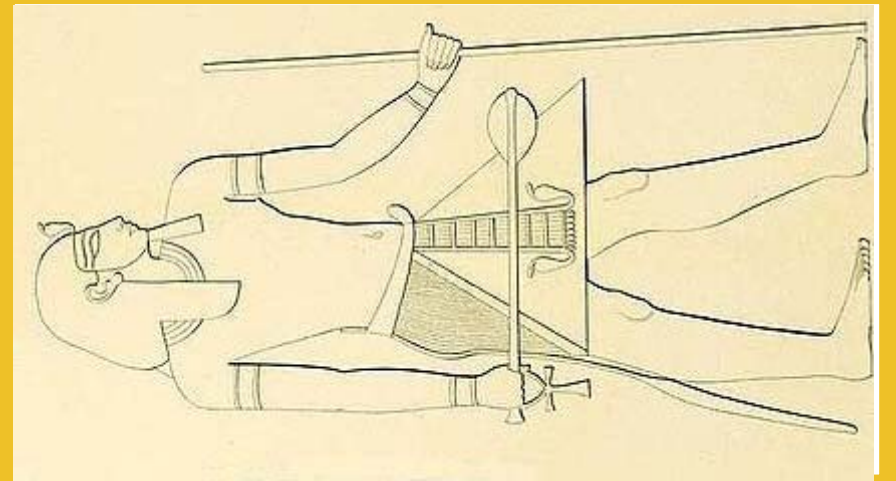
Khufu and his Great Pyramid at Giza



c. 2600 B.C.

This pharaoh, also referred to by the Greek name Cheops, ruled during Egypt's Old Kingdom. He built the largest of the three pyramids at Giza, which is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World still in tact today.

Thutmose I



c. 1525 B.C.

A pharaoh in the New Kingdom, who reigned shortly after the Hyksos were expelled. He pushed the territorial borders of Egypt far north into Canaan and Syria, and south into Nubia. He was the father of Hatshepsut and Thutmose II, and he was the first to build a tomb for himself in the Valley of the Kings.

Queen Hatshepsut



c. 1500 B.C.

A highly successful queen of Egypt, who reined for nearly 22 years. She established trading relationships, and brought great wealth to Egypt.

Akhnaten
[Amenhotep IV]

c. 1350 B.C.



This pharaoh ruled for 17 years, and during his reign worshipped the sun god Aten. He also dedicated the city of Akhetaten, meaning "Horizon of the Aten, now known as the site of Amarna, to this god. His wife was queen Nefertiti, and it is possible that Tutankamun was one of his sons.

Tutankhamun



1333 B.C.

He was only 9 years old when he became pharaoh, and he reigned for 10 years. During his reign, he rejected the religious innovations introduced by his predecessor Akhnaten. His tomb in the Valley of the Kings was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. It is the most complete ancient Egyptian royal tomb ever found.

Trojan War



c. 1250 B.C.

The Homeric legend of the ten year war between the people of Greece and the people of Troy.

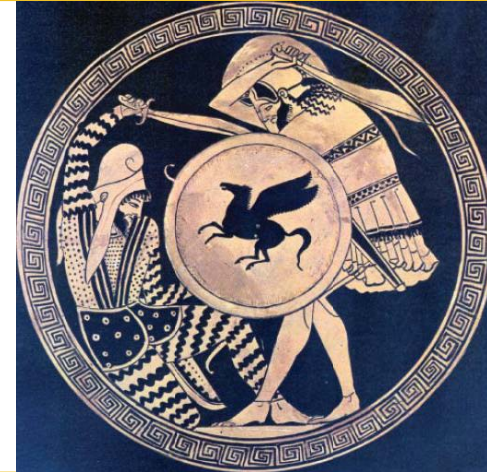
Homer



c. 800 B.C.

The blind poet who told stories of the Greek gods, great heroes of Greece, and especially the story of the Trojan War.

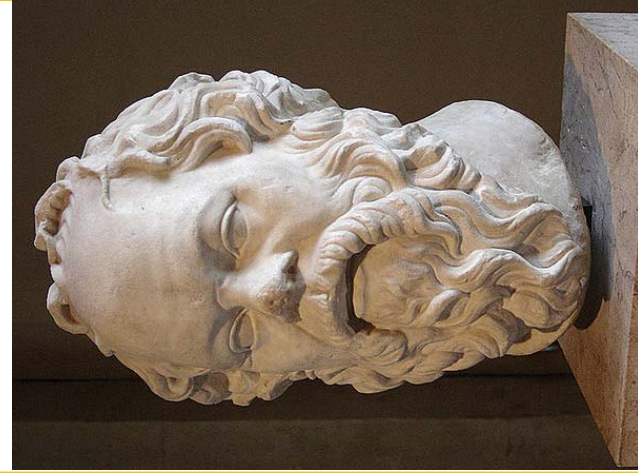
Greeks Destroy Persian Fleet at Salamis



480 B.C.

This battle is part of the greater war called the Greco-Persian War. The battle, one of the greatest recorded battles of history, was a significant win for the Greeks, and turned the tide toward Greek victory.

