

If you are a parent or teacher who needs quick access to the answer key, this is the file for you!

However...

If you are a student using this to cheat on a quiz or exam, stop!



Cheating won't help you in the long run.

EXPLORING WORLD HISTORY

GUIDE FOR PARENTS

AND

ANSWER KEY

Exploring World History Guide for Parents and Answer Key
ISBN: 978-1-60999-073-2

Copyright © 2014 Notgrass Company.
All rights reserved.

No part of this material may be reproduced without permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America

Notgrass Company
975 Roaring River Rd.
Gainesboro, TN 38562

1-800-211-8793
notgrass.com

Guide for Parents Using *Exploring World History*

Exploring World History provides material for one entire school year in three subjects: world history, English, and Bible. To complete one credit in world history, one credit in English, and one credit in Bible, the student must read the text in *Exploring World History Part 1* and *Part 2* and complete the weekly and daily assignments as they are given in those volumes.

Students should complete each day's assignments on that day. The student should expect to spend an average of 50 to 60 minutes on each subject each day. The actual time spent on each subject on a given day will vary, but you should allow your student about 2 1/2 to 3 hours per day to complete all three subjects.

We believe that you are in charge of your child's education and that you know best how to use this material to educate your child. We provide you with tools and instructions, but we encourage you to tailor them to fit your child's interests and abilities and your family's situation and philosophy. You might need to experiment with the curriculum for two or three weeks to know how your student can use it most effectively in your situation. Being able to do this is one of the benefits of homeschooling!

Course Descriptions

You can use the following course descriptions as you develop your school records, produce a high school transcript, or report grades.

World History. This course is a survey of world history from Creation to the 21st Century. The course discusses civilizations from around the world. A special emphasis is placed on key events, key ideas, key persons, and everyday life in various time periods of world history. The student reads a significant number of original documents and speeches while studying the narrative of lessons.

English: World Literature and Composition. The student reads classic works of world literature including novels, short stories, devotional literature, plays, theological essays, biographies, memoirs, poetry, and hymns. Emphasis is placed on how the literature reflects the historical settings of the works. The student also has several writing assignments. Most of these are based on historical issues from the various periods of world history. The writing assignments take several forms, including essays, editorials, speeches, and letters. (*Note: You have the option of assigning a 2,000-2,500 word research paper [see page xii in Part 1]. You also have the option of assigning other kinds of projects for each unit as alternatives to writing. You will need to decide how often your student will complete a writing assignment and how often he or she will complete another project.*)

Bible: Issues in World History. This course provides an overview of the Bible and Bible history, including both its message of faith and how it complements our understanding of history. The student reads several complete books of the Bible as well as several of the Psalms and portions of other books. The student also studies such topics as Old Testament history, church history, the inspiration and authority of the Bible, and how to study a New Testament letter. Topical Bible studies bring Biblical teachings to bear on several of the historical issues discussed. (*Note: The Bible study component of this curriculum is concentrated in the first half since that part covers Old Testament and New Testament times, but the second half has a significant amount of Bible study also.*)

Student Review Pack

The *Student Review Pack* has a great deal of material that you might find helpful for increasing your student's understanding of the course and for giving you a way to know and grade your student's grasp of the content. It is an optional supplement that contains the following three components.

The *Student Review* includes review questions on each lesson and on the readings from *In Their Words*; commentary on Bible readings assigned at the end of lessons; and literary analysis of the books assigned in the curriculum. (The Bible commentary and literary analysis are also available on our website through the link given on page 8.)

The *Quiz and Exam Book* has a quiz to be taken at the end of each unit. In addition, after every five units, it has a history exam, an English exam, and a Bible exam. That makes a total of six exams in each subject over the course of the year.

The *Answer Key* contains answers for all of the review questions and for the quizzes and exams.

Suggestions for Grading

To earn credit in world history, English, and Bible, the student is expected to complete the assignments listed on the second page of each unit introduction and all of the assignments listed at the end of each lesson, except for the *Student Review*, which is optional. A weekly assignment checklist is available on our website.

You have several activities that you can include in arriving at a grade for each subject. These activities include: memory work; unit projects (writing assignments and hands-on projects); review questions for each lesson, for the readings in *In Their Words*, and for the literature selections; unit quizzes on history; and exams every five weeks on history, English, and Bible. You can give equal weight to each element, or you might choose to give different weight to each component.

Depending on the chosen topic, you might choose to grade some of the weekly writing assignments as history or Bible assignments instead of as English assignments. You might choose to grade some of the readings in *In Their Words* as Bible assignments when they deal with topics that are related to Bible study. You might also count some of the literature titles as English or Bible work. For instance, you might count *The Art of War* and *Bridge to the Sun* as reading for history. You might count *The Imitation of Christ*, *Here I Stand*, *The Hiding Place*, and *The Abolition of Man* as part of the Bible credit.

Grades are usually assigned on a percentage basis for an individual assignment and as letter grades for a semester on the basis of the cumulative assignment grades. We recommend giving an A if the average weighted grade is 90% or above, giving a B for 80-89%, a C for 70-79%, and a D for 60-69%.

If your child consistently gets grades lower than 60%, you might need to evaluate his readiness to study a course with this level of difficulty. On the other hand, you might need to adjust your expectations. You might consider an additional grading element based on your perception of your child's overall grasp of the material. This is another advantage of homeschooling: you can judge how well your child understands the material and how he or she is growing from the study in ways that are not reflected by test and assignment scores.

We designed this curriculum to cover what we believe a high school student should learn about world history. Helping a student pass the CLEP or AP test was not our primary goal. However, this course provides a good foundation for preparing for those tests, combined with one of the test preparation books that are available.

Teaching Writing

The three most important activities to help students write well are reading good writing, writing as frequently as possible, and having his or her writing critiqued by an experienced writer or teacher.

You can find many aids to help you in teaching writing. The Online Writing Lab from Purdue University is an excellent source that is available on the Internet. We have found *The Elements of Style* by William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White to be concise and helpful. This book is available from Notgrass Company and many other sources.

Other resources that have been recommended to us include *The Elegant Essay* by Lesha Myers, *Format Writing* by Frode Jensen, *Writing Skills* by Diana Hanbury King, and *Teaching the Essay* and *Teaching the Research Paper* by Robin Finley. The Institute for Excellence in Writing offers comprehensive instructional courses, and Reconciliation Press offers writing instruction services. These suggestions are offered as resources you can investigate. We do not endorse one program over another.

Grading Writing Assignments

Teaching writing skills can sometimes feel more like an art than a science. We know good writing when we read it, but trying to explain why we like it is like trying to explain why we like a particular flavor of ice cream. Good writing engages the reader and makes him or her want to keep reading. It covers the subject well and uses proper mechanics (spelling, grammar, and punctuation). Good writing informs, inspires, and sometimes challenges the reader. Above all, good writing says something of significance.

Because defining good writing is difficult, giving a grade to a writing assignment can be somewhat subjective. What is the difference, for example, between an A paper and a B paper? One student might write the best that he or she can, and it still might not be as good as what another student writes with less effort. What grade should you assign to that first student's work? In addition, how can the grades you give reflect a student's improvement over the course of a year? After all, we hope that the student will be writing better at the end of the year than at the beginning.

A grade for a writing assignment usually has two elements: one is mechanics, and the other is coverage of the subject matter. Noting errors in spelling and punctuation is relatively easy. Misused words and awkward sentences might be more difficult to detect. The most difficult part of grading is determining whether or not the paper is organized well and covers the topic adequately.

Beginning with the highest possible grade of 100, you might want to take a point off for every misspelled word, punctuation error, or grammatical error. An awkward sentence might count two or three points off. A paragraph that does not flow well or have a clear purpose might cost five to eight points. You can also consider whether the paper is well-expressed but has mechanical errors as opposed to its being poorly expressed but mechanically good. We suggest not giving a grade on the writing assignment until the student submits the final version of the assignment. Use the rough draft as a teaching opportunity. It is fair to have higher expectations later in the course. Also, if a student has numerous mechanical or grammatical errors in a paper, covering the paper with red ink might do more harm than good. Instead, focus on what appear to be the three most serious or common mistakes and don't worry about the rest at that point. When the student has corrected these problems, move on to other problems to correct in later papers.

The website of the College Board, which administers the SAT and CLEP examinations, has an Essay Scoring Guide that its graders use. On their website, you can read this guide and also read sample essays and see why those essays received the scores they did. In addition, the National Assessment of Educational Progress program of the U.S. Department of Education has information available online about its writing assessment.

You will probably find it helpful to have someone outside your family read one or more of your student's essays and give constructive feedback at some point during the school year.

Maps and Timelines

If you want more maps besides those included in the text of *Exploring World History*, consider materials offered by Geography Matters. Our website has links to some free map resources available online. See the website address at the end of this booklet.

Timelines of world history are available from Geography Matters and other publishers. You might consider creating your own timeline in the format that works best for you, such as a chart, successive pages in a book, or a long sheet of paper that you can post on a wall.

Notes About the Literature

We chose literature for the English component of *Exploring World History* that we believe is inspiring and informative and that won't assault your student's faith or sense of decency. We intentionally excluded many books that did not meet our criteria.

Some of the books we included have words or ideas with which you will be uncomfortable, as we are. We want to let you know about these issues in case you want to do some editing before your child reads the books or in case you want to substitute another book. You might want to read a book aloud to your student and skip over inappropriate words. Our family has done this with several books. However you decide to use them, we believe that the overall impact of these books for good outweighs an occasional use of inappropriate words. The editions indicated below are the ones that are available from Notgrass Company.

The Imitation of Christ (Dover)

This book is a good example of devotional literature and has some excellent insights. It reflects Catholic doctrines and practices such as the monastic life (page 13), thinking of saints as special people (page 14), portraying a "religious" person as a monk (pages 15-16), the idea that communion involves a mysterious participation with Christ (several places in Book Four), and the view of the priesthood as a special class in the church (pages 123-124).

The Hiding Place (Bantam/Random House)

The most difficult part of this book is the description of the horrible conditions that Corrie Ten Boom and others endured at the hands of the Germans.

Bridge to the Sun (Rock Creek Books)

Gwen Terasaki married her husband, a Japanese diplomat in the United States, before World War II. They were sent to Japan during the war, even though her husband had strongly opposed the attack on Pearl Harbor. Gwen makes a few references to prayer, but her religious perspective is not strongly articulated in the book.

- Gwen teases her husband Terry by calling him a "silly a—" (page 39).
- She quotes her husband referring to another person's "d— ancestors" in anger (page 58).

- Gwen quotes her grandfather using the curse “God d— it” (page 93).
- She quotes a friend as saying, “Oh, h—” (page 121).
- Gwen quotes a little Japanese boy calling himself a “b—” (page 175).
- She quotes a military officer exclaiming, “I’ll be d—” (page 194).
- Gwen quotes another soldier as saying “God d— it” (page 197).

***Cry, the Beloved Country* (Scribner/Simon & Schuster)**

This novel conveys a story that is harsh and sad in many ways, but it is true to life as it was in South Africa in the late 1940s. The book provides a window on the racial conflict and the trials of modernization that took place there. Life has troubling situations like those described here, although you have to decide if your child is ready to read about them. A murder occurs in the course of the story, but it is not described in graphic detail.

On the positive side, the book contains numerous references to faith in God. Christian people do good in the face of evil. In addition, the end of the story shows how good can come when people work together instead of remaining apart. It is a story of redemption, of bringing good out of something that is bad.

- There are references to and discussion of an immoral lifestyle (pages 53 and 60-61).
- A young girl becomes pregnant out of wedlock. Another character downplays this fact and says, “The real question is whether he will care for them, and lead a decent life” (page 98). Physical intimacy outside of marriage is wrong for both the man and the woman involved.
- A use of “d—” (page 108).
- A use of “bitch” in its proper sense, referring to a female dog (page 110).
- Kumalo wonders how a man can commit murder, and phrases are used to describe how it happens (page 119).
- Kumalo has thoughts about desiring a girl (page 146).
- A use of “h—” (page 172).
- Uses of “d—” and “n—” (page 183).
- A policeman calls another man a “b—” (page 219).
- Reference to the temptation to commit adultery (page 305).

***The Abolition of Man* (HarperCollins)**

Lewis’ point in this book is that truth and virtue exist outside of man’s thinking. The goal of education should be to teach these eternal truths to the next generation.

- You might have to explain castration (page 26).
- Lewis refers to sex a few times (pages 33, 36, 63, and 78) and to contraceptives (pages 54-55).
- Lewis uses “bastard” in its original sense, meaning a child born to an unmarried woman (page 60).

Alternate Literature Selections

If you choose not to use one or more of the books that we suggest for this curriculum, here are some other titles for you to consider:

- Novels by G. A. Henty give good historical information as the backdrop to the stories he tells. Henty wrote dozens of books. Most of them deal with English and European history from medieval to modern times, but he wrote several dealing with ancient history. Be aware that Henty's novels are usually quite violent and contain elements of condescension toward non-English cultures.
- *The Bronze Bow* by Elizabeth George Speare is a Newbery Medal book (1962) set in the time of Christ. It focuses on a young man caught up with Zealots who wanted to defeat the Romans and how the young man is changed by Christ.
- *The Door in the Wall* by Marguerite de Angeli (Newbery Medal, 1950) is set in medieval England and gives good historical background that helps the reader understand life during that period.
- Instead of *Here I Stand*, you might select a biography of Martin Luther for younger readers.
- *Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze* by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, the 1933 Newbery Medal winner, reflects life in China in the 1920s amid the political and social chaos that existed there at the time.

We hope that using this curriculum will be a positive experience for you and your student. May God bless and guide you in it. Thank you for choosing *Exploring World History*!

For links to other resources, a unit assignment checklist, and ideas for using this curriculum in a co-op or other group, visit:

notgrass.com/ewlinks

The number in parentheses after an answer indicates the page number on which that answer is found in the text.

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. List some specific characteristics of God. *God is eternal; God has always existed and will always exist; God is spirit; God is not limited by space and time; other answers possible. (3)*
2. What is the most important part of human history? *Man's relationship with God (3)*
3. What great quest began when man first rebelled against God? *Quest for reconciliation (3)*
4. Why do you think most of mankind has resisted knowing and submitting to God? *Answers will vary.*
5. What connections do you have with every other human being who has ever lived? *We were all created by God; God wants to have a personal relationship with all of us; we are all descendants of Adam and Eve; other answers possible. (3)*
6. Why should we study world history? *To help shed light on our identity and purpose, and to learn lessons about society and relationships (4)*
7. Name five people who lived one hundred or more years ago who continue to influence what happens in the world. *Answers will vary.*
8. Name four events in the history of the world that directly affect your life. *Many answers possible. Examples: the Tower of Babel, Jesus' death on the cross, Paul's writing of New Testament letters, Columbus' journey to North America, the American Revolution, the Louisiana Purchase, World War II*
9. Why do we have a responsibility to fulfill God's purposes for us? *We share the same human condition, we have been given life for the same purpose—to honor God*
10. Name three reasons you think it is important to know world history. *Answers will vary.*
4. What is one tendency Americans have when studying world history? *Looking at world history through American lenses; seeing America as the standard to which others countries should be compared (9)*
5. When did the United States of America become a major player on the world stage? *After the Spanish-American War of 1898 (9)*
6. When did the United States of America come to be seen as a superpower? *After World War II (9)*
7. Persons from how many countries other than the U.S. died in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks? *62 (9)*
8. Describe one principle held by you or your family that is the opposite of a principle held by others. *Answers will vary.*
9. What "lenses" do we need to look through to see right and wrong? *The lenses of God's Word (10)*
10. What cultures have an influence on daily life in your family? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 3

1. How does the lifestyle of the fictional boy Pedro differ from yours? In what ways are your lives similar? *Answers will vary.*
2. Name three ways that different cultures interacted and thus influenced each other in history. *Answers will vary, but might include: many South American people adopted the Catholic faith of the Spanish; Japan absorbed American business techniques after World War II; Israel wanted a king like its neighbors. (7-8)*
3. Name three ways that different cultures interact and thus influence each other in today's world. *Answers will vary, but might include: American culture influences people around the world through the television programs and movies produced here; Chinese-produced goods are sold around the world; fear of Islamic terrorism has increased as that religion has spread in many countries.*
1. Briefly describe your role in the daily life of your family. *Answers will vary.*
2. How does your family make the money it needs for clothing, food, and shelter? *Answers will vary.*
3. What is the history of the Christian faith in your family? *Answers will vary.*
4. Why do you live in the place where you live? Who made the decision? When was it made? *Answers will vary.*
5. Describe the geographic features that affect your daily life. *Answers will vary.*
6. What do you know about the countries your ancestors were from? *Answers will vary.*
7. Was anyone in your extended family or ancestry involved in a war? *Answers will vary.*
8. List a few of the fundamental principles held by Western Civilization as a whole. *The rule of law (as opposed to the rule of individual men and their whims); belief in the God of Israel; the value of the individual; an emphasis on education; technological progress; belief that the world is headed toward a final day of reckoning (13)*
9. What culture or cultures other than the American culture especially interest you? *Answers will vary.*

10. Give three motivations for knowing what has happened and what is happening outside of your own community. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 4

1. Why has religion dominated world history? *Religion has dominated the thinking of people. (15)*
2. How did Israel become a nation? *God called them to Himself and made them His chosen people. (15)*
3. What are some of the worldly motivations that have been veiled by supposed religious motivation? *Desire for land, riches, and power; other answers possible (16-17)*
4. What theory concerning government was challenged by philosophers such as John Locke? *John Locke challenged the theory that kings were put in place by God and that therefore their authority was not to be questioned. (17)*
5. In what way was the choice to make America's government representative motivated by religion? *The Declaration of Independence states that all men "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." The divine right of kings was replaced in American thinking by the divine right of the people. (17)*
6. What do you think the writers of the Constitution meant when they wrote: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion"? *Possible answers: The American government must not establish one church or one religion as the official religion of the country; one church or religion must not be given state revenues; persons must not be persecuted for not participating in a certain religion. (17)*
7. What problems surface when a religion is recognized and forced onto people by the government? *Religion that gains political and economic power can become a hindrance to freedom. When people are forced to accept a certain religious faith, they may not truly believe it at all; and faith thus becomes a meaningless outward ritual instead of an inner life-changing reality. (17-18)*
8. What are some of the problems that arise when governments actively oppose religion? *A secularized people are liable to wind up supporting what is evil and taking innocent lives as official policy. (18)*
9. What are some of the beliefs of secularism? *Divinity does not exist or does not or should not influence public policy; religion is unimportant or a hindrance to the progress of society; there are no moral absolutes; other answers possible. (18)*
10. In what ways does religion motivate what you do? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 5

1. What is the First Cause? *God (20)*

2. What are the three manifestations of God? *Father, Son, and Spirit (20)*
3. Define time and eternity and how they relate to each other. *Time is a unit of measurement in the created realm that we use to note the sequence or duration of events. Eternity is the realm in which God exists that has no measurement of time. (20)*
4. List some of the ways Satan works to oppose God. *As God is light, Satan is darkness; as God is truth, Satan is a liar. As God is love, Satan engenders hatred. God influences us to choose to do good; Satan tempts us to choose to do evil. (23)*
5. What did God plan and provide for before He created the first human? *Redemption in Jesus (20)*
6. Whom did God choose before the foundation of the world to be holy and blameless before Him? *Christians (21)*
7. How can a person know his or her name is written in the book of life? *By becoming a Christian (22)*
8. How can one view all of world history through the reality of Christ? *Jesus was the agent for God's creative work. Everything that exists is intended to give honor to Christ. Christ is the purpose for the world. (22)*
9. Who is the ultimate expression of God's wisdom? *Jesus (22)*
10. How is the earth described in Genesis 1:2? *The earth was formless and void and the Spirit of God moved over the face of the darkened deep. (23)*

Unit 1 Quiz: 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. c; 6. c; 7. a; 8. d; 9. d; 10. a

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. At what point does the history of mankind begin? *God's creation of Adam (27)*
2. How does man differ from the other aspects of creation? *Man has a spiritual nature; he is made in God's image. (27)*
3. What does the phrase "body and soul" describe? *The physical and spiritual nature of man (27)*
4. What are the different purposes of the creation accounts in Genesis 1 and 2? *Genesis 1 leads up to the creation of man as the culmination of creation. Genesis 2 begins with man and emphasizes the Garden of Eden and the husband-wife relationship. (28)*
5. Why do you think God created man to be in families? *Answers will vary, but might include: it is not good for man to be alone; parent/child relationships teach us about our relationship with God; it is good for humans to have people to love. (28)*
6. In what modern-day country is the Garden of Eden generally thought to have existed? *Iraq (28)*

7. According to Genesis 2, what did God provide for man in the Garden? *In the Garden, God provided everything that man needed, but He imposed some limits on man.* (28)
8. Why did God give limits to Adam and Eve? *He intended for mankind to be subject to Him.* (28)
9. What are some of the problems with regarding Genesis 1 as poetic and not literal? *It presents the problem of deciding at what point in Genesis to begin regarding the text as literally true. Other answers possible.* (29)
10. How does the Biblical account of creation differ from the Enuma Elish? *In the Biblical account, one intelligent God purposely created an orderly world. He created people and cares for them. In Enuma Elish, many gods fight one another, and elements of the physical universe came into existence as the by-products of those battles. People were expected to care for the gods by providing sacrifices for them to eat. Other answers possible.* (29)
8. What was the sinful motivation behind construction of the tower and city on the plain of Shinar? *The men wanted to make a name for themselves.* (34)
9. What did God do that made it hard for men to work together? *He multiplied their common language into many languages.* (34)
10. What is the origin of the name Babylon? *The tower and city built on the plain of Shinar came to be known as Babel, the Hebrew word for confuse.* (34)

Questions on the Australian Aboriginal Flood Story

1. Who was Dumbi and what was the complaint he presented to the Supreme One? *The Winking Owl; "The children mocked me; they held me in ridicule and persecuted me."* (3)
2. What animal did Gajara's wife put in the oven that pleased the Supreme One? *Kangaroo* (5)
3. Why do you think the story uses Australian animals? *Those were the animals the Aborigines would have known; other answers possible.*

Questions on Ko Nga Tama a Rangi

1. This is a traditional story of what people group in what country? *The Maori in New Zealand* (1)
2. Who do Rangi and Papa represent? *Heaven and Earth* (1)
3. What was discovered after Rangi and Papa were rent apart? *The multitude of human beings whom they had begotten* (2)

Lesson 7

1. Why is recognizing sin important in understanding world history? *Sin is real. It affects individuals, communities, and entire nations.* (31)
2. What are the consequences of sin? *Punishment in this life or the next or both; harm to oneself and other people; separation from God; other answers possible* (31)
3. What sinful motivations were behind Adam and Eve's sinful actions? *They wanted to be equal with God; they did not trust God; other answers possible.* (32)
4. What second sin, committed by Adam, Eve, and Cain, do people often commit who are unwilling to confess their original sin? *Denying that he or she sinned; making excuses; casting blame on someone else* (32)
5. Whom did God curse for the sin in the garden? *Adam, Eve, and the serpent* (32)
6. Give some examples of God's mastery over Satan. *Jesus' resurrection; the events in Revelation; the Spirit's work in the lives of Christians; many answers possible*
7. What was the reason for the flood in which Noah and his family were saved? *God was grieved that He had created man, and used the flood to start over.* (32)

Lesson 8

1. Who built a city early in history and named it after his son? *Cain* (36)
2. For what is Jabal known? *He was a nomad who lived in tents and kept livestock.* (36)
3. Who was the originator of musical instruments? *Jubal* (36)
4. What kind of work began with Tubal-cain? *Working with bronze and iron* (36)
5. What does the description of the lifestyle of the first people on earth reveal about their intelligence, talent, and ability? *They were able to grow food, create instruments and music, work with bronze and metal, and build cities; other answers possible.* (36)
6. Who was the third named child born to Adam and Eve? *Seth* (37)
7. What significant spiritual change or beginning does Genesis record after the first mention of Seth's son Enosh? *People began to call on the name of the Lord.* (37)
8. What two extraordinary statements are made in Genesis concerning Enoch? *Enoch walked with God and Enoch was not for God took him.* (37)
9. From what son of Noah is Abraham descended? *Shem* (37-38)
10. Why are differences in skin color insignificant? *The Bible does not emphasize them and we are all the same underneath.* (39)

Lesson 9

1. What is the name for the idea that the processes we see in the physical world today have always taken

- place at roughly the same rate? *uniformitarianism* (40)
2. What year did James Ussher calculate the earth to have been created? *4004 BC* (40)
 3. Who were some other men who calculated the age of the earth in thousands of years? *Alphonso X, Josephus, Bede, Luther, Kepler* (41)
 4. How many years did Methuselah live? *969 years* (41)
 5. Give two theories for why men lived longer in the early years of the earth than they do today. *God may have allowed them long life to have many children; the earth may have been purer and a better supporter of life.* (41)
 6. What is polygamy? *Having more than one wife* (42)
 7. Name three men in the Bible who had more than one wife. *Possible answers: Lamech, Jacob, Esau, David, Solomon, Rehoboam* (42)
 8. In what way did Lamech follow the example of his ancestor, Cain? *Lamech was a murderer.* (42)
 9. What was the other name for the “mighty men of old”? *Nephilim* (42)
 10. Describe how you believe a godly marriage should look. *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *The Annals of the World*

1. What does Ussher say of the attempt to give an exact astronomical table of time? *It is a thing beyond human capacity* (8)
2. Do you think knowing the age of the earth is important? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 10

1. What is the most fundamental question man can consider? *The existence of God* (44)
2. What does a relationship with God require beyond knowledge? *Faith or trust* (44)
3. Who is one of the well-known proponents of the First Cause theory? *Thomas Aquinas* (45)
4. Give three examples not mentioned in the text of a thing in the universe and the thing or things that caused it. *The spinning of the earth causes us to experience night and day; rain creates a stream; a tree produces apples; other answers possible.*
5. Name three evidences of design you have noticed in the world. *Many answers possible, including: a spider’s web, the water cycle, seasons, phases of the moon*
6. Explain this statement: It takes more faith (trusting in the unseen and unproven) to believe that our world just happened than to believe that an Intelligence lies behind it and guides it all. *It is harder to believe that it just happened. It is easier to believe that it was created.* (46)

7. Where does the moral standard come from? *Outside man and society: from God* (46)
8. What is the Biblical definition of a fool? *A moral failure; a person who has rejected God and morally thrown his life away* (47)
9. Why do you think the theory of evolution has such wide acceptance? *People think they don’t have to deal with God if they believe in evolution; other answers possible.*
10. Why are our individual choices and actions important? *Because God exists; because people are His creation and made in His image; because it will determine where we spend eternity; other answers possible* (47)

Questions on *Summa Theologica*

1. According to Aquinas, how is it that a natural body that lacks intelligence is able to act for an end? *It is directed by some being endowed with knowledge and intelligence.* (13)
2. Why would God allow evil to exist? *So that He can produce good out of it.* (13)

Unit 2 Quiz: 1. f; 2. d; 3. a; 4. i; 5. j; 6. b; 7. g; 8. c; 9. e; 10. h

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. What are the characteristics of a civilized society? *A written language, the keeping of written records, the development of specialized skills and occupations, social classes, complex government and religious practices; other answers possible*
2. Why is the term “prehistoric” invalid? *We have records of the world and the men who lived in it from the time they were created.* (52)
3. Give some examples of behavior that could be considered primitive or barbaric that are practiced in today’s world. *Taking of innocent life, dictatorial rule, having many wives; many answers possible*
4. What are other names that have been given to the area called Sumer? *Mesopotamia, Iraq, the Fertile Crescent* (52)
5. What are the two main rivers that run through the area once known as Sumer? *Tigris and Euphrates* (52)
6. In what ways has the Fertile Crescent been culturally fertile for thousands of years? *People, armies, and trade have moved across it.* (52-53)
7. What is a city-state? *A city that functions as a country with its own king, nobles, and army* (53)
8. What was the most important Sumerian city? *Ur* (53)

9. What is the name of the written language of the Sumerians? *Cuneiform* (54)
10. What changes can take place in everyday life when one person rules several conquered peoples? *Loss of freedom, resentment toward rulers, loss of national identity; many answers possible*

