



What Do You Know? Pretest 31

Jeopardy! I provide the answers; you give me the right question for each from the list below. Draw neat lines in different colors to connect them.

1. Elephants

5. Paper

2. The Alps

6. Antiochus Epiphanes

3. Salt

7. Oil

4. Silk

8. Dedication

What Seleucid ruler sacrificed a pig on the Jewish altar?

What was the greatest trade item made by the Chinese?

What animal did Hannibal use to fight against the Romans?

What was miraculously provided at Hanukkah?

What mountains did Hannibal cross with his war elephants?

What substance was scattered across Carthage to ruin it?

What does the word “Hanukkah” mean?

What did the Chinese invent during the Han dynasty?

Hannibal, Elephants, and the Punic Wars

Lar away from China at about the same time that Qin started the Great Wall, trouble was stirring between two important cities, Rome and Carthage. The city of Rome was determined to rule over the entire Mediterranean world. Carthage, however, wasn't going to let this happen very easily.

Carthage (KAR thij), an ancient city and state located in northern Africa, was a threat to Rome because it was in an ideal location for trading. Look on a historical map now and find both Carthage and Rome. They were really quite close to one another although they were on two different continents. Only the waters of the Mediterranean Sea separated them.

The fighting between these cities became known as the Punic (PEW nick) Wars. It was called that because the Romans used the word "Punic" for "Phoenicians." What do the Phoenicians have to do with it? Glad you asked that question. It was the Phoenicians of long ago who first settled the city of Carthage on the Mediterranean. Carthage was what we would call a "colony" of Phoenicia for many years.

During the First Punic War, the Carthaginians fought with the Romans over the island of Sicily. That is the small island that looks like it is being "kicked" by the peninsula of Italy. (Archimedes was from there.) Carthage lost that battle.

Twenty years later, though, a brilliant general named Hannibal rose to power in Carthage. He would greatly challenge the Roman rule. While just a boy, Hannibal developed an intense hatred for Rome. His father once asked him to make an oath that he would never be friends with a Roman. Hannibal kept that oath all his life.

The most amazing thing Hannibal ever did was to completely surprise the Romans in an attack. You will have to look at a map to appreciate this strategy. Rather than trying to attack

Rome from the south where Carthage was, Hannibal marched to Rome in 218 B.C. by heading west through Africa, north at the Strait of Gibraltar (ji BROL tur), and east across the perilous Alps — one of the highest mountain ranges in the world! This man and his army, who lived south of Rome and across a sea, attacked Rome from the northwest. It was a brilliant idea.

To make the endeavor even more astounding, Hannibal took 37 war elephants with him! Can you imagine elephants climbing the Alps? To be honest, they didn't do a very good job. On the way, all but one



In an incredible effort to attack Rome, Hannibal crossed rivers and scaled the Alps with 37 war elephants!

died, from either the freezing conditions or falls from great heights. One-third of Hannibal's men died for the same reasons, as well as from starvation, on the long and perilous journey.

Still, Hannibal was very courageous. It is said that he himself would serve as a scout — hiking or riding his horse to the next highest peak, yelling back to his men that it was safe for passage. I can picture him shouting and waving. Both he and his men were subject to slippery ice, deep snow, and freezing weather. It is incredible that they made it at all.

Over the next 15 years, the brave and gallant Hannibal managed to defeat the Romans at three different battlefronts in Italy, but he was yet to meet up with the best that Rome had to offer in generals. His name was **Scipio** (SIP ee oh).

While Hannibal was in Italy far from home, Scipio moved his men to attack Carthage by way of the sea. News of that forced Hannibal to sail back home. In 202 b.c., Scipio and Hannibal finally met face to face to fight at the **Battle of Zama** (ZEE muh or ZAH muh). At stake was the fate of the Mediterranean world. The result of this battle was to shape the rest of history!

Since you've probably never heard of Carthage before this lesson, that might give you a clue as to who won this decisive battle. Hannibal and his men just couldn't do it — they could not squelch Scipio. The Romans went on to claim the final victory in the **Second Punic War**. This was just the beginning of Rome's showing how strong she could be.

Hannibal, on the other hand, left the army and worked instead on rebuilding the city of Carthage. He was so successful that he again posed a threat to the Romans. They set out to have Hannibal ousted from Carthage once and for all. He had to flee far from home to save his life.

After 10 years, the Romans finally caught up to Hannibal while he was in hiding on the island of Crete. That is the same island where the Minoans once lived. Rather than suffer the humiliation of being captured, Hannibal ended his own life in 183 b.c. He supposedly drank poison that he kept stored secretly in a ring on his finger.

