

# NEW TESTAMENT, GREECE, & ROME



**P R O J E C T S**



# New Testament, Greece and Rome

PROJECTS

by Laurie Detweiler



Veritas Press, Lancaster, Pennsylvania  
www.VeritasPress.com  
Copyright ©2021 Veritas Press  
ISBN 978-1-951200-79-4

All rights reserved. Unless in conformance with the Permission to Use statement below, no part of this digital book may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Veritas Press.

PERMISSION TO USE: Permission is granted to purchaser\* by Veritas Press for Individual, personal paper printing for the following individual uses only, not for resale: a. As a personal paper reference or b. For student use of paper versions for instructional purposes.

\*Purchaser – Individual or organization that purchases this document directly from Veritas Press.

RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION: Commercial revision and/or reproduction of individual or multiple copies, or portions thereof, is strictly prohibited without the prior written approval of Veritas Press.

# New Testament, Greece and Rome Projects

## HOW TO USE THESE PROJECTS

We hope these projects will be helpful as your child progresses through the New Testament, Greece and Rome Self-Paced course this year. Through the course, students take a journey where they see God's providence every day. Imagine being John the Baptist preparing the way for the Messiah, or being a Christian in Rome and hearing how the army had destroyed Jerusalem. God was faithful to His people through the years, just as He is today. What a joy for young children to come to realize God's faithfulness as they learn from the past. You will be amazed what your student will learn from this self-paced course. There really is nothing like it for a child to understand and learn the material. The projects in the manual will further reinforce their learning.

The self-paced course covers the 32 cards, including all worksheets and tests, on a weekly basis. Your children will not even realize that they are reviewing the material over and over as they play fun games. This manual provides fun, hands-on projects that are an effective way to bring students' learning alive. This collection of projects, drawing from our teacher's manual as well as developing new ones, provides fun and reinforcement. Do as few or as many as you want. Ideally, they should be done after the first lesson of an event and before moving on to the next event.

The self-paced course is used in many ways, so the same can be said of these projects. If you are a homeschooler with a child doing the course, we suggest looking through the book and deciding ahead of time which of the projects you would like your child to tackle. We have included projects for all ages, and most are easy

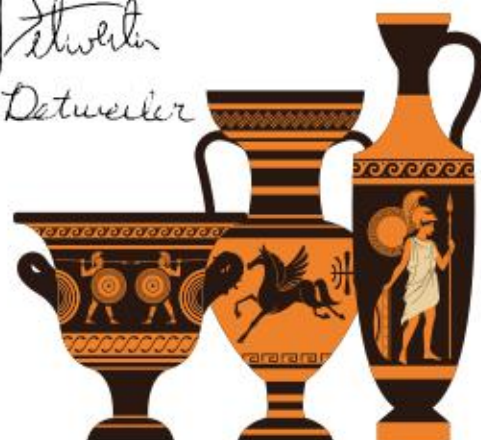
to do—with very little prep. Many can be done in one sitting, but others will take a couple days.

If you are in a university model school or co-op, we suggest having the children do the self-paced lessons at home. Then, use your meeting times to work together on projects and discuss the historical fiction the children have been reading. (Access the Reading Schedule at this link: [https://vpress.us/NTGR\\_Lit](https://vpress.us/NTGR_Lit)). Your meeting time is also a great opportunity to sing the timeline song and play some of the memory games included in the back of this project manual.

Be sure to assemble the oversized map in the back of the book before beginning the course, so your student can use the medallions to mark each event. Other resources included in the back are timeline pages, a chronology review and answer key, fun memory tools, and many templates for projects that can be used over and over again.

This project book is an enhancement for your self-paced course. We hope that it will bring history alive for your students as they explore the worlds of ancient Greece, Rome, and the New Testament.

*Marlin Peterson*  
*Laurie Detweiler*



# New Testament, Greece and Rome Projects

## CONTENTS

Event 1: Minoan Culture.....	6
Event 2: Mycenaean Culture.....	8
Event 3: Trojan War.....	9
Event 4: Phoenician Civilization and the Alphabet.....	11
Event 5: Israel Divides Into Two Kingdoms.....	13
Event 6: Homer and Greek Mythology.....	17
Event 7: The Olympics.....	25
Event 8: Founding of Rome.....	27
Event 9: Greece Colonized, Democracy Begins.....	30
Event 10: Israel and Judah Fall.....	32
Event 11: Prophets of God.....	33
Event 12: Roman Republic Developed.....	40
Event 13: Persian Wars.....	43
Event 14: Pericles and the Peloponnesian War.....	46
Event 15: Greek Philosophers.....	49
Event 16: Nehemiah and the Jewish Return.....	50
Event 17: Alexander the Great.....	52
Event 18: Architectural Advances in Rome.....	54
Event 19: Rome Rises to World Power.....	56
Event 20: Reign of Julius Caesar.....	61
Event 21: Reign of Caesar Augustus.....	63
Event 22: Birth of Christ.....	64
Event 23: Ministry of John the Baptist.....	71
Event 24: Ministry of Christ.....	74
Event 25: Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension of Christ.....	78
Event 26: Rome Burns, Nero Persecutes Christians.....	80
Event 27: Destruction of Jerusalem.....	81
Event 28: Pompeii Burns.....	83
Event 29: Split of the Roman Empire.....	84
Event 30: Constantine and the Edict of Milan.....	85
Event 31: First Council of Nicea.....	86
Event 32: End of the Western Roman Empire.....	92
Map.....	93
Timeline Summaries.....	109
History Matching Card Game.....	143
Chronology Review.....	160
Chronology Review Key.....	162



# New Testament, Greece and Rome Projects

## CONTENTS

Biography Report .....	164
Book Reporter.....	165
Grammar Dig .....	166
History Curiosities.....	168
Art History Museum.....	172
Reference Report .....	176
Resource Notes-Event .....	177
Resource Notes-Visual Record.....	178
Postage Stamp .....	179
Bookmark.....	180
Field Trip Postcard .....	181
Timetripper Board Game.....	182
Accordion Books: Art.....	188
Accordion Books: Technology.....	190
Accordion Books: Music .....	192
Accordion Books: Other Historical Event.....	194
Cumulative Review .....	196

# Minoan Culture

## PROJECT—FRESCOS



Much of what we have learned about the Minoans has come from frescos painted on palace walls. Frescos are paintings done on wet plaster. The paint absorbs into the plaster as the plaster dries and through the years does not fade much. In particular, the frescos at Knossos have given archaeologists valuable information about the Minoan culture. They have learned much about the Minoan dress and life events from these paintings.

Minoan artwork is not still, but full of motion. When looking at the paintings, you feel as if they are moving. The people appear to be very graceful and full of life. Many times animals were painted in the frescos with the people.

*On the following page you will find instructions for making your own fresco.*



# Minoan Culture

## PROJECT—FRESCOS

### SUPPLIES

plaster of Paris  
styrofoam vegetable tray or foil baking tray  
pencil  
watercolor paints and brush  
vegetable oil

### DIRECTIONS

Mix plaster of Paris according to instructions on package. Rub or spray tray with vegetable oil. Pour plaster into tray to make it 3/4 full. Allow to dry. With examples from card and other available resources draw your own typical but unique fresco. Paint the scene with watercolors.





