

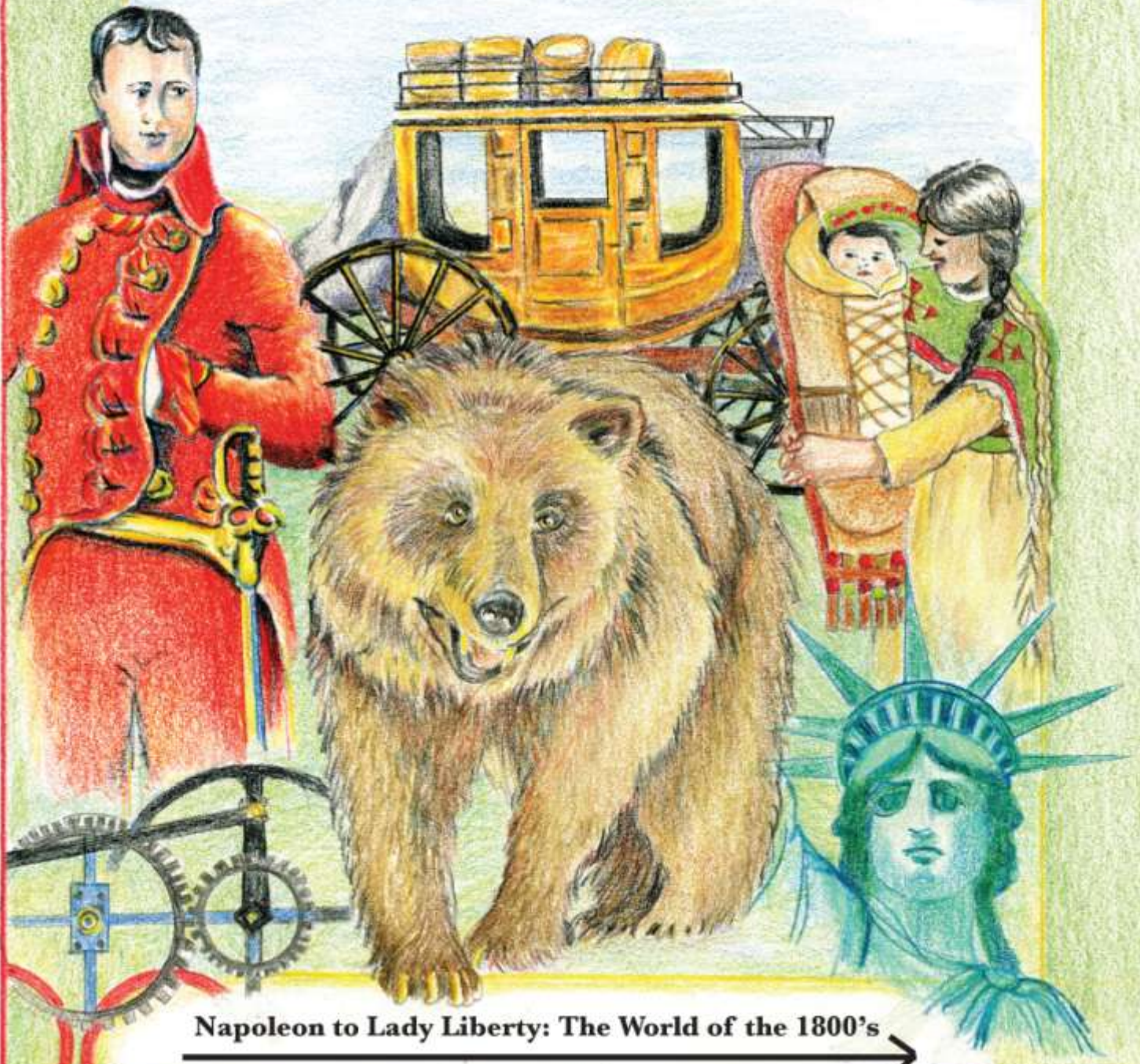


Draw *and Write*

Through History

Written by Carylee Gressman

Illustrated by Peggy Dick



Napoleon to Lady Liberty: The World of the 1800's →

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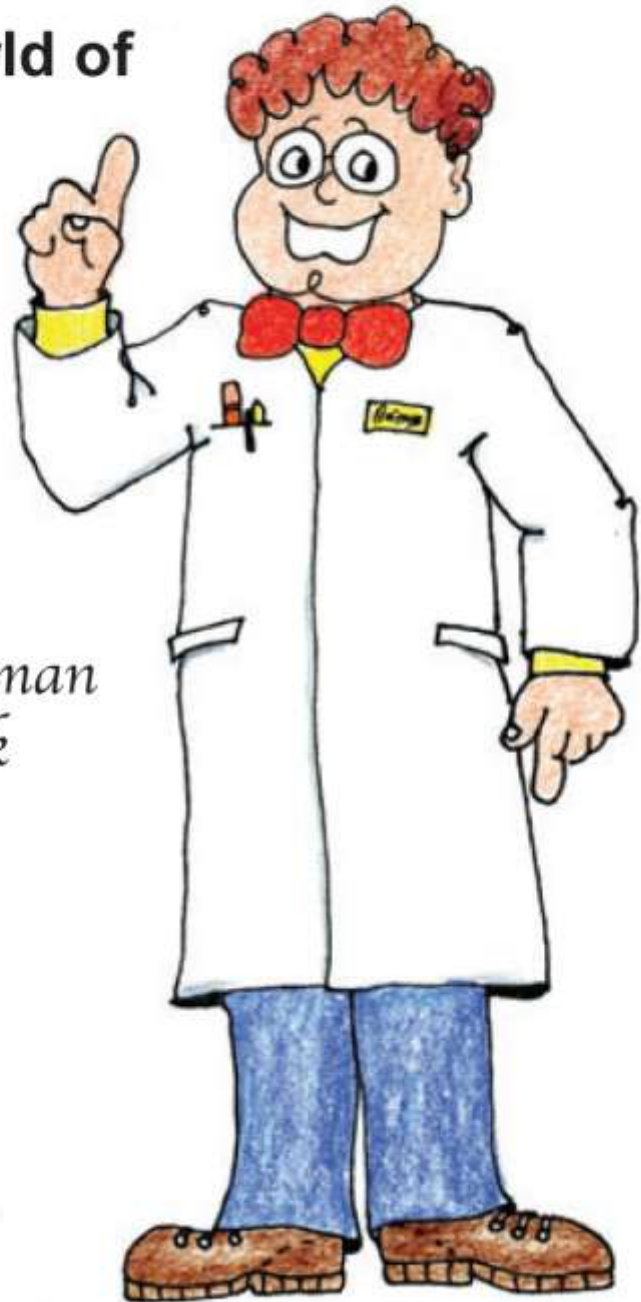
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Through History

**Napoleon to
Lady Liberty: The World of
the 1800's**

*Written by Carylee Gressman
Illustrated by Peggy Dick*



CPR Publishing ♦ Fennimore, Wisconsin

This book is dedicated to...

...my Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, Who
is the Author of all that is creative.

...my loving husband, Dan, who believed in my dream,
and my children who put up with me
while I was working on it!

The Zaner Bloser Cursive handwriting font used in this book
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(800)806-2155

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Edited by Aaron D. Wolf

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Welcome! You are about to take a most exciting journey! I am Professor Doodle. With the help of my time machine and a few small tools, we are going to draw and write our way through history!

History can be extremely exciting. It is a story that we can read and learn from. Drawing, and then writing about your drawings, will help you to remember and understand this story better. You might even have some fun along the way!

We can't possibly cover every chapter or event in history, so your teacher will probably want to use this book to supplement another history curriculum.

Before we get started, you will need to get a few things ready.

- 1) It would be helpful to have some paper that is half blank for drawing and half lined for writing. In each section of this book, we will learn how to draw something, and then there will be a page of writing for you to copy on lined paper.
- 2) You will need a **sharp** pencil. **Please keep it sharp.** This alone can make or break your handwriting and your drawing.
- 3) Find a good vinyl eraser. The eraser on the end of your pencil often leaves smudges.
- 4) Get a quality set of colored pencils. We recommend Prismacolor Scholar™ pencils.

Now, let's review our cursive letters.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff

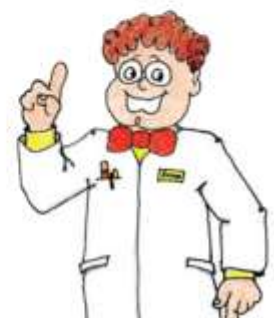
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll

Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr

Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx

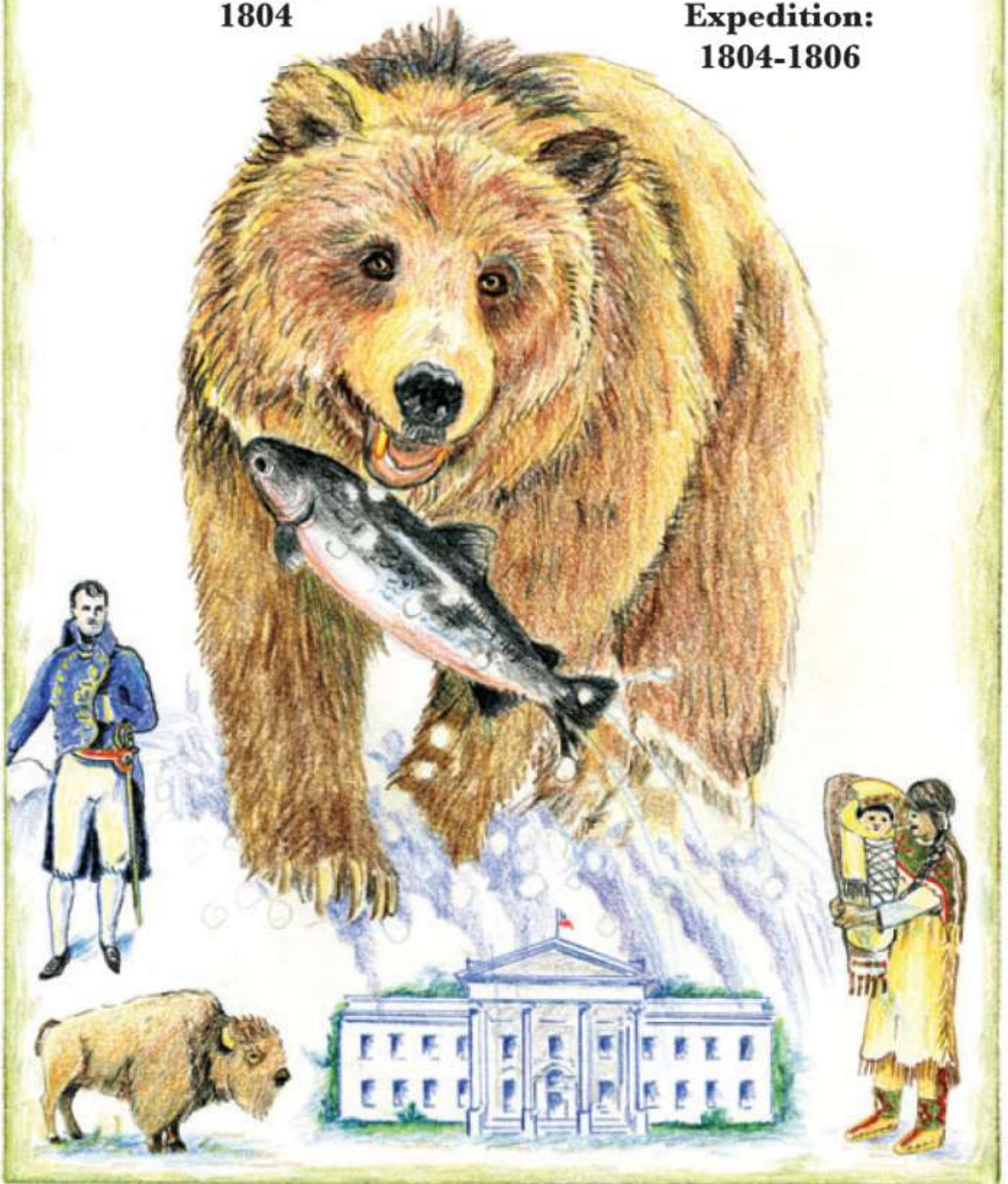
Yy Zz

Remember, try to be neat so that others can read what you write. Have fun!



**Napoleon Bonaparte
Crowned Emperor:
1804**

**The Lewis and Clark
Expedition:
1804-1806**

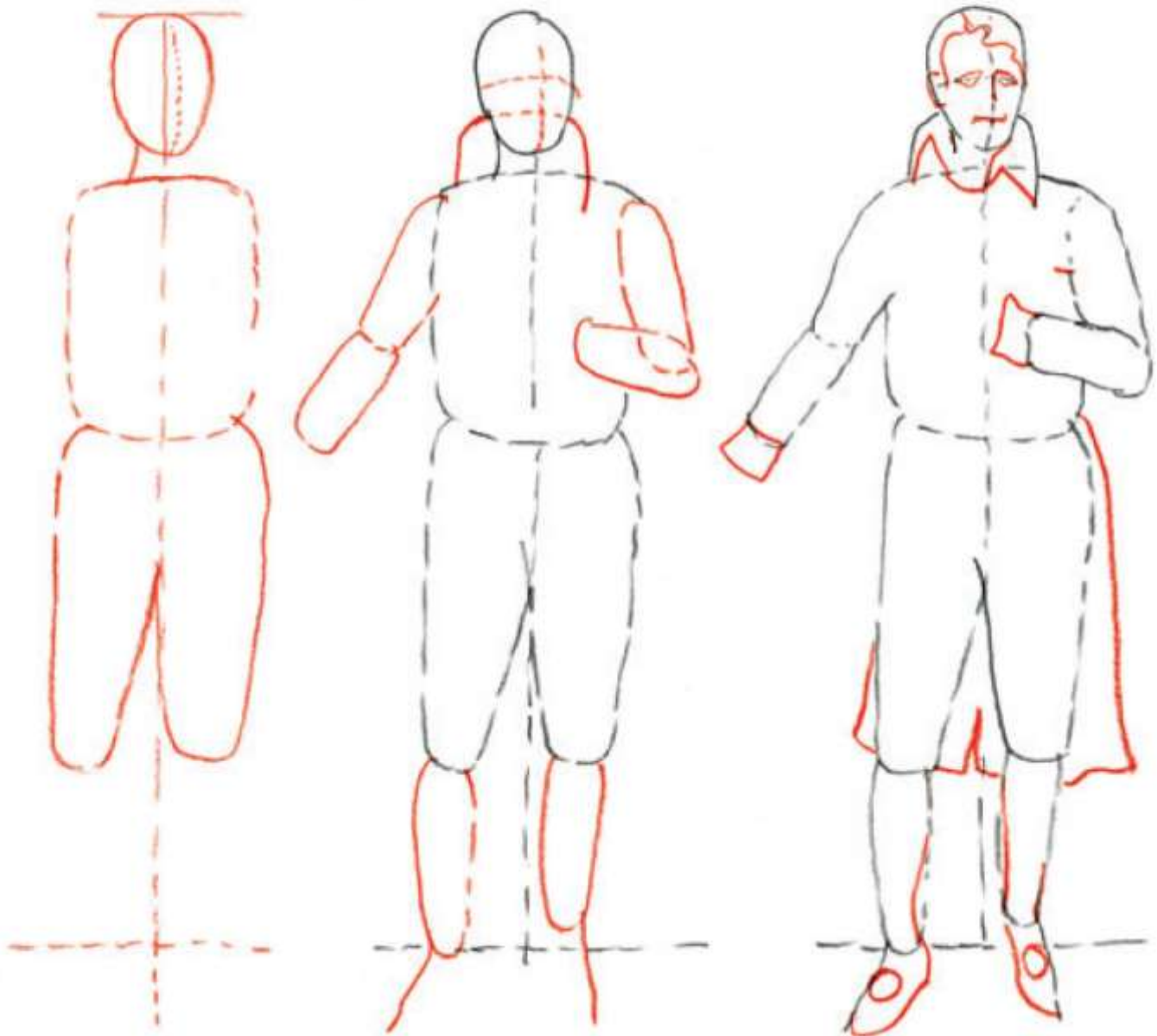


After the French Revolution, people in France were desiring peace and stability. When a brilliant young man claimed that he wanted to bring order and defeat the enemies of France, he was able to rise to power very quickly. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France in 1804 and continued to try to conquer all of Europe. He brought about many long-lasting reforms to European government, but his ruthlessness and desire for power eventually brought about his downfall.



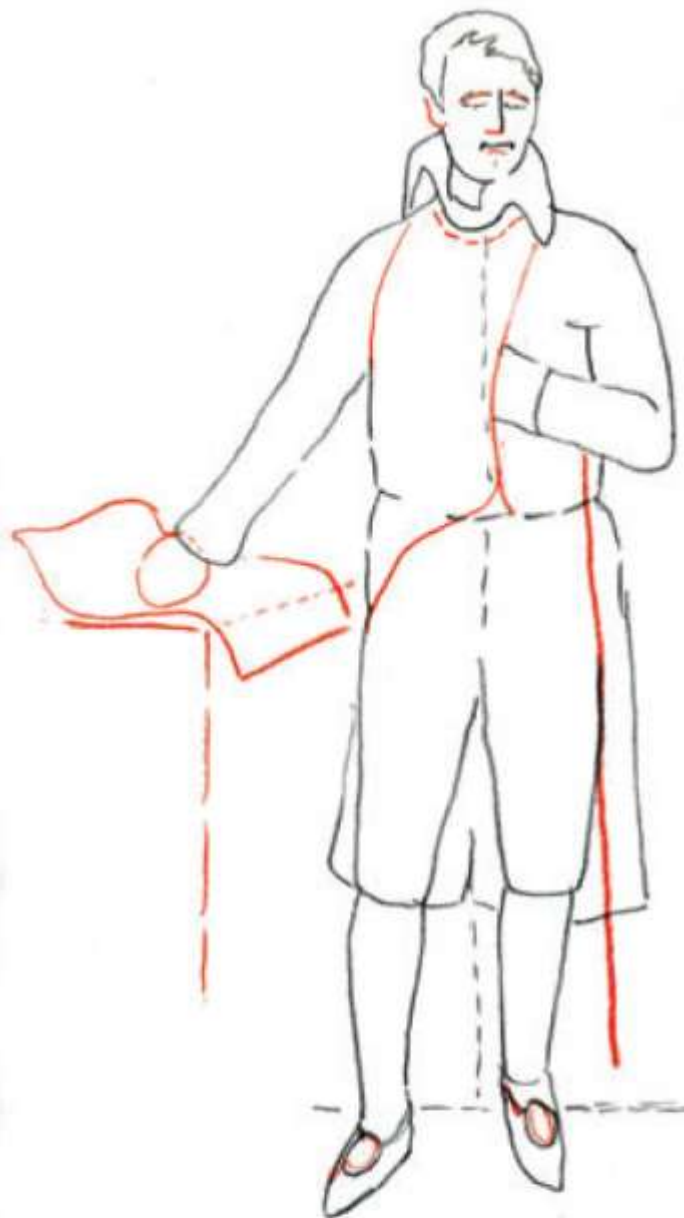
Napoleon Bonaparte

Step 1: Start by lightly drawing a vertical guideline with your ruler. Center Napoleon's head and torso on this line. Since his head will be turned to the side, add a curved guideline for the center of his face.

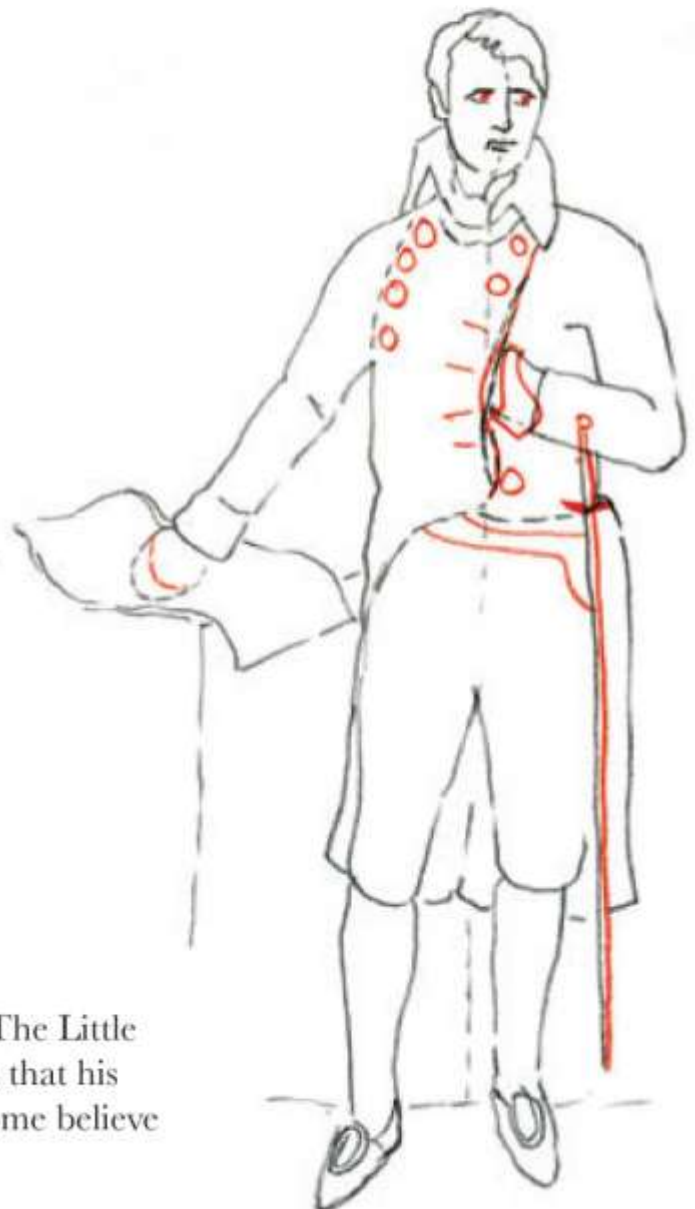


Step 2: Lightly draw two more guidelines on his head. Add the shapes for his arms and legs. Then draw lines to start the collar and his feet.

Step 3: Using the guides, start adding facial features and hair. Draw his collar, cuffs, coattails, and shoes.

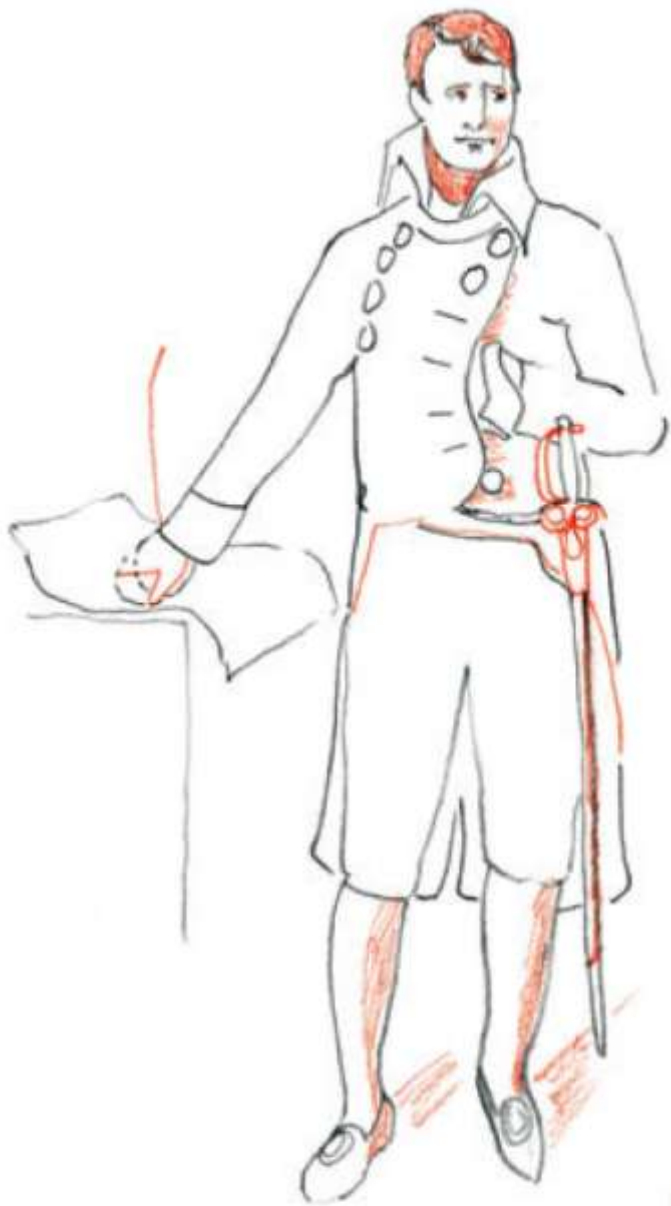


Step 4: Add more facial features. Draw lines for his suit coat and sword. Add details to his shoes. Then start drawing the background.



