



Deliberate Travel

KIDS



DE VOORLEESHOEK

THE NETHERLANDS

(history)

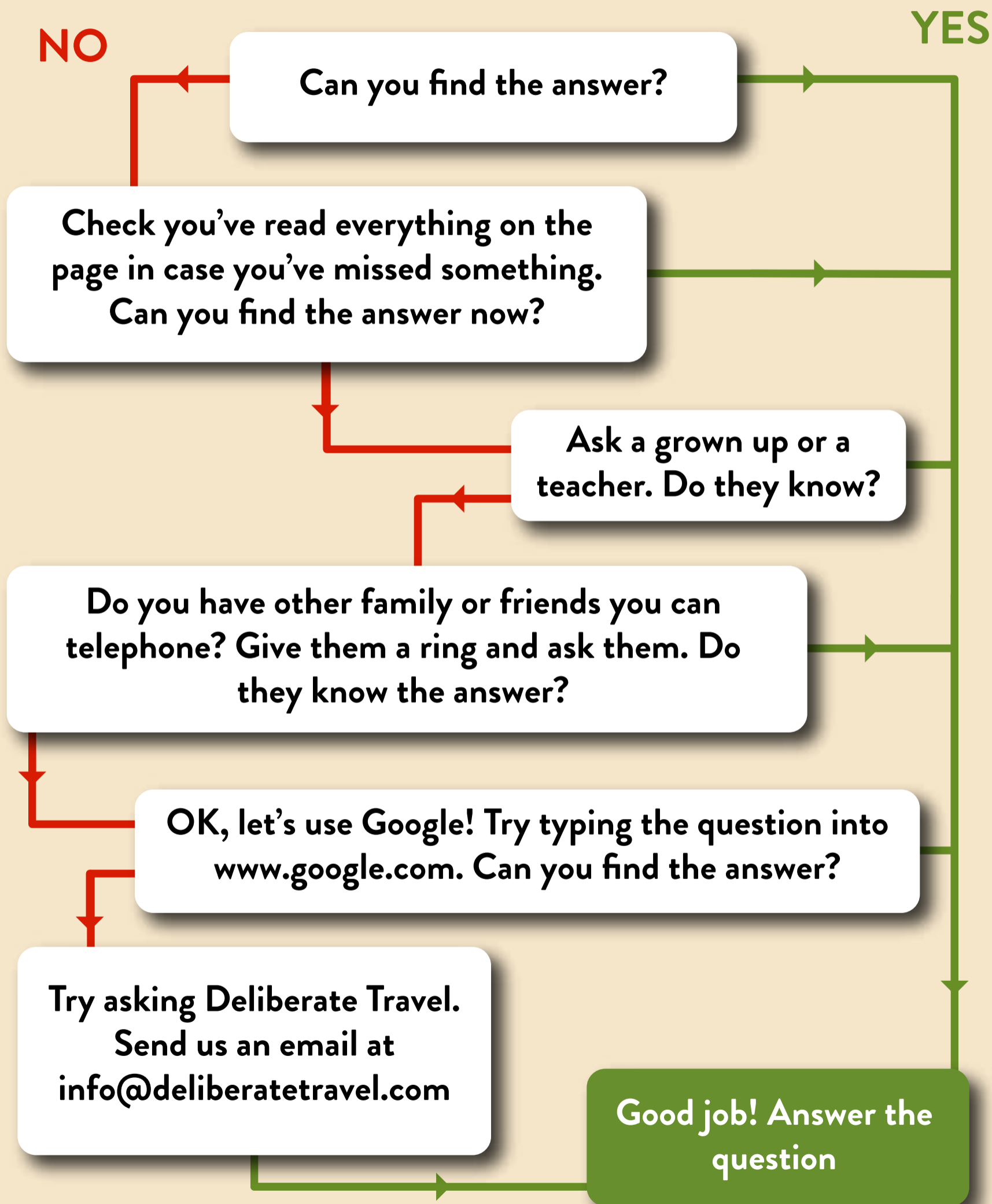


Welcome!