# Mycenaean Culture

## PROJECT—MYCENAEAN POTTERY

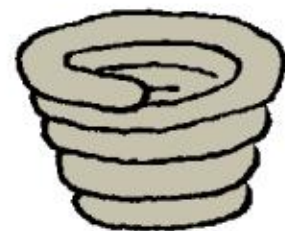
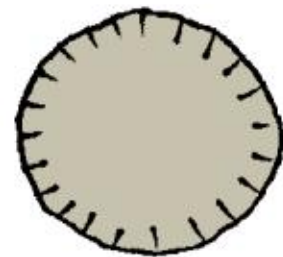
The palace was the center of economic life. Crops were kept in store rooms to use or be exported. Pottery and other items to be exported were produced by skilled artisans or craftsmen who worked for the king. The craftsmen had workshops on the citadel (or acropolis) where they produced pots, jars, and statues to be used by the king and his family, exported, or as payment to other craftsmen and soldiers. *Follow the instructions below to make your own pottery.*

### SUPPLIES

air-drying clay  
bowl of water  
clay tools or a pencil  
tempera paint

### DIRECTIONS

Take a lump of clay about the size of a golf ball, roll it into a sphere and then flatten to a circle that is approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. Score the flat circle with tools or pencil by making 1" score lines near the edge perpendicular to it. (See the top diagram.) Take a second lump of clay the same size as the first and roll it into a cylinder about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. Take the cylinder and wrap it around the edge of the circle to build the first layer on top of the pot base. Repeat until desired height is achieved. (See the middle diagram.) Wet hands and smooth walls of pot. (See the bottom diagram.) Shape as desired and allow to dry. Paint the pot after it is dry. (Use pictures from resources for ideas as to colors and designs.)



# Trojan War

## PROJECT—TROJAN HORSE MODEL

*Follow the directions below to make a model of the Trojan Horse. You may want to build a larger version from refrigerator boxes and have the children “attack” another class from the inside of it.*

### SUPPLIES

glue  
scissors  
twine

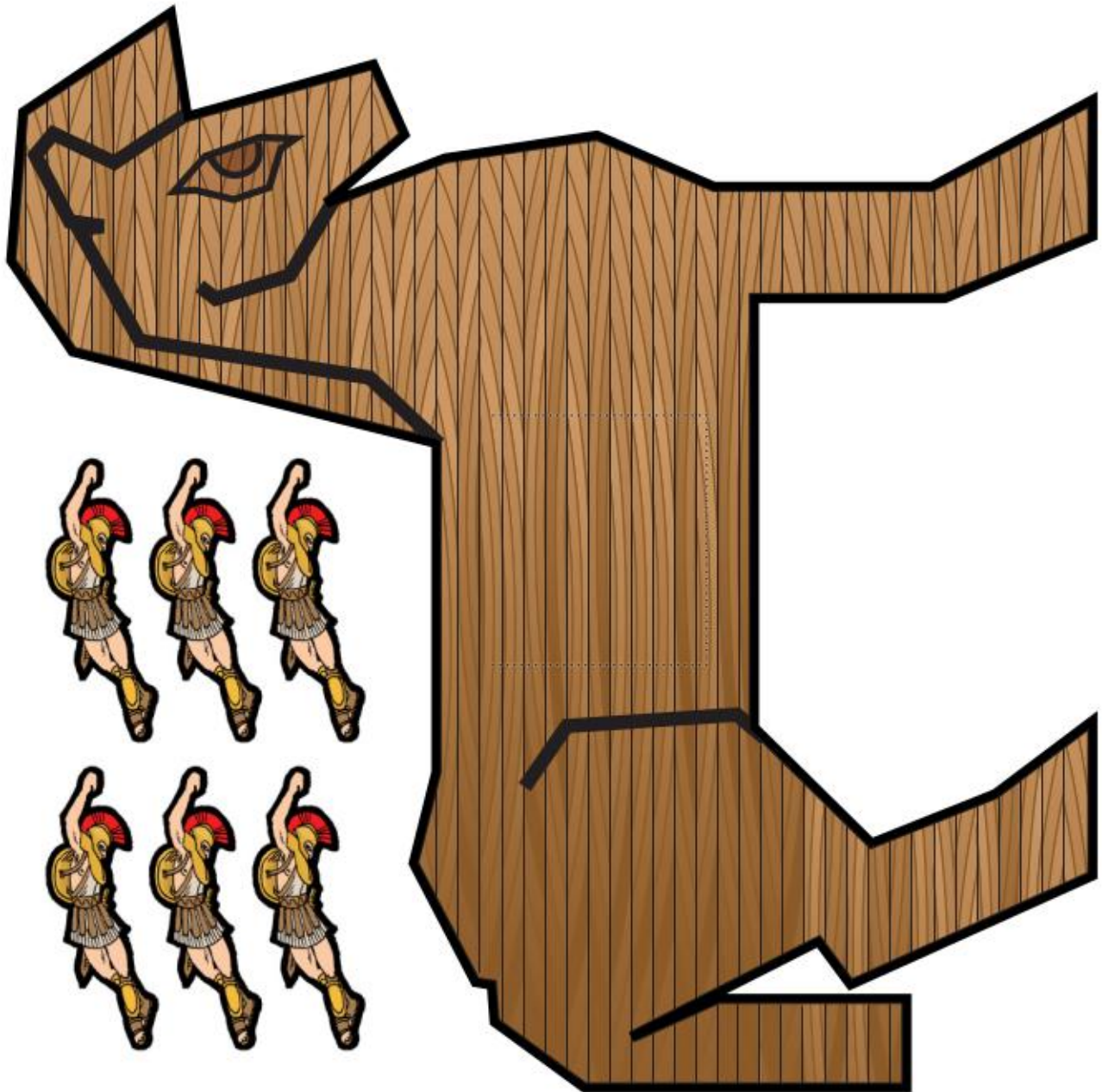
### DIRECTIONS

Cut out the horse and soldier images on the next page. Cut the door along the three dotted lines on the side of the horse. Attach twine to the door on the horse’s side. Attach the warriors to the twine so as to have them “climbing out of the horse.” Mount it all onto construction paper or a wall.



# Trojan War

PROJECT—TROJAN HORSE MODEL



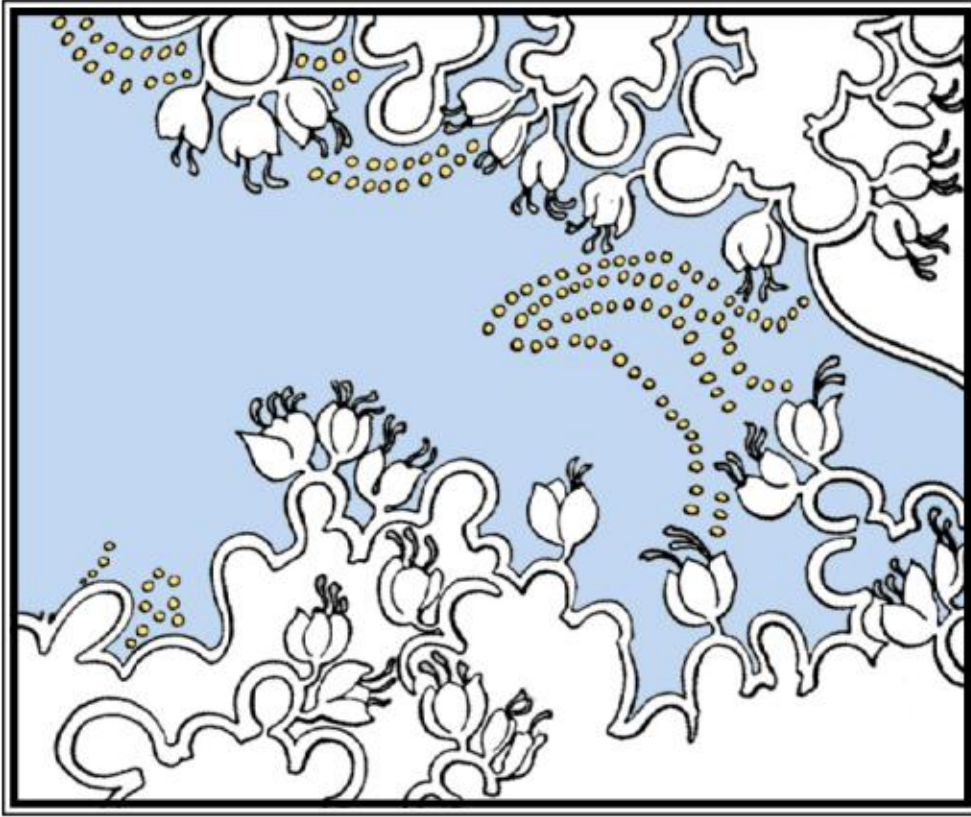
# Phoenician Civilization and the Alphabet

## PROJECT—GREETING CARD

Cut out the following page to make a card for your parents that uses the Phoenician alphabet. First, finish coloring the fresco. Then, in the space provided under the image, write the words “Mom and Dad” using the Phoenician alphabet. On the inside write a personal note of thanks (using our Latin alphabet) expressing your gratitude for the education they are giving you. “Mom and Dad, I love you, and by the way...”

