



# Pillars of History, Part I

## Lesson 4

### Cain and Abel

**Scripture Reading:** Genesis 4

**Memory Verse:** Genesis 4:9

#### Activities:

##### Cain and Abel

**Focus Skill:** comparing and contrasting

**Paper Handouts:** 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper a copy of Graphics 4A-B

**Graphic Organizer:** Fold the sheet of paper into a Hot Dog and cut along the fold. Make two Large Matchbooks about 4" x 5". Cut and color Graphics 4A-B, glue each to a separate Matchbook. Write *Cain* on the lower tab of Matchbook 4A. Write *Abel* on the lower tab of Matchbook 4B.

*Under the Cain tab:*

- ✍ Write/copy *Farmer* on the inside top half. Draw his sacrifice on the lower half. Under your picture, write a clue word such as *food, fruit or grain*. Draw a sad face because God rejected this sacrifice.
- ✍✍ Complete ✍. Write a sentence about why God did not accept this offering from the ground. HINT: Reread Genesis 3:17.
- ✍✍✍ Inside, write a paragraph about this man's life. See Genesis 4:5-17. Clue words: *vagabond, punishment, sign or mark, city*.

*Under the Abel tab:*

- ✍ Write/copy *Shepherd* on the inside top half. Draw his sacrifice on the lower half. Under your picture, write the word *Blood*, and draw a happy face because God accepted this sacrifice.
- ✍✍ Complete ✍. Write a sentence about why God accepted this blood offering.
- ✍✍✍ Inside, write a paragraph about his short life. See Genesis 4:4. Clue words: *obedient, prophet, respect, faith*.

Teacher's Note: Instructions for the Timeline Book are not included here. You can easily use the illustrations and adapt to an activity of your choice.

#### Timeline

**Paper Handouts:** Timeline Book a copy of graphics 4C-F

**Graphic Organizer:**

- 4C Creation
- 4D First People
- 4E Adam and Eve Leave the Garden
- 4F Pre-history First Murder



Cut Graphics 4C-F. Color if desired. Glue all four in the area called "Pre-history." Discuss the meaning of the term "pre-history."



# Experiences, Investigations, and Research

Select one or more of the following activities for individual or group enrichment projects. Allow students to determine the format in which they would like to report, share, or graphically present what they have discovered. This should be a creative investigation that utilizes your students' strengths.



1. Study paintings of Creation, Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel in story books or art books of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Discuss the paintings. Make your own painting of one of these stories.



2. Construct and read *Keys to the Past* #2 How the Torah Came to Us. See page 89.



3. Read Genesis 4:22. Research the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Consider Tubal Cain's occupation in light of this research. Write two paragraphs explaining your conclusions.

