

WEEK 9



WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Pretest 9

Who Am I? From the word bank below, choose the correct answer for each question.

1. According to Greek mythology, I was considered the most beautiful woman in Greece around 1250 B.C. Who am I?
2. I was built as a secret way for the Greeks to enter Troy. What am I?
3. I was smuggled out of Turkey by archaeologists. What am I?
4. I was an old and bitter woman who lost husband and sons in the war. Who am I?
5. Though I was from Moab, I was a faithful daughter-in-law and believer in the God of the Israelites. Who am I?
6. I was a kinsman redeemer and great grandparent of David. Who am I?
7. I was a good judge over Israel before there were kings. Who am I?
8. We are the army that Gideon defeated with only broken pots, horns, and torches. Who are we?

WORD BANK

Gideon

Ruth

Boaz

Helen

Priam's treasure

Naomi

Midianites

Trojan Horse

LEGEND OF THE TROJAN HORSE

LESSON 25

Have you ever heard of the Trojan Horse? The legend of the Trojan Horse makes a great story and may very well be true. It would have occurred about 1250 B.C. Today we will look at what the captivating story was all about and who wrote it.

In the southern part of Greece lived a group of people called the Mycenaeans. They are the ones who borrowed the ways of the Minoans, or the people of Crete. (Remember them? They had a great palace at Knossos.) The Mycenaeans had a real civilization in Greece, but no one knows for sure if the story of one of their wars is true.

It seems that a prince named Paris lived in the city of Troy, which is across the sea from Greece. Troy was on the coast of modern-day Turkey. Legend says that Paris was asked to judge a beauty contest between three goddesses. He chose Aphrodite. As a reward, Aphrodite promised Paris the most beautiful woman in the world. Not long after that, he traveled over to Greece and indeed met the woman of his dreams. Her name was Helen. Supposedly Paris and Helen fell in love, eloped, and moved back to Troy.

There was a terrible problem, though, with this love story. Helen was already the wife of Menelaus, a king in Sparta (a city-state in Greece). Menelaus was furious and humiliated at the capture of his lovely wife. But he had some powerful connections to help him get Helen back. His brother, Agamemnon, was the king of Mycenae. To help out Menelaus, Agamemnon decided to go to war against the Trojans to retrieve the beloved Helen. Thus we have the story of the Trojan War, as told by the Mycenaeans. As the story goes, the Trojan War lasted for 10 years over the capture and return of Helen.

Supposedly, Odysseus, another Greek king, came up with a magnificent plan. He thought of building a giant horse and presenting it as a peace offering to the Trojans. In the legend, this huge wooden horse was delivered to the Trojans, right up to the gates of the city. Though skeptical at first, the Trojans eventually opened the city gates to roll in this incredible gift. They had a great celebration to usher in this victory, as it appeared the Greeks had given up.

It was a scam though. After the party was over, in the middle of the night dozens of daring Greek soldiers who had been hiding in the wooden horse climbed out through a trap door. Once out, they flung open the city gates for more Greek soldiers to storm through. The Greeks slaughtered the men of Troy and even burned down their city!

But what about Helen? What became of her or of Paris (the Trojan man who first captured her) or of Menelaus (her rightful Greek husband)? According to the legend, Paris was killed in battle. Helen married his brother, who would also have been a Trojan. But the Greeks soon killed him too. Eventually, Menelaus did successfully recapture his lovely bride and take her back to Sparta in Greece. They supposedly lived in peace for many years together.

A Greek man named Homer, who lived hundreds of years after the Trojan War, wrote this story for us. The story he composed was called the *Iliad*. For years most historians thought it to be pure fiction. However, a German named Heinrich Schliemann believed it to be true. He set off in the 1800s to the coast of modern-day Turkey and found exactly what he was hoping for and more. He found several layers of cities all on top of one another where Troy would have once stood. And some of the ruins showed that at least one city in the pile had been burned, just as legend says of Troy.