Note: Since the Phoenician alphabet had no vowels, Greek and Latin “borrowed” Phoenician consonants to use as vowels.

PHOENICIAN	LATER GREEK	LATIN
𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃 𐤄 𐤅 𐤆 𐤇 𐤈 𐤉 𐤊 𐤋 𐤌 𐤍 𐤎 𐤏 𐤐 𐤑 𐤒 𐤓 𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 𐤘 𐤙 𐤚 𐤛 𐤜 𐤝 𐤞 𐤟 𐤠 𐤡 𐤢 𐤣 𐤤 𐤥 𐤦 𐤧 𐤨 𐤩 𐤪 𐤫 𐤬 𐤭 𐤮 𐤯 𐤰 𐤱 𐤲 𐤳 𐤴 𐤵 𐤶 𐤷 𐤸 𐤹 𐤺 𐤻 𐤼 𐤽 𐤾 𐤿	Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ	A B C D E F G H (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)



*Cover:*  
FLORAL FRESCO FROM THE  
PALACE OF KNOSSOS



C A R D S

*Fine Greeting Cards  
Since the Dawn of Time*

# Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms

## PROJECT—SALT RELIEF MAP

### SUPPLIES

cardboard box lid or foil baking tray (8.5" x 11")  
white glue or tape  
pencil or marker  
two mixing bowls  
mixing spoon  
measuring cups  
flour  
salt  
water  
food coloring

### SALT DOUGH RECIPE (FOR THREE MAPS)

6 cups of salt  
6 cups of flour  
2-3 cups of water

Combine salt and flour, mix well. Add two cups of water and mix until smooth. Add remaining water as needed. Divide dough in four. Add blue, yellow, and red food coloring to a portion for each color. Cover and set aside. (This can be mixed the day before and stored in a refrigerator. It may also be frozen to use later.)

### DIRECTIONS

1. Cut out the maps on the next two pages and tape them together inside the box lid as a guide. Use the third page as a reference map.
2. Using blue dough, cover the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea.
3. Using red dough cover the southern territory of the Kingdom of Judah.
4. Using yellow dough cover the Kingdom of Israel.
5. Place the uncolored dough everywhere else.
6. Allow one week for drying.
7. After drying, cut the labels out and glue them in the appropriate places.

