

A Student's Guide to Snapshots of Early Modern History

Volume 2



*with Maps, Vocabulary,
Comprehension Question,
Activities, Puzzles,
Coloring Pages,
and more!*

BY RACHEL MEYERS, M.A.

A Student's Guide to Snapshots of Early Modern History Vol. 2

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ILLUSTRATED BY MIGUEL SANTOS

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Draw What You Hear

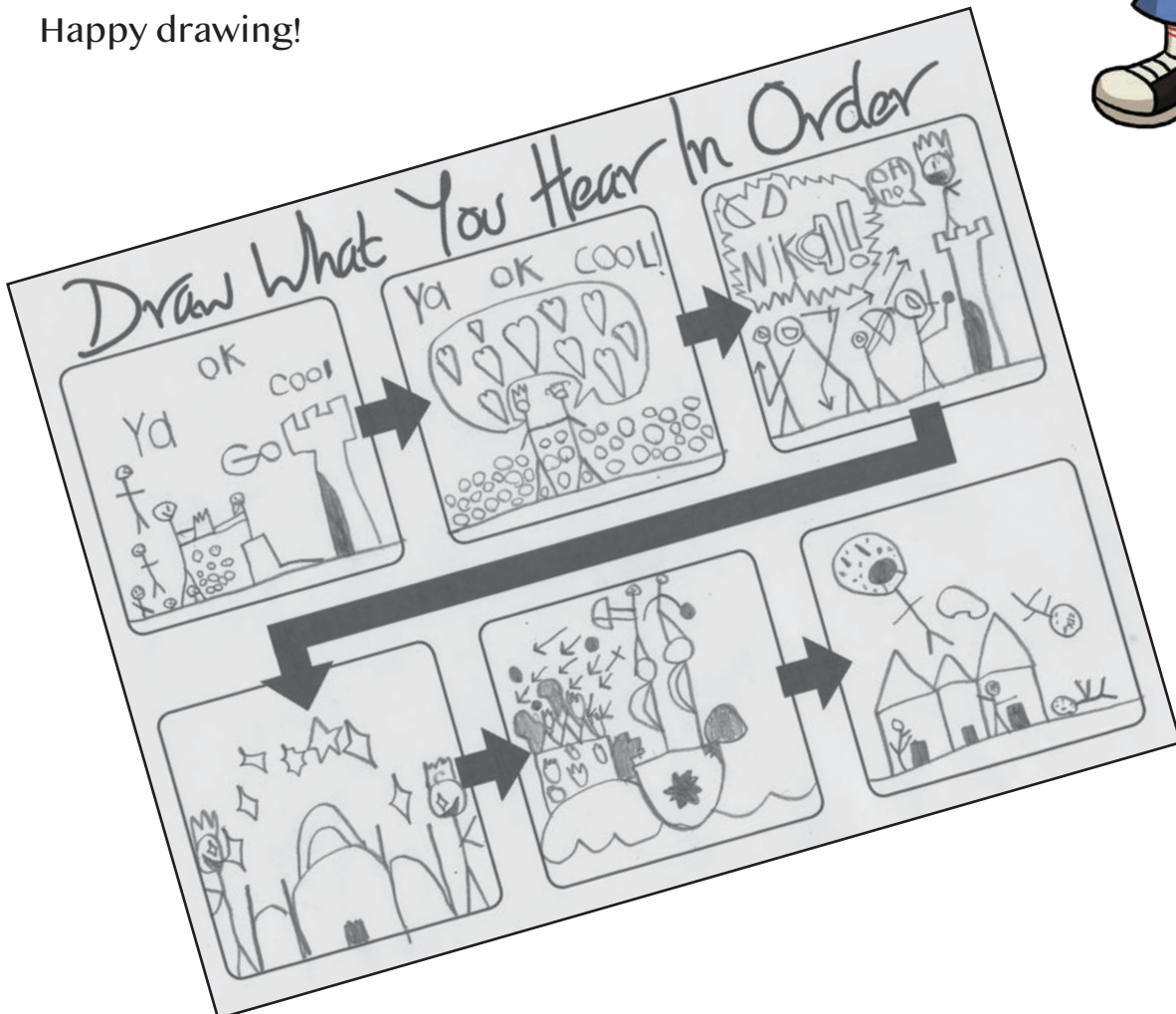
Hey folks! I'm Arty Arthur. I'm a new member of the Curiosity Chronicle Club.

Art is a great way to keep your brain engaged! Some people are great at just listening, but me, well I need to keep my hands busy—it helps me listen better! So I've created Arthur's handy-dandy "Draw What You Hear" pages to help you get the most out of Curiosity Chronicles.