Step 5: Finish drawing his eyes. Add the details shown on his coat and sword.

Fun Fact: Napoleon's nickname was "The Little Corporal." Research suggests, however, that his short stature may have been a myth. Some believe that he stood 5'7".



Step 6: Refine the shape of his hand and add the feather pen. Then draw the sword handle. You can now begin shading your drawing. Remember, the red on the picture is just to show you where to shade. Use purple, blue, grey, or black for shading.



Step 7: Finish drawing the feather and his finger. Add the design on the sword handle. Then start coloring your picture. Begin with a yellow or gold color pencil.



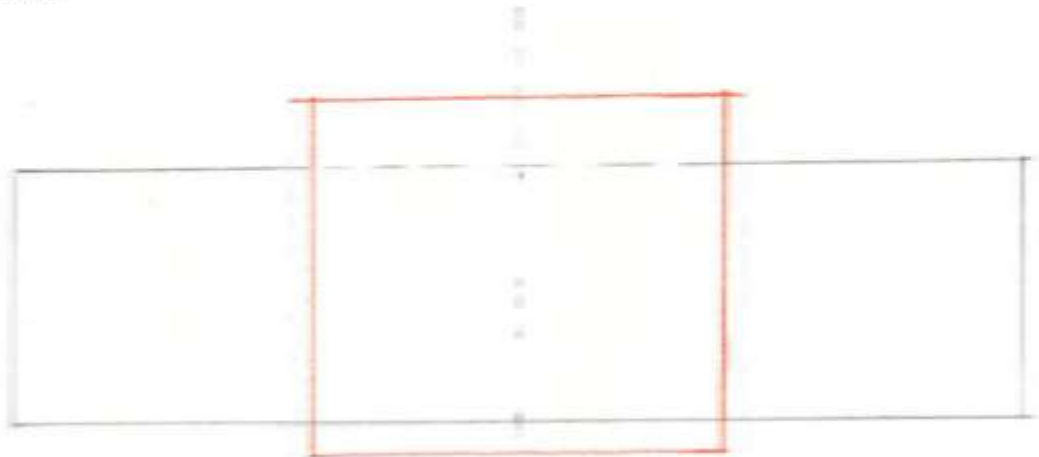
Step 8: For coloring Napoleon's uniform, we suggest you start with orange, then go over it again with a bright red color pencil. You can then go over it with white and a blender pencil to soften it. **Have fun coloring your picture!**



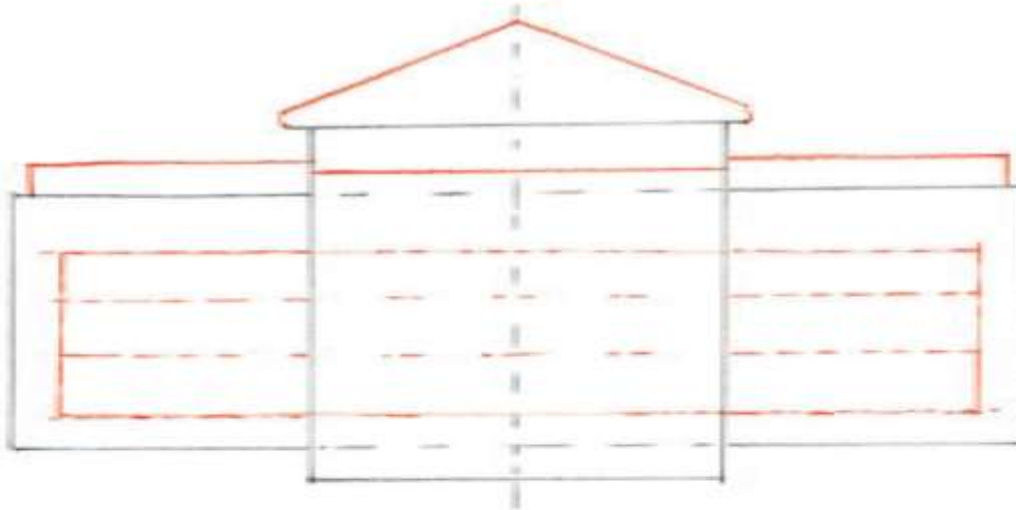
The White House was constructed during George Washington's presidency, but President John Adams was the first president actually to live in it in 1800. For over 200 years, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue has been more than just the address of the President of the United States. It has come to stand as a symbol of the United States government and the American people in general. In 1814, the British tried to burn it down, but it survived. The exterior stone walls that were constructed two centuries ago are still there.

The White House

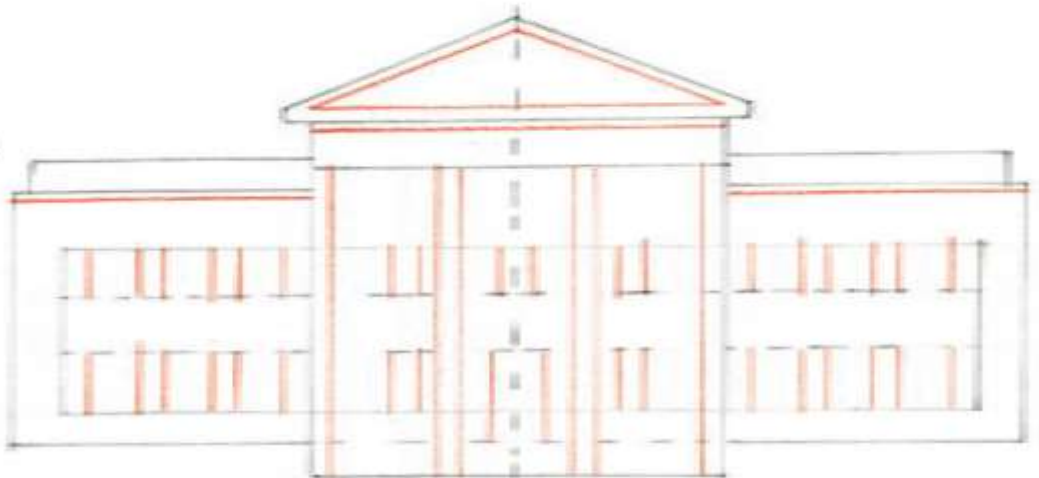
Step 1: Lightly mark the center of your paper. Use this line to place a rectangle and then a square evenly. Notice that this drawing is almost symmetrical. In other words, both halves are very close to the same.



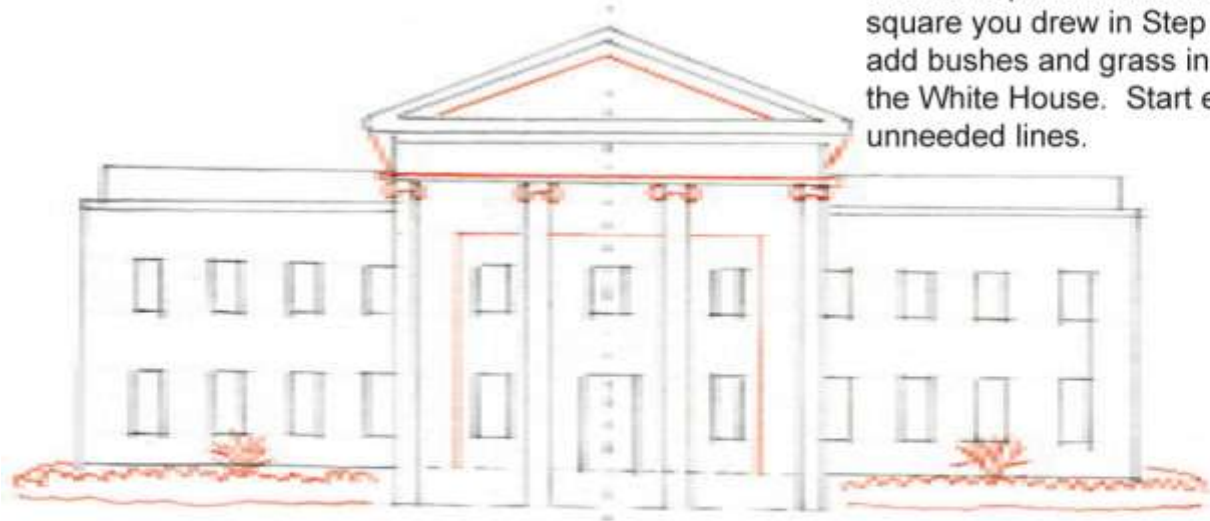
Step 2: Lightly draw a smaller dashed-line rectangle inside the larger one. Add two horizontal lines across the smaller rectangle. These will serve as guidelines for placing the windows. Draw a triangle and another line across the top for the roof.



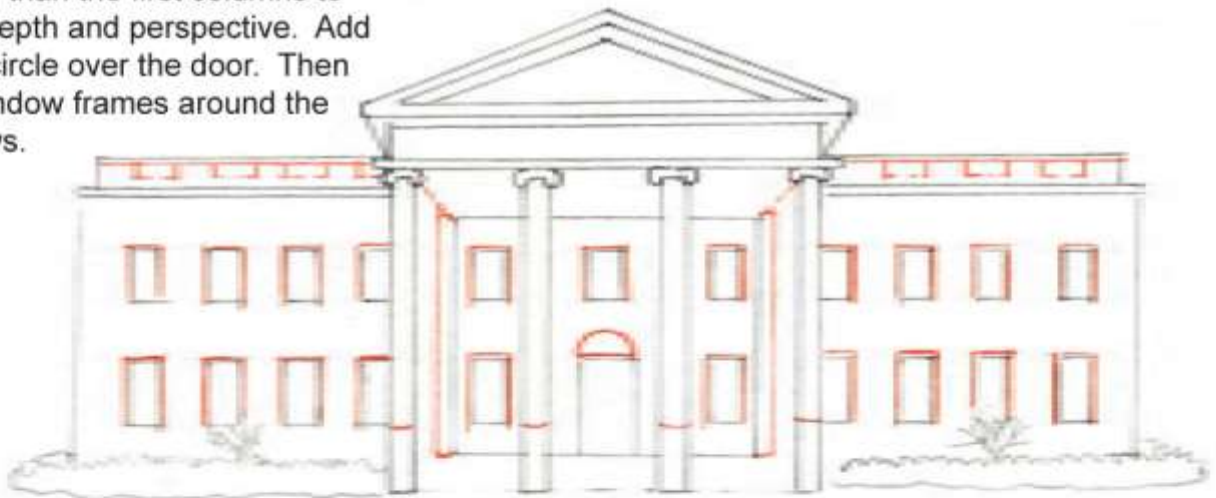
Step 3: Draw a smaller triangle inside the first one. Add the lines for the columns and start drawing the windows and the door.



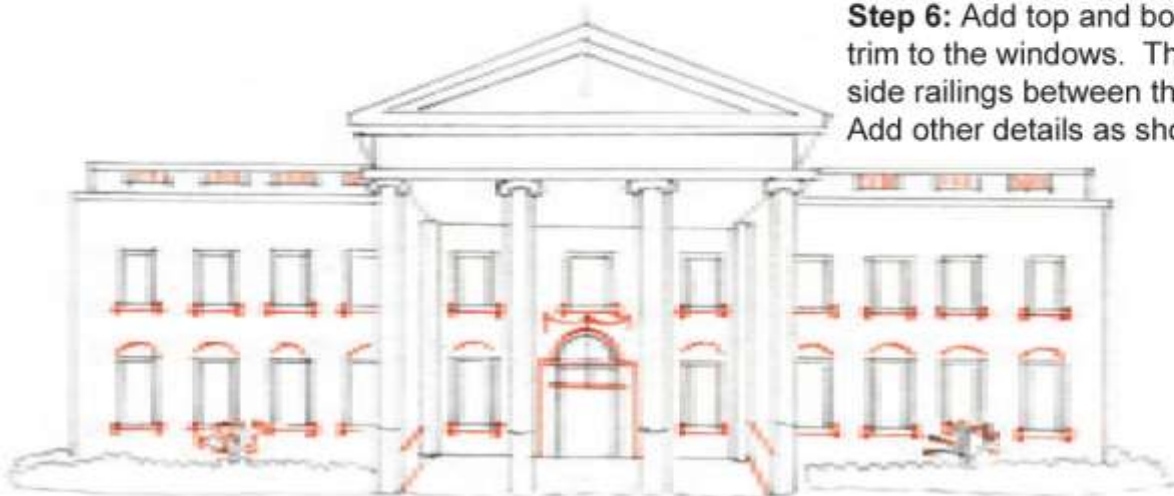
Step 4: Draw another smaller triangle inside the others. Then add the tops to the columns. Draw another square inside the first large square you drew in Step 1. Then add bushes and grass in front of the White House. Start erasing unneeded lines.



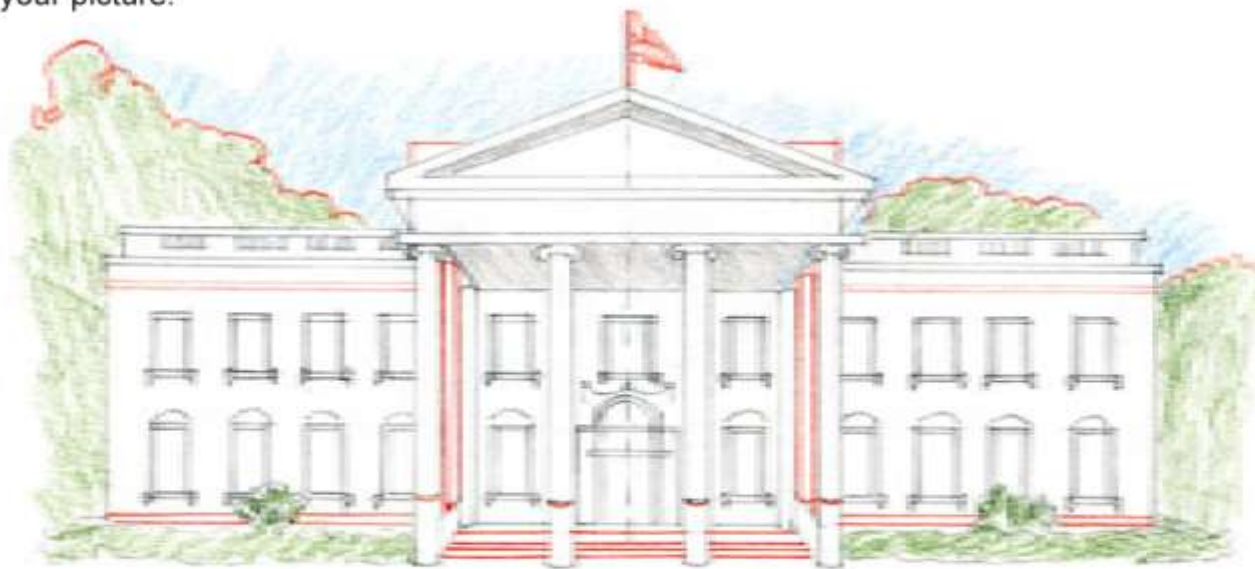
Step 5: Draw two more columns closer to the wall behind the first columns. These should be slightly smaller than the first columns to show depth and perspective. Add a half-circle over the door. Then add window frames around the windows.



Step 6: Add top and bottom window trim to the windows. Then draw side railings between the columns. Add other details as shown.



Step 7: Add another set of columns. Then draw lines for steps. Draw a flag on top of the roof. Add curly lines in the background for trees. Now start shading the background of your picture.



Step 8: Add faint lines for stones on parts of the wall. Then draw small lines for window panes. **Have fun coloring your picture!**



Fun Fact: There are 132 rooms in the White House, 35 of which are bathrooms! Throughout the house, there are 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases, and 3 elevators! If the outside needs a new coat of paint, it takes 570 gallons of paint to cover it!¹ Now that is quite a house!

¹ *White House History*. The United States Government. 25 February, 2010 <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/History>>.

The story of Sacajawea is surrounded by mystery. Only a tiny portion of her life is actually documented. Scholars argue over everything from how to spell her name to when exactly she died. What we do know is that she traveled across the wilderness of our country with Lewis and Clark when she was only 15 years old! Remarkably, she also carried her baby for the entire trip. Now that sounds like an amazing woman!

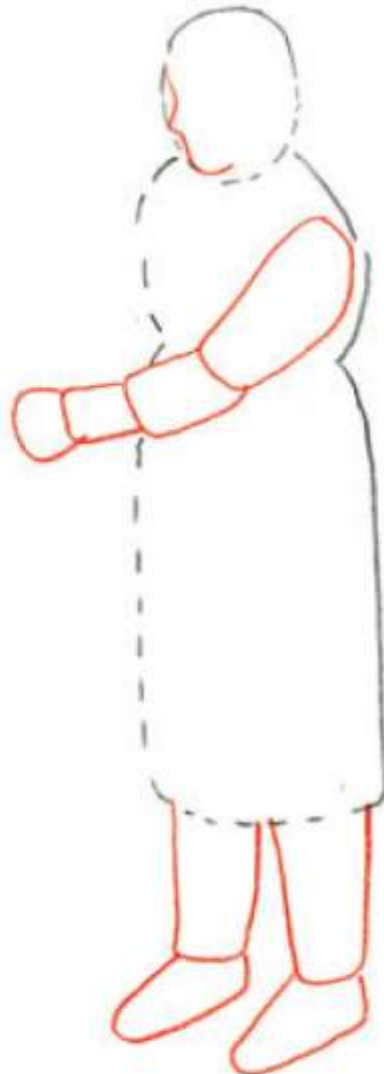


Sacajawea

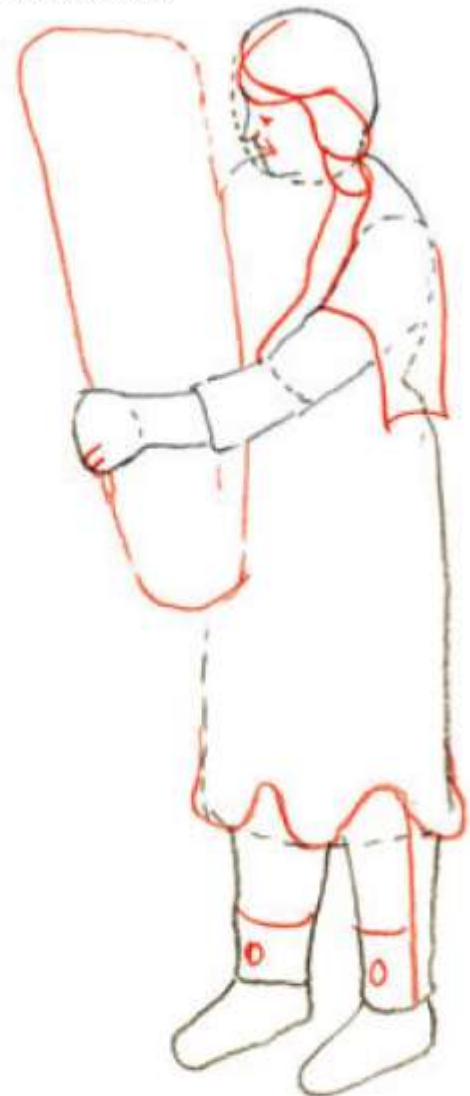
Step 1: Start by lightly drawing three oval shapes for the framework of Sacajawea's head and body.



Step 2: Now add the line to define her forehead, nose, and chin. Then add the shapes for an arm, hand, legs, and feet.



Step 3: Draw a rough oval shape for her papoose. Add Sacajawea's hair and details to her face. Start drawing lines for the yoke and bottom shape of her dress. Begin adding details for her moccasins.



Fun Fact: Sacajawea was kidnapped by another Indian tribe when she was only ten years old. On their trip west, it was discovered that the Shoshone Indian chief who traded with Lewis and Clark was her brother. What a reunion that must have been!

Step 4: Erase any unneeded lines. Draw her fingers. Then add lines for details to her papoose, dress yoke, and moccasins.

Step 5: Draw a circle for the baby's face. Draw another line on the papoose as shown, and don't forget to add Sacajawea's thumb. Then draw the fringes on the dress, and add more details to the dress and moccasins.

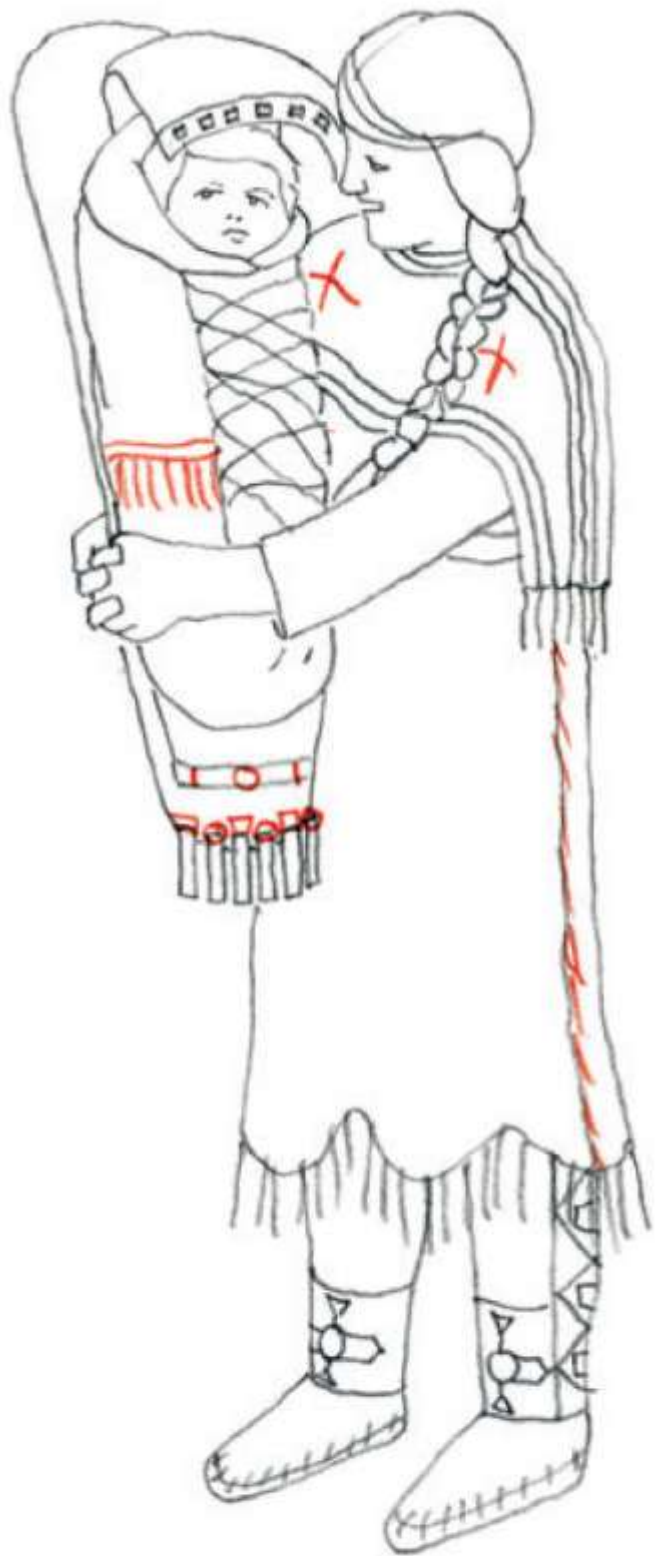
Step 6: Add the details shown to the papoose, Sacajawea's hair, dress, and moccasins. **You can stop here and color your picture if you want. Otherwise, continue on for more details.**



Fun Fact: At least one river, two lakes, and four mountains are named after Sacajawea!