In this workbook you will learn about the period when the Netherlands became independent. After this the country became successful in trade and people could develop in science, religion and art. Because of the success and the amount of wealth gathered this time is called ***the Golden Age***.

- 1.** On the next page is an Answer Grid. Each line has a number which tells you which activity you need to do in order to find the answer.
- 2.** Do each activity puzzle. **The answer that has a star is the answer that goes into the Answer Grid.** If you don't know the answer, that's OK - you can research it! ask your parents, check on the Internet or ring your grandparents and ask them.
- 3.** When you've done all the activities, you can read the answers in the orange books.
- 4.** E-mail your answer to:
info@deliberatetravel.com

The purpose of this workbook is to do some research! Lots of the answers aren't in the workbook, so you'll need to find them somewhere else. If you're not sure of the answer, you can use this diagram to find some answers! Follow the green line for yes and the red line for no.



1. Introduction

This workbook is all about the history of the Netherlands. There's a lot to learn about the history of the Netherlands, but we can only fit a little bit into 16 pages of this workbook. If you want to learn more you could have a look at the book ***A Key to Dutch History*** which has more stories about the history of the Netherlands.

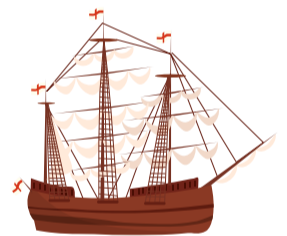
Do some research and fill in the names...



He was an artist and is named as one of the Dutch masters of the 17th century. One of his most famous paintings is the Night Watch and is on display at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

His name was _____ van Rijn

He fought alongside Willem van Oranje against Spain for the independence of the Netherlands. He was also important for the establishment of de VOC to trade with the Dutch Indies.



**His name was _____
van Oldenbarnevelt**



They call him the Father of the nation. He was the leader of the uprising against the Spanish king which helped the country become independent.

His name was Willem van _____

She was the first woman to study at a Dutch University in 1636. To ensure the male students would not be distracted by her presence, she sat with a curtain around her so they couldn't see her.



Her name was Anna Maria van _____

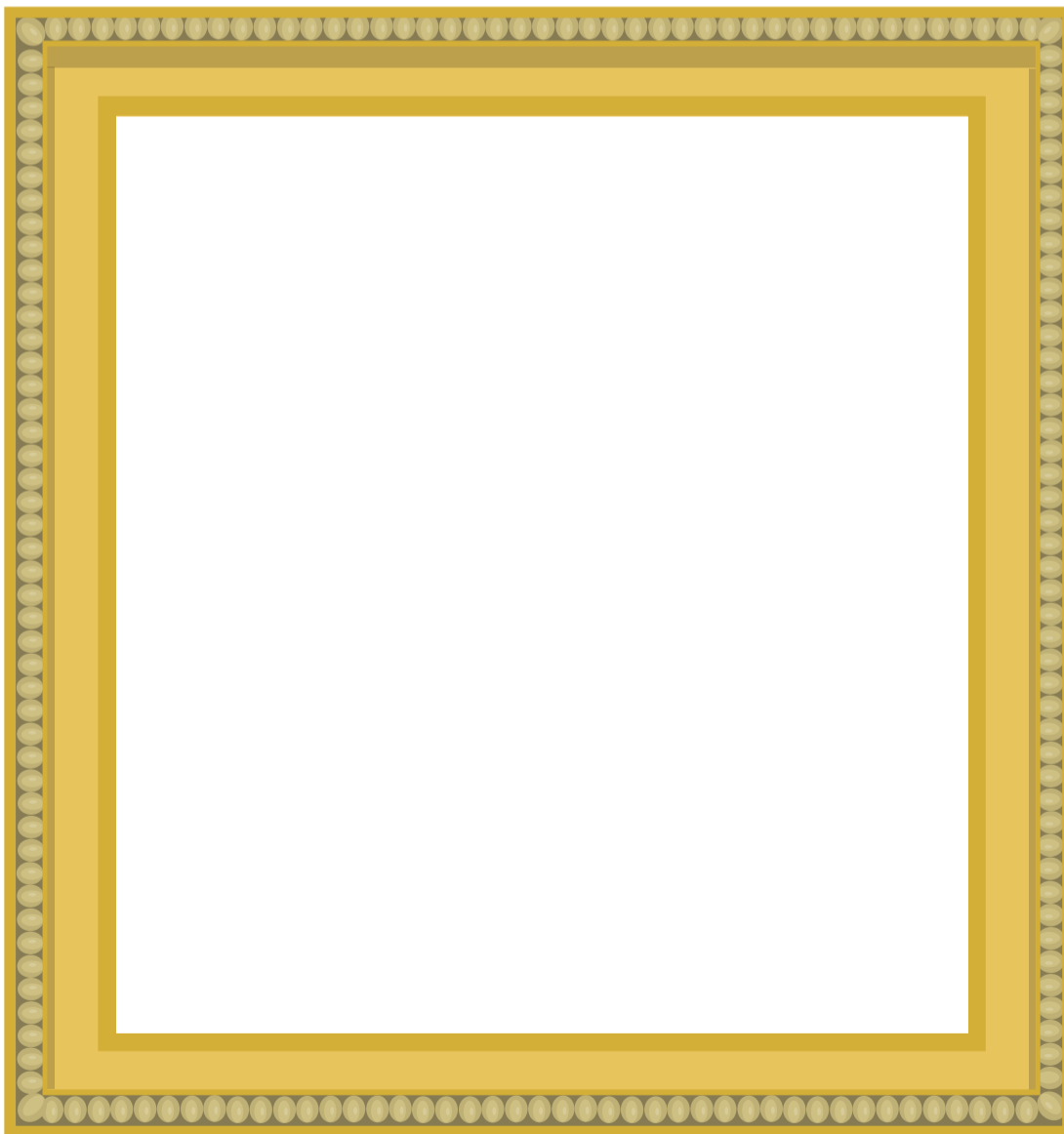
3. Let's paint with Rembrandt!

