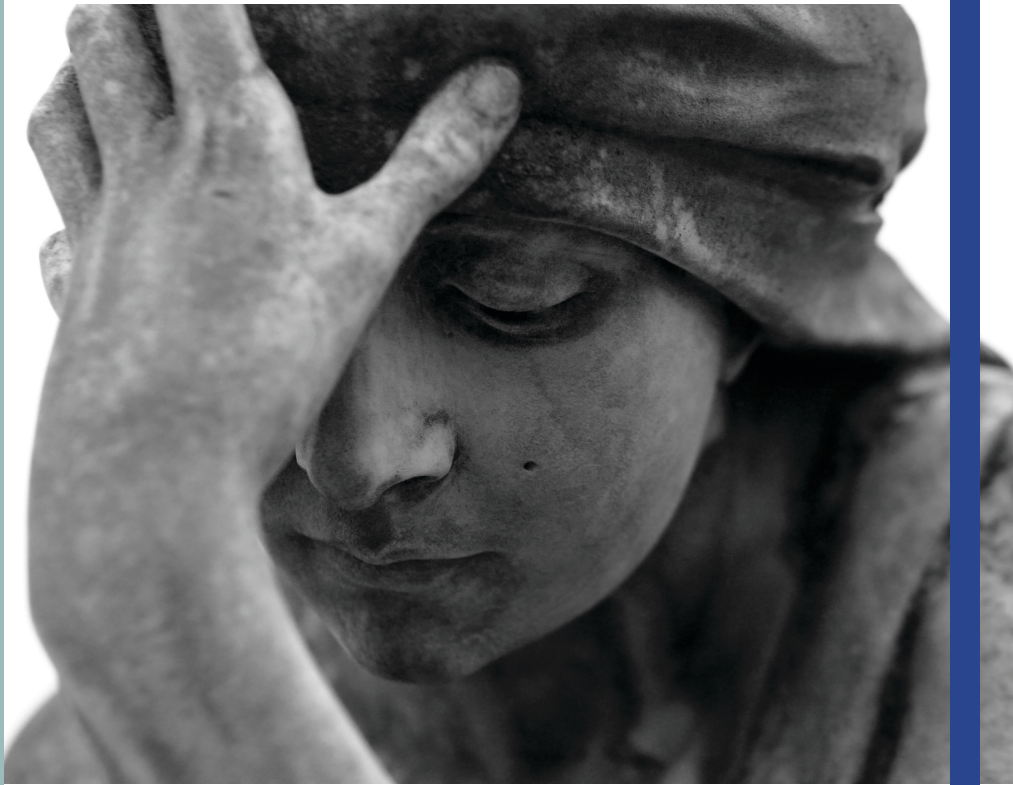


Fundamental Needs of Humans



ETC
MONTESSORI



The art of the _____ times was made from the materials that these people could find. The San people of Africa have been painting caves for thousands and thousands of years. Some show things that really did happen, some show dreams of holy people, and some show stories that they wanted to tell. Rock art can be found all across the world. Basket weaving is also a useful skill that people began to decorate in artistic ways. Women were often sought out for this skill. Sculptures were made from clay or stone, and many were painted with a red or dark greasy paint. The people of this time also made beads from bone, stone, or clay. These could also be painted and then worn on the body.

Prehistoric



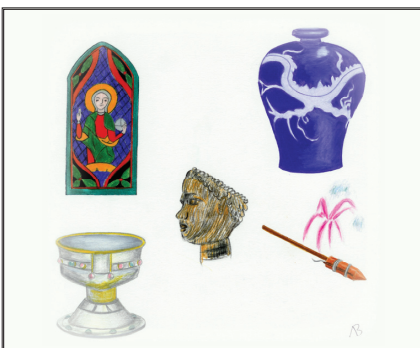
The people during the _____ time spent a lot of time making their art look as lifelike as possible. People of this time began to understand how to melt gold and pour it into different forms. The mask of King Tutankhamen was made in this way, as well as the comb and bracelets from Persia. The Minoans were known for the frescos on the walls of their buildings. These showed things that happened in daily life. This picture is of bull-leaping, which has acrobats jumping over bulls for entertainment. When the Chinese learned how to make bronze they used the lost-wax method. A model of the jar was made of wax from honeybees. Designs were carved in this wax. The wax was then smeared with clay both inside and outside. Bronze pins were stuck through it to fasten the outside clay to the inside clay. The clay was fired, the wax melted, and then metal could be poured into the clay form. Finally the clay was broken off and inside there would be a metal pot with designs.