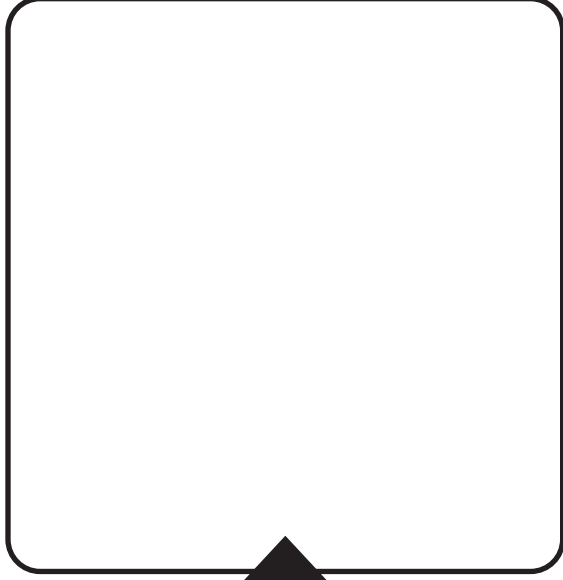
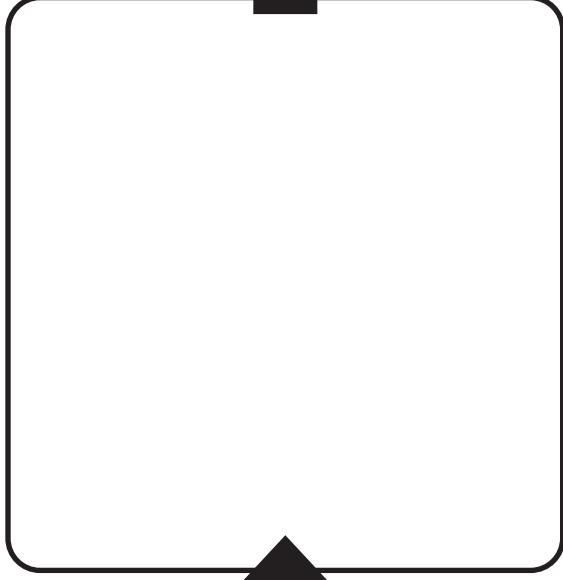
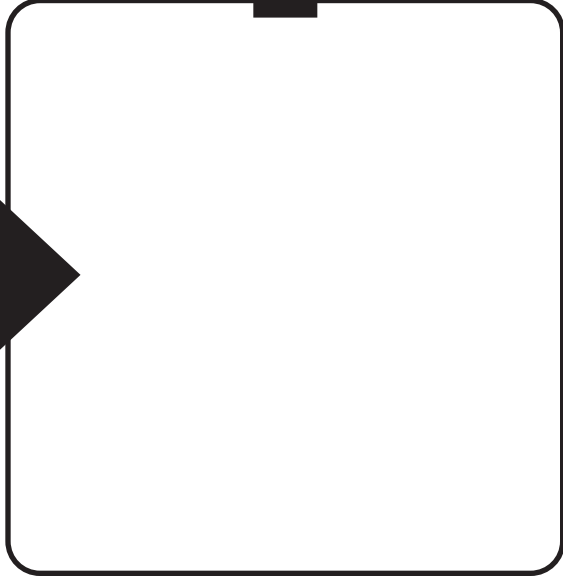
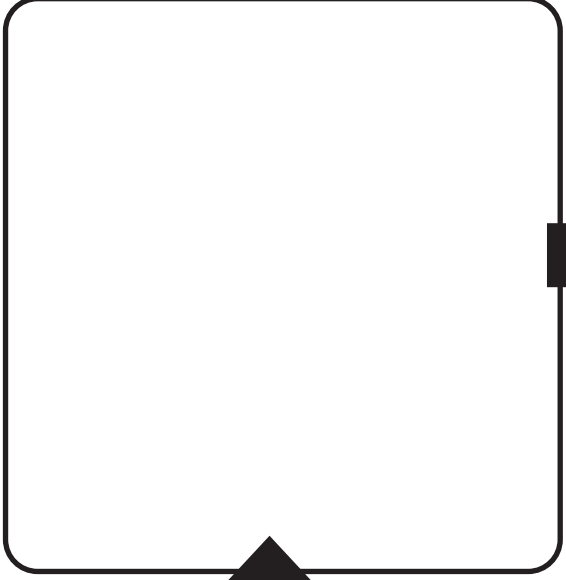
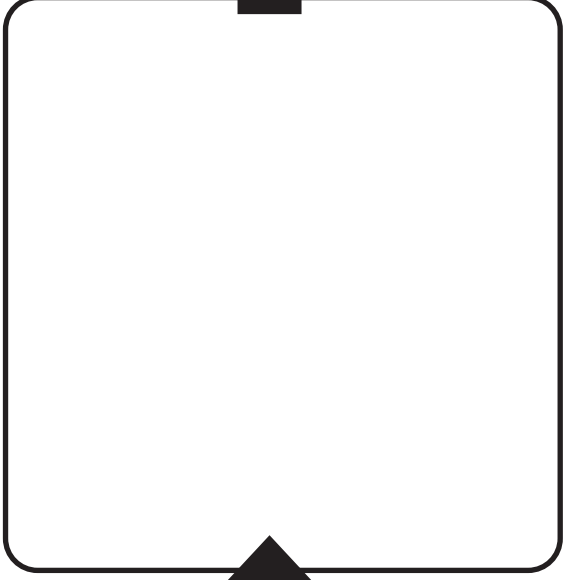
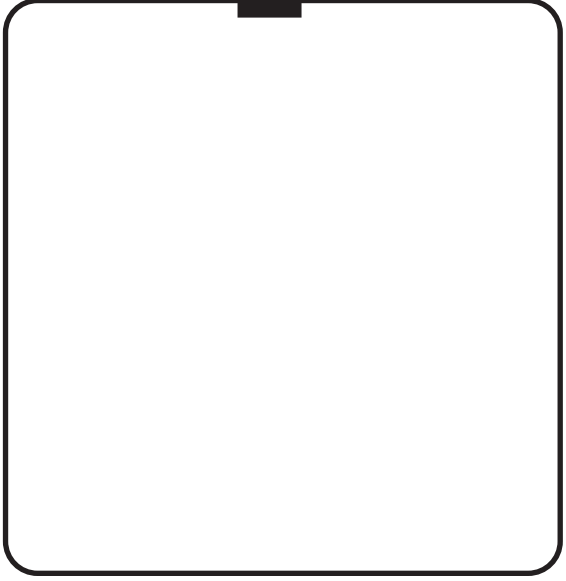
You could draw what's happening in each Snapshot in order. You could draw your favorite parts. You could draw what you have questions about. Draw whatever you want! Make as many copies of these pages as you need to stay engaged all year long.

I've included a sample of my own "Draw What You Hear" below to give you some ideas.

Happy drawing!



Draw What You Hear In Order

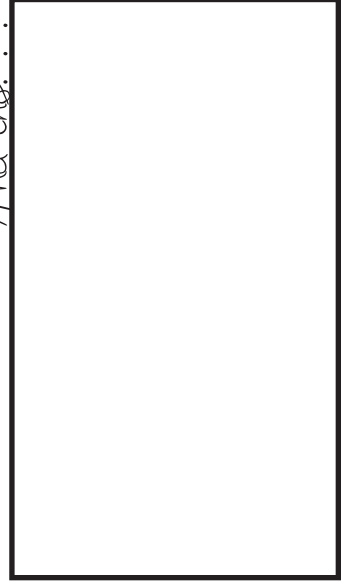


Draw What You Like

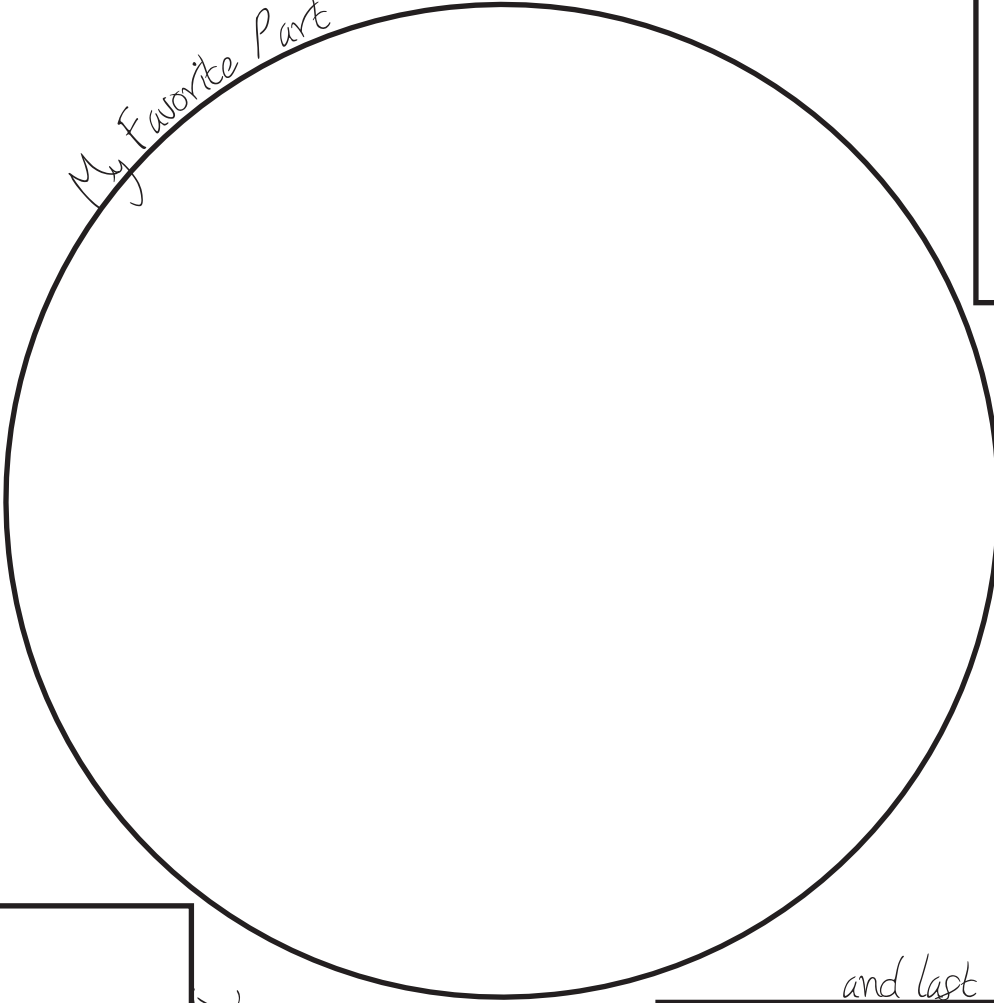
This was cool too



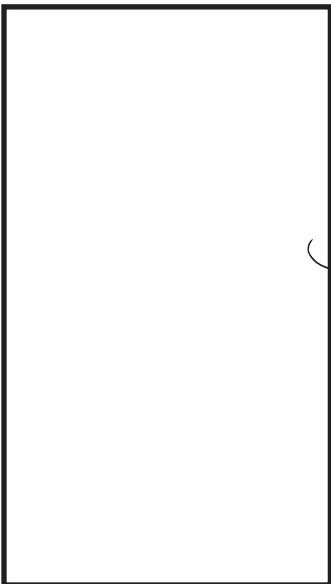
And this...