Step 7: Draw the seam on Sacagawea's dress. Continue adding details to the papoose and the yoke of Sacagawea's dress.



Step 8: Add stitch marks to her dress. Then draw more fringes and other details on the papoose.



Step 9: Draw folds and final details on the yoke, dress, and moccasins.



Step 10: Sacajawea's clothing would have been made from animal hides. Use yellows, browns, greens, and reds for the clothing. **Have fun coloring your picture!**

Grizzly bears are found mainly in the western part of the United States. It is said that on his famous trip west, a hungry Meriwether Lewis shot at a grizzly bear, thinking it was a timid black bear. To his surprise, it was a much larger bear, and he had to keep shooting at it as he ran for his life!

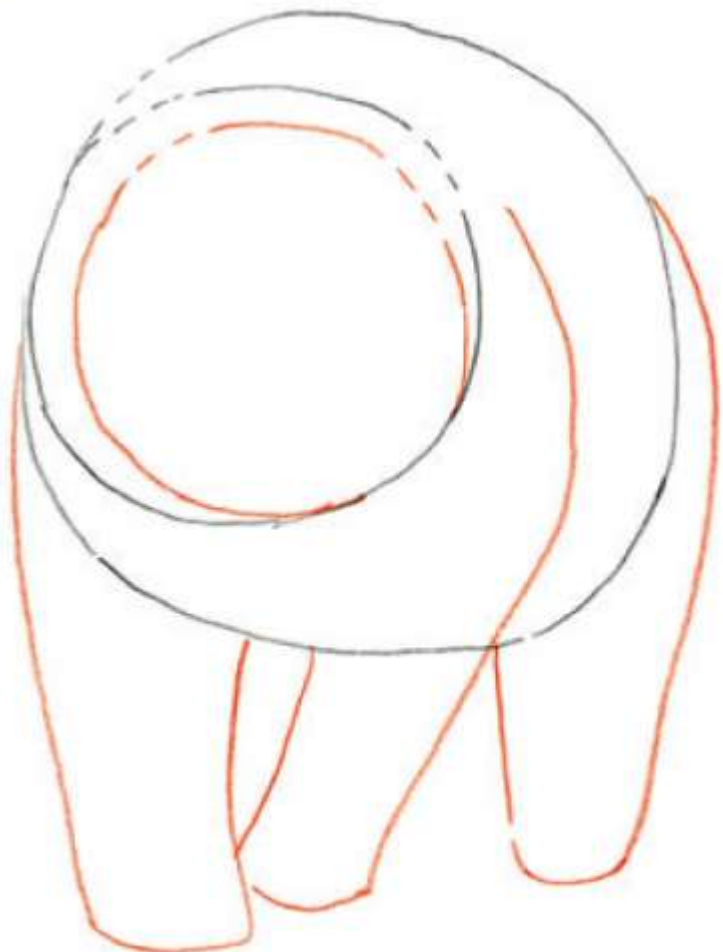


Grizzly Bear

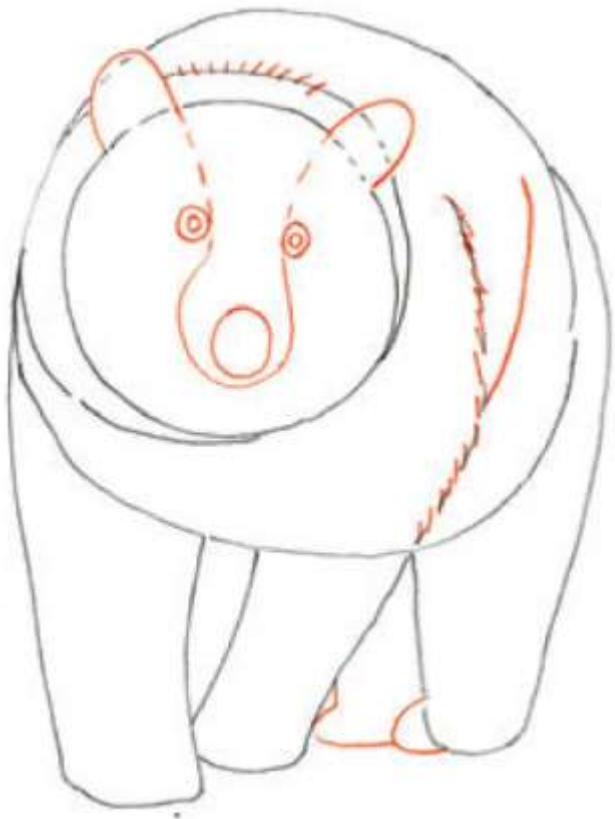


Step 1: Start by drawing two circles, one inside the other. Make sure you leave room for legs at the bottom of your page.

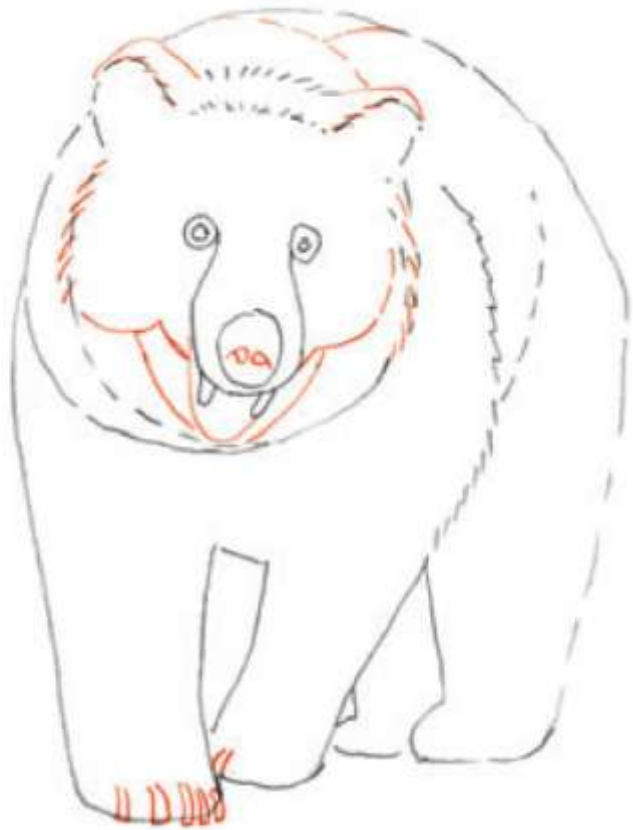
Step 2: Add a third circle inside the others. Then draw the lines for the legs.



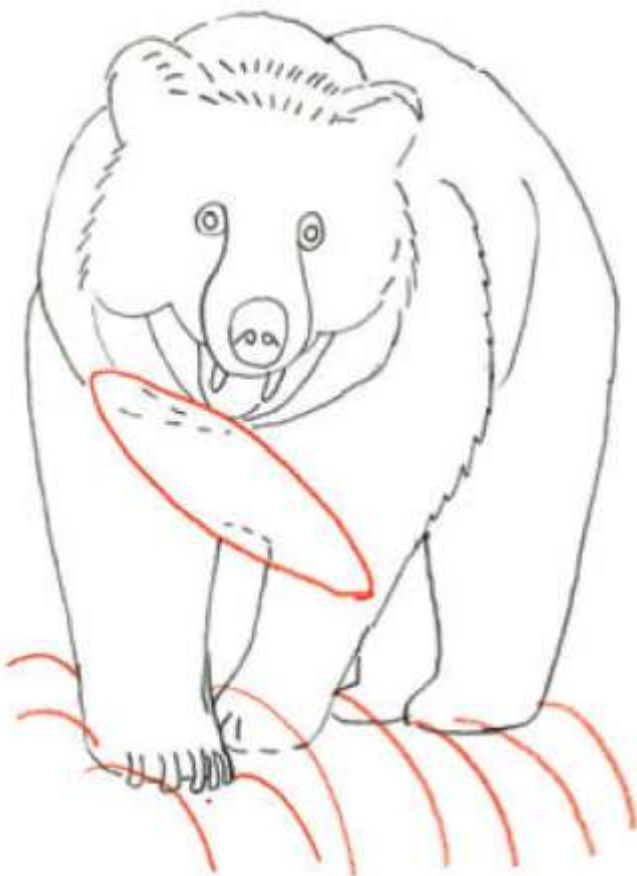
Fun Fact: Grizzly bears can be six to eight feet long and weigh as much as 900 pounds! They hibernate in a cave or hole for the winter. Before they hibernate, they stock up on food by eating as much as 90 pounds of food per day!



Step 3: Draw the bear's ears, eyes, nose, and back feet. Add a line to his body and start adding the little lines for the texture of his fur.

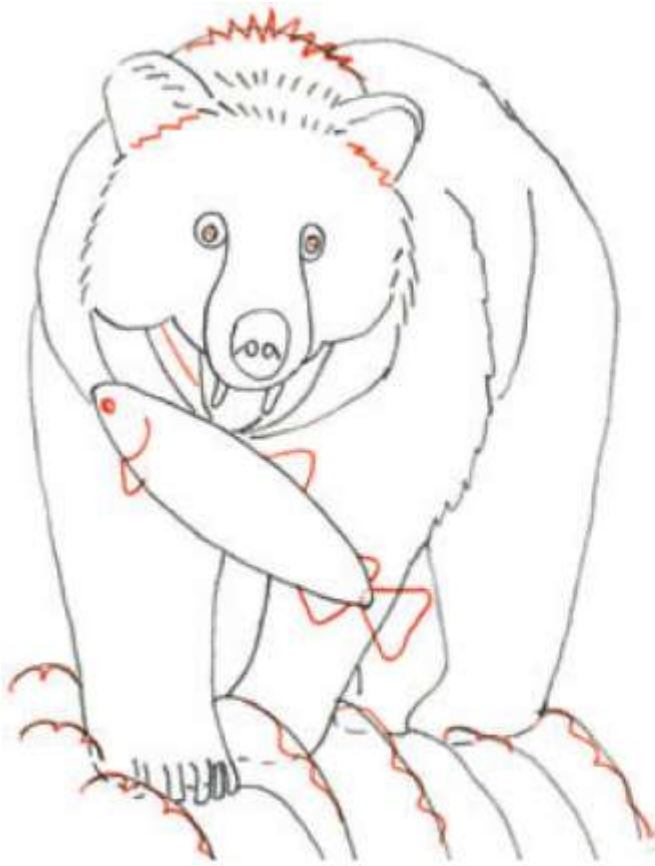


Step 4 (above): Add two lines to his back to show a hump. Add details to the bear's face and claws to his paws. Erase unneeded lines.



Step 5: We are going to draw the bear catching a salmon as it jumps up a waterfall. Near the bear's mouth, draw an oval for the salmon. Then add curved lines under the bear's feet for the waterfall.

Did you know? Salmon can jump up to ten feet!



Step 6: Show fur by coloring jagged lines. Don't forget small circles for the highlight in the eyes. Add triangle shapes for the salmon's tail and fins. Make the water lines more wiggly. You are almost done!



Step 7 (above): Add details to the bear's nose and mouth and the fish's fins and gills. Draw little circles near the water and fish. The circles will stay white in the final color to show water drops.



Step 8: Start coloring jagged brown lines outlining the bear. Color the salmon grey and black.



Step 9: Start coloring the bear with light tan and light orange. Color in the direction that his fur would grow. Remember that you don't have to color every hair. Outline eyes in dark brown or black. Add a few marks around the eyes to show how his fur grows.

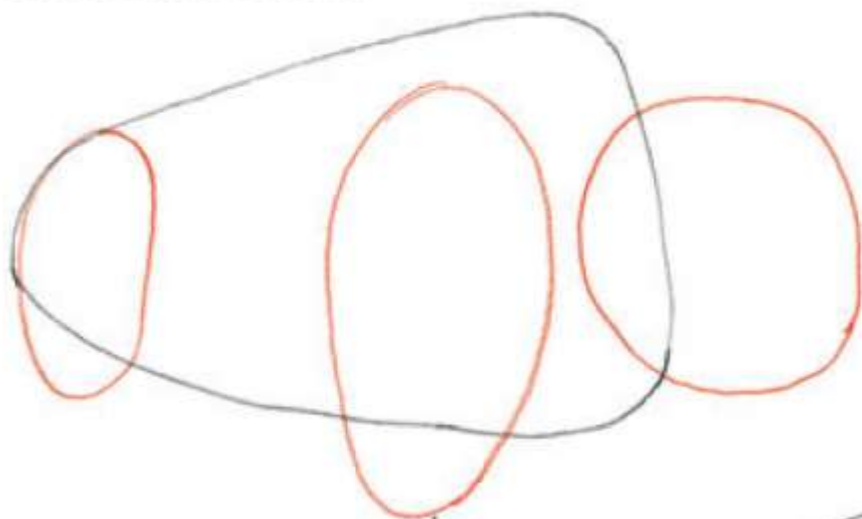
Step 10: Continue to color darker browns. Leave some yellow and orange areas for a nice backlit effect. If you put a pad of paper under your drawing while you are coloring it, your picture will have a softer look to it. Make the salmon darker and draw a few scales. Color the water, but leave the water drops white.

Have fun coloring your grizzly bear!



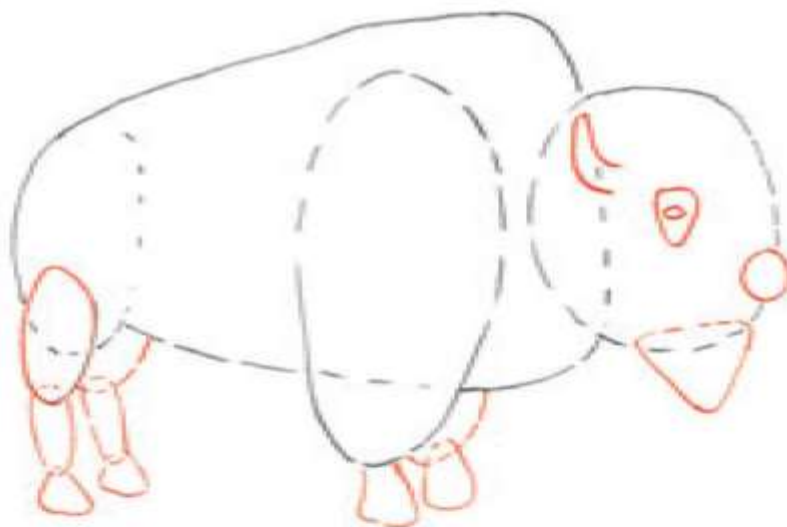
Western explorers were amazed by the massive herds of bison that they encountered. Throughout the years the terms *buffalo* and *bison* have mistakenly been used interchangeably. North American Indians hunted bison to use for food, shelter, and clothing. By the 1880's, only a few free-range bison were left. Thanks to the establishment of preserves and legal protection, today their numbers are above 200,000.

American Bison

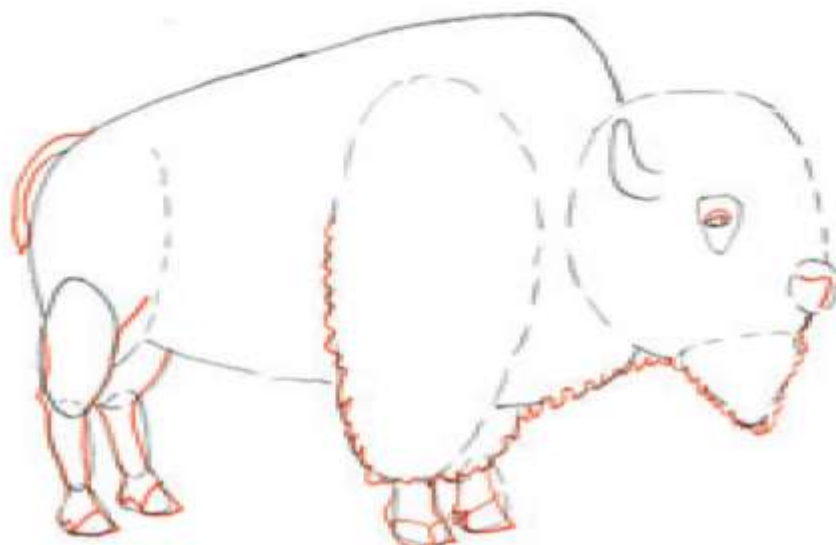


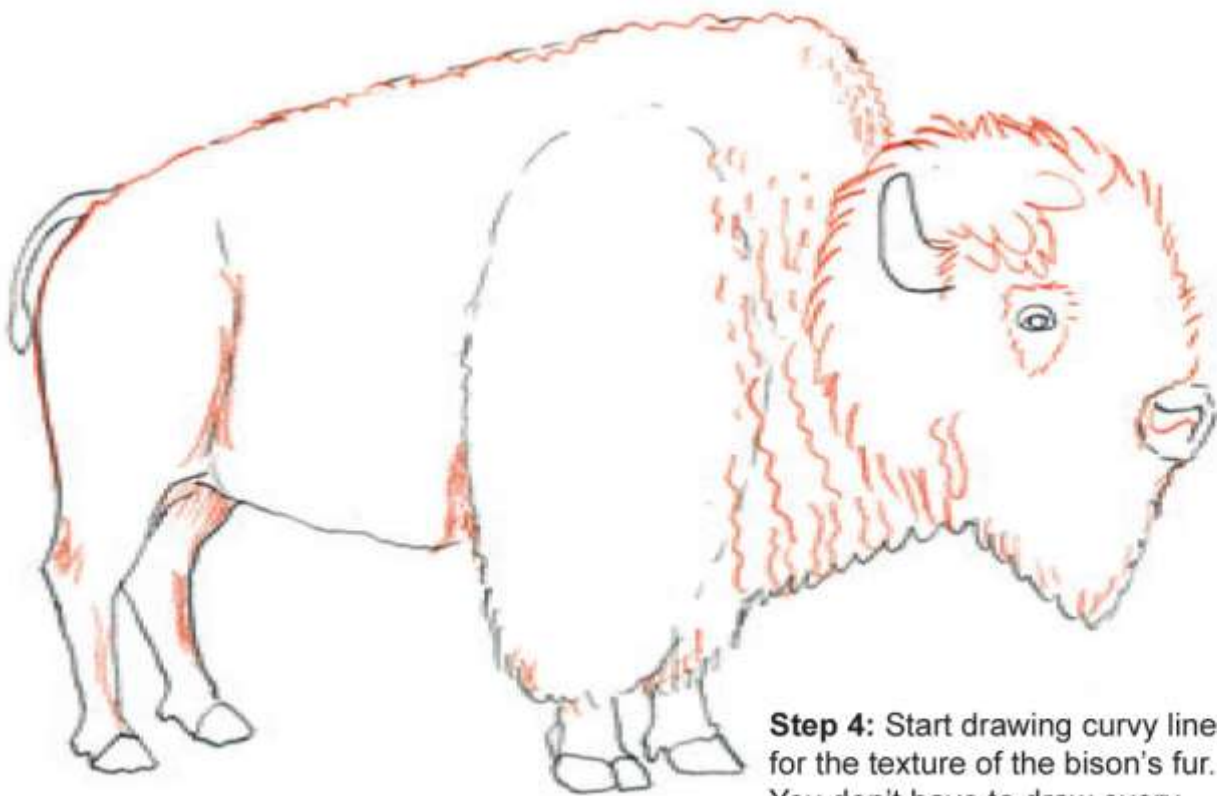
Step 1: As with any animal, start by drawing simple ovals and shapes.

Step 2: Note that the bison has a distinctive hump in the front. Draw its legs and hooves. Add its horn, eye, nose, and beard.



Step 3: Add hoof shapes and wavy lines along the edges for the bison's long hair. Erase any unneeded lines.





Step 4: Start drawing curvy lines for the texture of the bison's fur. You don't have to draw every hair. It will look too muddled if you do.



Step 5: Color, using red, brown, and dark brown. Think about how messy your hair is when you wake up. Then color the bison's fur like that! Add dark gold and brown to the bison's hooves, horn, and snout. **Have fun coloring your bison!**

President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon in 1803. This purchase doubled the size of the United States in one day! No one knew what this land west of the mighty Mississippi was like, so in 1804, Jefferson hired Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore and map it. They were also to try and find the most direct route to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way, they hired a Canadian fur trapper and his young wife, Sacajawea, as interpreters for the Indians that they would encounter. Their journey took three years.