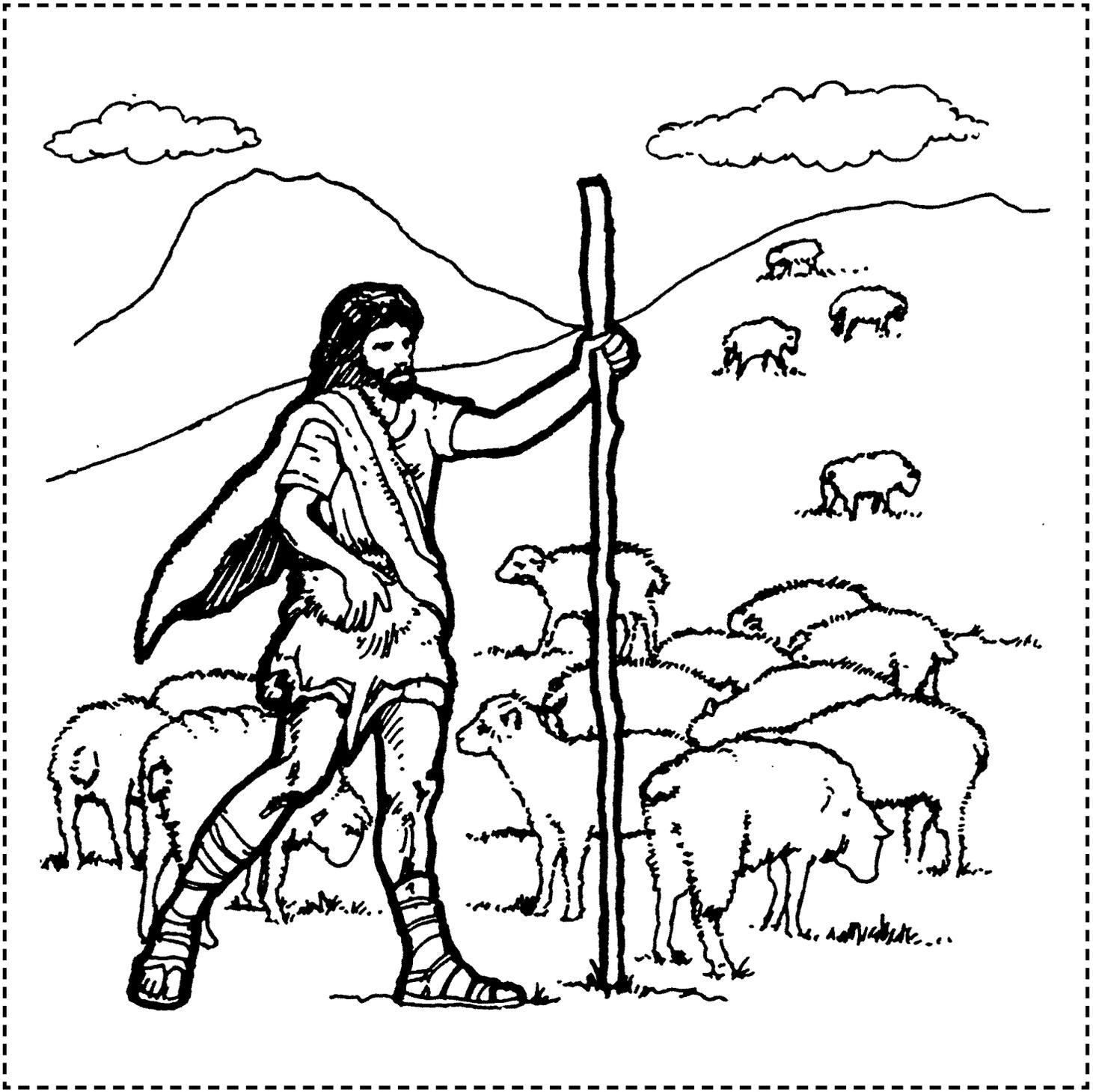


4. On an index card write a prayer to God asking Him to help you in an area where you are tempted not to obey. Store this in the *Obedient Servant* pocket of your Prayer Journal. Write two or three prayer request cards, listing people you will pray for this month. Pray for these needs and place in the *Prayer Request* pocket.

Teacher's Note: The Prayer Journal is an ongoing project throughout the lessons. You can adapt this activity to meet your needs by discussing times when you or your students were tempted to disobey and the choices made. Also make a prayer list of people and their needs.