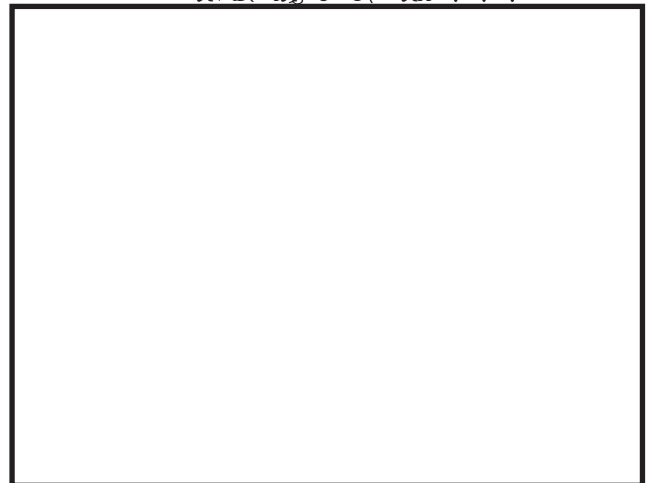
My Favorite Part



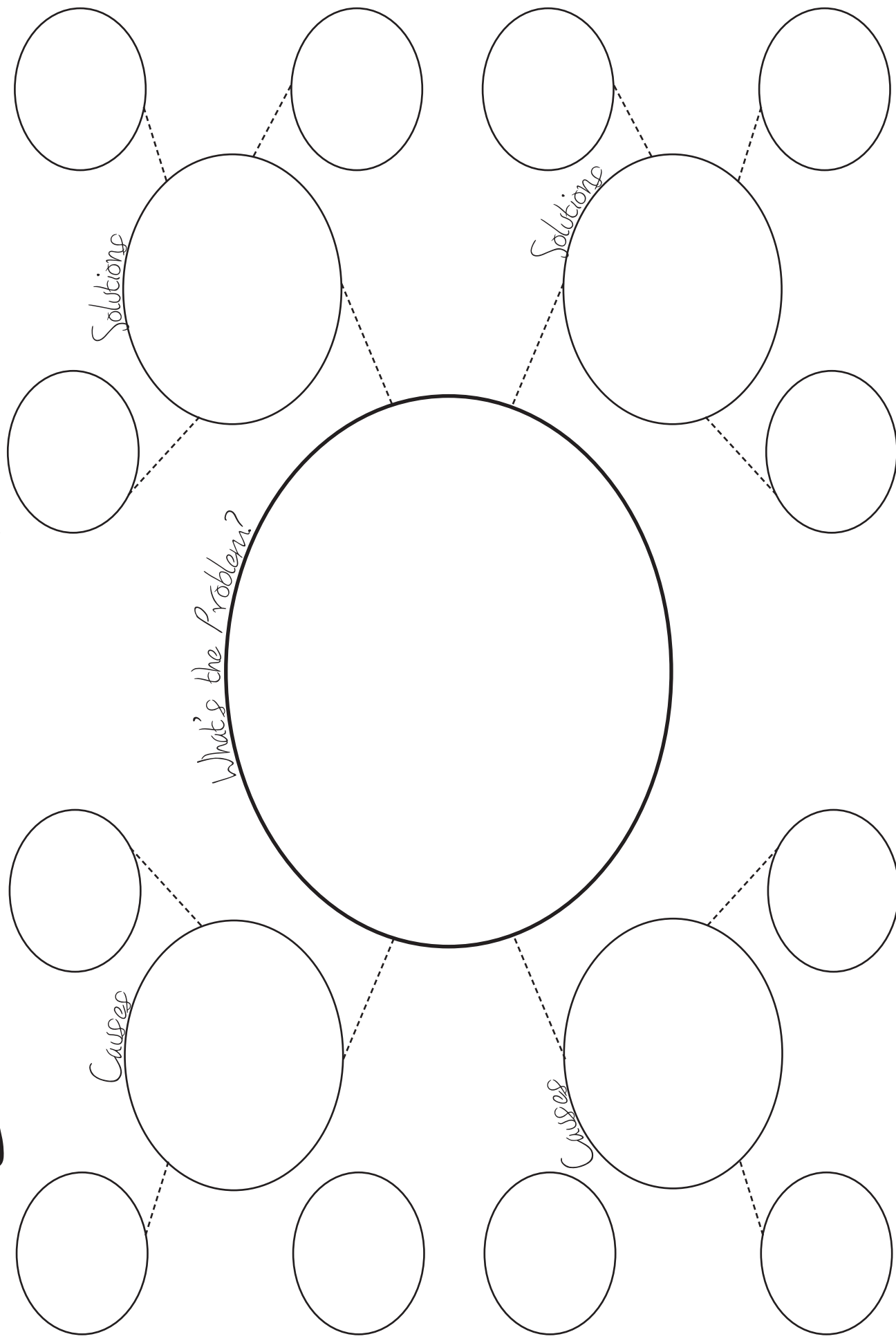
Don't forget about...



and last of all...



Draw What Caused What



Draw What You Hear

Culture Corner: The Enlightenment

Vocabulary

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Voltaire | A. Leading French Enlightenment philosopher that fiercely defended free speech, freedom of religion, and separation of church and state. |
| 2. Denis Diderot | B. People or ideas that support having or creating a republic. |
| 3. Conservative | C. People or ideas who support keeping or returning to a rigid social order. |
| 4. Royalist | D. Fancy parties hosted by wealthy women where philosophers discussed the Enlightenment with the rich and famous. |
| 5. Democratic | E. Monarchy where the monarch has limited power; governed by a constitution with multiple branches of government; common people may be represented. |
| 6. Republican | F. Person or ideas that support monarchy. |
| 7. Enlightenment | G. Philosophical movement that started in Europe in the mid-1700s and supported logic, reason, secularization, education, individual rights, and government reform. |
| 8. Republic | H. Leading French Enlightenment philosopher who created the <i>Encyclopedie</i> and promoted secular education. |
| 9. Salons | I. People or ideas that support the right to vote. |
| 10. Constitutional monarchy | J. Government where power is divided between multiple elected leaders or branches of government; has a constitution or similar framework of laws to govern the country. |

Chapter 37: Catherine Seizes Power

Vocabulary

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Coup | A. To officially give up claim to the throne. |
| 2. <i>Nakaz</i> | B. A monarch or authoritarian leader who rules with the people in mind; believed that governments were meant to serve and protect the people but could not always live up to the lofty ideals of the Enlightenment. |
| 3. Catherine the Great | C. Empress of Russia from 1762 to 1796; seized the Russian throne from her husband in a coup. |
| 4. Enlightened absolutist / Enlightened despot | D. A sudden seizure of power through illegitimate/illegal means. |
| 5. Sophia of Anhalt-Zerbst | E. A military officer who conspired with Catherine the Great so she could become Empress of Russia. |
| 6. Grigory Orlov | F. Birth name of Catherine the Great. |
| 7. Peter III | G. A duchy on the border of the Holy Roman Empire and Denmark; home of Peter III. |
| 8. Abdicate | H. Holy Roman Emperor; his Enlightened reforms failed spectacularly leading to caution by other Enlightened rulers. |
| 9. Holstein-Gottorp | I. Published in 1767, written by Catherine the Great; a set of guidelines on making laws that were heavily based on Enlightenment ideas; first major work of Enlightenment philosophy written in Russian. |
| 10. Joseph II of Austria | J. Ruled Russia for a few months in 1762; ousted in a coup led by Catherine the Great. |

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. Why did Russia leave the Seven Years' War?

