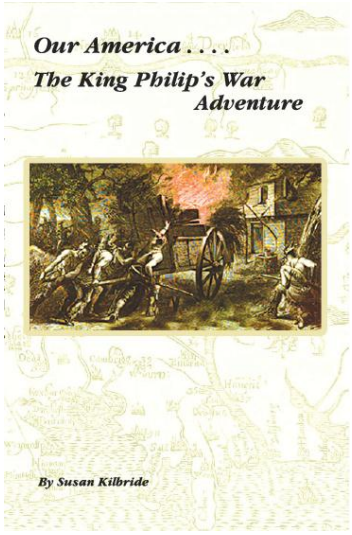
# Activities to Accompany:
# *The King Philip's War Adventure*
### *By Susan Kilbride*






These activities are designed to accompany the book *The King Philip's War Adventure,* but they can be used for any unit study on King Philip's War or Colonial times.

## The King Philip's War Adventure

Finn & Ginny's parents are lost back in time, and the two young twins have decided to take a second trip back to early America to find them. In *The Pilgrim Adventure* they had found themselves living on the Mayflower, but this time they get caught up in the horrors of King Philip's War.

*The King Philip's War Adventure* is the second book in the *Our America* series. It is designed to teach the story of King Philip's War in such a fun way that the reader won't even realize that it's educational. *The King Philip's War Adventure* is based on actual accounts written by the people who lived through the war, and kids who read this book may find that they know more about King Philip's War than their parents do. Ages 10 and up.

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Susan Kilbride is a home educator who realized that the best way to teach history wasn't by using standard text books but by telling the stories of the people who lived it. For more information on Susan and her books, or for links to more freebies, you can visit her website at: http://funtasticunitstudies.com/

The *King Philip's War Adventure* is available at Amazon at the following link:
**http://www.amazon.com/America-The-King-Philips-Adventure-Volume/dp/1477537228/ref=sr_1_2?ie=UTF8&qid=1339742784&sr=8-2**

## Praise for *The Pilgrim Adventure*
## The first Book in the *Our America* Series

*When I first informed my 10 year old that I had a new book for her to read for school, she let out a sigh combined with a look like, "Oh, great!...That means something I won't enjoy." Little did she know that an exciting journey awaited her. She began reading and within the first chapter informed me that she already loved the book! She was taken away into a world of adventure seeking to discover a mystery…. Thank you, Susan Kilbride, for the fantastic opportunity to teach my children about their rich heritage and to keep them excited about learning more.*

**By Tammy Wollner**
**Author of *Keeping His Way Pure***

*My 11 year old son, who has no desire to learn from a textbook about the pilgrims and memorize boring dates, eagerly read "The Pilgrim Adventure." A living book, "The Pilgrim Adventure" combines real facts with some fiction to make the subject more appealing.*

**Tina from Newbeehomeschooler.com**

*I finally found time to sit down to read "Our America….The Pilgrim Adventure" by Susan Kilbride and ended up reading it in two sittings, it flows so smoothly. What a perfect way to share history with children — and adults! I learned a few things here, too!*

**Gail Nagasako**
**Author of *Homeschooling Why and How***

*The historical appeal makes this book a perfect addition to your studies on American history. My children were able to retain so much more information in this format than a simple text. I am never a fan of entertainment over education, but this book does not fall into that. The book is fun and contains fantasy, yet the historical accuracy and overall feel of the story give it the perfect blend of entertainment and education.*

**Richele McFarlin of families.com**

*Susan knows what homeschoolers are looking for and delivers that in her books.*

**Heidi Johnson of Homeschool-how-to.com**

The *Pilgrim Adventure* is available at Amazon at:
http://www.amazon.com/Our-America-Pilgrim-Adventure-1/dp/147003798X/ref=sr_1_3?ie=UTF8&qid=1330536479&sr=8-3

# Materials Needed for this Unit

*2 sticks that are 6 to 7 feet long, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, and are not too dried out.
*A stick that is about 2 feet long, 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and is not too dried out.
*At least two more sticks that are 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The lengths will need to be determined while working on the project.
*Two colors of a modeling clay that will harden
*A thick needle that can thread string or yarn
*1/4 C of rice
*Magnifying glass
*2 packages of baking yeast
*4 cups white flour
*Shortening
*Brown sugar
*A curved stick
*A rolling pin
*String or yarn
*A rubber band
*Fresh corn husks
*A blender
*1 1/4 cups of dried wheat berries
*Wooden skewers
*Beads (not necessary, only if wanted) *
*Some lengths of cord or twine

## Activity 1: Fire Safety

When Finn runs to look for Ginny at the Great Swamp Fight, he finds wigwams on fire with people in them. Talk to your students about what they should do if their house ever catches on fire. Teach them to "Stop, Drop, and Roll" if they ever catch on fire themselves. For younger children you can make this a bit of a game by having them stop, drop, and roll when you shout, "You're on fire!"