Some of Hannibal's last words were "Let us now put an end to the great anxiety of the Romans, who have thought it too lengthy, and too heavy a task, to wait for the death of a hated old man."¹ Ironically, Hannibal's old enemy, Scipio, died that same year.

Both men died without the knowledge that Carthage was later *obliterated* by the Romans in the **Third Punic War** (149–146 b.c.). The destruction was among the worst in all of history, as the entire city was burned over two weeks and any survivors were carried away into slavery.

As a final act of cruelty, the Romans contaminated the burned city with salt. Why salt? Salt was sure to ruin the land for farming. Without farmland, Carthage was made uninhabitable. This devastation of the great trade city of Carthage certainly would have broken Hannibal's heart.

Activities for Lesson 91

91A—Younger Students

Write a story about what it would be like to have a pet elephant. What would you want him to do for you? Where could he take your family? Where would he sleep, and how much would he eat? To make your story believable, read some information about elephants in the encyclopedia and weave

1. As quoted in Don Nardo, *The Punic Wars*. (San Diego: Lucent Books, 1996), 82.

these facts into your story. Dictate the story to your teacher and include it in your Student Notebook under “Africa: Tunisia.” (Tunisia is the modern country in Africa where Carthage used to be.)

91B—Middle Students

Pretend you are a soldier with Hannibal’s army. Write a diary page of what it is like to travel with the elephants. Although it was not a funny expedition, you could write your diary page in a humorous fashion. Use your imagination. File your page under “Africa: Tunisia.”

91C—Older Students

1. Write a synopsis of each of the three Punic Wars. These wars were considered pivotal to history, and the tactics of Hannibal were ingenious. Pay attention to the name Scipio. There was more than one. File your research under “Africa: Tunisia.”
2. Are you a war buff? If you like battle scenes, research the details on the Battle of Zama, Scipio versus Hannibal. It was quite a showdown.

Lesson 92

206 B.C.—A.D. 220

The Han Dynasty

 hen you think of images of ancient China, what comes to your mind? Do you picture bustling streets, ornate palaces, and beautiful works of art? I hope so because all of these are part of China’s rich past. Much like the Greeks in Athens, the Chinese experienced a time period during which their cultural achievements greatly blossomed. It was during the Han dynasty that the more creative side of the Chinese emerged.

In review, the Qin dynasty was rather short. It lasted just a few years beyond the life of Shi Huang Ti, who oversaw the building of the Great Wall of China. After his death and a few years of civil war, the Han dynasty ruled over China from 206 B.C. to A.D. 220. That is more than 400 years!¹²

If you remember, the Qin dynasty unified the warring states of China into one big country. This is the land that the Han dynasty inherited. They made it even bigger under Emperor Wu Ti (woo dee), who ruled from 141 to 86 B.C. He added parts of central Asia and the southeast coast of China, and conquered the Mekong Valley. Chang’an, the bustling capital city during this time period, was second only to Rome in size and magnificence.

Even with all this new land, China remained somewhat isolated from the rest of the world. The Chinese didn’t really need anything from the Western world except horses. These animals didn’t breed well in China and had to be imported. Otherwise, the Chinese had their own natural resources and plenty of farmland for food. But the Western world sure wanted something that China had. And that was silk!

2. The Chinese divide this long span into two major time periods, the Former (or Western) Han from 206 B.C. to A.D. 9 and the Later (or Eastern) Han from A.D. 25 to 220. The name change reflects the move of the capital city from Chang’an (in the west) to Luoyang (in the east).

Remember learning about the simple little silkworm that the Chinese learned to harvest? I told you that they kept the worm a secret for about 3,000 years. They were very smart to do that. The art of making silk was a mystery to the people of Rome, Greece, and other countries. That made the demand for silk great and the price of it exorbitant.

The desire for silk was so great that a group of roads from China to Syria was later nicknamed the "Silk Road." The Silk Road trade routes stretched for 2,500 miles and basically connected the East with the West. It has been said that the value of silk was so high in Rome that it was equal to gold. No wonder men were willing to travel over mountains and through deserts to trade this fine cloth.

Within China itself, travel became more interesting during the Han dynasty as many villages were connected by long canals or waterways. Some families lived on houseboats to make a way of life out of moving goods from village to village. It was not uncommon to see the babies and toddlers who lived on the houseboats wearing bamboo floats to protect them should they fall overboard.