### LABELS:

Kingdom of Judah

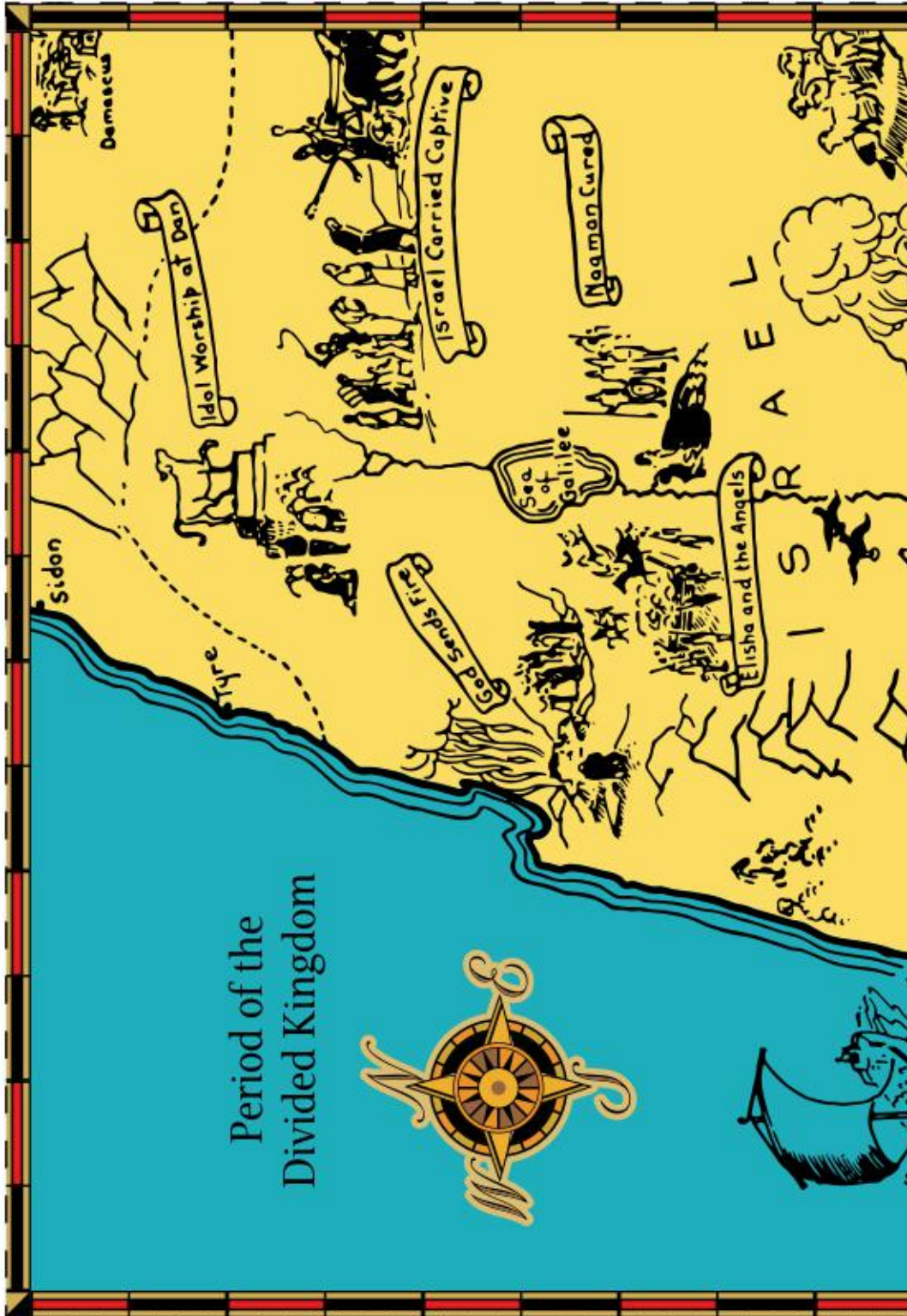
Kingdom of Israel

Mediterranean Sea



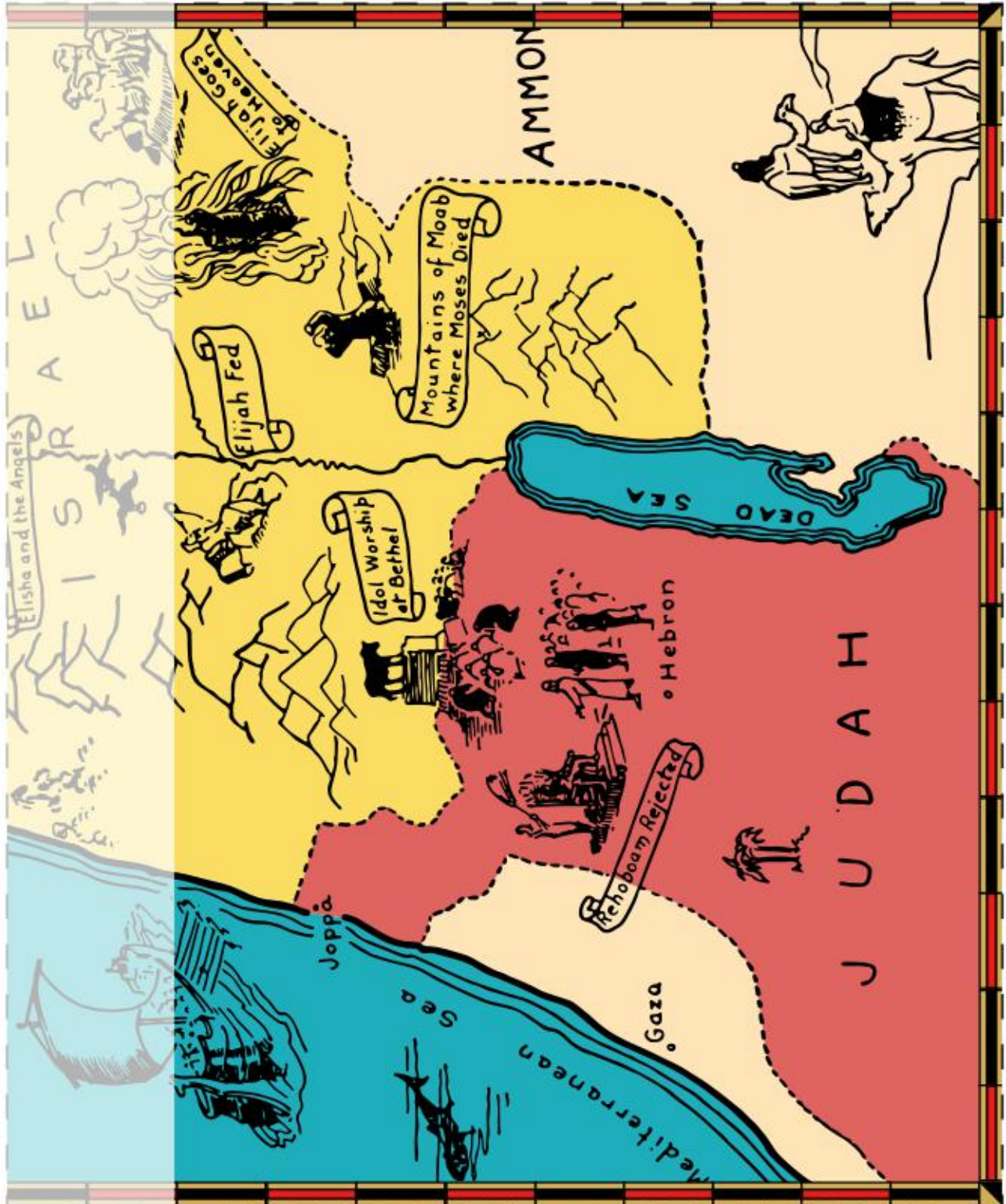
# Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms

PROJECT—SALT RELIEF MAP



# Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms

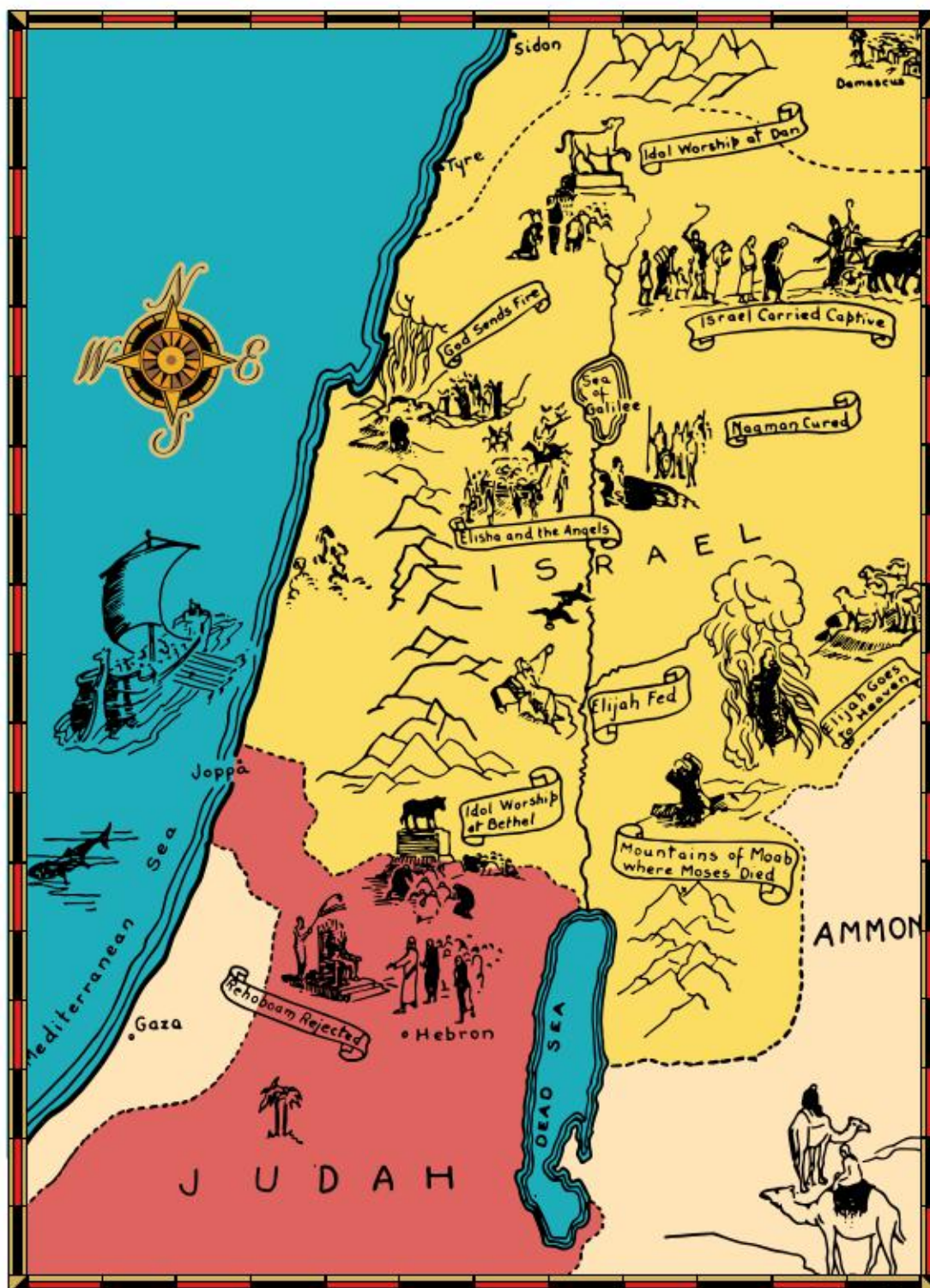
PROJECT—SALT RELIEF MAP





# Israel Divides into Two Kingdoms

PROJECT—SALT RELIEF REFERENCE MAP



# Homer and Greek Mythology

## PROJECT—DIORAMA OF THE GODS

On the following three pages, cut out the Greek gods, goddesses, trees, and columns and assemble an Olympic diorama using a shoebox, like the example below. Do you see elements like Zeus holding lightning bolts and Ares dressed up in armor?