If you are homeschoolers, you can talk to your children about what they should do if your own house is ever on fire. Make sure that they know the fastest way to get out of your house from their bedroom, and have an outside meeting place where everyone should go in case of a fire. If possible, give them two possible escape routes in case one is blocked. Have a fire drill where you turn the smoke alarms on, and the kids run outside. If you are a teacher, you could give this as a homework assignment.

Tell them that they should never try and bring anything with them or hide if there is a fire, and that they should just get outside as fast as possible. Warn them not to go back into a burning house for pets, favorite toys, or anything else.

Let them know that fires are scary and the house might be dark with smoke. They should crawl along the floor to get out, because the air will be less smoky down there. Before they open a door, they should feel it. If it feels hot, they shouldn't open it, but try to go out a different way. Have them practice this during your fire drill.

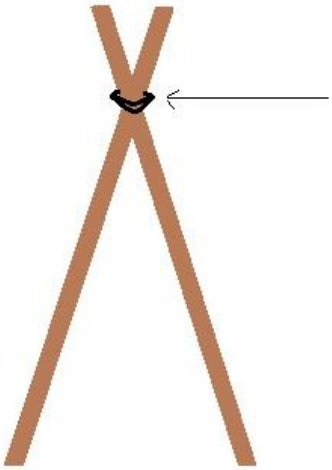
Schedule a field trip to a nearby fire station. Ask the fireman (or woman) to show your students the clothing that they wear during a fire. This is especially good for young children who might be frightened by a fireman during a fire if they don't know what to expect.

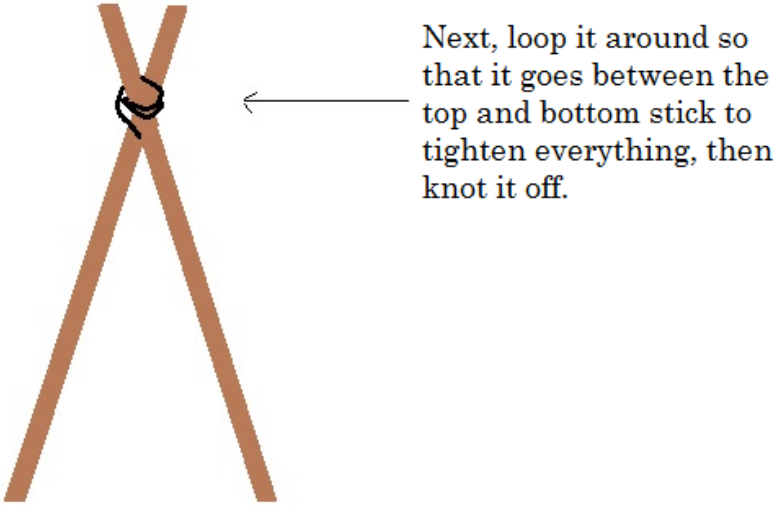
## Activity 2: Make a Travois

Finn used a travois to transport his injured uncle back to the garrison. A travois was used by certain Indian tribes, especially the Plains Indians, to transport heavy loads. Below are directions for making a slightly smaller travois than the one that Finn made. His would have needed to be about ten feet long to carry a man.