Timeline

4C



Timeline

4D



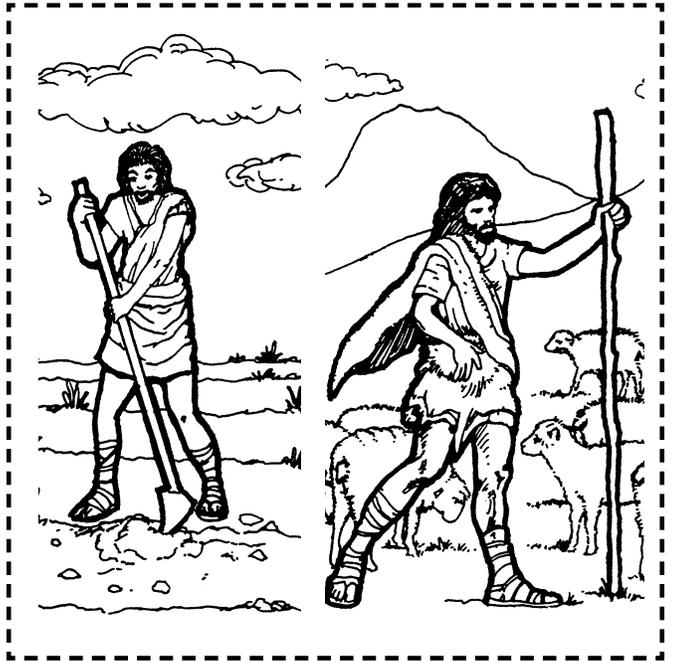
Timeline

4E



Timeline

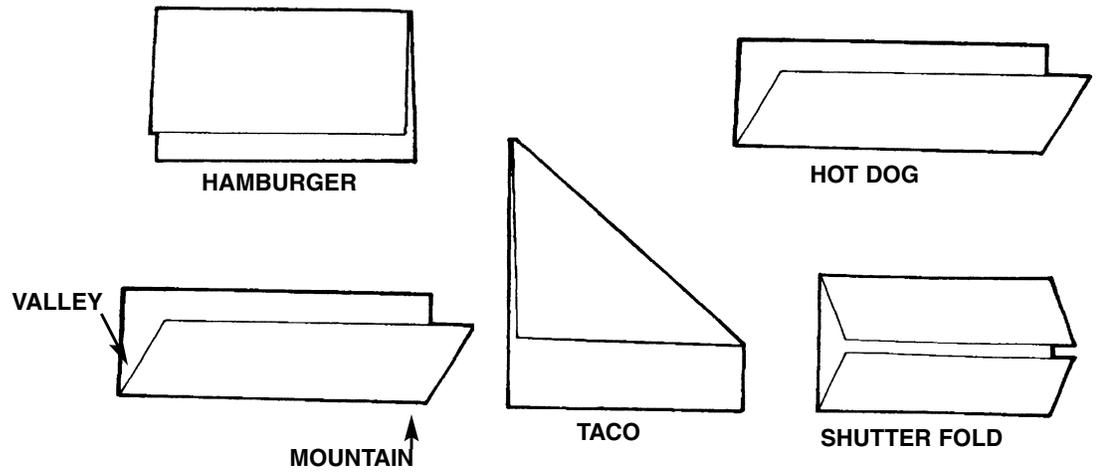
4F



# *These 3D Graphic Organizers are used throughout Pillars of the Hebrew Nation, Part I.*

## **Fast Food and Fast Folds**

*“If making the manipulatives takes up too much of your instructional time, they are not worth doing. They have to be made quickly, and they can be, if the students know exactly what is expected of them. Hamburgers, Hot Dogs, Tacos, Mountains, Valleys, and Shutter Folds can be produced by students, who in turn use these folds to make organizers and manipulatives.”– Dinah Zike*

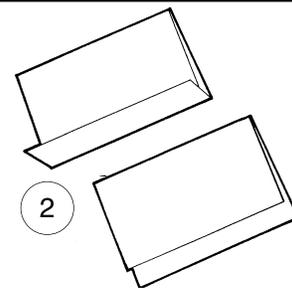
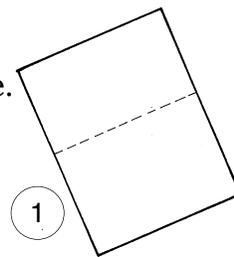


Every fold has two parts. The outside edge formed by a fold is called the “**Mountain.**” The inside of this edge is the “**Valley.**”

# Matchbook

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1. Fold a sheet of paper like a hamburger, but fold it so that one side is 1/2 to 1 inch longer than the other side.
2. Fold the one inch tab over the short side forming a matchbook-like fold.