In the 17th century the Netherlands was a rich country. Merchants who sold things had a lot of money and liked showing off. One way to show how rich you were was through paintings, because it was really expensive to have a painting made. Lots of painters moved to Amsterdam to make portraits of rich families. Rembrandt was a painter and moved from Leiden to Amsterdam for work. To practice his painting skills Rembrandt made self-portraits. He only made them for practice, but now they are worth millions!

(a portrait is a painting of a person, often just their face)

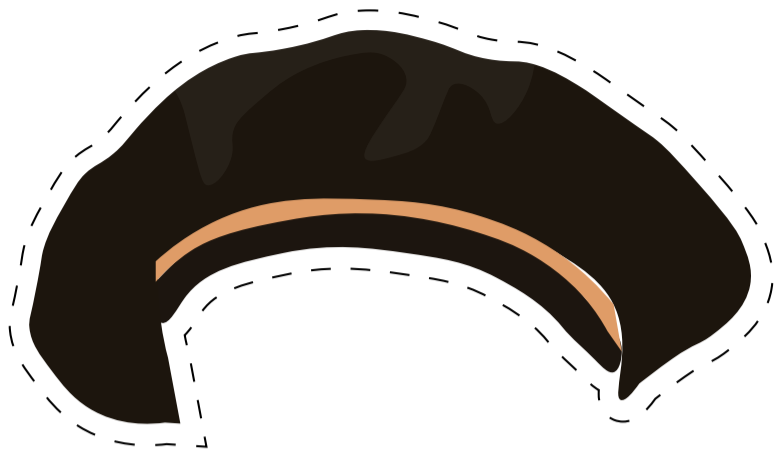
Now it's your turn to make a self-portrait.

Use a photo of yourself or a mirror to draw yourself in the frame on this page. Make sure you look closely to yourself and use the right colours for your eyes and hair!