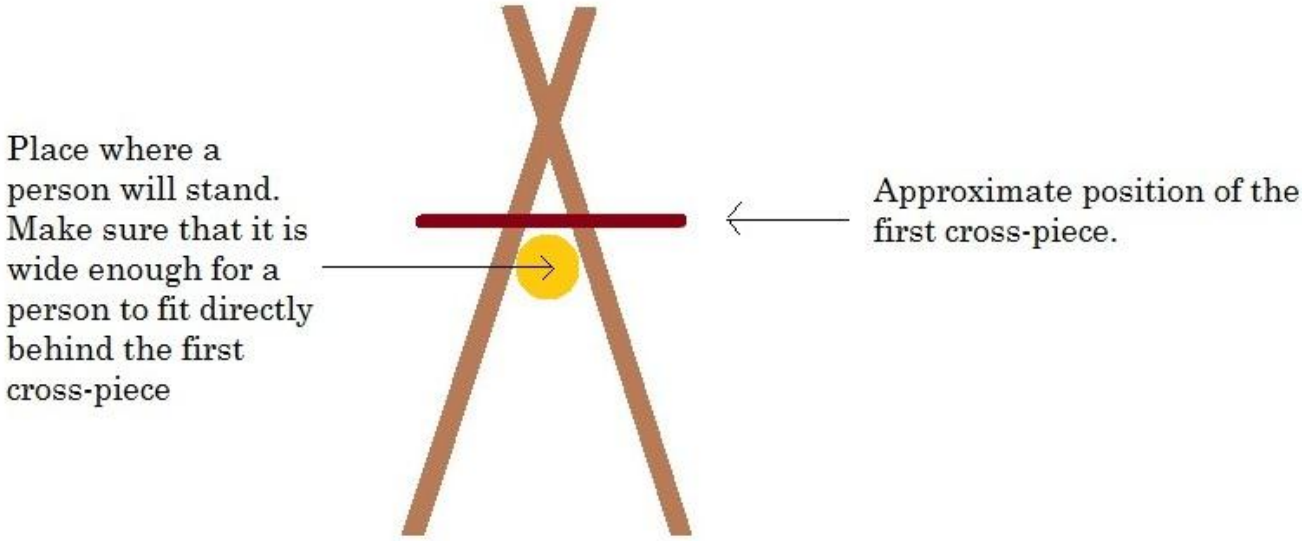
Find two sticks 6 to 7 feet long and about 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. The sticks shouldn't be completely dried out as that will make them break too easily. Trim the two sticks so that they are the same length and then lay them on the ground in the shape of a triangle:

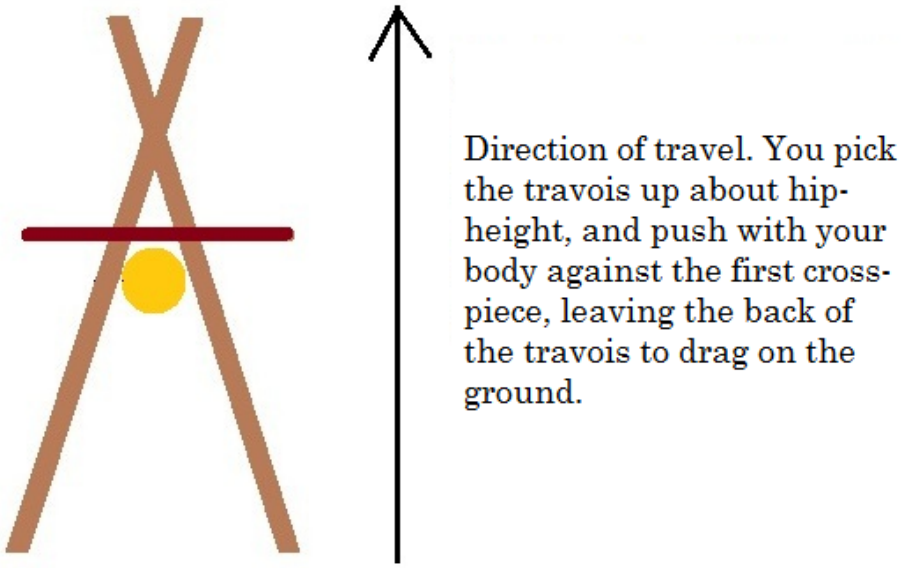
Next, take some cord and tie the two sticks together where they meet:



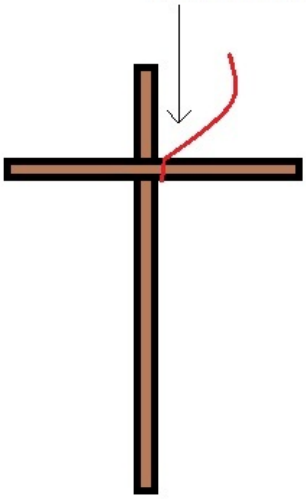
Now, cut another stick about 2 feet long and about 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter that you will use as a cross-piece toward the top of the triangle. It will go about a foot down from where the two sticks meet. The important thing about the placement of this stick is to make sure that your body can fit comfortably directly behind where it will go:



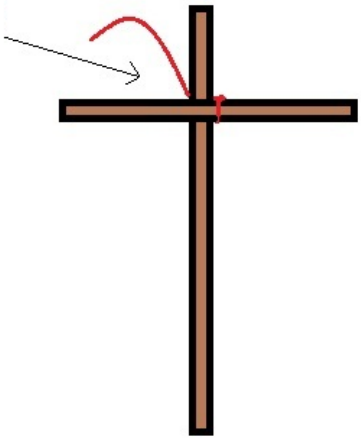



To attach the first cross-piece, place it across the **top** of your side pieces, take two pieces of cord and lash each cord around the two points where the cross-piece intersects the sides of the travois like this:

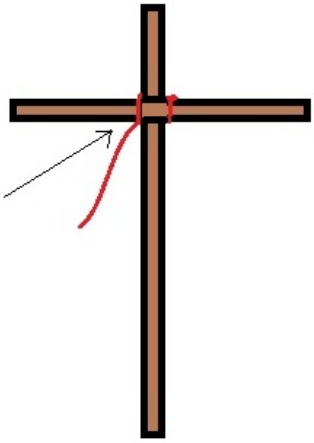
First, tie one end of the cord to one side of the top stick.

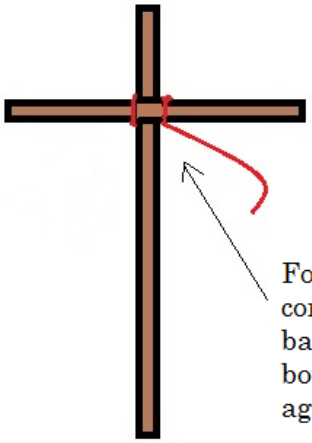


Second, loop it around the back of the bottom stick.



Third, take the cord over the top of the other side of the top stick.

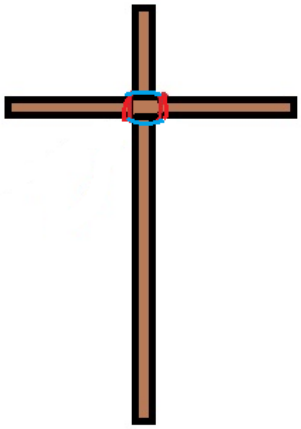




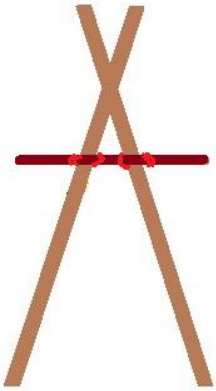
Fourth, take the cord under the back of the bottom stick again.

Repeat these steps at least two more times.

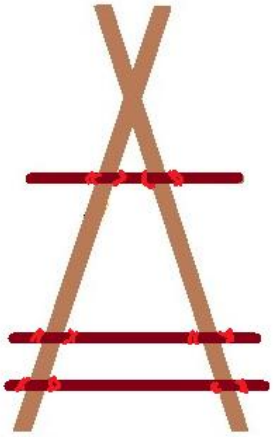
Next, take the end of the same cord and wrap it in a circle *between* the two sticks two or three times to tighten the lash. The blue in the picture below shows where the cord goes for this step. Do not cut a separate piece for this--use the rest of the cord that you started with:



Finish the lash off by tucking the end through one of the loops you made to tie a knot. Once the cross-piece is attached it should look like this:



To complete your travois, add some more cross-pieces to the back. This will be where you place the load that you want to carry:



Your travois is now finished and you are ready to test it out. Tie a heavy object to the back, step into the middle, and pick up the front half. Hold it about hip height and move forward, pushing against the first cross-piece as you hold it up.

## Activity 3: Grinding Grain

One of Ginny's jobs when she was a captive was to grind corn. Have your students look for two stones to use to grind some rice with. Once you find the stones, take about 1/4 cup of rice and grind it between the stones. Tell your students that grain that was ground this way often contained tiny bits of rock that wore people's teeth down. Take a magnifying glass and see if any bits of rock are in the rice flour that they just made.

Tell your students that another way that the Indians of New England ground their corn into cornmeal was to cut a tree so that it left a stump about three feet off the ground. The stump was then hollowed out to make a bowl, called the "mortar." Next a large block of wood was carved so that the bottom was curved to fit in the mortar; the "pestle." It was attached to the end of a sapling which would help it to spring up and down when it was pulled on. The corn was poured into the mortar and pounded on with the pestle until it was ground into corn. The early colonists also used this type of mill which was called a "sweep and mortar mill."