# Pillars of History, Part I



## *Keys to the Past*

Each *Keys to the Past* is made up of 16 inside pages, plus a front and back cover. All the covers to the *Keys to the Past* are located at the front of this section. These may be photocopied on colored paper. The covers are followed by the inside pages of the books.

### **How to Photocopy the *Keys to the Past***

**Note:** These pages are easier to photocopy if they are taken out of the book. The *Keys to the Past* are provided as consumable pages which may be cut out of the *Pillars of History* book at the line on the top of each page. If, however, you wish to make photocopies for your students, you can do so by following the instructions below.

Be sure to try one book before you copy the entire set. To photocopy the inside pages of the *Keys to the Past*:

1. Note that there is a "Star" above the line at the top of each *Key* sheet.
2. Locate the *Key* side that has a Star on it above page 16. Position this sheet on the glass of your photocopier so the side of the sheet which contains page 16 is facing down, and the Star above page 16 is in the left corner closest to you. Photocopy the page.
3. Turn the *Key* sheet over so that the side of the *Key* sheet containing page 6 is now face down. Position the sheet so the Star above page 6 is again in the left corner closest to you.
4. Insert the previously photocopied paper into the copier again, inserting it face down, with the Star at the end of the sheet that enters the copier last. Photocopy the page. (Some copiers may require you to insert the previously photocopied paper face up.)
5. Repeat steps 1 through 4, above, for each *Key* sheet.

To photocopy the covers of the *Keys to the Past Books*:

1. Insert "Cover Sheet A" in the photocopier with a Star positioned in the left corner closest to you, facing down. Photocopy the page.
2. Turn "Cover Sheet A" over so that the side you just photocopied is now facing you. Position the sheet so the Star is again in the left corner closest to you, facing down.
3. Insert the previously photocopied paper into the copier again, inserting it face down, with the Star entering the copier last. Photocopy the page.
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3, above, for "Cover Sheets" B, C, D, E, and F.

**Note:** The owner of this book has permission to photocopy the *Keys to the Past Book* pages and covers for classroom use only.



## How to assemble the *Keys to the Past*

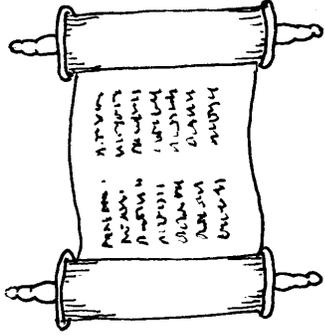
Once you have made the photocopies or cut the consumable pages out of this book, you are ready to assemble your *Keys to the Past*. To do so, follow these instructions:

1. Cut each sheet, both covers and inside pages, on the solid lines.
2. Lay the inside pages on top of one another in this order: pages 2 and 15, pages 4 and 13, pages 6 and 11, pages 8 and 9.
3. Fold the stacked pages on the dotted line, with pages 8 and 9 facing each other.
4. Turn the pages over so that pages 1 and 16 are on top.
5. Place the appropriate cover pages on top of the inside pages, with the front cover facing up.
6. Staple on the dotted line in two places.

You now have completed *Keys to the Past*.



## How the Torah Came to Us



*Keys to the Past #2*



### **Fascinating Facts**

The early Hebrew alphabet had 22 letters, but no vowels. Later, a system of dots was invented to represent vowels.

16

Keys to the Past #2

The Hebrew Scripture is a special book. God Himself inspired men to write His message to the Hebrew people.

Keys to the Past #2

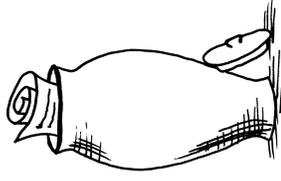
1

Moses and others would have taken great care of these sacred writings. The scrolls were gathered together with other writings between 622 B.C. and 100 A.D.