Egyptian



The people of the _____ time had perfected making humans look natural. They were able to show the muscles, faces and hands in sculptures. Pottery of this time was very decorative with different colors and glazes in both Greece and in Central America. The people of Rome had learned to make concrete; the Colosseum is an amphitheater built for the people's entertainment, like today's sports stadiums. The people of India began making statues of the Buddha in metal or stone. When the Greeks took over India they showed the Indians how to carve in stone. At this time life-sized statues were carved showing the life of the Buddha.

Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



During the _____ the main type of art in the Western Hemisphere was spiritual. The church felt that art should not show the things people owned on earth, but should show more religious ideas. Heaven was shown as a rich place and gold was used to show this. Many of the saints were drawn as flat with golden halos around them. Metal workers also used gold, silver, and jewels to decorate the goblets and chalices used during the mass. In Africa, there was not a lot of stone to make sculptures, so many of the wooden pieces from this time did not last. However, the art of this time was more like the human shape rather than the flat figures that were drawn in Europe. In China, the artists were perfecting the making of porcelain which had started thousands of years earlier. They were famous for their glazes and the bright colors that were part of the porcelain. Also in China the use of gun powder to make fireworks became an artful profession. The use of light, color, and noise soon became part of many celebrations.

Middle Ages



The art of the _____ was a time when many artists went back to the classical Greek forms of art and added their own ideas. Leonardo Da Vinci was not only an inventor and scientist, but also an artist. He studied the human form as well as other animal forms. Music during this time also had a "rebirth." With the invention of many stringed, brass, and woodwind instruments, musicians now had many different instruments for which to compose. In the Americas people were painting items used in ceremonies with rich, bright colors. Some of the Native Americans developed the art of sand painting, where they used different-colored sands to make a temporary painting.

Renaissance



In _____ times we have many different forms of art. Paintings, sculptures, music and pottery are still made, but to these we have added the art of film making, textiles, modern music and many others. With the invention of the computer and smaller and smaller chips inside of them, people are able to carry lightweight equipment to all parts of the earth. Now we can see paintings, sculptures, or hear music from all parts of the world on our televisions. Many people believe that some sports are also an art form. The Olympics, from ancient Greece, are now held every four years so that different countries can compete with each other. Art today takes many different forms and has many different styles.

Art

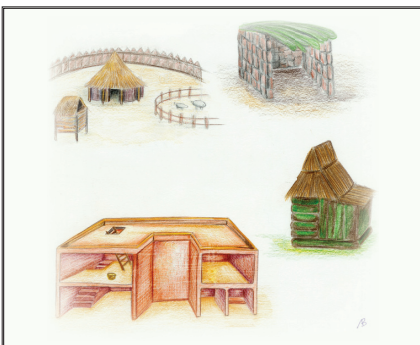
Modern



The shelters that were built and lived in during the _____ times made use of the natural materials available. In the beginning caves were a practical place to live, but soon it became clear that there were better forms of housing. Being able to build your house where you wanted it, instead of where it was found, was an improvement. Some early shelters in France made use of rocks and heavy wooden branches that could be bent, while people in Russia were encasing wooden frames in mammoth hides. In warmer climates, wattle and daub techniques were used in Western Europe, Central Asia and later in North American building. By 4300 BCE this technique had changed to include sun-dried bricks used for building larger buildings, as people began to live in larger communities.

Shelter

Prehistoric



During the _____ time period people along the Nile River were building more complex houses. However, there was a great difference in the shelters of those who had wealth and those who did not. The poorer people of this country were living in small mud brick shelters that were often just one room, while wealthier people were building multi-room houses. Since it was hot, there was often a flat roof that could be used as a way to escape the heat within the house. In Europe, shelters were made of wood with thatched roofing. Both of these materials were very plentiful in this part of the world. In China the poor were living in one-roomed houses with dirt floors, like many people across the world. However, it was during this early period that the basic ideas of Chinese architecture were introduced. The door faced south to keep out the cold north wind; columns were used to hold up the roof instead of walls; and curved roof tiles, still used today, were first introduced.

Shelter

Egyptian



During the _____ period when Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and western Asia in 331 BC, Greek architecture spread. Large buildings were built including temples, amphitheatres, and government buildings. When in turn the Romans made their empire, they built in much the same way using bricks and concrete. The Romans introduced the arch and dome to their public buildings. Villas were constructed so that slaves and servants could be housed with the families. In China, the Chou emperors made laws saying how buildings were to be made. Only the emperors themselves could have carved columns and paint them the special red color, while the wealthy could paint the columns black. The less wealthy could paint theirs yellow, while the poorest people had no pillars at all. These people were living in earthen homes with a central fire pit and whitewashed walls. In Africa bricks continued to be used in houses with roof decks to keep cool. Celtic buildings became larger but still used timber and thatch.