2. How did Catherine the Great become Empress of Russia?

3. What is enlightened absolutism?

4. Were Joseph II's enlightened reforms successful? Why or why not?

What Do You Think Questions

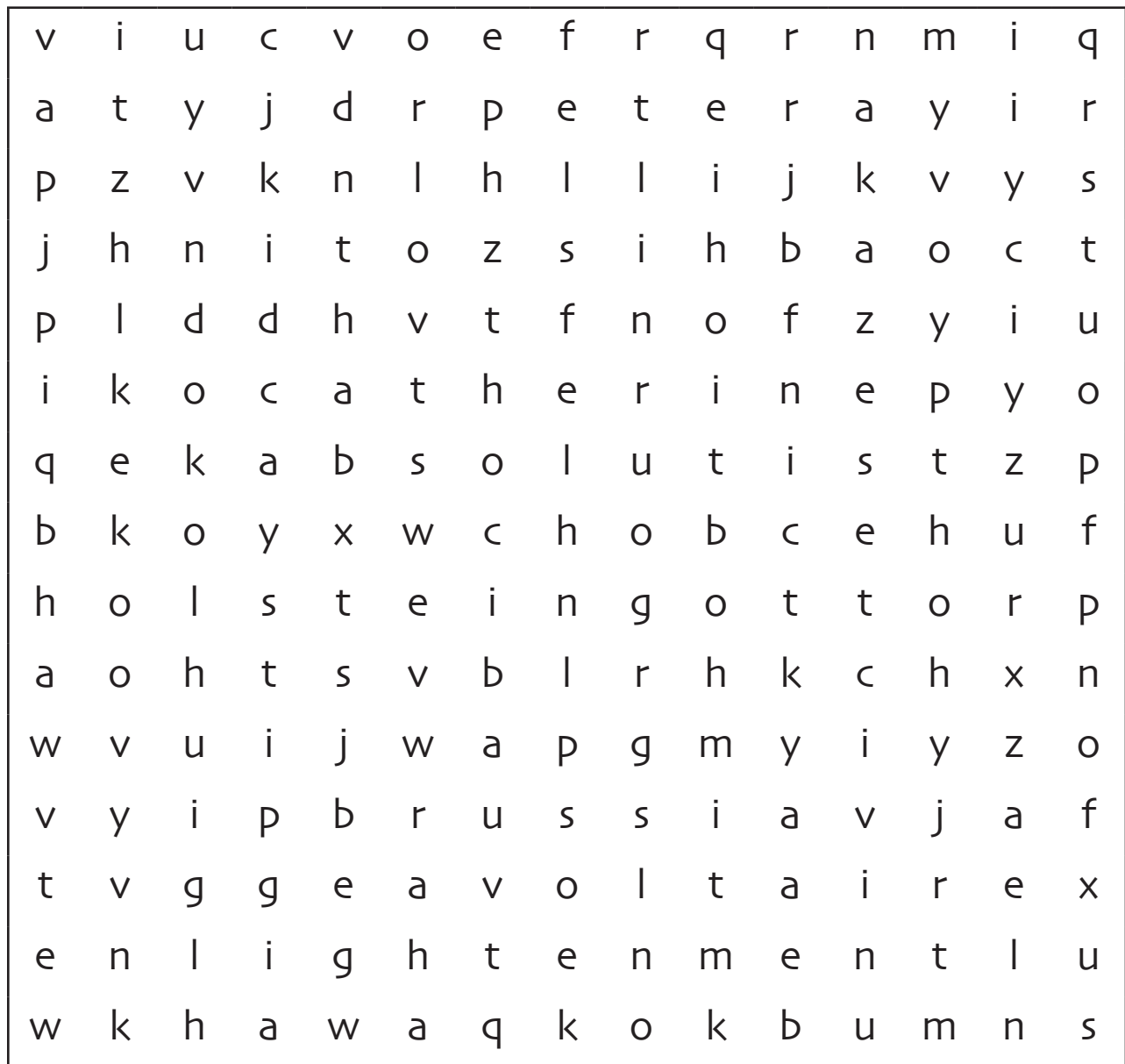
Discuss the following questions with a partner. There are no right or wrong answers.

1. How would you feel if you were summoned to the All Russian Legislative Commission? What sort of advice would you give Catherine the Great?

Timeline

- 1762 — Catherine the Great's Coup
- 1767 — Catherine the Great publishes the Nakaz