Lesson 12

1. What is the central reality of Egypt? *The Nile River* (56)
 2. Which of the two divisions of Egypt is close to the Mediterranean Sea? *Lower Egypt* (56)
 3. What did God demonstrate to the Egyptians through the plagues? *He had more power than their gods.* (57)
 4. Why were Egyptians buried with supplies such as food and furniture? *Egyptians believed they would need provisions for the after-life.* (57)
 5. What do you think some of the benefits were of the absolute rule of the pharaoh? What do you think were some of the drawbacks? *Benefits: there were few government upheavals; people respected the word of the pharaoh; Drawbacks: the pharaoh was seen as a god; the lives of the people were closely regulated by the government; other answers possible* (57)
 6. What was the name of the position in Egyptian government probably held by Joseph? *Vizier or second in command* (57)
 7. What important discovery was made in Rosetta by troops of Napoleon in 1799? *The Rosetta Stone, a large rock slab with text in Greek and hieratic and demotic hieroglyphs that was the key to modern understanding of the Egyptian language* (59)
 8. In what ways does a written language help a country be and remain strong? *Communicating ideas, remembering the past, learning from the Bible; other answers possible*
 9. Where do we get the word paper? *From papyrus, the material made from reeds on which the Egyptians wrote* (59)
 10. Why do you think the Egyptian civilization lasted a long time compared to many other civilizations? *Answers will vary, but might include: even though they did not know the one true God, they were a deeply religious people; they experienced few government upheavals.*
2. What are common motivations for advancing and inventing? *The need to improve methods or techniques, making work more efficient, making money, making life easier, gaining fame, scientific curiosity; many answers possible*
 3. What important sailing invention is credited to the Sumerians? *The sailing ship* (61)
 4. What did the Sumerians create to make agriculture easier and more productive? *The yoke, the wheeled cart, and an irrigation system* (61)
 5. What two metals are the components of bronze? *Copper and tin* (61)
 6. Name a few ways your daily life is affected by the decision of the scholars of Sumer to divide each hour into sixty minutes and each minute into sixty seconds. *Answers will vary.*
 7. How did the Egyptians organize their calendar? *365 days with 30 days in each month and five extra days at the end of the year; each month was divided into three ten-day cycles.* (62)
 8. What originally covered the exterior of the Egyptian pyramids? *limestone* (62)
 9. What shape, which was used for the Washington Monument, originated with the Egyptians? *The obelisk* (63)
 10. Name some of the tools and machines that are utilized by today's scientists, engineers, and mathematicians that, as far as we know, were not available to the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations. *Many answers possible, including: calculators, computers, microscopes, electricity*

Lesson 14

1. Name four of the boasts Hammurabi makes about his accomplishments in the Law Code of Hammurabi. *Answers are found in this portion of the text of the Law Code of Hammurabi: "Hammurabi, the prince, called of Bel am I, making riches and increase, enriching Nippur and Dur-ilu beyond compare, sublime patron of E-kur; who reestablished Eridu and purified the worship of E-apsu; who conquered the four quarters of the world, made great the name of Babylon, rejoiced the heart of Marduk, his lord who daily pays his devotions in Saggil When Marduk sent me to rule over men, to give the protection of right to the land, I did right and righteousness . . . , and brought about the well-being of the oppressed."* (65)
2. What region did Hammurabi rule? *Mesopotamia* (65)
3. Why did Hammurabi create his code of law? *Hammurabi did not want to handle each legal case himself, so he established a code for his kingdom that gave judges guidance in how to decide cases that came before them.* (65)

Lesson 13

1. Explain the saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention," and give an example of it. *An invention is created when a person notices a need that is not being met or is not being met satisfactorily. Examples will vary.*

4. What discovery related to Hammurabi was made in 1901? *A seven-foot high column on which his code was inscribed* (66)
5. What is depicted on the top of the object discovered in 1901? *Hammurabi receiving the code from Shamash, the Babylonian god of justice* (66)
6. How many specific provisions does Hammurabi's code contain? 282 (66)
7. Most of the provisions are presented as what kind of laws? *Case laws* (66)
8. How many laws did God give the Israelites? 613 (66)
9. What do all law codes recognize? *There is a standard of behavior to which all people should aspire* (66)
10. What did Paul mean when he said that Gentiles who do by nature the things of the Law show that the work of the Law is written in their hearts? *Answers will vary, but might include: They recognize the standard of behavior that is inherently known to be right.*

Questions on the Code of Hammurabi

1. What is one provision with which you agree. Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*
2. What is one provision with which you disagree. Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 15

1. The tower of Babel was on what plain? *Shinar* (69)
2. From what Chaldean city did Abram and his family move? *Ur* (69)
3. The ancient city of Haran was located in what modern country? *Turkey* (69)
4. Balaam lived near what river? *Euphrates* (69)
5. What judge of Israel defeated the Mesopotamians? *Othniel* (69)
6. Susa, capital of the ancient Persian empire, was in the area of what modern country? *Iran* (69)
7. What is the probable background of the Jews from Mesopotamia who were present at the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2? *They were probably Jews who were descendants of exiles who had continued to live in Mesopotamia even after the Jews were free to return to Judah after the exile.* (70)
8. What is probably represented by the woman described in Revelation 17:3-5? What is the main clue to her identity? *She probably represents the Roman Empire. Revelation 17:9 says that the seven heads of the beast the woman is sitting on represent seven hills, which is the topography of the city of Rome.* (70)
9. When did followers of Islam become a major force in the region of Mesopotamia? *7th century AD* (70)

10. Why do you think this region has had such unrest since the beginning of the world? *It is where mankind first lived; many religions see it as an important place; it has fertile land; other answers possible.*

Unit 3 Quiz: 1. b; 2. d; 3. d; 4. a; 5. c; 6. c; 7. c; 8. c; 9. b; 10. b

Unit 4

Lesson 16

1. What term was used to refer to the descendants of Shem? *Semite* (75)
2. Where did Terah settle and spend the rest of his life? *Haran* (75)
3. What is one of the reasons that the Lord chose Abram to leave his people? *To found the nation of Israel, to leave idolatry, to settle in the land of Canaan, other answers possible* (75-76)
4. What was Abram's family's religious background? *Pagan; his father Terah worshiped idols.* (75)
5. Describe the visible way the Lord and Abram sealed their covenant. *Following God's instructions, Abram cut animal carcasses in half. The Lord passed between the pieces as a flaming torch.* (76)
6. Why do both Jews and Arabs claim Abraham as their forefather? *Jews are descended from Abraham's son Isaac and Arabs are descended from Abraham's son Ishmael.* (76)
7. What do you think is the significance of God giving Abram and Sarai new names? *He was giving them a new start and new identities.* (76)
8. How were Isaac and Rebekah related (prior to becoming husband and wife)? *Rebekah was the granddaughter of Isaac's uncle. They were cousins.* (77)
9. What transaction did Abraham make with Ephron the Hittite? How was their transaction recorded? *Abraham bought from Ephron a field with a cave in which to bury Sarah. The property was deeded to Abraham and the transaction was witnessed by Hittites.* (77)
10. What is one lesson you have learned from either the positive or negative examples of the patriarchs? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 17

1. What three New Testament letters use Abraham as an example of faith? *Romans, Hebrews, James* (81)
2. What was the motivation behind the migration of Abraham and the nation of Israel? *Faith in and obedience to God* (81)

3. How do you imagine Abraham's family would have reacted to Abraham's departure? *Answers will vary.*
4. Who was Abraham's first heir? What was Abraham's relationship with him? *Eliezer of Damascus. He was Abraham's servant. (81)*
5. Explain this statement: God credited Abraham's faith as righteousness. *Abraham did not have righteous deeds, but God counted his faith in place of them. (81-82)*
6. What does the story of Abraham's pleading with God for the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah reveal about who Abraham knew God to be? *He knew that God would do right. (82)*
7. What relative of Abraham lived with his family in the city of Sodom? *Abraham's nephew, Lot (82)*
8. What does the story of the sacrifice of Isaac reveal about Abraham's faith? *He trusted God, even to the point of believing that God could raise the dead. (83)*
9. What can we learn from the times when Abraham's faith failed? *Our faith does not have to be perfect for God to accept it. (83)*
10. What does it mean to you, in practical ways, to have faith in God? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 18

1. What does the Arabic word *bedawi* mean? *desert dweller (85)*
2. What is the name for the head of a Bedouin tribe? *shaykh or sheikh (85)*
3. What bird do the Bedouin train and use for hunting? *falcon (86)*
4. What are some of the tasks Bedouin women are responsible for? *making and setting up the tents, taking care of the children and elderly, gathering fuel and cooking, other answers possible (86-87)*
5. What are some common foods that the Bedouin eat? *bread, dates, yogurt, cheese, ghee, and rice (87)*
6. What is the typical dress for Bedouin men? *light-colored tunic, sleeveless cloak, leather belt, kufiyya or headcloth (87)*
7. What is the typical dress for Bedouin women? *loose garment, commonly black and decorated with embroidery, jewels, headcovering (87)*
8. Why are the clothes of a deceased Bedouin customarily left on top of his grave? *so that a passerby in need can use them (87)*
9. In what modern country does about one-fourth of the population live a nomadic lifestyle? *Mongolia (88)*
10. How is the life of a nomad an illustration of the life of God's people? *We are not to settle down in this world. We are passing through on our way to the heavenly city. (88)*

Lesson 19

1. What is sin? *Missing the mark; rebellion against God; other wording possible*
2. What is God's answer for sin? *Jesus Christ (89)*
3. What was the good news that the Lord and two angels brought to Abraham and Sarah? *Sarah was going to have a baby. (89)*
4. Why did the Lord tell Abraham what He was going to do to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah? *Abraham needed to know since he was to teach his family and household to keep the way of the Lord by doing righteousness and justice. They had to understand sin and God's hatred of it. (89)*
5. What was the final question Abraham asked of God concerning the city of Sodom? *Abraham asked God if He would not destroy Sodom for the sake of ten righteous people. (90)*
6. What sins does the Bible specifically mention that took place in Sodom and Gomorrah? *Injustice, adultery, lying, wickedness, selfish pride, neglect of the poor, homosexuality (90)*
7. What did God use to destroy the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah? *Fire and brimstone (91)*
8. What happened to Lot's wife as her family fled from Sodom? *She disregarded the angel's warning not to look back as they fled. She was turned into a pillar of salt. (91)*
9. What is the generally accepted location of Sodom and Gomorrah? *Under the southern end of the Dead Sea (91)*
10. In your opinion, how did the time spent in Sodom negatively influence Lot and his family? *They were exposed to immorality and were not among people who were devoted to God; other answers possible. (91)*

Lesson 20

1. How old was Jacob when Joseph was born? *91 (94)*
2. Who was Joseph's mother? *Rachel (94)*
3. Who was Joseph's only full brother (the child of the same mother and father)? *Benjamin (94)*
4. Give three reasons for the jealousy Joseph's brothers felt toward him. *Joseph was his father's favorite son and the recipient of a special garment. Joseph brought his father a bad report of his brothers. Joseph told his brothers two dreams which indicated they would one day bow down to him. (94)*
5. What was Reuben's plan for rescuing Joseph from the cistern into which his brothers had thrown him? *Reuben planned to return to the cistern later and rescue Joseph. (94-95)*

6. What do you think Reuben could have done to ensure Joseph's safety? *He could have stood up to his brothers and told them what they were doing was wrong; he could have stayed beside the pit where Joseph was; other answers possible.*
7. What do the positions to which Joseph was assigned in Potiphar's house and the jail reveal about his character? *Despite his hardships, he still did what was right. (95)*
8. What did Joseph believe was behind his coming to Egypt? *Joseph said that God had brought him there to preserve life. (97)*
9. How do you think Jacob would have felt about moving to Egypt? *Answers will vary.*
10. What is one lesson you have learned from the life of Joseph. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 4 Quiz: 1. F-The term Semites refers to the descendants of Shem. 2. T; 3. F-Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F-Abraham pleaded with God for the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. 7. F-Lot was Abraham's nephew. 8. F-Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. 9. T; 10. T

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. What items do you imagine Phoenician ships were trading in 1000-1500 BC? *Answers will vary.*
2. What was unique about the mass movement of the nation of Israel? *They were guided by God. (101)*
3. Why were the Israelites enslaved? *The Pharaoh felt threatened by their numbers. (101)*
4. What was the courageous act of the Israelite midwives? *The midwives did not obey the decree of Pharaoh to kill the male infants. (101)*
5. How many years did Moses spend in Midian tending the flocks of his father-in-law? *Forty (102)*
6. For what sin were the Israelites punished by wandering in the desert for forty years? *They feared that they could not conquer the people in Canaan; they did not trust God to deliver them. (102)*
7. Who led the Israelites after Moses? *Joshua (102)*
8. What was the cycle that repeated itself several times during the period of the judges? *Because of Israel's unfaithfulness, God turned them over to enemies and plunderers. The people cried out to the Lord for help, and God raised up a judge to deliver them. Under the judge the Israelites routed the enemy and peace was restored. Then the people forgot their blessings and returned to following Ba'al and other gods. (103)*
9. Explain this statement: The Israelites wandered spiritually and did not live up to their identity as

God's holy people. *God chose them to be His holy people. They often lived without caring about God's will for them and not appreciating God's mercy toward them. (104)*

10. What is Israel's legacy to the world? *The law of Moses; Hebrew writings; Jesus was from the nation of Israel. (104)*

Lesson 22

1. Who first received the promise that Israel would be a nation of God's chosen people? *Abraham (105)*
2. What did the plagues demonstrate? *God's power, especially over the Egyptian gods (105)*
3. How did the Israelites react when they saw Pharaoh's army coming toward them in the wilderness? *They were terrified, called to the Lord, and accused Moses of bringing them out into the wilderness to die. (106)*
4. What date is the best estimate for the year of the Exodus? *1446 BC (105)*
5. What was Israel's responsibility in the covenant the Lord offered them? *They must obey His voice and keep His covenant. (106)*
6. What pattern do you see in the way the Israelites responded to God's blessings? *They were often unthankful and grumbled and complained. (107)*
7. How many men were counted in Israel in the second year after they had come out of Egypt (excluding the Levites)? *603,550 (107)*
8. What does the Passover commemorate? *God's deliverance of Israel, the Exodus (108)*
9. What does the Exodus symbolize for the Christian? *Answers will vary, but might include: As God brought Israel out of the bondage of slavery through the waters of the Red Sea into the freedom and blessing of being God's people, so God brings us out of bondage to sin through the waters of baptism into the freedom and blessing of being Christians (see 1 Corinthians 10:1-4). Paul describes Jesus as our Passover lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7). The wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness have been compared to the hardships of Christian life. Crossing the Jordan and reaching the Promised Land have become symbols in many hymns of death and heaven. (108)*
10. What are some key problems among Israel that caused them a pattern of trouble? *They were ungrateful; they were negative in their thinking; they didn't consistently trust God; other answers possible.*

Questions on “Dayenu”

1. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word *Dayenu*? *“It would have been enough” or “It would have satisfied us”* (22)
2. When is this song typically sung? *At Jewish Passover celebrations* (22)
3. What story is expressed in this song? *The story of God bringing the Israelites out of Egypt and into the Promised Land* (22)

Lesson 23

1. From which of Jacob’s sons was Moses descended? *Levi* (109)
2. What were the names of Moses’ parents? *Amram and Jochebed* (109)
3. Why did Moses flee to Midian? *Moses had killed an Egyptian in defense of a Hebrew. Pharaoh tried to kill Moses in revenge, and Moses fled to Midian to save his own life.* (109)
4. How did Moses spend the first forty years of his life? *In the household of Pharaoh* (109)
5. How did Moses spend the second forty years of his life? *As a shepherd for Reuel in Midian* (109)
6. What two significant events occurred on Mount Sinai? *Moses was called by God through a burning bush to return to Egypt and deliver Israel, and God established His covenant with Israel.* (109)
7. How did Moses spend the final forty years of his life? *Leading Israel as they wandered in the wilderness* (110)
8. What do you think the excuses that Moses gave when God called him to go to Egypt reveal about Moses’ character? *He did not trust God’s judgement; he was not confident; other answers possible.* (110-111)
9. Describe the relationship Moses had with God. *Close and personal despite Moses’ struggle to fulfill his duties* (112)
10. What does it mean to “choose life”? *It means to choose the path of obedience to God. Other answers possible.* (114)

Questions on Geography

1. How did Strabo describe the land where Moses led “a few thoughtful men”? *rocky but well supplied with water, though surrounded by territory that is barren and waterless* (23)
2. How did Strabo describe the successors of Moses who led to Israel’s downfall? *Superstitious and tyrannical* (24)

Lesson 24

1. During what period was the book of Ruth probably written? *During or after the reign of David* (115)

2. Why did Elimelech take his family to Moab? *There was a famine in Israel.* (115)
3. What risks would Elimelech and his family have faced if they had not left Israel? What risks did they face by going to Moab? *If they stayed in Israel, they risked starvation. If they went to Moab, they risked losing their connections with their home and family and being tempted by pagan Moabites. Other answers possible.* (115)
4. What did Ruth give up by going to Israel with Naomi? What did she gain? *She gave up her former religion, relationships with relatives and friends in Moab, and the home and culture with which she was familiar; she gained faith in the true God, the opportunity to help Naomi, and she was blessed with another husband and family.* (116-119)
5. How did Ruth and Naomi fit the description of those to be helped by the law of gleanings? *They were poor and widowed, and Ruth was an alien.* (116-117)
6. Who made special provisions to take care of Ruth and Naomi? *Boaz* (117)
7. What was the report of Ruth that Boaz had heard? *He had heard about how she had stayed faithfully with Naomi and had come to Israel even though it was not her native land.* (117)
8. How did Boaz show that he wanted to deal with the nearer kinsman in an open and honest manner? *Boaz spoke with the kinsman at the town gate with ten elders as witnesses.* (118)
9. How was Ruth related to David? *Ruth was David’s great-grandmother. Ruth’s son, Obed, was the father of Jesse, David’s father.* (119)
10. Discuss what you admire about the people who are described in the book of Ruth. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 25

1. What are some of the ancient civilizations other than the Israelites that had a code of law? *Sumerians, Babylonians, Egyptians, and Hittites* (122)
2. Describe the difference between the covenant God had with Israel and the Law He gave them. *The covenant was a relationship; the Law explained the provisions of the covenant.* (122)
3. Describe the ancient Middle Eastern treaties made between a conquering ruler (called a suzerain) and conquered peoples (called vassals). *The ruler stated what he would do for the vassals and what he expected from them. The vassals could not negotiate the terms of the treaty but could only reject or accept it.* (122)
4. What was the main difference between the religion God called the Israelites to practice and the religions of the nations around them? *Other nations believed in worshiping many gods. God wanted Israel*

to know that He was their one God. He wanted their complete loyalty. (123)

5. What five books are included in the Pentateuch? *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy* (123)
6. Explain how Phariseism distorts the purpose of the Law. *Phariseism focuses on the Law itself; God wanted the Israelites to focus on the relationship.* (124)
7. What three kinds of laws are contained in the Law God gave to Israel? *Apodictic, casuistic, case law* (124)
8. What does the Law reveal about what is important to God? *The way He is worshiped is important, people are important, holiness is important; other answers possible.* (125)
9. Why do Christians no longer need the Law? *The Law points or leads people to Christ. Since Christians now have Christ, they no longer need the law.* (125)
10. Explain why the sacrifices God described in the Law are no longer necessary. *Jesus was the final and complete atonement for our sin.* (125)

Questions on *The Cat of Bubastes*

1. How did Amuba wind up in Egypt? *He was taken as a prisoner of war.*
2. Why was Ameres opposed by other priests? *He believed in one God and not in the Egyptian religion.*
3. What was the Cat of Bubastes? *The cat that was considered sacred at the temple at Bubastes in Lower Egypt.*
4. What famous historical person does Amuba meet? *Moses*
5. What happened to Amuba in the end? *He returned home and assumed the throne.*
6. How did the book help you better understand the ancient world, especially Egypt? *Answers will vary.*
7. What did you like and what did you dislike about the book? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 5 Quiz: 1. b; 2. d; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. d; 7. c; 8. a; 9. b; 10. d

First History Exam: 1. Israel; 2. Iraq; 3. Adam, Eve, and the serpent; 4. Rosetta Stone; 5. Pagan 6. Passover; 7. Moab; 8. Kinsman redeemer; 9. d; 10. f; 11. a; 12. k; 13. l; 14. i; 15. b; 16. c; 17. e; 18. g; 19. j; 20. h

First English Exam: 1. Creation; 2. New Zealand; 3. Aborigines in Australia; 4. The story uses Australian animals that differ from the animals in the true account of Noah in the Bible; 5. "It would have been enough" or "It would have satisfied us"; 6. During Jewish Passover celebrations; 7. The story of God bringing the Israelites out of Egypt and into the Promised Land; 8. G. A. Henty; 9. Mysis; 10. Answers will vary, but should include: Ameres was a priest and Chebron's father. He believed in one God instead of the many gods of the Egyptians.

First Bible Exam: 1. Eternity is the realm in which God exists that has no measurement of time; 2. Islam; 3. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy; 4. Jesus was the final and complete atonement for our sin. 5. Answers will vary, but could include: Joseph was his father Jacob's favorite son. His brothers were jealous of him and sold him into slavery. While in bondage in Egypt, Joseph conducted himself honorably and ended up being appointed second in command over the entire country. God used the sin of Joseph's brothers to bring about good in Joseph's life and in the lives of many others.

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. What is the main way the nation of Israel has influenced later cultures? *Faith in the God of Israel has spread all over the world.* (129)
2. What are some of the ways Israel was harmed by allowing the nations around them to influence them? *Israel followed the false religions of the nations around them. They asked for a king like the other nations, which began a history of mostly evil kings and immorality.* (129-130)
3. Describe why Saul needed to be a good leader of God's people and not only look like one. *He needed to be dedicated to God and obey Him regardless of his own reasonings or popular opinion. He needed to show compassion for people and have bravery in battle. Other answers possible.* (129-130)
4. When did Solomon become king of Israel? *970 BC* (130)
5. Why do you think Rehoboam listened to the advice of his young counselors instead of the wisdom of the elders? *He decided he had something to prove; he was prideful and arrogant; other answers possible.* (130)
6. Which two tribes remained loyal to the dynasty of David after Jeroboam revolted? *Judah and Benjamin* (130)
7. What were the religious practices of the Northern Kingdom? *They were idolaters, rejecting the Lord* (130-131)
8. Where did Isaiah and Jeremiah prophesy? *Southern Kingdom or Judah* (131)
9. What king allowed the captive Jews to return to their homeland? *Cyrus* (132)
10. Explain the origins of the Jewish tradition of the synagogue. *When the Jews were in captivity, they met on the Sabbath to hear the scriptures read and expounded. They continued to meet in synagogues when they returned to Israel and after the temple was built. Jews continue the tradition today.* (132)

Lesson 27

1. What were the five main cities of the Philistines? *Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, and Gath (134)*
2. What is the first archaeological reference to the Philistines? *In a text from the Egyptian Pharaoh Raameses III from about 1185 BC (134)*
3. What famous Philistine warrior was defeated by David? *Goliath (135)*
4. What skill of the Hittites was feared by other nations? *Military skill (135)*
5. What occupations were the Phoenicians known for? *Seafaring and trading (136)*
6. What is the origin of the word "Bible"? *The Phoenician port of Byblos was known for its trade in papyrus. The Greeks took their word for book from it: biblion. (137)*
7. What was the name of King Ahab's wife, who brought Ba'al worship into Israel? *Jezebel (137)*
8. What name of a Philistine god later became a term for Satan? *Baalzebub (137)*
9. From what son of Noah were the Assyrians descended? *Shem (137)*
10. In what nation was the city of Nineveh? *Assyria (137)*

Lesson 28

1. Who did God tell Samuel was to rule over Israel instead of Saul? *David (139)*
2. Who was David's father, and how was David's father related to Ruth? *David's father was Jesse, who was Ruth's grandson. (139)*
3. When taking food to his brothers, what act of David caused the Philistines to break and run? *He killed Goliath. (139-140)*
4. Who was David's close friend? *Jonathan (140)*
5. Who was the father of David's close friend? *Saul (140)*
6. Saul and his sons were killed during a battle against whom? *The Philistines (140)*
7. How long did David reign as king over all Israel? *Thirty-three years (141)*
8. Describe David's relationship with his wives and children. *David had many wives, in violation of God's law. He indulged his children. (141)*
9. What building project did God not allow David to complete? *Building the temple (143)*
10. The concluding years of David's life were full of what? *Trouble and strife (143)*

Lesson 29

1. What did Solomon ask God to give him? *An understanding heart (145)*

2. What books of the Bible did Solomon write? *Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon (146)*
3. For what were Solomon's deputies responsible? *Each one was responsible for providing the food for Solomon's household for one month. (147)*
4. What king helped with materials for building the temple? *Hiram of Tyre (147)*
5. What foreign queen was amazed at Solomon's wealth and wisdom? *Queen of Sheba (147)*
6. What two major building projects in Jerusalem did Solomon oversee? *Temple, royal palace (149)*
7. How many years did it take to build the temple? *Seven (149)*
8. The statues of what animals stood beside Solomon's throne? *Lions (149)*
9. How many male laborers did Solomon conscript from Israel for his building projects? *30,000 (150)*
10. What caused Solomon to become unfaithful to God? *His marriages to foreign women (150)*

Lesson 30

1. What was a prophet? *A spokesman for God (152)*
2. What were the main themes of the messages presented by Old Testament prophets? *Warnings to Israel of punishment that was coming because of their sins; appeals to the people to return to God's way, especially in terms of obeying the Law and abandoning the worship of false gods; reminders to Israel that blessings from God were conditioned upon their faithful adherence to the covenant (152)*
3. What does this statement mean in your life: "God is not just concerned with whether His people worship Him in the manner He prescribes. He expects faith in Him to make a difference in how people live"? *Answers will vary.*
4. What were the most important predictions the prophets made? *Those concerning the Messiah, or Christ (153)*
5. What were Amos' occupations? *Shepherd and fig grower (153)*
6. Where did Amos live? *Tekoa (153)*
7. Where was Amos called to preach? *Northern Kingdom or Israel (153)*
8. Amos discussed the sins of what other nations, besides Israel (in Amos 1:3-2:16)? *Arameans of Damascus, the Philistines, the people of Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, and Judah (154)*
9. What were the first two visions of destruction God gave to Amos (Amos 7:1-9)? *A locust plague and a fire (155)*
10. What disaster fell on Israel in 722 BC? *Israel was conquered by the Assyrians and many people were taken into exile, never to return. (156)*

Unit 6 Quiz: 1. c; 2. d; 3. c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. a; 7. d; 8. b; 9. c; 10. b

Unit 7

Lesson 31

1. When did Cyrus rise as a ruler of a tribe of the Persians? *559 BC (159)*
2. What was the name of Cyrus' son? *Cambyses (160)*
3. What means did Persian kings use, rather than military force or terror, to effectively control their empire? *Administrative efficiency (160)*
4. Describe the job of the satraps and the king-appointed secretaries. *Satraps were civil authorities who governed the satrapies or provinces of the Persian empire. The king appointed a secretary for each satrapy who examined the satrap's mail and served as the king's personal representative. They were called the Eyes and Ears of the King. (160)*
5. What were the four capitals of the Persian empire? *Susa (or Shusan), Ecbatana, Persepolis, and Babylon (160)*
6. Describe the centerpiece of the Persian road system. *The Royal Road, which stretched 1,500 miles from Shushan to Sardis in Asia Minor (161)*
7. What language became that of international commerce and continued to be spoken in the Middle East until Jesus' day? *Aramaic (161)*
8. Why do you think it is difficult to rule a large empire, particularly in ancient times? *The need for communication and soldiers, religious and ethnic differences; other answers possible*
9. Who took over the Persian empire in 330 BC? *Alexander the Great (162)*
10. What did Cyrus give back to the Jews that had been taken by the Chaldeans? *Articles from the temple (162)*

Questions on Histories

1. What did the Persians wear into battle? *Soft felt caps, tunics of various colors, trousers (28)*
2. The Ethiopians used parts of what wild animals for their dress and weapons? *Leopard, lion, gazelle, horse, crane (29)*

Lesson 32

1. Who began the religion of Zoroastrianism? *Zoroaster (Greek name), Zarathustra (Persian name) (163)*
2. What did Zoroaster want to eliminate from religion? *Polytheism and animal sacrifices (163)*