The majority of the New England colonists were from England, where the use of mills to grind grain was very regulated. Most people in England at the time were forced to bring their grain to the mill and pay to have it ground, no matter how poor they were. No one was allowed to grind their own grain. Being able to grind their own grain once they moved to the New World must have been a nice change for them.

Now have your students grind their own grain to make bread with. Have them take some dried wheat berries and grind them in a blender until they have 1 C of wheat berry flour. Wheat berries are rather hard, so they should grind about 1/2 C at a time. Use the flour that they made in the recipe below:

**Wheat Berry Flour Bread**

1 3/4 C warm (not hot) water
2 packages of yeast
4 C white flour
3 T shortening
3 T brown sugar
1 C Wheat berry flour

Stir the water and yeast until the yeast has dissolved. Add the rest of the ingredients. Knead the resulting dough for a few minutes and then place it in a covered bowl until it has doubled in size; about one hour. Punch it down and let it rise again. Form the dough into two loaves and place them into two greased and floured bread pans. Cover the pans and let the dough rise for about an hour. Bake at 350 degrees for one hour.

## Activity 4: Corn Husk Dolls

Tell your students that many Native American tribes made corn husk dolls, but that the Iroquois have a special legend associated with them. The Mohawks, who defeated King Philip when he was wintering in New York, are a part of the Iroquois nation. You can tell your students the following legend as they make a corn husk doll using the directions on that start on the following page.

## The Legend of the Corn Husk Doll

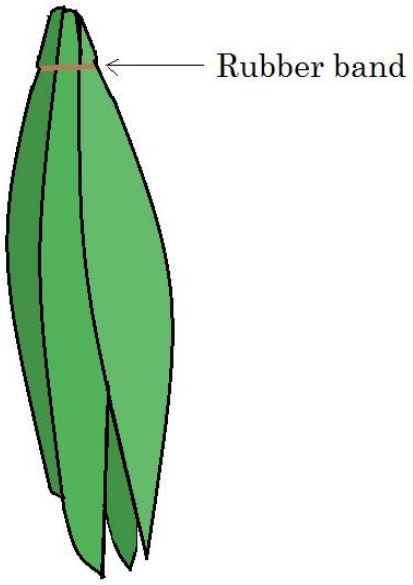
The Iroquois people called corn, squash, and beans the three sisters, or "Sustainers of Life." It is said that the corn spirit was so honored by this that she went to the Creator to ask what she could give the Iroquois people as a gift to show her appreciation. The Creator suggested that she make a doll out of her husk that the Iroquois children could play with and give them joy. The corn spirit did as he suggested and made a corn husk doll with a beautiful face that she sent among the children.

The corn husk doll played with the Iroquois children and they loved her. She was often given complements on how beautiful she was, and as time went on, she started playing less and less with the children and spending more and more time looking at her own reflection.

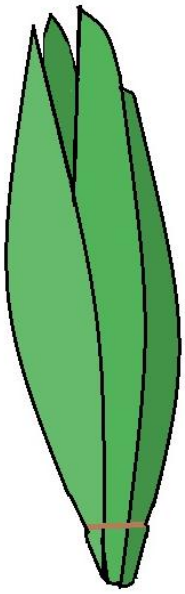
The Creator saw this, and told the corn husk doll that her purpose was to bring joy to the children; not to spend so much time admiring herself. He warned her that if she did not mend her ways, he would punish her.

The corn husk doll agreed to spend more time with the children, but she did not keep her promise. The Creator called her to his lodge and told her that she was spending too much time thinking of only herself and not of others. Then he told her that when she left his lodge, she should look into the first pool of water that she saw. When she did, she found that the Creator had taken her face away, so that she would not be tempted to look at it again. And that is why the Iroquois do not put faces on their corn husk dolls—to remind them that spending time on vanity takes time away from our true purpose in life.