WORD SEARCH

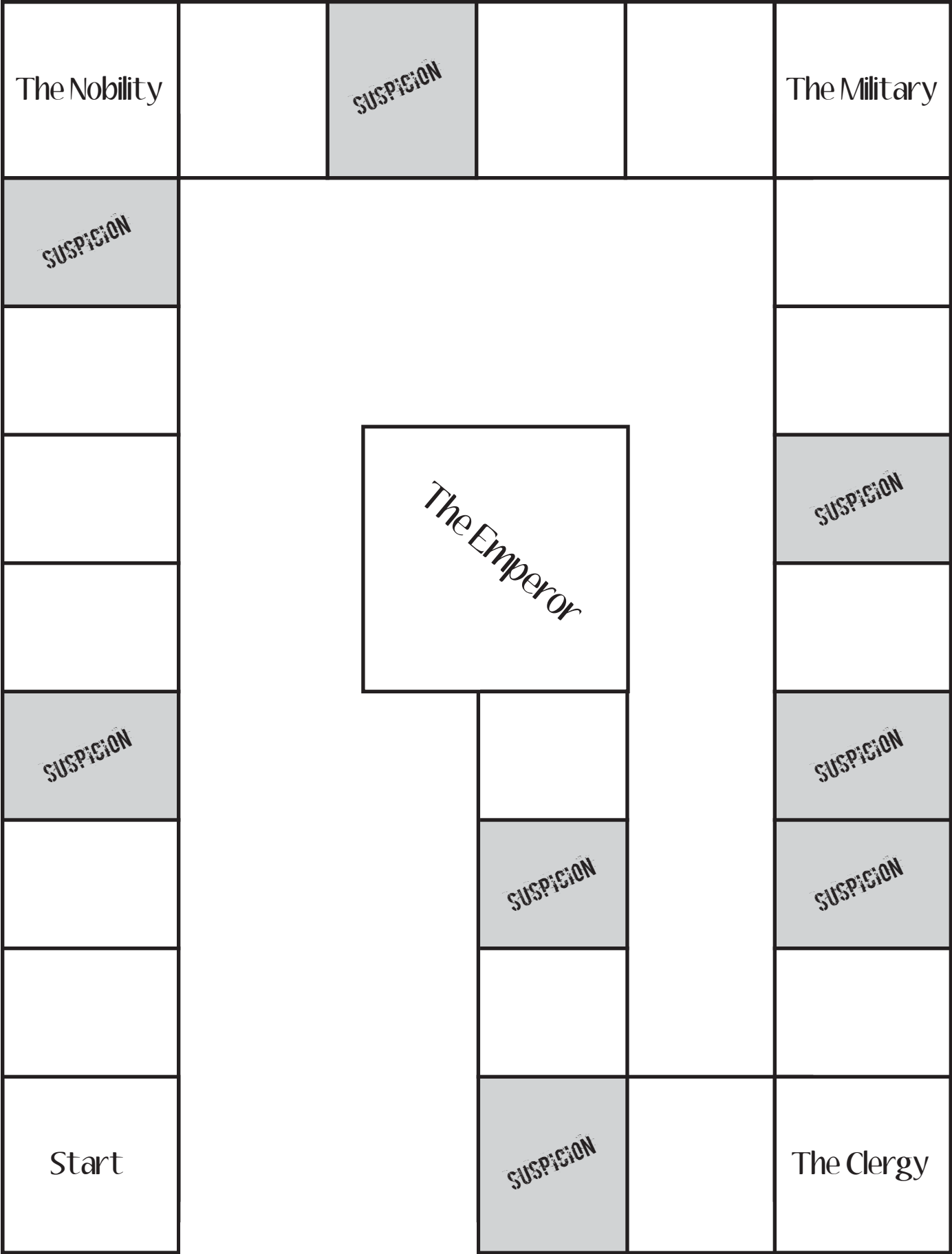


Absolutist
 Catherine
 Coup
 Enlightenment
 Holstein-Gottorp

Nakaz
 Orlov
 Peter
 Russia
 Voltaire

Write a sentence using three of the words above.





Chapter 38: Catherine Expands Russia

Vocabulary

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Puppet King/Ruler | A. Leading inoculation expert in Europe; gave the first inoculation in Russia to Catherine the Great. |
| 2. Dr. Thomas Dimsdale | B. In 1783, Catherine the Great declared that Crimea was part of Russia. |
| 3. Annex | C. A process where doctors intentionally infect people with a mild strain of a disease in an effort to become immune. |
| 4. Yemelyan Pugachev | D. Disgruntled former lieutenant of the Russian Army who convinced a large group of Russians that he was Peter III and attempted to found his own kingdom. |
| 5. Serfs | E. To add a new piece of land to a country, often without a war or major conflict. |
| 6. Annexation of Crimea | F. Witnessed inoculation in Istanbul and introduced the process to Europe. |
| 7. Pugachev's Rebellion | G. Essentially slaves; peasant farmers required to work for the nobility without pay; the nobles also controlled all their discipline and rights. |
| 8. Lady Wortley Montagu | H. The apparent ruler of a country who is actually acting on the orders/wishes of another person. |
| 9. Inoculation | I. This rebellion convinced Catherine the Great to not free the serfs. |
| 10. Partition of Poland | J. Prussia, Austria, and Russia agreed to annex increasingly larger pieces of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth until it ceased to exist. |

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. How did Catherine the Great fight off smallpox in Russia?

2. What was life like as a Russian serf?

3. What happened during Pugachev's Rebellion?

4. How did Crimea become part of Russia?

5. What is the partition of Poland? Why did it happen?

What Do You Think Questions

Discuss the following questions with a partner. There are no right or wrong answers.

1. What do you think of Catherine the Great's successes and failures as an enlightened absolutist?

Timeline

- 1768 — Catherine inoculated against smallpox
- 1772 — First Partition of Poland
- 1773 — Pugachev's Rebellion
- 1783 — Annexation of Crimea
- 1793 — Second Partition of Poland
- 1795 — Third Partition of Poland
- 1796 — Catherine the Great dies

Map Work

1. Label the dot for Moscow.
2. Label the dot St. Petersburg.
3. Label the Crimean Peninsula.
4. Label the Black Sea.
5. Label Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire. Color each country its own color.
6. Look at the first map on page 21 of *Snapshots of Early Modern History Vol. 2*. Roughly draw the borders of pre-partition Poland.

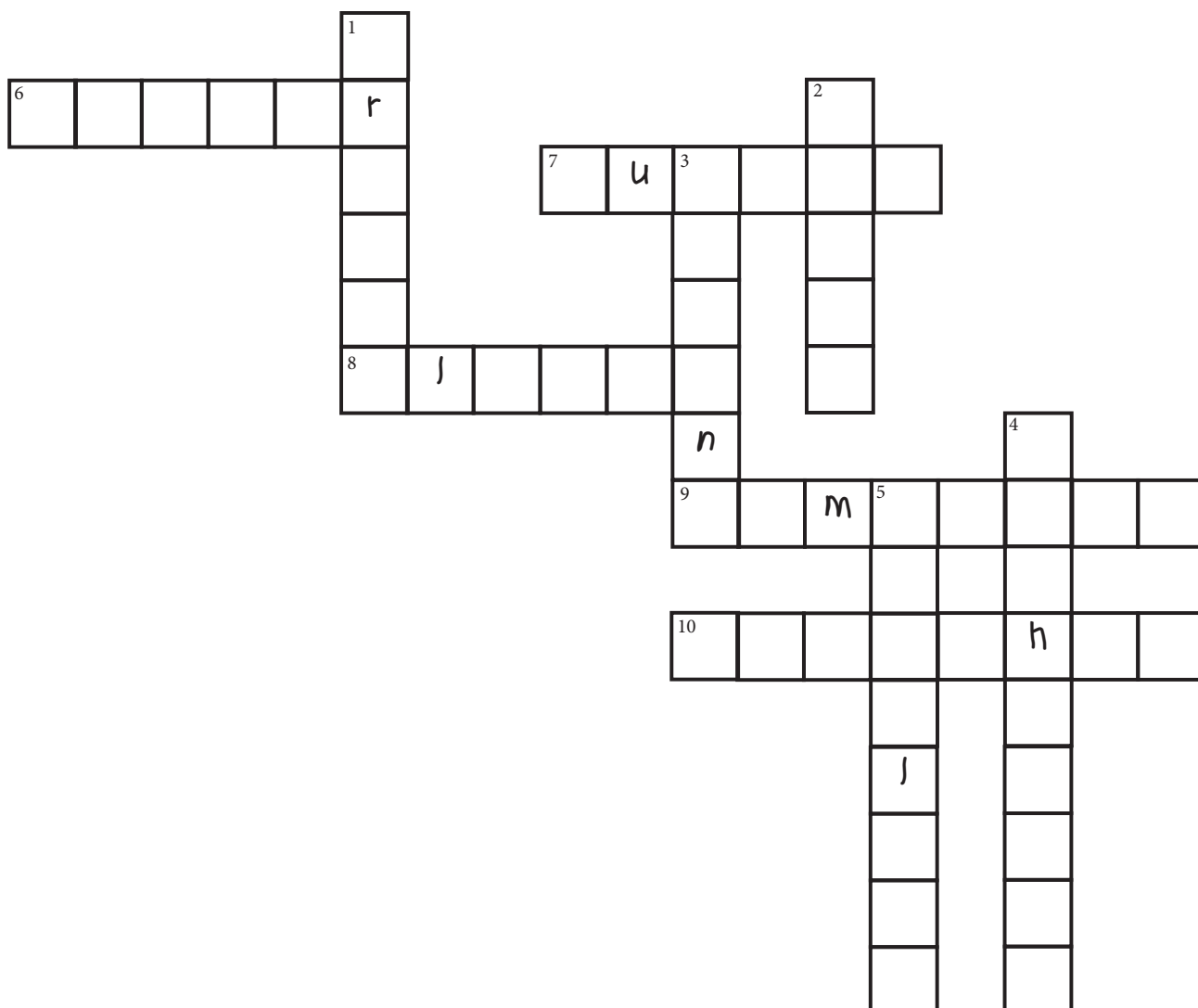
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Down