3. What did Zoroaster believe about a coming Messiah? *A messiah, Sashoyant, was to come at the end of the 12,000 years he believed the earth would last. (163)*
4. What example was given in the lesson that was considered a major sin of Zoroastrianism? *Charging interest on a loan to a fellow believer (164)*
5. What is the Avesta? *The Avesta is the writings sacred to Zoroastrianism. The Avesta includes doctrinal and ethical teachings as well as hymns or gathas to Ahura-Mazda. (164)*
6. What is a dualistic belief system? *The belief in one god that is all good and another that is all bad. (164)*
7. What were the most sacred days in the cult of Mithraism? *Sundays and December 25 (165)*
8. What famous theologian was a Manichaean for nine years prior to converting to Christianity? *Augustine (166)*
9. What differences do you notice between Zoroastrianism (and the cults that stemmed from it) and Christianity? *Zoroastrianism teaches that all will be eventually saved; Christianity teaches that the righteous will be saved and the wicked will be lost. Zoroaster introduced the idea that there is one god who is all good and another who is all bad; Christianity teaches that there is one God. Mithraism excluded women; Christianity is open to all people. Manichaeism established two classes of people; all Christians are one in Christ. Gnostics were waiting for a savior who would have the form of a man, but would not actually be a man; Christ became a man completely. Other answers possible. (163-166)*
10. Why do you think people look to false religions to find answers to their spiritual yearnings and questions? *They might know they have a spiritual need, but not be willing to give what it takes to be a Christian. They might be turned off to Christianity by seeing hypocrisy in the lives of Christians they know. Other answers possible.*

Questions on The Teachings of Zoroaster

1. Why should a person not commit lustfulness? *So that harm and regret may not reach him from his own actions (31)*
2. What kind of wife is a man told to choose? Why? *One who is of good character; she will be more respected (31)*

Lesson 33

1. What were some of Cyrus' personality traits? *Generous, devoted to learning, ambitious (169)*
2. What administrative system did Cyrus develop? *Satrapies (169)*

3. What did Cyrus allow the exiles from Judah to do? *Return to Judah (169)*
4. What valuable items did Cyrus give back the Jews? *The temple articles that Nebuchadnezzar had taken (170)*
5. What caused Cyrus to do good things for the Jews? *The Lord stirred him to do them. (169-170)*
6. During the reign of Darius, how was the dispute over rebuilding the temple resolved? *Darius found a copy of Cyrus' decree allowing it. (170)*
7. What terms does Scripture use to describe God's view of Cyrus? *Shepherd, anointed (170)*
8. What modern country is where Persia used to be? *Iran (170)*
9. What object has inscriptions describing the reign of Cyrus? *Cylinder (170, 172)*
10. What lessons can we learn from the life of Cyrus? *Answers will vary, but might include: the value of kindness and how God can use even pagans for His purposes*

Questions on Cyropaedia

1. How did young Cyrus show himself to be above all his fellows? *In his aptitude for learning and in the noble and manly performance of every duty (33)*
2. Why was Cyrus afraid there might be poison in his bowl? *He thought it was poison instead of drunkenness that caused his grandfather's strange behavior at his birthday feast (35)*

Lesson 34

1. How did Daniel end up in Babylon? *He was taken as a captive (173)*
2. Daniel was chosen as one of the captives to be trained for what? *Service in King Nebuchadnezzar's court (173)*
3. What issue regarding food did Daniel and his three friends take up with the king? *The captives did not want to eat the king's food but wanted only vegetables and water. (173)*
4. What was Daniel's Babylonian name? *Belteshazzar (173)*
5. What happened when Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego refused to worship the golden image? *They were thrown into the fiery furnace. (173)*
6. What did Daniel interpret at the banquet of Belshazzar? *Handwriting on the wall (174)*
7. What law was instituted because of jealousy of Daniel? *A law banning prayer to anyone but the king (174)*
8. What happened to Daniel when he refused to pray to King Darius? *He was thrown into the lion's den, but God closed the mouths of the lions. (174)*

9. What did Daniel courageously say about Belshazzar's gods of gold, silver, bronze, iron, wood, and stone? *That they could not see, hear, or understand (175)*
10. What spiritual lessons do you get from the book of Daniel? *Answers will vary, but might include: faithfulness in times of distress; God's supremacy*

Lesson 35

1. How is Esther different from other books of the Bible? *It does not mention the name of God. (177)*
2. What state occasion takes place in Esther chapter 1? *A banquet for all the king's nobles and officials (178)*
3. What is significant about the law of the Medes and the Persians? *Their laws could not be changed. (178)*
4. Of what tribe was Mordecai? *Benjamin (178)*
5. How was the day determined when the Jews were to be annihilated? *Casting a lot, or pur (179)*
6. Why do you think Haman, who seemed to have everything, could be so irritated by one man not paying him homage? *He was looking to the world for satisfaction and approval. He might have been afraid others would follow Mordecai's example and begin to give him less honor. Other answers possible.*
7. What did Ahasuerus give Esther after Haman was executed? Who was put in charge of it? *Haman's property; Mordecai (181)*
8. On the day that had been fixed for the destruction of the Jews, what side did the provincial leaders take? *The provincial leaders helped the Jews because fear of Mordecai had seized them. (182)*
9. Describe what the Jews commemorate at Purim. *Jews commemorate the Lord's deliverance on the day Haman had set for their destruction. (183)*
10. Why do you think we need reminders of special events? *Because we forget the cost and significance of them*

Unit 7 Quiz: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F-The Persian Empire fell in 330 BC to Alexander the Great. 4. T; 5. F-Augustine was a Manichaean before he became a Christian. 6. T; 7. T; 8. T; 9. F-Daniel interpreted handwriting on the wall. 10. F-Daniel was thrown into a lion's den because he would not worship King Darius.

Unit 8

Lesson 36

1. What agricultural product is thought to have been first produced by the civilization along the Indus river? *Cotton (187)*

2. What are the Indo-European tribes? *People who migrated out of the region north of the Caucasus mountains and between the Black and Caspian Seas and settled elsewhere* (187)
3. What is the origin of the swastika symbol? *It is an Aryan Sanskrit symbol of good luck.* (188)
4. What are some of the drawbacks of a strictly defined class system? *It leads to injustice and inequality. It favors the rich over the poor when the Bible teaches that such favoritism is wrong. No matter how hard a person works, he often cannot change his economic circumstances. Other answers possible.* (188)
5. What are the three main gods of Hinduism? *Brahma (the creator god), Vishnu (the preserver god), and Shiva (the destroyer god)* (188)
6. In Hindu doctrine, what happens when the body dies of a person who has "lived well"? *He is reincarnated in a higher caste.* (189)
7. Why did Gautama seek something besides Hinduism? *Gautama sought answers to the cause of suffering and did not find the answers in the sacred Hindu writings or in a life of self-denial.* (189-190)
8. When did Buddha die? *483 BC* (190)
9. What is the title of the collection of the sayings of Buddha? *Three Baskets of Wisdom* (190)
10. How does the fact that Hinduism and Buddhism have influenced and absorbed the teachings of each other reveal that they are false? *They accept other ideas regardless of whether they are true; opposing ideas cannot both be true.*

Lesson 37

1. What does Chung Kuo mean? *Middle Kingdom* (193)
2. How long was the Chinese calendar? *12 months, 365 1/4 days* (194)
3. What are the origins of ancestor worship? *The people tried to influence the gods not only by their own prayers and rituals but by calling on their deceased ancestors to appeal to the gods as well. To impress the ancestors of their sincerity and need, the people began the practice of ancestor worship.* (194)
4. Why were the artisans and merchants considered a lower class than peasants in the period of the Zhou dynasty? *The Zhou dynasty encouraged agriculture.* (194-195)
5. What kind of circumstances or personality types do you think make a person vulnerable to following a philosopher or false religion? *Not believing in the one true God; not having strong convictions; living in fear; other answers possible*
6. What are the five relationships in society Confucius identified as those which require the practice of virtues to produce harmony in society? *Ruler and*

- subject, parent and child, husband and wife, older brother and younger brother, and friend to friend* (195)
7. What are the main differences between the teaching of Confucius and Taoism? *Confucius emphasized the importance of behavior. Taoism holds that the way to happiness is by becoming attuned to the Tao or the way, the universal force that pervades everything, accomplished not by reason but by contemplation. Whereas Confucius encouraged right actions, Taoism encouraged little doing and much contemplation. While Confucius wanted to encourage government to do what is right, Taoism favored a restrained or limited government.* (196)
8. Which ancient Chinese dynasty connected several smaller walls which later became part of the Great Wall we know today? *Qin* (196-197)
9. What was the religion of the Han dynasty? *Confucianism* (197)
10. Why is an education system often an effective way of spreading religious teachings? *It has a captive audience of children; other answers possible.*

Questions on The Analects

1. What is a pleasant way to learn? *With a constant perseverance and application* (40)
2. How should one practice rules of propriety? *With a natural ease* (41)
3. What is a greater affliction than not being known by men? *Not knowing men* (41)

Lesson 38

1. What philosophy used by Emperor Qin Shi Huang taught that people are basically bad and have to be controlled by a strong government? *Legalism* (199)
2. What metal was used to make beautiful vessels and mirrors? *Bronze* (200)
3. What were found in 1974 in the tomb of Qin Shi Huang? *Thousands of life-size terra-cotta figures* (200)
4. What grain was grown in China where it is cold and dry? *Millet* (201)
5. What technology related to writing did the Chinese improve around 105 AD? *papermaking* (202)
6. What fabric has been a favorite material for clothes in China since about 1500 BC? *Silk* (202)
7. What object is still used by the Chinese for calculations? *Abacus* (202)
8. What was an ancient Chinese medical textbook? *Huangdi Neijing* (202)
9. What material did the Chinese use for cables in their drilling machinery? *Bamboo* (203)
10. What was the cauldron with dragons, toads, and balls used for? *To determine the location of an earthquake* (203)

Lesson 39

1. What difficulties do you think would arise from several tribes being united in one political nation? *Ethnic, language, and religious differences could clash. Other answers possible. (205-206)*
2. What two ancient nations became Ethiopia? *Kush and Axum (206)*
3. How did many African tribes keep historical records? *By oral tradition (206)*
4. Describe some of the differences in how tribes adapted to living in different parts of North and South America. *The Inuit hunted and fished in Alaska and Canada using igloos or ice huts. In what became the southwestern United States, tribes used dried mud to build adobe dwellings. The Iroquois built longhouses of wooden frames covered with animal hides or brush. Tribes in Central and South America built great cities with complex governmental systems. (207-208)*
5. What civilization had a capital located near present-day Mexico City? *Aztecs (209)*
6. The Inca people inhabited the area that is now which modern-day country? *Peru (209)*
7. What do you think is usually meant by the word “barbarian”? *Someone who lives in a primitive way, without modern conveniences and inventions, and who has rough or uncultured customs. (209)*
8. Who were the Druids? *A religious cult of the Celts (211)*
9. What conquering nation founded the town of Londinium in England? *Romans (211-212)*
10. What is the origin of the name “England”? *The Angles, a Germanic tribe, came to the island and it came to be known as Angleland or England. (212)*

Questions on Ecclesiastical History of the English People

1. A drink made from the pages of Irish books was said to do what? *Dispel the spreading poison of the sting of a serpent (45)*
2. The island was well supplied with what resources? *Milk, honey, fish, fowl, deer, vines (45)*

Lesson 40

1. When did Jonah minister? *The first half of the 8th century BC, approximately 790 to 760 BC (213)*
2. Why was Jonah unwilling to preach to the city of Nineveh? *He hated the Assyrians. (213)*
3. Who showed more faith in God, Jonah or the heathen sailors? *The heathen sailors (213)*
4. How did Jonah’s attitude change while he was in the belly of the great fish? *He repented and called upon the Lord. (214)*
5. What was the effect of Jonah’s reluctant sermon on the people of Nineveh? *They repented, believed, and*

put on sackcloth. The king decreed that all of Nineveh must fast, call on God, and turn from evil. (214)

6. What did God use to illustrate to Jonah the injustice of his resentment of the Ninevites’ repentance? *A plant that God had caused to grow to shade Jonah (214-215)*
7. Why are people tempted to limit God’s love? *Because we limit our love. (215)*
8. Describe God’s view of pagan worship. *He hates and ridicules it. (215)*
9. Explain the correct attitude toward people who practice false religions. *Love them but do not compromise with their religion. Try to teach them the truth. (216)*
10. How can you show gratitude to God for allowing you to know Him? *By obeying Him and helping others know Him (216)*

Questions on The Art of War

1. How does the author recommend feeding an army on a campaign? *Foraging in enemy territory*
2. What does the author recommend if an army is outnumbered by the enemy? *Evade or withdraw*
3. What does the author say is more important in battle than the courage or ability of individual soldiers? *The combined momentum of the army*
4. To what substance does the author compare military strategy or tactics, which must be adapted to different circumstances? *Water*
5. Which position is better in a battle—to be uphill or downhill from the enemy? *Uphill*
6. Should a wise leader focus on his advantages, disadvantages, or both? *Both*
7. Before embarking on a long, costly campaign, what does the author recommend using to understand the position and strength of the enemy? *Spies*
8. Do you think the principles of this book apply to other areas of life? Are they good principles to follow? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 8 Quiz: 1. d; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. d

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. Why do you think God gave the ability for learning, progress, and achievement to people who do not acknowledge Him? *So they can come to worship Him; other answers possible (219)*
2. What island was home to the Minoans? *Crete (219)*
3. In 1870 Heinrich Schliemann discovered the ruins of what ancient city? *Troy (220)*

4. Describe one way in which geography affects the economy in the area where you live. *Answers will vary.*
5. What might be the differences between seeing oneself as a citizen of a city-state and seeing oneself as a citizen of an entire nation? *As a citizen of a city-state a person might be more unified with his community and have an ideal of freedom and independence, but he might be more willing to go to war against people of another city-state. As a citizen of an entire nation, a person might be more united with people from different places and feel more loyalty to his nation's government. Other answers possible. (220-221)*
6. Where did the most famous Greek oracles live? *Delphi (221)*
7. Who united the Greek cities before he was assassinated in 336 BC? *Philip of Macedonia (222)*
8. What kind of Greek was first used to write the New Testament books? *Koine (223)*
9. Why do you think it is common among human beings to strive to acquire power? *Humans often have a desire to be admired and feel important; many want to be influential during their lives and be remembered and respected after they are gone; other answers possible.*
10. How did the conquests of Alexander eventually further the spread of the gospel? *Koine or common Greek was used throughout Alexander's empire. The New Testament books were written in this language, which many peoples were able to understand. (223)*
6. What Greek practitioner of medicine believed that diseases have natural causes? *Hippocrates (228)*
7. For what offenses was Socrates put to death? *Corrupting the youth and introducing false beliefs (229)*
8. Write a few sentences responding to this statement: "The highest good of man is self-realization, the full exercise of human nature." *It is good for man to understand himself, but our highest purpose is to understand God. Only by understanding God first can we truly understand ourselves, our purpose, and our destiny. The highest good of man is to love God and to love others. (229)*
9. What is the meaning of this statement: "We can either accept our lot or fight it, but we cannot change it"? *The Bible teaches that we can make choices that will affect our lot. We do not have to live as victims of our circumstances. Life is more than simply accepting what is done to us, and it is more than a futile attempt to fight one's lot. (230)*
10. In what ways does the original Hippocratic Oath reflect the times in which it was written? *Mention of Greek gods, freemen and slaves, pessary used for abortion; other answers possible*

Questions on The Hippocratic Oath

1. In the original version, how does the person vow to pass his life and practice medicine? *With purity and holiness (51)*
2. In the modern version, the person vows to remember that what three things may outweigh the surgeon's knife or the chemist's drug? *Warmth, sympathy, and understanding (52)*
3. List three reasons someone in the medical field should abide by the Hippocratic Oath. *It will help maintain integrity in the field; it will keep the person accountable; it will help the person abide by the golden rule; many answers possible.*

Lesson 43

1. At what age did Spartan boys begin military training? *Seven (232)*
2. What were the farmers conquered by the Spartans called? *Helots (232)*
3. What do the regimens of family life in Sparta reveal about their priorities? *They valued regimen, control, and military power. Other answers possible. (232)*
4. What are some strengths and weaknesses you notice in the Athenian Greek form of democracy? *Strengths: it had a tradition of openness and personal freedom and it gave all adult male citizens the opportunity to participate in government; Weaknesses: it allowed slavery and held that women are inferior to men; other answers possible. (233)*

Lesson 42

1. How is the modern motivation for education both similar to and different from the philosophy of the Greeks? *The Greek motivation for education was to produce good citizens who would contribute to the well-being of the state, which is the common philosophy of modern education. In general only Greek boys received a formal education, which is rare by today's standards. Other answers possible. (225)*
2. Describe the difference between an epic and a lyric poem. *The subjects of epic poems were great quests by a central hero. Lyric poems dealt with more personal emotions, and were often recited with accompaniment by the lyre. (225)*
3. What two works of literature is the Greek poet Homer remembered for? *The Iliad and The Odyssey (225)*
4. What ancient Greek writer wrote an historical account of the Persian War based on his investigation of what really happened? *Herodotus (226)*
5. What branch of mathematics are Euclid, Thales, and Pythagoras remembered for studying? *Geometry (227)*

5. What type of government did Athens adopt around 500 BC? *Democracy* (233)
6. What 26.2 mile run gets its name from a Greek battle? *Marathon* (233)
7. What was the cause of the Peloponnesian War? *Athens wanted other city-states to give tribute, but other city-states refused. The opposition was led by Sparta.*
8. After the Greeks defeated the Persians, what Athenian rose to power and exercised significant influence in Athens? *Pericles* (234-235)
9. What natural disaster in 430 BC weakened Athens? *Plague* (236)
10. Do you think a person can be too patriotic? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.* (235-236)

Questions on *The History of the Peloponnesian War*

1. Who was chosen to pronounce the eulogium of the fallen? *Pericles* (55)
2. Grief was said to be felt not so much for the want of what we have never known, but rather for what? *The loss of that for which we have long been accustomed* (59)

Lesson 44

1. What place was the center of activity in ancient Athens? *The agora or market* (237)
2. What products were imported into Athens? *Grain, fruit, textiles, and lumber* (237)
3. To what goddess was the Parthenon dedicated? Why was she special to the Athenians? *Athena; Athena was the patron goddess of Athens.* (237)
4. Who ordered the building of the Parthenon? *Pericles* (237)
5. How did Athenians deal with waste? *They dumped it into the street.* (238)
6. What was the main occupation of men in Greece? *Farming* (238)
7. What was required for an individual to be considered a citizen of Athens? *Both parents had to be citizens.* (238)
8. Describe the class in Athens known as the metics. *The metics were resident aliens from other city-states or from other countries. They had few legal and political rights but were permitted to engage in business.* (238)
9. What was the lowest class of Athenian society? *Slaves* (238)
10. How does the Athenian pursuit of leisure time, rather than the acquisition of wealth, differ from today's culture in the United States? *The culture in the United States encourages people to work hard and acquire wealth, with leisure time being something extra on the side or planned for in retirement.* (238)

Lesson 45

1. What two types of philosophers did Paul encounter in Athens? *Epicurean and Stoic* (242)
2. What was meant by those who called Paul a "ragpicker" philosopher? *Paul was being accused of gathering snippets of ideas here and there and then regurgitating them, trying to sound intellectual.* (242)
3. How did the Council of the Areopagus get its name? *At one time the council met on the hill of Areopagus.* (242)
4. In his defense to the Athenians, Paul referred to an altar dedicated to which deity? *"To an unknown god"* (242)
5. Paul quoted from what two Greek poets? *Epimenides and Aratus* (243)
6. How long did Paul preach in Corinth? *Eighteen months* (243)
7. Comment on this statement: "Greeks searched for wisdom, but God provided the effective answer to sin in the cross." *The Greeks hoped to find the meaning and purpose of life by gaining understanding about the world. God showed His perfect wisdom and understanding of the world by offering Jesus on the cross as the solution to man's problem of sin. Other answers possible.* (243-244)
8. Why do you think the Greeks, after their centuries of speculation, debate, and philosophizing, had not come to a knowledge of God? *They were focused on themselves; they lived for the temporal instead of the eternal; other answers possible.* (244)
9. Where did Philo live? *Alexandria, Egypt* (245)
10. How can the pursuit of knowledge in a worldly way hinder a person from being submitted to Christ? *A person can be tempted to look to other humans for answers to important questions instead of seeking the will of God; other answers possible.* (246)

Questions on *Ethics*

1. What kind of people are thought to have special need of friends? *Those who are rich or possessed of authority and influence* (64)
2. What does Aristotle say seems to be the bond of social communities? *Friendship* (64)

Unit 9 Quiz: 1. g; 2. a; 3. i; 4. b; 5. j; 6. d; 7. e; 8. h; 9. c; 10. f

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. What are the names of the abandoned twins, one of whom founded the city of Rome in the mythical story? *Romulus and Remus* (249)
2. Who authored the *Aeneid*? *Virgil* (249)
3. What branch of government consisted of representatives from patrician families? *The Senate* (249)
4. What were the three legal classes in Rome? *Patricians, plebeians, and slaves* (249-250)
5. What are the early Roman ideals embodied in the actions of Cincinnatus? *Duty, sacrifice, efficiency, and country above all* (250)
6. What nation was Rome's adversary in the Punic Wars? *Carthage* (251)
7. Who was the great military leader of Carthage in the second Punic War? *Hannibal* (251)
8. For what cause did brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus contend? *The cause of the poor* (252)
9. How was Julius Caesar related to Octavian? *Octavian was Caesar's grand-nephew.* (253)
10. What do you think are the pros and cons of the way the leaders of Rome were selected after Julius Caesar? *Possible answers: Pros: some good leaders were selected; the Empire enjoyed increasing prosperity. Cons: clashes occurred among men competing for the title; some men who were chosen were unfit for the position.* (253)

Lesson 47

1. How old was Octavian when he began to accompany Julius Caesar on military campaigns? *Fifteen* (255)
2. Why did Octavian adopt the name "Caesar"? *To capitalize on Julius Caesar's popularity* (255)
3. What did Augustus do after he had gained power to retain that power and to win the respect of his country? *He professed a desire not to hold power, was respectful and deferential to the Senate, lived a simple life; other answers possible.* (255-256)
4. Why do you think assassinations were common among the leaders of Rome? *The leaders hungered for power and control.* (255)
5. What was the benefit to Augustus for the soldiers to swear allegiance to him personally, rather than to the state or the empire? *If others tried to usurp Augustus' power, loyal soldiers would defend Augustus; other answers possible.* (256)
6. What would a ruler focus on if he wanted peace rather than war as a way of life? *Respecting the*

rights and territories of other nations; encouraging the well-being of his own citizens; using the army for defense, but not to attack other countries; other answers possible (256)

7. Why did Augustus call a census? *To levy and collect taxes more fairly* (257)
8. How would laws that encourage morality help bring stability to an empire? *They would encourage proper relationships among the people.* (257)
9. What does the title "Augustus" mean? *Revered one or exalted one* (257)
10. What do you think was the key to the success of the reign of Augustus? *Answers will vary, but might include: He tried to maintain peace and improve the lives of people in the empire; he had many abilities and provided stable leadership.* (255-258)

Lesson 48

1. How can one use talents and abilities to honor God, rather than glorify man? *A person can use his talents to help meet the physical and spiritual needs of others instead of focusing on himself; other answers possible.*
2. What language is the basis for many European languages today? *Latin* (259)
3. What two basic principles of Roman law have influenced Western law? *Standard legal procedure and the principle of natural law* (259)
4. What was the role of the praetor? *The praetor oversaw the law courts of the republic and interpreted the law.* (259)
5. When did Rome's double standard of treating citizens and non-citizens differently end? *212 AD* (259)
6. Describe the contents of the Justinian Code. *The Justinian Code was a complete codification of Roman laws, legal principles, and commentaries.* (259)
7. Give some examples of natural laws, laws that are "right and just according to universal reason." *Do not murder; do not steal; treat others fairly; respect those in authority; be honest; other answers possible.* (259)
8. Why did the Jews ask for Pontius Pilate's approval to crucify Jesus? *Because the Jews did not have the right to exercise capital punishment.* (261)
9. How were slaves treated in Rome? *As mere property* (262)
10. The laws of Rome were not based on honoring God. How do you think this affected their society? *Morality, divorce, and violence were common place; other answers possible*

Questions on Twelve Tables of Law

1. If a witness fails to appear, how is the one who summoned him permitted to call the witness

again? *By loud calls before his house every three days* (68)

2. What were the women not permitted to do on account of a funeral? *Tear their faces nor wail* (69)
3. Choose one provision with which you strongly agree or disagree and explain your thoughts about it. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 49

1. Where did many poor people live in Rome? *Seven story wooden tenements* (263)
2. What often happened to unwanted children? *They were exposed or left to die.* (263)
3. What city was buried by a volcanic eruption in 79 AD? *Pompeii* (264)
4. What was a key element of Roman architecture? *The arch* (265)
5. What structures were part of the Roman water system? *Aqueducts* (265)
6. What structure was a temple to all gods? *Pantheon* (265)
7. What did the Romans do with the gods of the nations they conquered? *They often adopted them for worship themselves.* (267)
8. What practice became a civil religion that bound the empire together? *Emperor worship* (267)
9. What Greek philosophies became popular for many upper class Romans? *Epicureanism, Stoicism* (267)
10. What spiritual lessons do you learn from Roman life? *Answers will vary, but could include: Immorality was common and accepted, which led to people living for sinful, momentary pleasure. A civilization that is not based on God will have serious moral failings.*

Lesson 50

1. On what was the Roman Empire built? *Powerful men, strong government, military strength, laws; many answers possible*
2. What did Jesus mean when He said that His kingdom is not of this world? *It is spiritual (not political or geographic), and it is not to use the world's ways.* (269)
3. Describe the way the kingdom of God began as a mustard seed but spread around the globe. *It started in an out-of-the-way place and seemed fragile, but it spread everywhere.* (269)
4. When compared with earthly kingdoms, why is it surprising to learn that one must accept the kingdom of God like a little child? *Earthly kingdoms respect strength, but the kingdom of God honors humility.* (270)

5. What is different between being born and being born again? *Birth is a physical occurrence; rebirth is a spiritual occurrence. A person does not decide to be born, but he decides to be reborn. Other answers possible.* (271)
6. Describe the responsibilities of an ambassador of God's kingdom. *To represent the King well, to tell the truth about Him, etc.* (271)
7. How can the kingdom of God be both a present and future reality? *God rules now in the hearts of His followers, but His reign will be completed on the last day.* (271)
8. How does a person show that God is his King? *By respecting God's ways; other answers possible* (271-272)
9. What was the fundamental difference between the kingdom of Rome and the kingdom of God? *Rome was pagan and worldly; the Way of Jesus was from God.* (272)
10. Explain how history has shown whether Rome or the kingdom of God is greater. *Answers will vary, but should include that Rome is dust while the kingdom of God goes on.* (272)

Questions on *The Martyrdom of Ignatius*

1. Who was Ignatius and what kind of character was he said to have had? *A disciple of John the apostle; apostolic character* (71)
2. To what kind of death was Ignatius sentenced? *To be devoured by beasts* (72)
3. Describe the reaction of Ignatius when he heard his death sentence. *He was joyful and thanked God.* (72)

Questions on *Julius Caesar*

1. What did the soothsayer say to Caesar? *"Beware the Ides of March."*
2. What happened when Cassius and Caesar swam in the river? *Cassius had to rescue Caesar.*
3. What did Caesar do three times that caused the crowd to cheer? *He refused to take a crown that was offered to him.*
4. What did the conspirators think the response of the people would be? *They thought the people would be relieved to be rid of a tyrant.*
5. Why did Brutus say he participated in the assassination of Caesar? *Because he loved Rome more and wanted to keep Caesar from becoming a tyrant.*
6. What mocking phrase did Antony repeat about Brutus? *"Brutus is an honorable man."*
7. What did Caesar leave to the people of Rome in his will? *75 drachmas each and his property for public parks*
8. How did the assassination bring war instead of peace? *Two opposing sides fought each other, and Brutus and Cassius argued with each other.*

9. How does the play show that people can deceive themselves? *The conspirators justified themselves.*
10. Write a paragraph telling who, in your opinion, is the main character of the play and why. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 10 Quiz: 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b; 5. c; 6. d; 7. a; 8. b; 9. a; 10. c

Second History Exam: 1. Rehoboam; 2. Cyrus; 3. Solomon; 4. His foreign wives; 5. Royal Road; 6. Alexander the Great; 7. Christian; 8. Cyrus; 9. Daniel; 10. Black and Caspian Seas; 11. Middle Kingdom (or *Chung Kuo*); 12. Taoism; 13. Aztec; 14. Homer; 15. Geometry; 16. Peloponnesian; 17. Rome and Carthage; 18. Latin; 19. Volcanic eruption; 20. Pantheon

Second English Exam: 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. d; 5. c; 6. a; 7. d; 8. d; 9. b; 10. b; 11. d; 12. f; 13. a; 14. e; 15. c; 16. j; 17. b; 18. i; 19. g; 20. h

Second Bible Exam: 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. c; 8. a; 9. d; 10. d