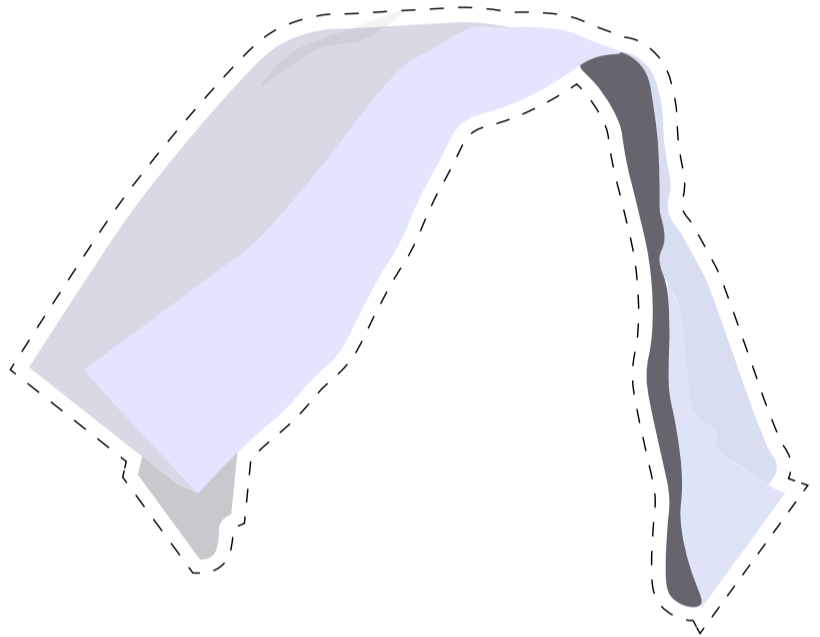
What is Rembrandt's most famous painting? ★

The N _ _ _ _ / W _ _ _ _



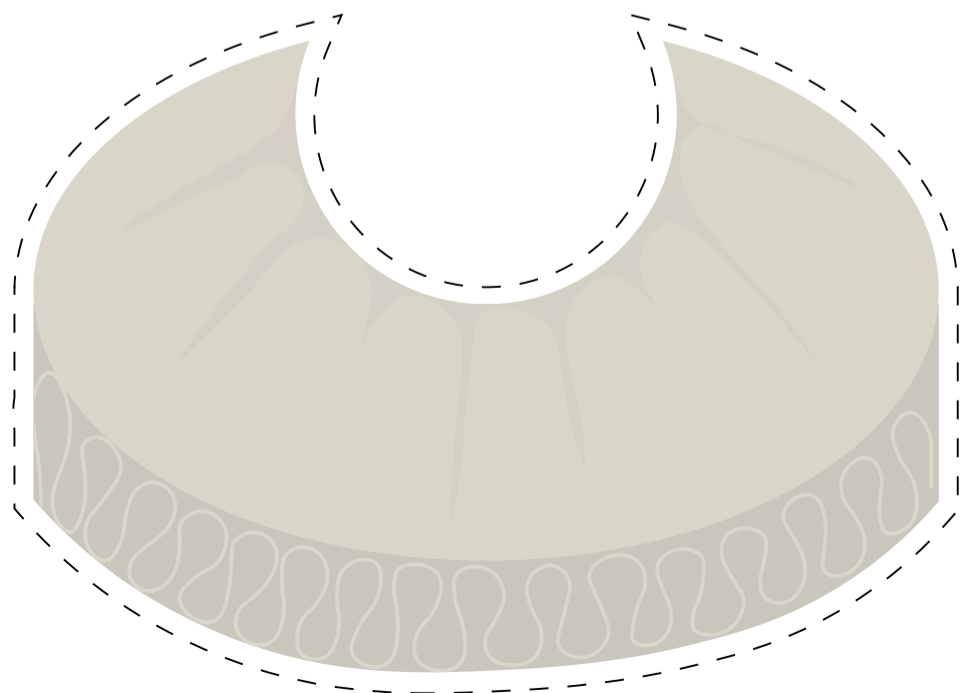
In those days people often wore something on their heads, like a hat or a scarf.

After you're finished with your self-portrait you can cut out these and stick them on the drawing. It will make you look more like a 17th century masterpiece.



