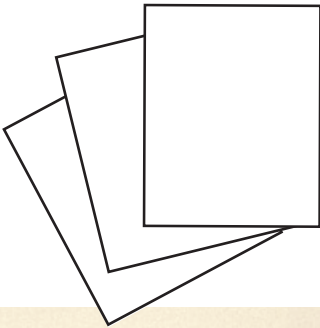


# Challenge Cards



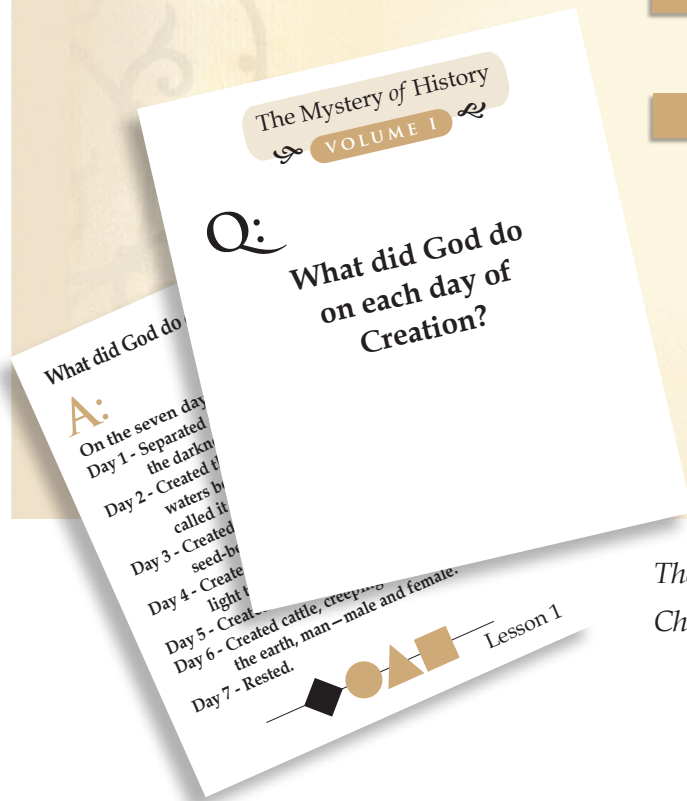
## The Mystery of History



### VOLUME I



- A great tool for memorization
- Questions directly related to each lesson
- Customizable – as a game, flashcards, and more



*The Mystery of History* author Linda Lacour Hobar  
*Challenge Cards* author Donna G. Spann

# Challenge Cards



## DIRECTIONS

Challenge Cards are a tool that takes advantage of the amazing ability of children to memorize large quantities of information before their minds get all cluttered up like adult minds! There are multiple creative ways to use this tool, so feel free to try different techniques to see what works for your family. Remember that as young children grow and mature, they will have more “hooks” in their brain on which to hang these facts. Don’t be overly concerned that they do not understand everything at a young age.

Each lesson has three (sometimes four) questions that give the highlights of “who, what, when, where, and how.” These questions, when memorized over the course of the school year give a framework and chronology of history that will eventually work into the long-term memory. It’s highly recommended that you review them regularly as you move through the study of history. You will notice that the answer to each question is (usually) a complete sentence. For example, “Who was Otto I?” is answered as: “Otto I (sometimes called ‘Otto the Great’) became king of Germany in 936 and expanded his empire through war and marriage.” rather than just “He was king of Germany in 936.” This is to enable the children to have context and not just “shortcut” the information.

## GAME SUGGESTIONS

### HIDE IN PLAIN SIGHT

Take a few of the Challenge Cards and hide them around the house; some cards with the answer side up, some with the question side up. The cards have to be visible without moving anything to see them. When a card is spotted, the student must provide the information from the side not seen. For example, if the card is found “question side up,” the student must provide the answer. If the card is found “answer side up,” the student must provide the question.

### SHINE A LIGHT ON HISTORY

This is played like “Hide in Plain Sight,” except it is played in one very dark room and students have to find the cards using flashlights.

### GO FISH

Use the Challenge Cards to play the traditional children’s card game “Go Fish.” In this version, a “match” is composed of a Challenge Card question and its corresponding answer card.

### CHALLENGE CARD FOOTBALL

Draw a small football field on paper or on a dry-erase board or a table marked with painter tape. Mark off the yard lines. Each team should pick a name and choose their end zone. Place a football (fold one out of paper or draw one and cut it out; make it no more than 2 inches long) on the 50-yard line. Place the stack of cards next to the field. The team that is up must correctly answer the question on the card in order to move 10 yards. If correct, they go again. If incorrect, the other team gets an “interception” and then must give the correct answer to that question to move 10 yards. However, if the second team also answers incorrectly, they “fumble” and the correct answer is read aloud. The play goes back to the first team with a new question card. Reward seven points for each touchdown.

