





# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Quiz & Exam Book

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**Curriculum That Teaches the Heart, Soul, and Mind**

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### Quiz & Exam Book

Using **Exploring America** is easy for parents and students. Each unit has an introduction that gives a summary of the text, a list of lessons, the Bible verse for that week, the books used during that week, and the suggested writing assignments. With this information, you and your child can plan your weekly schedule, setting times for quizzes and exams as you choose.

This **Quiz & Exam Book** gives you tools to measure your child's progress and to help him or her understand and explore the material presented in the history text and in the literature. These activities can be a help to your studies, but don't let them become a burden. Focus on understanding the issues, enjoying the literature, and developing an appreciation for the scope of American history.

We wish you a successful journey!

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#### **Review Questions – page 7**

Thought and discussion questions for each lesson and for each literature selection.

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#### **Quizzes – page 69**

Weekly quizzes for each unit vary between true and false, matching, and multiple choice.

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#### **Exams – page 101**

Four quarterly exams covering units 1-8, 9-15, 16-23, and 24-30 respectively.

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#### **Answer Key – page 127**

Answers for the review questions, quizzes, and exams.

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# **Exploring America**

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## **Review Questions**





# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 1

List four reasons for studying history.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. What current “nonsense” can you identify and evaluate with knowledge of history?
6. What mistakes of the past do you hope we can avoid in the future?
7. What particular events in American history do you think people need to remember? Why do you think people should remember them?
8. John Hancock obviously wanted to stir people up and make them angry by recalling the Massacre. He was not interested in merely giving an objective account of the incident. Why is it important to know the facts of history so that we are not swayed by people who have a particular agenda and who present only one side of history?

## Lesson 2

1. Define worldview.
2. What are two definitions of history?
3. Give an example of how a person’s worldview influences his understanding of the meaning of history.
4. What experience had made a difference in your worldview, and why?
5. In Frederick Douglass’ speech, what was ironic about the 4th of July for slaves?

## Lesson 3

1. What does it mean to say that history is personal?
2. What is one example in Lesson 3 that shows how history is personal?
3. What does the eulogy by the Earl of Spencer help you realize about the individuals who have influenced history?
4. Give an example of how history is personal for you.
5. Ken Burns has said that the real power of history comes from what?
6. Why do you think humans have the ability to remember?
7. How do family stories help a family learn from its past?
8. How is this also true for a nation?

## Lesson 4

1. What are five themes in American history?
2. How was the “new American” described in the passage from **Documentary History of the United States** different from his European background?
3. What is the vision for America and its citizens that is expressed in the passages from **Documentary History of the United States**?
4. How has America lived up to this vision, and how have we failed?
5. What influences do you see from Europe that are still strong, and what influences do you see that are strictly from the New World?

## Lesson 5

1. How does the eye of faith see the rise and fall of nations and rulers?
2. Give an example from Scripture of God’s work behind the scenes of history.
3. What lessons from the history recorded in the Old Testament help Christians today?
4. How can we know how God works in history today?
5. How did Paul connect with the worldview of his listeners in his sermon recorded in Acts 17?
6. How did he challenge their worldview?
7. What does Acts 17:26 say about the migration of those we call Native Americans to America? What does it say about the coming of Europeans to America? Does this mean that the settlers and later the United States government were right in mistreating Native Americans?
8. How would the belief that God was in control have helped believers during:
  - the Black Plague in 13th Century Europe?
  - the American Civil War?
  - the Nazi atrocities in Germany?
9. Is God being in control of history the same thing as predestination? Why or why not?
10. How has this unit helped you see that studying history is valuable for living and is not just a school requirement?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 6

1. What was the most powerful agent of control in the Middle Ages?
2. What two threats did the church use to control national leaders and possible heretics?
3. What is the name given to the rebirth of study, creativity, and exploration?
4. How did thinking change in this rebirth?
5. Who is given credit for inventing the printing process using movable type?
6. What efforts did Europeans undertake to regain control of the Holy Land?
7. What leader in Portugal encouraged exploration?
8. Why did Europeans want to trade with merchants in the East?
9. What caused problems with overland trade with the East?
10. What new direction in ocean exploration began to be discussed?

### Lesson 7

1. What is the traditional explanation for how Native Americans came to the western hemisphere?
2. Where did tribes with relatively more advanced cultures live?
3. What do we call the forces that cause people to migrate to new lands?
4. What are some examples of these forces?
5. What Central American culture built pyramids and practiced accurate astronomy?
6. What powerful culture developed in the area centered in what is now Mexico?
7. What culture developed in what is now Peru?
8. What lifestyle characterized tribes in North America?
9. What examples of housing have been found for North American tribes?

### Lesson 8

1. What nationality was Columbus?
2. What two miscalculations did Columbus make when planning his voyage west?
3. Who were the rulers that financed Columbus' voyage and what country did they rule?
4. What two events in 1492 brought peace and harmony to this country?
5. When did Columbus leave Spain on his first voyage?
6. When did Columbus and his crew sight land in the New World?
7. What is the legacy of Columbus regarding his voyages to the New World?
8. What Norwegian explorer probably sailed to the North American coast, and when?

## **Lesson 9**

1. Who announced a line of separation to divide the explorations of Spain and Portugal?
2. How was the world divided by this line?
3. Who was the first European known to have set foot on what became the United States?
4. Who began a voyage around the world on behalf of Spain?
5. What Spanish explorer conquered the Aztecs?
6. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States?
7. What were the purposes of Spanish exploration in North America?
8. What Italian explored the North American coast in 1524?
9. What travel route did people hope in vain to find through North America?
10. How did European and Native American cultures influence each other?

## **Lesson 10**

1. What were some ways in which the medieval church was different from the church in the New Testament?
2. What was a particularly questionable practice of the Roman Catholic Church, and what did it involve?
3. What priest and scholar challenged this practice?
4. What do we call the points of debate he raised about this practice?
5. When did he announce these points of debate?
6. What emphasis did Luther make in his teaching that was a reaction to the Catholic teaching of salvation by works?
7. What did Luther do to make it possible for the average person to know the Bible?
8. What was the name of the traditional Latin version of the Bible?
9. What English ruler broke with Rome and established the Church of England?
10. What was his motivation for doing this?

### Lesson 11

1. Who sailed to a “new founde land” for England in 1497?
2. Why did Henry VIII want a son?
3. What did Henry VIII do to be rid of his first wife?
4. Who succeeded Henry VIII on the throne?
5. How were Mary and Elizabeth I related to Henry VIII?
6. What was the first English attempt to establish a colony in North America?
7. What happened to this colony?
8. Who became king of England when Elizabeth I died?
9. What is the idea of the divine right of kings?
10. What three factors encouraged English efforts at colonization?
11. Define mercantilism.
12. What country did England defeat and thus increase her power in world affairs?

### Lesson 12

1. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and in what year was it founded?
2. What purposes for the colony were stated in its charter?
3. What two landmarks for America took place in this colony?
4. Identify Puritans and Separatists.
5. Which group settled Plymouth and which group settled Massachusetts Bay?
6. What role did faith and a desire to evangelize play in the founding of early English colonies, according to their documents?
7. What did the signers of the Mayflower Compact commit themselves to doing?
8. What is the significance of the Massachusetts Bay charter for American self-government?
9. What country posed the only serious threat to English control of North America?
10. According to John Smith, what were noble and right things for a man to do?
11. In John Winthrop’s sermon, what three reasons does he give for social and economic distinctions?
12. What did the colonists need to do to be blessed by God?
13. Why was it important that the Massachusetts Bay colony see itself as a city on a hill?
14. What choice lay before the colonists that also lay before the Israelites as they were about to enter Canaan?

### Lesson 13

1. What two settlements were the first parts of what became Massachusetts?
2. What unusual beliefs did Roger Williams hold?
3. What did Anne Hutchinson do that brought opposition against her?
4. How did the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut reflect an interest in religion?
5. What was the intended purpose for the colony of Maryland?
6. What colonies were names for Charles II?
7. From whom did England take the colony that became New York?
8. What particular religious group is associated with the founding of Pennsylvania?
9. What is the Mason-Dixon line?
10. What were the original purposes for the colony of Georgia?

## **Lesson 14**

1. What was the most common reason for people to come from Europe to America?
2. What was the most common occupation of the colonists?
3. What were the three steps in learning and practicing a trade?
4. What was an indentured servant?
5. What were some limits on women's social and political rights?
6. What were some differences that developed among the colonies in different regions of America?
7. Why were accents in speaking English different in the different regions of America?
8. Briefly characterize relationships between English settlers and Native Americans.

## **Lesson 15**

1. What was the first book printed in America?
2. What was the standard textbook for millions of American school children?
3. What was the generally understood role of religion in society in the colonies?
4. What was the Half-Way Covenant?
5. What was the dominant theology in the colonies?
6. Of what church did most colonists see themselves as members?
7. How did witchcraft arise in Salem, Massachusetts?
8. What was the legal outcome of all the fears and accusations regarding witches in Salem?
9. What were the two sides in the English Civil War?
10. Who became Lord Protector of England?
11. Why were William and Mary asked to rule England?
12. What is the significance of how they were asked?

## **Unit Review**

1. What is an example of expansion, especially regarding a frontier, that you saw in this unit?
2. What is an example of power and control that you read about in this unit?
3. What is a mixture of good and bad that you studied in this unit?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 16

1. Define the Enlightenment.
2. What did Copernicus establish in his studies?
3. How did Copernicus and Galileo challenge traditional Catholic teaching?
4. What did Isaac Newton establish in his studies?
5. How did these discoveries challenge the traditional view of the operation of the universe?
6. How did John Locke apply natural law to human society?
7. What new thinking emerged about:
  - Kings and government
  - Religion
  - God
  - Man

### Lesson 17

1. What issue was fundamental in leading to the American Revolution?
2. Whom did the governor represent in the colonies?
3. Who made up the governor's council of advisors?
4. Who was allowed to vote for assembly members?
5. What was the difference of view over the source of power for colonial assemblies?
6. What administrative change angered New Englanders?
7. How was the situation resolved?
8. For what was John Peter Zenger put on trial?
9. What was the outcome of the trial and its impact on freedom of the press?
10. What were the issues involved in Bacon's Rebellion?

### Lesson 18

1. What area in North America was disputed by France and England?
2. What colonial militia officer tried to push the French from Fort Duquesne?
3. What British fort was built where Fort Duquesne was burned?
4. What Canadian cities did British forces capture?
5. What happened to thousands of French-speaking Acadians who were forced out of Nova Scotia?
6. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Louisiana?
7. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Florida?
8. How did Great Britain try to pay for the war's expenses in America?
9. What did France do a few years later after losing the war?
10. What was the purpose of the Albany Plan of Union?

### Lesson 19

1. How was life in the American colonies similar to that in England?
2. How was it different?
3. What British policies irritated the colonists?
4. Give some examples of laws passed by Parliament in the years after the French and Indian War.

5. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
6. Why did the proclamation frustrate the colonists?
7. Why did many colonists oppose internal taxes within the colonies passed by Parliament?
8. What was the Boston Massacre?
9. Why did Americans oppose the Tea Act?
10. What did the First Continental Congress meet to oppose?

## Lesson 20

1. What two English ministers mentioned in the lesson helped bring about a spiritual revival in England?
2. Whose preaching moved Jonathan Edwards to preach to convict his hearers?
3. What was the Great Awakening?
4. What American preacher was recognized as the leading preacher of the Great Awakening?
5. Why did some churches begin to oppose revivalist preaching?
6. Over what issue did some denominations divide?
7. What was one direction taken by theological liberals?
8. What kind of institutions were begun to train ministers? Give some examples.
9. How did the Great Awakening help to mold a particularly American expression of the Christian faith?
10. What need did the Great Awakening reveal?

## Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God

1. What three illustrations of God's wrath did Edwards use?
2. Edwards compared unconverted sinners to \_\_\_\_\_ dangling over a fire on a thread.
3. How do you react to Edwards' sermon?

## The Scarlet Letter

1. What tone is set by the essay, "The Customs House"?
2. What is the significance of the essay to the novel itself?
3. What wrong attitudes did the people of Boston demonstrate toward Hester?
4. Describe Pearl, Hester's daughter.
5. What did Roger Chillingworth take as his life purpose?
6. Who was the father of Hester's child?
7. In what ways were people mistaken about the character of Rev. Dimmesdale?
8. How did Dimmesdale try to atone for his sin?
9. What did Hester and Dimmesdale plan to do?
10. What happened to Dimmesdale?
11. What happened to Chillingworth?
12. What happened to Pearl?
13. What happened to Hester?
14. What does the novel say about Puritan New England?
15. Why was the identity of Pearl's father such a non-issue to many in the community?
16. What does the book say about the effect of sin that is confessed as opposed to sin that is kept hidden?
17. Read Psalm 51. What does this passage have to say about the sins discussed in **The Scarlet Letter**?
18. Write a brief essay on one aspect of the novel (a theme, a character, an event) that struck you as especially meaningful. Be sure to tell why it was important to you.

## Wit and Wisdom from Poor Richard's Almanack

1. How might your life be different if you followed Poor Richard's advice?
2. Which of the Thirteen Virtues do you feel a need to work on most?
3. Quote and explain a saying from five different categories (list page numbers for your quotations).
4. What was one saying that you especially enjoyed, and why?



# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 21

1. How did King George III react to colonial resistance to British laws?
2. Who gave the speech that ended, “Give me liberty, or give me death”?
3. Why did British troops move out of Boston on April 18, 1775?
4. What did Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott do?
5. What was the outcome of the conflict at Lexington and Concord?
6. Whom did the Second Continental Congress appoint as Commander of the Continental Army?
7. Which side won the Battle of Breed’s Hill (Bunker Hill)?
8. List some of the appeals to God made in the “Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms.”
9. In the “Declaration of the Causes...,” what is stated as God’s purpose for government?
10. What did the “Declaration of the Causes...” say was not the purpose of the colonists taking up arms?

## Lesson 22

1. Who wrote “Common Sense”?
2. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence?
3. What happened on July 2, 1776; and what happened on July 4, 1776?
4. The Declaration of Independence was an example of what philosophy or thought world?
5. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?
6. The grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were directed against what part of the British government?
7. Name some of the ways in which the Declaration was similar to the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms.
8. What was the primary difference between the two documents?
9. What was the division of public opinion in the colonies about revolution?

## Lesson 23

1. What were the plusses for the British going into war with their American colonies?
2. What were the negatives for the American colonies?
3. What was a key element of British strategy in the war?
4. What is the significance of Valley Forge?
5. Name who won these battles:
  - New York City
  - Trenton, New Jersey
  - Kaskaskia, Illinois
  - Camden, South Carolina
  - King’s Mountain, South Carolina
6. What was the turning point of the war and why?
7. What was the turning point of the war in the South?
8. Where did Cornwallis surrender?

9. What factors in the overall prosecution of the war were against the British?
10. What factors helped the Americans?

## **Lesson 24**

1. How did Americans and their property suffer during the Revolutionary War?
2. How was the American Revolution a civil war?
3. How was western settlement affected by the outcome of the War for Independence?
4. What economic opportunities did America offer that Great Britain did not?
5. What did many state constitutions written in the 1780s provide?
6. What was the first governing document of the United States?
7. What was a major issue that delayed the ratification of this document by all of the states?
8. How many representatives did each state have in Congress under this document?
9. How did voting take place in Congress under this document?
10. Which held greater political power under this document – the central government or the states?

## **Lesson 25**

1. What aspects of the Protestant Revolution influenced American religious practice?
2. What aspects of the English Protestant Revolution and its aftermath influenced American religious practice?
3. Describe the religious experience in the American colonies.
4. Describe the religious life in the United States after the revolution.
5. What religious denominations formed in the new United States?
6. What is the term given to the accepted national belief system of the United States?
7. What characterizes this belief system?
8. What are some dilemmas and contrasts of this belief system?

## **Questions about the Phillis Wheatley poems (at the beginning of unit)**

1. Why did Phillis Wheatley say she was made a slave?
2. What advice did she give to students at Harvard?

## **Questions about "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"**

1. What atmosphere does Irving create about Tarry Town and Sleepy Hollow?
2. What supposedly was the Headless Horseman?
3. How does Ichabod Crane's name fit him?
4. What girl caught the attention of both Ichabod and Brom Bones?
5. How did Brom get rid of Ichabod?
6. How does the story relate "local color"?

## **Questions about "Rip Van Winkle"**

1. Describe Rip and his wife.
2. Whom did Rip see when he awoke and what were they doing?
3. What evidence did Rip see in the village that times had changed?
4. What was his son like?
5. What function did Rip's tale serve in the village?

**Lesson 26**

1. What were four issues facing the new United States?
2. What did the Northwest Ordinance do?
3. With what population could an area become a territory?
4. With what population could a territory apply for statehood?
5. What did the Northwest Ordinance say about:
  - ◆ religious freedom
  - ◆ the need for schools
  - ◆ individual legal rights (summarize)
  - ◆ relations with Indians
  - ◆ slavery
  - ◆ the number of states that could be formed from the Territory
6. How was land divided and sold in the Territory?
7. What was the purpose of the Annapolis Convention?
8. Who was the leading figure at the Constitutional Convention?
9. What balance did the convention try to achieve when framing the new government?
10. What did the Great Compromise call for?
11. What compromise was made about the selection of the president?
12. What compromises were made regarding slavery?
13. What is the term for the balance of power between the states and the national government?
14. Which branch of the federal government did the framers expect to lead the new government?
15. What evidence does the Constitution give of the framers' fears of democracy?
16. How was the Constitution to be ratified by the states, and why was this method chosen?
17. Who were the Federalists and the Antifederalists?
18. What were the Federalist Papers?
19. How many of the original thirteen states eventually ratified the Constitution?

**Lesson 27**

1. The Preamble to the Constitution says that the Constitution is the work of whom?
2. How often are members of the House of Representatives elected?
3. How often is the census taken?
4. How many members are in the House of Representatives?
5. What does impeachment mean?
6. Who impeaches federal officials and who holds the impeachment trial?
7. How were U. S. Senators originally chosen?
8. What portion of the Senate is elected every two years?
9. What is the only Constitutional duty of the Vice-President?
10. What is the name given to the president's annual message to Congress?

11. Which amendment to the Constitution:

- ◆ guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press?
- ◆ guarantees the right to keep and bear arms?
- ◆ protects against unreasonable search and seizure?
- ◆ protects against self-incrimination?
- ◆ gave women the right to vote?

## **Lesson 28**

1. Who were the first president and vice-president?
2. What city was the first capital?
3. Who were the four men in the first cabinet?
4. What name is given to the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution?
5. List three areas of economic policy for the new nation and how Hamilton's plan addressed them.
6. What were the differences in the philosophies of Jefferson and Hamilton?
7. What was the United States' response to the French Revolution?
8. What was the United States' position regarding the war between France and other European countries?
9. What was the British policy of impressment?
10. In Washington's Inaugural address, what did he say it would be improper to omit?
11. In Washington's Farewell Address, how did he say he felt about political parties or factions?
12. What dispositions and habits did Washington say are indispensable supports for a people?
13. What counsel did he give about relations with other countries?

## **Lesson 29**

1. Who were the presidential candidates in 1800?
2. Who was elected president and vice-president?
3. How were American envoys to France insulted by representatives of the French foreign minister?
4. What did Adams call the incident?
5. Why did Congress enact the Alien Act and related laws?
6. What did these measures call for?
7. How did Democratic-Republicans oppose these measures?
8. What did the Judiciary Act of 1801 do?
9. Whom did Adams name as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
10. What was the U.S. population growth between 1790 and 1800?
11. What states joined the Union in the 1790s?

## **Lesson 30**

1. What was the trend of church membership in America in the last quarter of the 1700s?
2. Describe how early American leaders tried to balance freedom of religion with official expressions of faith.
3. How was the faith of many prominent Americans different from conservative, evangelical Christian faith today?
4. What did John Adams hope would be included in festivals commemorating American independence?
5. What did Benjamin Franklin think made a life pleasing to God?
6. What Chief Justice was an active Episcopalian and later president of the American Bible Society?
7. What president of Yale wrote "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord"?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 31

1. List the first three presidents in order from memory.
2. What leading Federalist publicly questioned John Adams' fitness to be president?
3. Describe the tone of the presidential campaign of 1800.
4. What was the crisis in the electoral college in 1800-1801?
5. How was the crisis resolved?
6. What was the change in tone and direction that came about with the election of Thomas Jefferson?
7. Who was Jefferson's vice-president during his first term?
8. What geographical shift of political power occurred in the election of 1800?
9. What was outlawed during Jefferson's term in office?
10. In his inaugural address, Jefferson said, "We are all \_\_\_\_\_; we are all \_\_\_\_\_."

### Lesson 32

1. What European country controlled the Louisiana Territory during the first part of Thomas Jefferson's first term as president?
2. What was the original offer that the U.S. made to France concerning a purchase of territory?
3. What counter offer did France make?
4. Why did Napoleon make this counter offer?
5. How was the Louisiana Purchase handled to keep it within Constitutional guidelines?
6. Who led the Corps of Discovery into the Louisiana Territory?
7. Who was the Indian woman who served as a translator for the Corps of Discovery?
8. What did the Essex Junto discuss?
9. What two New York politicians fought a duel in 1804, and what was the outcome?
10. For what crime was Aaron Burr charged and found not guilty?

### Lesson 33

1. What did Secretary of State James Madison refuse to do?
2. What did William Marbury do?
3. In his opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*, what did John Marshall say about:
  - the validity of Marbury's commission?
  - the Judiciary Act of 1801?
  - the Supreme Court's power of judicial review?
4. What is the potential problem with judicial review?
5. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Marshall said that the power to tax involves the power to do what?
6. The cases of *Fletcher v. Peck* and *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* both involve the area of law called what?