Shelter

Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



In the early _____, because there were many travelers from one part of Asia to the other, many of the building styles were the same. Mosques in the Middle East were built with a large courtyard at the entry, and then an inner prayer room. Buildings were made in the style of ancient Rome with domes and arches. Later in this period the Gothic style was used in huge churches and cathedrals. In England the homes were built with the timbers showing on the outside. During this time, jettying was used where the top part of the house went out over the bottom floor. During this time people were taxed by the square footage of their bottom floor. Jettying allows for more space without being taxed for it. Log cabins were built in Russia and Eastern Europe since trees were plentiful.

Shelter

Middle Ages



During the _____ European countries were colonizing many parts of the world. In the thirteen colonies the typical house was rectangular with straight lines for both the windows and the doors. Homes were either made from brick or with painted clapboards. In Europe the symmetrical style was also used as in this example of the Villa Rotunda. This villa was designed so that the sun would light every room and the central hall was crowned with a dome. The English and the Dutch were building their own trade empires during this period and many of the homes built in South Africa, India and China show this European style.

Renaissance



In _____ people live in all different types of houses. Homes are built from many different materials including concrete, wood, brick, steel, glass, or man-made products; and many people still build their homes from the materials that they have available to them from their surroundings. In this time period people can live in single family homes, apartment buildings or even houseboats. Sky-scrapers now exist in many large cities because of modern machinery and stronger building materials. Heating and air-conditioning make it possible for people to live all over the earth in spite of the climate.

Modern



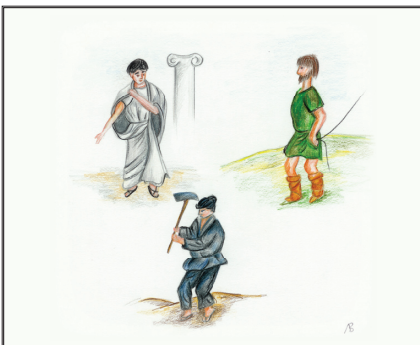
During the _____ time clothing was usually made from the leather or fur of animal hides or woven grasses. It was a difficult process to make the clothing, so many people owned only the clothing that they were wearing. In Africa perhaps the first clothing was made from the bark of trees. The bark was peeled off and pounded until the hard part fell off, leaving the soft part underneath. This was then pieced together to make a larger piece. Later, as people of this time period moved out of Africa they were able to make spindles, used for turning fibers into yarn; needles made of bone, used with a type of thread to sew pieces together; and complex weaving, used to make larger pieces of cloth. Caps, belts and tunics were the basic style of clothing for men, while women may have worn string skirts and belts. Women who were able to weave were treated with great respect because of their skill.

Prehistoric



The people of the _____ period were able to make clothing from flax, wool, leather, and cotton depending on the climate. The people of Egypt were different in their dress because they wore tunics that were sewn to fit them, instead of wrapping a large piece of cloth around their body. In early China, people made their cloth from hemp or ramie, while people with more money made their tunics from silk. When it was cold the Chinese would wear a padded jacket and pants under their tunics. It was the fashion for both men and women of this country to keep their hair long because it was said that people got their hair from their parents. Therefore, it was disrespectful to cut it.

Egyptian



The clothing of the _____ period continued to be very similar to the one before. Some people wore leather sandals or boots in cold weather, but many people were barefoot for their entire lives. In Ancient Greece and Rome the tunics were made of flax with woolen capes worn in the winter. Ancient Romans who had a stripe on their toga showed their power and wealth. There were very strict rules about who could wear these togas and how they should be worn. Women of this time would wear their hair piled up on their heads with wooden combs and pins to keep it up, but the men would cut their hair and shave. Men and women of Germany would keep their hair long and few men shaved at that time. In China, the Emperor decided that all the poorer people had to dress in either blue or black and only the rich people could wear colorful clothes.

Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



Clothing

In the _____ the spinning wheel was invented. This made making clothing a lot faster and easier, but still, people only owned one or two pieces of clothing. During this time clothing helped to show where you came from, whether you were male or female, and usually the type of job that you had. In Africa and Europe where the Greeks and Romans had conquered, people were wearing tunics made from cotton, linen, or flax. Women wore tunics to their ankles with a woolen cloak over it if they lived in colder areas. In North America, the Inuit people were living in the coldest parts of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland. They made their clothing from the hides of the animals they hunted. The parka was very important for warmth, and the hood of the women's parka was often made larger so that a baby could be kept warm while snuggling on its mother's back.

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Middle Ages



Clothing

The clothing during the _____ was very detailed. People with money wore garments with jewels, lace, ribbon, and many layers of soft, fine cloth. Both men and women often powdered their hair or wore wigs. By this time it was accepted that men would wear some type of pants, while women wore dresses. Part of the fashion for many years was for women to wear a hooped frame under their skirts to give a full bell-shaped outline. In India anywhere from 4 to 9 meters of silk was used to make a woman's sari. This piece of cloth would be plain at one end, where it was wrapped around the body, with patterns along the borders. The final meter of fabric would have a full pattern since this was the part that was showing. A dupatta was used as a scarf to cover the head or shoulders.