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What is the most important event in all of history? *The life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Son of God (275)*
2. How do you explain the worldwide impact of a man who never traveled more than 100 miles from His birthplace in His adult life? *His followers have taken the message of His life, death, and resurrection around the world. (275-276)*
3. Explain this statement: Jesus is the answer to mankind's quest for God. *Answers will vary, but could include: Jesus revealed divine truth to man; He was God made flesh; He came to earth to show us the Father. (275)*
4. Why do you think opposition often feeds the flames of Christianity? *When we are weak, He is strong; other answers possible. (275)*
5. What did Jesus offer that other moral teachers did not and do not? *The perfect life to back up His words. (276)*
6. What is the meaning of the Greek word *euangelion*? *Good message (277)*
7. What are the features distinct to Luke's gospel? *Luke sets the story of Jesus in its historical context. He also emphasizes the worldwide spiritual revolution that Jesus is ushering in. Luke weaves several themes throughout his account as many good writers do. (277)*
8. What was Luke's occupation? *Physician (278)*
9. To whom did Luke address his book? *Theophilus (278)*

10. What is the name of the monk who worked out the year of Jesus' birth to be 1 AD? *Dionysius Exiguus (279)*

Lesson 52

1. The Seleucid Dynasty were the successors of what leader? *Alexander the Great (282)*
2. What event is celebrated at Hanukkah or the Festival of Lights? *The restoration of the temple to the worship of God in 165 BC (282)*
3. Who were the Zealots? Which of Jesus' disciples was a Zealot? *The Zealots were Jews who devoted themselves to the cause of Jewish liberation most fervently. Simon was a Zealot. (283)*
4. What was the name of the small but influential group of wealthy political leaders who had allied themselves with Rome and Herod? *The Sadducees (283)*
5. What kind of revolution did Jesus start? *Jesus brought a revolution to the entire world. It was an inner revolution involving personal repentance that would bring about the forgiveness of sins. (283)*
6. What two elderly people encountered Mary and Joseph and the infant Jesus at the temple? *Simeon and Anna (284)*
7. What did the 5,000 men described in John 6 want to do to Jesus? *Force Him to be their king (284)*
8. Why do you think the Jews so yearned for a military leader? *They were tired of being oppressed and wanted to take matters into their own hands. (284-285)*
9. Describe the difference between taking up a sword and taking up a cross. *Taking up a sword can involve fighting for oneself and for human goals; taking up a cross involves denying oneself and living for the eternal. Other answers possible. (286)*
10. Why is freedom from sin more important than any other kind of freedom? *Freedom from sin affects our eternal destiny, while all other freedom is merely temporary. (286)*

Lesson 53

1. Describe the typical celebrity. *Wealthy, strong physical attributes, does things that please people, etc. (289)*
2. What harm comes from putting people into categories? *It is hard for them to break out of those categories regardless of what they do. (289)*
3. Why do you think God chose Mary to bear the baby Jesus? *Because of her character and devotion to God. (289)*
4. What was the message Jesus conveyed in the story of the rich man and Lazarus? *Wealth is not a factor*

in blessedness except that it can keep one from closeness to God. Other answers possible. (290)

5. Describe the difference between worldly success and the success to which Jesus calls us. *Answers will vary, but could include: Worldly success involves making a name for oneself, acquiring wealth, and living a comfortable life. Jesus' definition of success is being a servant, being humble, and denying one's own pleasures for the good of others. (290)*
6. What did the woman who anointed Jesus' feet know about forgiveness that Simon the Pharisee did not? *She knew her need and knew what it felt like to be forgiven. (291)*
7. From what peoples were the Samaritans descended? *People of the Northern Kingdom and Assyrians (292)*
8. Where did Samaritans worship God? *Mount Gerizim (292)*
9. Why did Jews dislike tax-gatherers? *Tax-gatherers were employed by the Romans to collect taxes. Tax-gatherers could set the tax rate as high as they could get away with and keep what was left after sending the required portion to Rome. (292)*
10. Why do you think the "religious" people were the most ardent opponents of Jesus? *They had strong traditions which they trusted and saw Jesus as challenging them. (294)*

Lesson 54

1. How many times is the word kingdom mentioned in the gospels? *Over 100 (297)*
2. Describe the way heaven is like the kingdom of God. *Small beginning, but great influence (297-298)*
3. What Bible writer gave us the phrase "filled with the Holy Spirit"? *Luke (298)*
4. To what was Jesus referring when He told His disciples that they would be "clothed with power from on high" (Luke 24:49)? *The coming of the Spirit as described in Acts 2. (299)*
5. What spiritual activity is emphasized in Luke and Acts? *Prayer (299)*
6. What did Jesus do on the night before He named the Twelve? *Prayed all night (299)*
7. What spiritual change of heart and life is emphasized in Luke? *Repentance (300)*
8. What event is used as an image of the Messianic age? *Banquet (300)*
9. What story in Luke is especially meaningful for you? *Answers will vary.*
10. What is surprising about the way of Jesus as portrayed in Luke? *Answers will vary, but might include: surprising nature of the Messiah and of following him, surprising heroes, importance of repentance*

Lesson 55

1. Why do you think Jerusalem is important to so many people? *It has been an esteemed spiritual site for many people. (304)*
2. What king made Jerusalem the capital of the nation of Israel? *David (304)*
3. Who held the city of Jerusalem before David captured it? *Jebusites (304)*
4. What does the name "Jerusalem" mean? *City of peace (304)*
5. What nation conquered Jerusalem in 586 BC? *Babylon (304)*
6. What nation controlled Jerusalem at the time of Christ's birth? *Rome (305)*
7. From what did Jesus come to release Jerusalem, Judah, and the world? *Sin (305)*
8. What do you think Luke was trying to convey by the phrase "resolutely set His face to go to Jerusalem"? *Jesus was determined to go through with what God planned for Him to do. Other answers possible. (306)*
9. What happened for the people in Jerusalem when Jesus died? *They had the opportunity to be redeemed from their sin. (308)*
10. Why do you think Jerusalem was the site chosen by God to begin the church? *It had been the center of Judaism and was the place of the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.*

Questions on "The Watchman"

1. What task was assigned to Maximus? *To be a guard at the tomb of Jesus (74)*
2. How does Maximus describe the face of the risen Jesus? *As a conqueror, yet without pride; full of love and tenderness; royal (75)*
3. How did seeing the risen Jesus change the heart of Maximus? *His desire for strife and conquest and his eagerness for war were gone. Instead he wanted to help, heal, and comfort hurting people. He loved all creatures. (75)*

Unit 11 Quiz: 1. T; 2. F-Luke was a physician. 3. T; 4. F-The Zealots were Jews who devoted themselves to the cause of liberation. 5. F-The 5,000 men described in John 6 wanted to make Jesus their king. 6. T; 7. T; 8. F-Jesus compared the kingdom of God to a mustard seed. 9. F-Jesus prayed all night before he chose the twelve apostles. 10. T

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. What was different about the way Christianity was spread compared with religions and philosophies that came before? *A small group took it from Jerusalem to the world; evangelism was a key element of the faith; it started with a small group of people; the leader of the movement (Christ) was not bodily present as the message was being spread; other answers possible. (313)*
2. What are ways that you have witnessed the church bringing good into the world? *Answers will vary, but might include: feeding the hungry, being good examples, showing compassion*
3. About how many people responded to Peter's first proclamation of the gospel? *3,000 (314)*
4. What is the other name for Pentecost? *The Feast of Weeks (314)*
5. What event in the early church attracted the attention of Jewish authorities? *The healing of a lame man at the temple (314)*
6. Explain why the Jewish leaders felt threatened by the followers of Christ. *If Christ was right, the Jewish leaders were wrong; and they didn't want to admit it. (314)*
7. What man, along with his household, was the first Gentile to hear the message of Jesus? *Cornelius (316)*
8. Who was God's chosen instrument to take the message of Jesus to the Gentiles? *Paul (316)*
9. From what city did the first missionary effort come? *Antioch (316)*
10. Explain the effect of the message of Christ on old prejudices between Jews and Gentiles. *It broke down the dividing wall—the excuses they had for disliking each other. (316)*

Lesson 57

1. Why do you think Jews thought the good news of Jesus was only for Jews? *They were so used to thinking that God's blessings were only for them. (320)*
2. What was Cornelius' occupation? *Centurion (320)*
3. How far was Caesarea from Joppa? *Thirty-five miles (320)*
4. Explain the meaning of the vision God gave to Peter. *God was saying that the Gentiles were not unclean. (321)*
5. What happened while Peter was speaking to Cornelius and his friends and relatives? *The Holy Spirit came on all who heard the message. (321)*

6. Why were the circumcised believers in Jerusalem upset when Peter returned? *Peter had gone into the home of Gentiles and eaten with them. (321)*
7. Explain why this is a life-changing statement for Jews: "Well then, God has granted to the Gentiles also the repentance that leads to life." *It opened up a new way of thinking for them; it showed them that they were no longer God's exclusive chosen people; other answers possible (321)*
8. What was the debate that Paul and Barnabas went to discuss with the apostles and elders in Jerusalem? *Whether Gentiles had to become Jews before they could become Christians. (322)*
9. Summarize the way God communicated His decision that Gentiles as well as Jews were welcome to become followers of Jesus. *God showed through the conversion of Cornelius that Gentiles who believed in Jesus were acceptable to Him. The decision reached at the discussion in Jerusalem "seemed good to the Holy Spirit" (Acts 15:28). (321-322)*
10. Why would it not be a good idea for Christians to divide into Jewish churches and Gentile churches? *We would become different groups and our influence and message would not be as strong. (322-323)*

Lesson 58

1. In what city was Paul born? *Tarsus (325)*
2. Where did Paul grow up? *Jerusalem (325)*
3. By what famous teacher was Paul taught? *Gamaliel (325)*
4. To what city was Paul going when he was "arrested" by Jesus? *Damascus (325)*
5. Who did God send to Paul while Paul was at the house of Judas? *Ananias (325)*
6. Describe some of the elements of Paul's ministry for the Lord. *Preaching, persecution, opposition by Jews, physical danger, concern for the churches, writing letters (326)*
7. What does 2 Peter say about Paul's letters? *They are Scripture, but some things are hard to understand and are twisted by others. (326)*
8. Why did Paul go to Rome? *He appealed his case to Caesar. (327)*
9. How long did Paul spend in house arrest in Rome? *Two years (327)*
10. What lessons do you learn from the life of Paul? *Answers will vary, but might include: Jesus transforms people; we can have joy in the midst of suffering, we should give our all for the cause of Christ.*

Lesson 59

1. Where did Jews meet on the Sabbath day? *Synagogues (331)*

2. What issue was debated during the discussion in Jerusalem recorded in Acts 15? *Whether Christians had to be circumcised* (332)
3. What two groups opposed each other when Paul spoke to the Council? *Sadducees and Pharisees* (332)
4. Which Jewish sect did not believe in resurrection, angels, or spirits? *Sadducees* (332)
5. Which Jewish sect was known as being the most strict? *Pharisees* (332)
6. Why was the stoning of Stephen technically illegal? *Under Roman law the Jews were not allowed to execute anyone.* (332)
7. How did Paul obtain his Roman citizenship? *He was born a citizen.* (332)
8. How did Paul and Barnabas keep the men of Lystra from sacrificing to them? *They convinced them that they were only men* (333)
9. What was Paul's evangelistic strategy? *Preaching in the larger cities of the Roman Empire* (335)
10. What aberrant Jewish practices are described in Acts? *Sorcery and magic* (334)

Questions on "A Death in the Desert"

1. What words does John say he spent many years going about the world saying? *"It was so; so I heard and saw."* (76)
2. What specific miraculous things does John mention having seen during the life of Jesus? *His transfiguration, walking on the sea, bringing the dead to life* (77)

Lesson 60

1. What are some ways of studying the Bible mentioned at the beginning of this lesson? *Devotional approach, proof texts, a treasury of individual verses* (338)
2. How should we study the Bible? *The way it was written* (338)
3. What was the typical form for letters in Paul's day? *Formal greeting, introductory section that raised the matter at hand, body of the letter that discussed the matter, summary, closing greetings and a farewell* (338)
4. What are some of the benefits of using commentaries? What are some of the dangers? *Benefits: we can learn the thoughts of scholars and gain new insights; Dangers: we can let others do our thinking for us and we might begin to accept traditions as fact; other answers possible.* (339)
5. To whom was the letter to the Philippians addressed? *Saints, elders, deacons* (339)
6. What is the center of Paul's argument in the letter to the Philippians, and what is his point? *The appeal to have the mind of Christ because they needed to be humble and selfless.* (340)

7. What specific issue might have been the main problem at Philippi? *Euodia and Syntyche were not getting along.* (340)
8. What is a major or repeated theme in Philippians? *Attitude, their minds* (340)
9. How did Paul feel about the Christians in Philippi? *He loved them dearly.* (341)
10. What did you learn from this study of Philippians? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 12 Quiz: 1. d; 2. c; 3. d; 4. b; 5. d; 6. c; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b; 10. a

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What was one major factor in Roman government that contributed to the decline of Rome? *the lack of an orderly process of succession for emperors* (345)
2. How many emperors ruled Rome from 234-284 AD? *Twenty-six* (345)
3. What emperor divided the empire into eastern and western sections? *Diocletian* (345)
4. What was the Edict of Milan? *An edict made by Constantine in which he declared tolerance for Christianity in the Roman Empire.* (346)
5. Why do you think small tribes were effective in defeating Rome? *They were hungrier for what they wanted than Rome was to defend what they had; other answers possible.* (348-349)
6. To what tribe did Attila belong? *Huns* (347)
7. In what year did Odoacer declare himself king of Rome? *476* (347)
8. What changed about the composition of the Roman army in the later empire? *Fewer citizens, more mercenaries* (348)
9. How did the Romans engage in trade after their currency became worthless? *Bartering* (348)
10. What are three examples of the low view of human worth in Roman society? *growth of slavery, cruel punishments, watching killing for entertainment* (349)

Questions on the Letters Between Pliny the Younger and Emperor Trajan

1. What advice is Pliny seeking from Trajan in his letter? *How to examine Christians who are put on trial* (78)
2. What is Trajan's advice to Pliny? *If it is proven the person on trial is a Christian, he must be punished unless he denies Christianity and invokes the Roman gods.* (79)

Lesson 62

1. What was the order given by Claudius in 51-52 AD? *Claudius ordered that all Jews leave Rome. (351)*
2. In what year was the fire in Rome for which Christians were blamed? *64 AD (351)*
3. What event began in 66 AD which culminated in the destruction of the temple in 70 AD? *The revolt of the Jews in Palestine (352)*
4. What province did Pliny the Younger govern? *Bithynia in Asia Minor (352)*
5. When have you seen or known this statement to be true: "It is a general principle of life that if what you are doing is having an impact, you will probably be criticized for it"? *Answers will vary.*
6. Have you ever heard a false rumor about Christianity or Christians? *Answers will vary.*
7. What was meant when a Roman called a Christian an "atheist"? *To a Roman, an atheist was a person who did not believe in the Roman gods. (353)*
8. What did Justin and Irenaeus do to further Christianity? *They wrote in defense of the Christian faith. (353)*
9. What was the declaration of Theodosius I at the Council of Constantinople in 381? *Theodosius I declared Rome to be a Christian state. (355)*
10. What changes might take place in a religion that becomes encouraged, rather than persecuted, by the state? *It might try to please the state at the expense of the truth; other answers possible.*

Questions on *The Annals*

1. What housing did Nero provide for people whose homes were destroyed in the Great Fire of Rome? *Campus Martinus, the public buildings of Agrippa, his own gardens, temporary structures (81)*
2. Whom did Nero blame for the fire? *Christians (84)*
3. Why did a feeling of compassion arise for those whom Nero tortured after the fire? *It seemed that Nero was putting them to death to glut his own cruelty and not for the public good. (84)*

Lesson 63

1. Why do you think some people desire control in a religious setting? *It has to do with their self-worth and their insecure relationship with God.*
2. Put these church officials in order from lowest to highest official, then explain their area of authority: bishop, archbishop, priest. *Priest—responsible for a local parish; bishop—oversees several parishes, forming a diocese; archbishop—oversees several dioceses (356)*
3. Where did the church get the pattern of the priest, bishop, archbishop leadership? *The Roman Empire (356)*

4. In 354 AD, who did the bishop of Rome claim had been the first bishop of Rome? *Peter (357)*
5. What does the philosophy of gnosticism emphasize? *Inner knowledge and a skepticism about the material world (357)*
6. In what country did the first Christian monks reside? *Egypt (358)*
7. Why is Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible called the Vulgate? *Latin was the common language of the time, and the Latin word vulgus means common people. (360)*
8. What was the first step away from baptism by immersion, and what was the reason for it? *Pouring water became acceptable for people who were too ill to be immersed. (360)*
9. What is the doctrine of transubstantiation? *The belief that the bread and wine of communion actually become the body and blood of Christ (361)*
10. What animal became a symbol of Christianity, and why? *the fish, because the letters of the Greek word for fish are the first letters of "Jesus Christ, God's Son, Savior" in Greek (361)*

Lesson 64

1. Where was Constantine born? *Niš in modern Serbia (363)*
2. What did Constantine claim to see before a battle? *A vision to put chi and rho on the shields of his soldiers; a cross over the sun and the words "in hoc signo vinces" (363)*
3. What heresy led to Constantine calling a council? *The teaching of Arius that Christ was created (364)*
4. Who countered the claim of Arius stating that Christ's relationship with God was always the same? *Athanasius (364)*
5. What did the Council of Nicea formulate to establish orthodox belief? *A creed (364)*
6. Where was Constantine's capital? *Constantinople on the Bosphorus (366)*
7. What did Constantine's mother do in Jerusalem? *Established the Chapel of the Ascension (366)*
8. When was Constantine baptized? *Just before he died (364)*
9. What year did Constantine die? *337 (366)*
10. How would you assess the life and influence of Constantine? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on The Edict of Milan

1. What reason is given for tolerance of Christians in regard to the "Supreme Deity"? *So He may show in all things His usual favor and benevolence (or that He may preserve and prosper their successes together with the good of the state) (89)*
2. What do you believe are some of the pros and cons of living in a society that is friendly toward Christianity? *Pros: people have free access to the Bible and church gatherings; cons: people might become too comfortable and not take their faith seriously; other answers possible.*

Lesson 65

1. Since the time of Moses, what has the religion of God's people been based on? *an authoritative word from God (369)*
2. Who is described as God's ultimate Message? *Jesus, the Word that became flesh (369)*
3. What was the Bible that the early church used? *the Jewish Scriptures, or the Old Testament (369)*
4. What does the word "canon" mean when talking about the New Testament? *the authoritative list of New Testament Scriptures (369)*
5. How many books are in the New Testament? *twenty-seven (370)*
6. Which of the four gospels has a particularly strong connection with the Old Testament? *Matthew (370)*
7. What is the name given to Christian writers, including Tertullian, who taught and encouraged the faithful in the early centuries of the church? *Church Fathers (370)*
8. What about God's character should lead us to accept His Word as reliable? *He is reliable; He cannot lie (371)*
9. What is one political system that has tried to keep the Bible away from people? *Communism (371)*
10. What is a passage of Scripture that has had a significant impact on your life? How has it affected you? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 13 Quiz: 1. c; 2. f; 3. h; 4. a; 5. j; 6. b; 7. d; 8. i; 9. e; 10. g

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What is the period that has been called the Dark Ages? *The millennium between the fall of Rome and the Italian Renaissance (375)*
2. What was the primary influence during the Middle Ages? *Religion (375)*
3. The Franks established dominance in 481 under what leader? *Clovis (376)*
4. How did the pope become ruler over the States of the Church or Papal States? *The church called on Pepin, king of the Franks, for help in fighting the Lombard tribe in Italy. When Pepin defeated the Lombards, he granted a strip of land in central Italy to the pope, called the States of the Church or Papal States. (376)*
5. What important change did Alcuin make in the way Greek and Latin were written? *Alcuin guided copyists to use upper and lower case letters, rather than all capitals, as had been used until that time. (377)*
6. What title did Pope Leo III give to Charlemagne on Christmas Day in 800 AD? *Charles Augustus, Emperor of the Romans (377)*
7. What group from Scandinavia acquired Normandy in 911? *Norsemen or Vikings (378)*
8. What title was given to the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church? *Patriarch (380)*
9. What emperor of Byzantium oversaw the building of the church of Hagia Sophia? *Justinian (380)*
10. Would you rather live under the authority of a king who rules the entire country or under the authority of a landowning noble for whom you work? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 67

1. What were the common Arab religious beliefs before Muhammad? *Many gods and spiritual beings (382)*
2. What religious shrine was in Mecca? *Kaaba (382)*
3. What name did Muhammad use for the one deity in his religion? *Allah (382)*
4. What happened in 622? *Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. (382)*
5. What is the term for an Islamic holy war? *Jihad (383)*
6. What is the name of the book of Mohammed's sayings? *Qur'an (or Koran) (384)*
7. From whom did Muhammad say the Arabs were descended? *Ishmael (384)*
8. What is the Islamic teaching about Jesus? *That He was a prophet but not divine (384)*

9. What is a hadith? *An additional collection of sayings or acts attributed to Muhammad* (385)
10. How has Arab culture influenced the West? *Algebra, medicine, literature, number system, preservation of ancient writings, bringing goods from the Far East; other answers possible* (384-387)

Questions on *The Conquest of Egypt*

1. What stipulation was given to the conquered people to help them have the money for their poll-tax? *They could sell their children* (99)
2. According to tradition, what is significant about the Mosque of er-Rahma in Alexandria? *It was built on the spot where 'Amr raised his sword, thus ending the fighting in the city* (101)

Lesson 68

1. Who was Alfred's father? *Ethelwulf of Wessex* (389)
2. What invaders did Alfred face as a youth? *Danes or Vikings* (389)
3. What Danish leader renewed attacks after a time of peace? *Guthrum* (389)
4. What were Alfred's religious views? *He was a devout man who recognized the importance of Christianity.* (390)
5. What did Alfred do to promote education? *He translated works from Latin to English, established a school, and developed the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* (390)
6. How did Alfred organize the militia? *He divided the militia into two groups, so that some could stay home while others were in the field.* (390)
7. What did Alfred do to captured opponents? *He encouraged them to be baptized.* (390)
8. What son was Alfred's successor? *Edward* (392)
9. What title did Ethelfreda take? *Lady of the Mercians* (392)
10. What is the legacy Alfred left? *Doing good and serving the Lord* (392)

Lesson 69

1. Where did the Vikings come from? *Sweden, Norway, Denmark* (393)
2. What were Viking slaves called? *Thralls* (393)
3. What was put into the graves of Vikings? *Tools or weapons* (393)
4. What did the Vikings use when eating? *Bowls and plates, knives, and spoons* (393)
5. What were some Viking gods? *Odin, Thor, Frey, Freyja* (395)
6. How did the Vikings respond to Christianity? *Many were converted when they built colonies, and churches were established in their home countries.* (395)

7. Did the Vikings generally fight on land or at sea? *On land* (396)
8. When fighting at sea, what did the Vikings do to their ships? *They roped them together to form a floating island.* (396)
9. Who were berserks? *Warriors who worked themselves into a frenzy* (397)
10. How far west did Vikings explore? *To Canada* (397)

Questions on *Eirik the Red's Saga*

1. How was Thorbjorg treated? *With respect and honor; a special meal was prepared for her* (105)
2. Why did King Olaf want Leif to sail to Greenland? *To preach Christianity* (107)
3. What kindness did Leif show to a group of shipwrecked men? *He took them home with him and offered them sustenance during the winter.* (107)

Lesson 70

1. What is an evangelist? *One who tells others the good news of Jesus* (398)
2. Patrick returned to evangelize a country where he had been a slave. What does that show you about the power of the message of Jesus? *It changes our lives and our perspectives. Other answers possible.* (399)
3. What evangelist converted Ethelbert, the Saxon king of southeastern England, to Christianity? *Augustine* (399)
4. Why do you think people who had accepted Christianity fell back into pagan traditions? *Some had not completely abandoned pagan practices when they became Christians; they might have felt a strong pull of tradition from the people around them; other answers possible.* (399)
5. If you were going to explain the Christian faith to a person who does not know Jesus, what truth would you communicate first? *Answers will vary.*
6. What is pre-evangelism? *Helping a person become willing to be taught about Christ* (400)
7. Describe ways people have used worldly methods to try to convert people to Christianity. *People have threatened non-believers at the end of a spear, used slick salesmanship, and made overly-dramatic appeals.* (400)
8. What brothers from Greece are best known for their mission work among the Slavic people of Eastern Europe? *Cyril and Methodius* (401)
9. Where do our names for the days of the week originate? *Scandinavian and Roman names, which came from the names of their pagan gods* (401)
10. Does the same method of evangelism work for all people? Describe two situations in which widely different forms of evangelism would be best, in your opinion. *No; answers will vary.*

Questions on Memorial of the Diffusion of the Illustrious Religion in the Middle Kingdom

1. According to this writing, what was conferred on the first man? *The harmony of all good qualities* (108)
2. What is given as the purpose of the “twenty-seven standard books”? *The washing of His Law by water and the spirit, cleaning away all vain delusions, purifying men til they regain the whiteness of their pure simplicity* (109)
3. Why do you think the inscription ends with the names and titles of so many men? *It could indicate that all of those men agree with what was said; it could be to give historical context for future generations; other answers possible.* (111)

Questions on *The Imitation of Christ*

1. What attitudes does Thomas encourage his readers to have? *Humble, thankful, not desiring the things of the world*
2. How were the “holy fathers” (early Christian martyrs) examples for the readers? *They were devoted to God and hated the things of this life.*
3. How are Christians to view themselves, according to Thomas? *As being done with the world and given to Jesus*
4. Why is preparing yourself for partaking in communion appropriate? *Because God prepared long beforehand to send Jesus*
5. What thought did you find especially helpful? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 14 Quiz: 1. c; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. d; 6. a; 7. c; 8. b; 9. d; 10. a

Unit 15

Lesson 71

1. What title did William, Duke of Normandy receive after defeating the Saxon King Harold on October 14, 1066? *William the Conqueror* (405)
2. What was the Exchequer? *A central government treasury established by Henry I* (406)
3. Who were the two sons of Henry II? *Richard I and John* (406)
4. Representatives from what groups of people were included in the model Parliament? *Nobles, bishops, knights, town citizens* (407)
5. How did Hugh Capet become king of France? *He was elected by the feudal lords in 987.* (407)
6. In what war did Joan of Arc lead the armies of France? *The Hundred Years War between France and England* (408)

7. Whom did the pope crown as Emperor of the Romans in 962? *Otto I of Saxony* (408-409)
8. In what year did a Christian army capture Grenada, the last Muslim outpost in Spain? *1492* (410)
9. Describe what occurred in the Spanish Inquisition. *The Roman Catholic Church in Spain established courts of inquiry to try alleged heretics. Hundreds of people were executed because they did not see the Christian faith in the same way that the Roman Catholic Church did.* (410)
10. Who is considered the founder of modern Russia? *Ivan III* (411)

Questions on Magna Carta

1. What does the document say about the English Church? *It shall be free and shall have her rights entire and her liberties inviolate*
2. What would not be permitted to be sold, refused, or delayed? *Right or justice* (115)
3. What is one provision you find surprising. Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Lonopuha”

1. What customarily happened when a newcomer visited a particular place? *The newcomer sat on a hill and people visited him* (117)
2. How did Lono acquire the art of healing? *He was told to open his mouth and the kahuna lapaau spat into it* (118)
3. How did Milu handle his impatience at the restraints placed on him by the priest? What was the result? *He forsook the priest’s wise counsel, went surfing, and died while participating in the sport.* (119)

Lesson 72

1. Do you think the assumption that the owner of a portion of land has the right to govern it, no matter who lives there, is a just assumption? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*
2. What group had the real power in the feudal system? *The nobles who owned large estates* (413)
3. What is a fealty? *The oath of loyalty given by a vassal to the one over him* (413)
4. What was the typical number of days per week that the peasants worked for the lord? *Three days* (413)
5. What was the name of the most strongly defended part of the castle where the lord’s family lived? *The keep* (415)
6. Where does the word holiday originate? *Holy day* (415)