## **Lesson 34**

1. Where did the Barbary pirates interfere with trade?
2. What led the Barbary pirates to seek peace?
3. What two factors did Jefferson weigh in the American alliance with France?
4. What were the paper blockades?
5. On what U.S. warship did a British ship fire?
6. What was the purpose of the Embargo Act?
7. What was its actual effect?
8. What was one positive development in America of the Embargo Act?
9. What happened to the Embargo Act?
10. With whom did Jefferson exchange letters for many years after several years of enmity?

## **Lesson 35**

1. What factors discouraged religious activity in America in the late 1700s and early 1800s?
2. Where is Cane Ridge, Kentucky?
3. How many people attended the Cane Ridge Meeting in August 1801?
4. Why were such gatherings called camp meetings?
5. What unusual physical actions occurred at Cane Ridge?
6. How did the Second Great Awakening change religious practice in America?
7. What did the Scottish Common Sense Philosophy say about understanding the Bible?
8. What new ideas about ministers arose during this time?
9. What changes occurred in how people looked at traditional denominational organizations?
10. What two religious groups began in America during the early 1800s?
11. What was the general outlook in America at this time?
12. With the events and trends taking place in America, many believed that what might take place soon?
13. What were some of the points of the Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 36

1. What were the leading causes of the War of 1812?
2. What Shawnee leader led an attack on U.S. forces at Tippecanoe?
3. Who was the American commander at Tippecanoe?
4. What was the term given to describe congressmen who urged war with Great Britain?
5. What was the sectional breakdown in Congress on the vote for war?
6. What derisive term for the war came from New England?
7. What city did British troops invade and burn?
8. In what harbor is Ft. McHenry?
9. In what battle did Andrew Jackson's forces defeat the Creek Indians?
10. What was the outcome of the Battle of New Orleans?
11. What officially ended the war with Great Britain?
12. What issues, concerns, and suggestions were discussed in the Hartford Convention?
13. What was the result of the War of 1812?
14. What questions did Red Jacket have about the white men's religion?
15. What was Tecumseh's objection to the land sale?

## Lesson 37

1. How much had the United States grown twenty years after the end of the Revolutionary War?
2. From what state did the three presidents who served from 1801 to 1825 come?
3. What phrase did a newspaper use to describe this period?
4. Why was it an appropriate term, and why was it inappropriate?
5. What factors contributed to a weak U.S. economy during this period?
6. What three major steps were taken by Congress to help the nation?
7. What factors increased western population during this period?
8. What were the beginning and ending points of the National Road?
9. What canal in New York connected Buffalo to New York City?
10. What major transportation innovation revolutionized water travel?

## Lesson 38

1. Which of the original thirteen colonies and states allowed slavery at some point?
2. Which states outlawed slavery before 1820?
3. What did Congress do to keep a balance of slave and free states in the Senate?
4. What is the term that describes how people in different parts of the country took positions on issues based on how they would affect their own region?
5. How did people in different parts of the country feel about protective tariffs?
6. What two factors made Missouri's petition for admission into the Union problematic?
7. What compromise was worked out in Congress?

## **Lesson 39**

1. Name the first five American presidents in order.
2. What characterized American foreign policy in its early history?
3. What was America's main interest in its international relations?
4. What agreements were reached between the United States and Great Britain?
5. What agreement was reached with Spain regarding Florida and the southwest?
6. What did European leaders discuss regarding domestic revolutions?
7. What were the Monroe Administration's interests in the Western Hemisphere?
8. What were the two main elements of the Monroe Doctrine?
9. What was the real power of enforcement at the time?
10. What was a recent challenge to the Monroe Doctrine?

## **Lesson 40**

1. What does God care about more than success?
2. What is the Bible's view of Egypt compared to secular history's view?
3. How were appearances deceiving in the case of Saul?
4. How are kings of Israel and Judah evaluated in the books of Kings and Chronicles?
5. How is Rome portrayed in the book of Revelation?
6. How might God view people and events in American history differently from the way secular historians do?

## **Davy Crockett: His Own Story**

1. Describe the lifestyle that Crockett lived.
2. How was his lifestyle different from yours?
3. What would have attracted you to Crockett's lifestyle?
4. What would have kept you in the city?
5. How was fun mixed with harsh conditions on the frontier?
6. Describe one humorous incident Crockett relates.
7. What was the importance of having neighbors on the frontier?
8. What skills did Crockett have that you don't have?
9. How is Crockett's description different from the perception you had of the frontier?
10. What did you enjoy about Crockett's writing style?



# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 41

1. How was Andrew Jackson significant in his era?
2. What Revolutionary War experience influenced Jackson?
3. What reputation did Jackson have as a young man?
4. What brought him to Tennessee?
5. To whom was the former Rachel Donelson married when Jackson met her?
6. What mistake involving Rachel haunted Jackson's political career?
7. In what ways was Jackson involved in government in Tennessee?
8. What made Jackson a national hero?
9. What did Jackson think about the national government?
10. Who were the four candidates for president in 1824?
11. What was the "corrupt bargain"?
12. What position was seen as the stepping stone to the presidency?
13. How would you characterize John Quincy Adams and his presidency?
14. What was the Tariff of Abominations and why was it so hated?

### Lesson 42

1. Who were the two main candidates for president in 1828?
2. What charges were made about the candidates in the election?
3. What voting trends helped Jackson?
4. What happened to Rachel Jackson before the inauguration?
5. What happened to John Quincy Adams after he left the White House?
6. How did Jackson's election signal a new day in American politics?
7. What was the "kitchen cabinet"?
8. What was the position of John Calhoun on enforcing the Tariff of Abominations?
9. Who debated the issue in the Senate?
10. What action did South Carolina take on the tariff?
11. How was the tariff controversy resolved?

### Lesson 43

1. Why did Andrew Jackson oppose the Bank of the United States?
2. What was the record of the Bank?
3. Why was the Bank's charter brought up for renewal early?
4. What did Jackson do with the renewal bill?
5. Why did Jackson think he had a mandate for his position?
6. What did Jackson do with federal funds in the bank during his second term?
7. What did the Senate do in response to Jackson?
8. What was the long-term effect of Jackson's Bank policy?
9. What was the policy of Indian removal?

10. Why did whites want the Cherokee to move off their land in the East?
11. How were the Cherokee treated when they were removed from their land?
12. What is the name given to the Cherokees' removal to Oklahoma?
13. What significant political party events took place in 1831 and 1832?
14. Why was the Whig Party formed?

## **Lesson 44**

1. Who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1836?
2. How did the Whigs approach the election?
3. What crippled Van Buren's tenure as president?
4. Where does the term OK come from?
5. Who were the candidates for president in 1840?
6. Who was given the nickname "Old Tippecanoe" and why?
7. What Democratic criticism backfired against them?
8. What happened to Harrison when he took office?
9. Who became president after Harrison?
10. How was his successor's tenure as president?
11. List the first ten presidents in order.

## **Lesson 45**

1. Who wrote **Democracy in America**?
2. What did De Tocqueville say was the basis for the American nation?
3. What was the basis for the founding of English colonies in America?
4. What did De Tocqueville say was the duty of lawgivers and upright men?
5. How does De Tocqueville describe American elections?
6. What does De Tocqueville say about military experience as a basis for being president?
7. How does De Tocqueville describe America and Americans?
8. What did De Tocqueville say was the most formidable evil threatening America's future?

## ***The Adventures of Tom Sawyer***

1. How was Aunt Polly a poor example of how to rear a child?
2. How important was superstition to the characters in the book?
3. What did people think when Tom was missing?
4. In what ways do you find the book entertaining?
5. How would you want to change the characters and the outcome of the book?
6. What lessons, if any, do you learn from the book?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 46

1. What was the population growth in the U.S. from 1810 to 1860?
2. Define Manifest Destiny
3. Over what trail did settlers travel to what is now the American northwest?
4. What prompted the initial interest in settling and developing California?
5. A land grant in Texas was given by the Mexican government to whom?
6. Who encouraged Americans to settle in Texas?
7. Arrange these events in order:  
Mexican War  
Battle of the Alamo  
Texas declares its independence  
recognition, annexation, and statehood for Texas
8. Who were the major party presidential candidates in 1844?
9. What was the Democratic Party position on Oregon and Texas in 1844?
10. What were two nicknames given to James K. Polk?
11. What was the resolution to the Oregon Territory question?
12. What was the significance of the Mexican War and the treaty ending it?
13. What did President Polk confirm in December of 1848 that caused a rush the next year?

### “Civil Disobedience”

1. How much does Thoreau want government to govern?
2. What military action is Thoreau protesting?
3. What are some of Thoreau's complaints against the government?
4. Why was Thoreau jailed for a night?
5. What power of government does Thoreau refuse to recognize?
6. What tone does Thoreau take in this essay?
7. What does the essay have to say to you about American government today?

### Lesson 47

1. What were some of the changes and developments in the U.S. from 1780 to 1830?
2. What new laws encouraged western settlement?
3. What was the change in the proportion of city dwellers in the country between 1820 and 1850?
4. What were three inventions or improvements that helped agriculture?
5. What was the connection between agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation?
6. What changed in the place and manner in which manufacturing took place?
7. What were some new aspects of the mill system in Lowell, Massachusetts?
8. What issues did organized labor address?
9. What were some advantages of railroads?
10. How were rail lines often financed?

### Lesson 48

1. What were some leisure activities that developed during this period?
2. What entertainment did theaters offer?
3. What were minstrel shows?

4. Why did so many Irish come to America?
5. What was the center of a typical Irish neighborhood?
6. How did politicians take advantage of the Irish?
7. What characterized many German immigrants?
8. To where did many Scandinavian immigrants move?
9. Did many immigrants move to the South? Why or why not?
10. Why were immigrants opposed by many Americans?
11. What was the motivation for increasing funding for public education?
12. What are some examples of social reforms undertaken during this period?

### **The Seneca Falls Declaration**

1. What tone do you hear in the Declaration?
2. What complaints seem valid to you and which do not?
3. What appeals to God are made in the document? Are they legitimate?
4. Women were guaranteed the right to vote by a Constitutional amendment ratified in 1920. What cause would you be willing to fight for all of your life and yet still not see it resolved?

### **Lesson 49**

1. Who were some early American writers?
2. What did American writers lack that they wanted to receive?
3. Who were the first two American writers to gain acceptance in England?
4. What aspect of American life did Cooper emphasize?
5. What was the philosophy that went beyond reason and the senses?
6. Who were the two leading figures in this movement?
7. Who was the most important novelist and short story writer from this period?
8. What characterizes his writing?
9. What was the literary trend away from reason to nature, the emotions, and relationships?
10. Who was the first American poet, author of "Thanatopsis," to achieve widespread fame?
11. What was the greatest American poet of the nineteenth century?
12. What writers were virtually unknown or not very popular in their own day?

