

# Quiz 1A

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Complete each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ *written records* 1. A source that is more important than traditions or artifacts is \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *Bible* 2. A Christian sees and interprets the universe and everything in it through the \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *prehistory* 3. The period when humans supposedly evolved and when there were no written records is called \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *worldview* 4. How a person sees and interprets the universe and everything in it is his \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *inspiration* 5. All Scripture was given by the \_\_\_\_ of God, meaning that the Holy Spirit guided men who wrote the Bible.

## B. Write the letter of the correct answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ *B* 6. Which statement does *not* come from a biblical viewpoint of history?  
A. Man was created by God.  
B. Speech and written language were developed over time.  
C. Agriculture and cities appeared in the first generation of people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *C* 7. Which belief is *not* held by a Christian historian?  
A. Man has always been intelligent.  
B. God knows and controls all things.  
C. Man evolved over time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *A* 8. Which is *not* an example of a source that a historian might use?  
A. modern painting of a Bible story  
B. private letters  
C. ancient pottery
- \_\_\_\_\_ *B* 9. Which is *not* a step in writing a historical account?  
A. A historian compares sources and chooses the most reliable ones.  
B. A historian enjoys digging for artifacts at an archaeological site.  
C. A historian explains why an event happened and how it remains important.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *C* 10. Which is *not* a reason that studying history is important?  
A. Studying history helps us learn from the accomplishments and mistakes of people in the past.  
B. Studying history shows the mighty acts of God through events and in the lives of people.  
C. Studying history evaluates primary sources for strengths and weaknesses.

# Quiz 1B

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the definition with the correct term.**

- E   1. describe
- D   2. trace
- A   3. compare and contrast
- B   4. interpret
- C   5. analyze

- G   6. evaluate
- F   7. classify
- H   8. predict
- J   9. identify
- I   10. justify

- A. show how things are similar and different
- B. give the meaning or importance of
- C. examine critically to identify causes, key factors, possible results, and relationships
- D. follow the development or steps of something in chronological order
- E. tell about

- F. sort into groups based on shared characteristics
- G. judge something's significance or importance using evidence to support
- H. tell what will happen in the future based on an understanding of the past
- I. support a position with specific facts and reasons
- J. name or recognize