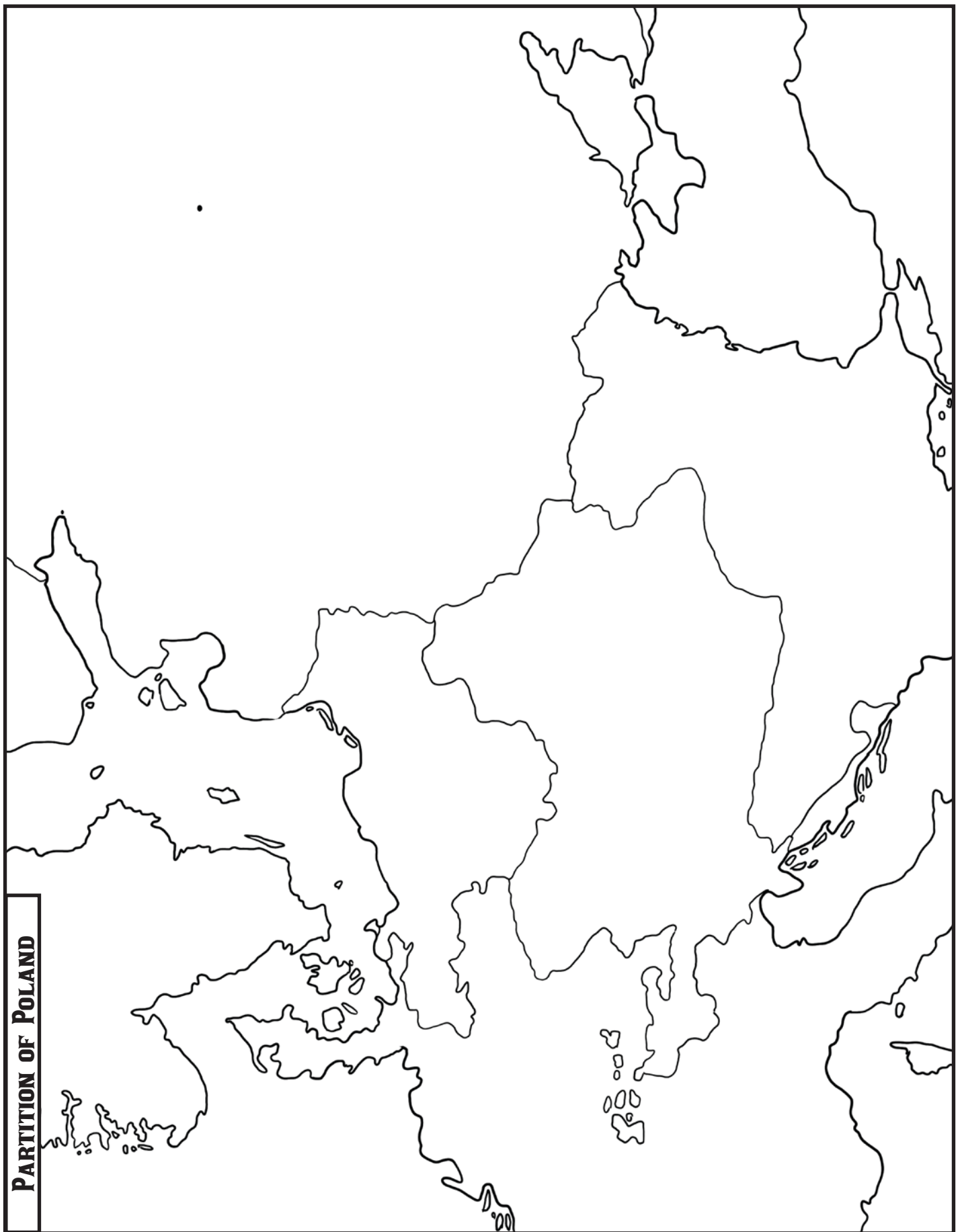
1. Catherine annexed the _____ Peninsula in 1783.
2. Despite her Enlightenment ideals, Catherine did not free the _____.
3. Russia, Austria, and Prussia decided to partition _____ between the three of them.
4. _____ the Great ruled Russia as an enlightened absolutist.
5. Through inoculation and vaccination, Catherine sought to remove _____ from Russia.

Across

6. The English doctor Edward _____ invented the process of vaccination.
7. Catherine had a _____ king elected as the King of Poland so she could rule through him.
8. Russians expanded so far east, they began hunting luxury furs in _____.
9. Catherine invited Dr. Thomas _____ to Russia to inoculate her against smallpox.
10. Yemelyan _____ pretended to be Peter III to stage a rebellion against Catherine.







Chapter 39: Captain Cook Searches for Fabled Lands

Vocabulary

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Maquinna | A. Highly respected navigator and spiritual leader in Tahiti; accompanied and guided Cook during his first circumnavigation. |
| 2. Captain James Cook | B. An elite scientific group in London who employed James Cook. |
| 3. Terra Australis | C. Cartographer and explorer who completed two circumnavigations and died during the return voyage of a third; his explorations helped the British later lay claim to Australia, New Zealand, many Pacific Islands, and parts of the Pacific Northwest. |
| 4. Wayfinding | D. The first people Great Britain interacted with in Botany Bay, Australia; Captain Cook notably stole some of their spears and shields, which led to violence. |
| 5. The Royal Society | E. Powerful ruler of the Mowachaht people who traded with Captain Cook. |
| 6. Tupaia | F. The supposed Asia-sized continent lurking in the southern Pacific ocean that would make the Earth balanced; debunked by Captain Cook. |
| 7. Omai | G. A disease that causes difficulty breathing, ulcers, rotting flesh and teeth, seized up limbs, extreme emotional reactions, and irrational behavior; caused by vitamin deficiencies; common during long ocean voyages. |
| 8. Gweagal people | H. Tahitian navigator who accompanied and guided Captain Cook on his second voyage. |
| 9. Kalani'ōpu'u-a-Kaiamamao | I. Kidnapped by Captain Cook for the alleged theft of a lifeboat shortly after the HMS <i>Resolution</i> redocked in Hawaii. |
| 10. Scurvy | J. A traditional Polynesian navigational skill, taught by Tupaia to Cook and his men and used to guide the Endeavor directly to each location they were looking for. |

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. What were Captain Cook's missions on his first circumnavigation?

2. How did Tupaia aid Captain Cook's voyage?

3. What theories did Captain Cook's voyages debunk?

4. How did Captain Cook die?

What Do You Think Questions

1. What do you think it would be like to be a Hawaiian, Mowachaht, Aboriginal, Tahitian, or other Pacific Islander and encounter Captain Cook's ships? What questions would you have? What fears would you have? What conflicts and misunderstandings do you think might occur?
2. If you're familiar with Star Trek, what similarities and differences do you see between Captain Cook's voyages and the Prime Directive?

