

Chapter 1 : Camping Le MÃ©diÃ©val ArdÃ©che - Family holiday with swimmingpool in the ArdÃ©che

*The big book of medieval activities [Steve Henrich] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Days and Days of Knights: This is the kind of topic cross-curricular units are made of. A teacher-created unit on the Middle Ages. Even better, your students are begging for more. This is the kind of subject, you realize, that exciting cross-curricular units are born of. But where to begin? What middle school student -- or teacher, for that matter -- would pass up the opportunity to participate in an authentic well, almost authentic Medieval tournament? This is why almost everyone participates in one of the most popular culminating events of the Pine River unit -- Medieval Fun Day. For two hours, they compete in such "traditional" Medieval games as: Bocce ball -- played with croquet balls. Sheep throw -- participants grab Bubba, the stuffed sheep, by the legs and try to throw him over their shoulders and through the goalposts. Archery -- using rubber-tipped arrows. Lance throw -- using foam "noodles" that kids often play with in the swimming pool. Ball toss -- using plastic cups to catch balls. Participants whose strength is sapped by the exertions of the day are refreshed by the cookies, strawberry jam, juice, pretzels, and ginger snaps served at The Boar and Tankard Inn. According to Chris G. All the students wear some type of Medieval clothing, Moyses added. Costumes can range from a simple tabard, or tunic-like garment, made from a burlap sack or oversized T-shirt, to a long skirt and ruffled blouse with a belt and other elaborate costumes sewn by the students themselves. Many of the girls make flower wreaths with ribbons for their hair. Ideas and patterns for Medieval clothing are available through the research links at The Medieval Experience: In fact, for many students, parent involvement is the best part of the project! Of course, all this revelry cannot occur until students have acquired more than a passing acquaintance with life in the Middle Ages -- and with those who lived it! So let us return briefly to the early days of the unit -- the days that made it all possible. Our research units are developed with the range of abilities in mind. For the Middle Ages project, we also wanted to develop a cross-curricular unit that integrated technology. Many of the readings we use are condensed. Some of the literature is classic, some has been rewritten. Topics include Beowulf, Robin Hood, the taking of Jerusalem, the history of golf, town fairs, legends and myths, and many more. Each student is then assigned a research outline for his or her chosen topic. Those outlines, according to Choponis, were developed to give students direction and to help them narrow down the vast amount of information on the Web. Research outlines are essentially a collection of related assignments centered around a particular Medieval theme. Each outline includes a specific subject for a written report, questions to be answered within the report, and a craft project. The first requirement of the research outline is the written report. Students use the middle school home page as a jumping off place for their research. A wide range of Internet links posted at the site allows students to research their topic with a minimum of wasted time. It also helps avoid inappropriate sites that might come up in a search, Choponis pointed out. All the information needed to complete the projects can be found at these links, but students must use library materials as well, Moyses notes. For the written report, students are required to research, cite their sources, write a rough draft, peer edit, and then type a final draft. They especially liked the heroes, knights, and castles -- and the "gross" aspects of life in Medieval times. So we began to add more activities and research topics. In fact, according to Matt H. According to Moyses, many staff members contribute to the success of the unit by providing suggestions and cross-curricular activities for their subject areas. Some additional activities students participate in during the project include: Social studies -- exploring the creation of government, society, and lawmaking; discussing trade routes and bartering. Shop class -- creating such items as wooden swords and chess boards. Math -- converting money from English pounds to American dollars; studying plague statistics; creating a budget; and determining the amount of food needed for a royal Medieval feast. In addition, Math Detectives: Ready to Joust, Level F by Dr. Lee Mountain; Steck-Vaughn Company, offers a worksheet with word problems that cover such knightly word concerns as the weight of a shield and how far a lance can be tossed. Science -- studying the planets and the Solar System; and investigating how modern thinking compares to that of the Middle Ages. Another interesting aspect of the unit, Choponis pointed out, is that every eighth grader learns to play chess. Students who know how teach the