7. How would a town within his property benefit a lord? *He could receive tax revenues; the trade might bring him greater wealth; more people would be available to work for him and serve in his army; other answers possible. (415)*
8. What was a guild? *Guilds were organizations of artisans and merchants which were formed for the protection of their businesses. Sometimes they set standards of workmanship and prices. (416)*
9. What is vernacular literature? *Literature written in the language of common people (416)*
10. What disease struck Europe in the 14th century, killing perhaps one-third of the population? *The Black Plague or Black Death. (417-418)*
8. What do you think would have motivated or convinced a parent to send his or her child on the crusade of 1212? *Such parents might have been sincerely wanting to serve God. Others might have been trying to earn their salvation or the salvation of their children. Perhaps they hoped that their children would bring them material wealth. Other answers possible. (422)*
9. How did the Crusades benefit trade? *Fleets of ships built to transport Crusaders came to be used for trade; and the nobles of Europe increased their purchases of goods from India, China, and the Middle East and were able to sell European goods in return. (422)*
10. Some Crusaders had a great deal of religious zeal. How could that zeal have been put to better use? *They could have used their zeal to help those in need or to preach the gospel to the lost. Other answers possible.*

Questions on *The Diary of Murasaki Shikibu*

1. What was believed to be the benefit of chrysanthemums? *Lengthening life (121)*
2. Describe the writer's emotion regarding the queen. *She was upset and concerned for the queen's life, then joyful when the queen improved. (123)*

Questions on *The Jew in the Medieval World*

1. What did Aigmet confess to having done? *He poured poison in wells and other sources of water (124-125)*
2. What is given as the real reason for the murder of so many Jews in 1349? *Their wealth (126)*
3. What had Asher learned from his father? *The statues of God and his laws (127)*

Lesson 73

1. What was the main objective of the Crusades? *To liberate Palestine from the Muslims (419)*
2. When and how did Palestine become a hostile place for Christians? *In the eleventh century Muslim warriors known as Seljuk Turks swept over the Holy Land. They reportedly tortured Christians and threatened Byzantium. (419)*
3. In what year did the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches divide? *1054 (419)*
4. What was the name of the pope who agreed to assist Byzantium against the Seljuk Turks? *Pope Urban II (420)*
5. What ulterior motives existed among those who joined the Crusades? *Acquisition of wealth and kingdoms, exemption from debts and taxes (421)*
6. What do you think motivated the thousands who followed Peter the Hermit? *Some might have sincerely thought that they were serving God. Others might have been trying to earn their salvation or to gain material wealth or worldly power. Other answers possible. (421)*
7. What English king led the Third Crusade? *Richard I, the Lionhearted (422)*

Lesson 74

1. What is the origin of Oxford University in England? *English students who had to leave the university in Paris began a university in Oxford. (425)*
2. Where was Thomas Aquinas born? *Italy (426)*
3. For what work is Aquinas best known? *Summa Theologica (426)*
4. What is the purpose of the universe, according to Aquinas? *To fulfill God's plan of salvation in Jesus Christ (426)*
5. How do you respond to this statement: "Truth is truth regardless of its source"? *Answers will vary. (426)*
6. How can reason and revelation complement each other? *When both are based on truth, they come to the same conclusion; other answers possible. (426)*
7. Give a few examples of imperfect human reason—times or situations in which what a person thought was true was really false. *Early Christians did not believe Gentiles could become Christians; people once believed the world was flat; Nazis believed that Jews should be exterminated; many answers possible.*
8. What did English philosopher Roger Bacon believe about the acquisition of truth? *Bacon believed that experiments, measurement, and observation were essential in knowing what was true. (427)*
9. What are the three ways of acquiring knowledge outlined in this lesson? *Truth revealed by God, truth arrived at by human reason, and truth discovered through scientific experimentation and observation (429)*
10. Why do you think God gave man the ability to reason? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *Summa Theologica*

1. What knowledge does Aquinas say is useful in addition to that of philosophical science? *Knowledge inspired by God* (131)
2. How can we obtain knowledge of things that cannot be sought for through human reason? *They must be revealed by God and accepted by faith* (132)

Lesson 75

1. Describe the practice of simony. *Simony was the practice of selling church offices to the highest bidder.* (430)
2. Where were the papal headquarters from 1305 to 1378? *Avignon in southern France* (430)
3. Which English king declared that his country was no longer a papal fief? *Edward I* (430)
4. What was a papal interdict? *A decree by the pope that cut off the sacrament from an entire area until the king repented of a sin* (431)
5. For what purpose was the College of Cardinals organized? *Electing the pope* (431)
6. Why do you think it was against church doctrine to translate Scripture? *It was a matter of control; the church wanted to keep the Scriptures out of the hands of the people and justify the positions of priests and bishops; other answers possible.* (431)
7. What did John Wycliffe proclaim were the only true spiritual authorities? *God and the Scriptures* (432)
8. In what year was Jan Hus burned at the stake? *1415* (432)
9. Describe how a Christian can submit to the governing authorities but also obey God rather than men. *A Christian should obey the laws of his government as long as the laws do not contradict the teaching of scripture. If they do contradict scripture and the Christian believes he should not follow them, he should still have an attitude of humility and respectfulness toward those in authority.* (433)
10. Why do you think unity among Christians is a better way to attract outsiders to Christ? *Unity among believers is a good testimony to the fact that Christianity is open to all and that all are equal in Christ. It sends the message that the way of Jesus is different from the way of the world. Other answers possible.*

Questions on "On Penance"

1. How does Wycliffe describe everything that is over and above that which is commanded by the Lord? *Evil (evil in origin, itself evil, blinding)* (134)
2. Of what should the believer beware? *Insincerity toward God* (135)

Questions on *Everyman*

1. What did Everyman want to do when Death approached him? *He wanted Death to delay taking him.* (139)
2. What did Fellowship promise Everyman? When did Fellowship refuse him? *Fellowship promised Everyman that he would always be with him. He would not stay with Everyman when Death called.* (140-142)
3. What other characters did not help Everyman? *Kindred, Cousin, Goods, Strength, Discretion, Five-Wits, Beauty* (143-153)
4. Whom did Everyman need? *According to the play, he needed Good-Deeds; Knowledge and Confession would also help.* (147,154)

Unit 15 Quiz: 1. d; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. d; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a; 9. c; 10. c

Third History Exam: 1. Physician; 2. Sadducees; 3. Samaritans; 4. Zealots; 5. The coming of the Spirit; 6. Cornelius; 7. Tarsus; 8. Caesar; 9. Constantine; 10. The temple; 11. Latin; 12. Claudius; 13. Religion; 14. *Qur'an* (or *Koran*); 15. Alfred the Great; 16. Canada; 17. 1066; 18. Joan of Arc; 19. Crusades; 20. Thomas Aquinas

Third English Exam: 1. The resurrection of Jesus; 2. A guard at the tomb; 3. The face of Jesus; 4. John the Apostle; 5. "It was so; so I heard and saw." 6. Being transfigured, walking on the sea, bringing the dead to life; 7. Greenland; 8. Hawaii; 9. Thomas à Kempis; 10. Middle Ages; 11. Answers will vary, but could include: "Everyman" is an allegorical morality play. The character Everyman represents a common man. He is confronted with Death and begins a desperate search for something that will help him face his coming judgment. He seeks help from Kindred, Cousin, Goods, Strength, Discretion, Five-Wits, and Beauty, but none of them are willing to stay with Everyman when Death comes. In the end it is shown that only Good Deeds will abide with Everyman to the end.

Third Bible Exam: 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. d; 5. b; 6. b; 7. a; 8. c; 9. a; 10. b

Unit 16

Lesson 76

1. What events led to the Renaissance? *Increased trade, growth of cities as centers of learning and creativity, other answers possible* (437)
2. What empire became a major power in 1299? *Ottoman* (437)
3. How did the Medici family of Italy become powerful? *Through their banks* (439)
4. What nation was the leading influence of the Renaissance? *Italy* (439)

- Who were the condottieri? *Professional soldiers hired out as mercenary police (440)*
- What ideology shifted focus from God to man? *Humanism (440)*
- Why are material things a distraction from religion? *Christ is concerned primarily with the things of the spirit. Material things look more attractive in the short term. Other answers possible. (440)*
- What type of person replaced the medieval knight as the social ideal? *The refined, educated gentleman (440)*
- Discuss the pros and cons of the Renaissance. *Pros: increased education, economic and religious freedom, artistic accomplishments; Cons: loss of godly focus and godly business practices; other answers possible (442)*
- Do you think there is value in being a critic, but not a reformer? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *The Praise of Folly*

- What does Erasmus figuratively say people have used to measure purgatory? *An hourglass (156)*
- Erasmus was ashamed that what kinds of people believed that reciting certain verses had some sort of magical power? *Common people and professors of religion (156-157)*

Lesson 77

- Who invented movable type? *Johann Gutenberg (443)*
- What culture was the first to make paper from wood pulp and rags? *Chinese (444)*
- Where was Johann Gutenberg born? *Mainz, Germany (444)*
- What crafts did Gutenberg learn as an apprentice? *Goldsmithing and gem cutting (444)*
- What was the masterpiece of Gutenberg's printing work? *The Bible in Latin (444)*
- What are some changes brought to society by the printing press other than cheaper and more numerous books? *Magazines, newspapers, libraries, pamphlets; many answers possible (446)*
- In what year was the linotype machine invented? *1887 (447)*
- What late-20th century technology allowed materials to be printed much more easily? *Computers (447)*
- Describe three ways your life would be different if printed materials were not widely available. *Answers will vary, but might include: less knowledge about the Bible or other peoples and places; less ease of recording facts about everyday life and historic events (447)*

- How has God used the invention of the printing press to help people know about Jesus? *It has made Bibles and teaching materials more widely available. Other answers possible.*

Questions on *Don Quixote*

- What is Don Quixote seeking to become? *A knight (159)*
- Where did Don Quixote lay his armor down? *In a trough (160)*
- How did Don Quixote want La Tolosa and La Molinera to change their names? *He wanted them to assume the name "Don" and become Dona Tolosa and Dona Molinera (163)*

Lesson 78

- What were some of da Vinci's professional endeavors? *Painter, sculptor, engineer, architect, musician (449)*
- What are two of his best-known paintings? *Last Supper, Mona Lisa (450)*
- What two artistic techniques did da Vinci master? *Sfumato and chiaroscuro (450)*
- Who sculpted the seventeen-foot-tall David? *Michaelangelo (451)*
- How did da Vinci write? *Backwards from right to left (451)*
- What scientific topics did da Vinci study? *Anatomy, tides, fossil shells, various inventions, water (451)*
- Where did da Vinci die? *France (453)*
- To whom did da Vinci leave his manuscripts, drawings, and tools after his death? *Francesco Melzi, a student (453)*
- How is da Vinci representative of the Renaissance? *He had skills and pursued interests in many fields. Other answers possible. (453)*
- What impresses you about da Vinci's life? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 79

- Who was the father of all who play the lyre and pipe? *Jubal (454)*
- What judge sang a song of praise to the Lord? *Deborah (454)*
- What instrument was used by the Israelites as they conquered Jericho? *Rams' horn trumpets (455)*
- What stringed instrument is most associated with the Bible? *Harp (454)*
- Paul instructed Christians to speak to one another in what? *Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs (455)*
- From what language does our word music come? *Greek (455)*

7. What kind of singing did Pope Gregory begin? *Gregorian chants* (456)
8. With what style or period are Bach, Vivaldi, and Handel associated? *Baroque* (457)
9. What child prodigy began composing at the age of five? *Mozart* (458)
10. Who composed music even after going deaf? *Beethoven* (458)

Lesson 80

1. Explain why it is impossible to have some of God's way and some of the world's way. *The world is under the domination of Satan. People set up things in the world as their idols. Other answers possible.* (461)
2. How does God show that you are important to Him? *God sent His son to die for us, created a beautiful world for us to live in, led us to knowledge of Him and Christ; many answers possible.* (461)
3. Why has the world fallen under the dominion of Satan? *Because of our sin* (461)
4. Define worldliness. *Pursuing the lust of flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the boastful pride of life. Other answers possible.* (461-462)
5. What is the lust of the eyes? *The desire for more of what a person sees* (462)
6. What do you think worldliness is attractive to Christians? *It makes it easy to go along with other people around us. It offers immediate pleasure and disguises the cost. Other answers possible.* (462-463)
7. What is the best way to keep oneself unstained by the world? *Devotion to God, thinking of oneself as a new person; other answers possible* (463)
8. Is withdrawing from society necessary to keep from being worldly? Explain why or why not? *Answers will vary, but might include: We need to let our lights shine before men so they will see our good deeds and glorify God (Matthew 5:6). Jesus did not ask God to take His followers out of the world, but He asked God to protect them from the evil one (John 17:15).*
9. What are some examples of worldliness in the church? *Pursuing policies of power and the accumulation of wealth, imitating the ways of the pagans. Other answers possible.* (463)
10. Who will be the victor in the ultimate battle? *Jesus* (464)

Questions on "The Ascension of Christ"

1. What type of writing is this work? *Sermon* (168)
2. What should not surprise us about our understanding? *We should not be surprised that there is much about God we cannot understand.* (168)
3. How often does Savonarola say we should call upon Jesus? *As often as temptation approaches* (171)

Unit 16 Quiz: 1. e; 2. i; 3. a; 4. g; 5. h; 6. b; 7. c; 8. f; 9. d; 10. j

Unit 17

Lesson 81

1. What did people think they were purchasing when they bought an indulgence? *A loved one's release from purgatory* (467)
2. At what university did Martin Luther teach? *University of Wittenberg* (468)
3. What remodeling project was the pope trying to finance in 1517 by the selling of indulgences? *Remodeling of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome* (468)
4. What did Martin Luther nail to the church door in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517? *His Ninety-Five Theses* (469)
5. What happened to Luther after the Diet of Worms? *He was declared a heretic and banished from the empire but "kidnapped" by a friendly noble.* (469)
6. Whom did Martin Luther marry? *Katharina von Bora, a former nun* (470)
7. What two of the seven sacraments did Luther believe in? *Baptism and communion* (470)
8. The Catholic emperor Charles V tried to force Protestant Germans back into Catholicism by violent means. What do you think this shows about his understanding of Christianity? *That he was more concerned about power and control than about following God and teaching His way. Other answers possible.* (471)
9. What are ways in which a person, such as John Calvin, can be a spiritual and political leader without holding political office? *Through teaching and personal influence* (471)
10. Why was Henry VIII excommunicated from the church? *He had divorced his wife, Catherine of Aragon, and married Anne Boleyn without an annulment from the pope.* (471)

Questions on Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

1. What reasons does Luther give as to why these theses will be discussed? *Out of love for the truth and the desire to bring it to light* (172)
2. Luther says there is no inward repentance which will not "outwardly work divers mortifications of the flesh." What does that mean? *If a person repents from the heart it will dramatically change the way the person lives* (172)
3. Luther says we will enter into heaven through what? *Many tribulations* (177)

Lesson 82

1. In what country was John Calvin born? *France (473)*
2. Why did Calvin move to Switzerland? *Due to persecution of French Protestants (473)*
3. In what city did Calvin have great influence? *Geneva, Switzerland (473)*
4. What civil advancements did Calvin help to develop? *Schools, hospitals, a suitable sewage system, and commercial development (473)*
5. What is the stain on Calvin's life work? *His approval of the execution of Servetus (473-474)*
6. What is Calvin's primary work of theology? *Institutes of the Christian Religion (473)*
7. What language did Calvin believe should be used in the churches? *The common language; in his case, French (473)*
8. What are some Christian denominations associated with Calvinist theology? *Reformed, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist (474)*
9. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent? *To make decisions on reform in the Catholic Church (475)*
10. What did Calvin think about following theologians and teachers? *He believed that all should seek to honor Christ and not be devoted to individual teachers. (476)*

Lesson 83

1. What was the doctrinal subject from which Anabaptists received their nickname? *Baptism (477)*
2. What is the translation of the Greek word *baptizein*? *Immerse (477)*
3. What was the belief of the Anabaptists regarding the relationship of church and state? *Anabaptists believed in a complete separation of church and state. (478)*
4. What was Luther's criteria for the "true church"? *Faithful preaching of the Word and observance of the two sacraments (478)*
5. What did the Anabaptists emphasize as the sign of the "true church"? *Holy lifestyle of the members (478)*
6. What were the two reasons the Anabaptists believed the church should not be entwined with the state? *A church closely intertwined with the government was doing what the New Testament did not authorize or exemplify and such a church would be worldly. (478)*
7. When was the first congregation of Anabaptist believers formed? *1525 (479)*
8. When was the first English Baptist church organized? *1609 (479)*
9. Who was the founder of the Mennonites? *Menno Simons (479)*
10. What is the largest Protestant denomination in the United States? *Baptists (479)*

Questions on *Martyrs Mirror*

1. How did the decree quoted in this writing say a person would be punished for allowing Anabaptists to meet in his house? *He would be fined ten dollars each time (183)*
2. The Shepherd does not want the erring to be destroyed, but instead to what? *Be guided into the true way, repent, and live (184)*
3. Why are martyrs "valiant heroes"? *They have given their all for Jesus; they have been examples of what following Jesus really means; other answers possible.*

Lesson 84

1. In what languages was the Bible originally written? *Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek (481)*
2. What is the name given to Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible? *Vulgate (481)*
3. Who translated the four gospels into Anglo-Saxon in the 900s? *Alfred (481)*
4. What Oxford professor translated the Bible from Latin to English? *John Wycliffe (482)*
5. What Bible translator cried out, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes" as he was being burned at the stake by officers of the Catholic Church? *William Tyndale (482)*
6. Who oversaw the translation of the Great Bible? *Miles Coverdale (482)*
7. What translation included commentary that reflected Calvinist theology? *Geneva Bible (483)*
8. What translation was authorized by an English king and published in 1611? *King James Version (483-484)*
9. What are some ways in which the King James Version has changed since it was originally published? *Printing errors have been corrected; spelling has been modernized; it is no longer published with the Apocrypha. (484)*
10. What is your opinion on word-for-word versus phrase-for-phrase Bible translations? *Word-for-word translations are more true to the original texts; phrase-for-phrase translations might better convey the original thought to the modern reader; other answers possible. (458)*

Lesson 85

1. What question did the jailer in Philippi ask Paul and Silas? *"What must I do to be saved?" (488)*
2. Why did the Ephesians need to understand that they were once spiritually dead? *Answers might include: They needed to appreciate the fact that they were now a part of the glorious fellowship of Christ and members of one another. They needed to live as a result*

of this new identity and know the greatness of God's power. (488)

3. Define the grace of God. *Favor from God that we do not deserve; other answers possible* (489)
4. What does Ephesians 2:3 say that a person is prior to salvation? *Object of wrath (phrasing may vary according to translation)* (490)
5. What does Ephesians 2:10 say that a person is after salvation? *God's workmanship (phrasing may vary according to translation)* (490)
6. Explain this sentence: God acts on the basis of His nature, not on the basis of what we deserve. *God's actions are the result of His character and are not simply a response to what humans do.* (491)
7. In what ways does grace change the way a person lives? *A person who has received grace should live with thankfulness. Grace leads a person to put away sin and seek to live in righteousness. Grace teaches us to live fully for God and not just to try to get by. Other answers possible.* (491)
8. What was the price Christ paid for the grace offered to us? *Christ paid with his life.* (491)
9. How can the idea of "costly grace" motivate us? *Costly grace encourages us to go beyond rule-keeping and minimum-essentials religion. It changes us from the inside out. Other answers possible.* (491)
10. How has God's grace changed you? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *Institutes of the Christian Religion* and "The Day of Grace"

1. What distinction does Calvin say Paul makes between the Law and the Gospel to be? *The former gives justification by works, whereas the latter bestows it freely without any help from works.* (187)
2. Why does Simons say the servants, children, and members of Christ should not expect peace and freedom from suffering? *Because Christ had to suffer torture, anguish, misery, and pain* (190)
3. Why should we not wait for "a more convenient season" when all suffering is over? *We shouldn't expect that time to come because the Bible tells us that Christians are going to be persecuted.* (191)

Unit 17 Quiz: 1. d; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. d; 6. c; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. d

Unit 18

Lesson 86

1. How did Marco Polo help Europeans to think beyond old boundaries? *He traveled beyond the accepted boundaries to China.* (495)

2. What invention of the Chinese furthered navigation? *Magnetic compass* (495)
3. What Portuguese king named the Cape of Good Hope? *King John II* (496)
4. What is the name of the first known ship to sail around the world? *The Nao Victoria* (497)
5. What organization did Amerigo Vespucci represent? *A Medici bank in Spain* (497)
6. What two major South American nations were defeated by the Spanish? *Incas and Aztecs* (498)
7. What were the two predominant motivations for English colonial settlements? *Economic gain and religious freedom* (499)
8. Describe some of the positive and negative results of colonization. *Positive: spread of Christianity, increased trade, greater political freedom; negative: exploitation of natives, imposing another culture, removing natural resources; other answers possible* (500-501)
9. Does economic success prove or disprove anything about spiritual success? Why or why not? *Economic success may be a reward for hard work and perseverance, but it may also become a temptation to trust in things rather than in God. Whether or not we have economic success, pursuing the way of God should be our first priority. Other answers possible.*
10. If you had lived during this period of European colonization in the Americas, would settling in the New World have appealed to you? Why or why not? If yes, what area would you have chosen as your new home? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on "Of the Isle of Cuba"

1. What did de las Casas think about the way the natives were treated? *He thought it "dreadful and deplorable."* (194)
2. Why were over six thousand children murdered? *Because they were orphaned after their parents died working in the mines.* (194)

Lesson 87

1. Where was Columbus born? *Genoa, Italy* (502)
2. To what islands did the newly married Columbus move? *Madeira Islands* (502)
3. What development in the Middle East prompted European nations to seek a water route to Asia? *The fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottoman Turks in 1453* (502)
4. What country rejected Columbus' proposal first? *Portugal* (503)
5. What royal couple rejected Columbus' plans at first? *Ferdinand and Isabella* (503)

6. What did Columbus ask for in addition to Spain's sponsorship? *The titles of admiral, viceroy, and governor; one-tenth of the riches gained from the voyage* (503)
7. What did Columbus call the island on which he first landed? *San Salvador* (504)
8. What problems did Columbus encounter on his later voyages? *Revolts against his authority, complaints about his leadership, getting stranded* (505)
9. Columbus established what important connection? *A connection between the Old World and the New* (506)
10. How would you describe the legacy of Christopher Columbus? *Various answers possible.*

Lesson 88

1. How did Spain's involvement in colonization help to make it a powerful nation? *Spain enjoyed great economic gain from its colonies in the Americas.* (507)
2. How did Charles V become Holy Roman Emperor? *He was elected by the German princes in 1516.* (507)
3. Why did the Dutch resent being ruled by Philip II? *Philip II was Catholic while many of the Dutch were Protestants or Calvinists.* (508)
4. To what English dynasty did Henry VIII and his three children belong? *Tudor* (508)
5. What monarch of England was Philip II's wife? *Mary* (508)
6. What event caused outright war between England and Spain? *The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots on charges of treason* (509)
7. Why did Philip II send his fleet into the English Channel? What was the result? *To ferry loyal troops from the Netherlands to assist in the invasion of England; the Spanish Armada was defeated* (509)
8. Why was the change in the weather during the battle between the English Navy and the Spanish Armada nicknamed the "Protestant Wind"? *The victory of the English navy, aided by the change in the wind, retained Protestant control over England. Spain was a Catholic nation.* (509)
9. What do you surmise the results would have been if the Spanish invasion of England had been successful? *Answers will vary.*
10. Who were the Moriscoes? *Muslims who had converted to Christianity* (509)

Questions on Captain Cuellar's Narrative

1. What did Cuellar believe kept him from perishing in the Spanish ship that sank? *God's mercy* (202)
2. What was the greatest trial Cuellar endured on the road? *Being held hostage by a blacksmith* (203)
3. Where did Cuellar find refuge? *In a castle* (203)

Lesson 89

1. What two kinds of man-made dwellings are mentioned in the Bible? *Tents and permanent houses* (511)
2. What kind of roof is most often referred to in the Bible? *Flat* (511)
3. How were the houses of wealthy Egyptians constructed? *They were made of mud bricks, covered with plaster, and then white-washed.* (511)
4. Why do many examples of ancient Egyptian furniture survive today? *They were buried in dry tombs.* (512)
5. What central feature did the homes of wealthy Greeks have? *Courtyard* (512)
6. How were the men's and women's rooms often arranged in Greek houses? *Men's in front and women's in back* (512)
7. What was the comfortable chair used by Greek women? *Klismos* (512)
8. On what did Romans lie while eating formal meals in a reclining position? *Dining couch* (512)
9. The oldest known surviving knotted carpet dates from about what year? *400 BC* (512)
10. Where does the term chairman come from? *Chairs were rare in European homes, so a chair was a symbol of power and reserved for the head of the family or a guest.* (514)

Questions on the Log of Jacob Roggeveen

1. What name did Roggeveen and his crew give to Rapa Nui and why? *They named it Easter Island because they arrived at it on Easter Sunday.* (205)
2. What did Roggeveen observe about the religious practices of the natives of the island? *He saw them kindle fire in front of tall stone figures, squat in front of them, and bow down, bringing the palms of their hands together and raising and lowering them* (206)

Lesson 90

1. What are some aspects of life that may be viewed as obstacles by some and opportunities by others? *Many answers possible: One person might see an illness as a hardship, while someone else might see it as an opportunity for God to show His power, either by bringing healing or by bringing peace in the midst of the suffering. One family might consider having a handicapped child as a terrible thing, while another family might view it as an opportunity to serve and to show others the value of human life.*
2. How many spies were sent into the land of Canaan? *12* (515)
3. How did the account of ten spies change the history of the nation of Israel? *The people of Israel joined the*

ten spies in their fear of the people of Canaan and their distrust of the Lord. They were punished by wandering in the desert for forty years. (516-517)

4. Approximately how long had the Israelites been free of slavery in Egypt before God first prepared to lead them into the promised land? *About two years (515)*
5. What was God's promise to the Israelites concerning their possession of Canaan? *The Lord promised the Israelites that they would possess the land of Canaan. (515)*
6. What were the names of the two spies who believed that the Lord would bring them into Canaan? *Joshua and Caleb (517)*
7. Why do you think the vast majority of Israelites were afraid of the people of Canaan and failed to trust the Lord? *A lack of faith and an abundance of fear (517)*
8. What do you think motivated the Israelites to attack the Canaanites without the Lord's help (Numbers 14:39-45)? *Pride (517)*
9. What are some other instances in history when the majority has been in error? *When most of the Israelites turned to idolatry; when the crowds wanted Jesus to be crucified; when African Americans were seen as inferior to white people; many answers possible*
10. Describe how a person can look at his world through the eyes of faith. *Trust God; look beyond problems to the solution; focus on the unseen and powerful God and the goals He can help to accomplish; other answers possible*

Questions on *Here I Stand*

1. What event made Luther want to be a monk? *Being caught in a storm*
2. Describe Luther's spiritual life before he changed. *He was in agony, never believing that he could measure up.*
3. What impact did Luther's visit to Rome have on him? *It sickened him and deepened his spiritual agony.*
4. What opened Luther's eyes to grace? *Studying the Scriptures in preparation for teaching*
5. Define the selling of indulgences. *Selling indulgences was a practice of the Catholic Church that said the excess of good works by the saints could be applied to the lives of a contributor's loved ones to release them from purgatory.*
6. What was Luther's position on the nature of communion? *He believed that it was literally the body and blood of Jesus.*
7. What was one reason why Luther was able to prevail in his opposition to Catholic practices? *He had the support of key German princes against the pope in Rome.*

8. How did Luther affect the German language? *By his translation of the Bible*
9. What were Luther's Table Talks? *Discussions that Luther had around the dinner table with his students*
10. Write a paragraph explaining salvation by faith. *Paragraphs will vary, but could include: By grace we are saved through faith (Ephesians 2:8). The outcome of our faith is the salvation of our souls (1 Peter 1:9). We are not saved because of any good we have done; salvation is a gift from God.*

Unit 18 Quiz: 1. a; 2. c; 3. c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c; 7. d; 8. b; 9. a; 10. d

Unit 19

Lesson 91

1. On what basis did ancient people such as Aristotle and Ptolemy draw conclusions about the world? *Observation and common sense (521)*
2. What was the main profession of Nicolaus Copernicus? *Priest (522)*
3. What was Kepler's theory for how the planets moved? *He theorized that the sun and planets were magnets, with the sun pulling the planets in their orbits as it rotated. (522)*
4. Define inductive and deductive reasoning. *With inductive reasoning, particular data yields a general conclusion. Deductive reasoning starts with a premise and finds examples to support it. (522-523)*
5. Why is common sense sometimes unreliable? Give examples. *Sometimes what is commonly believed is later proved to be false. Many examples possible: the belief that the sun orbits the earth, that blood is stationary in the body, that chemical changes cannot take place (523)*
6. What two events are considered the beginning and end of the Enlightenment? *Beginning: the publication of Newton's Principia Mathematica in 1687; End: the start of the French Revolution in 1789 (523)*
7. The labeling of religion as a "prop" draws on what false assumptions? *The supernatural does not exist; the church is totally wrong; Christ is false; other answers possible.*
8. What is the biggest change that has taken place because of the Scientific Revolution? *The biggest change has been in the way western man looks at the world. (524)*
9. Is science worthy of our trust? Why or why not? *Answers will vary, but might include: Science can teach us many things about the created world. It also provides evidence of God's design. We should not look to science as providing final truth because the knowledge and perspectives of science are always changing. Science*

cannot provide answers to our greatest needs because those needs can only be met in Christ.