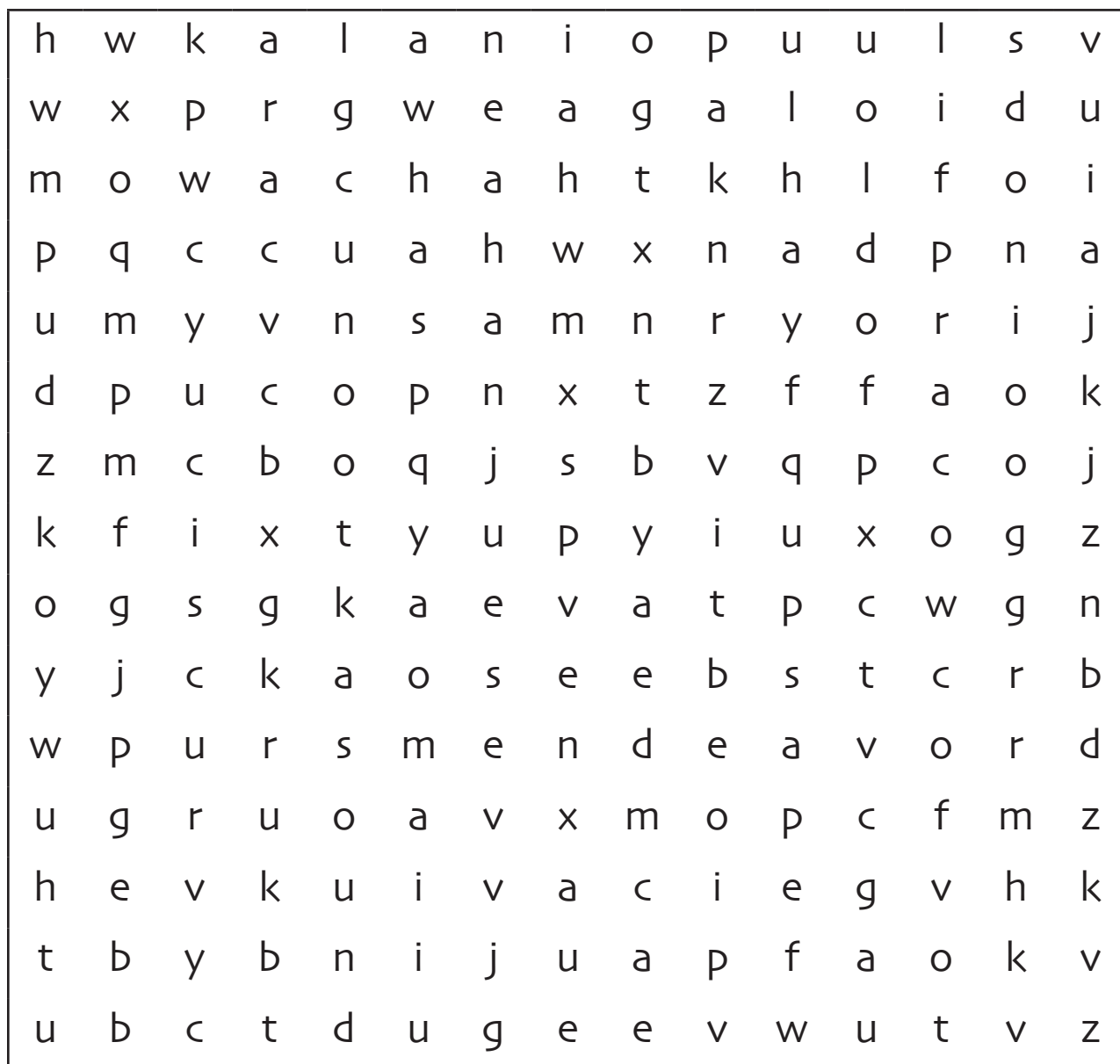
Timeline

- 1768 — Captain Cook's 1st voyage
- 1770 — Cook lands in Australia
- 1770 — Tupaia dies
- 1772–1775 — Captain Cook's 2nd voyage
- 1776–1779 Captain Cook's 3rd voyage

Map Work

1. Label every continent and ocean.
2. Label Hawaii and New Zealand.
3. Looking at the map on page 24 of *Snapshots of Early Modern History Vol. 2*, draw the approximate route of each of Cook's voyages. Use a different color for each voyage.