### **Lesson 50**

1. What do Unitarians believe about God?
2. What do Universalists believe about salvation?
3. Who was the leading evangelist of this period?
4. What term did transcendentalists use for the Deity that they said is in all people and things?
5. Who founded Mormonism?
6. What practice of Mormons angered other people?
7. Who led the Mormons west to the Great Salt Lake?
8. What did William Miller inaccurately predict?
9. What is the term given to the kind of communities created to be perfect?
10. What were some examples of these communal attempts?

### **Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass**

1. Who were Douglass' parents?
2. What was Douglass' experience of slavery?
3. What was the general view among white about educating slaves?
4. What skill was Douglass able to learn and practice?
5. What kind of masters did Douglass find those to be who made the most show of their Christianity?
6. What did Douglass think of Christianity?
7. How would you describe the tone of Douglass' book?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 51

1. What are some stereotypes of slavery?
2. What does the Bible say about slavery?
3. How was slavery in the ancient world different from slavery in the United States?
4. Under what conditions were slaves brought to America?
5. What was the legal standing of slaves in the U.S.?
6. How were slaves abused?
7. What was the response of many slaves to the Christian faith?
8. How were free blacks treated?
9. What was the effect of slavery on all those involved?
10. What was the South's preferred way of handling the issue?
11. What was the economic impact of slavery?
12. What was the goal of the American Colonization Society?
13. What was the newspaper begun by William Lloyd Garrison and what was its tone?
14. What was Nat Turner's rebellion?
15. What was the reaction in the South to Nat Turner's rebellion?
16. Who became an abolitionist martyr?
17. Over what question did the abolitionist movement divide?
18. What was the impact of abolitionism?

## Lesson 52

1. How is America diverse?
2. How are different sections of the U.S. ethnocentric?
3. What held the country together despite its sectional differences?
4. When and where did the idea of secession first come up in the United States?
5. What were some characteristics of the South before the Civil War?
6. What was the occupation of the majority of southern men?
7. What percentage of southerners owned slaves?
8. What was the key element of the southern economy?
9. Who made up the southern middle class?
10. How widespread in the South was support for slavery?
11. What were some negative aspects of the southern economy?
12. What were some aspects of the North before the Civil War?
13. What issues were affected by sectionalism?
14. What petitions were presented in Congress year after year? How were they stopped?
15. What was the Wilmot Proviso?
16. What middle ground was proposed to help solve the issue of slavery in the territories?
17. What questions were raised about this middle ground?

## Lesson 53

1. What development in the west heightened the question of slavery in the territories?
2. What was President Taylor's position on California statehood?
3. What did the Nashville Convention call for?
4. What were the provisions of the Compromise of 1850?
5. Who organized the compromise package and guided it through Congress?
6. What aging statesmen participated in the debate?
7. What was Millard Fillmore's position on the Compromise proposals?
8. How did the Compromise pass Congress?
9. What were some objections to the Fugitive Slave Law?
10. Why did **Uncle Tom's Cabin** impact public opinion?
11. Who won the presidential election of 1852 and what party did he represent?
12. What was the effect of the 1852 election on the Whig Party?
13. What do you think would have halted the march toward war?

## Lesson 54

1. What factors promoted interest in a transcontinental railroad?
2. What were two cities considered as the starting point for a transcontinental railroad?
3. What did Stephen Douglas propose in order to get southern support for a line from Chicago?
4. What happened as Kansas was being settled?
5. What were two incidents of violence in Kansas?
6. Who gave an inflammatory speech against slavery in the U.S. Senate?
7. What was a principle target of the speech?
8. Who was Preston Brooks and what did he do?
9. What was the Ostend manifesto?
10. Who was elected president in 1856 and what party did he represent?
11. Who was the main opposition in the election, and what party did he represent?
12. Describe the Dred Scott case.
13. Summarize the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case.
14. What was the effect of the Dred Scott decision?
15. In what contest and in what year did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place.
16. On what did John Brown lead a raid in October of 1859?
17. List the first fifteen Presidents of the United States in order.

## Lesson 55

1. List parallels between the abolitionist movement and the modern anti-abortion movement.
2. What two things do pro-lifers need to do?
3. What does Psalm 139:13-16 say about an unborn child?
4. What does Luke 1:41 say about the identity of the unborn child?
5. When do you think it is appropriate to disobey government and obey God instead?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 56

1. What were some of the various ideas about the key issue in the slavery debate and what were some of the proposed solutions?
2. What happened at the 1860 Democratic National Convention, and who were the party's nominees?
3. Where was the 1860 Republican convention held, and who was its nominee?
4. Who was the fourth national candidate for president, and what party did he represent?
5. Who won the 1860 presidential election?
6. What action did South Carolina take after the election?
7. What other states followed suit?
8. Where was the Confederate government formed, and who was chosen to lead it?
9. What did Jefferson Davis say in his inauguration that the Confederacy was doing?
10. What rights of slave owners were guaranteed in the Confederate Constitution?

## Lesson 57

1. What last-ditch proposals were put forward in Congress to avoid war?
2. What Constitutional amendment was passed by Congress but not considered by the states?
3. What position on slavery and secession did Lincoln express in his first inaugural address?
4. Who did Lincoln say had the responsibility for deciding about war?
5. What federal action prompted the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter?
6. What move by President Lincoln led to other states seceding from the Union?
7. Name the eleven states of the Confederacy.
8. How did Lincoln keep Maryland in the Union?

## Lesson 58

1. What was the population difference between the North and the South?
2. How many southerners joined the Union army?
3. What did Americans share?
4. What factor led Robert E. Lee to fight for the Confederacy?
5. Why does the Civil War have such a hold on the American mind?
6. How did North and South compare in terms of manufacturing, railroads, finances, and farming?
7. What were the military advantages of each side?

## **Lesson 59**

1. What were the three elements of the Union Anaconda strategy against the South?
2. What was the main goal of Confederate military strategy?
3. What two political developments did the South hope would happen?
4. What was the first battle of the war? What was the result?
5. Who led the capture of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi River?
6. How did the South try to defend the west, especially its major rivers?
7. Who led the Union breakthrough action in the west?
8. What two forts in Tennessee did the Union capture?
9. What nickname did U.S. Grant receive?

## **Lesson 60**

1. What Biblical teachings counsel against war and violence?
2. What Old Testament examples indicate God's acceptance and use of war?
3. What New Testament teachings offer perspectives about war and conflict?
4. What kind of wars are probably not within God's will?
5. How does good come from war?
6. What should Christians think about other Christians who fight in a war, and what should they think about Christians who are conscientious objectors?

## **Uncle Tom's Cabin**

1. Describe Mr. Shelby.
2. Describe Uncle Tom.
3. Describe Eliza.
4. Describe Augustine St. Claire.
5. Describe Simon Legree.
6. What are some of the attitudes displayed by white southerners in the book?
7. What are some of the attitudes displayed by white northerners in the book?
8. What are the attitudes of slaves displayed in the book?
9. What impact do you think that Stowe wanted her book to have?
10. What is Stowe's attitude toward a society that tolerates slavery?
11. What are the author's suggestions for dealing with slavery?



# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 61

1. What were the capitals of the Union and the Confederacy?
2. How did McClellan move against Lee's forces in Virginia?
3. What rail center was Grant heading for when he was attacked at Shiloh?
4. What Confederate commanding general was killed at Shiloh?
5. How high were the casualties at Shiloh?
6. Where did Lee first invade the Union?
7. What two commanders met at Stones River?
8. Who is considered the winning army at these battles?
  - a) Shiloh
  - b) Second Bull Run
  - c) Antietam
  - d) Fredericksburg
  - e) Stones River

## Lesson 62

1. What were some of the positions in the North on emancipation for slaves?
2. What were Lincoln's reasons for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation?
3. Where did the Emancipation Proclamation apply?
4. How many African-Americans served in the Union army?
5. How did Grant take Vicksburg, Mississippi?
6. Why did Lee invade the Union again?
7. On what occasion did Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg Address?
8. Who is considered the winner in these battles?
  - a) Gettysburg
  - b) Chattanooga
  - c) Chickamauga

## Lesson 63

1. Who was the last general-in-chief that Lincoln appointed?
2. What Union general took Atlanta and led the March Across Georgia?
3. Who was Lincoln's vice-presidential nominee in 1864?
4. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1864?
5. Where was the last gasp of the Confederate war effort in the west?
6. Where did Lee surrender?
7. What was the conflict between Lincoln and Radical Republican leaders in Congress over the readmission of southern states?
8. When and where was Lincoln assassinated?
9. Who shot Lincoln?
10. Who else were targets of assassins the same evening?

## Lesson 64

1. How did most soldiers enter the armies of North and South?
2. What was the reaction to military drafts in the North and South?
3. How were women involved in war efforts?
4. What was the effect of the war on the Northern economy? Give examples.
5. What was the effect of the war on the Southern economy? Give examples.
6. Give some examples of political opposition in both North and South.
7. How did the Union finance the war?
8. How did the Confederacy attempt to finance the war?
9. From what countries did the Confederacy try to get recognition?
10. Who were Copperheads?

## Lesson 65

1. What are some examples of Confederate officers who had a strong faith?
2. What printed material was distributed to soldiers?
3. What religious activities took place in encampments?
4. What evils were present among the soldiers?
5. What happened to many churches as a result of the war?
6. What is the religion of the lost cause?
7. Who wrote the words to “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”?

## Co. Aytch

1. How does Watkins portray the way that sectional differences and the war got started?
2. What were some experiences Watkins had in training camp and early in the war?
3. Describe everyday life for a soldier like Watkins.
4. What were some difficult things that Watkins experienced?
5. What were some funny things that he experienced?
6. What view does Watkins take of the war after it was over?
7. Discuss Watkins’ style and effectiveness.
8. What are some strengths of Watkins’ first-hand account?
9. How do Watkins’ memoirs give you a realistic picture of service during the Civil War?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 66

1. What questions faced the South as the Civil War ended?
2. What were some attitudes present in the North?
3. What government agency was created to help former slaves?
4. What things did this agency do?
5. How were blacks helped by military service?
6. What kind of groups formed in black society?
7. What was sharecropping? How was it good for families?
8. What was the term given to laws passed to limit the rights of blacks?
9. What were two ideas held by Radical Republicans regarding the status of the former Confederate states after the war?
10. Describe the kind of people elected from the former Confederate states in 1865 to serve in Congress.
11. What was the response of Congress?

## Lesson 67

1. What body was formed by Congress to develop a plan for Reconstruction?
2. How did the Fourteenth Amendment protect the rights of blacks?
3. What punishment was called for by the Fourteenth Amendment if blacks were not allowed to vote?
4. What plan was made for Confederate debts?
5. What group won a big majority in the 1866 congressional elections?
6. What three factors helped them win?
7. How were the former Confederate states organized in the Military Reconstruction Act?
8. Who were carpetbaggers?
9. Who were scalawags?
10. How did some unreconstructed southerners react to the changes taking place around them?

## Lesson 68

1. What was Andrew Johnson's profession?
2. What social group did Johnson hate?
3. What did the Command of the Army Act require?
4. What did the Tenure of Office Act forbid?
5. What body impeached Johnson?
6. What body conducted the impeachment trial?
7. What were the arguments of Johnson's defenders in the trial?
8. What was the vote on impeachment?
9. What was the result of impeachment on Johnson? on Congress?