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Renaissance



Clothing

In _____ clothing changed from being made by hand to being made by machines in factories. This made it easier and less expensive to buy clothes. Today, most people have many different choices to wear each day. The idea that fashion changes from time to time is a western thought. Travelers from the West have often talked about how clothing is the same from ancient times in the eastern hemisphere. Today, of course, people from both the eastern and western hemispheres have the opportunity to dress in many different ways. In the last 80 years, people have invented new types of cloth that do not depend on animals or plants. These fibers can be lightweight, waterproof, and easily washed.

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Modern



Religion

In _____ people believed that there were many unseen spirits that controlled things that happened, both in nature and with people's lives. To show respect for these spirits these people would build structures, make clay figures, or paint pictures on caves. This Australian cave painting could have been made for "hunting magic" to raise a hunter's ability to hunt, or it could have been the vision that a shaman painted after being in a trance. In Turkey one of the first cities was formed and this clay fertility figure clay was found there. Figures like this have been found throughout Europe. Their purpose may have been to show respect to the Earth goddess and they are always found in large gathering places. Stonehenge is a large structure in England. There are many ideas on what its original purpose was, but it has been shown that the stones line up with the rising and setting of the sun and moon, as well as the spring and autumn solstices.

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Prehistoric

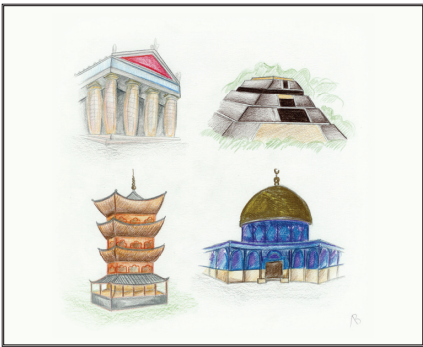


Religion

During the _____ period people were beginning to think about one god who controlled most things, with several smaller gods under its control. They began to build places where these gods could be worshipped. This is a picture of the Ishtar Gate of Babylon, the entrance to a temple dedicated to the goddess Ishtar. Statues of the gods were paraded through this gate at the beginning of each new year. In North America the Adena people lived around the Ohio River. These people lived in small groups and made burial mounds and earthen buildings for ceremonies. The people of Nubians of Egypt and Sudan built many more pyramids than the Egyptians, but these monuments for dead kings were smaller and steeper than the Egyptian ones. The Egyptians believed their pharaohs were gods in human form, so pyramids were built to help them take their possessions to the afterlife.

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Egyptian



Religion

In the _____ time people were building special temples to worship their gods. In Japan a pagoda was used to house the sacred writings and relics of Buddha. Beginning in India it was an earthen mound called a stupa. The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem is believed by Muslims to be the place that Muhammad went to heaven to speak with Moses and brought back to earth the prayers said even today. In Judaism it is said to be the place where Abraham fulfilled God's test to give up his son. For Christians it is the temple where Jesus chased out the money changers. The Pyramid of the Sun in the ancient city of Teotihuacan in is thought to be a temple dedicated to the gods, but because the temple on the top was destroyed there is little know about which god it was honoring. The Parthenon in Greece is the temple to the goddess Athena. In its history it survived as a temple to Athena for 1,000 years, but it has also been a Christian church and an Islamic mosque.

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Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



Religion

Religion during the _____ was an important part of life. During this time great cathedrals were built by the Christians. This gothic cathedral of Chartres near Paris shows the "rose window" made in stained glass. The floor plan of these cathedrals is laid out in the shape of a cross. In Russia, the Orthodox cathedrals were built with onion domes. There are some people who believe this was to show a burning candle, while others think that the number of domes was important. In Islamic mosques the domes are often above the prayer hall. This may be to show the way to heaven. In what is now Mexico the Aztecs built one of the largest cities, Tenochtitlan. The main temple was destroyed when the conquistadors later took over Mexico, so little is known about what it looked like exactly. The Aztecs played a ball game similar to soccer as part of their religious ceremonies. It was seen as a battle between the stars with the dark night and the light of the sun. It was also played for fun by both rich and poor people.