others at the beginning of the unit, and at the end of the unit a chess tournament is held. The prize is a chess set. Any project of this size must include tools for assessment. Many of those tools will, of course, be observational. Moyses and Choponis, however, also make use of a number of more objective assessment tools. In addition, she said, students demonstrate what they have learned as they develop plot outlines for stories and movies. They draw the outside of the castle with all the turrets and towers and a drawbridge on the outside; then they draw the inside of the castle inside the folder. It also provides opportunities to adapt activities and give students with learning problems success at school," agreed special education teacher Lisa Bowyer. Moyses and Choponis offer these tips for starting off -- and continuing -- on the right foot: Send home a letter explaining the project, and require that students bring it back signed. This gets families involved and helps keep students on track. Provide a variety of assignments and projects so all students can be successful. Variety also holds student interest and offers many different ways to present material to students. Be sure there are inexpensive activities all students can participate in. Food and clothing can be creative without being expensive. Most importantly, be aware that this kind of project requires a lot of time and the help of many people. Sandy Gustafson, a Title I paraprofessional, works with students, helps keep the lab running smoothly, and contributes ideas for craft projects; Lisa Bowyer, a special education teacher, helps create activities and assignments that maintain a balance among different learning abilities; teacher Glenna Maneke made Bubba the sheep; Librarian Cathy Tacoma orders books and materials for our research units; and Dave Champion, our principal, helps with funding and scheduling.

Chapter 2 : Big and Little Theme and Activities

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for The big book of medieval activities at www.nxgvision.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

This may also help to clear up any misconceptions regarding the possible differences between alchemy and early chemistry in the context of medieval times. Sabra writes in his article entitled, "Situating Arabic Science: Location versus Essence," "the term Arabic or Islamic science denotes the scientific activities of individuals who lived in a region that roughly extended chronologically from the eighth century A. Lawrence Principe describes the relationship between alchemy and chemistry in his article entitled, "Alchemy Restored," in which he states, "The search for metallic transmutation – what we call "alchemy" but that is more accurately termed "Chrysopoeia" – was ordinarily viewed in the late seventeenth century as synonymous with or as a subset of chemistry. Principe goes on to argue that, "[a]ll their chymical activities were unified by a common focus on the analysis, synthesis, transformation, and production of material substances. This distinction between alchemy and early chemistry is one that lies predominately in semantics, though with an understanding of previous uses of the words, we can better understand the historical lack of distinct connotations regarding the terms despite their altered connotations in modern contexts. The transmission of these sciences throughout the Eastern and Western hemispheres is also important to understand when distinguishing the sciences of both regions. The beginnings of cultural, religious, and scientific diffusion of information between the Western and Eastern societies began with the successful conquests of Alexander the Great B. By establishing territory throughout the East, Alexander the Great allowed greater communication between the two hemispheres that would continue throughout history. A thousand years later, those Asian territories conquered by Alexander the Great, such as Iraq and Iran, became a center of religious movements with a focus on Christianity, Manicheism, and Zoroastrianism, which all involve sacred texts as a basis, thus encouraging literacy, scholarship, and the spread of ideas. This development made way for contributions to be made on behalf of the East towards the Western conception of sciences such as alchemy. While this transmission of information and practices allowed for the further development of the field, and though both were inspired by Aristotelian logic and Hellenic philosophies, as well as by mystical aspects [9] it is also important to note that cultural and religious boundaries remained. The mystical and religious elements discussed previously in the article distinguished Islamic alchemy from that of its Western counterpart, given that the West had predominately Christian ideals on which to base their beliefs and results, while the Islamic tradition differed greatly. While the motives differed in some ways, as did the calculations, the practice and development of alchemy and chemistry was similar given the contemporaneous nature of the fields and the ability with which scientists could transmit their beliefs. In the 7th to 8th century, Islamic scholars were mainly concerned with translating ancient Hermetic - Gnostic texts without changing them. Thus unifying their meaning, the Islamic scholars arrived at the idea, that the secret and aim of alchemy were the achievement of "one inner psychic experience, namely the God-image" and that stone, water, prima materia etc. Secondly, they added "a passionate feeling tone" by using much more a poetic language than the antique Hermetists did, also giving "a greater emphasis on the coniunctio motif", i. The fire which promoted this transformation was the love of God. The historicity of this story is not clear; according to M. Ullmann, it is a legend. As a result, he returned to Kufa. According to some sources, he died in Tus. According to the theory of Paul Kraus, many of these works should be ascribed to later Ismaili authors. It includes the following groups of works: Rhazes, born around in Rayy, was mainly known as a Persian physician. They both also give his modified image of the sage holding a chemical table see image above.