12

Keys to the Past #2

It is so old that it is hard to know how the writings were collected. We know that from early times people have written important things and kept the writings in a special place.



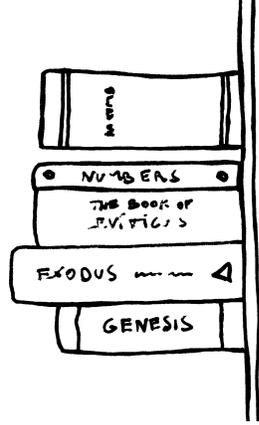
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Deuteronomy 11:18-19 says: "Remember these commands and cherish them. Tie them on your arms and wear them on your foreheads..." Some Jews today still wear bits of the Torah in small leather boxes on their arms and foreheads.

14

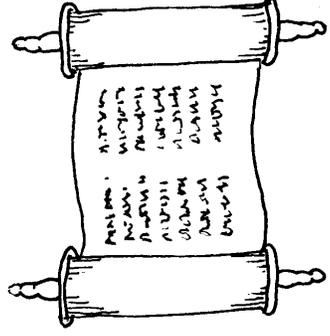
Keys to the Past #2

The Books of Moses make up the "Torah." Torah is the Hebrew word for "law," but it also means "guidance" and "instruction."



3

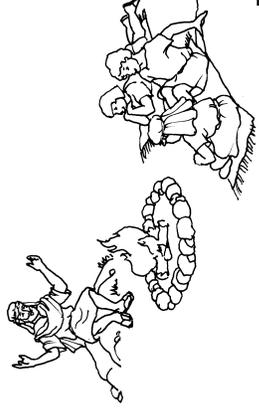
Sheets of papyrus were beaten into long strips and rolled up into scrolls. These were the earliest "books."



10

Keys to the Past #2

It may be that the stories were preserved by storytellers who handed them down from generation to generation. Later Moses may have written these down.



7



Jewish tradition is that Moses wrote the Torah. However, the stories in Genesis happened before Moses was born. Did God inspire Moses to write these? Did the people in the stories record and preserve their own writings?

6

Keys to the Past #2

In Israel, animal skins were turned into a very thin type of leather that could be used for writing. This material is called vellum. Rectangles of vellum were stitched together and rolled into scrolls.

11

The Old Testament contains 39 very different books. These books span 1500 years. They record the history of a nation of people who have been called Hebrews, Israelites, and Jews.

2

Keys to the Past #2

**Did You Know?**  
In 622 B.C., young King Josiah of Judah found a copy of the Torah in the temple and realized its importance. The High Priest read the entire Torah to the people of Israel. The people once more obeyed God's Law.

15

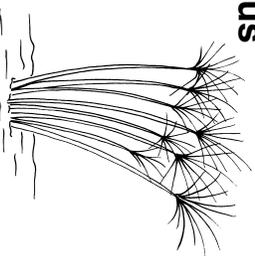
Moses would have used scrolls to record the history of the Hebrews and the Laws of God. In fact, God told Moses to "write this on a scroll as something to be remembered..."



8

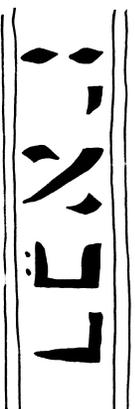
Keys to the Past #2

Moses grew up in the palace of the Pharaoh and was well educated. He learned to write on papyrus, a paper made from the papyrus plant.



9

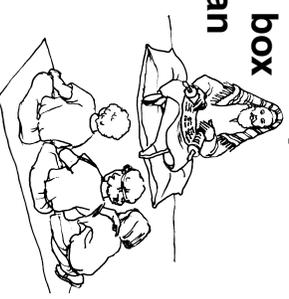
The Torah is written in Hebrew because that is the language the descendants of Abraham spoke.



4

Keys to the Past #2

The Jewish people worldwide still read the Torah when they gather in synagogues. The huge scrolls are treated with great respect and kept in a special box called an "ark."



13