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Middle Ages



Religion

An important part of the _____ was the Reformation. Martin Luther was unhappy with how much power the Catholic Church had and he nailed a list of 95 changes to the church door. At the time, this was the way that public notices were given. After a trial he was declared a heretic, but he went into hiding and continued to write. His ideas later became the base for the Lutheran Church, which also started different Protestant faiths. One of the cathedrals built in the Anglican Church was St. Paul's Cathedral in London by Christopher Wren. Later in the Americas, Protestant missionaries came to try and convert the Native Americans. When they saw many of the totem poles made by the Pacific Northwest natives, they thought they were spiritual. In fact, they were not, but were used to tell stories, show family lines, or just as art.

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Renaissance

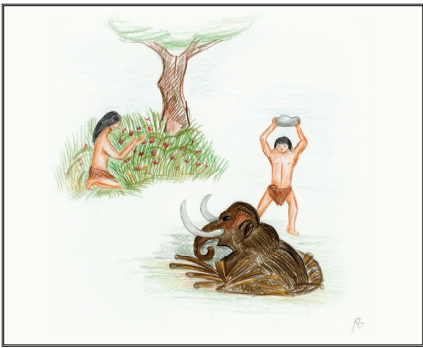


Religion

In the _____ period there are 19 major religions, divided in to 270 large religious groups with 34,000 separate Christian groups. In this time many countries have given their people the freedom to worship in whichever way they wish. Yet, there are still many countries that believe that everyone should be the same and many of the problems that started in earlier times are still here.

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Modern



Nutrition

In the _____ times food was hard to get. People ate what they could find where they lived. These people were called hunters and gatherers. Hunting in the beginning was very difficult because there were only small tribes to get food. To hunt a large animal took many people to trap it and get close enough to slay it. Smaller animals were easier, but they didn't feed as many people. When the animal was caught it needed to be saved in some way to eat later. Many foods were dried or soaked in brine. The fruits and grains that were eaten depended on what was growing during that season. Winter was a difficult time to find enough food.

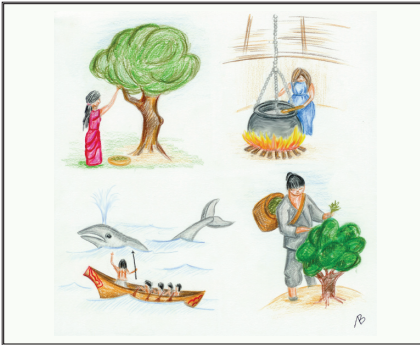
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Prehistoric



During the _____ times people learned how to farm. The people of southern China grew rice and boiled it in water, much like they do today. In northern China the grain that grew was millet. It was also boiled into a kind of porridge. This may have been all that poor people ate. People with more money would add a little meat to this porridge, probably chicken or pork. In Egypt farmers grew wheat and barley. Meat could be bought from a store which was out in the open air. Egyptians ate mutton, beef, duck, and goose. They did not eat pork because they thought that it caused leprosy. The Egyptians also grew dates, onions, watermelon, and other melons.

Egyptian



During the _____ time food was plenty and easy to get. People in Greece farmed wheat, barley, millet and olives. Meat was only eaten after it had been sacrificed to the gods, and certain foods were never touched. The Pythagoreans never ate beans. By this time in China, tea, which grew in the wild, was picked and drunk by almost everyone. Since there are not many forests in China, there was little wood available for cooking. The Chinese learned to cut their food into small pieces so it would cook faster. In North America the Indians ate a lot of fish and seal meat, and in large groups hunted whale for many of their needs. The Celts, who were good metal workers, often traded their goods for food. The Romans were usually larger than the other people around them, probably because they ate more protein from the cattle they raised.

Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



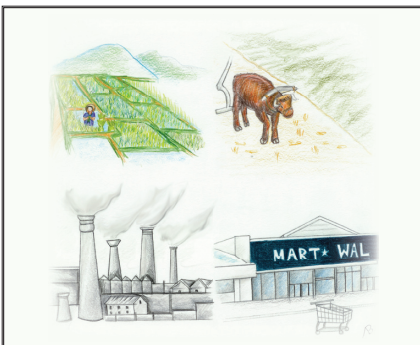
During the _____ many explorers were bringing back food from all over the world. Spices that were well liked in Europe were cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, and pepper. India was known for its pepper and sometimes workers or soldiers in Europe were paid in pepper. During this time the people of northern India no longer ate pork because it was forbidden in the Koran, and the region was now ruled by Muslims. Also at this time, coffee, which was grown in east Africa, was being traded with the people of western Asia. They then began growing it themselves and traded it with people all over Asia. Since Muslims were not supposed to drink alcohol, coffee was served to everyone. Salt, mined in Africa, was also very expensive and only people with money could afford it. When it was served at the table it was put in a large cellar at the head of the table. The poor people could not reach it, so that is where we get the phrase for poor people being "below the salt."