Culturally, many beautiful things were built during the Han dynasty, though few remain intact. Art was becoming more appreciated for its beauty. The Chinese became famous for their delicate pottery that we still call "fine china" today. It refers to a type of porcelain made from fine white clay.

As for inventions, it was during the later Han dynasty that paper was invented by the Chinese. It is hard for us to believe that paper, as we know it, didn't come into existence until about A.D. 100!

The Chinese are also responsible for inventing the first seismograph, a device that detects and measures earthquakes. Though the first seismograph looked like an ornate toy in comparison to today's version, the Chinese were thinking way ahead of themselves.

The Han dynasty was not known only for silk trading, porcelain, and inventions. The emperors of this era took China back to some of its former roots. Remember when Shi Huang Ti burned the ancient history books and teachings of Confucius? He couldn't really burn them all. The writings of Confucius were rediscovered under the Han rule and brought back into the arena of Chinese politics.

One of the principles of Confucianism was the idea that men should be appointed to rule based on their abilities, not on their birth. So people who wanted to serve in the government in China had to take a test that showed they understood politics. This rule, however, did not apply to emperors. There were, at times, babies who inherited the throne. In that case, their mothers were often the real rulers.

Overall, though, the Han dynasty was good for the people of China. For 400 years, the Chinese were prosperous and stable. In the course of history, that is a long time. When we get to the study of Jesus Christ and the early church, remember that the Han dynasty would still have been ruling over China.



During the Han dynasty of China, beautiful art blossomed, porcelain pottery was refined, paper was invented, and seismographs were devised to detect and measure earthquakes.

Activities for Lesson 92

92A—Younger Students

Does your family have any dishes that are made of fine china? If so, compare them to regular dishes. Of course, you will need to handle the china carefully! Fine china can break very easily. With permission, eat a snack or your lunch on the china dishes. Research with your teacher how these dishes are made. Talk about what makes them so easy to break.

92B—Middle Students

The Chinese traders depended on camels for the long journeys across the Silk Road. Research the interesting characteristics of these animals that make them perfect for such travel. Write three paragraphs on “Camels Caravan the Silk Road.” File this paper in your Student Notebook under “Asia: China.”

92C—Middle and Older Students

Update your list of Chinese dynasties with the following information on the Qin and Han dynasties. For the “Special notes” column, review the lesson for each dynasty and list what you consider the most significant achievements of each. Keep your list filed under “Asia: China.”

<i>The Dynasties of China</i>		
Date of power (years ruling)	Name of dynasty	Special notes
221–206 B.C. (15 yrs.)	Qin	
206 B.C.–A.D. 220 (426 yrs.)	Han	

92D—Older Students

1. Investigate the short-lived Hsin dynasty. It is based on one man who overthrew an infant on the throne of China to fight for the peasants' rights. Find out who the “Red Eyebrows” were in the story. Record your findings under “Asia: China.”
2. Research the recent discovery (1972) of the tomb of Lady Dai. She lived sometime during the Han dynasty and probably died about 150 B.C.

The Maccabean Revolt

t about the time the Han dynasty was being established in China, the Lord was at work protecting His people in Israel from a very cruel man. The history of the Jews never ceases to amaze me. Over and over again, God kept His hand on the Jews in order to bring about His plan to send Jesus Christ.

In Israel, the Jews were being seriously oppressed by a man named Antiochus Epiphanes (an tee OCK us eh PIFF uh neez), or Antiochus IV. He was the eighth ruler of the Seleucid (suh LOO suhd) dynasty. Do you remember the Seleucids? They were one of the four families we studied earlier who gained part of Alexander the Great's empire after he died.

Antiochus Epiphanes was a ruthless man. He had no respect for the beliefs of the Jews. He wanted them to adopt the Greek way of life. This is called Hellenization, the term given to the practice by many nations of adopting Greek ideas, style, and customs after the spread of Alexander's empire.

Antiochus Epiphanes was so cruel that at one point he took over the Jewish Temple and sacrificed a pig on the altar to mock the Jews. He also put up a statue of the Greek god Zeus right there in the Temple. You can imagine the rage and the hurt of the Jews to have the house of the Lord defiled in that way. This was the same Temple that Zerubbabel had worked so hard to restore.

Furthermore, Antiochus IV forbade the custom of circumcision, and he destroyed as many copies of Old Testament Scripture as he could find. The Jews who opposed him were killed.

God was watching, though. He raised up a man named Judas Maccabee who was able to stop the tyranny of Antiochus IV, but it wasn't easy.