# Homer and Greek Mythology

PROJECT—DIORAMA OF THE GODS



ZEUS



HERA



POSEIDON



ATHENA



ARES



APHRODITE



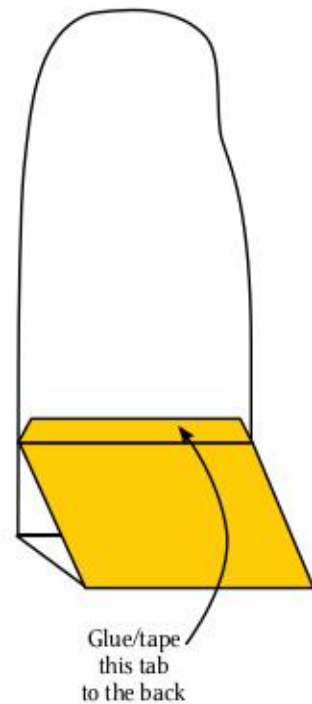
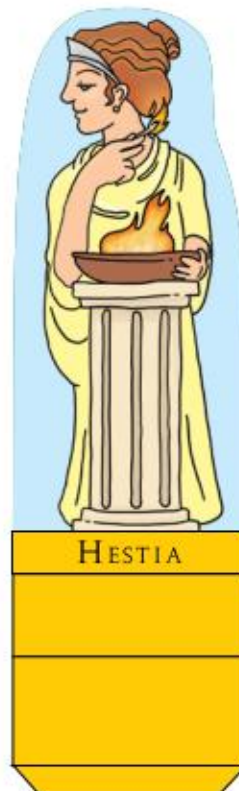
HEPHAESTUS



DEMETER

# Homer and Greek Mythology

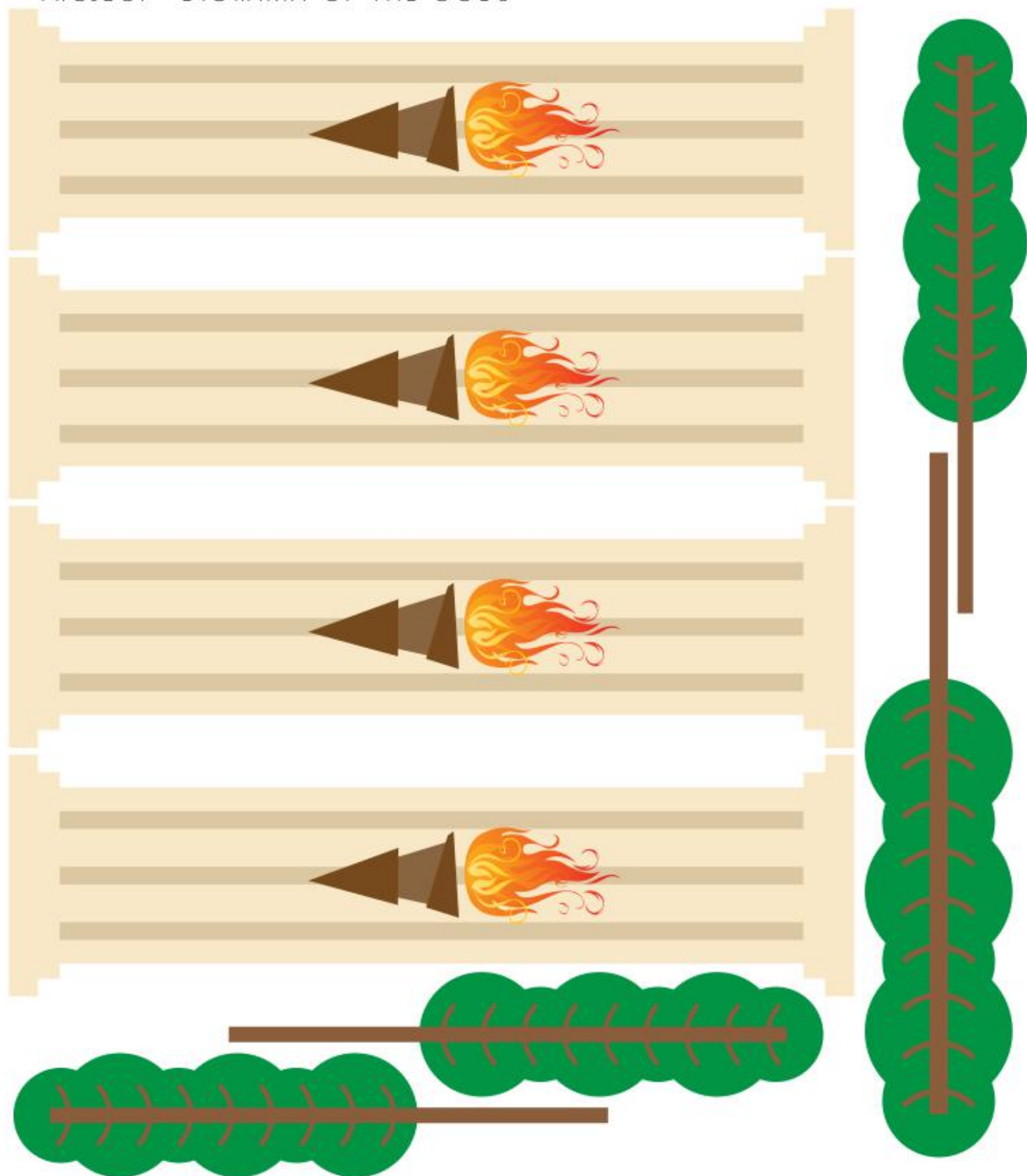
PROJECT—DIORAMA OF THE GODS



---

# Homer and Greek Mythology

PROJECT—DIORAMA OF THE GODS



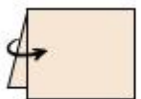
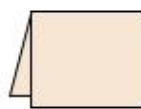
# Homer and Greek Mythology

## PROJECT—ZEUS'S FAMILY REUNION

Plan a special activity to conclude your unit. Have students choose a Greek god or goddess to portray. (It is best to have as many different characters represented as possible.) Using D'Aulaires Book of Greek Myths and other references, students will research their character and write a report. Units 4 and 6 of the Institutes for Excellence in Writing give superb guidelines for gathering information and structuring a report. At the Family Reunion students will read their reports. Consider the following ideas for your family reunion:

### INVITATION

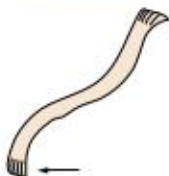
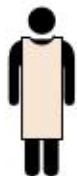
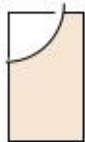
Send home invitations to parents in advance. Students can make their own invitations or use the sample one provided.



### COSTUMES

Have students dress like their character. Directions for an easy-to-make tunic are provided below. Also, students may hold a prop that represents their character. (e.g., Zeus = lightning bolt or Dionysus = bowl of grapes)

1. Use a piece of 45" fabric. Measure from the shoulder to just below the knee to determine the amount of fabric needed (approx. 2 yds). Old sheets may be used, too.
2. Fold a two-yard length in half as shown on right.
3. Fold 45" width in half as shown on right.
4. Cut out neck hole in the corner with two folds as shown on right. (It's better to cut a second time than to cut too much the first time.)
5. Cut belt from different colored fabric as shown on right (approx. 1.5 yards long). Fringe the edge with scissors.
6. Tie belt around waist of tunic.
7. Have children wear sandals for shoes.



### FOOD OF THE GODS

Provide grape juice and ambrosia (recipe serves 12-14):

- 10 valencia or navel oranges
- 1 cup of sugar
- 7 cups of shredded coconut
- Mix together and chill.