Middle Ages



In the _____ food was available if you had the money. As usual poor people were still eating porridges made from different types of grain. All over the world bread was also baked and sold in many different forms. In Europe, they made the wheat into loaves, while in Africa and Asia, the flour was made into flat, round shapes. Many companies set up trade routes all over the world, bringing back sugar cane, ginger, and cinnamon from Indonesia, and spices and silk from India and China. In North America, the Native Americans had learned that planting the three sisters (corn, beans, and squash) helped keep the soil rich.

Renaissance



In _____ times food is available in many different ways. It can be bought from stores and restaurants. Many of the groceries are made in factories and all consumers have to do is heat them up. Today's farms are often large and only plant one or two crops. Still, there are many people in the world who work small farms and grow only enough food to give them a small income. In richer countries machines often do the work, but in smaller, poorer countries, planting and harvesting is still done by people or animals.

Modern



Communication

In the _____ times people did not have a written language, but they still found a way to communicate. Many ancient people left drawings on the walls of caves or cliffs. We are not sure why these people left the drawings, and we may never know. We do know that many of the caves where the paintings were found were not lived in, so the paintings were probably used to give information. Many of the paintings found in Australia were made from ochre. This paint pigment was and is still made from clay. Often the painter would leave a handprint as a signature.

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Prehistoric



Communication

In the _____ period the beginning of a written alphabet had started, but was still developing. The Sumerians invented a writing system that was made by pressing a wedge-shaped stick into a clay tablet. These shapes represented the syllables of words. Along the banks of the Nile River papyrus grew, which the Egyptians sliced and made paper. On this material they wrote hieroglyphics, pictures that stood for the first sound of the word they were writing. Later, the Phoenicians developed an alphabet with certain letter shapes. This alphabet spread through the Phoenician traders who sailed throughout the region. Chinese characters may have been written as far back as 4,000 years ago. Each character is drawn from 7 basic strokes and means an entire word. In India the Harappa people used a type of hieroglyphics to mark their property. However, today we are not able to translate it.

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Egyptian



Communication

In the _____ period alphabets had changed to something that we recognize today. The Greek alphabet came from the Phoenician alphabet. It gave the letters the same names and they were even in the same order. The difference was that the Greeks stressed more vowel sounds. Many hundreds of years later the Romans borrowed the alphabet from the Etruscans and the Western Greeks. They also added the "g" as well as using the "c", "k", and "q" for the "x" sound. Many Roman school boys would write their lessons on wax tablets. The Rosetta Stone was written in three languages: Classical Greek and two types of Egyptian. It was written for King Ptolemy to cancel some taxes and described how statues were to be erected. This stone was the key to help translate hieroglyphics. In the Americas the Mayans were developing a type of hieroglyph that was painted on surfaces or carved into stone. Understanding this language began with learning the calendar and numbers from this ancient language.

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Ancient Greece and Roman Empire

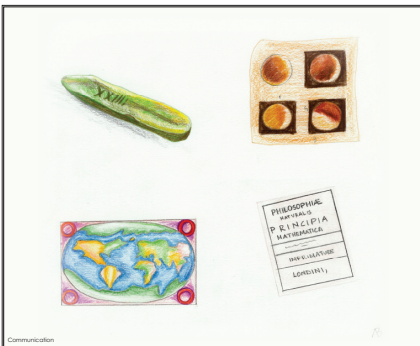


Communication

During the _____ the skill of reading and writing was available to very few people in Europe. Clerics would copy books, mostly the Bible, by hand and to add their own mark would illuminate the first letter on each page. The Vikings were from Northern Europe and as their population grew they began to invade other lands. They took with them their alphabet, called runes. Runes were used on statues or monuments honoring soldiers. In Arab countries calligraphy was used to translate the Qur'an and often as a form of art. The Chinese were using block printing to print designs on silk or paper. They would cut out a character from wood in reverse image. Then they would darken the image and press paper on to it. When the paper was removed the image would be right side up. In the 1450's Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. It was a combination of a wine press used for thousands of years, and movable metal type. This invention would change the world.

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Middle Ages

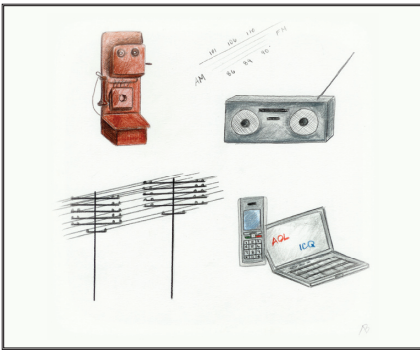


Communication

In the _____ period the ability to make books and maps cheaply allowed people to communicate with one another. Explorers began to move all over the world and take over other countries. The Spanish settled the Americas and sent much of the gold and silver that they could find back to Spain. This was a time of great leaps in scientific thinking. Galileo looked through his newly built telescope and described the phases of the moon. Isaac Newton wrote and published his newly formed ideas on physics. In this book he states his three laws of motion and his theory of gravitation.