Audubon Publishes

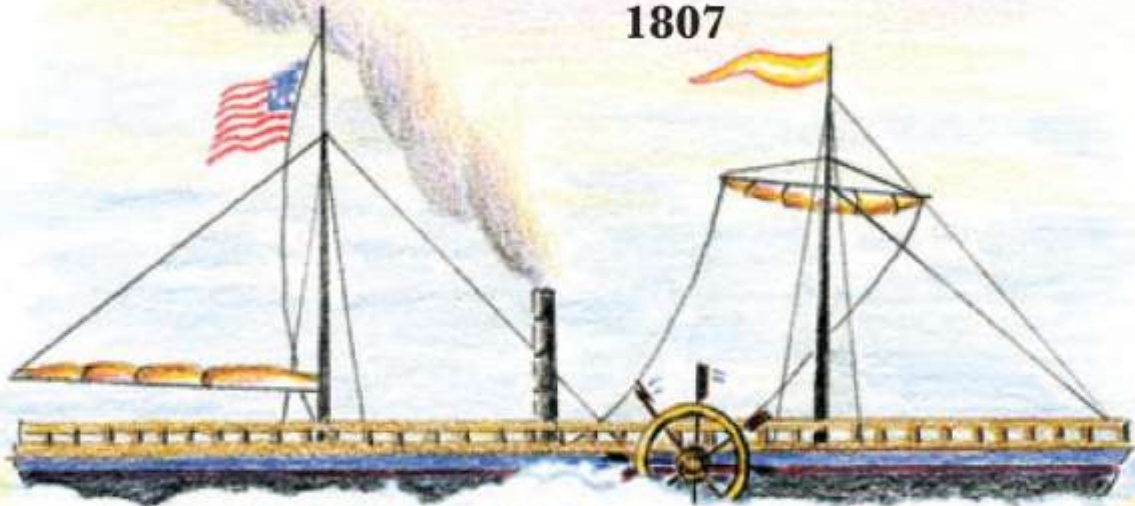
Birds of America:
1827-1838



The Alamo:
1836



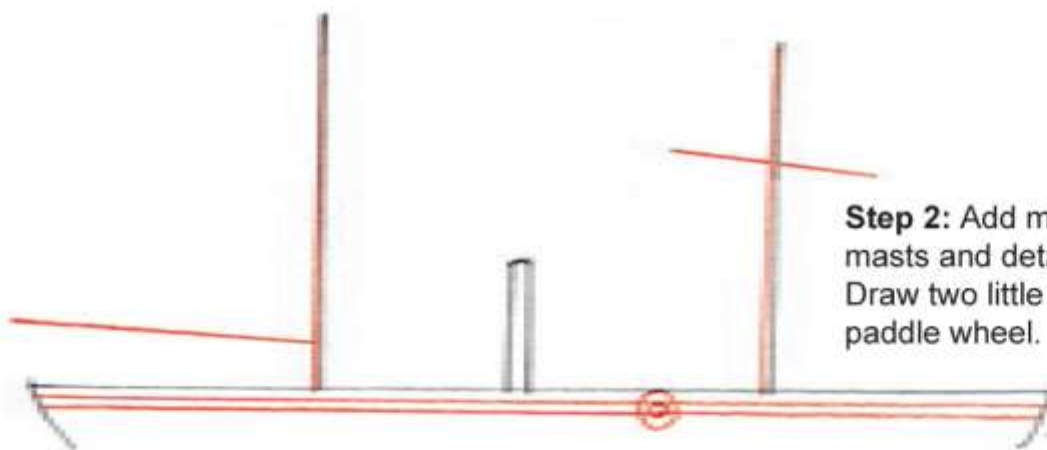
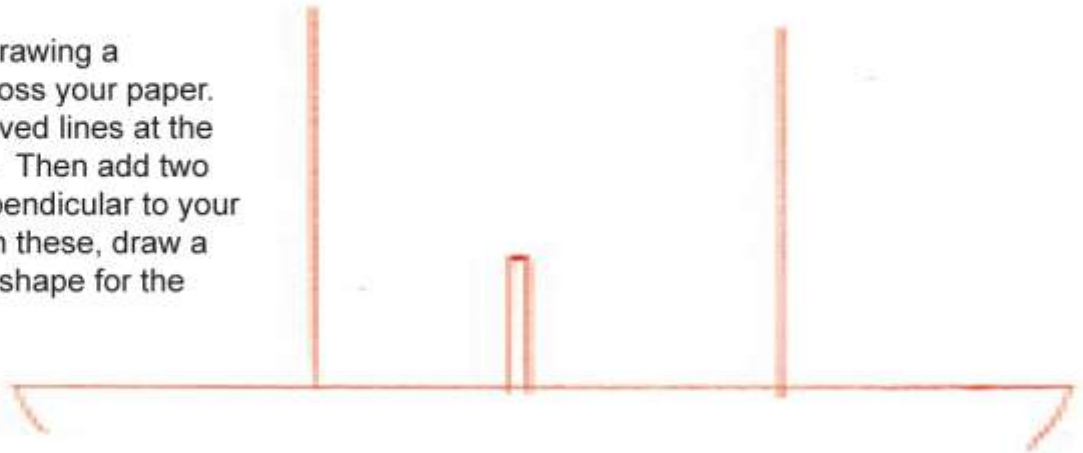
Robert Fulton's Steamboat:
1807



Most people do not know that Jon Fitch made the first successful steamboat in the United States twenty years before the famous Robert Fulton. Unfortunately, Fitch did not pay enough attention to costs and could not prove the economic benefits of steam navigation. In 1807, Robert Fulton and his partner, Robert Livingston, built the first commercially successful steamboat, named the *Clermont*. He would then go on to be known as “the father of steam navigation.”

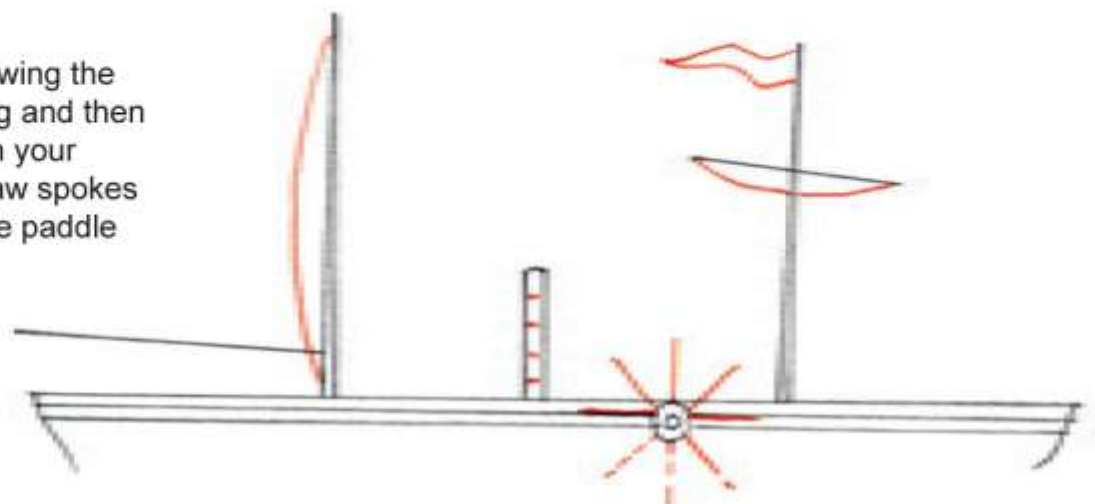
Steamboat

Step 1: Start by drawing a horizontal line across your paper. Add two small curved lines at the ends of your ship. Then add two vertical lines, perpendicular to your first line. Between these, draw a small rectangular shape for the smokestack.

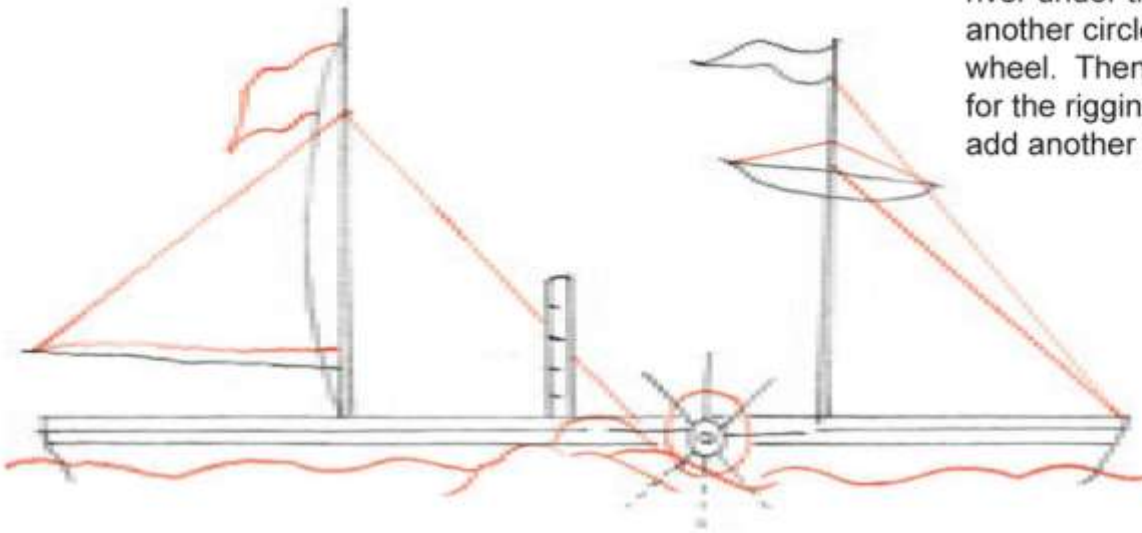


Step 2: Add more lines for the masts and details on the ship. Draw two little circles for the paddle wheel.

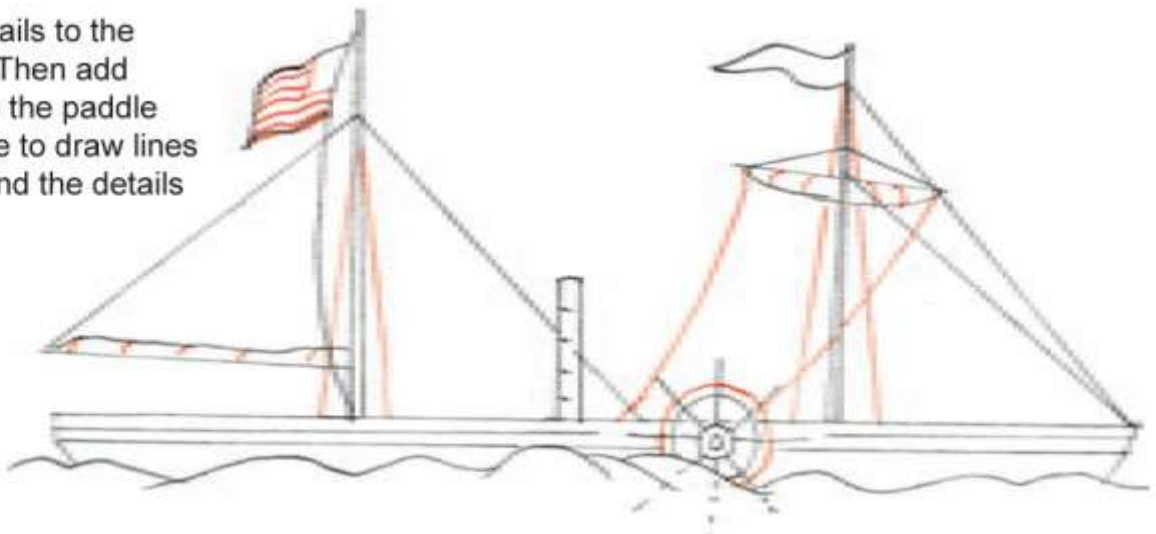
Step 3: Start drawing the masts. Add a flag and then draw tiny lines on your smokestack. Draw spokes coming out on the paddle wheel.



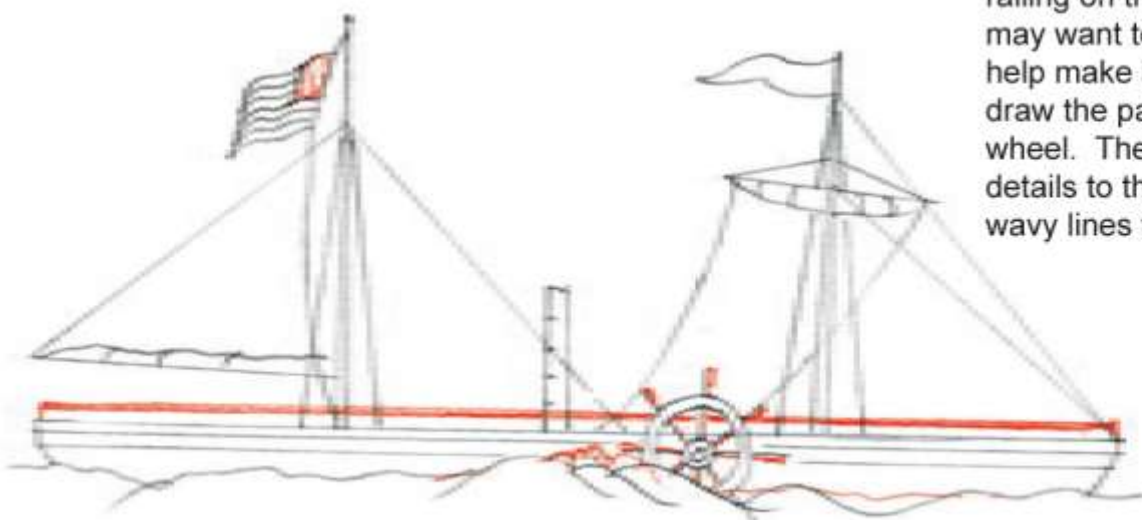
Step 4: Draw waves for the river under the boat. Add another circle to the paddle wheel. Then draw more lines for the rigging and masts and add another flag.

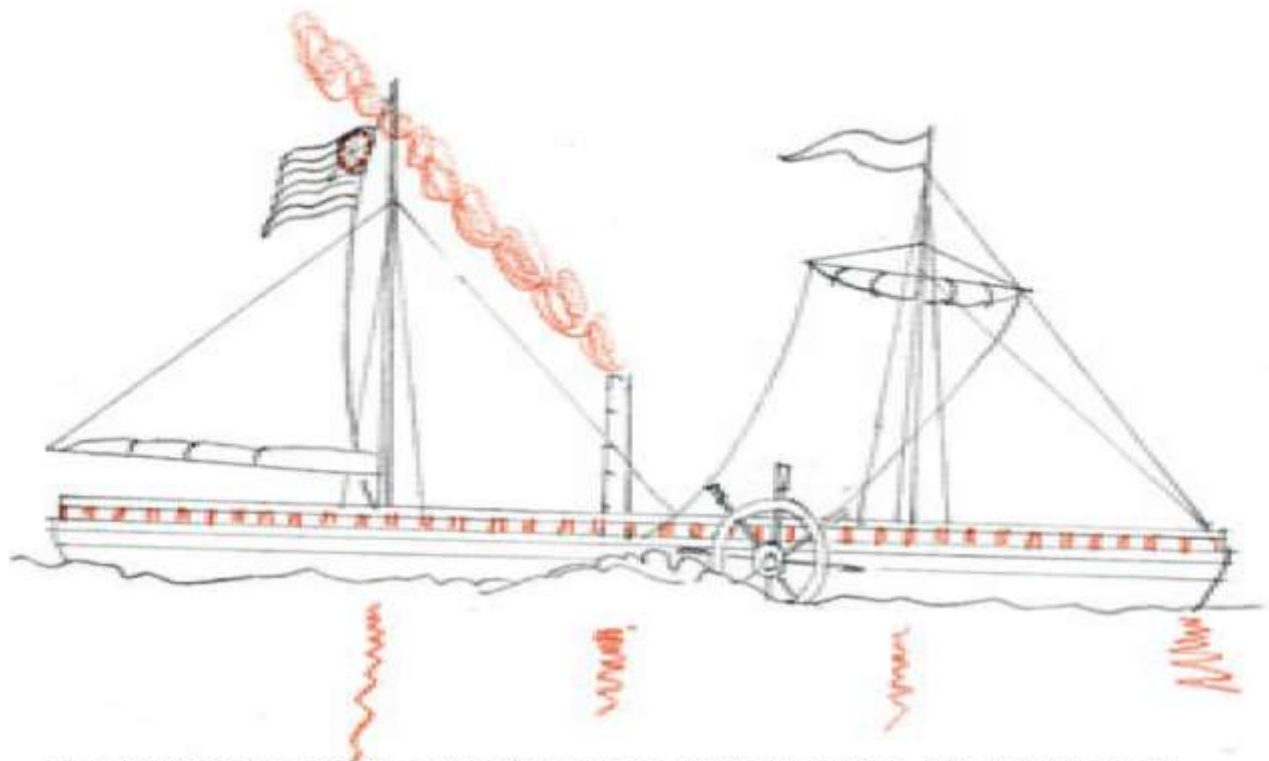


Step 5: Add details to the American flag. Then add another circle to the paddle wheel. Continue to draw lines for the rigging and the details on the masts.

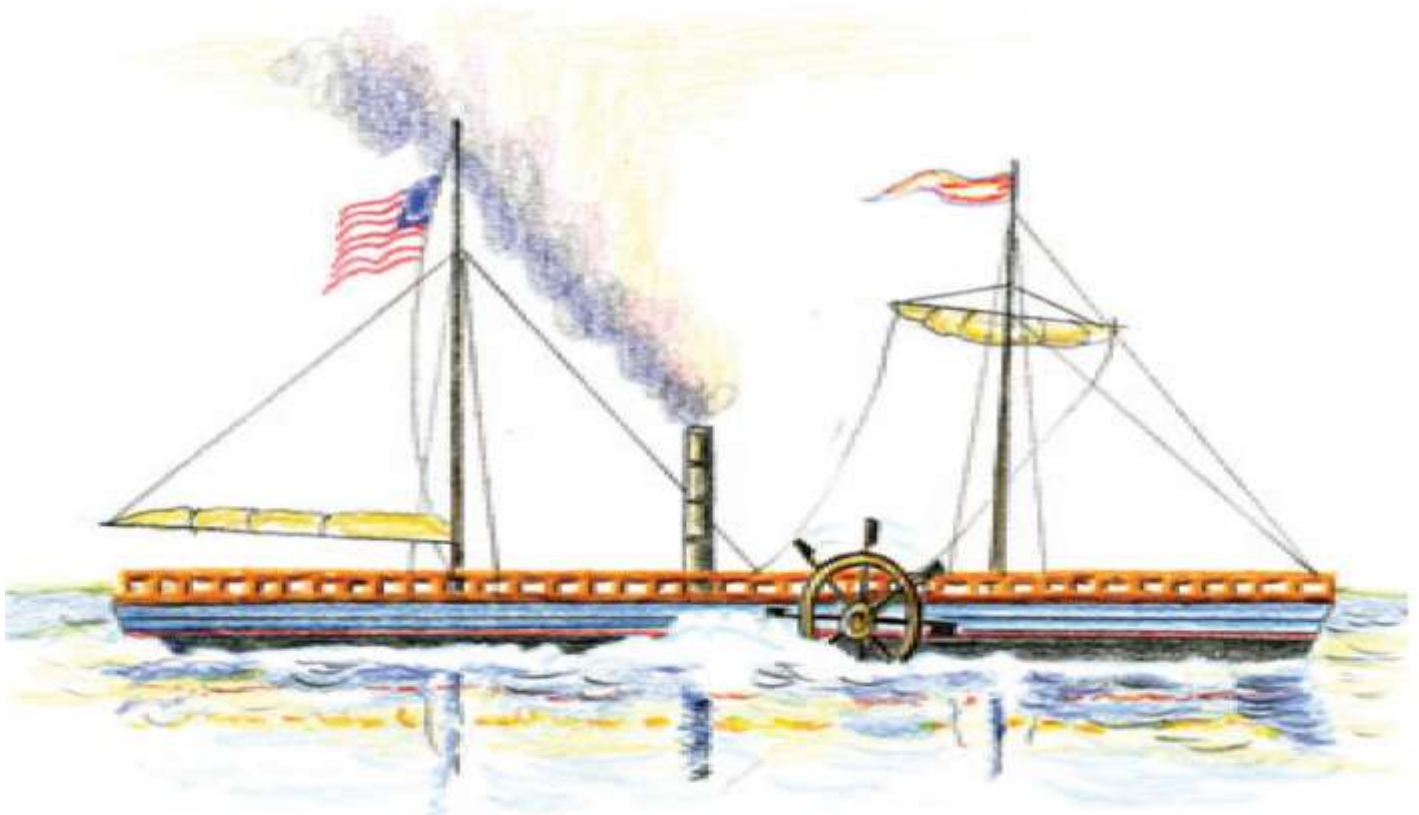


Step 6: Draw the horizontal line for the railing on the boat. You may want to use a ruler to help make it straight. Next, draw the paddles on the wheel. Then add more details to the flag and more wavy lines to the waves.





Step 7: Finish the details on the flag and complete the railing. Then draw steam coming out of the smokestack and start adding a reflection in the water. **Remember, the red is only there to show you the new step. Do not draw it in red.**



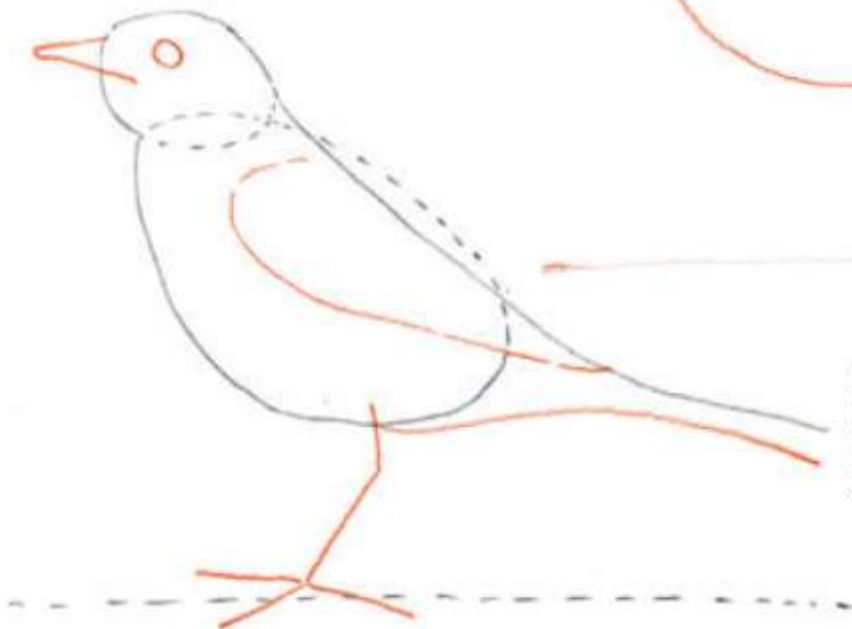
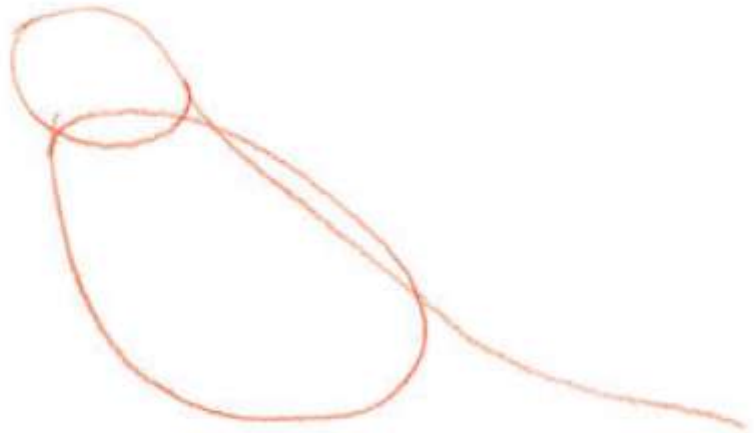
Step 8: Have fun coloring your steamship!

John James Audubon grew up in France during the French Revolution. He traveled to the United States in 1803 to avoid being conscripted into Napoleon's army. In 1820 he decided to paint life-size portraits of every known bird in the United States. He accomplished this goal when he finished his famous *Birds of America* in 1838, which included 435 watercolor paintings of birds.



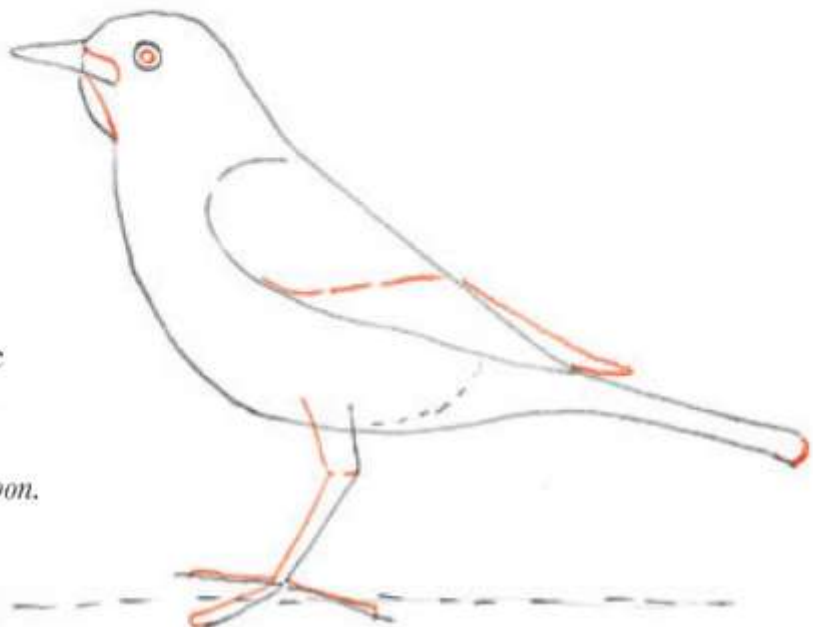
Robin

Step 1: Birds are fairly simple to draw. Start with an oval for the head and another for the body. Then draw a long, curved line starting at the base of the head for the bird's back and tail. Add a line at the bottom of the page for the ground.