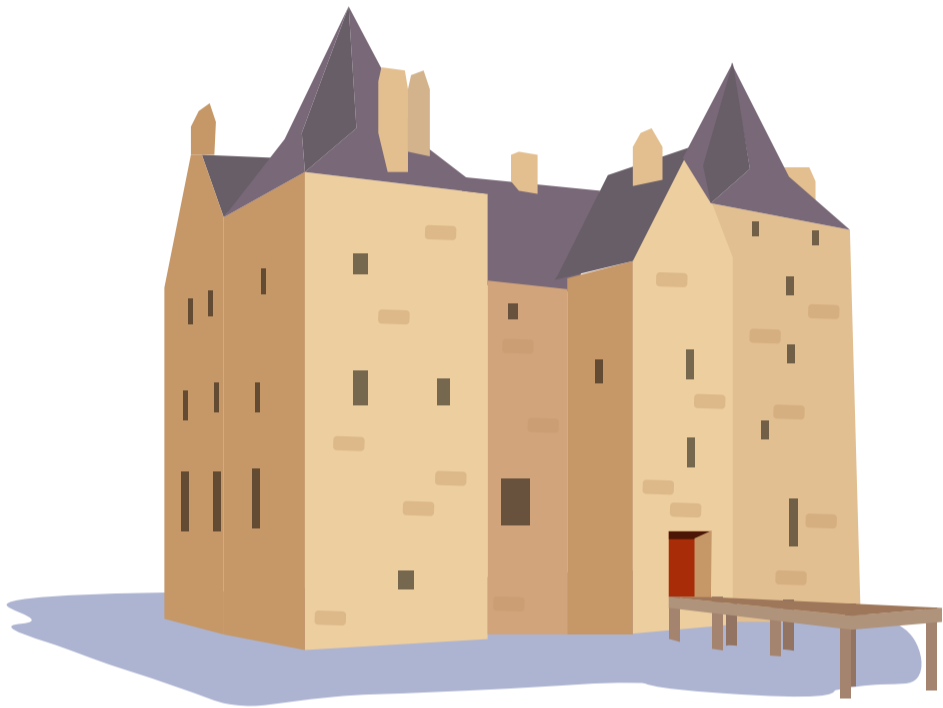
Sometimes people would wear a special collar around their neck. The collar made you sit up straight and it would protect your clothes. The bigger the collar the more important you were.

Before you cut these out, read the text on the next page!



4. Hugo Grotius

Hugo Grotius was a famous Dutch man. He was very intelligent. He went to university when he was only 11 years old. He wrote a lot of books and a lot of his ideas from his books are still important today.



This is Loevestein Castle in Gorkum, where Hugo was imprisoned

At some point he got into trouble with an important leader of the Netherlands, Prince Maurits. Hugo was put in prison in Loevestein Castle by the Prince. He was in prison for 2 years until his wife devised a plan to rescue him.

The plan was this: Hugo was allowed to receive parcels in prison. Some packages were very large, like a chest of books. When the box was delivered, Hugo took the books out of the box and hid them under the covers of the bed, in the shape of a human. Then he climbed into the box himself and stayed very still. Finally the box, with Hugo in it, was picked up to be taken away. That's how he escaped from his cell. When the box arrived at its destination, Hugo jumped out and escaped to France.