### DECORATIONS

Make a large tree. Have the students design an 8" x 11" poster with their god's or goddess's name on it. After reports are read, students will come up to the tree and put their poster on the tree to show their relationship to other characters. Cronus should be placed on the trunk. Zeus and Hera should be posted in the middle of the tree so their children will all fit on the tree.

### DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Make a big mural listing and depicting the students' favorite events from the stories they read.

### GAME

Make namecards of gods and goddesses. Tape a name to each child's back. The children go to each other and ask questions with only "yes" or "no" answers. The children use the question and answer process to determine the name on their back. When the children guess the names on their backs, they get a new name so the game can continue as long as desired.



YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED  
TO MOUNT OLYMPUS TO A BANQUET  
FOR THE GODS. FESTIVITIES WILL INCLUDE  
FOOD AND DRINK AS WELL AS A TIME  
FOR THE GODS TO REMINISCE ABOUT  
SOME OF THEIR FAVORITE PAST MEMORIES.  
MORTALS ARE REMINDED NOT TO GET INVOLVED  
IN JUDGING BEAUTY CONTESTS  
BETWEEN THE GODDESSES, NOT TO FLIRT  
WITH ZEUS WHEN HERA IS AROUND, AND  
NOT TO EAT FRUIT THAT HADES MIGHT OFFER.

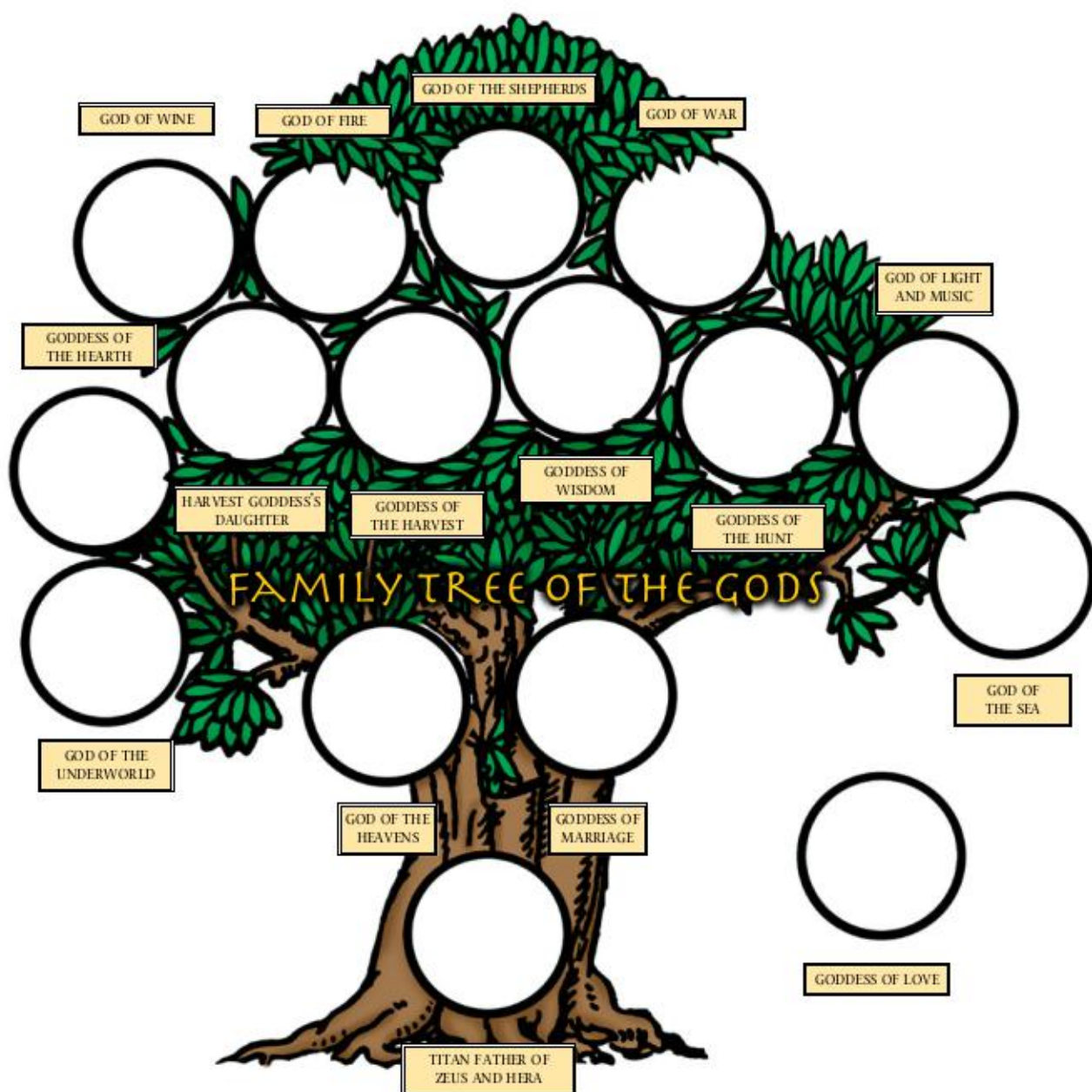
NO R.S.V.P. REQUIRED—  
THE GODS ALREADY KNOW  
IF YOU ARE COMING.

# Homer and Greek Mythology

## PROJECT—FAMILY TREE

### DIRECTIONS

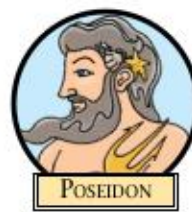
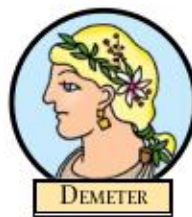
Cut out the gods and their names on the following page and match them to their roles on the family tree below.





# Homer and Greek Mythology

## PROJECT—FAMILY TREE



# The Olympics

## PROJECT—OLYMPIC FIELD DAY

Follow the directions below to hold an Olympic Field Day of races, discus, wrestling and more—complete with Greek costumes and awards.



### EVENTS

- 50 yard dash
- 1/4 mile race
- Long jump
- Softball throw
- Frisbie throw
- Wrestling

For the wrestling, the two competing students place the outside of their right feet together and join right hands. At the whistle they may pull and push the other until one moves his right foot. The remaining competitor is the victor. Competitors may not touch each other with their left hands but may move their left foot to keep their balance. You may want to separate boys and girls for the competition.

Assign a “herald” to award all winners with a wreath by calling out his father’s name and the name of the city he is from, while someone else places the wreath on his head. The winner should then give thanks to God (not Zeus) as he recognizes that God has blessed him with these gifts.