Interestingly, Schliemann also found great treasures in what he excavated. He believed the treasure of shields, vases, plates, and jewelry had belonged to King Priam of Troy. Thus he named them Priam's treasure. But Schliemann wasn't very generous with his findings. He deceitfully smuggled the treasures out of Turkey and took them to Germany.

For years the treasure was missing, and the Turkish government was furious. Some people believed the treasure was melted down by the Nazis during World War II. Others believed it was hidden away in a museum in Russia.

Well, sure enough, just in 1996 Priam's treasures were found and put on display in Moscow! There is even a picture of Schliemann's own beautiful wife modeling the elaborate jewelry that was discovered.

The legend of the Trojan Horse is a masterpiece—either of Homer's great imagination or of a true story. Parts of the *Iliad* are based on Greek mythology. Therefore it is hard to know which segments are true and which are fictitious. But at least Schliemann unearthed something tangible from the time period that does make you wonder. Maybe Helen of Troy herself once wore the beautiful gold jewelry that can now be seen on display in Russia.

ACTIVITY 25

25A—Younger Students

Recreate the Trojan Horse.

Materials: Toy horse, elastic bandage, toy army men

Take a toy horse, plastic or stuffed, and set it upright. Take an elastic bandage and loosely wrap it around the belly of the horse. Next, take the army men and slide them under the bandage as if they're hiding.

Act out the story of the Trojan horse. Once the horse has entered "Troy," unwrap it for all the army men to fall out.

25B—Middle Students

In the *Iliad*, Homer wove into his story the lives of some Greek gods and goddesses. In a reference book or encyclopedia, obtain information on the names of some Greek gods and goddesses. They were a very important part of Greek culture. Discuss these questions.

1. Which names of Greek gods and goddesses do you still hear today?
2. Do the Greeks still believe in ancient mythology?
3. What is a myth?
4. Why do you think people used mythology to explain things?

25C—Older Students

1. Create a chart to describe the gods and goddesses of ancient Greece. File it in your Student Notebook under "Europe: Ancient Greece."
2. Through discussion, answer one or more of these questions.
 - a. What does the word "apologetics" mean?
 - b. Unlike mythology, how can Christianity be defended as "truth"?

- c. The apostle Paul taught the truths of Christ to many people who had been influenced by Greek and Roman mythology. Find examples in the New Testament of Paul explaining the Gospel to the Greeks.

c. 1200 B.C.

RUTH AND NAOMI

LESSON 26

The Book of Ruth is different than most other books of the Bible in that it is dedicated to a woman. Only one other book in the Bible even has the name of a woman. Can you guess it? (It's Esther, of course.) But special to Ruth is the fact that she was not even a Hebrew. She, though, as an outsider to the Israelites, became significant to the nation of Israel.

When we last studied the Israelites, they were settling into the land of Canaan. During that time period, the tribes of Israel were ruled by "judges." The Israelites didn't have a single king. The Hebrew people were having their ups and downs with faith. Many had gone astray because of the pagan influence of their neighbors. It is therefore comforting to find this story of Ruth's faith, courage, and love in the midst of this era.

Here is the noble story. During a time of famine in Canaan, we meet a Hebrew woman named Naomi whose husband has died. Naomi's sons married Moabite women, which was forbidden. The Moabites were outside of the tribes of Israel. After about 10 years, the sons die. Naomi is understandably quite distressed. She has no husband or sons. She advises her two daughters-in-law to just go back home to their families as she attempts to return to Judah.

One daughter-in-law agrees that is best. But the other, Ruth, defies all odds and refuses to leave. Something special had happened to Ruth, the Moabite woman. In marrying an Israelite man, she had been introduced to his God and adopted his faith. So, rather than go back to her old life, she insists on staying by the side of Naomi and following her wherever God would lead. In Ruth 1:16 we have record of her devotion, "Wherever you go, I will go, and wherever you lodge, I will lodge; your people shall be my people, and your God, my God." It is so cool that we have a true testimony of a converted Moabite!

