

Creating a Time Line Book

In her writings, Charlotte Mason recommended preparing a handmade Time Line Book (originally called a Museum Sketch Book; sometimes called a Book of the Centuries). This activity is based upon one of the major keys to motivation: the active involvement of students in their own learning. Students learn by doing, making, writing, designing, creating, and solving. Creating this Time Line Book is a marvelous way for students to not only be actively involved but to “pull it all together” and grasp the flow of biblical and historical events.

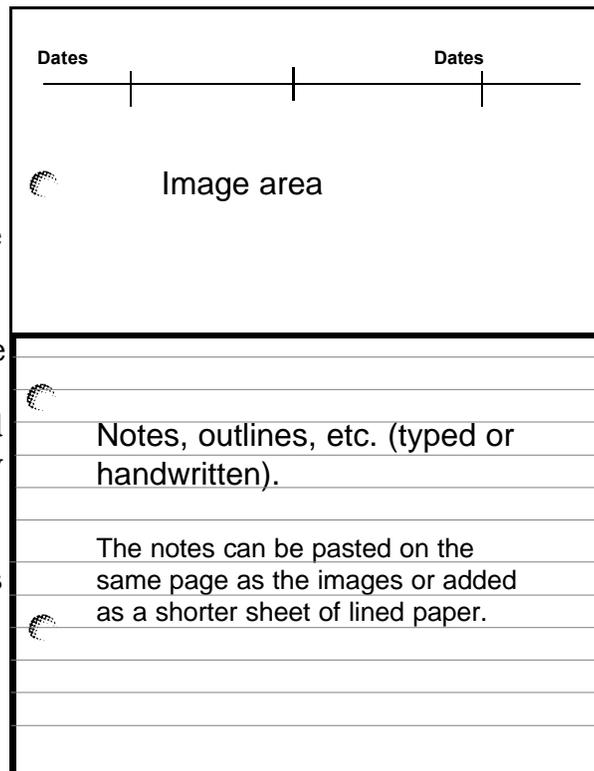
In a short period of time, students can complete an illustrated time line page that tells a story, resulting in immediate feedback that is satisfying and rewarding. Then, as your students learn historical facts, they will make notes and sketches in their book, on the appropriate dated page, about famous people, important events, inventions, wars, etc. (Work that includes undated information about a time period, such as daily life, education, etc., fits better into the Portfolio, but you can combine the two books if you wish.)

To get started, you can purchase a blank Book of the Centuries published by Small Ventures Press, or make your own with the instructions below.

To Set Up Your Time Line Book

You will need: a three-ring notebook with a clear-plastic pocket cover, blank 8.5” x 11” pages, smaller lined pages (8.5” x 11” cut down to 8.5” x 9”), and a three-hole punch. An option is to choose a color for the pages of each unit (peach for Mesopotamia, pink for Rome, blue for Israel, etc.).

Decide upon the units of time you will use (decades, centuries, etc.) to divide your time line into segments. A time line documenting the period from Adam to the Messiah will begin with Creation (before 2000 B.C.) and end with the resurrection of Christ (c. A.D. 30). (The nice thing about the notebook style timeline is that it's cumulative; every year's study can be added in. You can continue this time line as you study later periods by adding pages.) As you study each period, there will be times when you will document decades on one page, and other times when you will document several centuries on one page. Place the appropriate section of the time line across the top of each 8.5” x 11” page to represent increments. The shorter lined pages will go in between these pages to hold

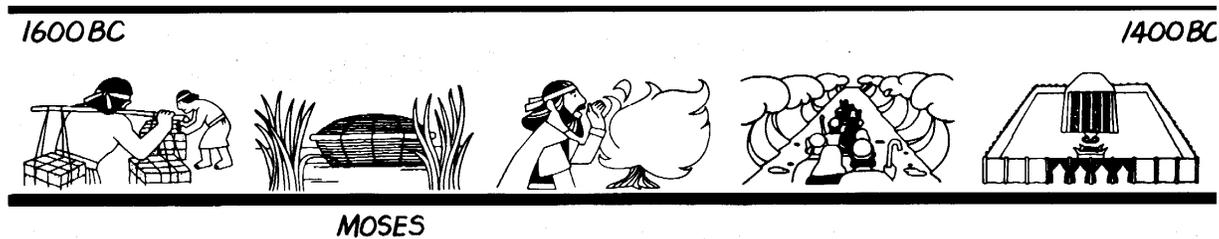


notes. If there is not room on your time line to include all of your chronology, cull some of the dates or add pages with larger segments that leave more room. Use the time lines in this book as a guide.