### COSTUME

Inexpensive muslin cut into 42” squares, plus a 4” x 60” belt of the same material

Large safety pins

Beads (with the hole large enough to fit over the safety pin)

Markers

Green pipe cleaners

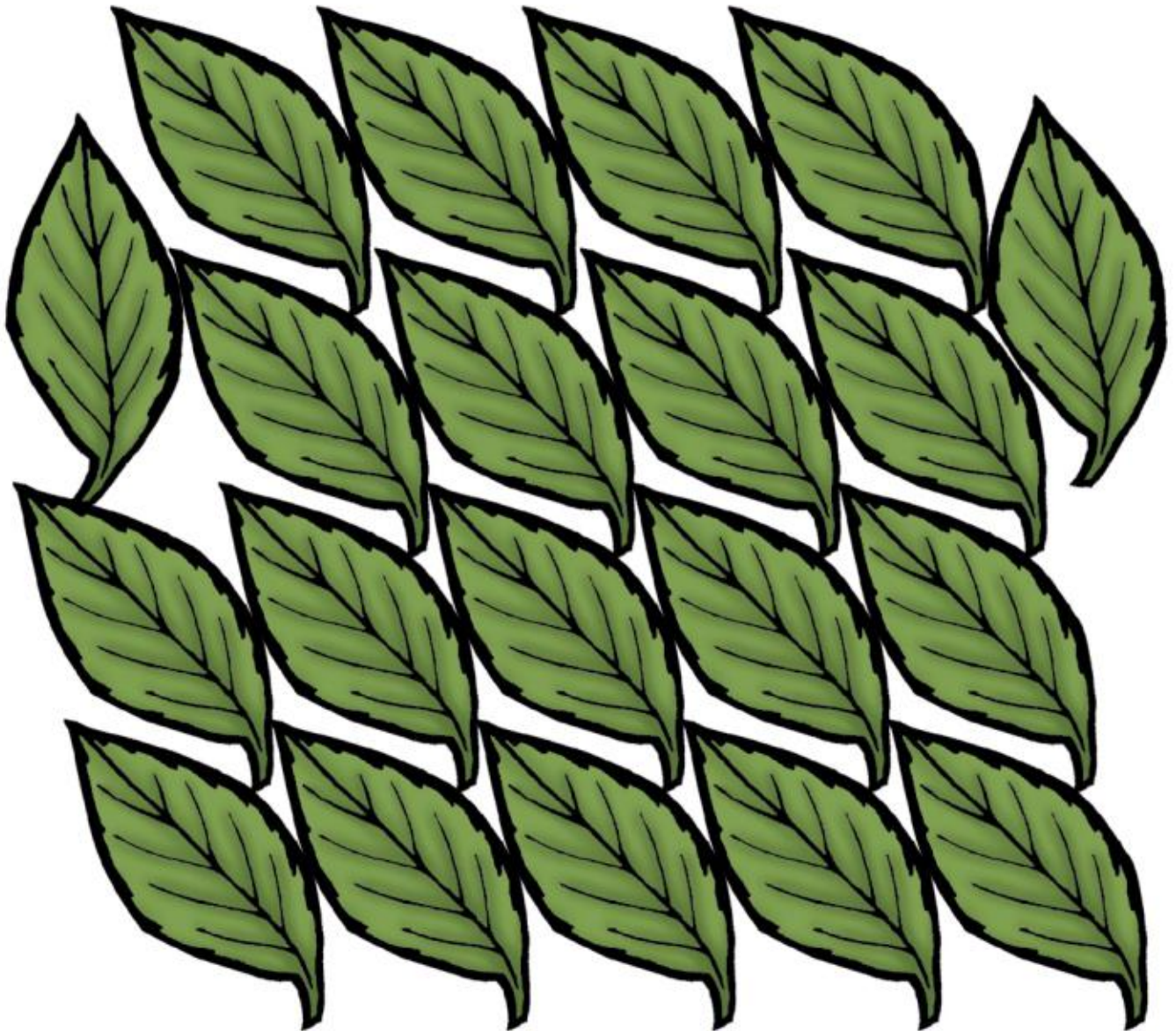
Give each child two squares of muslin and one belt. Have the student draw and color a border with markers on the belt and the bottom of each square piece. Fill pointed side of eight safety pins with beads. Close each one over an empty safety pin. Use empty pin to attach the two muslin squares at shoulders. Tie belt at waist. See the wreath instructions on the next page.



# The Olympics

## PROJECT—OLYMPIC FIELD DAY

Cut out 20 leaves to make each wreath. Connect pipe cleaners by twisting them and making a circle that rests comfortably on the student's head. For each wreath, cut 10 pipe cleaners to 3-inch lengths. Glue a leaf to each end of the 3" pipe cleaner and allow glue to dry. Twist onto "head band" in the shape illustrated. Make enough wreaths to give one to the victor of each event.



# Founding of Rome

## PROJECT—ETRUSCAN ART

*After reading the following, make a vase using the directions on the next page.*

Etruscan art is the form of art made by the Etruscans from 800–100 B.C. The examples of their art which still exist show a particular aptitude in terracotta sculpture (as shown below), cast bronze, wall-painting, and metalworking.

Like the Greeks, the Etruscans' mythology was polytheistic. In the Etruscan art that has been unearthed we see gods of nature—Catha and Usil (sun), Tivr (moon), Turan (love), Laran (war), Leinth (death), and others. Some of the Greek gods were also absorbed into the Etruscan system: Aritimi (Artemis), Menrva (Minerva), Pacha (Bacchus), and even some of Homer's heroes. Through Etruscan art we learn that the Etruscan view of the afterlife was negative—the Etruscan gods were hostile and tended to bring misfortune. The Etruscan paintings that have survived to modern times are mostly wall frescoes from gravesites.



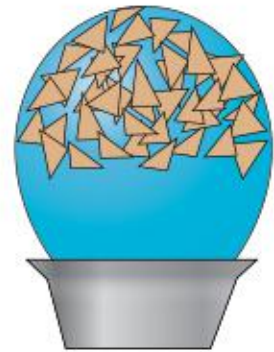
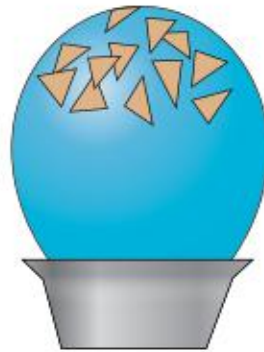
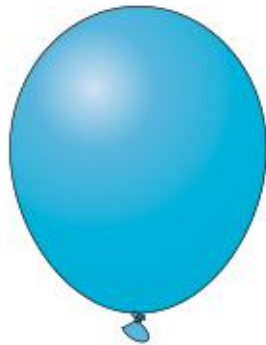
Examples of Etruscan pottery



# Founding of Rome

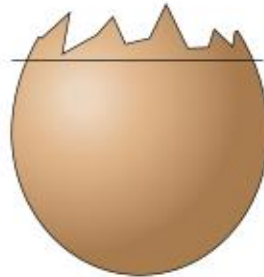
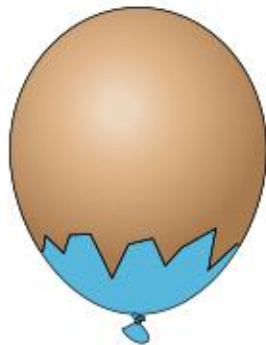
## PROJECT—ETRUSCAN ART

*The Etruscans at first imported or copied painted Greek pottery before perfecting their own style. In this project you will make a bowl and paint it to look like ancient Etruscan art.*



### SUPPLIES

balloon  
brown paper grocery bag  
scissors  
glue  
water  
bowl  
paintbrush  
sponge  
black marker  
acrylic paint

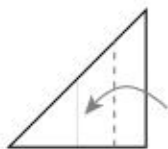
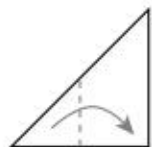
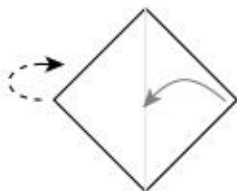
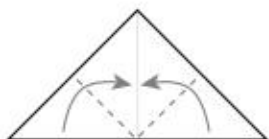
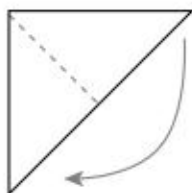
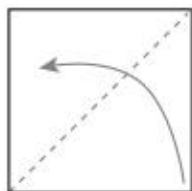


### DIRECTIONS

Fill a bowl with water and place in that bowl one-inch triangles of brown paper cut from a grocery bag. Inflate a small balloon and put it in another bowl. Apply a thin layer of glue over the top of the balloon then cover the balloon with the soaked brown paper triangles. Apply another layer of glue over the brown paper-covered balloon and cover with more brown paper. Set aside to dry. Remove the balloon and cut the paper to make a flat opening, which is now the top of the bowl. Cut out two large U-shaped pieces of paper and glue near the top on either side as handles. With a sponge, dab cream-colored paint over the entire bowl. After it has all dried, draw figures on it with the black magic marker. If you wish, paint the figures.