## **Lesson 69**

1. How did Congress change tariffs during the Civil War?
2. What did the Homestead Act allow?
3. What institutions did the Morrill Land Grant Act authorize?
4. Describe U.S. monetary policy before 1863.
5. What immediate need did the 1863 National Bank Act address?
6. What institutions could be chartered under the law?
7. How did the new procedures help the country?

## **Lesson 70**

1. What had not happened in Jerusalem even after many years following the return of the captives?
2. How important is prayer to Nehemiah and the story in the book of Nehemiah?
3. How does the story combine the spiritual and the practical? What lesson do you get from this? Is it even wise to try to separate the spiritual and the practical?
4. How did opponents try to discourage or stop the work?
5. How did Nehemiah make the rebuilding a shared project?
6. How did the community work together?
7. How did internal dissension threaten the work and how was the crisis resolved?
8. What good leadership qualities did Nehemiah exhibit?
9. How did Nehemiah handle threats to his personal safety?
10. How did the Jews react to hearing the Law?
11. How was the restoration project unfinished even after the wall was completed?
12. What principles do you learn from the story of Nehemiah?
13. What principles might we apply to Reconstruction in the United States?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 71

1. What was Grant's military record before the Civil War?
2. Who provided Grant with his margin of victory in the 1868 election?
3. What does the Fifteenth Amendment prohibit?
4. What were some scandals during the Grant Administration?
5. What was the Tammany Hall machine or the Tweed Ring?
6. Who was Grant's opponent in the 1872 election?
7. What were greenbacks?
8. How did their use affect the nation's economy?
9. What were some of the reasons why Democrats regained power in the South?
10. List the Presidents of the United States in order through Grant.

## Lesson 72

1. What were some of the reasons why Americans were optimistic after the Civil War?
2. What discoveries encouraged people to move west?
3. Where did most cattle drives begin and end?
4. How many battles between Native Americans and the U.S. Army took place between 1869 and 1875?
5. Who won the battle between an Army force led by George A. Custer and Sioux warriors led by Sitting Bull?
6. How much did urban population increase between 1830 and 1870?
7. What areas of the country had large percentages of foreign-born or children of foreign-born?
8. From where did most of the new immigration come?
9. What services grew in the cities to meet the public's needs?
10. What group was largely denied access to the American dream?

## Lesson 73

1. What were some reasons why a transcontinental railroad was needed?
2. What was the proposed eastern terminus of a southern-route transcontinental railroad?
3. What two companies built the transcontinental railroad, and where did they work?
4. What immigrant groups were hired in large numbers by the railroad companies?
5. In what three ways did government give financial assistance to the railroads?
6. When was the transcontinental railroad finished?
7. What were some of the benefits of the project?
8. What were some of the costs of the project?

## **Lesson 74**

1. Who were the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates in 1876?
2. What does it mean to “wave the bloody shirt”?
3. The electoral votes from what states were questioned in the election?
4. How was the controversy decided?
5. What deal was made to break the deadlock?
6. What happened after Hayes took office?
7. Who were the main losers in the deal that was made? Why?

## **Lesson 75**

1. What appears to be progress might actually only be what?
2. What spiritual issues are involved in medical research and advances?
3. How can the city pull people away from God?
4. How is progress a mixed blessing?
5. How does God define progress?
6. What is one surprising way to make progress as God defines it?
7. How must Christians handle all material progress that is made in the world?

## **Little Women**

1. What lessons can you learn about family life from the book?
2. How is the story realistic and how is it idealistic?
3. Who do you think are the strongest characters in the book, and who are the weakest?
4. What spiritual lessons can you learn from the book?
5. How does the fact that the girls live at home until they are married contrast with what young adults want to do today? What are the benefits of the lifestyle described in the book?
6. What do you think about Alcott’s writing style?
7. Why do you think the book remains so popular and is still in print?
8. How is it different from the popular literature of today?
9. How would Americans in their teens and early twenties benefit from reading the book?
10. How would common worldviews of today be challenged by the book?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 76

1. What is the name given to this period in American history, from a book co-authored by Mark Twain?
2. What does the term mean?
3. What two factions existed in the Republican Party?
4. How did President Hayes end Reconstruction?
5. What was the effect of this move in the South?
6. What was Hayes' position on other issues?
7. Who were the two main candidates for president in 1880?
8. What happened to President Garfield?
9. What did the Pendleton Act provide for?
10. Who were the two main presidential candidates in 1884?
11. What personal attacks were made against each candidate?
12. What was the political significance of the winner's triumph?

## Lesson 77

1. What two opposite actions on civil service did President Cleveland take?
2. What was Cleveland's stance on Union Army veterans' pensions?
3. What did the Interstate Commerce Act call for?
4. Who were the two leading candidates for president in 1888?
5. What actions were taken during Harrison's presidency?
6. What issue did the Dawes Act address?
7. What did the Sherman Antitrust Act call for?
8. The U.S. Treasury increased its purchases of what during Harrison's term?
9. What were the results of the 1890 mid-term election?
10. What was the basic issue that the nation was facing?

## Lesson 78

1. What was the problem with state-chartered banks?
2. What were the restrictions felt under a hard money policy?
3. What kind of banks did the National Banking Act of 1863 authorize?
4. What was the ratio of silver to gold used in minting coins?
5. What did the Bland-Allison Act authorize?
6. What did the Sherman Silver Purchase Act require?
7. What is the term for using both silver and gold as the standard for money?
8. What was Cleveland's position on the Silver Purchase Act?
9. What problem developed with the U.S. gold reserve in 1893?
10. How was the problem resolved?

## Humorous Stories and Sketches

1. What do you learn about life in the frontier West in "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"?
2. What characterizes "Journalism in Tennessee"?
3. Tell what you find humorous about one of the following stories: "About Barbers," "A Literary Nightmare," or "The Stolen White Elephant."
4. What is bittersweet about "The Campaign That Failed"?
5. What does Twain think of the writing style of James Fenimore Cooper?

## Lesson 79

1. What groups generally supported each of the two leading political parties?
2. What was the main interest of government during the late 1800s?
3. What group felt left out during this time?
4. What were some of the difficulties that this group faced?
5. What problems existed with organizing those in this group?
6. What was the first national organization specifically for farmers?
7. What were the later groups formed for farmers called?
8. The political party organized by farmers was called what?
9. What did the party want to see happen?
10. What were the party's accomplishments in the 1890 and 1892 elections?

## Lesson 80

1. Give examples from the media that show how evolution is assumed to be true.
2. How does materialistic evolution stand in opposition to what the Bible says about our world?
3. The quotation by Scott Huse in this lesson makes bold assertions about the negative influence of evolutionary thought. What evidence do you see that his assertions are true?
4. Why do you think the weak evidence regarding evolution and the strong evidence regarding a Creator are overlooked?
5. If a person's actions are simply the result of chemical reactions in the brain and perhaps his previous conditioning, and if society's current beliefs about right and wrong are just that and are not based on eternal truth, what would the secular response be to these situations?
  - a) A man quietly poisons his wife who has been suffering from Alzheimer's disease for ten years.
  - b) A student in a school shoots the principal because he reminds the boy of his abusive father.
  - c) A scientific association proposes the selective elimination of children who do not appear to have the ability to contribute to society.
  - d) A civil liberties group wants the elimination of tax exemptions from churches because they were granted in earlier generations by people who did not understand what they call the destructive nature of religious belief.
6. How is evolution a form of faith (that is, how is believing it "the assurance of things hoped, the conviction of things not seen")?



# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 81

1. What did the term New South mean?
2. How was agriculture changed in the South after the Civil War?
3. What was the effect of tenant and sharecropper farming?
4. How did southern manufacturing change after the war?
5. How did southern education change, and how did it not change?
6. What political party controlled the South after Reconstruction?
7. What two terms were used to describe these political leaders?
8. How did whites limit the participation of blacks in politics and voting?
9. What was the Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?
10. Who were two leading black spokesmen and how did their views differ on race relations?
11. What issues arose in the West during this period?
12. What does the closing of the frontier mean?

### Lesson 82

1. What were some reasons for the growth of American business during this period?
2. What were some benefits of big business?
3. What was the general public's opinion toward business?
4. What was the first big business?
5. List and define the various kinds of business organizations.
6. How did the Supreme Court support big business and oppose government regulation?

### Up From Slavery

1. When was Washington born?
2. What school did Washington want very much to attend?
3. Where did he sleep in Richmond when he was on his way to Hampton?
4. What purpose did he see the Ku Klux Klan as having?
5. In what state was the Tuskegee Institute?
6. The people in what part of the country were the most generous in supporting Washington's work?
7. What speech by Washington is given special emphasis in the book?
8. How did Washington believe that blacks could make progress in the United States?
9. What do you think Washington accomplished for blacks?
10. What tone does Washington convey in the book?

### Lesson 83

1. In what industries did Cornelius Vanderbilt acquire his wealth?
2. In what industry did John D. Rockefeller concentrate?
3. How did Standard Oil control almost every aspect of oil production and distribution?
4. What change did Rockefeller experience in his outlook?

5. In what industry did Andrew Carnegie make his wealth?
6. What is finance capitalism?
7. How did Sears and Roebuck change the face of American retailing?
8. What were some of Thomas Edison's inventions?

## **Lesson 84**

1. What were conditions for the average American laborer during this period?
2. What obstacles made organizing labor unions difficult?
3. What were two early labor strikes that were not successful?
4. What were two early labor organizations?
5. What happened in the Haymarket Riot and how did it hurt the labor movement?
6. What is the difference between trade or craft unions and industry unions?
7. What organization was an association of craft unions?
8. What two strikes in the 1890s hurt the labor movement?
9. Who was the leader of the American Railway Union?
10. Who were the Wobblies? What was the group's philosophy?

## **Lesson 85**

1. What is social Darwinism?
2. What English author applied survival of the fittest to society?
3. Who was a leading American spokesman for social Darwinism?
4. How was social Darwinism a justification for the accumulation of wealth?
5. In social Darwinism, what happened to the poor, disabled, and economically unsuccessful?
6. What is the social gospel?
7. What are some examples of social gospel activity?
8. Who was a leading proponent of the social gospel?
9. How did he adapt Biblical teaching to his social gospel ideas?
10. What is true about the social gospel and what is an extreme?

## **Looking Backward**

1. How did Julian West survive in his sleep for so long?
2. How is the society of the year 2000 described?
3. How were business and labor different in 2000?
4. How are people placed in occupations?
5. How are religious services conducted?
6. What plot twists does Bellamy use?
7. What technological developments did Bellamy not include in the book?
8. How believable is Bellamy's description of the Utopian world of 2000?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 86

1. Who won the presidential election of 1892?
2. How well did the Populist candidate do?
3. What business reversal hit the country in 1893?
4. On what did the president blame the economic downturn?
5. What issues divided Democrats?
6. What was passed and then declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?
7. Who were the major party nominees in 1896?
8. What was the dilemma of the Populist Party?
9. How did the major party candidates differ in their campaigning in 1896?
10. What were some reasons why McKinley won in 1896?
11. What were two important pieces of legislation passed by Congress during McKinley's term?
12. Who was the Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1900?
13. How and where was McKinley assassinated?