Chapter 3 : Days and Knights: A Unit on the Middle Ages | Education World

Build a Medieval Castle - Build a model medieval castle with walls, towers, gatehouse and keep. Learn about castles, sieges, knights, feudalism and life in the Middle Ages. Learn about castles, sieges, knights, feudalism and life in the Middle Ages.

It covers the time from the fall of the Roman Empire to the rise of the Ottoman Empire. This was a time of castles and peasants, guilds and monasteries, cathedrals and crusades. When people use the terms Medieval Times, Middle Ages, and Dark Ages they are generally referring to the same period of time. After the fall of the Roman Empire, a lot of the Roman culture and knowledge was lost. This included art, technology, engineering, and history. Historians know a lot about Europe during the Roman Empire because the Romans kept excellent records of all that happened. However, the time after the Romans is "dark" to historians because there was no central government recording events. This is why historians call this time the Dark Ages. Although the term Middle Ages covers the years between and throughout the world, this timeline is based on events specifically in Europe during that time. Go here to learn about the Islamic Empire during the Middle Ages. Rome had ruled much of Europe. Now much of the land would fall into confusion as local kings and rulers tried to grab power. This is the start of the Dark Ages or the Middle Ages. Clovis united most of the Frankish tribes that were part of Roman Province of Gaul. The Franks defeat the Muslims turning back Islam from Europe. Charlemagne united much of Western Europe and is considered the father of both the French and the German Monarchies. They would continue until He became King of England and changed the country forever. There would be several Crusades over the next years. This document gave the people some rights and said the king was not above the law. This horrible disease would kill around half of the people in Europe. This will signal the start of the Renaissance. This signals the end of the Eastern Roman Empire also known as Byzantium.

Chapter 4 : Alchemy and chemistry in medieval Islam - Wikipedia

If searched for a book The Big Book of Icebreakers: Quick, Fun Activities for Energizing Meetings and Workshops by Edie West in pdf form, then you have come on to the right site.

Printable Medieval Activities for Kids Printable Medieval Activities Kids love to learn about the medieval times, including knights, castles, the feudal system, and the struggle of daily life. We have a variety of medieval activity pages for kids including medieval coloring pages, shaped mazes, counting mazes, dot to dot printables, word searches, a color by numbers page, cryptograms and more. The medieval printables are appropriate for a variety of ages. Younger kids, like preschool and kindergarten kids, will be able to do the shaped mazes and coloring pages. The number dot to dot worksheet requires counting skills to above Older kids will enjoy the selection of word puzzles. Parents are free to print these medieval activity pages at home for individual use. Teachers may also print these activities and worksheets as part of the medieval unit for their classes. If you enjoy these medieval printables, then tell a friend about them. Medieval Mazes There are two types of mazes. There are traditional mazes with walls and false paths and there are also counting mazes. To complete the counting mazes, kids must count by 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, or 5s and draw the path from number to number until they reach the end. Traditional Mazes Knight on Horse Maze: Find your way from start to finish Counting Mazes Counting by 1s maze: Help the knight choose a weapon. Counting by 2s maze: The green knight is looking for the purple knight. Counting by 4s maze: The baker is delivering bread to the castle. Counting by 5s maze: The squire is bringing the helmet to the knight. See our full collection of Printable Mazes for Kids. Medieval Word Search Puzzles.

Chapter 5 : Medieval Kids Week - Abbey Medieval Festival

So if you've been wanting to come to the Medieval Festival and would like a small taste before the big event, this is definitely for you. Or if you are simply looking for something different and exciting to do these school holidays, bring the kids out for a fun filled day of Medieval activities at the Abbey Museum!