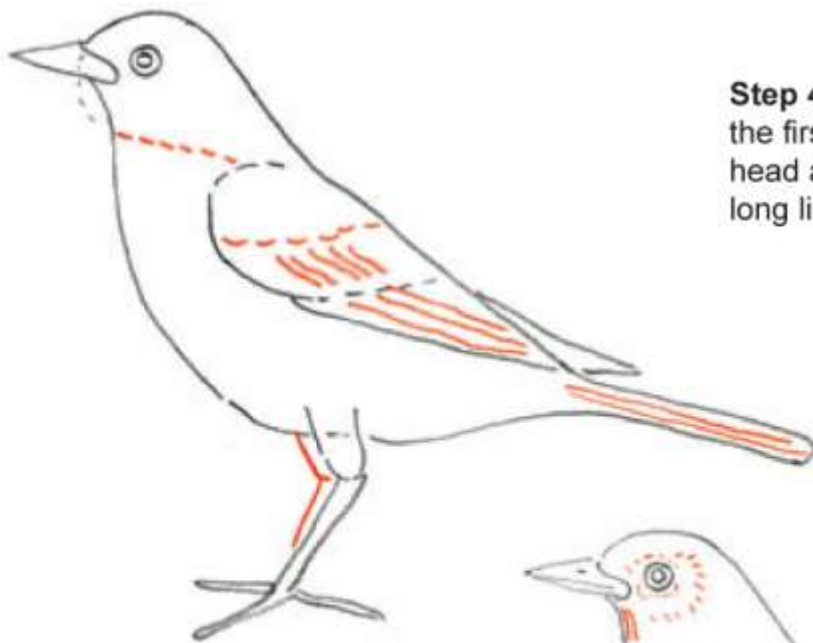


Step 2: Erase unneeded lines. Draw the bird's eye and beak. Add lines for the wing and belly. Then draw lines for a leg.

Step 3: Refine the robin's head. Then add to the bird's eye, wing, tail, and foot. Erase unneeded lines.



Just for fun: You can find printable coloring pages based on some of Audubon's paintings at www.enchantedlearning.com/artists/audubon.



Step 4: Draw part of the other leg behind the first one. Use short strokes to mark the head and the top of the wing. Then draw long lines for the tail feathers.

Step 5: Draw the markings on the robin's head. Use short, rounded strokes for feathers on the top of the wing and long lines for the rest of the wing.

Optional: To make your picture more "Audubon style," add grass so it covers the robin's feet.



Step 6: Color the robin, leaving some white to allow for the white tips of its feathers, the white around its eye, and under its chin.

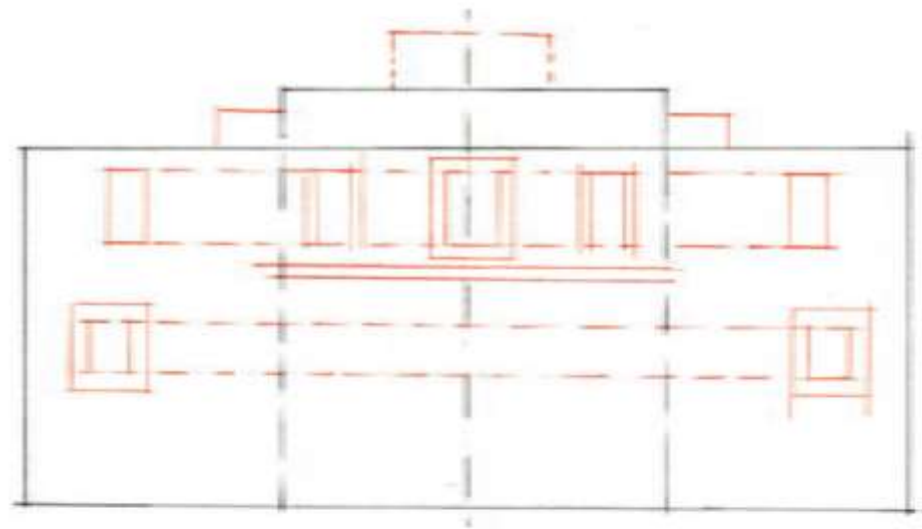
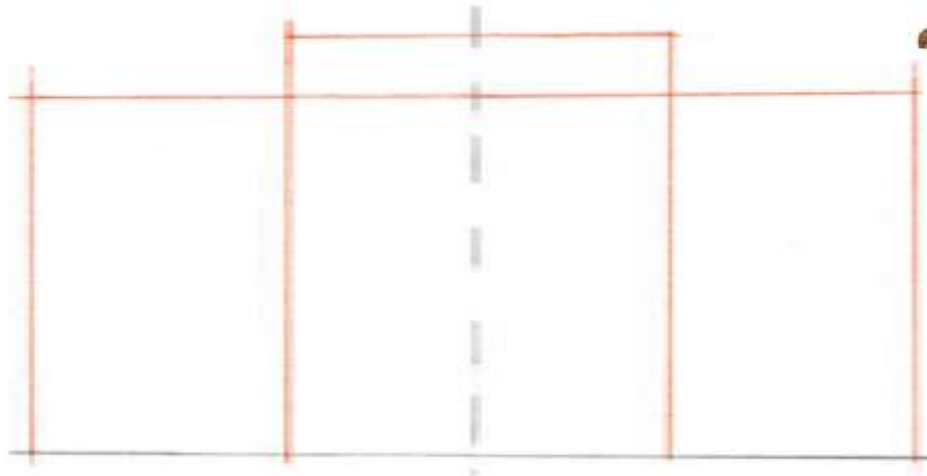
Have fun coloring your robin!

The Alamo was originally built as a Catholic mission in 1724. During the 1800's, it housed both Spanish soldiers and Texan rebels at different times. In 1836, 189 Texan rebels died defending the Alamo against 4,000 or more Mexican soldiers. Their bravery inspired others and eventually led to Texas winning its independence from Mexico.



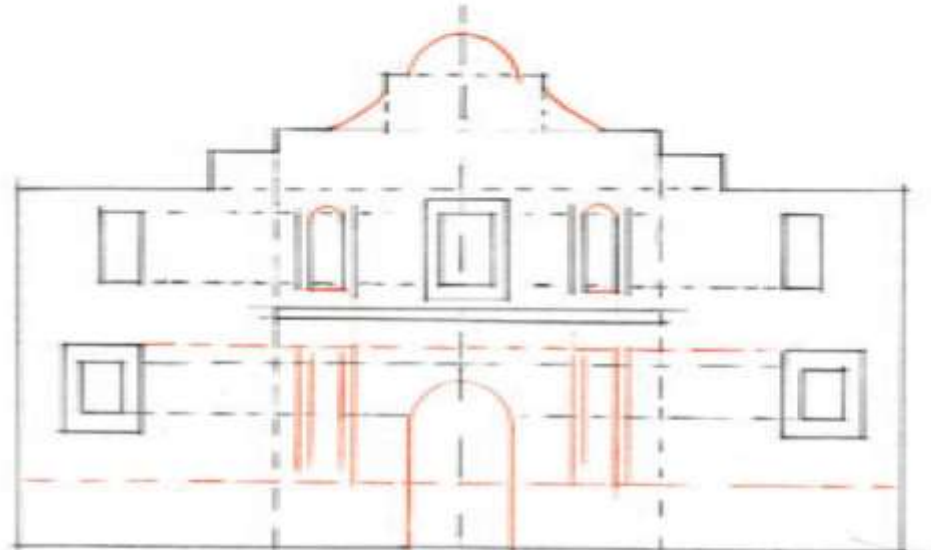
The Alamo

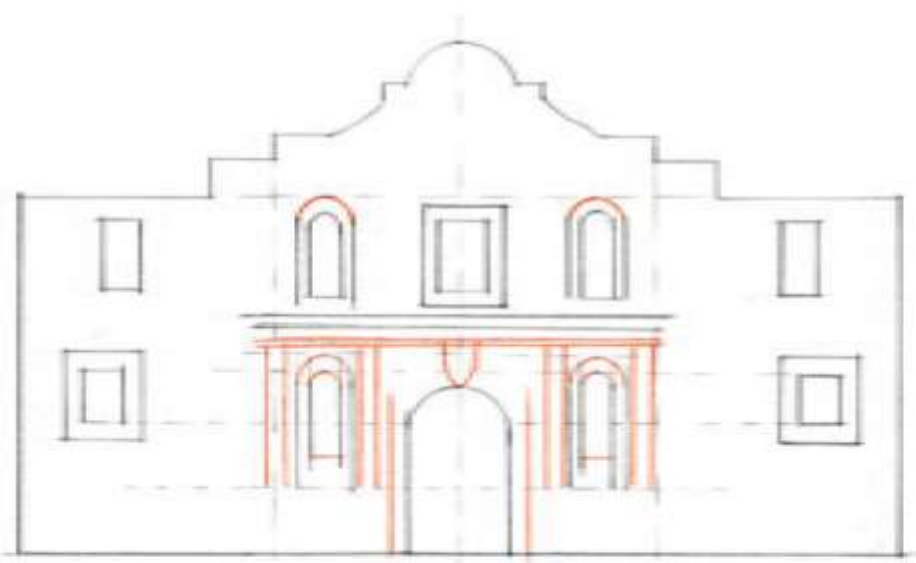
Step 1: Draw a base and center line. Then draw a large rectangle on top of the baseline. Add a second, almost square, rectangle inside the first.



Step 2: Add rectangles to the top. Then lightly draw horizontal guidelines. Use these to begin to draw windows. Add two horizontal lines for part of the ledge.

Step 3: Draw half-circles and curved lines on top. Then arch the top of some of the windows and the door. The bottom of the windows should be slightly below the guidelines. Start drawing the lines for the bottom windows, measuring off the top windows.

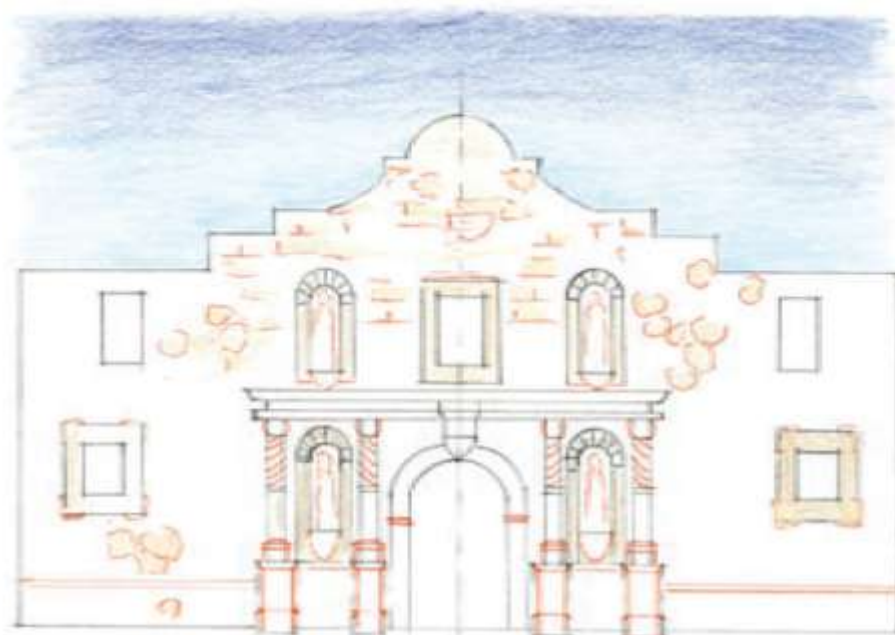
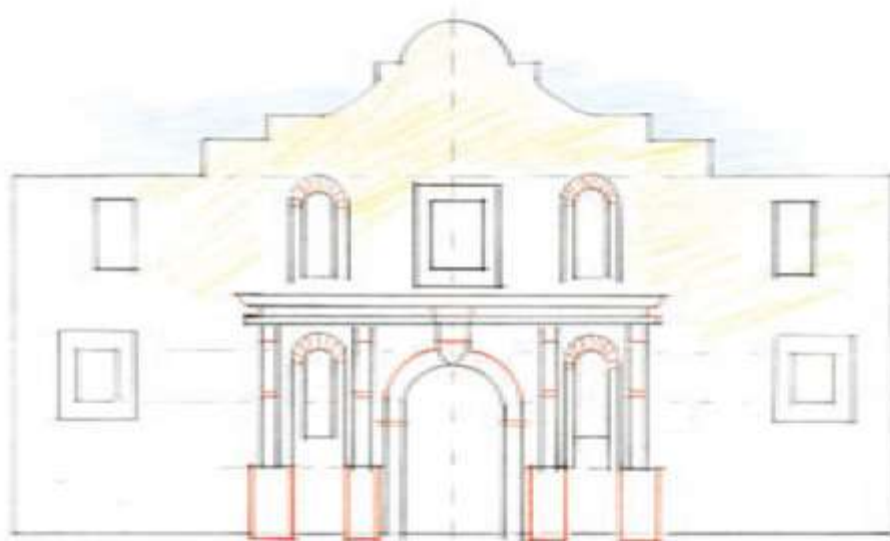




Step 4: Add the arches over the windows. Then start drawing the lines for columns.

Fun Fact: Some very famous Americans died at the Alamo, including Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett.

Step 5: Add the arch on top of the door. Then add lines for bricks in the window arches. Now draw small rectangles on the bottom of the columns. Also add details to the ledge and columns as shown. You may start coloring the sky light blue and the Alamo light yellow now, or continue on for more detail.



Step 6: Add the final touches to the designs on the columns. Then draw lines for bricks and rough circles for rocks on the walls. When coloring the sky, start light at the bottom and get darker towards the top. This adds excitement and drama to your drawing.



Step 7: As you begin the final color, trace over pencil lines with color pencil. Then erase the lead pencil. Color browns and greys over the wall to show battle smoke sears. Don't forget to use darker shading around the edges of the Alamo. Have fun coloring your picture!

During the 1830's, Mexico held much of the land that we now know as the western United States, including Texas.

Americans, who settled in Texas, had to become Mexican citizens and obey Mexican laws. Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, made laws that the Texans didn't like. They declared their independence from Mexico and prepared for war. After the defeat at the Alamo, Texans joined Sam Houston in fighting and eventually defeated the Mexicans. Their cry of "Remember the Alamo!" is remembered even today.

**The California Gold Rush:
1849**



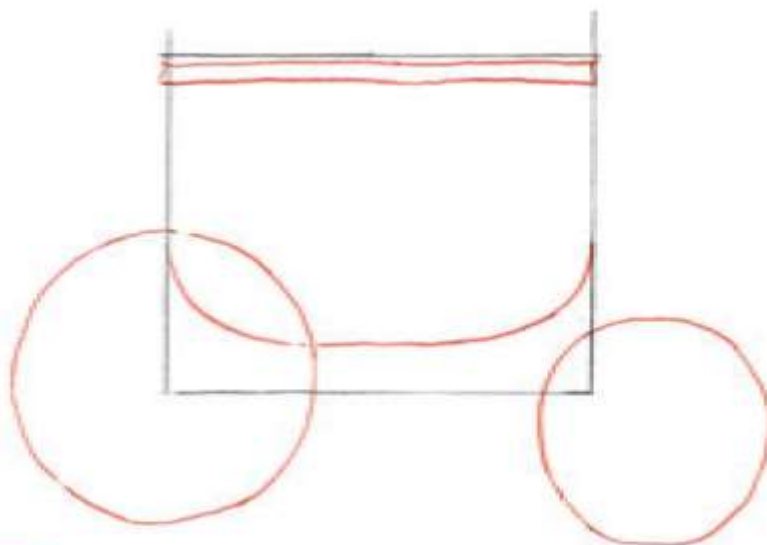
**Darwin's *Origin
of Species*:
1859**



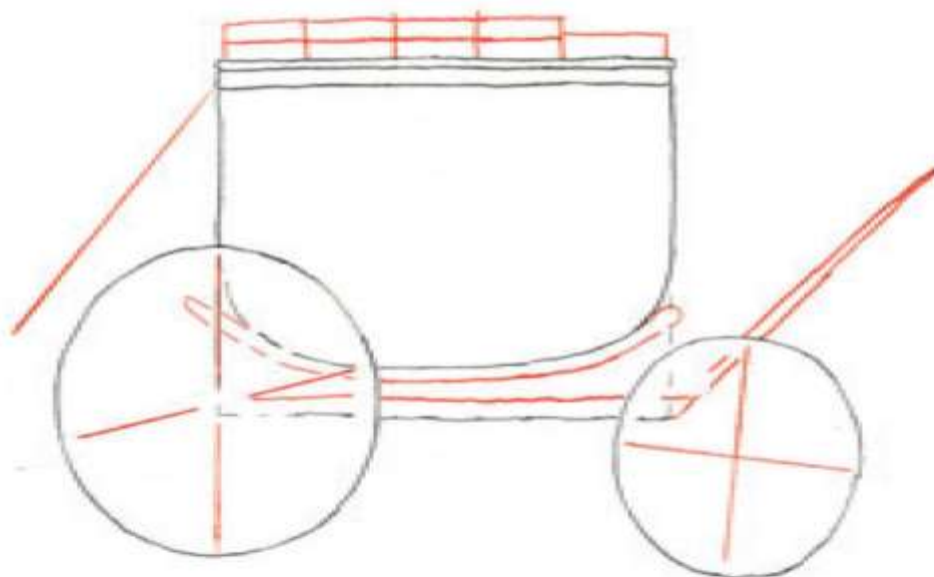
In the mid to late 1800's, stagecoaches were used to deliver passengers, valuables, and even the mail across the United States. The Gold Rush of 1849 increased the popularity of stagecoach travel. Movies make stagecoach travel look exciting, but it was really slow, dusty, boring, and uncomfortable.

Stagecoach

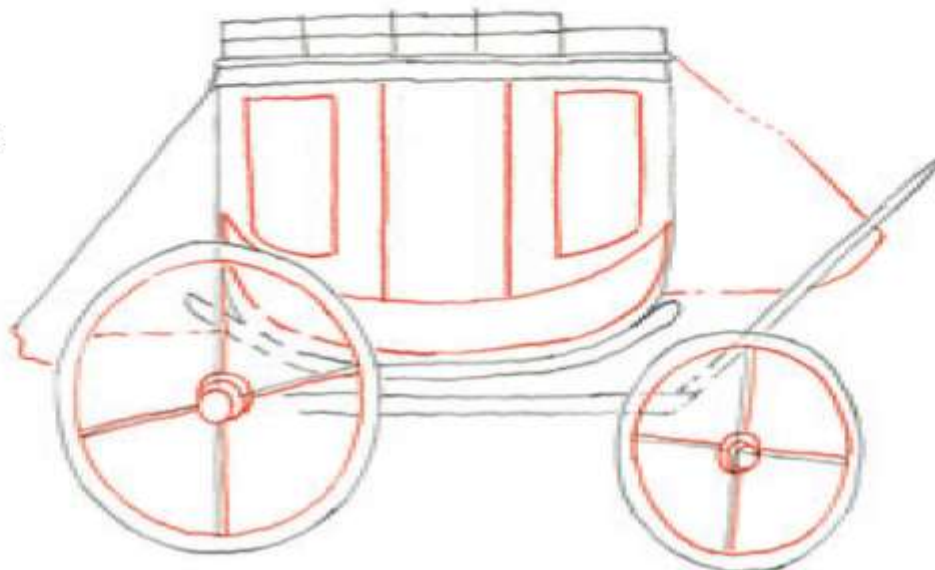
Step 1: Lightly draw a rectangle for the body of the stagecoach. Round the bottom of the rectangle and add two circles. Then add two horizontal lines at the top of the stagecoach.

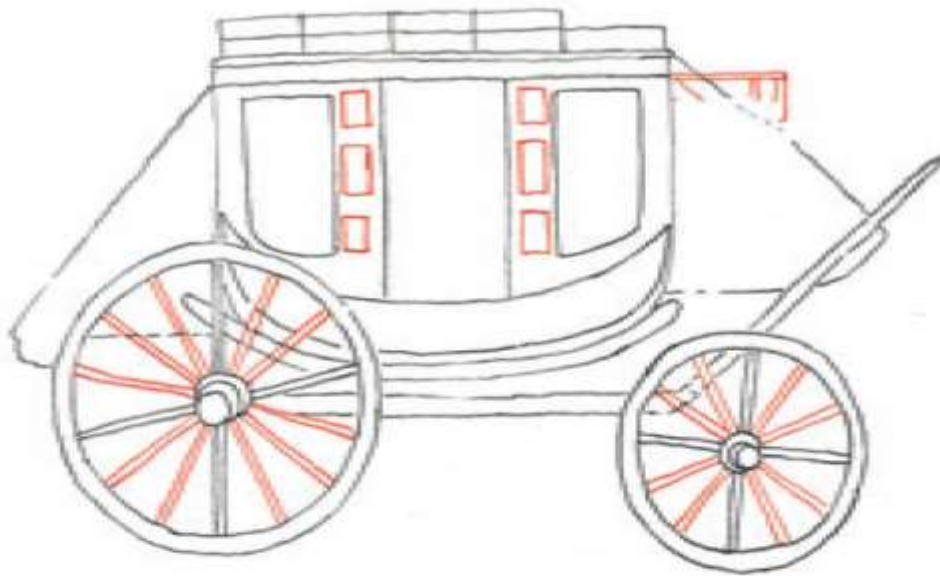


Step 2: Draw lines for the luggage rack. Add a curved line under the stagecoach body. Then draw diagonal lines for the tongue. Use a ruler to make guidelines in the middle of the wheels for the spokes. Erase unneeded lines.