As the story goes, Ruth and Naomi travel to Bethlehem where Naomi happens to have relatives. One is called a "kinsman." In those times, women had few rights and little property. They needed a husband or son for security. But, if they were widowed, it was Hebrew tradition that the nearest male relative, or kinsman, would assume responsibility for the widow. The kinsman in Naomi's family was a man named Boaz, who just happened to be rich.

Perhaps by divine appointment, Ruth goes to the fields owned by Boaz to pick up leftover grain. It was customary back then to let the poor do this. But it's a humbling job. Ruth, in her humility, is noticed by Boaz, and he is kind to her. Apparently, Ruth's conversion had become town gossip. Good gossip, that is. Boaz had heard of Ruth and Naomi's plight. He was touched by Ruth's change of faith, and he was especially impressed by her goodness to Naomi.

One thing to know about Boaz is that he was probably quite old. Ruth, on the other hand, was probably still young. His kindness to her must have been like a father to a daughter. That is why the next scene of the story is special. Ruth actually makes a wedding proposal to Boaz. Why? Because it would save the only family heritage she has, the name of Naomi's husband and sons. This is real devotion to her

mother-in-law. Rather than leave Naomi and seek a young husband, Ruth feels led to be the wife of this older man. As a kinsman redeemer, Boaz can take care of her and Naomi.

Boaz, of course, is flattered by this young woman's request, and they do marry. His thoughts for her are best described in Ruth 3:10–11. "Blessed are you of the Lord my daughter. For you have shown more kindness at the end than at the beginning, in that you did not go after young men, whether poor or rich. And now my daughter, do not fear. I will do for you all that you request, for all the people of my town know that you are a virtuous woman."

This story gets even better. If you read the last few paragraphs of the Book of Ruth, you will discover who the great-grandson of Boaz and Ruth is. It's amazing. Boaz and Ruth have a son named Obed; he has a son named Jesse; and Jesse has a son named David. That is none other than the famous King David; we will study more about him later. What we see is that God used the changed faith of a Moabite to extend the lineage of Jesus Christ who was to be born of the house of David. The marriage of Ruth is far more than a sweet story.

ACTIVITY 26

26A—Younger Students

Do you think kindness is powerful? Do a kind deed for a family member. Boaz was kind to Ruth, and it blessed an entire nation!

26B—Middle and Older Students

For reasons we don't fully understand, there are many significant number patterns in Bible history. For example there are seven days of Creation, and the number "7" is used repeatedly in the Book of Revelation. We also see a pattern in the Bible with 40 or 400. The Great Flood was 40 days; the Israelites were in bondage for 400 years; they wandered 40 years in the desert; and Jesus fasted for 40 days in the wilderness. It's interesting.

Another pattern appears to us in the lineage of Adam to Boaz. See if you can find a pattern in the number of names between these significant men of the Bible who helped to sustain the Hebrew people through the generations.

Adam

Seth

Enos

Cainan

Mahalaleel

Jared

Enoch

Methuselah

Lamech

Noah

Shem

Arphaxad

Salah

Eber
Peleg
Reu
Serug
Nahor
Terah
Abraham
Isaac
Jacob
Judah
Pharez
Hezron
Ram
Amminadab
Nahshon
Salma
Boaz

(Hint: Circle Noah, Abraham, and Boaz.)

1199 B.C.

GIDEON

LESSON 27

Did you remember that Ruth and Naomi lived during the period of the judges? Well, the story of Gideon comes straight from the Book of Judges in the Bible. He lived around 1199 B.C. and served as a judge for 40 years. During this time the Hebrews were still settling into the area of Canaan and battling their neighbors for land. Elsewhere, this is about the time of the Later New Kingdom in Egypt, and in China, the Shang dynasty was still ruling.