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Renaissance



Communication

In _____ times there are many ways to communicate with people around the world. In 1861 the first telegraph going across the United States was started. Five years later cable was put down across the Atlantic Ocean allowing people to send messages from the United States to Europe. The invention of the telephone involved many people who wanted to own the rights to the invention. Telephones were not installed in all people's houses until the middle of the 1900's. The use of wireless equipment began with the use of radios. By the 1930's many people used the radio as one of the main ways to get news as well as entertainment. Today wireless communication continues with the use of computers and cell phones.

Modern



Transportation

At the beginning of _____ times, people moved from place to place by walking. As people began to go back and forth along the same places, paths were created. Later, these people began to use animals to carry their loads. Some people used a travois, which is made from three poles in the shape of a triangle. A skin is placed between the poles to hold things. This is then attached to an animal to move. The first water transportation was probably a hollowed-out tree trunk made into a canoe. These were used by people to move from Asia to Indonesia and finally Australia. The wheel was first made from stone, similar to a pole, and was used to move large things around. About 7,000 years ago the first wooden wheels were common in Ancient Sumer.

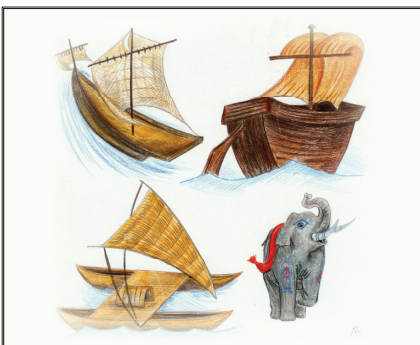
Prehistoric



Transportation

In the _____ period many animals were used for transportation. Depending on where people lived, they used different animals. On the European continent horses were used as well as donkeys. In hotter areas, camels or elephants were good for transportation. As a matter of fact, these animals are still used today. Cultures that lived by the sea and rivers began to build larger boats to move things from one place to another. These boats, named galleys, moved either by wind power or by rowing and many times both were used. Often these galleys were changed into war ships as well.

Egyptian



Transportation

In the _____ period ships were used for transportation along coasts, rivers and across seas and oceans. The Chinese junk was used along the coast. It had a high stern (back) and a projected bow (front). The sail could be moved inward allowing it to sail into the wind. This made it very fast. Roman ships were very large galleys that could hold up to 300 or 400 men. The use of the pointed bow, called a ram, allowed one warship to crash into another and then sink it. In the southern Pacific Ocean a waka ama was made as an outrigger. These could be paddled or would use wind power and were probably used by the Polynesians to settle New Zealand. In India the people learned to use elephants to help with transportation. The Indian elephant is the only elephant used by humans.

Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



Transportation

During the _____ the Vikings sailed in longships. These long, narrow, shallow boats were used for trade and warfare. Since they were shallow they were able to sail in water that was only one meter deep. This allowed them to sail right up to the coast. They were also lightweight and could be carried over land. In eastern Asia the Mongols build circular homes from wood frames and felt called yurts. These could be on wheels to allow for easy travel. The horses in these Mongolian areas were very strong and could survive the cold winters. During this time a sleigh was used in Russia to move across the snow-covered land. In North America the people of the arctic region made kayaks from stitched animal skins on wooden frames. These frames were made from driftwood, since trees did not grow here. The word kayak means man's boat or hunter's boat.

Middle Ages

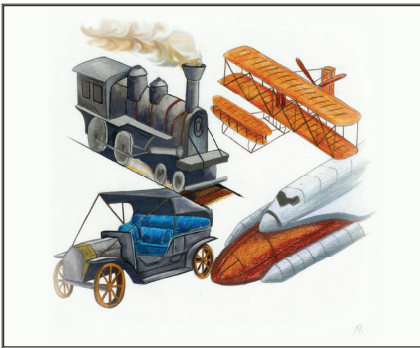


Transportation

In the _____ people moved all over the world by ship and carriage. The largest Chinese junks (the English form of the word *jong*) were built during this time and sailed in Asian waters for trading. There would be 130 sailors, 130 traders, and hundreds of passengers. Native Americans built canoes to move up and down the rivers of the area. The first European to hear the word was Christopher Columbus from the Arawak natives; they called it a *canoa*. Columbus sailed to the Caribbean in a caravel. Later in the period the galleon was used with three masts and up to three different decks. These were used mainly for fighting since guns and cannons could be shot through the broadside. Carriages during this time became more fashionable as well as lighter with a smoother ride. Coach builders worked with painters, carvers, upholsterers to make very ornate carriages.