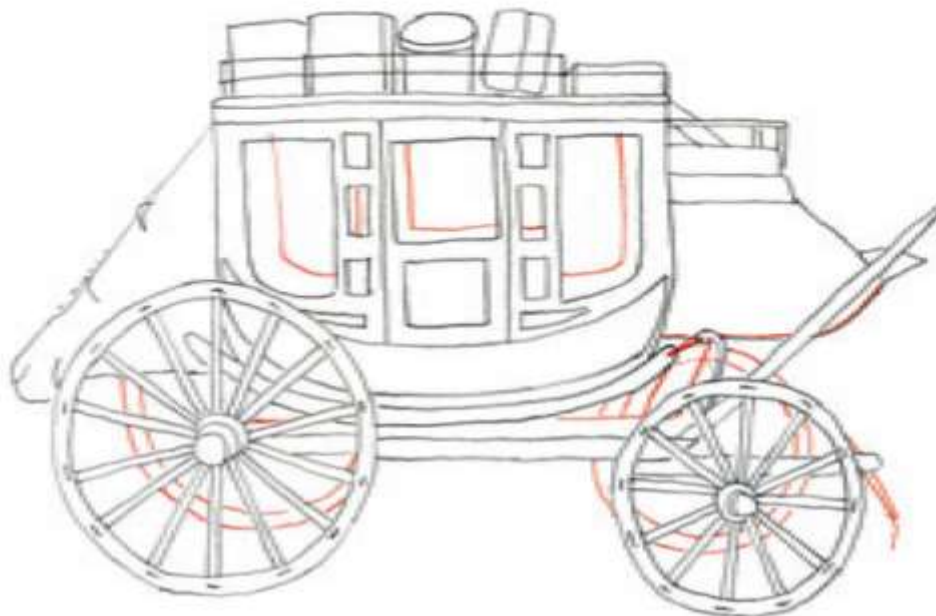
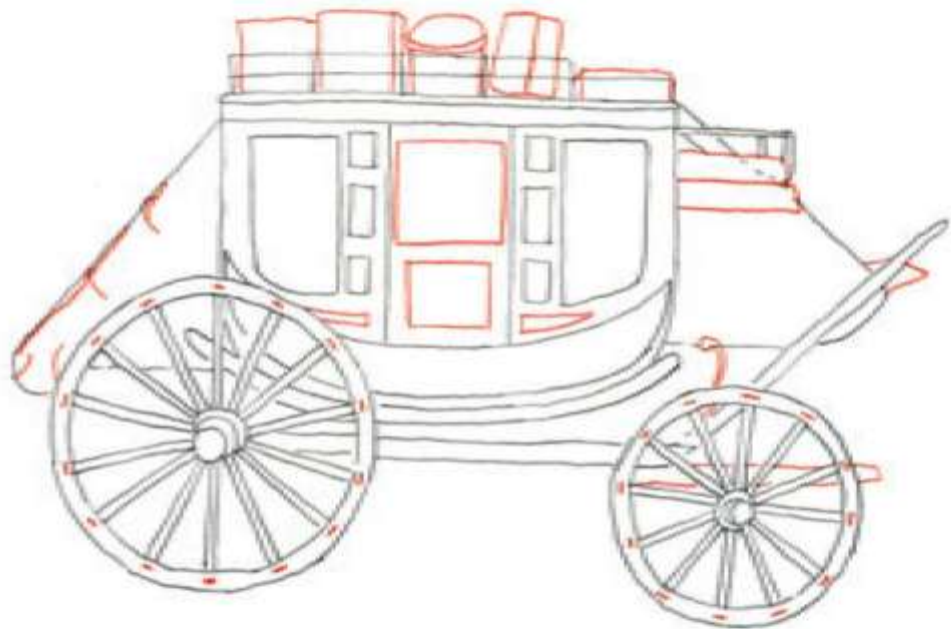
Step 3: Add windows and a door. Draw what looks like a smile on the body of the stagecoach. Then add to the wheels. If you want them perfectly round, you may use a compass.





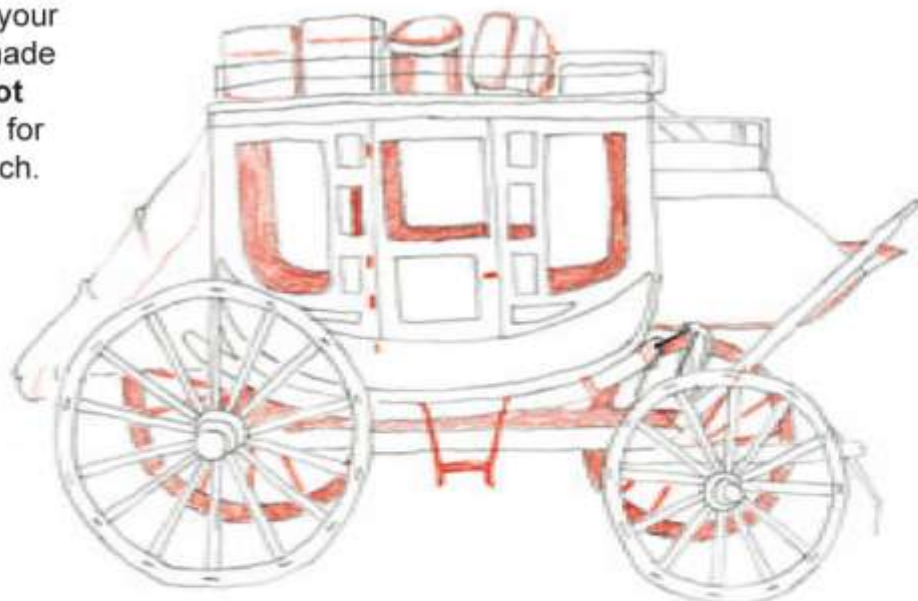
Step 4: Complete the spokes on the wheels. Add some small rectangles between the door and the windows. Then start drawing the driver's seat.

Step 5: Draw boxes on top of the stagecoach for luggage. Add to the driver's seat. Then draw two squares on the door and continue to add other details as marked. The next steps are more difficult. You may stop and color your drawing here if you want to.



Step 6: Add wheels to the other side of the stagecoach. Draw lines to show where you will shade the inside of the coach.

Step 7: Begin to shade your picture. The areas to shade are shown in red. **Do not use red.** Add a footrest for stepping up into the coach.



Step 8: Begin to color in the coach with gold and different shades of brown. Use other colors as shown. Start coloring the background as well.

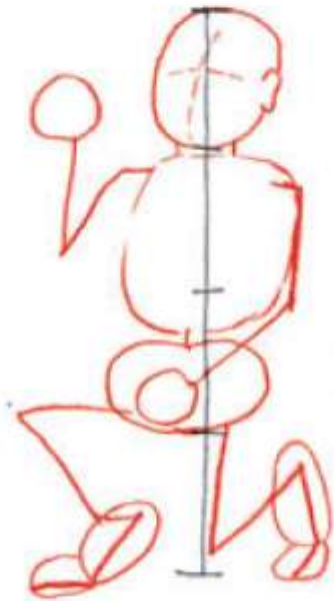
Step 9: For final color, use purple in the shadows and yellows, reds, and browns on the coach. Finally, use a blending pencil to give your picture a finished look. **Have fun coloring your stagecoach!**



Up to this point, all of our drawings were as realistic as possible. Now you will have the chance to draw me, Professor Doodle, as a California gold miner. Drawing a cartoon is a little simpler than drawing a real person. You see, cartoons are flat. You don't have to worry about depth or dimension when you draw a cartoon. Also, any texture on a cartoon is less complicated, and the colors are often brighter.

Gold Miner

Step 1: First, draw a vertical line. Then draw a square-shaped head. The Professor should be about four heads tall in this picture. Measure and mark this on your line. Now draw a stick figure.



Did you know: Blue jeans were invented for the gold miners! Research and learn more.

Step 2: Draw the Professor's face. Then add lines for clothing over your stick figure.



Step 3: Finish drawing his hat, hands, and face. Add a vest, tie, and gloves. Then draw a pan over his knee.



Step 4: Use bright colors, and have fun coloring your picture!

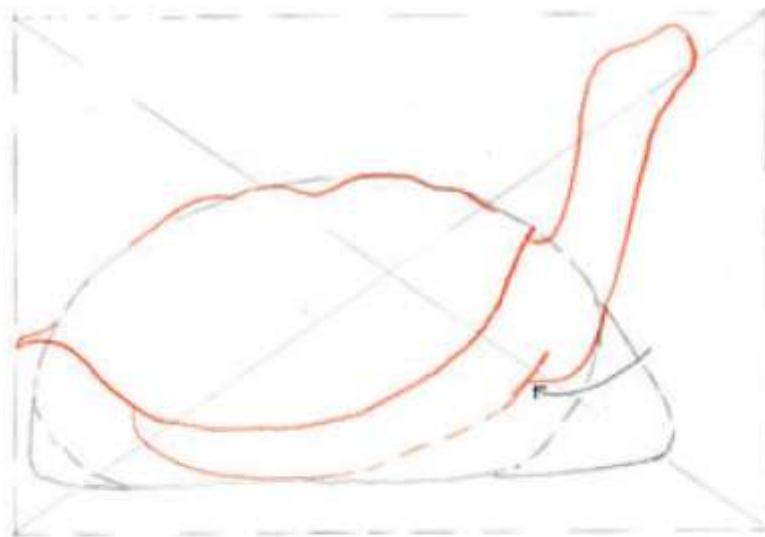
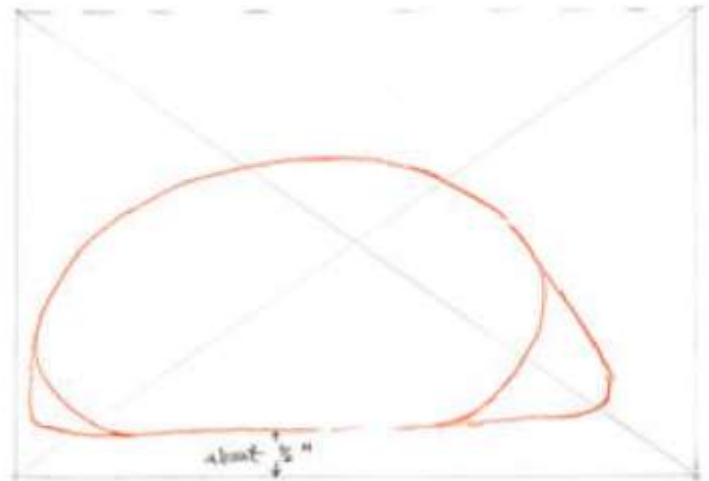




Charles Darwin was a man trying to make sense of the world he saw. In 1831-36, he took his famed voyage aboard the *Beagle*, which included a stop at the Galapagos Islands. Contrary to popular stories, he did not “discover evolution” there. Instead, he formulated his theory later with the help of various sources. The plants and animals that he saw there did, however, influence his thinking for the rest of his life. His theories of evolution and natural selection would spark controversy and influence the scientific community for over 150 years, even to this day.

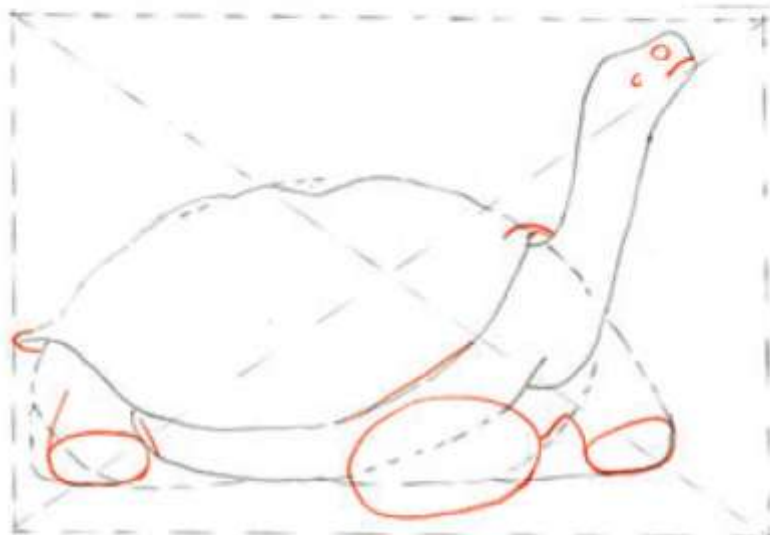
Galapagos Tortoise

Step 1: Start by lightly drawing an eight-inch-wide rectangle. Then draw diagonals across it. This will help you keep the tortoise in proportion. Now draw a large egg shape with a flat bottom. Note where the red lines go across the diagonals.

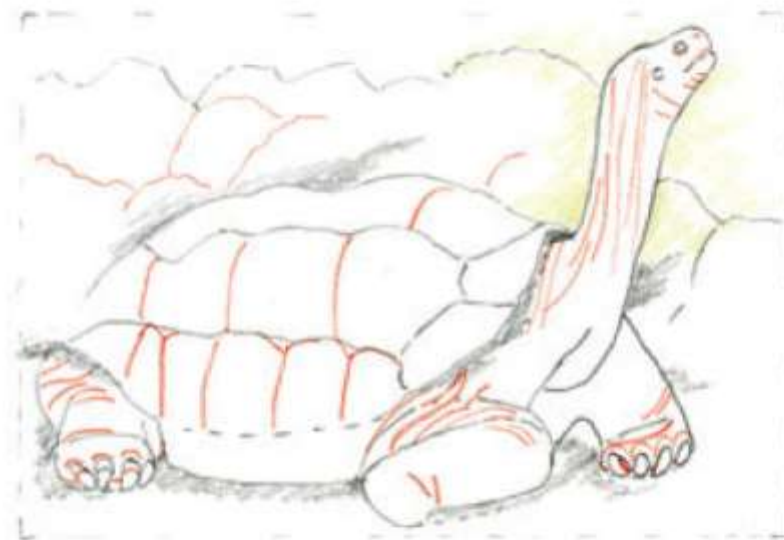
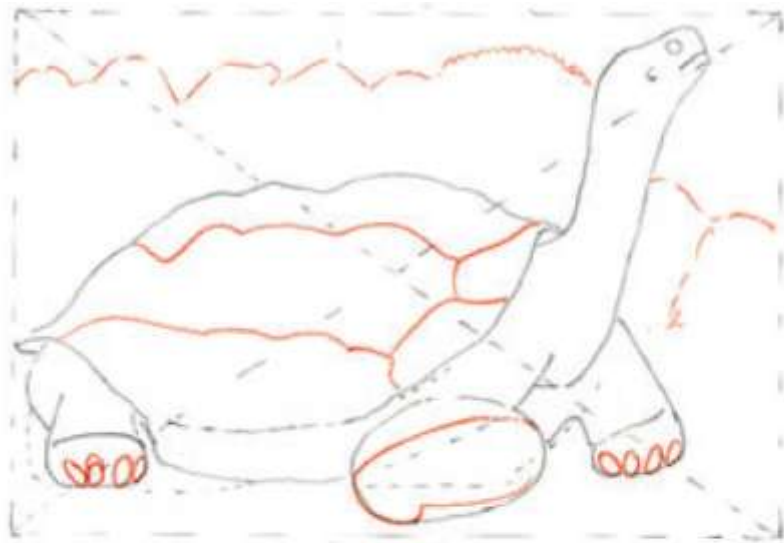


Step 2: Draw the back of the neck, paying attention to where the line crosses the diagonals. Then draw the bottom of the tortoise shell. Add the second line following the shape of the bottom shell. Now draw the front of the neck. Then add bumps to the top of the shell. **Remember, dashed lines will be erased later, so draw lightly.**

Step 3: Draw the tortoise's eye and mouth. Add lines for the shell and legs as shown. Then draw ovals for its feet.



Step 4: Begin drawing the lines on the shell. Then draw the front of the tortoise's bent leg. Now add toes. This is also the time to start drawing the background if you want one.



Step 5: Fill in the up and down lines on the shell. These are curved like a letter C, but more stretched out. Draw lines for the wrinkles on the neck and feet. If you are drawing a background, add lines for rocks. Using black, begin to shade as shown.

Fun Fact: The tortoise's top shell is called a *carapace*. The shell that covers its belly is known as a *plastron*.

Step 6: Begin to color the tortoise's body cream or light yellow. The colors on a tortoise are not very bright. You will be using tans, greys, cream, light green, and pale blue.

Fun Fact: The Galapagos tortoises are the largest tortoises in the world. The biggest on record is said to have measured five feet long and weighed in at 550 pounds! They can also live over 100 years!

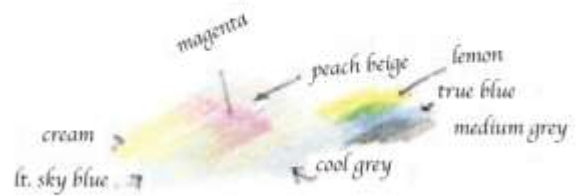




Step 7: This is an easier version of the tortoise. Color with mostly light grey and tan. **If you want, you may stop here.** Or, if you are up for the challenge, continue on to the last step below.



It helps to try blending your colors ahead of time to see which ones you want to use. See the palette.



Step 8: Add tan and grey shading. Then draw more bumps and wrinkle lines over the shading. Drawing small circles on the legs will add texture and make the skin look bumpy. As you draw the background, remember that a darker background will help the lighter color of the tortoise's shell stand out.



When trying to figure out God's creation, we really need to look to His Word. "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." *Hebrews 11:3*

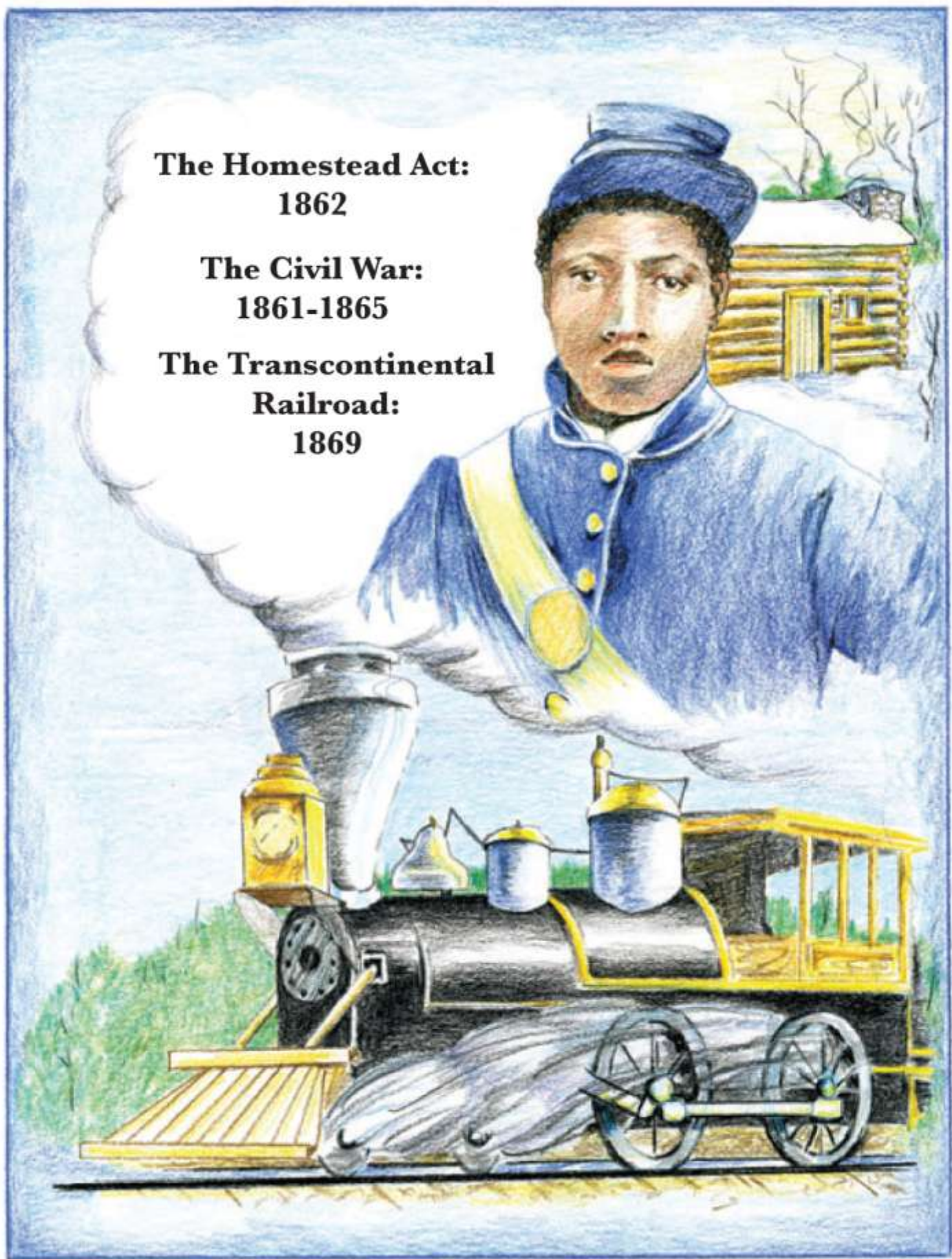
The California Gold Rush began when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848. Word spread, and by 1849, over 80,000 people came to California, looking to make their fortune. A few did strike it rich, but thousands did not. When California became a state in 1850, it was the most prosperous state in America! Unfortunately, John Sutter was driven off his land and died poor.



**The Homestead Act:
1862**

**The Civil War:
1861-1865**

**The Transcontinental
Railroad:
1869**

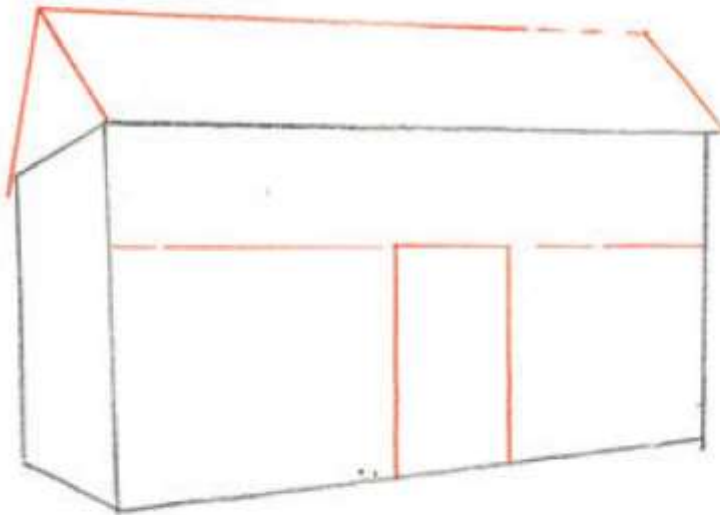
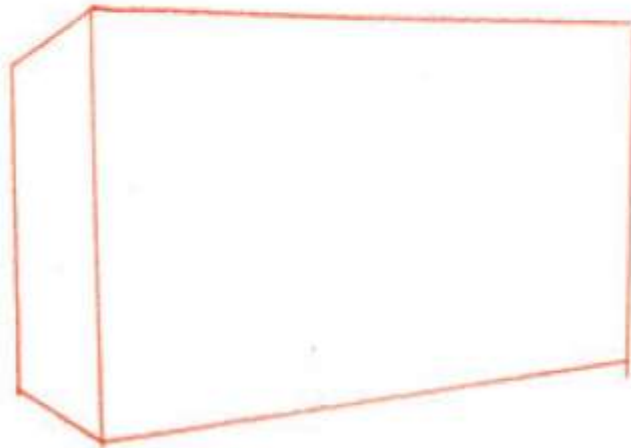


Log cabins have become a symbol of rugged pioneer life in America. They were actually introduced to America in the 1630's by Swedish settlers but were more commonly used in the 1800's as settlers moved westward into the thick forests of Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1840, during his political campaign, William Harrison put small log cabins in parades to show that he had the support of the frontier people. Unlike the large log houses of today, the log cabins of pioneer times often only had one or two rooms!



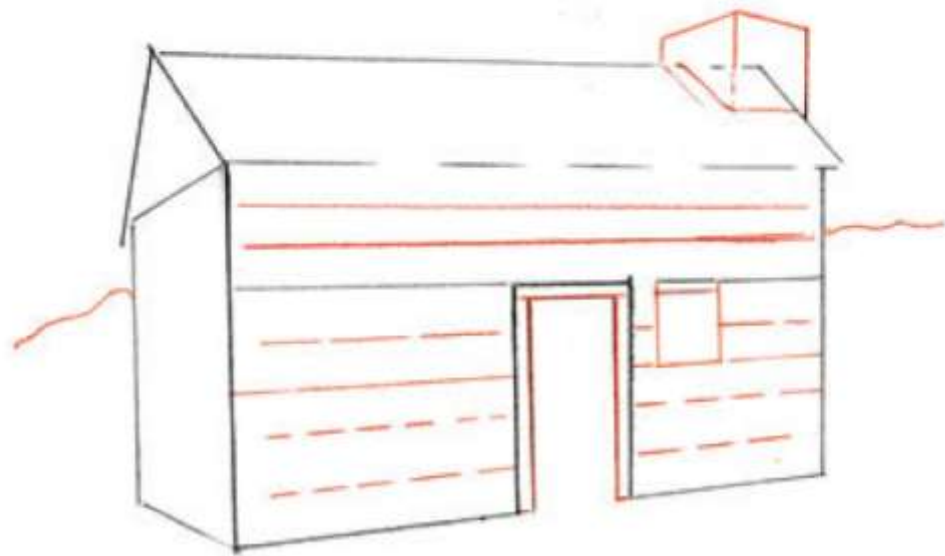
Log Cabin

Step 1: Start out by drawing a box.