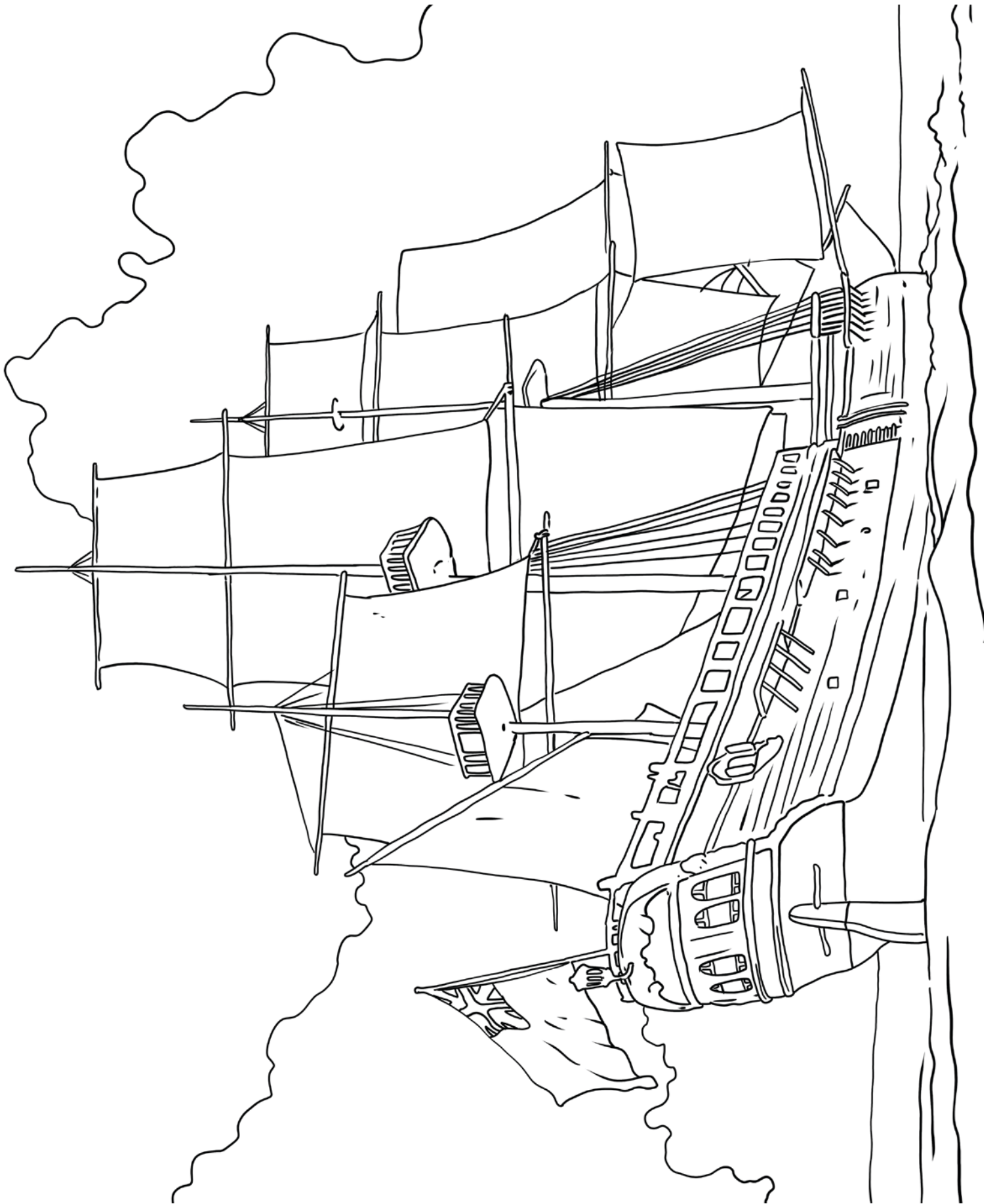
WORD SEARCH

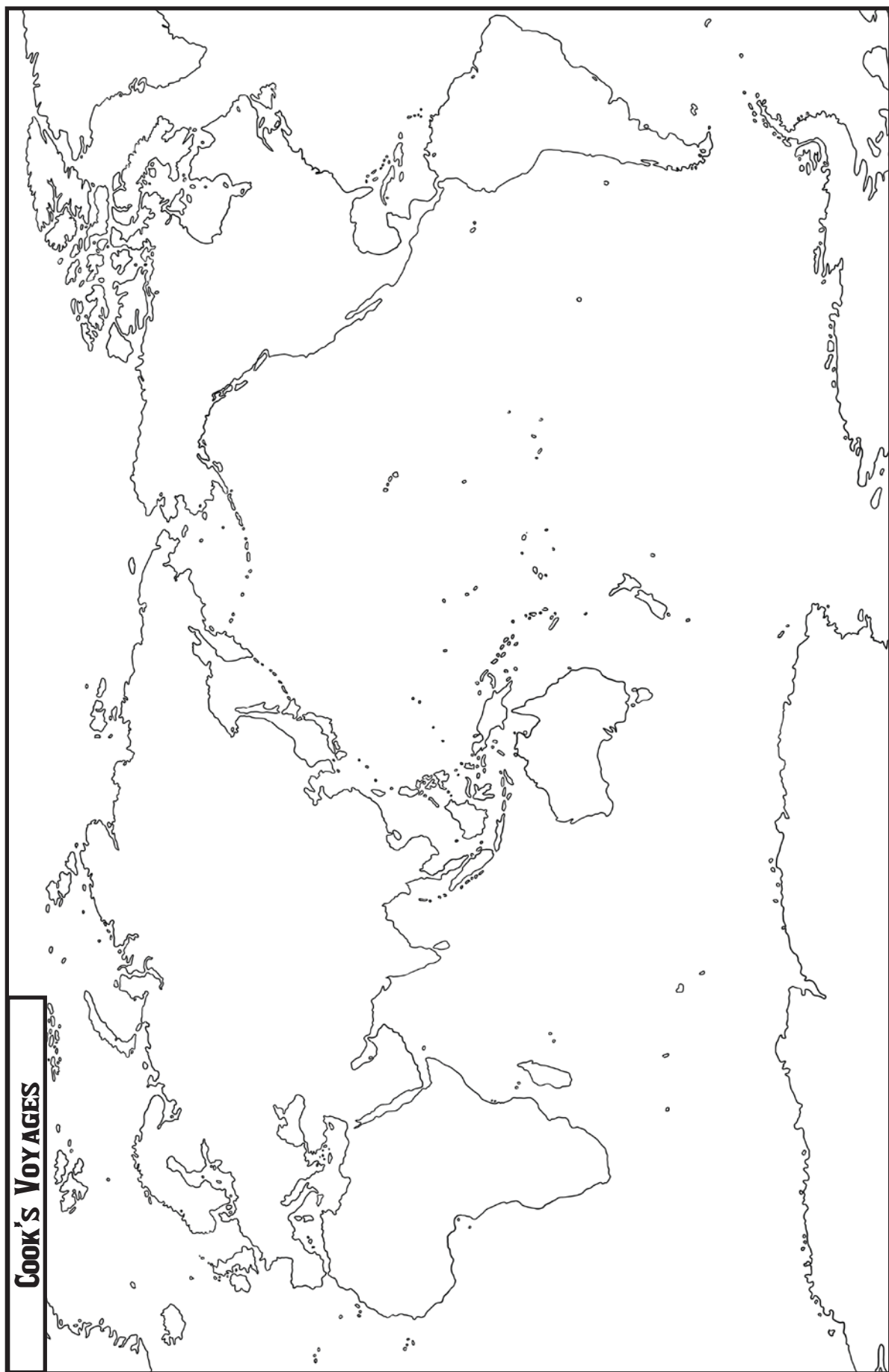


Endeavor
 Gweagal
 James Cook
 Kalaniopu'u
 Mowachaht

Nootka Sound
 Omai
 Scurvy
 Terra Australis
 Tupaia

Write a sentence using three of the words above.





Parallax Experiment Lab Sheet

After setting up your experiment, record your observations here:

Distance	Left Side Observation	Right Side Observation	Difference
40"			
30"			
20"			
10"			

1. How did your observations change as the Venus stick was moved farther away from you?

Create a diagram below to illustrate how this experiment modeled the 1769 observation of the transit of Venus. Label what location each part of the experiment represents.

Chapter 40: King Kamehameha Unites Hawaii

Vocabulary

Match the following vocabulary words on the left to the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Olowalu Massacre | A. King of Hawaii from 1782 to 1819; fought for many years to unify Hawaii; ruled a united Hawaii and protected it from colonization and harmful outside influences. |
| 2. He'e nalu | B. A system of spiritual rules that declared what people were and weren't allowed to do in order to protect mana; extremely strict and regulated every single aspect of daily life. |
| 3. Kamehameha | C. Heavy wood with a yellowish color, highly aromatic scent that lasts for decades; highly prized in China; grew naturally in Hawaii; most expensive wood in the world. |
| 4. Sandalwood | D. Adopted by Kamehameha in exchange for acquiring guns and cannons for Kamehameha's army. |
| 5. Isaac Davis and John Young | E. An event where, over the course of several weeks, the royal family intentionally broke many kapu. |
| 6. Kapu | F. The American trading ship <i>Elenora</i> began firing on unarmed Hawaiians after signaling that they wished to trade. |
| 7. Law of the Splintered Paddle | G. Appointed as Queen Regent after Kamehameha's death in 1819; ruled alongside Liholiho. |
| 8. Ka'ahumanu | H. Surfing; translates to mean "wave sliding"; was initially governed by kapu and could be part of both political and religious events, as well as a sport. |
| 9. Mana | I. One of the first laws regulating how ordinary people should be treated during battle; model for human rights laws around the world. |
| 10. 'Ai Noa | J. A supernatural power given by the gods. |

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions either out loud with a partner or by writing your answers here.

1. Why was Kamehameha raised in hiding?

2. How did Kamehameha gain control of the Big Island?

3. What happened at the Olowalu Massacre?

4. What is the Law of the Splintered Paddle?

5. How and why did Kamehameha protect sandalwood trees?

What Do You Think Questions

1. Kamehameha carefully balanced opening Hawaii to international trade while preserving traditional Hawaiian culture and freedom. If you were in the same position, what laws would you pass to preserve your culture during the Age of Colonization?

Timeline

- 1782 — Kalani'opu'u dies
- 1789 — Olowalu Massacre
- 1795 — Kamehameha mostly unites Hawaii
- 1810 — Kamehameha fully unites Hawaii
- 1817 — Russian Fort Elizabeth built in Hawaii
- 1819 — Kamehameha dies; Liholiho crowned; 'Ai Noa

Map Work

1. Label the five major Hawaiian islands. The largest, southernmost island is Hawaii. In order, moving northwest from Hawaii, the islands are Maui, Molokai, O'ahu, and Kauai.
2. If you wish, label the smaller islands as well. The small island to the southwest of Maui is Kahoolawe. The small island west of Maui is Lanai. The small island to the west of Kauai is Niihau.
3. Label the Pacific Ocean.
4. Label the dot for Honolulu on O'ahu.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Down

- _____ Harbor was a large, natural port that was soon bustling with international trade under Kamehameha.
- The heir of Kamehameha was _____, who then took the name Kamehameha II.
- King _____ united Hawaii.
- The ruler of a Hawaiian nation was called an _____, which is similar to the title king.

Across

- Simon Metcalfe sailed to the town of _____ and rang the ship's bell, only to open fire on the people who came to trade.
- The last island of Hawaii to submit to Kamehameha was _____ in 1810.
- _____ is one of the most expensive woods in the world and one of the few things Chinese merchants would trade for.
- King Kamehameha created the Law of the _____ Paddle, which declared that all people should have the right to sit by the side of the road in safety.
- He'e Naul, also known as _____, is a popular international sport today.
- _____ is the name of the largest Hawaiian island, but it is also commonly known by its nickname "The Big Island."