### “MOTHER, MAY I?”

Have students stand on a line while the “Mother” stands on a parallel line some distance away. When it is their turn, the student says “Mother, May I take two steps forward?” Then “Mother” says, “Only if you can answer this question.” If they answer correctly, they may move forward the number of steps (or jumps, hops, somersaults, etc.) that they asked for. If they don’t know the answer, they must stay where they are. If the student asks to take a lot of steps, give them a difficult question, but if the student only asks to move forward a little, give them an easier question. (If they ask to take way too many steps forward, just reply “No, you may not.”) The first student to reach the line “Mother” is standing on wins.

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What did God do  
on each day of  
Creation?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What task did  
God give man and  
woman after He  
created them?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What is our purpose  
still?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What labor did  
God give Adam  
in the Garden of  
Eden?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**After Adam and  
Eve were banished  
from the Garden  
because of their  
disobedience, what  
happened to them?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**How long did  
Adam live and why  
is that important?**

What is our purpose still?

**A:**  
Our purpose is to glorify  
God and enjoy Him  
forever.



What task did God give man and woman  
after He created them?

**A:**  
God instructed man and  
woman to multiply, fill,  
and rule the earth.



What did God do on each day of Creation?

**A:**  
On the seven days of Creation, God:  
Day 1 - Separated the light, naming it "day," from  
the darkness, "night."  
Day 2 - Created the firmament, separating the  
waters below from the waters above, and  
called it "heaven."  
Day 3 - Created the seas and the Earth, vegetation,  
seed-bearing plants, and fruit trees.  
Day 4 - Created the sun, moon, and stars (to give  
light to the Earth).  
Day 5 - Created the sea creatures and birds.  
Day 6 - Created cattle, creeping things, beasts of  
the earth, man – male and female.  
Day 7 - Rested.



How long did Adam live and why is that  
important?

**A:**  
Bible scholars think that  
Adam lived about 900  
years, which means that  
Adam had time to teach  
many generations about  
God (he was a firsthand  
witness).



After Adam and Eve were banished from  
the Garden because of their disobedience,  
what happened to them?

**A:**  
Adam's work became  
hard (thistles and  
thorns). Eve had pain in  
childbirth and did not  
want to submit to her  
husband.



What labor did God give Adam in the  
Garden of Eden?

**A:**  
Adam was to tend the  
Garden and name the  
animals.



The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**Name the two land divisions of early Egypt. Which one was farther south along the Nile River?**

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∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What are hieroglyphics?**

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∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What was the main purpose of the pyramids?**

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∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**Where did the Minoans (also called Cretans) live?**

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∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What happened to the Minoans?**

The Mystery of History

∞ VOLUME I ∞

Q:

**What story did the ancient Greek philosopher Plato make up that might really be about the Minoans?**

What was the main purpose of the pyramids?

**A:**  
Pyramids served as the tombs for kings and pharaohs of Egypt.



What are hieroglyphics?

**A:**  
Hieroglyphics are picture words of the Egyptian language used for thousands of years.



Name the two land divisions of early Egypt. Which one was farther south along the Nile River?

**A:**  
In early Egypt, the land was divided between Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt was actually farther south along the Nile River.



What story did the ancient Greek philosopher Plato make up that might really be about the Minoans?

**A:**  
Plato made up the story that became the legend of the lost (sunken) city of Atlantis.



What happened to the Minoans?

**A:**  
It's not known for certain why the Minoan civilization disappeared after about 800 years – possibly a volcanic eruption wiped them out.



Where did the Minoans (also called Cretans) live?

**A:**  
The Minoans lived on the island of Crete near southern Greece on the "land bridge between Asia and Europe."



The Mystery of History

VOLUME I

Q:

**What poems/stories  
is Homer best  
known for?**

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VOLUME I

Q:

**Who settled the  
Indus Valley  
(India) originally  
(around 2500 B.C.)?**

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VOLUME I

Q:

**How did the Hindu  
religion begin?**

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VOLUME I

Q:

**What is the caste  
system?**

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VOLUME I

Q:

**Where and when  
did the Olympics  
begin?**

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VOLUME I

Q:

**Who was not  
allowed to  
participate in or  
even watch the  
Olympic Games?**

How did the Hindu religion begin?

**A:**

There was not one person who started it, but it arose from Vedas (epics) that tell of many hundreds of gods and goddesses that are stepping stones to the "Supreme Spirit" named "Brahman" who is, they believe, omnipotent and omnipresent.



Who settled the Indus Valley (India) originally (around 2500 B.C.)?

**A:**

There was an early, advanced civilization in the Indus Valley that had brick-lined sewers and well-planned streets, but they disappeared. Eventually the Dravidians settled but were driven south by the Aryans.



What poems/stories is Homer best known for?

**A:**

Homer is best known for the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, which were about events surrounding the Trojan War.



Who was not allowed to participate in or even watch the Olympic Games?

**A:**

Women were not allowed to watch or participate in the Olympic Games, but they had their own running events in a festival called Heraea, named for the goddess Hera.



Where and when did the Olympics begin?

**A:**

The Greeks started the Olympics with just foot races in 776 B.C. on the plain of Olympia in Elis, Greece.



What is the caste system?

**A:**

The caste system is a way of separating people into ranks where the quality and opportunity of their lives are predetermined and unchangeable, based on their birthplace and occupation.