# Founding of Rome

## PROJECT—SHE WOLF



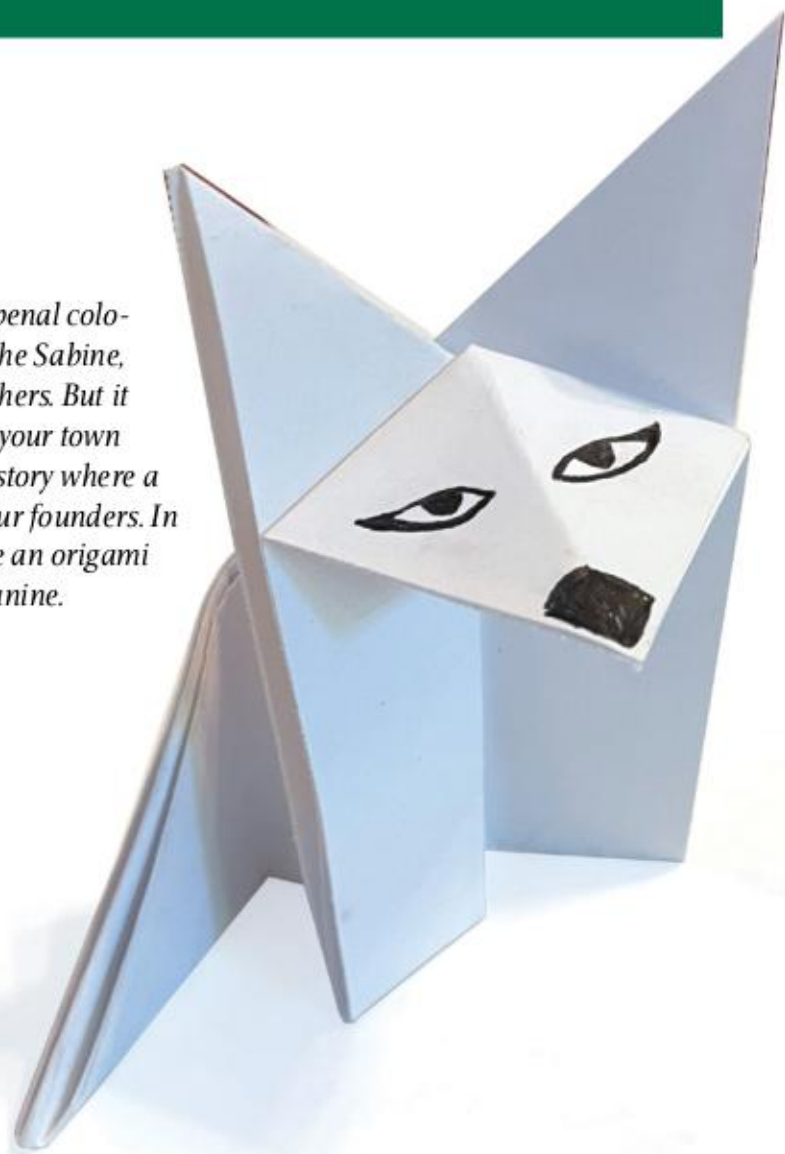
*Rome was founded as a penal colony from various tribes—the Sabine, Umbri, Etruscans, and others. But it is much nicer to say that your town was the result of an epic story where a mythic she-wolf raises your founders. In this project you will make an origami version of that famous canine.*

### SUPPLIES

paper

### DIRECTIONS

- Fold a square sheet of paper in half from corner to corner to form a triangle. Then repeat to make an even smaller triangle.
- Unfold the second fold you made and turn the paper so the top point of the triangle faces you. Then, fold the top right corner to the bottom point of the triangle. Use the center crease as a guide. Repeat on the left side so you end up with a diamond shape.
- Flip the paper over and fold the left corner over to the right corner.
- Turn the paper so the longest angle of the triangle faces away from you and the loose corners are on the right side. Fold the left corner over to the right side (this is going to be the tail).
- Unfold the tail then fold the right side of the paper to the crease you just made.
- Unfold the right side of the triangle and fold the middle down to form the wolf's head. You might want to draw a nose and some eyes on the wolf before standing her up.



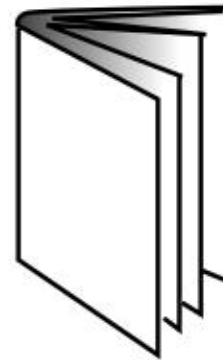
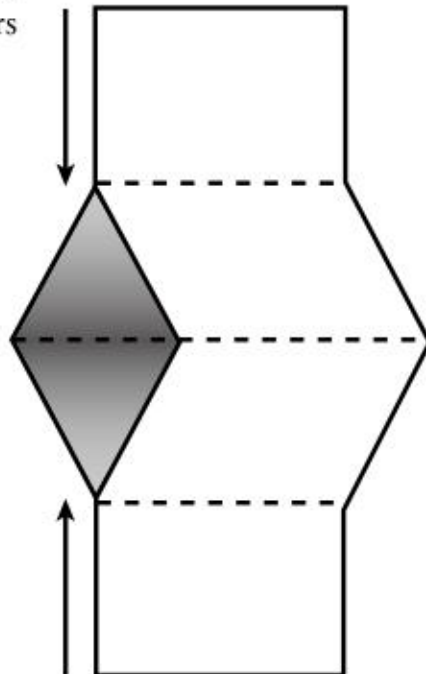
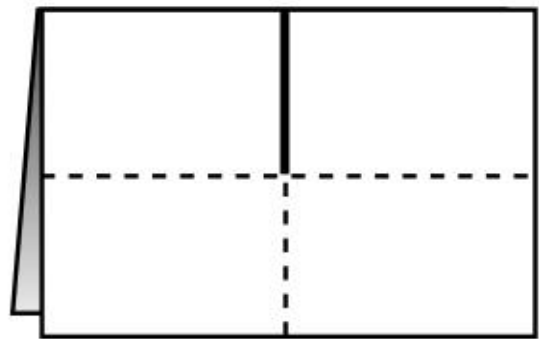
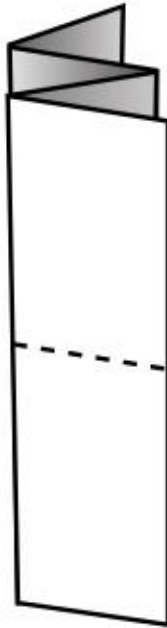
# Greece Colonized, Democracy Begins

## PROJECT—GREEK DEMOCRACY BOOKLET

Create a booklet that describes and illustrates the main features of early Greek democracy in Athens. Helpful resources are *Usborne Greeks* and the internet. Use pictures and text to describe each of the governmental groups. When you have finished the booklet, read it to your class or family.

### DIRECTIONS

To make the booklet, fold the next page along all the dashed lines, then unfold. Fold the page in half vertically and cut along the solid center line, then unfold. Fold the page in half horizontally, then holding on to each side, gently push the ends together to form the pages of the book. Fold the front and back covers around so that the corners meet. Crease well.





# VERITAS HISTORY PROJECTS

provide fun and meaningful activities to enhance your student's engagement with the lessons in our history courses, whether you are teaching it yourself or using the self-paced online course. We've colorized and updated the projects in our teacher's manuals and added many more. You'll find projects that are specific for each event studied, as well as extra resources like a full-color map, timeline summaries, chronology review and answer keys, plus many fun memory tools that can be used over and over again.