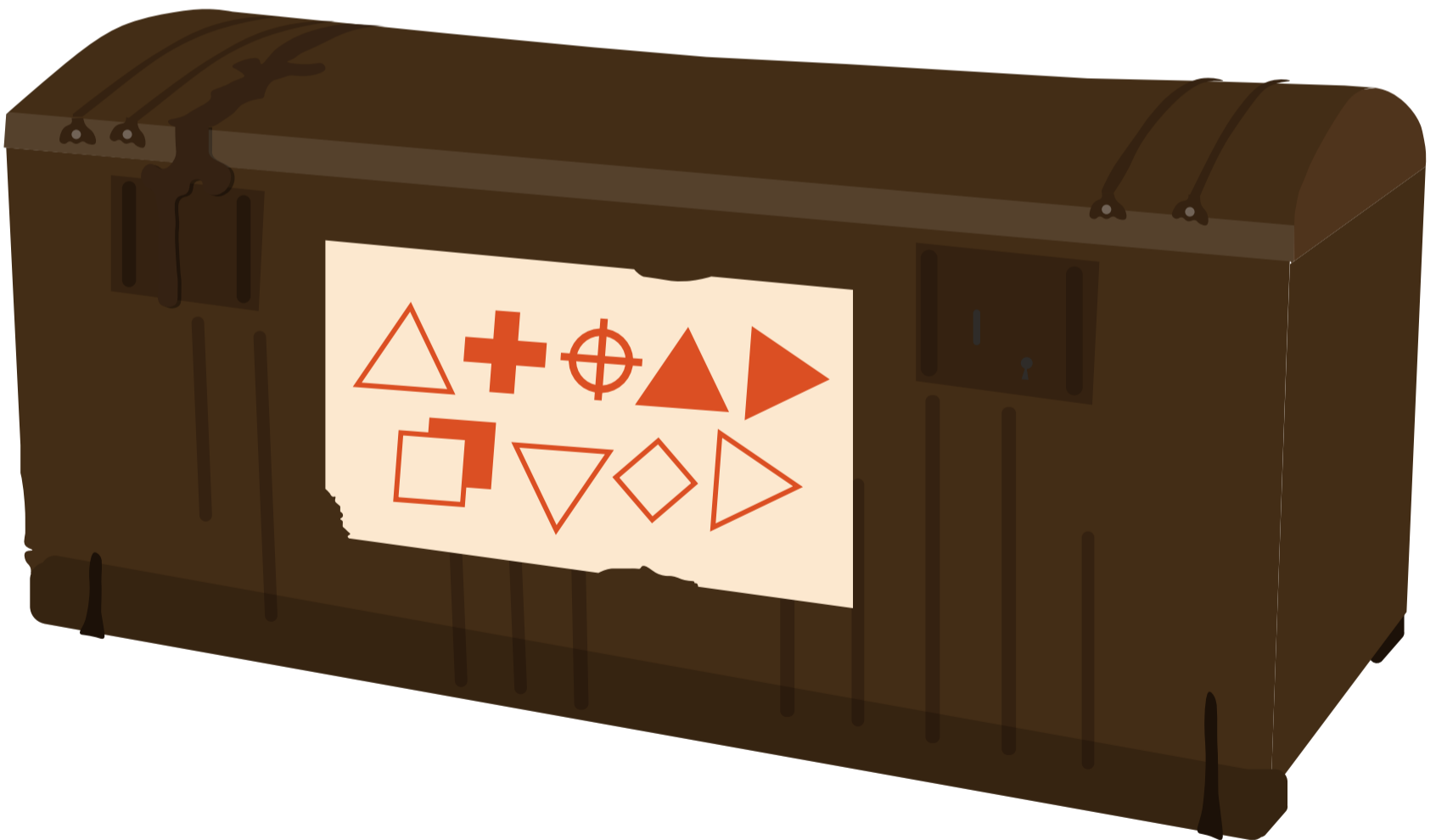
Hugo was lucky that he read so much. A large chest was needed to carry all the books and this allowed him to escape his prison!



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Here's a picture of the chest. The address the chest is going to is written on the front, in code.

Can you translate the code so that Hugo's wife knows where the box is going?



Where is the chest going? _____

Hugo Grotius lived outside the Netherlands for the rest of his life and wrote many important books.

5. The Dutch East India Company

(called the VOC in Dutch)

The Dutch were great explorers. They traveled to Asia and Africa and discovered many new things there, especially spices. They loved the pepper, cinnamon and nutmeg they found there and used it for cooking and medicine.



This is the logo of the VOC

In 1602 a large company was founded called the VOC. The VOC took spices, silk and silver from different countries in the world and sold them in Europe. They became very rich and powerful because of this. The VOC was not a good thing for the people in Africa and Asia.

The VOC controlled trade in Asia, forcing people in Africa and Asia to become slaves. These people were treated cruelly and they had to work very hard, which made the VOC even richer.