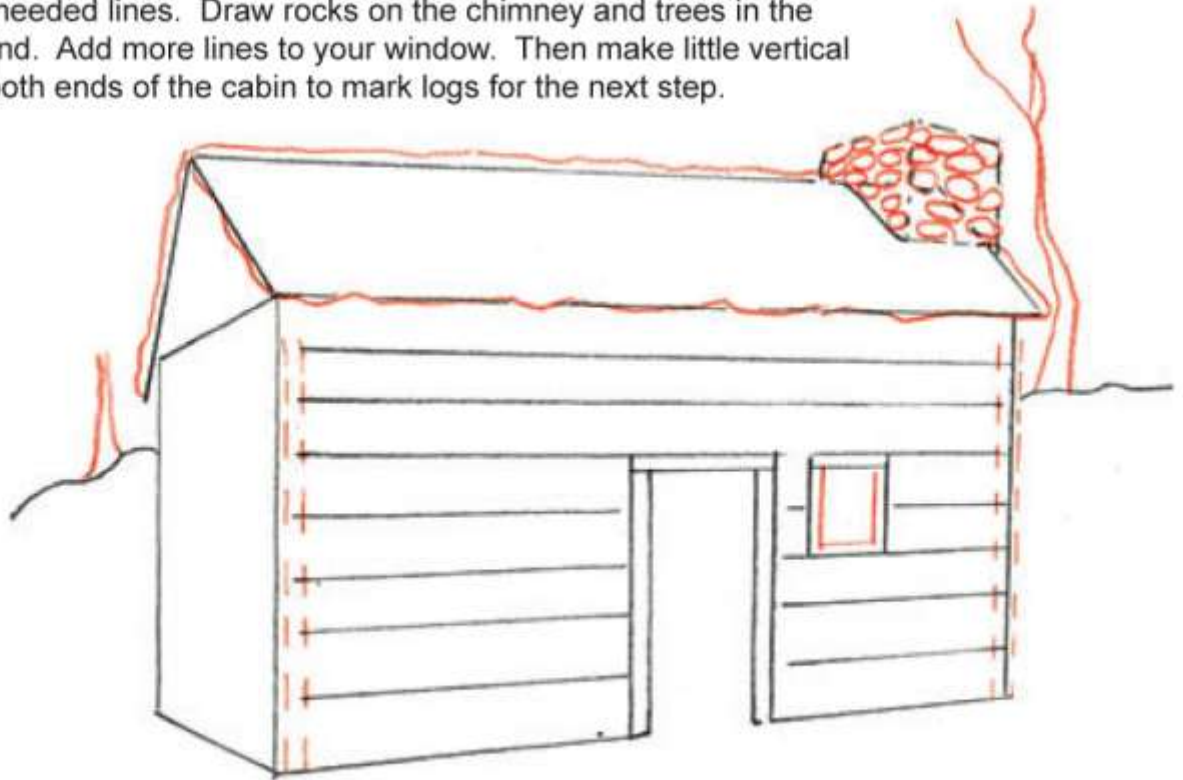


Step 2: Lightly add a triangle and a parallelogram for the roof. Draw the door. Then draw a line at the top of your door that is parallel to the top of your box. This will help you draw the logs.

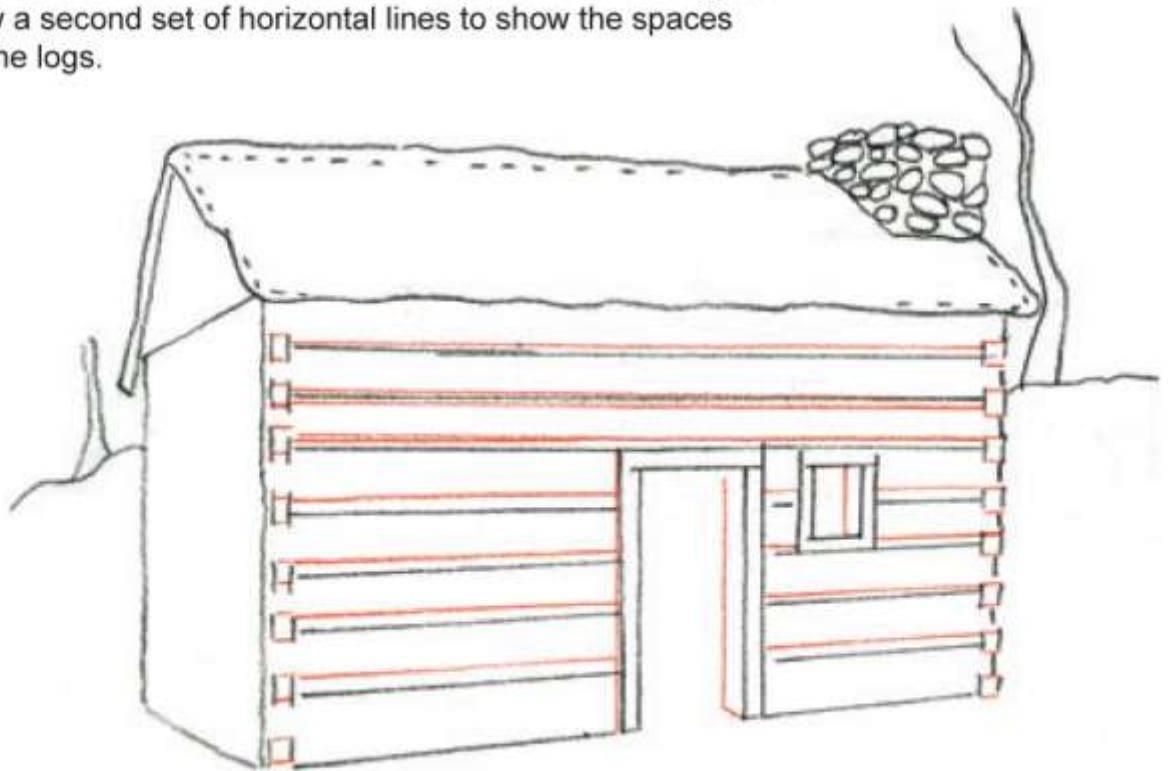
Step 3: Draw horizontal lines above and below your first line for the logs. You may want to use a ruler for this. Then add a window and the chimney. Add lines for background.



Step 4: Replace some of your roof lines with rougher lines for snow. Erase unneeded lines. Draw rocks on the chimney and trees in the background. Add more lines to your window. Then make little vertical lines on both ends of the cabin to mark logs for the next step.



Step 5: Make the marks in the previous step into little rectangles. Then draw a second set of horizontal lines to show the spaces between the logs.



Fun Fact: The logs were often fastened with notched ends or wooden pegs. The spaces between the logs were packed with mud to keep out the wind.



Step 6: Draw more trees in the background. The red and purple in the picture is to give you a guide for where to start shading for shadows. Begin to shade and color your picture.

Step 7: Use more than one type of green for coloring the needles on some of the trees. Continue to use purple for shadows. Color the rest of the cabin with golds and browns.

Have fun coloring your log cabin!

Fun Fact:

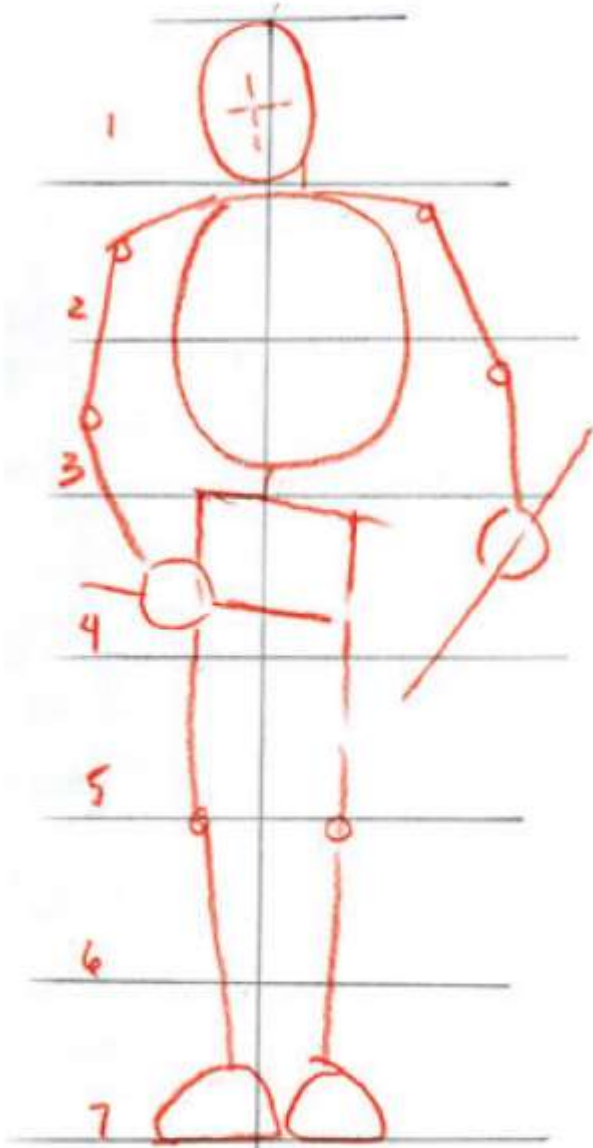
Abraham Lincoln was just one of many famous Americans who grew up in a log cabin!



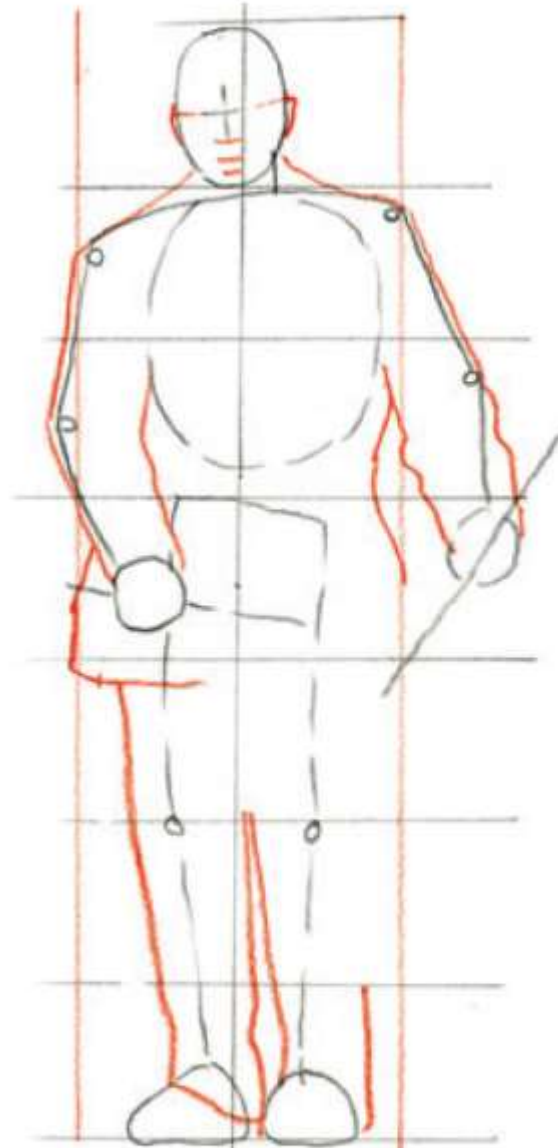
Despite laws limiting the age of men enlisting during the American Civil War, also known as the War Between the States, some records indicate that boys as young as nine or ten years old ran away from home to join the troops. These boys often became drummer boys. They used their drums not only at camp to indicate certain times of the day, but also in the battlefield to tell the soldiers what to do.



Drummer Boy



Step 1: Lightly draw a vertical line on your paper. Next draw a slightly tilted oval for his head. Measure off and lightly mark seven heads for his height as shown. This is the proper height for a young teenager. Then lightly draw a stick figure. **Much of this will be erased later.**



Step 2: We are going to make a grid to help us with this drawing. To do so, **lightly** draw two more vertical lines. Then draw vertical lines to make the squares. Add guidelines on the face. Draw the ears. Divide the bottom part of the face into thirds. The bottom of the nose should be level with the bottom of the ears. Now start drawing the outline of the body around the stick figure.

Step 3: Draw another vertical gridline to help with placing the drum on your drawing. **Remember, these guidelines will be erased, so draw lightly.** Add the drum as shown. Then draw the eye area. These look like glasses, but they are really just more guidelines. Eyes should be placed on the center line going across the face to the top of the ears. Add other details as shown.



Step 4: Carefully erase gridlines and other unneeded lines. Now is the time to draw the finer details of the hands, face, uniform, and drum. Also, revise the shape of the hands and feet. **Make sure your pencil is sharp, and don't worry if your lines aren't perfect.**

Step 5: Start shading the drummer boy's face and hands. Then use yellow on his buttons, strap, drum, and drumsticks. Shade his uniform as shown, using dark blues and some grey.

Step 6: Continue to color and shade your drummer boy. **Have fun coloring your picture!**



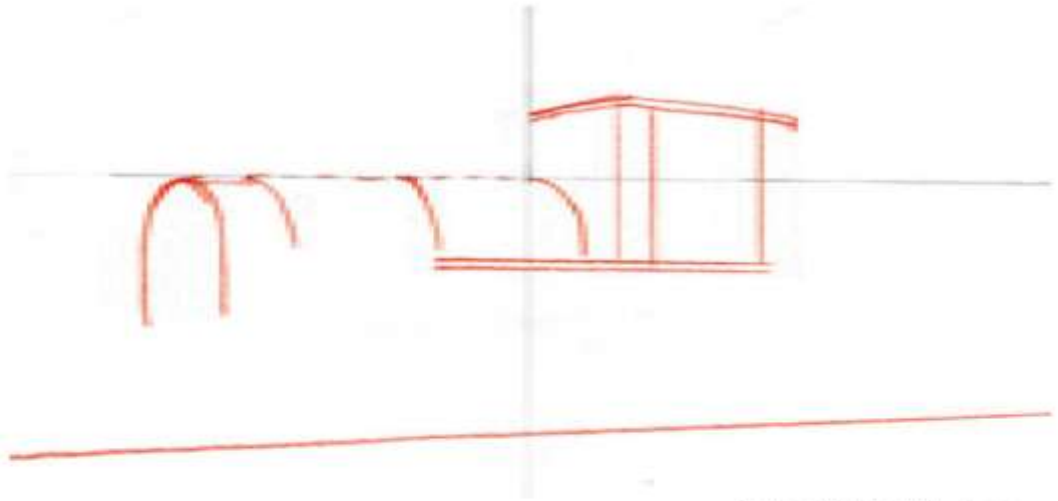
Interesting Fact: Many people don't realize that many slaves and some patriotic blacks in the South fought for the Confederate Army. Close to 198,000 black men also served in the Union Army and Navy during the War Between the States². The all-black 54th Regiment of Massachusetts was made famous in the film *Glory*.

2 Teaching with Documents: The Fight for Equal Rights: Black Soldiers in the Civil War. The United States National Archives. 9 March 2010 <<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war>>.

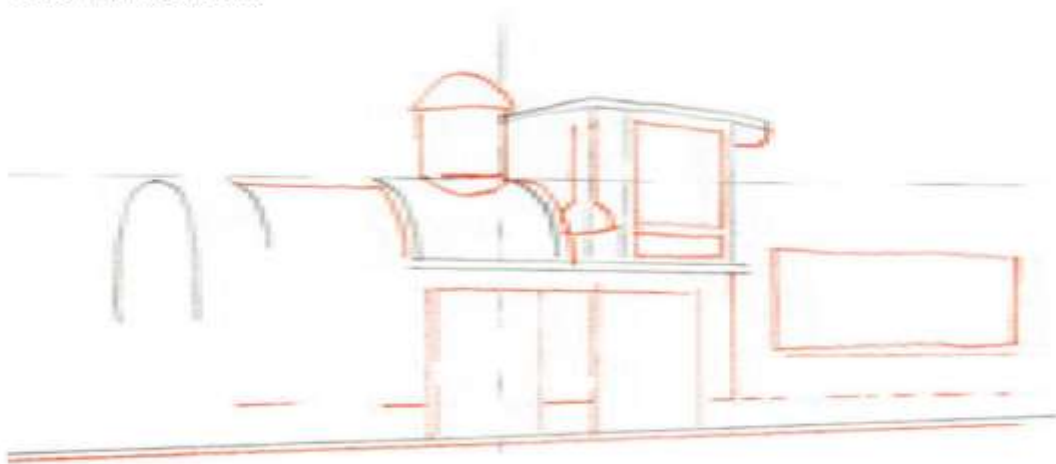
The Gold Rush of 1849 made people realize that a better means of transportation across the United States was needed. It took two railroad companies and many immigrants to complete the over 2,000 miles of track! The Union Pacific company built west from Omaha, Nebraska, while the Central Pacific company built east from Sacramento, California. They joined together in 1869 at Promontory Point in Utah. This reduced the travel time across the United States from months to less than a week!

Steam Engine Train

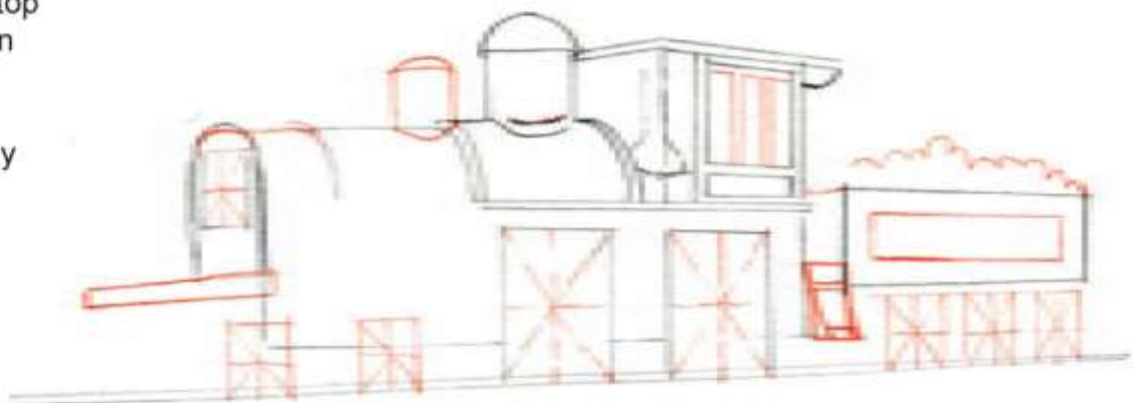
Step 1: Lightly draw lines to divide your paper in half. Draw a line at an angle across the bottom for the tracks. Starting at the center guideline, add curved lines for the engine's boiler and smoke box. Use the center guidelines to help place a rectangle for the cab and the other lines shown.



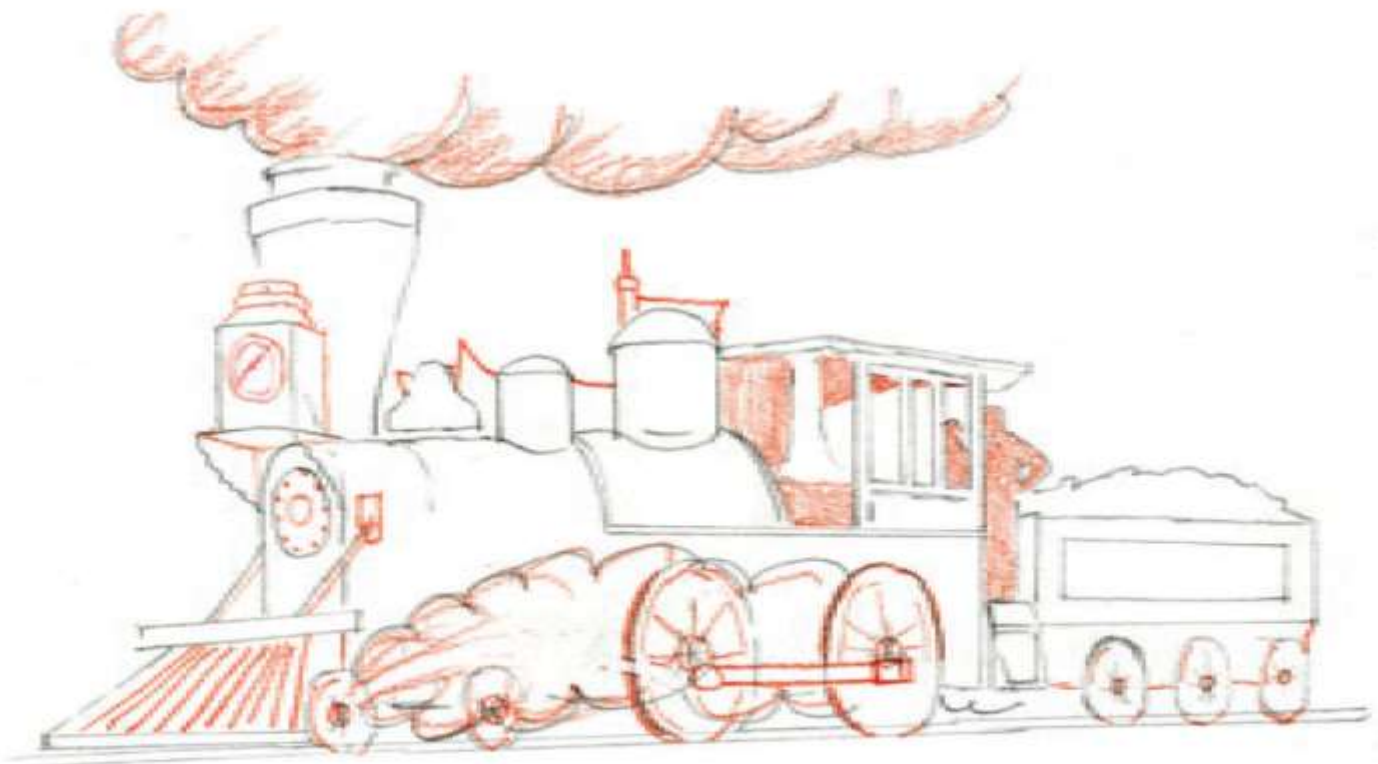
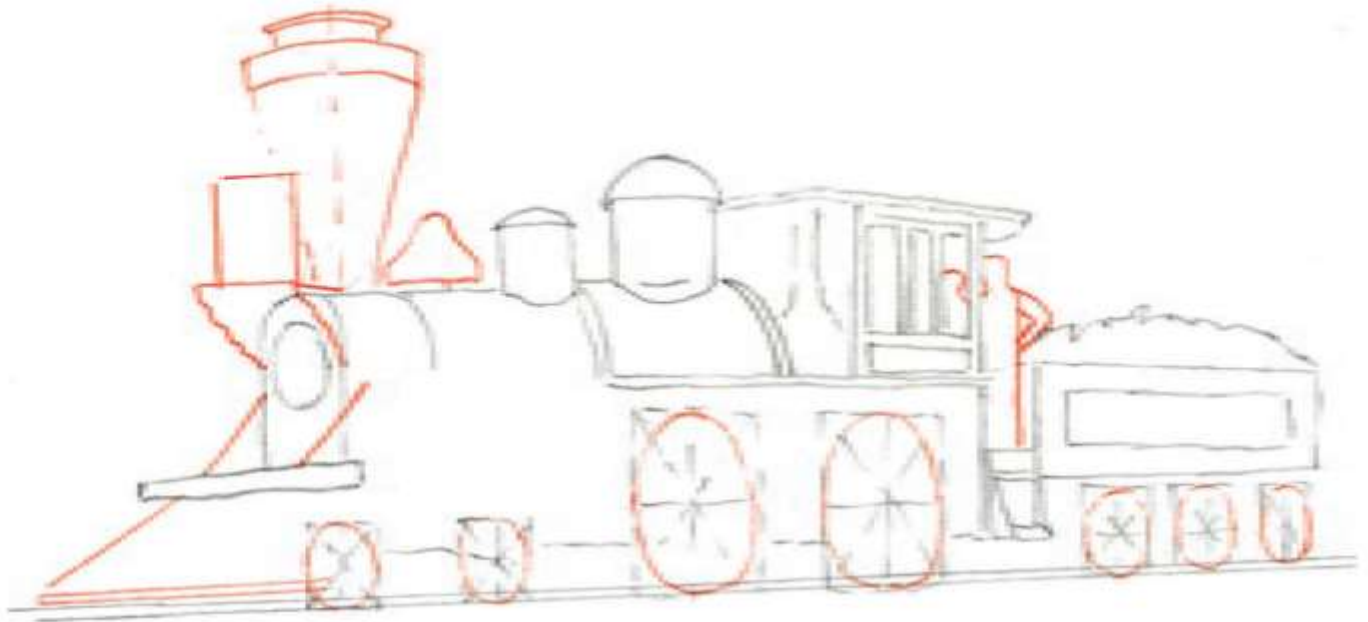
Step 2: Lightly draw rectangles where the train's wheels will go later. Also add rectangles for the cab's window and the coal car. Draw a dome on top of the boiler. Then continue to add any other details shown.