10. Explain this statement: Not all truth is scientific truth that can be observed or proved in a laboratory. *Spiritual truths cannot be observed or proved in a laboratory.* (525)

Lesson 92

1. With what German astronomer did Galileo discuss ideas? *Johannes Kepler* (527)
2. Whom did Galileo credit and thank for the opportunity to observe the universe through his telescope? *God* (527)
3. In what year was Galileo honored at the Collegio Romano for his discoveries? *1611* (528)
4. Galileo was denounced for adhering to the theories of whom? *Copernicus* (528)
5. Galileo was ordered to appear before the Inquisition after the publication of what book? *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* (528)
6. What were the punishments the Inquisition decided to present to Galileo in 1633? *It banned his book, imprisoned him indefinitely, and instructed him to perform penance.* (528)
7. According to legend, what did Galileo mutter after he finished his formal statement? *"Nevertheless, it does move."* (529)
8. After he was tried by the Inquisition, how did Galileo live out his days? *Under house arrest* (529)
9. In what year did the Vatican admit its mistaken verdict for Galileo? *1992* (529)
10. Explain why it is important to put one's trust in the Bible rather than in man's interpretation of the Bible. *The Bible doesn't change, but man's interpretation does; other answers possible.* (529)

Questions on *The Life of Galileo Galilei*

1. What did Galileo believe is the intention of the sacred Scriptures? *To give mankind the information necessary for their salvation* (211)
2. Summarize Galileo's Abjuration. *Answers will vary, but should include: Galileo swore that he believed everything the Catholic church preached and taught. He said he abandoned his previously-stated beliefs about the sun being the center of the universe as opposed to the earth. He swore that he would never say or write anything further on these beliefs and would denounce anyone else who did. He said he would fully observe all the penances laid on him by the Holy Office.* (215-216)

Lesson 93

1. What university did Isaac Newton attend? *Cambridge University* (531)

2. What kind of telescope did Newton build? *Reflecting* (531)
3. What branch of mathematics did Newton develop? *Calculus* (532)
4. In which of Newton's books did he discuss gravitation as the main theme? *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* (532)
5. What is Newton's First Law of Motion? *An object at rest remains at rest and an object in motion remains in motion unless outside forces act upon it.* (532)
6. What government positions did Newton fill? *Member of the Convention Parliament, warden of the mint, master of the mint* (533)
7. Of what scientific society was Newton a member and eventually president? *Royal Society* (533)
8. What did Newton consider to be unphilosophical? *To think that the world came about out of chaos or only by natural law* (533)
9. What attitude did Newton have about his accomplishments? *Humility* (534)
10. Newton was the first scientist to receive what honor after he died? *Burial in Westminster Abbey* (534)

Questions on *Opticks*

1. It seemed probable to Newton that God formed matter as most conduced to what? *The end to which He formed them* (217)
2. Write a response to Newton's statement: "God is able to create Particles of Matter of several Sizes and Figures, and in several Proportions to Space, and perhaps of different Densities and Forces, and thereby to vary the Laws of Nature, and make Worlds of several sorts in several Parts of the Universe." *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 94

1. What did Adam and Eve sew together to make coverings for themselves? *Fig leaves* (535)
2. Ancient Egyptian skirts and tunics consisted largely of what fabric? *Linen* (535)
3. What traditional Japanese garment literally means "thing to wear"? *Kimono* (536)
4. What is the name of the colorful poncho traditionally worn by Chilean people? *Chamanto* (537)
5. What is the name of the red felt hat with black tassel worn in Turkey? *The fez* (537)
6. Who succeeded in the 1850s by hiring female salespeople and selling sewing machines on an installment plan? *Isaac Singer* (537)
7. When did cotton cultivation begin in Peru? *2000 BC* (538)
8. When did weavers begin to make silk fabric? *1500 BC* (538)

9. Who invented the cotton gin? *Eli Whitney (539)*
10. What garment did Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss invent? *Jeans (539)*

Lesson 95

1. What has been one of the most remarkable legacies of the Scientific Revolution? *Progress in medical technology (541)*
2. What people are medically the most vulnerable? *Unborn, chronically ill and handicapped, and elderly (541)*
3. How does David describe himself as being made in Psalm 139? *Fearfully and wonderfully (541)*
4. Why was blood sacred in ancient Israel? *The life is in the blood (which foreshadowed Christ's sacrifice). (542)*
5. What does Leviticus 19:32 teach about the elderly? *We are to honor them. (542)*
6. Describe your views on euthanasia? *Answers will vary.*
7. Why do you think Jesus equated hate with murder (Matthew 5:21-22)? *God looks at the heart; other answers possible. (543)*
8. What was the last and ultimate plague on the Egyptians? *Death of the firstborn (543)*
9. Why do you think the Law of Moses calls for capital punishment for certain sins? *Certain sins show disrespect for God and the lives of others; God wanted to purge evil from among the Israelites; other answers possible. (543-544)*
10. Why should we cherish life? *Life is a precious gift and we were bought with a price, therefore we should honor God with our lives; other answers possible (544)*

Questions on Pensées

1. What two truths does the Christian religion teach? *There is a God whom men can know. There is a corruption in their nature which renders them unworthy of Him. (226)*
2. What does God render us incapable of? *Any other end than Himself (227)*
3. What does Pascal say the world would be without Christ? *It would not exist (either destroyed or a hell) (227)*

Unit 19 Quiz: 1. T; 2. F-The Enlightenment is seen as ending with the French Revolution. 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F-Isaac Newton developed calculus. 7. T; 8. F-Newton was humble about his accomplishments. 9. F-Newton became the first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey. 10. T

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. Define absolutism. *Absolutism is a form of government in which the monarch has complete or absolute power. (547)*
2. Do you agree with the philosophy of absolutism? Explain why or why not. *Answers will vary.*
3. What were the opposing sides in the English civil war of 1642? *The king, Charles I, and his supporters versus Parliament and its supporters (548-549)*
4. How did William and Mary become king and queen of England? *They were offered the monarchy by the English Parliament in 1688. (550)*
5. What is a limited monarchy? *The king or queen does not have absolute power (550)*
6. Do you think it is just for a country to pass laws stating that only a person of a particular religion may rule that country? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary. (550)*
7. Who was king of England during the War of American Independence? *George III (551)*
8. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence? *Thomas Jefferson (551)*
9. What prevented the government formed by the American Revolution from being a pure democracy? *In order to vote one generally needed to own land and could not be a slave or a woman. (552)*
10. What is your opinion on the correct purpose of government? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on the Letter by Edmund Burke

1. What does Burke observe happening as their laws increase? *Their subjects diminish (230)*
2. How does Burke describe his own patriotism? *He says he is more zealous than another for the supremacy of Parliament and the rights of the imperial crown (230)*

Lesson 97

1. What event was a main source of inspiration for the French Revolution? *The American Revolution (553)*
2. What two groups were at odds in France during the 1500s? *Catholics and French Calvinist Protestants, called Huguenots (553)*
3. Toward what goal did Cardinal Richelieu work in the government of France? *To increase the power of the throne (553-554)*
4. Why was Louis XIV known as the Sun King? *His symbol was the sun, and he believed he was as important to France as the sun is to the world. (554)*
5. What ideas of the Baron de Montesquieu helped contribute to the revolutions in America and

France? *He believed in the separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. He also believed in a system of checks and balances to keep one branch from becoming too powerful. (554)*

6. Explain why poor economic conditions are likely to lead to public unrest. *People are not satisfied with government mismanagement and favoritism for the rich. Other answers possible. (555-556)*
7. What groups of people made up the three estates of French society? *The First Estate was the clergy; the Second Estate was the nobility; the Third Estate was the commoners, which included the middle and lower classes. (555-556)*
8. In what year was the Constitution of France accepted by Louis XVI? *1791 (557)*
9. What leader was behind the Reign of Terror? *Robespierre (558)*
10. Do you think Louis XVI could have prevented the French Revolution? What would you have done in his place? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 98

1. What philosophical idea did John Locke develop? *Empiricism (561)*
2. To what did Locke compare the human mind at birth? *A blank slate (561)*
3. In Locke's view, who had the ultimate sovereignty in government? *The people (563)*
4. Locke believed that humans are inherently what? *Good (563)*
5. What is the relationship between government and individual rights? *Government is to protect the rights of the individual. (563)*
6. In Locke's view, what was the proper relationship between Bible teaching and science for children? *Children ought to learn the Bible first lest they think the physical world could be understood without recognizing spiritual truth. (563)*
7. What was the thesis of *The Reasonableness of Christianity*? *That man needed revelation from God in addition to the witness of creation about God (563)*
8. What was Locke's attitude toward other religions? *Tolerance (564)*
9. What did Locke think about creeds and confessions? *He thought they were arrogant. (564)*
10. What idea of Locke's would you like to study further? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on Two Treatises of Government

1. To what does Locke compare the power of a magistrate over a subject? *A father over his children, a master over his servant, a husband over his wife, and a lord over his slave (234)*

2. What does Locke say should be the purpose of a political power making laws and executing laws? *Only for the public good (234)*

Lesson 99

1. What food did God provide in the Garden of Eden? *Every plant yielding seed and every tree yielding fruit (566)*
2. In what posture were formal meals eaten in the Bible? *Reclining on couches (567)*
3. What was the main food for peasants in the 1500s? *Bread (567)*
4. Who invented a method for heating milk to kill bacteria in 1862? *Louis Pasteur (569)*
5. For what food did the Greeks use spoons? *Eggs (570)*
6. What culture first used forks? *Arab (570)*
7. What English city is known for its manufacture of cutlery? *Sheffield (570)*
8. Of coffee, tea, and hot chocolate, which was introduced into Europe first? *Hot chocolate (570)*
9. When was tea introduced into England? *1600s (571)*
10. When and by whom was coffee introduced into Europe? *By Venetian merchants in 1615 (571)*

Lesson 100

1. What are some of the responsibilities of political freedom? *Respecting those in authority; obeying the law; other answers possible (573)*
2. What are some of the responsibilities of spiritual freedom? *Honoring God; obeying His Word; other answers possible (573)*
3. Why are people often apt to accept manmade rules? *It's easier than thinking for yourself; others can be intimidating; other answers possible. (573)*
4. For what reason did Paul oppose Peter? *Paul opposed Peter for the way he was treating Gentiles. (574)*
5. Paul told the Galatians that they were now Abraham's seed and heirs of what? *God's promise of justification (574)*
6. What are some of the specific ways Christians try to enslave other Christians? *Imposing rules; judging those whose faith looks different from theirs; other answers possible (574-575)*
7. List some of the things from which you are thankful to be set free in Christ. *Answers will vary.*
8. What is the one thing Christians should boast about? *The cross of Christ (575)*
9. What are some of the rights a person gains when he becomes a Christian? *We have the right to approach the throne of grace with confidence; we have the right to consider ourselves sons of God and to call God Abba; other answers possible. (575)*

10. To whom does the free Christian need to be in submission? *God, parents, political leaders, law officers, all in authority (575)*

Questions on "Serbia for Cross and Freedom"

1. To what does Velimirovic compare his native country of Serbia? *A shining and silent tear-drop (235)*
2. What is a phrase that could be used to describe the state of your own country today? *Answers will vary.*
3. Where does Valimirovic say real freedom is found? *In the religion of the cross (236)*

Questions on A Tale of Two Cities

1. Who was the bank's representative? *Jarvis Lorry*
2. Who was recalled to life? *Doctor Manette*
3. What was Doctor Manette doing when he was found? *Making shoes (as he had done in prison)*
4. What was Madame Defarge doing all the time? Why? *She was always knitting to make notes on enemies of the people.*
5. What similarity did Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay have? *They looked alike.*
6. What did the carriage of Monsieur the Marquis do? *It ran over and killed a child.*
7. Which two main characters married each other? *Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette*
8. Why was Charles Darnay condemned? *Because he was related to the Marquis.*
9. What service did Carton render at the end of the book? *He went to the guillotine in Darnay's place.*
10. Write a paragraph on this statement: "The French Revolution was a bad solution to a bad situation." *Answers will vary, but might include: France had a bad situation in the privilege of the wealthy and royal classes and in the poverty and lack of rights for the poor. The French Revolution supposedly was an attempt to bring about greater rights, but it actually resulted in bloody conflict among those who wanted political power, forced conformity to the ideas of those who held power, and little improvement in the conditions of the poor. The revolution began a period of change in France that led to better conditions, but it had many tragic aspects. The benefits of the revolution and later periods could have been accomplished without the terror and injustice that characterized it. The revolution was also a bad solution in that its leaders rejected God, who is the true solution for man's problems.*

Unit 20 Quiz: 1. c; 2. c; 3. a; 4. a; 5. b; 6. d; 7. c; 8. a; 9. b; 10. d

Fourth History Exam: 1. i; 2. l; 3. a; 4. n; 5. p; 6. m; 7. s; 8. b; 9. d; 10. r; 11. o; 12. c; 13. e; 14. g; 15. q; 16. j; 17. f; 18. h; 19. t; 20. k

Fourth English Exam: 1. Erasmus; 2. Knight; 3. Theses; 4. German; 5. Indulgences; 6. Monk; 7. Princes (or political leaders); 8. Christian Religion; 9. light; 10. Government; 11. Charles Dickens; 12. French Revolution; 13. Doctor Manette; 14. Knitting; 15. He went to the guillotine in Darnay's place.

Fourth Bible Exam: 1. b; 2. b; 3. c; 4. d; 5. c; 6. a; 7. d; 8. c; 9. Answers will vary. 10. Answers will vary.

Unit 21

Lesson 101

1. Where was Napoleon born? *The island of Corsica (579)*
2. When did Napoleon give people "a whiff of grapeshot"? *In breaking up a mob in Paris in 1795 (579)*
3. At what age did Napoleon become a general? *24 (579)*
4. In what country did Napoleon fight the British in 1798? *Egypt (580)*
5. When did Napoleon and his companions take control of France? *1799 (580)*
6. To what position was Napoleon elevated in 1802? *First Consul (580)*
7. What happened when the pope came to Paris to crown Napoleon? *Napoleon took the crown and placed it on his head himself. (580)*
8. What was the Concordat of 1801? *An agreement by which the French government appointed Catholic bishops but the bishops served under papal authority. (581)*
9. In what country did Napoleon meet defeat in 1812? *Russia (582)*
10. What is your opinion of the impact of Napoleon? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on Talks of Napoleon at St. Helena

1. What is the Christian religion said to give its worshippers? *Many brilliant spectacles (238)*
2. What is said to make the Christian religion so attractive that it will never perish? *The beautiful idea of the remission of sins (239)*

Lesson 102

1. Leaders from what countries were key players at the Congress of Vienna, which met to sort out post-Napoleon political issues in Europe? *Russia, Prussia, Great Britain (584)*
2. Whom did the Congress of Vienna determine was the rightful king of France? *Louis XVIII (584)*

- Who led France's Second Republic? *Louis Blanc* (586)
- When did Louis Napoleon become the leader of France? *December of 1848* (586)
- What empire experienced several revolts in 1848? *Austrian* (587)
- What two provinces did the Third Republic of France give to Prussia according to treaty? *Alsace and Lorraine* (587)
- What Jewish military officer of France was falsely accused of selling secrets to Germany? *Captain Alfred Dreyfuss* (588)
- How long did the Romanov dynasty of Russia rule? *1613-1917* (588)
- Alexander III of Russia wanted all Russians to become members of what church? *Orthodox Church* (589)
- What do you think was the cause of the short life-span of the many governments enacted in France during the period discussed in this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on "Where Love Is, God Is"

- What is the meaning of the story? *When we serve others, God is near.*
- How is the story an illustration of the judgment scene in Matthew 25:31-46? *It teaches about serving Jesus by serving other people.*
- How does the story help your faith? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 103

- If you had been living in Italy during the 1830s, would you have favored unification of Italy? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*
- Who founded Young Italy in 1831? *Giuseppe Mazzini* (592)
- What was the agreement Count Camillo Cavour made with Napoleon III for the purpose of drawing Austria into war? *France would help Sardinia against Austria, and in return the French would receive the provinces of Nice and Savoy that were situated next to France but ruled by Sardinia.* (592)
- Who were the Red Shirts? *A volunteer army organized in southern Italy by Giuseppe Garibaldi* (592)
- What was the last place in Italy to join the rest in a unified nation? *Rome* (593)
- What was the major restriction placed on the Hapsburgs in the Treaty of Westphalia? *The Hapsburgs were forbidden from imposing their rule on other German states.* (593)
- What two German states were most powerful by the 1700s? *Austria and Prussia* (594)

- How did the Prussians hope to benefit from a unified Germany? *Prussia thought that a unified Germany would increase their power in Europe and the world.* (595)
- Who were the opponents in the Seven Weeks' War? *Prussia and Austria* (595)
- What did Germans call the confederation of twenty-five states set up under Bismarck? *The Second Reich* (596)

Questions on Guiseppe's Rallying Speech

- Guiseppe calls men to arms so that who will disappear? *The oppressors and the mighty* (251)
- Whom does Guiseppe release to go back to their homes? *Those who have pressing family duties or have been wounded* (252)
- Imagine yourself an Italian hearing this speech in 1860. What would be your response? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 104

- What two craftsmen did God equip with skill and knowledge for building the tabernacle? *Oholiab and Bezalel* (599)
- Syrians developed a method for blowing glass around what year? *100 BC* (600)
- In what period did Europeans begin making stained glass? *800s* (600)
- What term is used to describe the paintings included in manuscripts from the Middle Ages? *illuminations* (600)
- What school of art was used by El Greco? *Mannerism* (601)
- What school emphasized realism, portrayal of movement, and contrasts between light and shadow? *Baroque* (601)
- Who perfected Pointillism? *Seurat* (602)
- What are the three methods of sculpture used through the centuries? *Carving, modeling, casting* (603)
- Why did most ancient Egyptians never see the magnificent sculptures made by their countrymen? *Because they were placed in temples, tombs, and palaces* (603)
- Classical Greek sculpture was based on the imitation of what? *The real world* (603)

Questions on "The Necklace"

- Describe the attitude of Mathilde Loisel. *She was prideful and greatly desired to appear wealthier than she was.*
- Describe the character of her husband. *He was patient, positive, kind, and willing to sacrifice for his wife.*

- What elements of the story show the deceitfulness of appearances and the importance of honesty? *Mathilde got into trouble because she wanted to appear wealthy. Her friend should have been honest about the nature of the necklace she loaned to Mathilde.*

Lesson 105

- What are some of the ways Satan disguises himself as an angel of light? *He makes immoral entertainment seem attractive; he influences us to take the easy route instead of doing what is right; other answers possible.*
- Which of the Ten Commandments prohibits lying? *You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor. (605)*
- Explain how a mixed message is a form of deception. *When a person gives a mixed message, he is trying to say something without really saying it; he is unclear about what he is trying to communicate. (606)*
- Why do you think Proverbs condemns deceiving one's neighbor, and then claiming, "I was only joking"? *It makes the person unable to trust his neighbor. (606)*
- How do white lies destroy trust? *The person who is told a white lie cannot know if the other person will always tell the truth. (606)*
- When a government official lies to the people of his or her country, what do you think it reveals about the official's attitude toward the people? *He does not see them as valuable; He cares more about himself than his people; other answers possible. (606)*
- Explain how pride often tempts people to deceive. *People want to be well thought of, so they sometimes make themselves look or sound better than they really are. (608)*
- What are some of the lies Satan wants you to believe? *Worldly success is important; it's okay to keep sin a secret; you should look out for your own interest more than the interests of others; many answers possible. (608)*
- List some of the lies that have been largely accepted in society. *Material possessions are important; teenage rebellion is inevitable; children have to go to school to be socialized properly; other answers possible.*
- Explain why you are thankful that God is truth. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 21 Quiz: 1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. d; 5. d; 6. c; 7. c; 8. c; 9. a; 10. d

Unit 22

Lesson 106

- How much of the world's land area did Britain control at the height of its empire? *One-fifth (611)*
- What four countries are included in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland? *England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (612)*
- Explain how a strong agricultural system helps make a nation strong. *It provides food and jobs for the people; it enables healthy workers; other answers possible. (612)*
- How did inventions change the textile industry during the 1700s? *Inventions made cotton, thread, and cloth production faster. Textile production had been centered in the home, but inventions brought textile production into the large scale. (612-613)*
- What changes took place in home and family life after the workers began going to work in factories? *Workers had less time to spend with their families; people dealt with more outside influences; other answers possible. (613)*
- How did Britain's large empire benefit its industrial growth? *The colonies in the empire provided raw materials needed for manufacture and markets for the sale of products. (613)*
- What did families that moved to the city to become wage earners during the Industrial Revolution give up? *Personal and economic freedom; healthy living in rural areas; other answers possible (613-614)*
- Why are London police officers called Bobbies? *The establishment of the London police force was promoted by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. Police officers in London are called Bobbies in his honor. (615)*
- If the decision were yours, what would the criteria be for being allowed to vote? *Answers will vary.*
- Do you think it was wise for Britain to give autonomy to many of its colonies? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 107

- What request encouraged King Henry II to declare himself ruler of Ireland? *Henry II received a letter from the pope in 1171 asking for his help to bring the Irish Catholic Church in line with Rome. (619)*
- Why did the English monarchy encourage the settlement of English people in Ireland? *English settlement would strengthen England's position there. More numbers would help British ways take hold. (619)*
- What king was the victor in the Battle of the Boyne? *William of Orange (620)*

4. How many Irish died as a result of the potato famine? *One million* (620)
5. Why did most Irish immigrants to the United States settle in large cities? *Irish immigrants sought work in large cities because they did not want to be involved in farming, as they had been in Ireland. It was also where they got off the ship.* (620)
6. What did William Gladstone try to do for the Irish? *He tried to get a law through Parliament to allow them home rule.* (621)
7. Explain why the vast majority of politicians opposed Irish home rule in the late 1800s. *They feared that the Protestants in Northern Ireland would lose political power if Ireland had its own Parliament.* (621)
8. In what year was the Republic of Ireland formed? *1948* (621)
9. What is the role of the North-South Ministerial Council formed in 1998? *To discuss matters of concern for all of Ireland* (622)
10. What are some ways that the English and Irish people could have made better choices to help bring reconciliation between the two nations? *The English could have treated the Irish with more kindness and respect. The Irish could have accepted English rule and worked peacefully for change. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 108

1. In what country was George Müller born? *Prussia* (623)
2. What kind of life did Müller lead in his youth? *Sinful* (623)
3. What changed the direction of Müller's life? *Meeting with a small group of believers* (623-624)
4. What group did Müller and Henry Craik form in 1834? *The Scriptural Knowledge Institution* (624)
5. When did Müller's first orphans' home open? *1836* (625)
6. How did Müller show his trust in God? *He never asked individuals to contribute to his work; he prayed instead.* (625)
7. Where were the five homes for orphans built? *Ashley Down, Bristol* (625)
8. When were children able to leave the orphanage? *Girls at 17, boys at 14, but only when they had employment* (625)
9. About how many children benefited from Müller's ministry? *10,000* (625)
10. What new activity did Müller pursue in his later years? *Preaching in missionary tours* (627)

Questions on "Real Faith"

1. How does Müller tell his hearers to begin exercising their faith? *In a little way* (273)
2. What are your impressions of Müller's preaching style? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 109

1. When was the first practical railroad engine unveiled in England? *1829* (629)
2. What animals were ridden in the Bible? *Camels, donkeys, horses* (629)
3. What is the most famous road built by the Romans? *Appian Way* (630)
4. What was the trade route between Rome and China? *Silk Road* (630)
5. What is the nickname for the tunnel that connects Great Britain and Europe? *Chunnel* (630)
6. Where was the first major suspension bridge? *Menai, Wales* (630)
7. What were Chinese sailing ships with four or more masts called? *A junk* (631)
8. What inventions helped navigation at sea? *Compass, sextant (octant), and chronometer* (632)
9. Who invented the railroad locomotive? *Richard Trevithick* (633)
10. What names are associated with early automobiles? *Daimler, Benz, Diesel, Ford, other answers possible* (634)

Lesson 110

1. List some of the ways God showed kindness as recorded in the Bible. *He gave the Israelites manna in the wilderness; He continually gave the Israelites a chance to turn back to Him after they had wandered away; He allowed Jewish captives to return home from Babylon; other answers possible.*
2. How can a person do good to his or her enemies? *Lend expecting nothing in return; love them; pray for them; many answers possible* (637)
3. What is the proper response to God's kindness? *To be kind to others* (637)
4. Give some specific examples of what it means to be kind. *To think of others as more important than oneself; to help provide for people in need; to show hospitality; many answers possible* (638)
5. What does Jesus' parable of the good Samaritan teach you about kindness? *We must be kind even if it means sacrificing and going out of our comfort zone. Other answers possible.* (638)
6. Why do all people deserve to be treated with kindness? *People deserve to be treated with kindness because they are created in the image of God.* (639)

7. Give an example of a correction spoken two ways: the first unkindly and the second kindly. *Answers will vary.*
 8. What did the elders of Israel promise Rehoboam if he showed kindness to the people of Israel? *The elders promised Rehoboam that the people of Israel would be his servants forever if he showed kindness to them. (639)*
 9. Explain how a mistaken self-worth results in unkindness. *The person who feels worthless will do worthless things to others; the arrogant person will see other people as unworthy. (640)*
 10. Describe some of the ways God has shown kindness to you. *Answers will vary.*
6. What are some things that Margaret learns about factory workers and factory owners over the course of the story? *All the good is not on one side, nor all the bad on the other. Workers and owners have a responsibility to each other. They depend upon each other. Other answers possible.*
 7. What are some of Mr. Thornton's key motivations for his actions in the story? *Mr. Thornton was motivated by honor, love for his mother, the desire to do better than his father, love for Margaret, trying to do the right thing. Other answers possible.*
 8. What was Mr. Thornton's assumption about why Margaret was at the train station at an unusual hour? *Mr. Thornton assumed that there was a romantic relationship between Margaret and the man she was seeing off at the train station.*
 9. How did Mr. Thornton become Margaret's tenant? *Mr. Bell made Margaret the heir of his estate, which included the factory in Milton leased by Mr. Thornton.*

Questions on the Letter to Mrs. Chalmers

1. What do Nightengale's words about William Henry Jones teach us about her heart? *She was compassionate and cared about people and their souls; other answers possible (274-275)*
2. What is the reason for Nightengale's deepest thankfulness to God? *That He still enables her to work for Him and leads her so plainly (275)*

Questions on North and South

1. How did Mr. Hale's decision to leave the Anglican church change life for him and his family? *The move away from Helstone; the move from the south to the north of England; change in style of living; change in reputation; change in Mr. Hale's occupation; other answers possible*
2. How would you describe Margaret's attitude about Mr. Thornton when they first begin to interact? *Margaret is turned off by Mr. Thornton. She dislikes him. She is prejudiced against him. She thinks he is greedy and heartless. She thinks he ill-treats his workers. Other answers possible.*
3. What kind of relationship do Mr. Hale and Mr. Thornton have? *Mr. Hale and Mr. Thornton respect each other. They enjoy one another's company and enjoy discussing intellectual subjects. They find in each other an ability to converse about intellectual subjects that is lacking among most others in the town. Other answers possible.*
4. How are Margaret and her cousin Edith alike, and how are they different? *They both value close family relationships. They have affection for each other. The values of their upbringing were similar. Margaret is more thoughtful, courageous, and independent than Edith. Margaret has simpler tastes. Other answers possible.*
5. What is the origin of Bessy's illness? *She formerly worked in the mills, where "fluff" got into her lungs and poisoned them.*

Literary Analysis of North and South

Possible answers for plot elements:

Narrative hook: Could be Mr. Hale's admission of doubts about Anglican doctrine and the subsequent move to Milton. This great change leads the reader to ask, "What will happen as a result of this?"

Inciting incident: The first conversation between Margaret and John. This lays out the differences between them, which is the major theme of the novel.

Climax: The scene at the railway station and Margaret's subsequent lie serves well as the climax. In one way or another all of the major characters are involved in this event, and it deepens the interaction between Margaret and John.