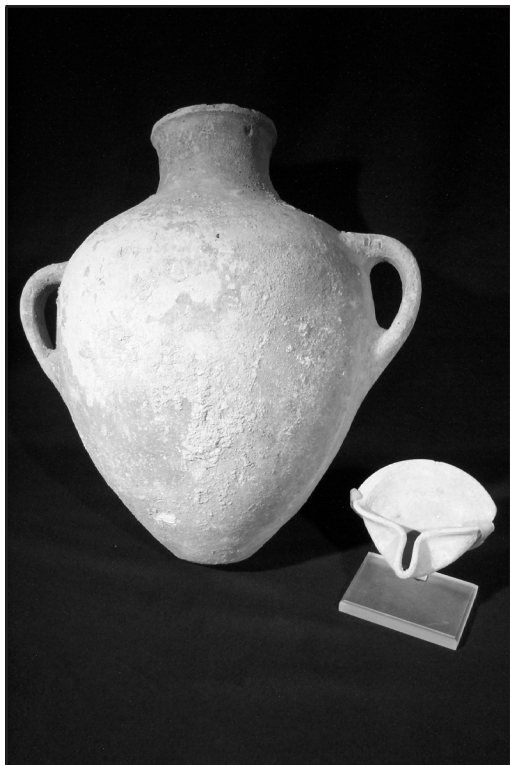
Not all was well in Canaan. The Israelites were trying to settle in a land that was not their own. Though God promised them the land through a covenant with Abraham, not all of the Israelites' enemies had been defeated. So, the Israelites lived among people like the Canaanites and the Midianites who resented their presence.

The Israelites were also beginning to forget the great miracles that had helped them escape from slavery and reach the Promised Land. Many Hebrews were influenced by the pagan culture around them and even began to worship the false gods of that area.

We find out from the story in Judges, Chapter 6, that Gideon was one Israelite who was being bullied by the Midianites. We reach this conclusion because in the story we find him threshing grain in a winepress. Why was he doing that? It appears that he was hiding what he was really doing (threshing

grain) by working in a winepress. He was probably hiding the grain from the bands of Midianites who were around looting. God chose to use this “weak man,” as Gideon called himself, and amazing things began to happen.

Gideon on several occasions asked God for very specific guidance. He wanted there to be “signs” or miracles to prove that he was dealing with God. The Lord was gracious and understanding to Gideon. He answered him every time with a miracle.



This clay pot and small oil lamp were made between 1200 and 800 B.C. The pot may be very similar to those smashed by Gideon’s army, and the oil lamp like those used to light the army’s torches.

In one instance, God set on fire meat that was covered with broth. That miracle gave Gideon the courage to tear down the false idols of Baal. Then Gideon asked God for more “evidence” that God wanted him to be a leader. Gideon set out a dry fleece and asked that God make it wet overnight. He then asked God to take a wet fleece and make it dry. Each time God answered, and Gideon was strengthened to do as he was commanded.

Gideon’s greatest mission from the Lord was to overthrow the Midianite army. Just as with Joshua at the battle of Jericho, the Lord didn’t want Gideon and the Israelites to have too much confidence in their own strength. He asked them to take a small army of only 300 men and do an unusual thing. They were to take horns, torches, and clay pots and surround the Midianites in the middle of the night. Then, all at the same time, they were to blow the horns, break their pots, and raise their bright torches. They did just as instructed.

In the dark of night, the great noise of all those clay pots breaking and horns blasting was enough to scare the Midianites to pieces. And the mass number of torches made the small Israelite army look huge. In despair and confusion, some of the Midianites slaughtered themselves, and the rest fled!

As God had promised Gideon, He led the Israelites to victory once more. Gideon continued to lead the Israelites as a good judge for 40 years. It would have been great if Gideon’s

success could have kept the Israelites from ever wavering in their faith again. But unfortunately, we are going to see them fall away from God many more times before God deals with them once and for all.