Step 3: Add the second dome on top of the boiler. Then lightly draw more guidelines for the wheels. Add curvy lines for the coal. Draw any other details shown.



Step 4: Using the wheel guidelines, draw ovals for the wheels. Then draw lines for the shape of the conductor and the other man on the engine. Draw the chimney, bell, and clock on the front of the engine. Also add a cow catcher to the front. **For help drawing ovals see the cannon lesson in *Draw and Write Through History: Pilgrims, Pirates, and Patriots*.**



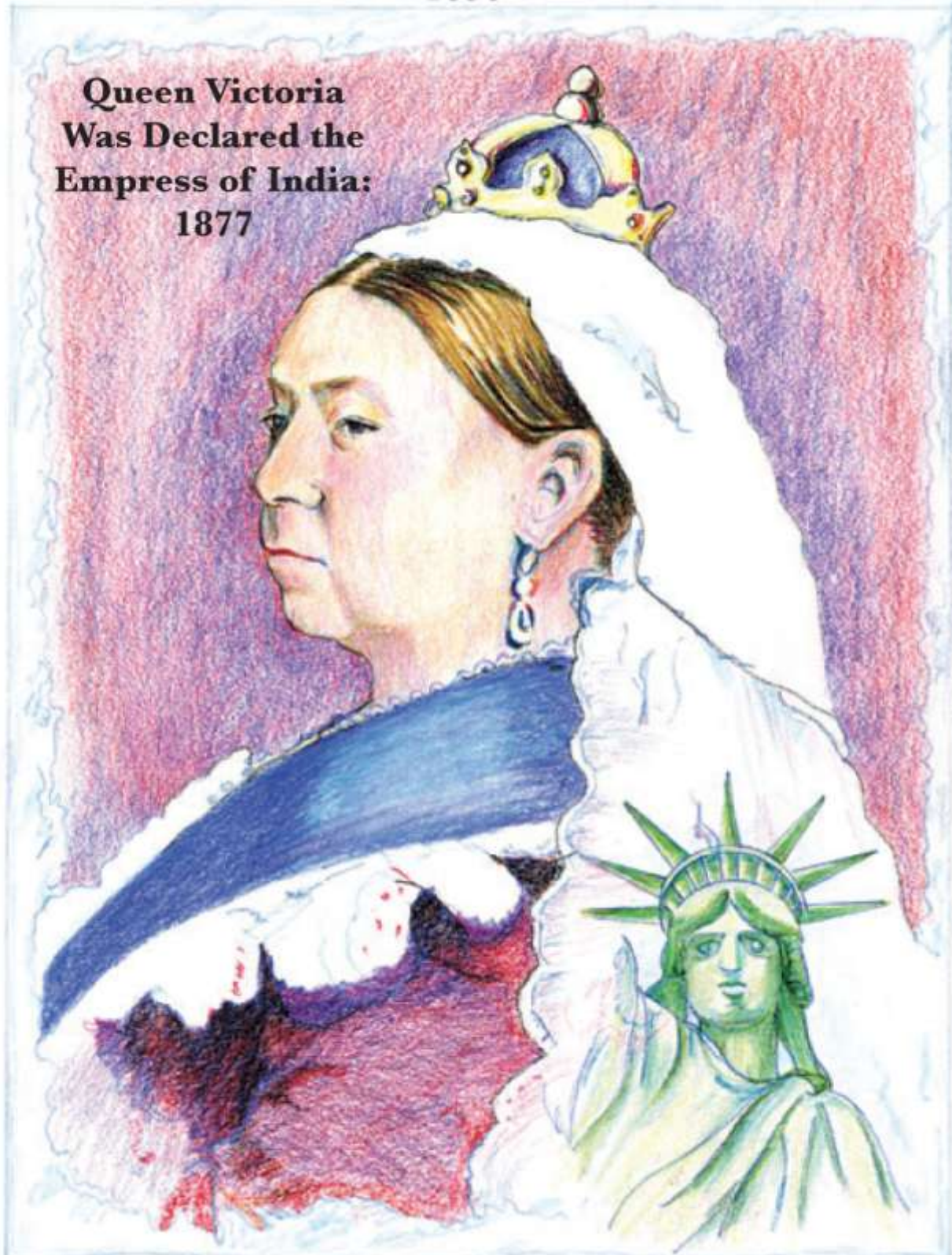
Step 5: Draw smoke coming out of the engine's chimney. Erase any unneeded lines. Continue to add the details shown to the wheels and the train. Now start shading the smoke, cab, and the men. **Keep going, you are almost done!**



Step 6: Start coloring your train. We used mostly medium grey, yellow, and brown on the train. The smoke is a mix of grey, purple, yellow, and blue. Don't forget to color a background to make your picture more interesting. **Have fun coloring your picture!**

In 1861, eleven states announced that they would leave and form a new country, the Confederate States of America. President Abraham Lincoln declared war to try to keep the United States together. The American Civil War lasted until 1865. In 1863, Lincoln made his famous "Emancipation Proclamation," freeing the slaves of the Confederacy. Slavery did not officially become illegal, however, until the 13th Amendment to the Constitution passed in 1865.

**The British Established
Rule Over India:
1858**



**Queen Victoria
Was Declared the
Empress of India:
1877**

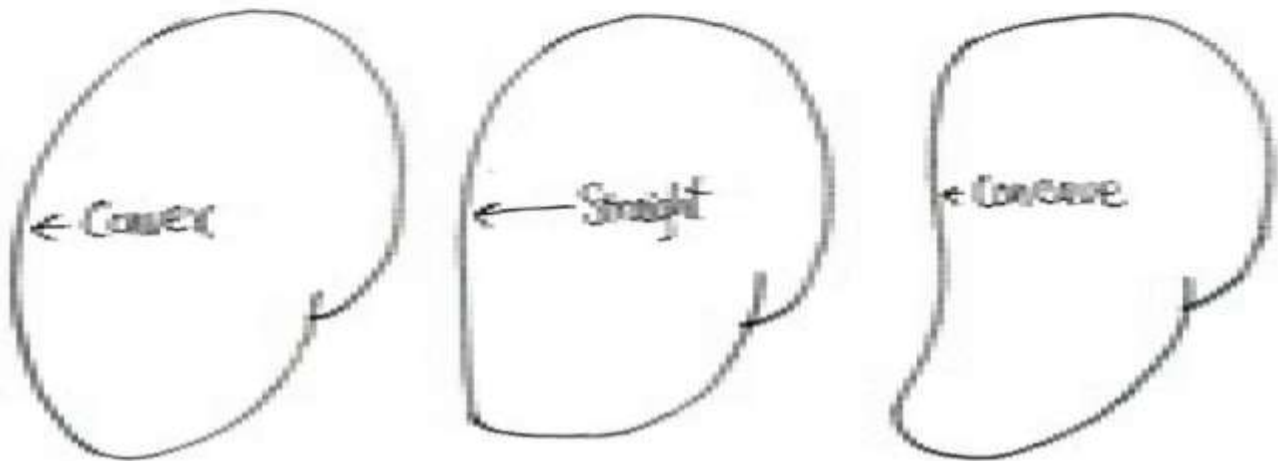
**The Statue of Liberty:
1875**

Victoria was only eighteen when she became queen of Great Britain in 1837. Her reign as queen lasted over 63 years! That is the longest reign not only of any British monarch but of any female monarch in history! Queen Victoria had very little political power, but she was still a very important figure of her time. In fact, the time of her reign is known as the Victorian Period.

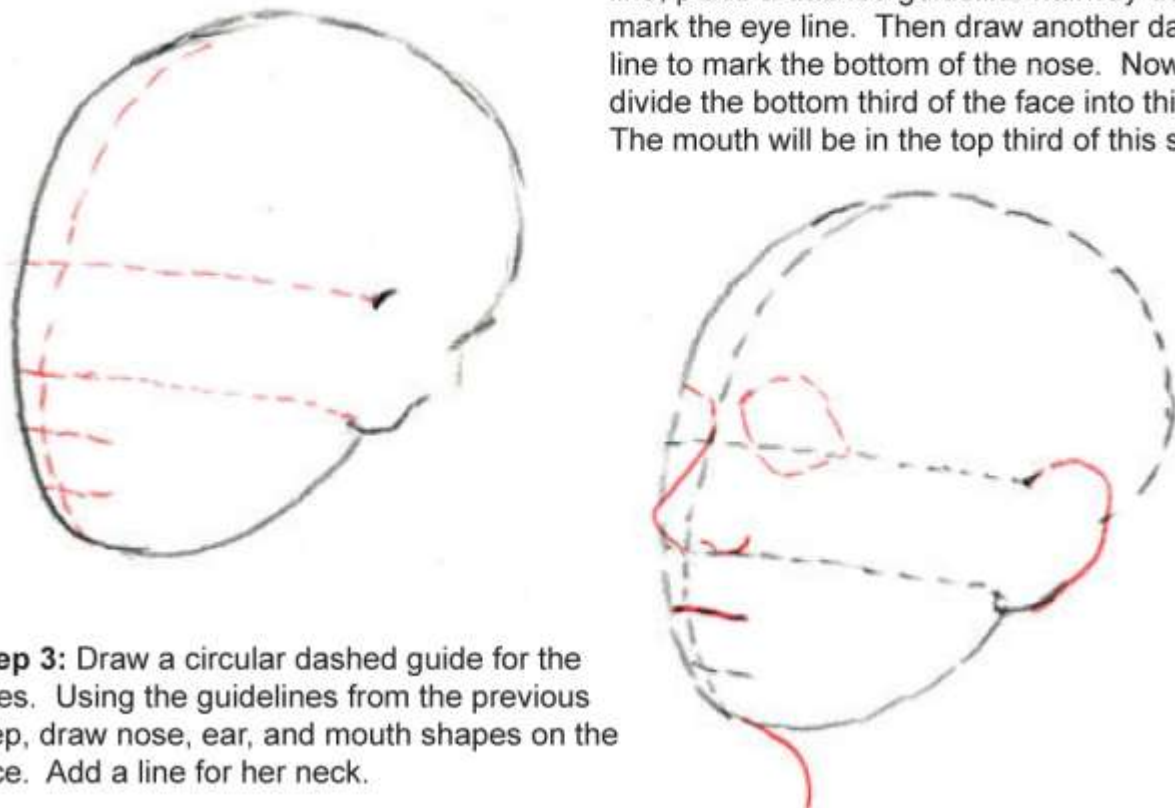


Queen Victoria

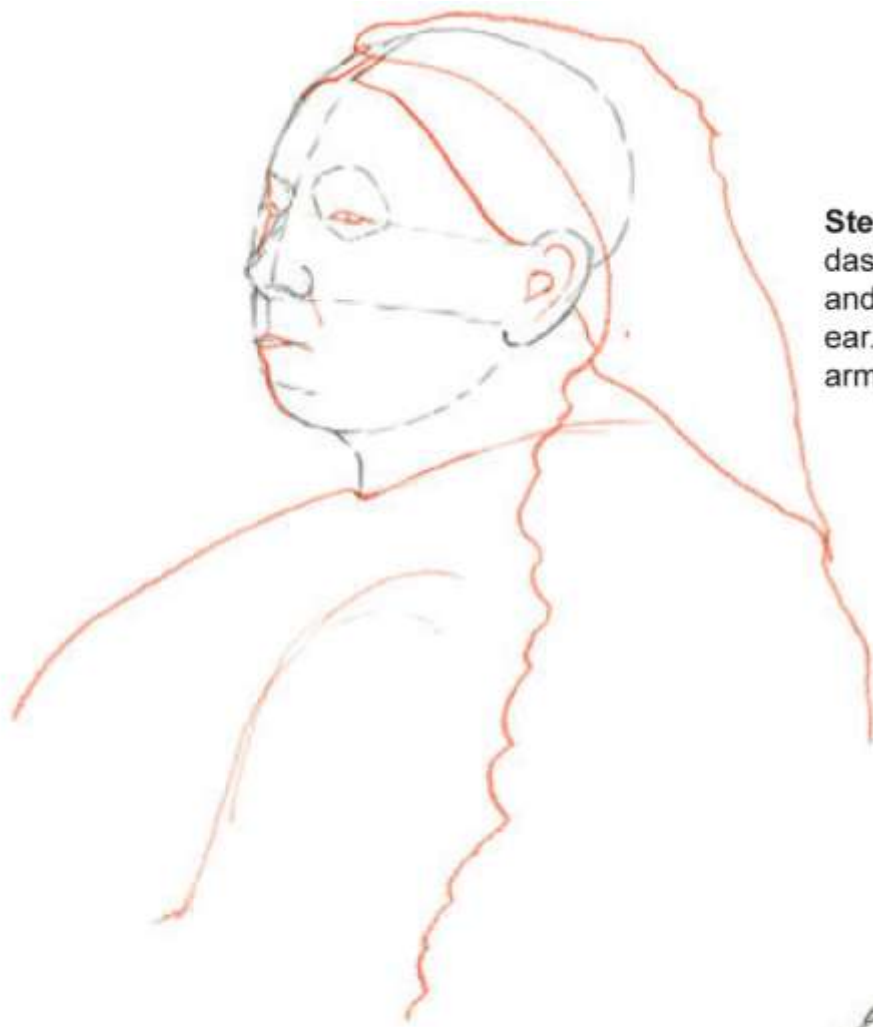
Step 1: First, practice drawing the three different face shapes below. Check to see if someone you know has one of these three. Figuring out the simplest shape of someone's face will help you to draw his likeness. Queen Victoria had a convex-shaped, or rounded-out, face.



Step 2: After you draw a convex-shaped facial line, place a dashed guideline halfway down to mark the eye line. Then draw another dashed line to mark the bottom of the nose. Now divide the bottom third of the face into thirds. The mouth will be in the top third of this section.



Step 3: Draw a circular dashed guide for the eyes. Using the guidelines from the previous step, draw nose, ear, and mouth shapes on the face. Add a line for her neck.



Step 4: Draw in eyes along dashed guideline. Add hair line and lace. Then add to lip and ear. Now draw lines for her front, arm, and shoulder.

Step 5: Add a crown to the top of her head. Then refine the eye shape and add lace and jewels.

Fun Fact: In 1851 Queen Victoria had an enormous glass building constructed to house a Great Exhibition. It was as big as seven football fields! Inside, it was filled with inventions, machines, and goods from all over the world. Six million people came to see the Exhibition!





Step 6: Add details to the crown. Draw small circles in the eyes for pupils. Then begin shading her face.

Step 7: Erase unneeded lines. Draw over the other pencil lines with color as shown. Finish adding details to the crown, hair, and lace.

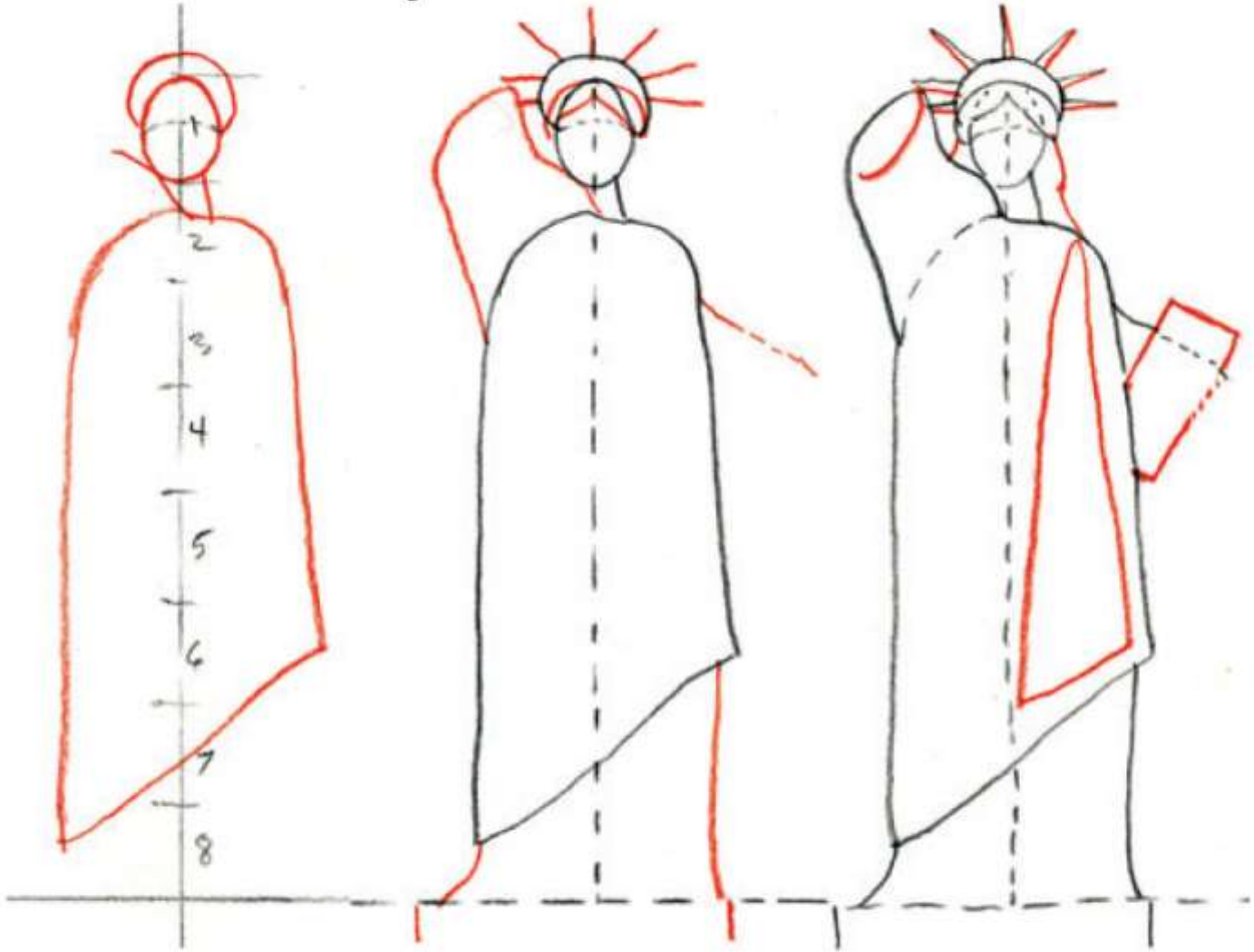
Now, have fun coloring your picture!



Designed by a Frenchman named Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi in 1875 as a gift to the American people, the Statue of Liberty, represents freedom to people all over the world. The seven rays on the statue's head stand for the seven continents. Bartholdi constructed them with the hope that America's freedom would spread across the seas.



The Statue of Liberty



Step 1: Start by lightly drawing two perpendicular guidelines in the middle of your paper. Measure off eight heads on the vertical line. This is how tall your statue will appear, since we are looking up at her. Draw her head and then lightly add a line dividing her face in half. This will be used later for placing her eyes. Now start drawing her crown and the basic shape of the fabric draping around her. Don't forget to add the line for the beginning of her shoulder reaching up.

Step 2: Draw the statue's arm reaching up and the beginning of the other arm going down. Add seven rays to her crown and start drawing her hair. Draw lines for the bottom of her gown and the platform below her.

Step 3: Draw more lines for her hair and the crown's rays. Add a curved line for part of the sleeve. Then draw a rectangle at an angle to the statue's body. Next, draw a long triangle shape for the fabric that drapes over her shoulder.



Step 4: Measure about three heads for the length of arm that holds the torch. Then draw the line for that arm and the ovals for both hands. Make the marks for the face. Then draw more lines coming down from the shoulder. Also, add to the platform below.

Step 5: Add the line for the outside of the arm. Continue drawing the facial features and the fingers on her hands. Now add lines for more folds in the fabric.

Fun Fact: The statue's skin is made up of copper over a steel (originally iron) frame. The copper skin is the thickness of only two pennies put together!



Step 6: Add the torch and continue to add details to the crown and face. Begin to shade your drawing with dark blue-green and yellow colored pencils.



Do you know? Why is the statue's skin green? What famous person designed the statue's skeleton? **Hint:** He also designed the Eiffel Tower. Research and find out more.



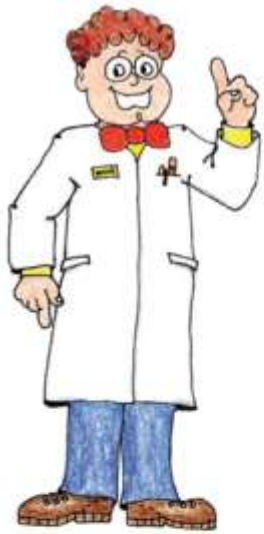
Step 7: For the light-green areas, use a yellow base with light blue over the top and then white to blend and soften the color. Use more dark blue-green in the shadow areas with a little light red on some of the folds. **Have fun coloring your picture!**

Between 1870 and 1900, close to 12 million immigrants arrived in the United States.

Many came to escape economic hardship or religious persecution. They were looking for a better life and saw America as "the Land of Opportunity."

More than 70 percent of the immigrants entered the U.S.

through New York City. Standing 305 feet tall in New York Harbor, the Statue of Liberty was the first thing to greet them. She was a sign of freedom and hope to all who saw her.



These next two pages are full of drawings that students have sent to us. We love to hear from our fellow artists! Keep up the outstanding work and continue to have fun drawing your way through history!



Austin, age 8



William, age 8



Zoe, age 7



Abby age, 11



Megan, age 9



Holly, age 15

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- Aimed at ages 8+, but adaptable for younger students.**
- Student friendly! Each drawing is broken down into steps, and each step is done in color.**

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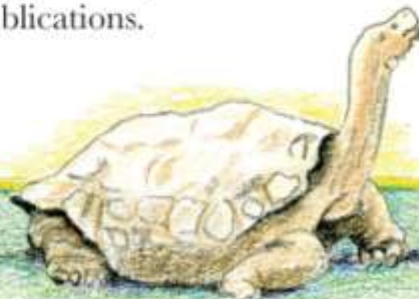
The *Draw and Write Through History* series is written by a homeschooling mother of seven. Carylee Gressman has thirteen years of homeschooling experience, a college background in teaching, and a love for both children and history.



Each drawing is illustrated by Peggy Dick. Peggy is a mother, a pastor's wife, and a former graphic-design artist for Reiman Publications.



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