Resolution: Margaret's becoming John's landlord and their admitting their love for each other. This resolves the conflict that began in their initial conversation.

Unit 22 Quiz: 1. T; 2. F-At the height of its empire, Britain controlled one-fifth of the world's land area. 3. T; 4. T; 5. William Gladstone tried to get a law passed that would give Ireland home rule. 6. T; 7. T; 8. George Müller never asked individuals to contribute to his work. 9. T; 10. F-A tunnel (or The Chunnel) connects England and France under the English Channel.

Unit 23

Lesson 111

1. Who were the authors of the Communist Manifesto? *Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (643)*
2. What was Karl Marx's nationality? *German (643)*

- Where did Karl Marx live during the latter part of his life? *England* (644)
- What German historian saw history as a swirl of ideas? *Hegel* (644)
- What group prompted Marx and Engels to write the Communist Manifesto of 1848? *An organization of working men in London* (644)
- What force did Marx believe determines events? *Economics* (645)
- In the system Marx envisioned, what would happen to “enemies of the system”? *They would have to be done away with.* (645)
- List some of the realities that have been at work in history besides economics and class struggle? *The hand of God; natural disasters; religion; people seeking to do good for their fellow men; many answers possible* (646)
- When Marxist theories have been applied in a given country, why do you think the Communist Party has never relinquished control? *Marxism is a tool used by those who want control. They can always make excuses about how the revolution has not progressed far enough. Other answers possible.* (647)
- Explain why Marxist philosophies have not worked. *His theories do not reflect reality and workers do not think the way he thought they did.* (646-648)
- The Biblical category of “kinds” does not necessarily correspond to the scientific category of what? *Species* (651)
- What attempt to compare features in living things is sometimes used to support evolution? *Comparative anatomy* (652)
- Darwin admitted that a lack of what kind of evidence hurt his theory? *Fossil evidence* (652)
- Evolutionists have suggested that instead of slow, gradual changes, what kind of changes might have taken place? *Rapid, catastrophic changes* (653)
- What did Darwin claim about his belief in God? *He said he was an agnostic.* (654)
- In your opinion, what is one weakness of the theory of evolution? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *On the Origin of Species*

- What does Darwin say systematists will have to decide in order to justify specifically naming a given form? *That the form is sufficiently constant and distinct from other forms* (282)
- Why does Darwin say that few species “will transmit progeny of any kind to a far distant futurity”? *Many species have left no descendants, but have become utterly extinct* (284-285)
- What does Darwin say Natural Selection entails? *Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less-improved forms* (285)

Questions on the Manifesto of the Communist Party and “The Man and His Newspaper”

- What complicated arrangement did Marx and Engels observe in earlier epochs of history? *The arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank* (276)
- How do Marx and Engels propose property will lose its class character? *When capital is converted into common property* (277)
- By what method did the Communists openly declare their ends would be attained? *The forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions* (278)
- How is Sir Joseph portrayed at the beginning of the conversation in “The Man and His Newspaper”? *Hard, impious, wicked* (280-281)
- How are landlords described after mention of the Budget meeting? *Kind, Christian, patient* (281)

Lesson 112

- Charles Darwin left medicine to take up what profession? *Anglican minister* (649)
- In what role did Darwin sail on the HMS *Beagle*? *Naturalist* (649)
- In what year was *On the Origin of Species* published? *1859* (650)
- In what book did Darwin apply natural selection to humans? *The Descent of Man* (650)

Lesson 113

- Where did Sigmund Freud live for most of his life? *Vienna, Austria* (656)
- Freud is considered a pioneer in what field? *Psychoanalysis* (657)
- What was the cause of Freud’s death? *Freud was “euthanized” by agreement with his physician using high doses of morphine.* (657)
- How did Freud describe religion? *Freud called religion a “universal obsessional neurosis” (an indication of mental illness).* (657)
- What did Freud believe to be the chief purpose of life? *Happiness* (657)
- What were the parts into which Freud divided the personality? *The id (physical desires), the ego (sense of self), and the superego (similar to the conscience)* (657)
- Do you think Freud, as a person, was well-qualified to analyze others? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.* (658)
- Why do you think some of Freud’s basic theories have been so widely accepted? *They remove the blame for doing wrong. Other answers possible.*
- Why is it impossible for the Christian to accept theories based on the belief that there is not a spiritual realm? *Christians have based their lives on*

belief in God—a Spirit. The fact that Freud’s theories do not incorporate any kind of spiritual realm makes them faulted from the beginning. Other answers possible. (659)

10. What are some of the ways you recognize that acceptance of Freud’s theories has caused damage in people’s lives? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Science Gives Us a New Explanation of Dreams”

1. Freud asserts that all dreams symbolize what? *An unfulfilled wish (286)*
2. How does the author equate cartoons to dreams? *Both are almost impenetrable puzzles unless the symbols are understood (286)*
3. How do you view the interpretation of dreams? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 114

1. Why is Jesus the master teacher? *He taught truth from God with authority, other answers possible. (661)*
2. According to the Old Testament, who is to teach children? *Parents and grandparents (661-662)*
3. What Greek philosopher taught by asking questions? *Socrates (662)*
4. What is the practice of scholasticism developed by Thomas Aquinas? *Using revelations from the Bible alongside human reason (662)*
5. Who identified four stages of mental growth? *Jean Piaget (663)*
6. Throughout most of history children were taught by whom? *Their parents (664)*
7. Pragmatism denies the existence of what? *Absolute truth (665)*
8. What particular branch of pragmatism did John Dewey develop? *Instrumentalism (666)*
9. What kind of ethics developed from Dewey’s philosophy? *Situation ethics (666)*
10. What does Proverbs say is the beginning of knowledge? *The fear of the Lord (666)*

Questions on Moral Principles in Education

1. According to Dewey, what makes history either vital or dead to a child? *Whether it is or is not presented from the sociological standpoint (287)*
2. What do you think of Dewey’s conclusions? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 115

1. What is the aim of textual criticism? *Textual criticism seeks to determine the exact wording of the original Biblical books based on analysis of the thousands of manuscripts that are available to us. (667)*

2. What is the aim of higher criticism? *Higher criticism seeks to challenge the traditionally held interpretation of the Bible. (667)*
3. What is the traditional understanding of who wrote the books of the Bible? *They were written by those who claimed authorship or to whom authorship was attributed (668)*
4. What theory did Julius Wellhausen publish in the 1870s? *Monotheism in Israel developed from an early practice of polytheism. (668)*
5. What assumptions do higher critics make about the Bible? *Higher critics assume that the Bible is not inspired, that it sheds more light on the writers than it does on the history of Israel and the church, that the ideas in the Bible evolved and were not revealed by God, and that their reasoning process is more reliable than what is written in the Bible. (669)*
6. What do higher critics believe to be the origin of Biblical prophecies? *Higher critics believe prophecies were written after the predicted event and were then passed off as authentic. (669)*
7. What university in Germany was the center of higher criticism in the 19th century? *University of Tübingen (669)*
8. What do liberal critics do with evidence that supports the authority of the Bible? *ignore or downplay it (670)*
9. What is the origin of the term “fundamentalist”? *A series of pamphlets called “The Fundamentals” was published in the early 20th century to restate traditional Christian doctrine. Those who believed in those doctrines were called “fundamentalists.” (670)*
10. Why do you believe the Bible is the true, inspired Word of God? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 23 Quiz: 1. c; 2. a; 3. d; 4. b; 5. a; 6. a; 7. b; 8. c; 9. d; 10. c

Unit 24

Lesson 116

1. What activity increased international competition in the period around 1900? *Colonization (673)*
2. What attitude led to conflict within Europe? *Nationalism (673)*
3. What military trends developed during this period? *An arms race and complicated military alliances (674)*
4. What countries were in the Triple Alliance? *Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy (674)*
5. What was the spark in the powder keg that started World War I? *The assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist (675)*

6. What happened with regard to Russian government during World War I? *A Communist government came into power and sued for peace with Germany.* (677)
7. What did the European allies want to do through the Versailles peace treaty? *Make Germany admit guilt for the war and pay war reparations* (678)
8. What was the total number of deaths (civilian and military) from World War I? *Thirty million* (678)
9. Why was Britain's actions after World War I considered a move toward the welfare state? *Government took a much larger role in managing the economy* (679)
10. Why was the League of Nations ineffective? *Important nations were not allowed to be members, nations took matters into their own hands without consulting the League, other answers possible.* (680)

Questions on Three Times and Out

1. What was the man doing who was "reading his shirt"? *Picking lice off of himself* (290)
2. Why was Giessen called a "Show-Camp"? *As prison camps go, it had good living conditions. Visitors were brought there to see how well Germany treated her prisoners.* (291)
3. If you were Mervin Simmons, how would your thoughts and actions be influenced by the reappearance of George Clerque? *Answers will vary.* (293)

Lesson 117

1. What factors led to dictator regimes arising in Italy and Germany? *The failure of democratic governments, the rise of a militant nationalism, a reaction to the end of World War I, and the appeal of that type of government to the upper and working class* (681)
2. What is *lebensraum*? *Living space* (683)
3. Who was the longest reigning Japanese emperor? *Hirohito* (683)
4. What was the effect of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor? *The United States entered the war and drastically increased wartime production* (684)
5. How did Americans help turn the tide on the battlefield? *By helping in North Africa and in Europe, and by island-hopping toward Japan* (684)
6. What were V-E Day and V-J Day? *Victory in Europe, Victory over Japan* (685)
7. How did the U.S. help rebuild after the war? *Through the Marshall Plan in Europe and oversight of a new government in Japan* (686)
8. What was a spiritual impact of the war? *Many soldiers went back overseas after the war as missionaries.* (686)

9. How were relations between whites and blacks in America affected by the war? *Black soldiers came home and wanted greater civil rights.* (686, 688)
10. What two countries were the postwar superpowers? *The U.S. and the U.S.S.R.* (688)

Lesson 118

1. What did Winston Churchill do before entering politics? *He served in the military and was a war correspondent.* (689)
2. What was Churchill's party affiliation? *Conservative, then Liberal, then Conservative again* (689)
3. What offices did Churchill hold in the British government? *First Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Prime Minister* (689-690)
4. With whom did Churchill develop a close relationship that helped bring aid to Britain? *U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt* (690)
5. Through what conflict between the Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe did Churchill guide his country? *The Battle of Britain* (690)
6. Who married Churchill in 1908? *Clementine Hozier* (690)
7. What did Churchill's daughter Mary serve as in the Auxiliary Territorial Service? *Anti-aircraft gunner* (691)
8. What strategy did Churchill promote to overcome Axis power? *Strike in northern Africa and southern Europe first, then invade northern France* (691)
9. Who knighted Churchill in 1953? *Queen Elizabeth II* (692)
10. Why do you think Churchill was so popular? *Answers will vary but might include: he was an eloquent speaker, a prodigious writer, and a brilliant politician; he led his country well through a very difficult time.*

Questions on the Speeches by Winston Churchill

1. Upon becoming prime minister, what did Churchill tell the House of Commons he had to offer? *Nothing but blood, toil, tears, and sweat* (294)
2. Churchill told the British people that they should act in such a way that if the British Empire should last for a thousand years, men would still say what about them? *This was their finest hour.* (295)
3. Why do you think Churchill's speeches were effective? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 119

1. What is the name of Japan in Japanese and what does it mean? *Nippon or Nihon, Origin of the Sun* (693)
2. How many islands are in Japan? *Over 3,000* (693)

3. What are the miniature trees that grow in Japan? *Bonsai* (693)
4. What is the indigenous group in Japan? *Ainu* (694)
5. What traditional Japanese poetry consists of seventeen sounds on three lines? *Haiku* (695)
6. What is the earliest known Japanese theater style? *Gigaku* (696)
7. What construction techniques compensate for frequent earthquakes? *Lightweight, one-story, easy to rebuild* (697)
8. Which Japanese martial art became highly developed in the 1600s on Okinawa and means “empty hand”? *Karate* (697)
9. What modern Japanese ceremony has been traced back to the 1500s? *The tea ceremony* (698)
10. What kind of vessels is Japan known for? *Beautiful ceramic vessels* (698)

Lesson 120

1. What is peace if not simply the absence of conflict? *It is the positive state of harmony and good will.* (699)
2. What was exceptional about the Old Testament peace offering? *It was shared in by the worshiper.* (699)
3. What is the first step in peace with others? *Peace within oneself* (700)
4. How is true peace found? *Through Jesus* (700)
5. Why do you think peace within the fellowship important? *So it can be a witness to outsiders. Other answers possible.* (701)
6. How is peace in the fellowship of believers an amazing thing in view of the varied backgrounds of Christians? *It is created from people who were once at odds with each other.* (701)
7. What is the difference between peacekeeping and peacemaking? *Peacekeeping just tries to avoid open conflict. Peacemaking tries to bring about true resolution of conflict.* (701)
8. In what sense did Jesus bring a sword? *Jesus brought a sword in the sense that a division is necessary between those who follow Jesus and those who do not.* (702)
9. What is the real answer to the world’s problems and conflicts? *The peace of Christ* (702)
10. How can you be a peacemaker? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Unity Between Nations”

1. What did Masterman say might prepare the way for a League of Nations? *A League of Churches* (299)
2. What two things does Masterman say must be involved for such a scheme? *No one church must claim paramount position and all excommunications of one church by another must be swept away.* (299)
3. Do you think such a League could be established and work effectively? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *The Hiding Place*

1. In what year does the book begin? *1937*
2. What did Corrie call her home? *The Beje*
3. How did Corrie’s family hide Jews? *In a secret room they built in their house*
4. Describe the way the Germans treated other people. *With hatred and contempt*
5. Why was Corrie thankful for fleas? *The fleas kept the guards out of her room.*
6. Whom did Corrie meet at a church meeting in Munich after the war? *One of the SS guards from the concentration camp*
7. What mindset allowed the Germans to treat people the way they did? *They had a mindset of superiority, placing little value on the lives of others who were different. They had incorrect concepts of God and Jesus.*
8. Write a paragraph on how Corrie’s story affected you. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 24 Quiz: 1. d; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. d; 8. a; 9. c; 10. b

Unit 25

Lesson 121

1. In what year did the Communist Revolution take place in Russia? *1917 (707-708)*
2. Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks and first leader of the Soviet Union? *Lenin (707-708)*
3. What was the official name of the Communist government of the Soviet Union? *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (708)*
4. Who was Lenin’s successor? *Josef Stalin (708)*
5. What was Winston Churchill’s phrase to describe the separation between free and Communist countries? *Iron Curtain (709)*
6. Where were uprisings against Communist rule in 1956 and 1968? *Hungary, Czechoslovakia (709)*
7. Where was the first major military confrontation between Communist and Western countries in the early 1950s? *Korea (709)*
8. What country in Southeast Asia had a similar division between Communist and free portions and saw a major war in the 1960s? *Vietnam (710)*
9. What were some factors in the fall of Communism? *Internal failings; pressure from Western leaders such as Reagan; a new approach by Gorbachev (710-711)*
10. What was the first country to defect from the European Communist bloc with the election of a labor leader as head of government? *Poland (711)*

Questions on “The Sinews of Peace”

1. What did Churchill say was joined to primacy in power? *An awe-inspiring accountability to the future* (301)
2. Churchill said an iron curtain had descended between what two points? *Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic* (302)
3. What solution through the United Nations did Churchill propose for lasting peace? *A good understanding on all points with Russia* (304)

Lesson 122

1. What American scientist launched a liquid fuel rocket in 1926? *Robert Goddard* (713)
2. What happened to many German scientists after World War II? *Some went to the Soviet Union while others came to America.* (713)
3. What was the first artificial satellite, launched on October 4, 1957? *Sputnik* (714)
4. What was the first U.S. satellite, launched in early 1958? *Explorer* (714)
5. Who was the first person to orbit the earth? *Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin* (714)
6. Who was the first American to orbit the earth? *John Glenn* (714)
7. What challenge did President John F. Kennedy issue? *For the U.S. to land a man on the moon and return him safely by the end of the 1960s* (714)
8. What was the role of the space race in the Cold War? *It dealt with national pride, scientific advances, and what each side was capable of doing.* (713-717)
9. What two different tracks did the Soviet and American space programs follow in the 1960s? *The Soviets concentrated on developing a space station and the U.S. pursued landing men on the moon.* (715)
10. What are some of the benefits the United States has received as a result of its space exploration program? *Improved medical technology, computer advances, cordless power tools, etc.* (717)

Questions on the Speech by Yuri Gagarin

1. What was Gagarin’s oldest dream? *To become a pilot* (306)
2. Whom did Gagarin thank for his flight into space? *The (Communist) Party and the (Soviet) government* (306)
3. Does the entire text of the speech strike you as genuine? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 123

1. Ronald Reagan was born in what state? *Illinois* (719)

2. What was his first career out of college? *Radio announcer* (719)
3. What was his second career, which he pursued in California? *Acting* (719)
4. How did Reagan’s political party affiliation change? *First a Democrat, then a Republican* (719)
5. What was his first elected office? *Governor of California* (720)
6. What was Reagan’s foreign policy as President? *Military build-up and staunch opposition to Communism* (720-721)
7. What basic principles did Reagan believe in? *The reality of right and wrong; the possibility of the American dream and each person’s freedom to pursue it; the abilities of the individual* (721)
8. What initiative did Reagan propose that signaled he was not going to back down from the Soviets? *Strategic Defense Initiative* (722)
9. What controversial phrase did Reagan use for the Soviet Union? *An evil empire* (722)
10. What do you think was the impact of Reagan’s presidency? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall!”

1. What challenge did Reagan issue to Gorbachev about liberalization? *“Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”* (311)
2. According to this speech, why does the totalitarian world produce backwardness? *Because it does such violence to the spirit, thwarting human impulse to create, to enjoy, to worship* (313)
3. If you were in the audience, how would you have reacted to this speech? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 124

1. What kind of structure was promoted in the U.S. as offering protection from nuclear attack? *Fallout shelter* (727)
2. What American politician visited the Soviet Union in 1959? *Vice President Richard Nixon* (727)
3. What Soviet leader visited President Eisenhower in 1959? *Nikita Khrushchev* (727)
4. Who decided what kind of job a Soviet received after graduating from a university? *The government* (728)
5. What two kinds of state-owned farms were in the Soviet Union? *Collective and state* (728)
6. What was the Soviet policy toward religion? *Officially atheist* (729)
7. What three Communist-sanctioned organizations were Soviet youth encouraged to join? *Young*

Octobrists, Pioneers, and Communist Youth League (729)

8. Describe some of the material differences between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War. *Comfortable houses versus tiny apartments, well-stocked grocery shelves versus empty ones, plentiful clothing versus scarce clothing; other answers possible (729)*
9. Describe the differences between religious freedom in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War. *Americans could worship unmolested in the church of their choice and Bibles were readily available; Soviets suffered severe persecution and Bibles were hard to find. (728-729)*
10. List at least three specific reasons you think Communism eventually failed in the U.S.S.R. *Answers will vary, but might include: unlikelihood of personal economic advancement, stifled creativity, knowledge was limited by government control, religious persecution was often intense, and basic needs such as food and clothing were often scarce.*

Lesson 125

1. What two images does Paul use with the phrase "fight the good fight"? *Military and athletic (731)*
2. What is the literal meaning of the Greek phrase used in 1 Timothy 1:18? *War the good warfare (731)*
3. Why was Paul able to be in the race at all? *By God's grace (731)*
4. What was Paul's relationship to God before the Lord called him? *He was an enemy of God (731)*
5. What are some ways to fight the good fight? *Pray; train yourself in godliness; treat people in a godly way; stand for things that matter to God; other answers possible (732)*
6. What did Paul say is a great mystery? *Godliness (733)*
7. Why is spiritual training helpful? *It helps in this life and in the life to come. (733)*
8. How should we fight the good fight in our relationships with people? *Treat people well; realize that they are not the enemy; other answers possible (733)*
9. What are two things not worth the fight? *Money, talk (734)*
10. Why should we rejoice over the victory of the good? *It means that God's side wins. (734)*

Questions on *Animal Farm*

1. What was the original name of the farm? *Manor Farm*
2. What was the name of the leading animal? *Napoleon*
3. What building project did the animals undertake? *A windmill*
4. What symbols were on the flag? *Hoof and horn*

5. What phrase did the sheep recite over and over? How did the motto change later? *"Four legs good; two legs bad." It was later changed to "Four legs good; two legs better."*
6. What was Boxer's slogan? *"I will work harder."*
7. What happened to the Seven Commandments over time? *Their wording was changed.*
8. To what one commandment did the Seven Commandments eventually change? *"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."*
9. What happened at the end of the story? *The pigs and humans became indistinguishable from each other.*
10. What is the meaning of the final scene? *The animal leaders had become as harsh and as materialistically-motivated as the humans had been.*

Literary Analysis of *Animal Farm*

Plot

1. What is the narrative hook in the exposition? *Old Major's dream and speech (foreshadowing: when Old Major warns the animals not to adopt Man's vices)*
2. What do you see as the inciting incident? *The animals take over the farm.*
3. What is the climax in the story? *The destruction of the windmill*
4. What is the resolution before the denouement? *The pigs becoming more and more like humans, epitomized when Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington each play an ace of spades simultaneously*
5. What lines of conflict do you see in the plot? *The animals versus Mr. Jones, other farmers versus Animal Farm, Napoleon versus Snowball, the pigs versus the rest of the animals*

Narration

1. What kind of narrator is used? *Third-person omniscient*
2. How is the story told? *In simple sentences, almost as a children's story*
3. What is the setting? *A farm in England*
4. What imagery is used? *Extended allegory*
5. What is the mood or tone? *Irony, understated sarcasm*
6. Does the narrator use dialog? *Yes*

Characterization

1. What literary technique does the author use to describe the characters? *Personification of animals*
2. Do you think the characters in general are round or flat? *Round, well-developed*
3. How does characterization take place? *Developed mostly by what the characters do, some by what they say*

How would you express the topic of *Animal Farm*?
An animal takeover of a farm, an allegory of the Russian Revolution and Stalin's rule

How would you express the theme of *Animal Farm*? *The dangers of Communist (or any form of) totalitarianism*

Unit 25 Quiz: 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. d; 5. c; 6. b; 7. d; 8. a; 9. c; 10. b

Fifth History Exam: 1. Napoleon; 2. Austrian; 3. Russia; 4. Italy; 5. Britain; 6. Potato; 7. England; 8. Railroad engine; 9. Germany; 10. Fossil evidence; 11. Sigmund Freud; 12. John Dewey; 13. Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand; 14. Communist; 15. United States; 16. Japan; 17. Vladimir Lenin; 18. Winston Churchill; 19. Orbit the earth; 20. Ronald Reagan

Fifth English Exam: 1. e; 2. d; 3. i; 4. a; 5. j; 6. h; 7. b; 8. f; 9. c; 10. g; 11. r; 12. s; 13. p; 14. m; 15. k; 16. q; 17. l; 18. o; 19. n; 20. t

Fifth Bible Exam: 1. Satan; 2. It is trying to say something without really saying it, leaving the hearer unsure of one's meaning. 3. He does not see them as valuable; he cares more about himself than about them. 4. To be kind to others; 5. Good Samaritan; 6. The people would be his servants forever. 7. Textual criticism seeks to determine the exact wording of the original Biblical text. Higher criticism challenges the traditionally held interpretation of the Bible. 8. They assume that the Bible is not inspired, that it tells more about the writers than it does about Israel or the church, that the ideas in the Bible evolved and were not revealed by God, that their reasoning process is more reliable than what is written in the Bible. 9. Through Christ; 10. That it can happen among people who come from such varied backgrounds; 11. It is a witness to outsiders that the way of Christ really is different from the world. 12. In this life and in the life to come; 13. Military and athletic: Battle the good battle and run the good race; 14.-15. Answers will vary.

Unit 26

Lesson 126

1. What were the most prominent dynasties in ancient China? *Han, Tang, Sung (737)*
2. What was used by Buddhist monks to print sacred texts on paper Unit in the eighth century? *Carved wooden blocks (737)*
3. The invasion and final conquest of China was accomplished by which two Mongol leaders respectively? *Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan (737)*
4. What dynasty began after Mongol rule? *Ming (738)*

5. Why did the Chinese see Europeans as backward? *They did not have Chinese technology or fine Chinese products. (738)*
6. What country fought China in the Opium War? *Britain (738)*
7. What 1850 uprising was an attempt to restore Chinese traditions? *Taiping Rebellion (739)*
8. What was the term used to describe an area in China controlled by a European country? *Sphere of influence (739)*
9. What two parties vied for control of China in the early twentieth century? *Nationalist and Communist (740)*
10. Who led the Communist victory in China? *Mao Zedong (741)*

Questions on A Tour in Mongolia

1. Why does Bulstrode say the Finn did not claim his lock? *Mongols pick up and pocket things when the opportunity occurs and think nothing of it.*
2. Why was the author surprised when the boy was introduced as "the son of my brother, the lama"? *Lamas were vowed to celibacy. (316)*
3. Why do you think Dobdun has not become a Christian? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 127

1. What were Muslim rulers of India called? *Sultans (743)*
2. What late 14th century invaders were led by Tamerlane? *Mongols (743)*
3. Who led the 1526 Mogul invasion? *Babur (743)*
4. What was the purpose of the Taj Mahal? *It was a tomb for a Mogul emperor's wife. (744)*
5. What British organization led that country's presence in India? *East India Company (745)*
6. Who led the Congress Party after World War II? *Mohandas Gandhi (746)*
7. What policy did he follow in trying to oust the British? *Non-violent resistance (746)*
8. What two countries were formed as a result of independence from Britain? *India and Pakistan (746)*
9. What were the religious majorities in each? *Hindu in India, Muslim in Pakistan (746)*
10. What country did East Pakistan become? *Bangladesh (747)*

Questions on "A Living Sacrifice"

1. Why did Tani not want to follow custom after her husband's death? *She loved life and feared a painful death (317-318)*
2. Why did Dwarki take Tani's place? *Love for Tani, release from this world (320)*

3. What is your reaction to this story? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 128

1. What is the name for the private soldiers who served Japanese tribal leaders? *samurai* (749)
2. What was the title of the leaders of the military governments of Japan? *Shoguns* (749)
3. What dynasty ruled Japan from the 1600s to 1868? *Tokugawa* (749)
4. What American opened trade with Japan? *Commodore Matthew Perry* (750)
5. What emperor helped Japan become modernized? *Meiji* (750)
6. What province of China did Japan take over prior to World War II? *Manchuria* (750)
7. From what does Korea get its name? *The kingdom of Koryo* (751)
8. What two countries divided Korea after World War II, and how was it divided? *The Soviet Union controlled the North, the United States oversaw the South.* (751)
9. What European country controlled Indochina? *France* (752)
10. What southeast Asian country was not colonized? *Siam* (752)

Questions on the Letters from King Monghut and President Lincoln

1. What weapon did the King of Siam send as a gift to the President of the United States? *A sword* (322)
2. What additional gift did the King of Siam offer if the United States would provide transportation? *Several pairs of young elephants* (323-324)
3. What excuse does Lincoln give for not accepting the offer of the additional gift? *The United States does not have a suitable climate.* (326)

Lesson 129

1. With what denomination was Adoniram Judson first associated? *Congregationalist* (755)
2. What caused him to change? *He became convinced that baptism must be by immersion.* (755)
3. In what country did Judson serve for many years? *Burma* (756)
4. What task did he accomplish for the Burmese? *He translated the Bible into Burmese.* (756)
5. What did Amy Carmichael want to do with her life? *To die to self and serve others* (756)
6. In what country did Carmichael serve for many years? *India* (756)
7. What institution did she help to start? *The Dohnavur Mission (or Fellowship) for children* (756)

8. Where did Eric Liddell's family serve as missionaries? *China* (757)
9. When and in what event did Liddell win an Olympic gold medal? *1924; 400-meter race* (757)
10. In what circumstances did Eric Liddell's life end? *He died in Japanese custody near the end of World War II.* (758)

Questions on Rules of Holy Living and Things as They Are

1. Which of Judson's rules do you feel is most important for you to work on in your life? *Answers will vary.*
2. Is there a rule you would add to the list? *Answers will vary.*
3. What happened while Carmichael was teaching the girls and women that caused her to be turned out? *Word spread that three boys had been "poisoned" by the book Carmichael was using to teach.* (328)
4. How did the mob treat them after the first villagers were converted? *They threw sand and ashes at them and yelled at them.* (329)
5. How would you feel in the face of the "tiger"? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 130

