





Week 3

Date:	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15
American History: A Visual Encyclopedia			pp. 8–11 	pp. 12–13 	pp. 18–19  
For Day 15 , the previous edition had this assignment listed on pp. 14–15, but are now found on pp. 18–19 . Please update the IG's Schedule and notes to reflect these new page numbers.					

Day 13	pp. 8–11
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To Discuss After You Read




This encyclopedia does not attempt to delve into very specific details on every single issue of American history. Still, there's a lot of information in its pages, so take some time to familiarize yourself with how the author has presented the contents. This will help you get a quick grasp on the material and also help you as you assist your children with the material. In particular, keep an eye on the time period covered in the spread, quickly identified by the colored tabs on the edge of pages. You'll also want to help your children understand the maps and any accompanying map key. Don't get too bogged down on details and specific dates to memorize—at this stage it's far better if your children can grasp the big picture and, even better, can understand some of the key reasons behind historical events.

The caption to Leutze's painting highlights some important points to keep in mind about historical artwork. First, it's not always correct. Artists sometimes get details wrong and, like anyone, can make mistakes. Second, sometimes such artwork is "idealized," as the author mentions. To "idealize" something means to make it seem better or more ideal than it was in reality. Still, artwork like this can capture our attention and draw us into the topic more. It also can display technical proficiency and artistic beauty, even if some of the details are off.



Timeline and Map Points

 U.S. (C2); Europe (C6) (map 3)



Week 4

Date:	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
American History: A Visual Encyclopedia	pp. 20–21   				
For Day 16 , the previous edition had this assignment listed on pp. 16–17, but are now found on pp. 20–21 . Please update the IG's Schedule and notes to reflect these new page numbers.					

Week 5

Date:	Day 21	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25
American History: A Visual Encyclopedia				pp. 14–15 	pp. 16–17 
For Day 24 , the previous edition had this assignment listed on pp. 18–19, but are now found on pp. 14–15 . Please update the IG's Schedule and notes to reflect these new page numbers.					
For Day 25 , the previous edition had this assignment listed on pp. 20–21, but are now found on pp. 16–17 . Please update the IG's Schedule and notes to reflect these new page numbers.					

Week 25

Date:	Day 121	Day 122	Day 123	Day 124	Day 125
American History: A Visual Encyclopedia					pp. 54–55  

To Discuss After You Read






The text incorrectly states that “Washington served two terms, beginning in 1788 . . .” He was actually sworn into office in 1789. The first presidential election was held from December 15, 1788 to January 10, 1789. This is the only presidential election to have spanned two calendar years. December 15, 1788 to January 10, 1789 States selected their electors. February 4, 1789 those electors cast their votes. George Washington was unanimously elected with 69 electoral votes. April 30, 1789 Washington was sworn into office. [p. 54]

Q: What’s different about a “loose” interpretation of the Constitution versus a “strict” one? [p. 54]



A: *a loose interpretation broadly defined the role of government, enabling the expansion of federal power; a strict interpretation would give the government only those powers that were clearly stated in the Constitution*

Q: What did the Alien and Sedition Acts do? [p. 54]
A: *they allowed the government to deport foreigners considered dangerous and made it a crime to say bad things about the government*

Timeline and Map Points

-  **Federalist Papers (1788)**
-  **George Washington elected president (1789)**
-  **Quasi-War with France (1797-1798)**
-  **Alien and Sedition Acts passed (1798)**
-  *Potomac River (E2) (map 1)*

Week 36

Date:	Day 176	Day 177	Day 178	Day 179	Day 180
American History: A Visual Encyclopedia					pp. 54–55  





To Discuss After You Read

Q: What is meant by the phrase “Manifest Destiny”? Why was it significant? [p. 68]

A: *the belief that the United States were supposed to stretch from ocean to ocean; it meant Americans would fight for land, would send settlers to areas, and would write treaties with other nations*

We have covered the beginnings of American history, from Columbus through the 1850s, just before the Civil War in this program: Sonlight’s Intro to American History, Year 1 of 2. That brings us to the middle of this book, *American History: A Visual Encyclopedia*. To study the second half of American History, from the Civil War through the late 20th Century, use Sonlight’s next program: Intro to American History, Year 2 of 2. In that program, you will use the remainder of this book.

Timeline and Map Points

-  **U.S. Declares war against Mexico (1846)**
-  **California enters the Union (1850)**
-  *Buena Vista, California (C0); Texas (D4); Oregon (B1) (map 2)*
-  *Mexico (D2) (map 3) ■*