Judas Maccabee was the son of a priest named Mattathias (mat uh THIGH us). It was Mattathias who first led a rebellion against Antiochus. Mattathias refused to give sacrifice to a pagan god and was forced to flee for his life to the hills. He died shortly after that, so Judas, his son, took his place in leading an all-out revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes. This has become known as the Maccabean Revolt.

Interestingly, Judas had far fewer men and probably fewer weapons than his enemy had, yet time and time again, he was victorious in defeating Antiochus. In fact, Judas earned the name Maccabee, which means "hammerer," from this series of victories. It is apparent to me that the Lord was on their side for the three years they fought.

Finally, in 165 b.c., Judas Maccabee gained control of the sacred Temple. The Jews immediately went to the task of cleaning up the mess the intruders had made. The Talmud (TAHL mood), a special collection of Jewish writings, tells an amazing story that happened during the cleanup.

The Talmud says that during the Temple rededication, the Jews found only one small bottle of oil with which to light holy lamps for what was probably a belated celebration of the

Feast of Tabernacles (when the Jews remembered their temporary dwelling in the wilderness).³ Miraculously, the oil that should only have lasted one day—lasted for eight! It was as if the Lord extended the life of the oil just long enough for the Feast of Tabernacles and rededication of the Temple.

It is from this meaningful event that the custom of **Hanukkah** was started. The word “Hanukkah” means “dedication.” To this day Jewish people remember the eight days of worship and the burning of the oil lamps. In the Book of John in the New Testament, it is called the “Feast of Dedication.” (See John 10:22.)

In the celebration of Hanukkah, Jews light one additional candle each night on a lampstand called a “menorah.” By the eighth night, all the candles are lit together, and this Scripture is recited: “‘Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit,’ says the Lord.” (Zech. 4:6) The Jews also give gifts to one another and to the poor on this special holiday that falls near Christmas.

Judas Maccabee himself died in battle just a few years after the Temple rededication. His brothers, however, carried on the tradition of fighting for the Jews’ independence. How little did they know Who was soon to come to bring *His* message of peace to the whole world!



In remembrance of the Feast of Tabernacles and rededication of the Temple, people of the Jewish faith light candles on a menorah at Hanukkah.

Activities for Lesson 93

Memory Cards

Make your Memory Cards for Lessons 91–93.

93A—Younger Students

1. Obtain a real menorah as used by the Jews on Hanukkah (or make one out of eight candleholders). *With adult supervision*, light the eight candles from left to right. It is a tradition to recite these words in addition:

“We kindle these lights because of the wondrous deliverance You performed for our ancestors.”

Take a picture of your candles and place it in your Student Notebook under “Asia: Israel.” Title the page “The First Hanukkah.”

3. The *Feast of Tabernacles* is also called the *Feast of Booths* or *Sukkot*. See Leviticus 23:33–44. See also in the Apocrypha: 1 Maccabees 4:52–59 and 2 Maccabees 10:6.

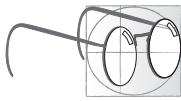
2. Play the Hanukkah game of dreidel. Directions are in Activity 93A in the Appendix Activity Supplement.

93B—Middle Students

Make a traditional Hanukkah dish. A recipe can be found in Activity 93B in the Appendix Activity Supplement.

93C—Older Students

Original Works. Obtain a copy of the Apocrypha. Then look up 1 Maccabees 4:52–59 and 2 Maccabees 10:6 to follow the story of Hanukkah.



Take Another Look!

Review 31: Lessons 91–93

Wall of Fame

- ◆ **Hannibal, Elephants, and the Punic Wars (218 B.C.)**—Find or draw a picture of an elephant. Of course, write Hannibal's name and the date on it. [From *History Through the Ages*, use *The Punic Wars, Hannibal, and Scipio Africanus*.]
- ◆ **Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)**—Tape a small sample of silk (or imitation silk) on a card marked "Han Dynasty." Add the date for your timeline. [Use *The Han Dynasty*.]
- ◆ **Maccabean Revolt (165 B.C.)**—Sketch or photocopy a small menorah, the eight-candle lampstand used by the Jews to celebrate Hanukkah. Or, tape eight small birthday candles to a card for the timeline. Title and date the card appropriately. [Use *Antiochus Epiphanies & the Maccabean Revolt* and *The First Hanukkah*.]

SomeWHERE in Time

Younger Students

1. In a Bible atlas (in Tim Dowley's *Student Bible Atlas*, see "The Roman Empire in the Time of Christ"), find the cities of Rome and Carthage. Trace with your finger the route of Hannibal and his elephants. Find this same route on a globe with raised elevation. Can you feel the mountains with your finger?