## Lesson 87

1. What were two books that helped turn American interests overseas?
2. How did the United States take over Hawaii?
3. What factors made life difficult for people in Cuba?
4. What events pushed McKinley and the United States toward war with Spain?
5. What country besides Cuba was the target of U.S. attacks during the Spanish-American War?
6. What land did the United States gain as a result of the war and subsequent treaty?
7. What happened in the Philippines after the United States took over?

## Lesson 88

1. How did European nations treat China?
2. What name was given to an uprising of extreme Chinese nationalists?
3. How was the uprising settled?
4. What opened Japan to contact with other nations?
5. How did Japan become aggressive toward other nations?
6. From whom did the U.S. want to buy canal rights in Panama?
7. What roadblock did the deal hit?
8. What took place to help bring about the construction of the canal?
9. When was the Panama Canal opened?
10. What was the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?
11. What was the first test of the Roosevelt Corollary?

## **Lesson 89**

1. What were some factors that led to the success of the Progressive Movement?
2. What were some conditions that Progressives wanted to address?
3. What was the name given to writers who exposed abuses and failings in American life?
4. What changes in elections did Progressives propose?
5. What changes in local government did Progressives propose?
6. What work and housing conditions did Progressives seek to change?
7. What was a social issue that many Progressives addressed?
8. What were some blind spots in the Progressive agenda?
9. Who was the leading Progressive spokesman?
10. Who furthered the Progressive cause the most on the national level?

## **Lesson 90**

1. What were some questions raised by liberal theologians about the Bible?
2. What was a key battleground in the liberal-conservative debate?
3. Who were two well-known evangelists during this period?
4. Who wrote a reference Bible based on dispensational premillennialism?
5. What were two related movements that emphasized perfection and spiritual gifts?
6. What was the name of the series of booklets on basic Christian doctrines?

## **In His Steps**

1. What was convicting to you about the book and what seemed unrealistic?
2. What situations do you face in which you need to ask, "What would Jesus do?"
3. What would you be willing to risk or give up in order to be faithful to Jesus? What might you be tempted to compromise in order to keep your job or comforts?
4. What is the Christian's responsibility in society to make a difference for good, or should a Christian's faith be separate from his or her political and social involvement?
5. Describe someone you know who seems to ask "What would Jesus do?" in order to guide what he or she does.

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 91

1. What office was Theodore Roosevelt holding when he was nominated to be vice-president?
2. How did Roosevelt signal a new day in labor-management relations?
3. What do we call the filing of suits to break up business trusts?
4. Whom did Roosevelt defeat in the 1904 election?
5. What group helped make the public aware of the need for reform?
6. What are some reforms initiated during Roosevelt's term in office?
7. How did Roosevelt increase awareness of conservation issues?

## Lesson 92

1. What roles did Taft fill just prior to becoming president?
2. How was Taft different from Theodore Roosevelt?
3. What changes took place in the operations of the House of Representatives?
4. Why did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff hurt Taft's popularity?
5. What are some regulations enacted during Taft's presidency?
6. How did Taft run afoul of conservation advocates?
7. What happened to the Republican Party in 1912?
8. Who was the candidate of the Progressive or Bull Moose Party?
9. Who was the Democratic candidate in 1912?
10. List the presidents in order through Wilson.

## Lesson 93

1. Why did cities grow during this period?
2. From what general areas did the "new immigration" come?
3. What facility in New York Harbor completed in 1892 processed millions of immigrants?
4. For what were immigrants checked?
5. How did some people take advantage of immigrants?
6. What nationality were particularly discriminated against?
7. What innovations helped the construction of taller buildings?
8. What is the welfare state and how did changes during this period move toward it?

## **Lesson 94**

1. Who built the first successful automobile in the U.S.?
2. Who were other people involved in the early years of the automobile industry?
3. How quickly did automobiles spread in the U.S.?
4. Who developed the first airplane?
5. Who invented the radio?
6. How did education grow during this period?
7. What was the Chautauqua Movement?
8. What are some examples of public entertainment from this period?
9. Who was the “March King”?
10. What team sports grew during this era?
11. What World’s Fairs were hosted in the U.S. during this period?

## **Lesson 95**

1. According to Sigmund Freud, what are the three parts of the personality?
2. Freud said that man is essentially what? What kind of drives influence people?
3. What role did Freud give to the spiritual or supernatural?
4. How had Freud’s theories influenced our world?
5. How is Freudian psychiatry an attempt to remove responsibility toward God?

## **Mama’s Bank Account**

1. What are some experiences that showed the difficult adjustments for immigrants?
2. What are some character strengths that Mama showed?
3. What might you do to help an immigrant family adjust to America?
4. What are some experiences from your past about adjusting to a new town or neighborhood?
5. Why did Mama say, looking back, that all of it was good?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 96

1. What two positions had Woodrow Wilson held immediately before becoming president?
2. How did Congress change the tariff during Wilson's presidency?
3. What new tax did Congress enact to get more revenue?
4. What banking system was created in 1913?
5. What new commission was formed to oversee companies involved in interstate commerce?
6. Against whom did Wilson run in 1916?
7. What was the phrase the Democrats used about Wilson in the 1916 campaign?

## Lesson 97

1. What were three factors contributing to an explosive situation in Europe?
2. What were the opposing alliances that had formed in Europe?
3. What was the spark that erupted into a world war?
4. What was the long-running military aspect of the war?
5. What was the original American position on the war?
6. How was American public opinion divided regarding the combatant nations?
7. What policy of Germany challenged American neutrality?
8. What did Wilson say that he wanted to see?

## Lesson 98

1. What was the Zimmerman telegram?
2. When did the United States formally enter the war?
3. Who led the first American forces to Europe?
4. How did the U.S. get more men to become soldiers?
5. What programs were instituted on the home front to help the war effort?
6. What steps did the government take to influence and control public opinion?
7. How did Russia conclude its participation in the war?
8. What was Wilson's plan, revealed in January of 1918, for settling war issues?
9. What was the date when the war ended?
10. Who was the greatest individual hero of the war?

## Lesson 99

1. What partisan steps did Wilson take concerning preparations for peace?
2. How was Wilson received when he went to Europe?
3. Who were the three leaders of other nations who influenced the treaty negotiations most?
4. What expectations did Wilson have to contend with as negotiations began?
5. What were the feelings of the Allied leaders about how to treat Germany?
6. What was Wilson's main agenda item for the treaty and the peace?
7. How was Germany punished by the terms of the treaty?
8. What did Wilson do to make sure that the League of Nations was included in the treaty?
9. What was the proposed structure of the League of Nations?
10. What were complaints voiced in America about the treaty?
11. How did Senate Republicans respond to the treaty?
12. What happened to Wilson while he was trying to build public support for the treaty?
13. What happened to the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate?
14. What problems did the U.S. face after the war?

## Lesson 100

1. Where are the Balkans located?
2. In what ways is the Balkan region mentioned in the Bible?
3. What three religious groups have had a large influence in the Balkans?
4. What country was formed after World War I that included many Balkan states?
5. Against what groups have the Serbs committed ethnic cleansing atrocities?
6. Why do the Serbs want to control Kosovo?
7. What is the majority of the population in Kosovo, ethnically and religiously?
8. What are some faith issues in the Balkan region?
9. Do you think that NATO or outside countries belong in the Balkans? What can be accomplished by foreign involvement? What will likely not be accomplished? Will the progress of the Christian faith be helped or hindered by NATO involvement?
10. The Serbs want to limit the influence of Muslims. Christians oppose the teachings of Islam, but what is the best way to limit their influence?



# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 101

1. Who were the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees in 1920?
2. Who were the vice-presidential nominees?
3. What were some of the scandals that took place during the Harding Administration?
4. What were some actions favorable to business that took place during Harding's term?
5. Who were the two major party candidates in 1924?
6. What farm pricing system did the McNairy-Haugen Bill propose?
7. What complicated war debt and reparation payments?
8. What eventually happened with war debt and reparation payments?
9. What treaties did the Washington Armaments Conference lead to?
10. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact (or the Treaty of Paris) call for?

### Lesson 102

1. Who were the two major party candidates for president in 1928?
2. What two issues swirled around the Democratic nominee?
3. What long term impact in the party came from the Democratic nominee's candidacy?
4. What did the Agricultural Marketing Act do?
5. What were some of the factors that led to the stock market crash and depression in 1929?
6. What was Black Tuesday on the stock market?
7. What did the Hawley-Smoot Bill do, and how did it affect the nation's recovery?
8. What did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation do?
9. What did the Bonus Expeditionary Force want?
10. Who led the break-up of the Bonus Army's camp?

### Lesson 103

1. How much did the U.S. population grow over the decade of the 1920s?
2. What population shift was first indicated in 1920?
3. What changes in immigration laws were made in the 1920s?
4. What were some of the reasons for these changes?
5. What was the reaction to these changes?
6. What sources of energy grew during the decade?
7. How did the strength of unions change during the 1920s?
8. How did automobile ownership increase during the 1920s?
9. How much did radio grow during the decade?
10. What was the first talking movie?

## **Lesson 104**

1. What living pattern change did the black population undergo during this period?
2. What group to help blacks was founded in 1910?
3. Who was the leading proponent of black nationalism?
4. What group's rebirth troubled blacks, Jews, Catholics, and other minorities?
5. What happened to the sale and consumption of liquor during Prohibition?
6. What kind of people became involved in the liquor business?
7. What sort of general attitude developed among many people after the Great War?
8. What scientific theories challenged the traditional way of looking at the world?

## **Lesson 105**

1. What gulf between opposing attitudes widened during the Twenties?
2. What did the 1925 Butler Act in Tennessee forbid?
3. What group proposed a challenge to the Butler Act?
4. Where was the test case held?
5. Who was the teacher charged with violating the Butler Act?
6. Who were the two lead attorneys in the case?
7. What was the highlight of the trial?
8. What was the outcome of the trial and its appeal?
9. What happened to Bryan after the trial?
10. What work misrepresented what happened in the trial?

## **Christy**

1. What distinct patterns of mountain life does the book describe?
2. What would be difficult about teaching school in such a setting?
3. What would you gain and what would you give up to live in such a community?
4. How would you be able to help the people of Cutter Gap, and what might they resist?
5. How would these people need to see more than church services to become Christians?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 106

1. On what did President Hoover blame the Depression?
2. What was Franklin Roosevelt's two previous national political roles?
3. What office did Roosevelt hold when he was elected president?
4. What was the overall name for FDR's program?
5. What three areas (3 R's) did Roosevelt's programs address?
6. What steps did Roosevelt take with regard to gold?
7. Identify and describe the: CCC, WPA, NRA, AAA.
8. List the presidents from George Washington through Franklin Roosevelt.