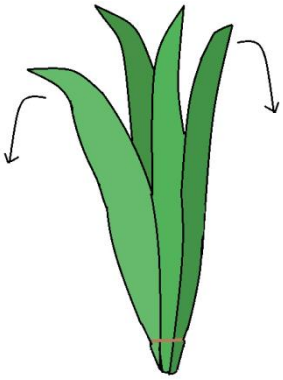
To make your own corn husk doll, take four to six *green* corn husks, put them in a bundle, and tie them about one inch from the top. A rubber band works especially well for this:



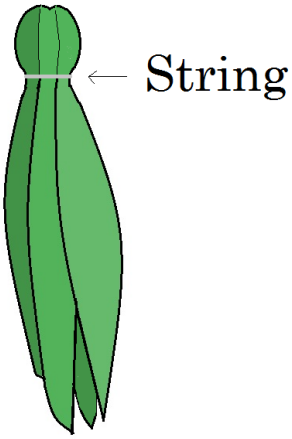

Next, turn it upside down:



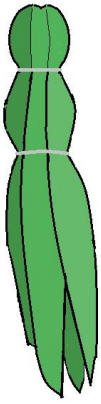
Now take the loose ends at the top and peel them down so that they fold over the rubber band:



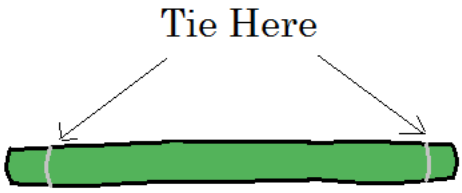
Once you have folded the husks over the rubber band, tie a string around them to hold them in place:



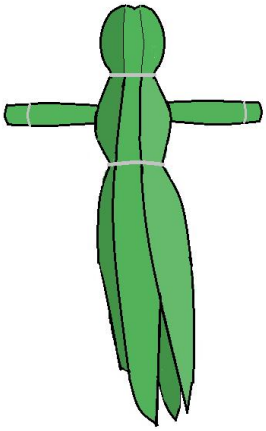

Tie another string around the husks to form the body of the doll:



Then cut and tie some smaller husks to form the arms:




And push the arms through the body of the doll:



If your students would like the dolls to have legs, just separate the bottom of the husks in two and tie them off. Your students can also make clothes for them if they like.

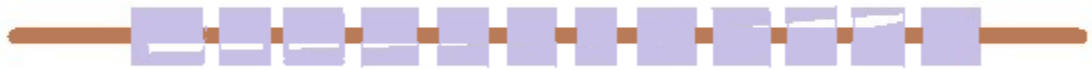
## Activity 5: Wampum

When the colonists first came to New England, they found the Native Americans using a type of bead called wampum that was made from white and purple shells. The colonists soon found another use for the beads—as money. Since metal coins were hard to come by, they started using wampum in place of coins.

Have your students make some pretend Wampum using clay. Choose a clay that is colored and hardens. A smooth modeling clay that hardens works best.

Take about 1/4 cup of one color of clay and flatten it out like a pancake. Then take a 1/4 cup of another color and do the same thing. Lay one colored pancake on top of the other. It does not need to completely cover the bottom pancake; in fact it will make more interesting patterns if it doesn't. Next, flatten the whole thing with a rolling pin to about 1/8 inch thick. Cut the clay into strips that are about 3/4 of an inch wide. Take one of the strips and roll it onto a wooden skewer:

Once it is on the skewer, gently place your hands across the top and roll it back and forth across a flat surface to round the edges and smooth them out. Do not press very hard on it, and don't do it too long or it will get stretched out. You also want to make sure that the skewer can be easily pulled out (but don't pull it out yet). Then take a sharp knife and cut the tube of clay into beads. You can cut them into any length you choose. Gently separate the beads from each other, but leave them on the skewer to dry:

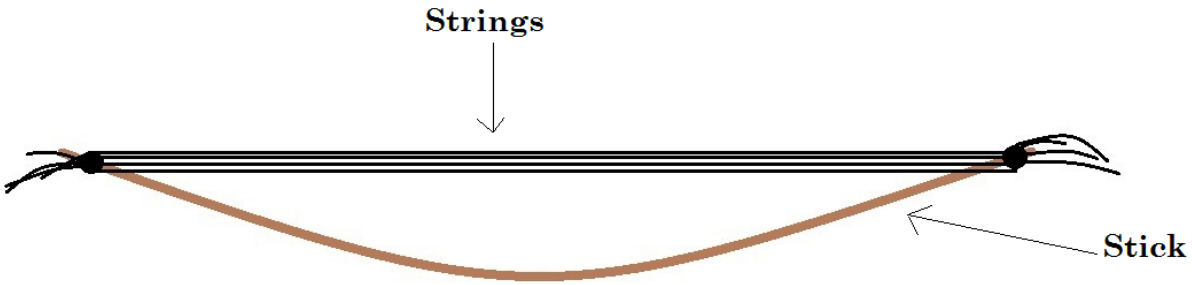


Once they are dry, string them into necklaces or bracelets using a thick needle and yarn or string. Or, you can use them in the following project.