Search The Middle Ages: The big heavy armor clacks as one knight fights another. The king watches with interest as two lances smash together at full force. One man falls to the hard dirt ground. Recently, Sunda shared with Education World some of the strategies she used to help her students create research reports that avoided the dry prose typical of the genre. Most of the research was done using school and public library books, although students did use the Web to search for some information and to find pictures. After the students completed their research, the writing process began! Then I have students look at the first page of the various books they used for their research, to see if any of them have more interesting leads," Sunda said. A Photobiography is a good one to show that factual information can begin with a strong image. Together, the class decided that specific, concrete images and interesting contrasts or intriguing facts make great leads. That requires a great deal of patience and proofreading! They created their own pages, and I created the main page. Here are some others that you might use in your medieval unit! Write about the Middle Ages -- writing and study skills. Discuss what makes those papers interesting to read. Then brainstorm a list of topics related to the Middle Ages, and ask each student to select one to research and write about. Publish a cookbook -- language arts and history. Encourage students to explore medieval recipes and *A Boke of Gode Cookery*. Have each student choose a favorite recipe, then copy and illustrate it. Make copies of all the recipes for each student, and have them create personal cookbooks. Invite students to take the cookbooks home and create one or more of the dishes with their families. You might invite the families to share their creations at a medieval feast. Make your own paper -- science. Introduce your students to the science of paper making with this recipe. Then use with medieval Dye Recipes. Students in high school might enjoy following this activity with a look at *Manuscripts, Books, and Maps: The Printing Press and a Changing World*, a history of the development of a print-dominated society. Find fascinating facts -- history and study skills. Invite students to browse *A Compendium of Common Knowledge*, one of the most interesting -- and easiest to read -- sources of information about the Elizabethan period. This "short attention span history" of the 16th century includes such nuggets as these: Children are the property of their parents and give them the respect a servant gives his master. Some medical texts advise against eating raw vegetables as engendering wind gas or evil humours. The most deadly sins are despair, hatred, greed, anger, gluttony, and pride. Then brainstorm a list of topics relating to the Middle Ages. Ask each student to select a topic and create a fact file about it. Remind students to include a bibliography. Make a sundial -- astronomy and art. Make a virtual sundial and calendar -- astronomy and geography. Students must enter the latitude and longitude in order to create an accurate sundial. You might also encourage students to create a calendar of any month or year during the Middle Ages using the Medieval Calendar Calculator. Write a ballad -- music and language arts. Then ask students to compose ballads of their own. Encourage them to think about which instruments might be used to accompany their ballads. Put on a play -- language arts and drama. Help students stage the play *Robert the Bruce*, about a medieval Scottish king. Or arrange students into small groups, and invite them to create their own one-act plays about some aspect of medieval life. Technology marches on -- science and history. Encourage students to explore *The Medieval Technology Timeline*, which traces the advance of technology, from the plow and horseshoe in the epoch between A. Arrange students into groups, assign each group a century between and , and have the students create a timeline of the technological advances during the assigned century. Combine the timelines into one complete timeline, and display it on a classroom bulletin board. Learn about the English language -- language arts. Have students explore the origins of words at *Ye Olde English Sayings*. Then brainstorm a list of additional common words or phrases of unknown origin. Arrange students into groups and have each group research the origins of the words on their list. According to the wise wizard at Kingdomality, in medieval times "it was very important that within each kingdom all the major crafts and professions of the

day were ably represented to insure the survival of the kingdom. Each of us still has a medieval vocational personality within us. Be sure to tell them not to provide any personal information. Discuss the factors, such as personality, aptitude, education, and so on, that affect career choices. Students in elementary school and above can complete the project, although younger students will need adult assistance with some of the cutting. Castles of the World - This site includes sections on castle architecture, armor and weapons, arts and crafts, books, food and wine, games, hotels, and links. Castles on the Web - This site contains castle books, games, crafts, recipes, links, a virtual castle tour, and much more. Learn about castles, sieges, knights, feudalism and life in the Middle Ages.

Chapter 6 : Medieval Times Dinner & Tournament

This is the Fourth Post in our Five Week History Themed Series! The Middle Ages is such a fun time period to study. I wish I would have taken pictures and blogged when my now teenager was a little boy and we were studying the Middle Ages!