Below you can read two stories about the VOC. For Dutch people like Jan, the VOC provided money and power. For people in Indonesia like Sri, it meant they lost control of their land and had to work for almost nothing.

 porcelain
  slaves
  silk
  pepper
  rice



 cinnamon
  silver
  nutmeg
  spices
  chili
  elephants

Sri's story

My name is Sri. I was born in the village of **Batavia**. It's actually not a village anymore, it's a city. When my father was young, Batavia (we called it **Jayakarta**) was a small **fishing** village. Then the Dutch arrived. They are strange people with white skin and they wear lots of clothes even though it's very hot.

They decided to build a big city, where they were in charge of everything. They called it Batavia. They also brought people to the city to work for them. People were brought from countries like **China** and **India** so they could work in the city. I don't think they like it here very much.

Nobody who works for the Dutch gets paid. Sometimes they feed us, but most of the time they aren't **kind** to us. We're not allowed to fish anymore, unless we give the fish to the Dutch. They take lots of our local **products**, like **pepper** and **chili** home to **Holland**.

Sometimes I wish Batavia were still a **village**.

They come from China and India or **Africa** and other distant places. I think they don't get paid. Maybe that's why they seem unhappy. I hope one day I can travel to Batavia - it seems like a great place where you can make a lot of **money**.

My name is Jan. I live in **Amsterdam**. My father is a rich **merchant**. We weren't always rich, but one day my father travelled to a far away place called Batavia, in the **Indies**. He came back with all kinds of exciting things, like pepper and chili. He could sell these things for a lot of money. Now we live in a large house on the **Herengracht**, which is one of the most important streets in Amsterdam.

Sometimes I go to the **harbor**. There are so many great things on the ships! **Silks** of every color, blocks of **silver** and piles of spices with new smells they call **cinnamon** and **nutmeg**. A lot of people work on the boats, but most of them aren't from Amsterdam.

Jan's story

P	V	F	N	U	R	E	V	O	F	S	T	I	O	N	S	E	J	A
S	I	L	K	S	F	P	O	D	I	P	E	H	O	L	L	A	N	D
H	S	N	B	R	E	F	D	C	S	E	H	A	V	E	N	T	L	O
D	G	U	D	S	T	R	E	C	H	C	R	R	P	D	A	G	G	R
T	E	X	E	I	L	R	M	K	I	N	D	B	P	E	F	Y	G	P
N	N	H	S	Z	A	O	O	D	N	R	V	O	R	T	R	O	K	G
H	S	G	L	P	B	M	C	F	G	I	R	R	P	A	I	K	V	C
M	U	T	K	D	U	O	V	N	R	I	M	A	J	R	C	C	E	O
M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T	G	T	N	G	A	Y	P	A	H	R	U
R	R	W	I	L	N	E	S	A	E	D	O	R	C	C	R	I	N	S
K	P	I	D	G	E	Y	S	S	C	I	V	S	D	R	H	L	O	C
E	L	F	T	H	U	P	E	P	P	E	R	P	I	L	N	I	R	N
T	N	T	G	T	T	R	N	L	B	S	R	E	Y	L	M	D	N	B
N	U	Y	T	M	U	I	K	A	A	T	N	E	U	A	V	D	V	A
P	T	T	C	H	E	R	E	N	G	R	A	C	H	T	R	E	O	T
A	M	S	T	E	R	D	A	M	I	N	E	T	T	E	R	N	R	A
M	E	O	U	R	Y	R	L	D	N	G	N	N	R	N	F	G	T	V
F	G	M	I	N	C	I	N	N	A	M	O	N	T	T	R	R	F	I
P	A	R	N	V	I	L	L	A	G	E	G	Y	U	F	A	G	T	A

- Batavia
- fishing
- China
- India
- kind
- pepper
- chili
- village
- Jayakarta
- Holland
- Amsterdam
- merchant
- Indies
- Herengracht
- harbor
- silks
- silver
- cinnamon
- nutmeg
- Africa
- money

Find the words in the word search. The word that is not in the word search is the answer for this activity.