ACTIVITY 27

ALL STUDENTS

Make your Memory Cards for Lessons 25–27.

27A—Younger Students

Make a pot out of clay!

Materials: Modeling clay or Play-Doh modeling compound

With your clay, make one long rope that looks like a snake. Coil it around and around until it forms a small pot. Let it harden. Take a picture of it for your Student Notebook. File it under “Asia: Israel.”

27B—Middle Students

Adult supervision is required for this activity.

Get an old clay pot. Go outside and take turns smashing it with a hammer. (Cover your eyes!) Listen carefully to the sounds it makes and just try to imagine 300 of these pots being smashed all at the same time in the middle of the night. (Note: Save your larger clay pot pieces for a future activity. The ancient Greeks used pieces of clay pots to write on when casting a vote for the person they would “ostracize.” You will want the pieces for that lesson.)

27C—Older Students

Most of the men and women listed as judges in the Old Testament are obscure figures. But a few of them have familiar names; these are the ones in bold type in the list below. The judges were in this order:

Othniel

Ehud

Shamgar

Deborah and Barak

Gideon

Abimelech (Gideon’s evil son who became an outlaw)

Tola

Jair

Jephthah

Ibzan

Elon

Abdon

Samson

(**Eli** and **Samuel** are sometimes referred to as the last two judges, but Eli is better described as a priest and Samuel, as a prophet.)

Read the story of Deborah as found in Judges, Chapters 4 and 5, paying close attention to what is called “Deborah’s song.” Write your own “lesson” in a fashion similar to the lessons I have written. I would describe my writing as an “expository essay.” It is a blend of fact with personal opinion. Research Deborah and add her to the history pages yourself.



TAKE ANOTHER LOOK!

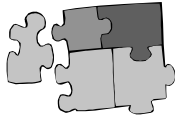
Review 9: Lessons 25–27

Wall of Fame

1. **The Trojan Horse (1250 B.C.)**—Draw a horse of course.
2. **Ruth and Naomi (exact date unknown; place them together, holding hands, near 1200 B.C.)**—Place a golden cross on the front of Ruth because she carried the lineage of Christ.
3. **Gideon (1199 B.C.)**—Tape the remains of a burnt match to him to resemble the torches used to fight the Midianites. (Ask your teacher for the burnt matches.)

SomeWHERE in Time

1. On a historical map, locate the southern part of Greece. Follow with your finger across the sea to the city of Troy. Troy is on the coast of modern-day Turkey. Imagine how long it took Paris and Helen to make this daring voyage. Some believe Helen was taken by force!
2. On a biblical map of Canaan, find Moab, the region that Ruth was from. Moab was not considered a part of Israel because it was not settled by one of the 12 sons of Jacob. This is why Ruth was considered a “foreigner” to the Israelites.
3. On a map of Canaan that indicates the tribes of Israel, find the western tribe of Manasseh. (The Manasseh tribe was divided between an eastern and a western location.) It was in a city named Ophrah in Western Manasseh that the Lord called Gideon to pursue the Midianites. Ophrah was a small town located 6 miles southwest of Shechem, west of the Jordan river, and just north of the border of Ephraim.



PUT IT ALL TOGETHER

Worksheet 1: Lessons 1-27

You have studied 27 different lessons in the first nine weeks of this history course. Using your textbook, maps or timeline, go through this worksheet and answer the questions below. This is not a test. This is an exercise in remembering. Just like muscles have to be worked into shape, our memory has to be worked too.

I—Dates to Memorize.

I don't expect you to memorize the date of every person we learned, but I do want you to remember 12 of them. Two are from this first quarter.

Write the name and corresponding date I've asked you to memorize for both Abraham and Tutankhamen five times each in the blanks below.