Birth of Socrates



From Wikipedia: Photograph by Sting

470 B.C.

The Classical Greek philosopher is given credit for being a founder of Western Philosophy. We also remember him when we participate in a type of discussion called the Socratic Method.

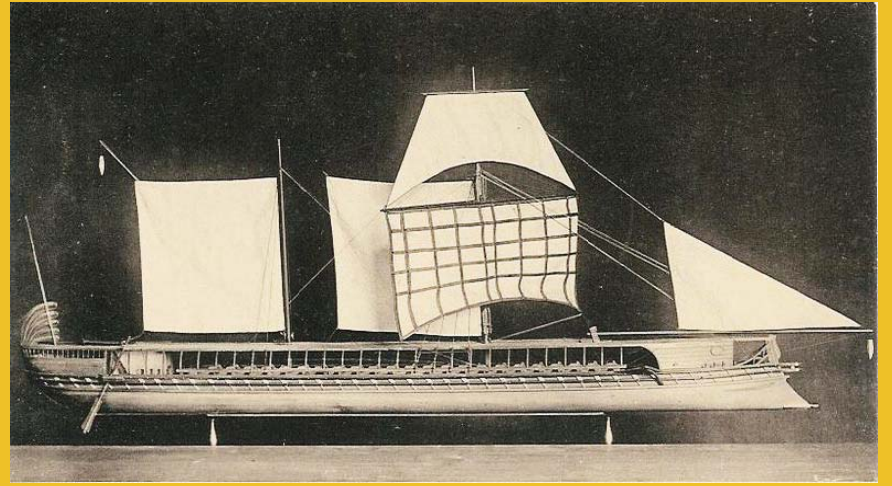
Completion of the Parthenon at Athens



433 B.C.

This Greek temple, originally dedicated to the goddess Athena, features Doric columns, and was decorated by the sculptures and friezes of Phidias.

Peloponnesian War



431 - 404 B.C.

The war between the city states of Athens and Sparta. Prior to the war, Athens was the strongest city-state in Greece. The Spartan victory, along with the Plague of Athens, helped to put an end to the 5th C. Golden Age of Greece.

Alexander the Great
Conquered the
Greek City-States



330 B.C.

After the Peloponnesian War,
and successive wars between the
city states, Greece was conquered
by the son of Philip II of
Macedon.

Founding of Rome



c. 753 B.C.

This is the date of the legendary founding of the great city along the Tiber River in modern day Italy. The sculpture, showing the she-wolf, Romulus, and Remus, depicts twin brothers, later to duel. The victor, Romulus, is the legendary namesake of the city.

Insert this Roman date in with the Matching Cards covering the Ancient Greeks. This makes it easy to study the complete first page of the enclosed reference sheet for the History Portfolio Matching Card Timeline Dates while still studying the Greeks.

Codification of Roman Law



450 B.C.

In this year, the Law of the Twelve Tables were begun. The completed laws clearly defined private rights. These laws were posted in the Roman Forum, accessible to Patricians, but most importantly, Plebeians, the under-represented poor class.

Hannibal and the 2nd Punic War



218 - 201 B.C.

A Carthaginian military commander who waged war against the Roman Republic. He surprise attacked Rome from the north, by crossing the Alps on elephants.

The Ides of March



44 B.C.

On this date in history we recall the event in which Julius Caesar was assassinated in the Roman Senate, led by the conspirators Brutus and Cassius along with 60 others.

The word “ides” refers to the day which is in the middle of a given month. Therefore, March 15th is in the middle of the month of March.

The Battle of Actium



31 B.C.

This is the decisive battle which seals the fate of both Mark Antony and his beloved Cleopatra VII, and propels Octavian, soon to be named Augustus Caesar, to the highest military and political heights.

Birth of Jesus Christ



c. 4 B.C.

The Incarnation of the Logos, as described in the New Testament Gospels of Matthew and Luke.

Crucifixion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ



c. 29 A.D.

For I delivered unto you first of all
that which I also received, how that
Christ died for our sins according to
the scriptures; And that he was buried,
and that he rose again the third day
according to the scriptures:
1 Cor. 15:3-4

Pentecost



c. 29 A.D.

A word meaning the 50th day. Specifically, the 50th day after the Resurrection of Christ. On this day we commemorate the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples of Christ.