1. What is often needed before someone will want to listen to the gospel? *Help with physical needs* (759)
2. What was the law of gleanings? *A law which stated that Israelites were to leave the gleanings for the poor.* (759)
3. How do we know Jesus was poor? *He had nowhere to lay His head.* (760)
4. What was the difference between the sheep and the goats? *The sheep helped others; the goats did not.* (760)
5. What act did Jesus say would be told wherever the gospel is preached? *The woman anointing Jesus with perfume* (760)
6. What were examples of charity in the early church? *Sharing possessions; giving to the poor; daily distribution of food; collection sent from Antioch to Judea; collection by Paul for the needy saints in Judea* (761)
7. What did James say was pure and undefiled religion? *Helping widows and orphans and remaining unspotted by the world* (761)
8. What group will find it hard to enter the kingdom of God? *Those who are wealthy* (761)
9. What is the best way to help others? *To help them from the heart* (762)
10. What are some things you can do to help others? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on Recollections of Eric Liddell

1. How did Liddell exemplify Christ in the Weihsien Camp? *Taught others, unified groups, took food to others, bore others' burdens* (332)
2. What did the singing and playing of hymns do for the internees? *It gave them a tremendous boost and reminded them that God had not forgotten them.* (333)
3. The author says that Liddell would not want us to think solely of him, but of whom? *The Christ whom he served* (334)

Unit 26 Quiz: 1. e; 2. g; 3. a; 4. i; 5. b; 6. j; 7. c; 8. f; 9. d; 10. h

Unit 27

Lesson 131

1. What group controlled Spanish colonies in the Americas? *Peninsulares* (765)
2. Who were the creoles? *Ethnic Spanish born in America* (765)
3. Who were mestizos? *Those of mixed European and Native American descent* (765)
4. Where was the first successful Latin American revolution? *Haiti* (765)
5. Who was the leading figure in Latin American struggles for independence? *Simón Bolívar* (766)
6. What was his dream for Latin America? *The formation of one nation made up of the former Spanish colonies* (767)
7. What United States policy warned European powers to stay away from Latin America? *The Monroe Doctrine* (767)
8. The United States started developing a colonial empire because of what war? *Spanish-American War* (768)
9. With what Latin American country did the United States have major confrontations in the early 1960s? *Cuba* (770)
10. What country did Daniel Ortega rule? *Nicaragua* (770)

Lesson 132

1. What was the name of the priest who tried to foment a revolution in Mexico against Spain? *Miguel Hidalgo* (772)
2. What group successfully rebelled against Spain? *The creoles, fearing the liberal Spanish regime* (773)
3. Who led Mexico during its conflicts with the United States? *Santa Anna* (773)
4. Who won the Mexican War? *The United States* (774)

5. What European leader tried to make the Austrian Maximilian the emperor of Mexico? *Napoleon III of France* (774)
6. What was the Zimmerman Telegram? *A telegram from the German foreign minister to the Mexican government suggesting that Mexico could recover lost territories if it went to war against the United States* (774)
7. Who seized power in Mexico in 1914? *Venustiano Carranza* (775)
8. What party dominated Mexican politics through much of the twentieth century? *Institutional Revolutionary Party* (775)
9. What does NAFTA stand for? *North American Free Trade Agreement* (776)
10. What was remarkable about the 2000 election in Mexico? *The PRI candidate lost.* (776)

Lesson 133

1. What is Simón Bolívar's nickname? *The Liberator* (777)
2. What event in Europe spurred Bolívar to work for Latin American independence? *The French Revolution* (777)
3. Why did Bolívar want to defeat the Spanish throughout Latin America? *He believed that if they had a stronghold anywhere, they might attack a country that had gained independence.* (777-778)
4. What did the leader of Haiti want Bolívar to do? *Outlaw slavery wherever he was victorious* (778)
5. What republic did Bolívar help to establish that included Venezuela? *The Republic of Grand Colombia* (778)
6. Who was another freedom fighter in South America? *Jose de San Martin* (778)
7. What other country (whose capital is Lima) did Bolívar help to liberate? *Peru* (778)
8. What country was named for the Liberator? *Bolivia* (778)
9. What did Bolívar believe about the power that the central government should have? *He believed it should be strong.* (780)
10. How was Bolívar perceived at the end of his life by many in his native Venezuela? *He was not respected.* (780)

Questions on "South American Independence Speech"

1. Bolívar states that the exercise of Justice is the exercise of what? *Liberty* (339)
2. According to Bolívar, the most perfect system of government is that which produces the greatest degree of what? *Happiness, social security, and political stability* (339)

3. If you were a member of the Congress of Angostura, how would Bolívar's words have affected you? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 134

1. How many indigenous people groups are in Latin America today? *At least 400 (781)*
2. Into what two groups are the indigenous divided? *Highlanders and lowlanders (781)*
3. In what country are the indigenous a majority? *Bolivia (781)*
4. What is the main indigenous language? *Quechua (782)*
5. How were stories and poems transmitted to younger generations? *By professional reciters who spoke from memory (782)*
6. What animals are raised for their wool? *Llamas and alpacas (783)*
7. What is the traditional one-piece cloak worn by Latin American women? *Poncho (783)*
8. Of what are traditional headdresses made? *Feathers, glass, beads, and leather (783)*
9. What is a favorite food on special occasions in Central America? *Tamale (784)*
10. What characterizes indigenous religious beliefs in Latin America? *A mixture of Catholic teachings and native religious beliefs (784)*

Questions on "His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Legislature"

1. What is the King's policy regarding foreign nations? *Peace, impartiality, and neutrality (341)*
2. What are four main topics of national importance King Kamehameha discusses in this speech? *Education, agriculture, health, and immigration (341-342)*
3. What fact did the King say afforded him unfeigned pleasure to state? *The births in Hawaii during the previous year exceeded the deaths (342)*

Lesson 135

1. What is the basic reason that God's people should be just? *Because God is just (786)*
2. What is justice, Biblically speaking? *That which is right and ought to be (786)*
3. What issues involved questions of justice in this lesson? *Land ownership, treatment of the poor, power of the Catholic Church, etc. (786)*
4. For what purpose was Trócaire created by the Catholic Church in Ireland? *To work for long-term change in developing countries (787)*
5. Where do we see God's justice blend with His mercy? *In Jesus' death on the cross (788)*

6. What problem has often occurred when isolated groups have had close contact with outsiders? *Many in the isolated groups are killed by diseases introduced by the outsiders. (788)*
7. What Minor Prophet deals with what is just and right? *Habakkuk (789)*
8. How will the just live? *By faith (789)*
9. How should we get our standard of justice? *From God, not the world (789)*
10. What did Óscar Romero say the church would become if it was silent about injustice? *An accomplice (789)*

Questions on *Bridge to the Sun*

1. What state was Gwen from? *Tennessee*
2. Name the three countries where Terry worked as a diplomat outside Japan. *China, Cuba, and the United States*
3. What action did Terry take before the war in an attempt to secure peace that could have cost him his life? *He encouraged President Roosevelt to send a telegram directly to the Emperor without going through other Japanese officials.*
4. What happened to the Japanese diplomats and their families after the attack on Pearl Harbor? *They were interned (held in confinement) until they could be sent back to Japan in exchange for American diplomats.*
5. What hobby did Mako take up during the weeks she was sick in Japan? *Painting, particularly sad faces*
6. How did the Japanese newspapers and radio describe the war effort to the people of Japan? *The media focused on victories and the heroism of Japanese soldiers.*
7. Terry and Gwen's neighborhood association gathered to listen to a radio broadcast by someone whose voice they had never heard. Who was speaking and what did he say? *The Emperor of Japan announced the surrender.*
8. What role did Terry have after the war? *He was a liaison and adviser for the Emperor in his relations with General Douglas MacArthur and the American occupation forces.*
9. What catalog did the Japanese people enjoy browsing after the war? *Sears, Roebuck, and Co.*
10. How does the story of the Terasaki family affect your understanding of World War II? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 27 Quiz: 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. d; 6. c; 7. b; 8. d; 9. d; 10. a

Unit 28

Lesson 136

1. Between 1870 and 1914 Europeans took over all of Africa except what two countries? *Liberia and Ethiopia (793)*
2. What danger did early explorers of the African interior face? *Disease such as yellow fever and malaria (794)*
3. When did the Ottoman Empire take control of Northern Africa? *Early 1500s (795)*
4. In what building project did the British buy a large number of shares? *Suez Canal (795)*
5. What nation was taken over by Italy in 1912? *Libya (795)*
6. What European nation controlled the largest portion of West Africa? *France (796)*
7. What was the purpose of the conference held in Berlin in 1884 and 1885? *The Berlin conference divided up Africa among the nations claiming to have interest there. The conference was intended to settle disputes and allow the colonial powers to concentrate on controlling their assigned regions and gaining the economic benefits they believed awaited them. (796)*
8. How can a missionary convert people to the truth while showing respect and appreciation for the good aspects of the existing culture? *Knowing and showing the difference between gospel and culture; showing respect for the culture; other answers possible.*
9. Liberia was established for what purpose? *To be a home for freed slaves (797)*
10. If you were advising a country that was seeking independence from external rule, how would you advise that they achieve their goal? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 137

1. What is the oldest independent nation in Africa? *Ethiopia (799)*
2. How did the gospel enter this country? *By the conversion of the eunuch in Acts 8 (799)*
3. What was the official state church of Ethiopia until 1974? *Abyssinian Church or Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church (800)*
4. Who led the re-unification of Ethiopia in 1889? *Menelik II (800)*
5. Who was the last emperor of Ethiopia? *Haile Selassie (800-801)*
6. What European country invaded Ethiopia in 1935? *Italy (801)*
7. What killed about 1 million Ethiopians in the 1980s? *Starvation (801)*

8. How many regions are in the Ethiopian federation? *Nine (801)*
9. What is a major crop grown in Ethiopia? *Coffee (802)*
10. Why has China been building closer ties with Ethiopia? *Ethiopia has a good supply of natural resources and labor costs are even lower than in China (802)*

Lesson 138

1. Where do the Maasai live? *East Africa, in Kenya and Tanzania (803)*
2. From what two people groups are the Maasai descended? *Nilotic, Cushite (803)*
3. What livestock are the Maasai especially known for? *Cattle (803)*
4. How many sub-tribes do the Maasai have? *Sixteen (804)*
5. What are the five clearly defined age groups for male Maasai? *Child, junior warrior, senior warrior, junior elder, senior elder (804)*
6. When do men usually marry? *Not before age 30, after serving as a warrior and becoming able to support a family (804)*
7. What kind of jewelry indicates a person's social status? *Beadwork (804)*
8. What is a laibon? *A diviner and medicine man (804)*
9. What is the basic Maasai food? *Fresh or curdled milk (804)*
10. What is the Maasai language? *Maa (805)*

Lesson 139

1. What people are believed to have migrated into the area that is now South Africa 1,000 years ago? *Bantu people (807)*
2. Why was Cape Town established? *The Dutch founded Cape Town as a place for ships to rest on their way to the East Indies. (807)*
3. What native African group established a large kingdom in the northern part of what is now South Africa? *The Zulus (807)*
4. Who were the Boers? *South African Dutch who were descended from the original Dutch settlers. (807)*
5. What Englishman formed the DeBeers Mining Company and served as prime minister of the Cape Colony? *Cecil John Rhodes (808)*
6. What two sides engaged in the Boer War of 1899? *Britain and the Boers (808)*
7. Explain the apartheid policy. *The apartheid policy demanded strict segregation of white and black, Asian, and people of mixed race. (809)*

8. What was the purpose of the ANC (African National Congress)? *The ANC worked for equal rights for black people. (809)*
9. In what year did South Africa withdraw from the British Commonwealth? *1961 (810)*
10. What do you think are the main reasons people of different ethnicities often have difficulty getting along? *Fear of those who are different; desire to feel superior; other answers possible*

Questions on Desmond Tutu's Nobel Peace Prize Lecture

1. As Tutu opens his speech, he describes some of the manifestations of what reality that was taking place in South Africa? *Apartheid (348)*
2. What does Tutu say becomes a casualty when there is injustice? *Peace (353)*
3. What attributes of the Kingdom of God does Tutu say we should work to extend to all the kingdoms of this world? *Shalom, justice, goodness, compassion, caring, sharing, laughter, joy, reconciliation (353)*

Lesson 140

1. It is generally believed that Africa was originally populated by descendants of which son of Noah? *Ham (813)*
2. Why did the family of Israel (Jacob) move to Egypt? *To find relief from a famine (813)*
3. Why did King Solomon marry the daughter of Pharaoh? *To cement an alliance with Egypt (813)*
4. What future leader of the ten northern tribes of Israel fled to Egypt? *Jeroboam (813)*
5. Moses married a woman who was a native of what country? *Cush or Ethiopia (814)*
6. What names for Libya are used in the Old Testament? *Put and Lubim (814)*
7. Why did Joseph, Mary, and Jesus flee to Egypt? *To escape Herod, who was trying to kill Jesus (815)*
8. Jews from what African nations were present at the Day of Pentecost described in Acts 2? *Egypt and Libya (815)*
9. In Acts 8, Philip shared the message of Jesus with the court treasurer of what Ethiopian queen? *Candace (815)*
10. What roles did people from Africa play in the story of the Bible? *They were an ally and an enemy; Egypt was a haven from famine and violence; people from Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya heard the message of Jesus; other answers possible. (813-816)*

Questions on The Last Journals of David Livingstone

1. What did Livingstone do on his birthday? *Dedicated himself again to Jesus (355)*

2. Do you agree that the origin of faith in people who have not heard the gospel is due to a "divine influence"? *Answers will vary.*
3. Why did Livingstone feel it necessary to keep far within the truth about the slave trade of East Africa? *So others didn't think he was exaggerating (357)*

Unit 28 Quiz: 1. T; 2. F-France once controlled more of West Africa than any other European nation. 3. T; 4. F-Ethiopia is the oldest independent nation in Africa. 5. F-Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. 6. T; 7. T; 8. F-The Dutch established Cape Town as a place for ships to rest on their way to the East Indies. 9. T; 10. F-Apartheid was the South African policy of racial segregation.

Unit 29

Lesson 141

1. What French mathematician built about fifty adding and subtracting machines in the 1640s? *Blaise Pascal (819)*
2. Who developed a design for an analytical machine? *Charles Babbage (820)*
3. What was the first general purpose electronic computer called? *ENIAC (820)*
4. What is the term used for computer programs? *Software (820)*
5. The U.S. Defense Department set up the first computer network in what year? *1969 (820)*
6. What potential problem is there with information on the Internet? *Some information is not wholesome and some is not true. (820)*
7. What are some difficult decisions in medicine? *How much and what kind of treatment to give; many answers possible (821-822)*
8. List some problems associated with government-controlled healthcare. *Prices go up and quality and availability go down; other answers possible. (822)*
9. By what percentage did international trade grow between 2000 and 2010? *Fifty percent (822)*
10. How can Christians take advantage of technology and trade? *By using them to spread the Gospel (823)*

Questions on "The Great Outsourcing Scare"

1. What happens to the economic pie when two parties benefit from trade? *The pie gets bigger (359)*
2. Do you agree with Roberts' views on outsourcing? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 142

1. What was the Zionist Movement? *The push to create a Jewish state where Jews could live in peace and security* (825)
2. When was the modern state of Israel proclaimed? *May 14, 1948* (826)
3. Who attacked Israel in the Six Day War? *Egypt, Syria, and Jordan* (826)
4. What country was known as Persia until 1935? *Iran* (828)
5. In 1988 Jordan gave up all claims to what region? *The West Bank* (829)
6. Which Middle Eastern country has the largest percentage of Christians? *Lebanon* (829)
7. What country admitted to state-sponsored terrorism in 2003? *Libya* (829)
8. Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of what religion? *Islam* (830)
9. What country was found to have used poison gas on rebels in 2013? *Syria* (830)
10. How can the love of Christ solve the problems in the Middle East? *Considering others as more important than oneself; loving and praying for one's enemies; knowing and being set free by the truth of Christ; many answers possible.*

Questions on Declaration of Establishment of State of Israel

1. According to the document, what had Jews from every successive generation striven to do? *Re-establish themselves in their ancient homeland* (363)
2. What Jewish massacre had recently taken place? *Nazi holocaust* (363)
3. On what does the document say the State of Israel will be based? *Freedom, justice, and peace* (364)

Lesson 143

1. What is the estimated number of children homeschooled in the United States? *Between one and two million* (831)
2. To whom does the Bible give primary responsibility for training children? *Parents* (831)
3. What are some motivations parents have to homeschool their children? *Taking responsibility for teaching their children; guiding what their children learn; putting their faith into action; putting their family first; desiring academic success for their children; other answers possible* (831-832)
4. What are some of the approaches people take in homeschooling? *Unit studies, textbooks, specialized curriculum, online courses, video classes* (832)

5. How do homeschoolers tend to score on standardized achievement tests and college entrance exams? *At or above the national average* (832)
6. How do homeschoolers benefit from spending time with people who are older or younger than they are? *Less dependant on peers, able to interact in varied social settings, etc.* (832)
7. Who is ultimately responsible for how a person lives? *Each person is responsible for himself.* (833)
8. What are some ways in which children benefit from homeschooling? *Many homeschooled children display great academic accomplishment; they have personal maturity; they are able to relate well to others; they have the opportunity for meaningful spiritual growth; other answers possible* (834)
9. Why are homeschoolers key people in today's world? *They make a difference in their families' lives, their children can contribute positively to the world, other answers possible.* (834)
10. List some key reasons you believe homeschooling is a benefit to society. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 144

1. How did the Jews always have 12 hours in a day? *They divided their day into twelve hours from sunrise to sunset. Midday was always noon.* (835)
2. What is a clepsydra? *Water clock* (836)
3. What is an example of a shadow clock? *Sundial* (836)
4. How did the Chinese keep time with a rope? *They burned the rope, and knots in the rope indicated the hours.* (836)
5. What are some other ancient ways of telling time? *Notched candles, hourglass* (836)
6. What is a property of pendulums that enables them to be used for timekeeping? *Isochronism* (837)
7. What country is known for watchmaking? *Switzerland* (839)
8. Who reformed the calendar in ancient Rome? *Julius Caesar* (839)
9. What medieval pope reformed the calendar? *Gregory* (839)
10. What was the Y2K problem? *The concern that computers might not function when the year 2000 came.* (840)

Lesson 145

1. How did the Methodists get their name? *From their strict method of spiritual discipline* (841)
2. Who is credited with writing over seven thousand hymns? *Charles Wesley* (841)

3. Why was the British and Foreign Bible Society begun? *To print and distribute religious materials (843)*
4. What organization's goal was to distribute Scriptures to pioneers in the American West, immigrants, and Native American tribes? *The American Bible Society (843)*
5. Who was a powerful Baptist preacher in England in the nineteenth century? *Charles H. Spurgeon (844)*
6. Who led the fight against slavery in England? *William Wilberforce (844)*
7. What American evangelist might have preached to more people than anyone else in history? *Billy Graham (844)*
8. At the beginning of the 21st century, about how many people considered themselves Christians? *2.2 billion (844)*
9. Why is it important that the world see Christians as a united group of people instead of a dysfunctional group? *The world needs to see that Christians are united in their mission to share Jesus instead of focusing on doctrinal differences; many answers possible.*
10. How can you work with others in your area to spread God's love? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *Cry, the Beloved Country*

1. What tribe is Stephen Kumalo from? *Zulu*
2. Why did Kumalo go to Johannesburg? *To help his sister, Gertrude, and find his son, Absalom*
3. What major industrial area does Kumalo pass on his train ride? *The mines*
4. Where did Absalom Kumalo spend time soon before his father's arrival in Johannesburg? *A reformatory*
5. What is the name of the man who is killed by intruders while he is writing at home? *Arthur Jarvis*
6. What U.S. President did the man who was killed admire? *Abraham Lincoln*
7. What happens at the prison before Absalom's execution? *Absalom and his girlfriend are married.*
8. How do the people of the village respond when Kumalo returns? *They welcome him back.*
9. How are Jarvis and Kumalo different and what do they have in common? *Jarvis is a wealthy English farmer and Kumalo is a poor Zulu priest. Both of them lost a son.*
10. What does this novel teach you about how legal and cultural structures affect individual people? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 29 Quiz: 1. c; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b; 5. d; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a; 9. a; 10. d

Unit 30

Lesson 146

1. How many Christians were in the world when Augustus Caesar died? *None (849)*
2. Why did Jesus say we need to let our lights shine before men? *That they may see our good works and glorify our Father in heaven (849)*
3. What did the early Christians do to show how much they valued children? *They rescued and took care of abandoned children; they wrote in opposition to abortion. (850)*
4. In nations where Christ's teachings have had an impact, how has the treatment of prisoners changed? *Even people convicted of crimes are treated humanely (851)*
5. How did Jesus treat women differently from the way they were commonly treated? *He treated them with respect and honor (851)*
6. What were some statements made by Jesus and Paul about morality and marriage that surprised their listeners? *Looking at a woman lustfully is the same as adultery, unfaithfulness is the only valid reason for divorce, love your wives, other answers possible. (851)*
7. How has Christianity influenced education? *Universities were founded for theological training; public schools were encouraged so that people could learn to read the Bible; belief in a rational, orderly universe spurred scientists to understand it (852)*
8. What evidence can we see in our world today that the Christian consensus our society once accepted is now largely abandoned? *Innocent people are blown up to make political statements; abortion and homosexuality have become accepted; marriage and Biblical morality are ridiculed; other answers possible. (854)*
9. How did the early Christians live to change the world? *They lived as salt, light, and leaven (854)*
10. What is one way you have witnessed someone else making life better for those around them? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 147

1. What is true about the issues from history and the issues we face today? *They are largely the same, involving power and control, using our abilities well, etc. (855)*
2. What is the basic conflict in the world? *The conflict between good and evil (856)*
3. What is true about most people and situations? *They are a mixture of good and bad. (857)*

4. Where can people find answers for their lives? *In Christ* (858)
5. What did G. K. Chesterton say about the Christian ideal? *"The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and left untried."* (858)
6. Which side will ultimately win? *God's side* (859)
7. What is a sense of history? *A realization of what people, events, and trends will be remembered in history.* (859)
8. What are the memorials and patriotic holidays in our country designed to do? *They help us remember and appreciate the price that was paid for our freedom* (859-860)
9. What should we do since we have a limited amount of time and energy? *We should concentrate on the things that matter most.* (860)
10. What are some historic events that have occurred during your lifetime? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 148

1. What did God tell Elijah when He approached him in the cave? *To be about what He had for Him to do* (861)
2. What did God say in direct response to Elijah's claim to be the only one left? *"I will leave 7,000 in Israel, all the knees that have not bowed to Ba'al."* (861)
3. The assumptions of what three men seem to be the assumptions of the world? *Freud, Darwin, Dewey* (862)
4. What three things will endure to the end and bring ultimate victory? *Faith, hope, and love* (863)
5. What is hope? *A confident expectation* (864)
6. To whom did Jesus entrust Himself on the cross? *To him who judges righteously* (864)
7. What did Jesus say was the second greatest command? *Love your neighbor as yourself* (864)
8. How have Alex and Stephen Kendrick used their dream to help others? *By helping to make wholesome films* (864)
9. What is the meaning of Proverbs 23:7? *Our thoughts influence our actions and make up who we are; other answers possible.*
10. What kind of work do you think God has for you? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 149

1. What are some of the material possessions most Americans have that make us different from the majority of the world? *More than enough to eat and wear, clean water, several copies of the Bible, other answers possible* (866)

2. What does Jesus say about those to whom much has been given? *Much will be required* (867)
3. What are some steps in becoming a world Christian? *Pray; learn about others and do not be ethnocentric; learn to love others; spread the gospel; other answers possible* (867-869)
4. Why did Paul say we should pray for all men, for kings and all who are in authority? *So that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity* (867)
5. What does it mean to be ethnocentric? *To see everything about one's own culture as the best, right, and only way to do things.* (867)
6. Why is it important to look at the world from God's point of view? *So that we will love and care about others as God does, other answers possible* (867)
7. Why is it important to know about what life is like for people in other parts of the world? *So that we can better understand where others are coming from and be better equipped to share the gospel with them; other answers possible* (867)
8. What kind of vessels should we be? *Vessels prepared for the Master's service* (869)
9. Describe an instance when you have noticed cultural differences in America or another country. *Answers will vary.*
10. In Jeremiah 29:11, what kind of plans did the Lord tell His hearers He had for them? *Plans for welfare and not for calamity to give them a future and a hope* (870)

Questions on "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation"

1. What prayer did Notgrass utter many times when he was serving in Europe during World War II? *"Please, God, don't let this happen in America."* (370)
2. What does Notgrass believe is the answer to the spiritual malady in our nation? *A strong determination to return to God* (372)
3. Why does the remedy for the spiritual malady in our nation need to begin with you and me? *We cannot force others to change, but we can make a difference ourselves; other answers possible.*

Lesson 150

1. What does 1 John 2:17 say is passing away? *The world* (871)
2. How can we prepare for the world to come? *Living on a higher plane in this life by living in Jesus; other answers possible* (871)
3. In the end, what will happen to all we do, make, or accomplish? *It will be gone.* (871)
4. Why should we not try to predict when the world will end? *Only God knows when it will end.* (872)

5. What will happen on the last day? *This world will end and all material things will be gone. We will all stand before the judgment seat and learn our eternal destiny. (872)*
6. How will eternity be different from this world? *There will be no time, no pain, and no sorrow; we will rest from our labors; other answers possible. (872)*
7. What is the impact of our lives in this world on eternity? *How we live in this life will determine our eternal destiny. (873)*
8. Why do you think people try to predict when Jesus will return? *To gain recognition; pridefulness; a misunderstanding of what is important; other answers possible*
9. Why do you think history is important to God? *He wants us to remember what He has done for us and what He has done through His people; many answers possible.*
10. Why should we live every day with the past in mind and eternity in view? *A good understanding of the past helps us make better decisions for the future; other answers possible.*

Questions on *The Abolition of Man*

1. What book is Lewis' subject? *The Green Book*
2. What particular comment in the book did Lewis criticize? *Lewis criticized the view expressed in the book that to say a waterfall is sublime only means that the person's feelings about the waterfall are sublime. The book rejected the idea that anything could be objectively sublime according to a permanent standard.*
3. Why did he take issue with what the book said? *The book gave support to the idea that nothing is absolute or true.*
4. What is the term Lewis uses for ultimate truth? *The Tao*
5. What is the problem with denying absolutes, with "laughing at honor" as Lewis puts it? *Without standards, people do not live as well and problems result.*
6. What do those who deny the Tao say we should live by? *They say we should live by instincts or feelings.*
7. What is the abolition of man that Lewis is warning against? *Rejecting the concept of absolutes makes man subservient to those who come before him and who plan his life on the basis of their beliefs. Man surrenders to other men and is conditioned by them. Thus he is no longer himself, subject to absolute truth as he should be. This is the abolition of man that Lewis warns against.*
8. What do you think are the key ideas in the book? *Answers will vary.*
9. In your own words, rephrase one of Lewis' points with which you agree. *Answers will vary.*
10. What questions or concerns do you have after reading the book? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 30 Quiz: Answers will vary.

Sixth History Exam: 1. Mao Zedong; 2. Japan; 3. World War II; 4. Siam (or Thailand); 5. Simón Bolívar; 6. Mongols; 7. Latin America; 8. Germany; 9. Bolivia; 10. Ottoman; 11. France; 12. Freed slaves; 13. Dutch; 14. Ethiopia; 15. Kenya or Tanzania; 16. Zionist Movement; 17. Israel; 18. West Bank; 19. Islam; 20. Answers will vary

Sixth English Exam: 1. Place names, mentions hippopotami; 2. His name; 3. Prideful people don't think they need anything else; other answers possible; 4. Answers will vary. 5. Answers will vary. 6. He was emphasizing the evil of the slave trade. 7. Weakness, ignorance, and unwisdom; 8. Use of railroads, steamships, and telegraphs; 9. Benefits: People have easier access to the Bible, education, and other goods and services; detriments: People might lose local and national identity; those tools can be used for evil as well as good; other answers possible. 10. Answers will vary.

Sixth Bible Exam: 1. Answers will vary, but could include: The Bible teaches that it is important; it is a part of practicing pure and undefiled religion; it is a way to treat others the same way we would want to be treated; Jesus cared about the poor; God expects it of us. 2. Answers will vary, but could include: God is a God of justice; the Old Testament contains many teachings about being fair, honest, and just; it is a way to show love; it is the right thing to do. 3. Answers will vary, but could include: we need to live like Jesus—loving, serving, and giving; we should live every day as if it is our last; we should keep in mind that this world and the things in it will one day all be gone.

**For more great homeschool curriculum and resources,
visit notgrass.com or call 1-800-211-8793.**