Time Line Illustrations

There are many ways to illustrate the pages.

1. Students can draw, trace, or sketch illustrations.
2. Print out clip art from the Internet. Thousands of illustrations, maps, Christian clip art, etc., are available on the Internet. A few examples are shown on the sample pages.
- 3/ Photo copy illustrations from book. Below are samples from Reproducible Maps, Charts, Time Lines and Illustrations (What the Bible Is All About Resources).



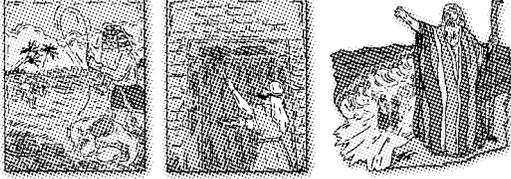
A Note About Bible Dates

Don't be surprised to find several hundred years difference in B.C. timelines (such as those on the Internet or in Reproducible Maps, Charts, Time Lines and Illustrations). Scholars disagree about Bible dates, especially before Abraham (c. 2100 B.C.). The most important thing is that students see the chronological progression. Explain to your student(s) that the c. stands for circa which means approximately: used before a date to indicate that it is approximate or estimated. Use whatever dates you feel most accurate.

The timeline in this book are based on Dr. David Rohl's book A Test of Time which follows new archaeological research impinging on our understanding of the Mosaic period. The New Chronology developed in A Test of Time reveals the true historical setting of the biblical epics, providing astonishing archaeological evidence for the existence of the Old Testament's lives of Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Saul, David and Solomon. (See detailed timeline at The David Rohl's Web site Nunki.net).

c. 1453 B.C. c. 1453 B.C.

Moses, Passover, the Exodus Wanderings Begin




This map can be viewed at: www.bible.co
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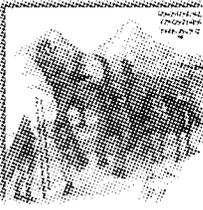
THE EXODUS
The Exodus is the story of the Israelites' escape from Egypt and their journey to the Promised Land. It is a central event in Jewish and Christian history.

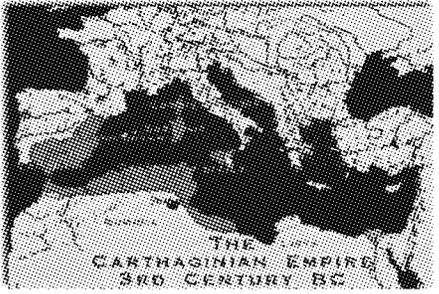
SYMBOLS OF MILES

3000 100 B.C.

984-543 B.C. First Punic War 242-201 B.C. Second Punic War
The Third Punic War: 149-146 B.C.

Hannibal Crosses the Alps





THE CARTHAGINIAN EMPIRE
3RD CENTURY B.C.

1500 B.C. 1450 B.C.

1743 Hatshepsut Crowned 1455 Hatshepsut dethroned



Hatshepsut's Life

Hatshepsut was considered one of the greatest rulers, male or female of her time. Born during Egypt's 18th dynasty, she was able to rise from princess to queen to pharaoh. Her rise to the throne, though against ideals of the time, might have inspired others, such as Cleopatra. During this time she was able to expand trade, watch the Egyptian economy grow and improve, and build and restore temples of Egypt. Hatshepsut did this by claiming right of male, being in the image of the Sphinx. She strapped a golden beard to her chin and often dressed in male clothing.¹

MOSES MOSES



Moses

Exod 2:1-10 - Birth
Exod 3:1-22 - Call
Exod 14:15-31 - Exodus
Exod 34:27-35 - Receives the Law
Deut 34:1-12 - Death

Moses' story begins with his preservation as a child in the reeds by the river Nile. Moses was brought up in Pharaoh's court in Egypt. As an adult Moses was angered by the oppression of the Hebrew people. Seeing an Egyptian task master beating a Hebrew, Moses killed the Egyptian and fled to Midian. While Moses was a shepherd in Midian, God spoke from a burning bush and called him. His task was to go back to Egypt to bring about the deliverance of God's people, Israel. God also disclosed that the divine name was "I Am." When Moses hesitated, God told him that his brother Aaron could be his spokesman. The plagues, the crossing of the Red Sea, the gifts of manna, quails, and water in the desert were signs that God was leading his people. Moses brought the law from Mt. Sinai. Moses was unique in that he spoke with God "face to face." While in the wilderness, Moses failed to honor God for providing water from a rock. Because of this God did not allow Moses to enter the promised land, but only to look at it from Mount Nebo in the land of Moab. He died in Transjordan. (From BibleTutor.com)