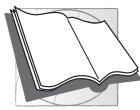
Middle Students

2. Tim Dowley's *Student Bible Atlas* has a beautiful map of Palestine while under the Maccabees. Compare this map to Outline Map 7, "Israel." On the outline map, find and label the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea. Then, using light pencil lines, do your best to transfer the borders of Palestine under the Maccabees to your outline map. This may take a few tries. You can always erase the lines and start over. When you have things in about the right place, go over your light pencil lines with a dark pen. Label the land "Palestine." Find and label the city of Jerusalem. Lightly shade in orange the area you outlined. Title the map "Palestine After the Maccabean Revolt." File your map in your Student Notebook under "Asia: Israel."

Older Students

3. Using a reference book or historical atlas (Rand McNally's *Historical Atlas of the World*, "Human Emergence on the Changing Face of Earth"), find the Silk Road. Transfer and label the route onto Outline Map 4, "East Asia." Find and mark the city of Ch'iasha (Kashgar). This city is not in the index of Rand McNally's atlas, but it can be found on the map titled "Eastern and Southern Asia About 750 A.D." The city of Ch'iasha was a popular stop for caravans traveling along the Silk Road. In addition, using the Rand McNally map titled "Earlier and Later Han Dynasty" as a guide, mark the Tien Mountains, the Takla Makan Desert, and the Kunlun Mountains.

Last, systematically use four different colors to shade the general *physical* terrain. This will require the use of a physical map as can be found in Rand McNally's atlas. Shade the deserts in light brown, the higher mountains in light purple, the lower mountains in dark green, and other land areas in light green. Create a key indicating your colors for the topography. Title your map "The Silk Road to China" and file it in your Student Notebook under "Asia: China."



What Did You Learn?

Week 31: Quiz

I. True or False? Circle your answer.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Sir Richard Owen first used the term "dinosaur," which means "megalithic lizard." | T F |
| 2. According to the Bible, man's language was confused at Stonehenge. | T F |
| 3. Ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs. | T F |
| 4. Hammurabi, who wrote a code of 300 laws, was the king of Crete. | T F |
| 5. The Tabernacle was a worship tent used for about 40 years in the Wilderness. | T F |
| 6. Rahab protected the Hebrew spies in the city of Jericho. | T F |

II. Multiple Choice. Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Samson delivered Israel from the _____ just as an angel foretold to his mother.
 - a. Phoenicians
 - b. Midianites
 - c. Philistines
 - d. Egyptians
2. When the kingdom of Israel divided, how many tribes became known as Judah?
 - a. 12
 - b. 10
 - c. 2
 - d. 14
3. In the Old Testament, Elisha helped to cure Naaman of _____.
 - a. blindness
 - b. leprosy
 - c. bone disease
 - d. mental illness

4. The prophet Hosea was brokenhearted over the unfaithfulness of his wife, _____.
- Bathsheba
 - Jezebel
 - Delilah
 - Gomer
5. Sennacherib of Assyria tried to defeat Judah under the reign of _____.
- David
 - Gideon
 - Hezekiah
 - Daniel
6. The prophet Jeremiah suffered being _____.
- silenced
 - imprisoned
 - exiled
 - placed in “stocks”
 - All of the above.

III. Matching. Match the people on the left with the places on the right by putting the correct letter next to the number.

_____1.

Nebuchadnezzar a. Israel

_____2.

Aesop b. India

_____3.

Buddha c. Babylonia

_____4.

Confucius d. Greece

_____5.

Artaxerxes e. Persia

_____6.

Haggai f. China

IV. Fill in the Blanks. Use the Word Bank provided at the end of this section.

1. Alexander the Great had a beautiful and spirited horse named _____.
2. _____ was an intelligent Greek scientist who discovered the principle of displacement while soaking in the tub.
3. Emperor Asoka of India planted _____ across his country for travelers.
4. Shi Huang Ti, the emperor of the Qin dynasty, was responsible for the building of the _____ of China.
5. To try to defend the city of _____ from Rome, Hannibal marched across the Alps with elephants.
6. Judas Maccabee was successful in ridding the Jews of _____ and his ruthless rule.

WORD BANK

banyan trees

Archimedes

Carthage

Bucephalus

Great Wall

Antiochus Epiphanes

V. Answer these questions in complete sentences. Use a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why did the Egyptians believe it to be so important to mummify the human body at death? What did this reflect of their understanding of life after death?
2. What features of the Septuagint make it such a special book?