Abraham

2100 B.C.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Tutankhamen

1333 B.C.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

II—Matching. Match the following items by placing the correct letter next to the number.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----|--|
| _____1. Day 3 of Creation | a. | Roamed the earth before and after the flood |
| _____2. Adam and Eve | b. | A time when the Earth was partially covered with ice after the flood |
| _____3. Jubal and Tubal-Cain | c. | God created the seas and earth |
| _____4. Noah | d. | One of the first advanced civilizations after the flood |
| _____5. Ice Age | e. | Parents of Cain and Abel |
| _____6. Dinosaurs | f. | Character from <i>The Epic of Gilgamesh</i> who built a boat for a flood |
| _____7. Sumerians | g. | The place where God confused man's language |
| _____8. Tower of Babel | h. | Early men skilled in music and ironmaking |
| _____9. Stonehenge | i. | One righteous man who God spared from death |
| _____10. Utnapishtim | j. | An ancient megalith |

III—True or False? Circle your answer.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. <i>The Epic of Gilgamesh</i> contained a story about a legendary king who lost immortal life. | T | F |
| 12. The Minoans lived in present-day Turkey. | T | F |
| 13. The pyramids of Egypt are taller than the Eiffel Tower. | T | F |
| 14. Abraham was from the city of Ur in the country of Sumer. | T | F |
| 15. Jacob was favored by his father, Isaac. | T | F |
| 16. Rachel, the wife of Jacob, died in childbirth with Dan. | T | F |
| 17. Hammurabi worshiped the sun god, Aten. | T | F |

18. Upon Joseph's request, Jacob and his sons moved to Egypt. T F
19. The Shang dynasty lasted for 2,000 years. T F
20. The story of Moses is found in the Book of Genesis. T F

IV—Multiple Choice. Circle one answer for each question.

21. The name Moses means
- a. to exit.
 - b. to draw out.
 - c. to lead.
 - d. from the river.
22. The Tabernacle of God in the wilderness
- a. contained symbols that represent Christ to us today.
 - b. had three main divisions.
 - c. was a dwelling place for God.
 - d. All of the above.
23. At the Battle of Jericho, Joshua and his men marched
- a. with spears and torches.
 - b. with clay pots and horns.
 - c. around Jericho for six days and shouted on the seventh.
 - d. around Jericho 15 times.
24. Amenhotep IV and Nefertiti lived during the
- a. Old Kingdom.
 - b. Middle Kingdom.
 - c. Early New Kingdom.
 - d. Later New Kingdom.
25. Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered by
- a. Howard Carter.
 - b. Sir C. Leonard Woolley.
 - c. Sir Raleigh.
 - d. Walter Gilgamesh.

V—Before or After? Circle the word that makes the sentence correct.

26. Ramses II lived (before, after) Hammurabi in Babylon.
27. Joshua conquered Jericho (before, after) the events of the legend of the Trojan Horse.
28. Ruth and Naomi were redeemed by Boaz (before, after) the Minoans flourished in Crete.
29. Gideon was a judge over Israel (before, after) Tutankhamen was pharaoh in Egypt.
30. B.C. is (before, after) A.D.

VI—People and Places. Draw a line to connect a name listed in the second grouping to each place listed in the first grouping. Use a different-colored pencil or crayon for each line.

Potiphar's house	City of Ur	England	Giza	Crete
China	Jericho	Sodom and Gomorrah	Great Hall	
Mary Mantell	Shang dynasty	Khufu	Minoans	
Lot	Ramses II	Abraham	Joseph	Joshua

VII—Answer These Questions. You may refer to the lesson suggested in parentheses. Write your answers in complete sentences and use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.

1. What is the significance of men like Jubal and Tubal-Cain? (Lesson 3)
2. What was different about the earth before the flood that made it possible for plants to grow without rain? (Lesson 5)
3. Why did the ancient Egyptians bury so many things with them? (Lesson 11)
4. What three natural barriers exist around China that made travel, trade, and widespread marriage difficult? (Lesson 18)
5. What made Amenhotep IV and Nefertiti so different from other Egyptian pharaohs? (Lesson 22)