## Lesson 107

1. What program was a new experiment in unified planning for an entire region?
2. What were some specific areas that this program addressed?
3. What were three areas addressed by Social Security?
4. How was Social Security paid for?
5. What was the Supreme Court's reaction to the New Deal?
6. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1936?
7. What was FDR's court-packing plan?
8. What happened to the plan?
9. What was the result of FDR's desire to purge the Democratic Party in 1938?
10. Why did a recession occur in 1937?

## Lesson 108

1. Who was the "Kingfish," the boss of Louisiana politics?
2. What priest broadcast his political agenda on radio?
3. What region of the United States was known as the Dust Bowl during the Depression?
4. What were two popular forms of entertainment during the 1930s?
5. What illustrated news magazine was introduced in 1936?
6. What humorist was a star of stage and screen in the early 1930s?
7. What radio program broadcast in 1938 caused a panic?

## **Lesson 109**

1. What diplomatic recognition extended by the Roosevelt Administration was controversial?
2. What was the new approach the U.S. followed in dealing with Latin American countries?
3. What two changes in foreign trade were begun with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act?
4. What problems in the world led to another world war?
5. Who were some dictators that came to power between the wars?
6. What aggressive moves were taken by Germany?
7. What policy was urged by Neville Chamberlain?
8. Why was the U.S. reluctant to become involved in international affairs?
9. What was the official U.S. policy when events began developing in Europe?
10. In practical terms, what country did the U.S. help most?
11. What event is seen as beginning World War II in Europe?

## **Lesson 110**

1. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Job?
2. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Habakkuk?
3. What lesson about suffering do we learn from Jesus' statement in John 9:3?
4. What is Paul's explanation about suffering in Romans 8:22?
5. What is logically impossible regarding creation?
6. What is true or not true regarding God?

## **To Kill a Mockingbird**

1. How do we know that the book takes place in the 1930s?
2. Briefly describe Atticus, Jem, and Scout Finch.
3. Describe the attitudes portrayed in the town of Maycomb.
4. What is the meaning of the book's title?
5. What was the purpose of the scene when Atticus kills the rabid dog?
6. Why might Boo Radley want to be separated from society?
7. What does the book teach you about prejudice?
8. Give a one paragraph reaction to the book.

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 111

1. What was the series of defensive forts that France had built on its German border?
2. From what French coastal city did England evacuate its troops?
3. What was the Battle of Britain?
4. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1940?
5. What deal was made between Great Britain and the United States in September of 1940?
6. What was the Lend-Lease program?
7. What was the document made from a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt stating Allied war aims?
8. On what day was Pearl Harbor attacked?

### Lesson 112

1. What did General Douglas MacArthur say when he left the Philippines?
2. What two naval battles stopped the Japanese advance in the Pacific?
3. What island battle was the turning point in the war in the Pacific?
4. How did the Allies defeat the Germans in North Africa?
5. Where did the Allies attack after taking Africa?
6. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet for the first time?
7. What is the name given to the massive Allied invasion of northern France at Normandy?
8. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1944?
9. What was the largest naval battle of the war?
10. What was the breakthrough of German forces in Belgium in December of 1944?

### Lesson 113

1. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet in February of 1945?
2. What concessions were given to Stalin at that meeting?
3. What is the name for the end of the war in Europe?
4. What was discovered after the Germans surrendered?
5. What two islands near Japan were taken by American forces?
6. What was the name of the American project to develop an atomic bomb?
7. What two cities in Japan were hit by atomic bombs?
8. What happened to about 100,000 Japanese-Americans during the war?

## Lesson 114

1. In what Corps did Mr. Notgrass serve?
2. Where was he assigned in New York City?
3. How long did it take the *Queen Elizabeth* to go to Britain?
4. Where was Sgt. Notgrass stationed in England?
5. When did he go to Europe?
6. What famous singer did he meet there?
7. Why did he leave his unit and return to England?
8. What medal did he receive?

## Lesson 115

1. How did God bring good out of the bad of Joseph's situation in Genesis?
2. How did God bring good out of the execution of Jesus?
3. What is an example of good coming out of World War II?
4. How did Paul view his imprisonment in Philippians 1?
5. How did he view the motives of some proclaimers?
6. How did Paul view the permanence of his imprisonment?
7. What principle guided Paul's life?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 116

1. What international organization to promote peace was formed after World War II?
2. What part of this organization holds the real power in making decisions?
3. What are the five permanent members of the Security Council?
4. What are some ways in which the American and Communist world views conflict?
5. How did the Soviet Union act aggressively after World War II?
6. What chilling development especially concerned American policy makers?
7. How did the U.S. get supplies to West Berlin when the Russians blockaded it?
8. What happened in China in 1949?
9. What was the Truman Doctrine?
10. What was the Marshall Plan?
11. What is NATO?
12. What were the four points that Truman wanted to guide American containment policy?

### Lesson 117

1. Who were the Hollywood Ten?
2. What question did they refuse to answer?
3. What did the McCarran Act require?
4. What jobs did Alger Hiss hold?
5. What accusation did Whittaker Chambers make against Hiss?
6. What was the legal response Hiss made to Chambers' charges?
7. What was the outcome of the Hiss case?
8. What did Joseph McCarthy claim about Communists in the U.S. government?
9. What atmosphere did McCarthy create?
10. What televised event began McCarthy's downfall?
11. Why do some people say McCarthy was on a witch hunt?

### Lesson 118

1. Where is Korea located?
2. How was Korea divided after World War II?
3. How did the Korean conflict start?
4. What was the response of the United Nations?
5. Who was the commander of the U.S. and U.N. forces?
6. What bold military move by U.N. forces turned the tide when they were losing?
7. What did the U.N. commander want to do to fight all-out war?
8. Why did the Truman Administration hold back from the action mentioned in the previous question?
9. How was the conflict resolved?
10. When did a truce go into effect in Korea?
11. Has the Korean War ever officially ended?

## **Lesson 119**

1. What law benefited veterans returning from World War II?
2. What do we call the large increase in population during the postwar years?
3. What is inflation?
4. Why was it a problem after World War II?
5. What steps did President Truman take to further civil rights for blacks?
6. Who was the first black player in major league baseball?
7. Which party won control of Congress in 1946?
8. What did Truman call Congress in the 1948 campaign?
9. Who was expected to win the 1948 presidential race?
10. What did Truman call his program of legislation in 1949?

## **Lesson 120**

1. On what promises of God is modern Israel's claim for land based?
2. The people of what religion controlled Palestine for about 1300 years?
3. What was the name for the drive to form a modern state of Israel?
4. What European country had a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Palestine?
5. When did Israel declare itself to be an independent nation?
6. What has been the response of Arabs and Palestinians to Israel?
7. What were the children of Jehovah's Witnesses doing that led to a Supreme Court case?
8. What did the Supreme Court decide about a school district reimbursing parents for transportation costs?
9. Under what circumstances did the Supreme Court say released time religious instruction was constitutional?



# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 121

1. Who was the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee?
2. Who was the early favorite for the Republican nomination?
3. What controversy did Richard Nixon have to address during the campaign?
4. How did he say he would make his decision about staying on the ticket?
5. What two states were admitted to the Union during Eisenhower's term?
6. What significant transportation program was begun by Eisenhower?
7. What two labor organizations merged in 1955?
8. What raised questions about Eisenhower's running for a second term?

## Lesson 122

1. What Supreme Court decision said that separate but equal facilities were acceptable?
2. Why did blacks want to challenge the separate but equal doctrine?
3. What did the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision say about separate but equal?
4. How did most Southern school districts react to the *Brown* decision?
5. What did the governor of Arkansas do in 1957 to prevent the integration of Central High School in Little Rock?
6. What groups were formed in many cities to resist racial integration?
7. What black woman's actions began the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott?
8. How was the bus boycott ended?
9. What was the main issue that the federal civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960 addressed?
10. What caused racial segregation in northern cities?

## Lesson 123

1. Who became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin?
2. What proposal did President Eisenhower make at the 1955 Geneva summit?
3. What was the "kitchen debate"?
4. What incident disrupted the 1960 summit meeting in Paris?
5. People in what European country attempted to revolt against Soviet domination in 1956?
6. What Middle Eastern country was the focus of a conflict in 1956 regarding the Suez Canal?
7. Into what Middle Eastern country did the U.S. send troops in 1958?
8. What European country was in control of Indochina until 1954?
9. Who was the Communist leader that declared a new government in North Vietnam in 1945?
10. What was the dividing line between North and South Vietnam?

## **Lesson 124**

1. What Russian accomplishment punctured American pride?
2. What did Sputnik II have aboard?
3. When did the United States launch its first successful satellite?
4. What new government agency oversaw the American space program?
5. What two missile capabilities did the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. try to achieve?
6. What area of American life received increased federal funding in response to the space race?

## **Lesson 125**

1. What industry is a good indicator of the economy's strength?
2. What areas of the country saw especially large population increases in the 1950s?
3. How did church membership change during the 1950s?
4. What communication device came to be almost universal in American homes in the 1950s?
5. What music became popular with American youth?
6. What were some problems in American life during the 1950s?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 126

1. Who were the major party nominees for president in 1960?
2. Which had the lead as the campaign began?
3. Why might have been the deciding factor in the race?
4. What did Kennedy call his program?
5. What two major incidents involving Cuba took place in Kennedy's term?
6. Universities in what two states attempted to refuse to admit blacks in 1962 and 1963?
7. In what city was Martin Luther King arrested?
8. On what occasion did King deliver his "I Have a Dream" speech?
9. What problems did the U.S. face in South Vietnam?
10. Who was arrested for killing President Kennedy?

## Lesson 127

1. Who became president in 1963 upon the death of John F. Kennedy?
2. From what state did the new president come?
3. What was the name he gave to his legislative agenda?
4. What two significant laws were enacted in 1964 and 1965 to help blacks?
5. What did Johnson call his efforts to help poor Americans?
6. Who was Johnson's running mate in 1964?
7. Who was the Republican presidential nominee in 1964?
8. What was the charge made by supporters of the GOP nominee about their party?
9. What showed the frustration of urban blacks?
10. What action allowed Johnson to escalate American involvement in Vietnam?
11. When did combat troops first go to Vietnam?
12. How many troops were there by the end of the next year?
13. What three difficulties did the U.S. face in fighting the war in Vietnam?
14. Where were antiwar demonstrations frequently held?

## Lesson 128

1. What was the *U.S.S. Pueblo*?
2. What was the impact of the Tet Offensive on American public opinion?
3. Who challenged President Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination in early 1968?
4. What announcement did Johnson make in his televised speech on March 31, 1968?
5. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. when he was assassinated?
6. What victory had Robert Kennedy won just before he was assassinated?
7. What groups clashed outside of the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago?
8. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1968?
9. What race had Nixon lost after losing the 1960 presidential race?
10. Who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1968?
11. Who won the presidential race in 1968?