The answer is: _ _ _ _ _

6. Willem van Oranje

During the 1500s Spain ruled the Netherlands. The King of Spain was in charge and made all the decisions. But from 1566 onwards, some Dutch people, including Willem van Oranje, decided to fight back against the Spanish. Sometimes they fought with words and sometimes with weapons. Willem van Oranje was the main leader, but he died before the Netherlands officially became an independent Republic.

You work in the National Archives and are responsible for historical documents. One day you come back from your lunch and see that the diary of William of Orange has fallen off the table! All pages have fallen out of the book and are in the wrong order. Can you put the different pieces in the correct order?

G

18 July 1544

Terrible news! My cousin René van Chalon died today. We are all very sad. Now that he is dead, I will be the new Prince of Orange. Orange is quite far away in France, but I don't need to go there very often. Now I live in the Imperial Court in Brussels. There are a lot of interesting people here to talk to and I'm learning about a lot of new things like politics and sword fighting!

U

I am sick of King Filip! He's far too strict for the people in the Netherlands, especially against people who are Protestants. His friend, the Duke of Alba, is even stricter - he has beheaded a lot of people. I'm sick of them both. It's time for me to fight back. I'm going to print pamphlets to tell the world what's happening. Then I'll start an army to fight them.



The Guezen fought against the Spanish, because they wanted freedom for the Netherlands

Z The Geuzen have won Den Briel. This is great news. I hope we can win the fight against Filip and the Duke of Alba. Finally, the Netherlands can be independent.

10 July 1584

This afternoon I have lunch with the mayor of Leeuwarden. I will write more about it later.

N

Filip has put a price on my head. I have to be even more careful now, but I will continue to fight for the independence of the Netherlands. It's too important. The Dutch are not happy with Filip.

E

My friend Filip II has become king! This is good news for me. I think he will give me important tasks because we are friends. I would like to be in charge of the provinces of Holland, Zeeland and maybe also Utrecht.

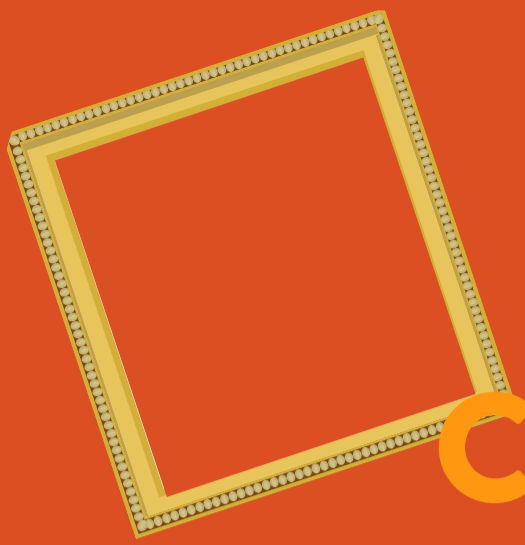
E

On July 10, 1584 William was murdered in Delft. The place where he was murdered is now **Museum Prinsenhof Delft** which you can visit. William is seen as the founder of the Dutch Republic; the Father of the Fatherland. Unfortunately, he was not able to experience this himself.

There is a letter on every page of the diary. If the pages are in the correct order they form a word.

What is the word? _ _ _ _ _



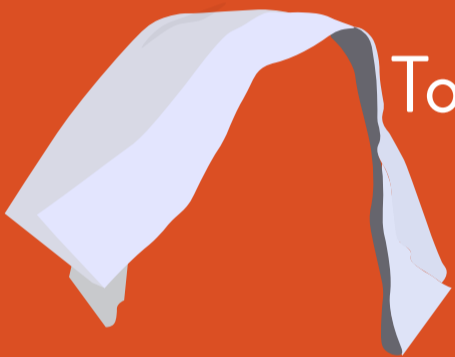


Congratulations!



You've finished the workbook!

Tell everyone, like your teacher or parent or your friends and grandpa and grandma!



To share your answer with us, you can send an email to

info@deliberatetravel.com



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