Historians of the Middle Ages have been exploring issues related to sex and sexuality. Here are some of the more interesting pieces of research we have uncovered about sex in the Middle Ages. In the Middle Ages, everyone noticed the eyes first. For the medieval man and woman, the eyes and their gazes were an important part of sexuality. The very act of looking could stimulate desire in the observer and the observed. Where can you have sex in the medieval village? Medieval homes and communities often lacked privacy, and it might have been difficult for a couple to find a place they could be intimate. The character Hysminias was describing where he was kissing and fondling his partner. An unspeakable, inexpressible, incomparable passion took control of me. I then experienced "by Eros" what I had never experienced before. Sexy fruits. By the end of the Middle Ages, several fruits became associated with love. Michel Pastoureau explains that cherries were a symbol of love, as was red apples, if given by a man. In the same vein, the pear, no matter what color, could symbolize male genitals. There were also three lengthy periods of abstinence during Lent, which could last between 47 to 62 days; before Christmas, which could be at least 35 days; and around the Feast of Pentecost, which could range from between 40 to 60 days. Also, many Feast days for particular Saints would be considered no-sex days as well. Here is a helpful chart: During the Early Middle Ages, Penitentials, books that set out church rules and the penance done for breaking them, were popular works. Amid the many different sins they noted were those that dealt with sexual practices. The seventh-century Irish penitential of Cummean, for example, banned oral, anal and inter-formal sex, as masturbation and bestiality. The Anglo-Saxon Canons of Theodore, meanwhile, includes these punishments: Whoever fornicates with an effeminate male or with another man or with an animal must fast for 10 years. Elsewhere it says that whoever fornicates with an animal must fast 15 years and sodomites must fast for 7 years. If he defiles himself masturbates, he is to abstain from meat for four days. He who desires to fornicate with himself. If he is a boy and does it often, either he is to fast 20 days or one is to whip him. Whoever ejaculates seed into the mouth, that is the worst evil. From someone it was judged that they repent this up to the end of their lives. While it was permitted to have sex with your spouse, only one type of position "the Missionary" was allowed, on the basis that this provided the least pleasure for the couple. Penitentials gradually fell out of favour during the Middle Ages, and were rarely produced after the twelfth-century. What kind of man did a woman prefer? She too will court the man who is uncircumcised in the flesh and lie against his breast with great passion, for he thrusts inside her a long time because of the foreskin, which is a barrier against ejaculation in intercourse. Thus she feels pleasure and reaches an orgasm first. They are united without separating, and he makes love twice and three times in one night, yet the appetite is not filled. Medieval riddles, such as this one found in the Exeter Book, often seem to have double-entendre meanings: It is pierced through in the front; it is stiff and hard and it has a good standing-place. When the man pulls up his own robe above his knee, he means to poke with the head of his hanging thing that familiar hole of matching length which he has often filled before. These were comic stories that frequently included wives and other women in sexual escapades with a variety of men. Some regulations of prostitution still survive, such as Regulations concerning Prostitutes Dwelling in Brothels, which was part of the Nuremberg city ordinances from about 1527. Also, the brothel keeper, man and woman, must provide the women living in their house with chambers, bed linens, and decent food, and they must feed them two meals a day and at every meal two decent dishes; and for such expenses each common woman living in the brothel must give the brothel keeper separately the sum of forty-two pence weekly, whether she uses the food or not. Click here to read more about Prostitution in the Middle Ages. Names for a Penis. The Perfumed Garden of Sensual Delight is one of several books written in the medieval Arabic world that deals with sex and sexuality. Written in Tunisia in the early 15th-century, it offered candid advice on lovemaking between a man and his wife. In one chapter, the author lists the many names a penis could be

called: We take a look at the prescriptions offered in one of the most popular medical textbooks from the Middle Ages. However, in late medieval London there were at least 13 cases of women accused of doing just that.

Chapter 7 : Children's books for all ages | Usborne Publishing

Medieval riddles, such as this one found in the Exeter Book, often seem to have double-entendre meanings: A curiosity hangs by the thigh of a man, under its master's cloak. It is pierced through in the front; it is stiff and hard and it has a good standing-place.

Chapter 8 : Printable Medieval Times Activities for Kids

Medieval looking Book Making Tutorial (fun art project for the monkey) Medieval Book Making Tutorial - made from basic supplies you probably already own leather journal Medieval Book Making Tutorial, use scrap leather instead or a paper bag.

Chapter 9 : Medieval Castles | Castle Facts For Kids | DK Find Out

Medieval Life Worksheets Eyewitness Workbook Medieval Life is an activity-packed exploration of the Middle Ages, from the daily life of a peasant to the building of a cathedral. Below you will find fast facts, activities and quizzes.