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Renaissance

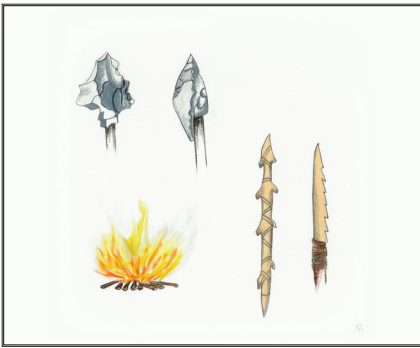


Transportation

In _____ times people can travel by land, water and air at very fast speeds. The invention of the steam locomotive allowed people to travel across countries in days rather than weeks. In the beginning of the 20th century the invention of the Ford motor car would change the way people moved over the next hundred years. Making them on an assembly line allowed more cars to be made in a shorter time. The Wright brothers, after many tries, made an airplane with a moveable, vertical rudder. This allowed them to steer and control the airplane during turns. This was the beginning of many improvements in air travel. As people learned more about flying they began to travel into space. The space shuttle was the first reusable space craft. It is used to carry supplies to build the International Space Station.

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Modern



Defense

In the _____ times the main type of defense from attack was either to run away or fight back with a sharp stick. At the end of the stick could be an arrow or blade made from stone. People of this time would sharpen flint by flaking off pieces of the rock. This is called *knapping* and takes a lot of skill. As people of this time grew better at *knapping*, they were able to make thinner and sharper blades. These they would attach onto a long stick with animal hides. No one knows how these people first controlled fire, but it was soon used to cook food as well as defend themselves against invaders. At first fires were built outside the shelter, but probably during the ice age, people began to build fires inside to keep warm, and to keep other animals away.

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Prehistoric



Defense

The people during the _____ time had learned how to forge metal. The Egyptian army had bronze-tipped spears and shields made of wood and ox-hide. The people of this time do not seem to have worn armor. The Pharaohs later in the time fought from chariots drawn by horses, but before the New Kingdom the Egyptians probably did not have horse-drawn war chariots. The people who lived in what is now Germany built their shelters so that they were surrounded by water. This, in turn, was surrounded by a tall fence. The people of the town could see invaders coming and would have time to protect their homes and families before being invaded.

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Egyptian



Defense

In the _____ times people began to take over other lands so that their countries could grow. Chinese emperors over many years took land from Mongolia to Vietnam. One emperor decided that he would join together all of the small walls that were used to protect this area. He commanded that one great wall be built. The Great Wall of China stretches across 1,500 miles. In Japan, the leaders of the country said that one out of every 3 or 4 adult males needed to fight for their country. The soldiers had to provide their own weapons and clothing. This was the beginning of the famous samurai warriors. In the Americas natives were also protecting their lands. The Mayans were building large cities that were often surrounded by walls. These cities were planned communities with large meeting places.

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Ancient Greece and Roman Empire



Defense

In the _____ times people were concerned with protecting their land from invaders. To do this they built large stone castles surrounded by stone walls. Often they were on the top of a hill or by a river, so they could see invaders coming from a long way away. People of this time had learned how to melt different kinds of metal and to forge them into different shapes. Armor was made to protect the knight, and sometimes the horse that carried him as well. Religion was an important part of this time and many wars were fought over which was the right religion. In South America the Incas were claiming land along the western coast. Their weapons were not made of metal, but from wood and animal hides. One of the reasons that the Incas were so powerful was that they could take any farmer and turn him into a soldier. It was required that every adult male take part in some warfare. This made them ready for other wars should they be needed.

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Middle Ages



Defense

The _____ was a time when many types of weapons were used. At the beginning of this period, soldiers were fighting with swords, axes, and spears. With the invention of the cannon, flintlock, and the use of gunpowder, invented by the Chinese, soldiers began to fight differently. Now they could attack their enemy from farther away. The castles from the previous time were no longer good defenses against the weapons that used gunpowder. As the power of the flintlock became greater even the use of armor for protection was not as effective. This time period was a time of many wars, but they were not always efficient. The roads during this time were not always paved or direct. This meant that moving cannons, soldiers, and horsemen was slow, and some battles would take years to decide a winner.

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Renaissance



Defense

In _____ there are many types of defenses. Countries have equipment that can travel on land, air or water. Many countries spend a lot of money making sure that the people in their nation are safe. During this time there have been two World Wars, where many people died protecting their beliefs. After World War I the League of Nations was created to help prevent war and settle disputes between countries. This was replaced by the United Nations, which was formed in 1945 after World War II. There are now 192 nations that are part of the United Nations, which is located in New York City. The goals of the United Nations are to prevent war, safeguard human rights, and fight hunger, poverty, and disease.

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Modern