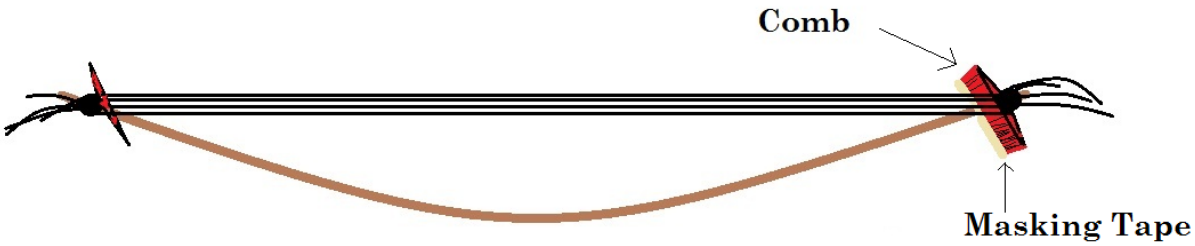
## Activity 6: Make a Beading Loom

Tell your students that wampum was often made into belts using a beading loom, and that they can make a loom similar to those that the New England Indians made. First, cut a stick from a live tree (it needs to be a live tree so the stick is bendable) that is a bit longer than the project that you would like to make. It helps if you choose a stick that has a natural bend to it. The stick should be about 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch in diameter.

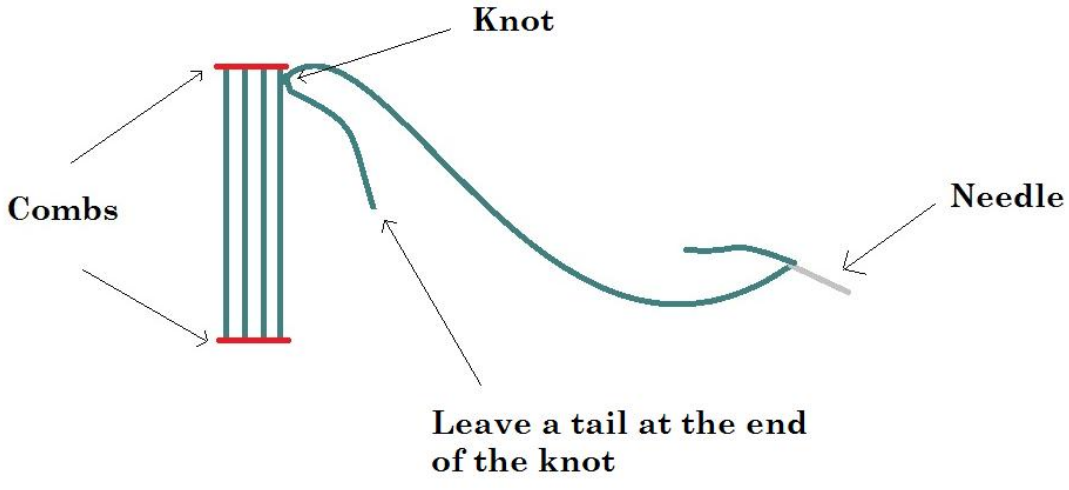
Next, decide how many rows of beads wide you want your project to be and add 1 to that number. That is how many rows of string or yarn you will need to thread on to your loom. For example, if you want 3 rows of beads, then you will need to thread 4 strings across your loom. Each string should be long enough to reach across your stick with enough left over to tie a knot at each end. Take all (in this case) 4 strings and tie them tightly to one end of the stick. Then pull them tight, and tie them to the other end of the stick. Try to line them up so that they aren't twisted:



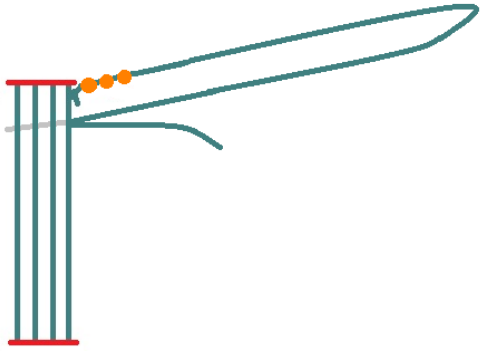

Now, take two small plastic combs and place one on each end to separate the strings apart from each other by putting the strings between the teeth of the combs. Push the combs through the strings from the top, so that their open ends are facing down. Separate the strings just far enough apart to fit the beads that you plan to use between the strings. Once you have the combs in place, take some masking tape and fold it over the bottom of the combs, so that they can't slip up:




To use the loom, take a piece of string or yarn that is about 3 feet long, thread it on a needle, then tie it to the far right string on the loom, near the top:

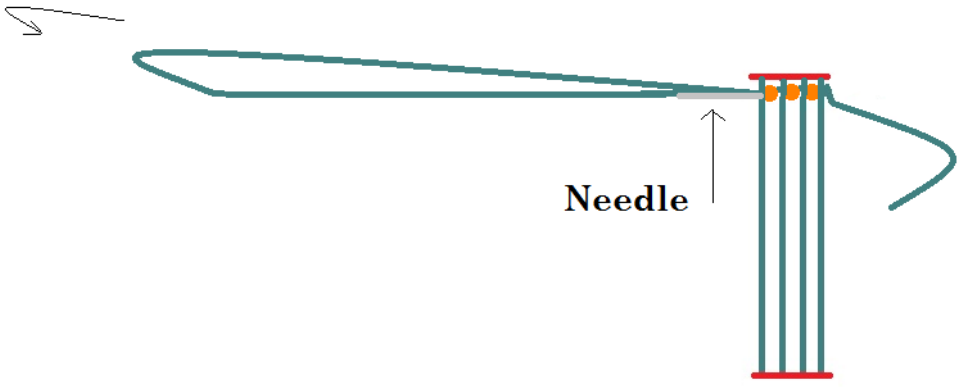


Then, thread one row of beads onto the yarn using the needle. Push the beads all the way to the end of the thread down to the loom. Take the end of the thread with the needle on it *under* the loom, *so that the beads are also under the loom*:



From *under* the loom, push the beads up between the strings of the loom:

Now, thread the needle back **through** the beads, making sure that the needle goes *above* each of the loom threads:




Repeat this with the second row of beads, which should be placed directly below the first row, and continue adding rows until your project is complete. To finish it off, tie a knot snug against the last bead and, using the needle, hide the thread by weaving the end of it into the beads instead of just cutting it. Also, weave the tail from the first knot you made into the beads. Take the project off of the loom and weave the ends of the strings that were on the loom into the beads to secure them.

## Praise for Susan Kilbride's
## *Science Unit Studies for Homeschoolers and Teachers*

*If you are looking for quality science units, but simply don't have the time to put a unit together, Susan's book is perfect for you. If you want to supplement your existing science program, I definitely recommend taking a close look at the book. Those of you who might be a little scared of trying to put together your own science lessons for fear you might get something wrong, fear no more....*
**--Jackie from Quaint Scribbles---**

*This collection of fun science lessons and activities are designed to offer hands on experiments that will satisfy the curious nature of children, while making it easier for parents to teach science.*
**--Kathy Davis of HomeschoolBuzz.com--**

*If you're looking for a science unit study homeschool program that is easy to use and is comprehensive and worth using, then you should check out "Science Unit Studies for Homeschoolers and Teachers." I recently read through the book and really liked what I saw.*
**--Heidi Johnson of Homeschool-how-to.com--**

*I think "Science Unit Studies for Homeschoolers and Teachers" is a good value and provides a lot of fun, hands-on science for homeschoolers.*
**--Courtney Larson, The Old Schoolhouse® Magazine--**

*....the conversational style and logical, easy-to-follow instructions certainly make this a recommended and useful tool for any parent; especially those that may be uncomfortable or unfamiliar with teaching science.*
**--Jeanie Frias of California Homeschooler--**

*The wealth of information included therein is amazing and the material is novice friendly. I would definitely recommend "Science Unit Studies for Homeschoolers and Teachers."*
**-- Bridgette Taylor with Hearts at Home Curriculum--**

*Susan's book is full of so many activities that one would have a very full study of general science over the course of a school year if every activity was completed. I teach a General Science class at a local homeschool co-op and I am implementing a lot of the activities in this book into my class this year. There are even short quizzes (complete with answer keys) provided for the older student unit studies. The quizzes are multiple choice in format and cover the main points students should glean from each unit. I highly recommend this book for any science teacher or student. It really makes the teaching of science quite simple and fun. Overall I give Susan's book 5+ stars.*
**--Heart of the Matter Online--**

*Science Unit Studies for Homeschoolers and Teachers* is available online at Amazon.com: http://www.amazon.com/Science-Unit-Studies-Homeschoolers-Teachers/dp/1463549156/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1310266925&sr=8-1