## Lesson 129

1. What musical group became popular in the U.S. in 1964?
2. What was the large rock music festival held in New York State in 1969?
3. What were some special interest groups formed in the 1960s?
4. What group did Vice-President Agnew attack in a series of speeches beginning in 1969?
5. Who was the first American to go into space?
6. Who was the first American to orbit the earth?
7. Who was the first man to walk on the moon?
8. What did the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Amendments provide for?
9. What did the *Baker v. Carr* Supreme Court decision deal with?
10. What did the *Miranda v. Arizona* decision provide for?
11. What did the *Engle v. Vitale* decision outlaw?

## Lesson 130

1. In what ways was the period when Jesus was born “the fullness of the time”?
2. How did Jesus change attitudes in the world?
3. What are some failings of people of faith?
4. What are some practices in the ancient world that are no longer done?
5. How does the Gospel of Luke show that Jesus brought a cultural and spiritual revolution?

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 131

1. What were the three parts of Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam War?
2. Where did a deadly clash take place between college students and National Guardsmen?
3. What were the Pentagon Papers?
4. What happened in Vietnam when the U.S. pulled out?
5. When did South Vietnam fall?
6. What were some problems with American policy in Vietnam?
7. What was a controversial way that school desegregation was accomplished?
8. What was the Equal Rights Amendment?
9. What group brought on the oil crisis?
10. What two bold foreign policy moves did Nixon make?
11. What was the term given to the policy of easing tensions with the Soviet Union?

### Lesson 132

1. What happened to George Wallace during the 1972 campaign?
2. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972?
3. What happened with the Democrats' vice-presidential nominee?
4. What was the Watergate break-in?
5. What question did Senator Baker ask repeatedly at the Senate Watergate hearings?
6. What new source of evidence of Oval Office conversations was revealed in the hearings?
7. What happened to Vice-President Agnew?
8. What major error did Nixon make that brought his administration down?
9. What controversial move did President Ford make regarding Nixon?

### Lesson 133

1. What was Gerald Ford's position in Washington before he became Vice-President?
2. What factors made Ford's presidency difficult?
3. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1976?
4. What was the main factor in Ford's loss in 1976?
5. What economic problems occurred during Carter's term?
6. What historic accord did Carter help bring about?
7. What was Carter's response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan?
8. What crisis led to Carter's (and America's) embarrassment?

## Lesson 134

1. What event brought questions about Islamic fundamentalism to the minds of Americans?
2. What are the two main reasons that some Muslims don't like the U.S.?
3. What human rights policy did Carter implement?
4. What questions are being raised about Communist China even today?
5. What two religious cult issues brought questions to the surface during the 1970s?
6. On what occasion did Alexander Solzhenitsyn criticize Western Culture?
7. What were some failings of the West that Solzhenitsyn noted?

## Lesson 135

1. When did countries and American states begin passing strict anti-abortion laws?
2. Who was Jane Roe?
3. What did the Supreme Court say in its *Roe v. Wade* decision about state regulation of abortion?
4. What Greek word may be associated with sorcery and abortions?
5. What is an important legal question about the unborn with regard to the 14th Amendment?
6. What is the testimony of Scripture regarding the identity of the unborn?
7. What is convincing evidence from the New Testament about the identity of the unborn?
8. What is the testimony of the church fathers regarding abortion?
9. What other historical evidence exists regarding opposition to abortion?
10. What can we do to oppose abortion?

## The Giver

1. What is special about the Ceremony of Twelve?
2. What is the most shocking rule that is given to Jonas with his new role?
3. What word does the Giver use to describe life with no changes and no color?
4. What is unusual about the memory of the twinkling lights and presents?
5. What does "release" mean?
6. Why do Jonas and the Giver plan for Jonas to escape?
7. What happens when memory and history are known by only a few people?
8. What happens when lies become acceptable in a society?
9. Discuss this statement: "When we have a past, we have a future."
10. How are even painful memories important and valuable?
11. What trends and events do you see in today's society that are paralleled in the book?
12. What are some problems that come as a result of having no problems?
13. Write a brief review and reaction to the book.

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 136

1. What was Ronald Reagan's profession before he entered politics?
2. To what position was Reagan elected in 1966?
3. Whom did Reagan defeat for the presidency in 1980?
4. What was Reagan's key question in his televised debates?
5. What Christian political group was founded by Jerry Falwell?
6. How did Reagan resolve the air traffic controllers' strike?
7. What happened to the federal budget under Reagan?
8. How much did the New York Stock Exchange lose on October 19, 1987?
9. What is the name given to America's reusable space craft?
10. What does AIDS stand for?
11. Whom did Reagan defeat in 1984?

## Lesson 137

1. What did Ronald Reagan call the Soviet Union?
2. What was the independent labor union in Poland that sought recognition?
3. What was the name for the satellite-based missile defense system proposed by Reagan?
4. What historic agreement was made between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.?
5. Why were American troops in Lebanon?
6. What Caribbean nation did American troops invade?
7. What was the scandal involving arms sales, hostages, and Central American freedom fighters?
8. Who was the central figure in the scandal?

## Lesson 138

1. Who were the two major party presidential candidates in 1988?
2. What were George Bush's positions before becoming Vice-President?
3. What financial industry collapsed during Bush's term?
4. What deal was made between Bush and Congress in 1990?
5. What pledge had Bush made in 1988?
6. Whom did Bush appoint to the Supreme Court?
7. Who made charges against this nominee?
8. What Central American country did the U.S. invade?
9. Who was the Soviet leader who ushered in many changes?
10. What happened in November of 1989 that symbolized the fall of Communism?
11. The U.S.S.R. was replaced by what federation?

## **Lesson 139**

1. What Middle Eastern nation invaded what other Middle Eastern nation in August of 1990?
2. What was the stance of the U.N. toward this invasion?
3. What was the operation to oust this aggressor called?
4. Who was the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at this time?
5. Who was the American commander in the field during the Persian Gulf War?
6. What was the first phase of the attack?
7. How long did ground operations last?
8. What were the terms of the cease-fire?

## **Lesson 140**

1. How did God bring good out of the bad of Joseph's situation in Genesis?
2. How did God bring good out of the execution of Jesus?
3. What is an example of good coming out of World War II?
4. How did Paul view his imprisonment in Philippians 1?
5. How did he view the motives of some proclaimers?
6. How did Paul view the permanence of his imprisonment?
7. What principle guided Paul's life?



# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Lesson 141

1. What issue hurt President George H. W. Bush the most in 1992?
2. Of what state was Bill Clinton governor?
3. Who was Clinton's vice-presidential running mate in 1992?
4. Who was the candidate for president of the Reform Party in 1992 and 1996?
5. What was the commitment for change made by Republican House candidates in 1994?
6. What significant change took place in the 1994 congressional election?
7. What is NAFTA?
8. Who was the Republican candidate for president in 1996?
9. What is the DJIA?
10. What is the Fed?

### Lesson 142

1. From where is most of the new immigration coming?
2. What are some issues confronting America related to illegal immigration?
3. What group was in a compound in Waco, Texas in a standoff with federal officials?
4. What domestic terrorist attack was a response to the Waco incident?
5. What serious problem surfaced repeatedly in public schools in the 1990s?
6. When was the first electronic computer built?
7. What is one reason why computers have become so popular?
8. What is the Internet?

### Lesson 143

1. Where did the United States attempt the policy of nation-building?
2. How did the U.S. help the government of Haiti?
3. What is the land-for-peace approach?
4. Who is the leader of the Palestinian Authority?
5. With what country did Israel sign a treaty in 1994?
6. Who was the Israeli prime minister assassinated in 1995?
7. What country includes Serbia and Montenegro?
8. What leader of the country in Question 7 has been charged with war crimes?
9. What province of the country in Question 7 wanted independence?
10. What is the ethnic and religious majority of the country in Question 7?
11. What multi-national force moved against the country in Question 7 in 1998?

## **Lesson 144**

1. What Arkansas resort project was the target of an investigation that involved the Clintons?
2. Who sued President Clinton over alleged sexual misconduct while he was governor of Arkansas?
3. What was the outcome of that suit?
4. With what intern was President Clinton linked?
5. What was the President's initial reaction to the charges against him?
6. When did the President finally admit to the affair?
7. What articles of impeachment were passed by the House against Clinton?
8. What was the outcome of the impeachment trial in the Senate?
9. What deal did Clinton make on his last day in office?
10. What do you think about the Lewinsky affair and the impeachment attempt?

## **Lesson 145**

1. Who are some examples of public leaders who have had personal failings?
2. What kind of people are all politicians, artists, and humans?
3. What happens when we start making excuses for sinful behavior in others?
4. What issues are involved in deciding what books to read and movies to watch?
5. What is a person's first responsibility?
6. What is a person's second responsibility?
7. To whom do we answer for our decisions and lives?
8. What did Jesus mean when He said to cut off an offending part of the body?

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

## Lesson 146

1. What was the official population of the United States on April 1, 2000?
2. What was the country's growth rate over the previous decade?
3. What is the most populous state?
4. What is the most populous urban metropolitan area?
5. What is the average life expectancy in the U.S.?
6. How many people living in the United States were born in other countries?
7. How many households were indicated by the 2000 census?
8. How many marriages and divorces took place in the last year for which we have records?
9. What was the gross domestic product of the United States?
10. What is the largest religious group in the country?
11. What is the largest Protestant denomination?
12. How many Muslims live in the U.S.?

## Lesson 147

1. Who were the major party candidates for president and vice-president in 2000?
2. What state held the outcome of the election in the balance?
3. The final decision on the election was made in practical terms by what body?
4. Who won the popular vote?
5. What was the electoral vote?
6. How was the election divided by regions?
7. Who did President Bush name as Secretary of State? What is a special significance of this person?
8. What major change in taxes was enacted in 2001?
9. List the 43 Presidents of the United States in order.

## Lesson 148

1. What was the date of the terrorist attacks on the U.S.?
2. How many flights were involved?
3. What New York City landmark was struck?
4. What Washington government building was struck?
5. What happened to the fourth plane?
6. Who masterminded the attack?
7. In what country was he operating?
8. What was the response of the American people to the attack?
9. What was the response of the U.S. and NATO to the attack?
10. What was done to help the Afghan people?

## Lesson 149

1. Who was the leader of Iraq until 2003?
2. What was a major problem in international relations with Iraq?
3. What term did President George W. Bush use to describe Iraq, Iran, and North Korea?
4. When did the coalition forces begin their attack on Iraq?
5. When were elections held in Iraq to form a democratic government?
6. Who was the Democratic Presidential nominee in 2004?
7. How did the Republican Party fare in the 2002 and 2004 Congressional elections?
8. How many states did Bush carry in 2004?
9. Who was the Democratic leader of the Senate who lost in 2004?
10. What factors led to the Bush victory in 2004?

## Lesson 150

1. What was a major factor in the founding of America?
2. What evidence is there of a decline in the influence of religion in America?
3. How might one appreciate his or her freedoms in the U.S.?
4. Why has the Constitution worked so well across more than two centuries?
5. What are some changes that have taken place in the U.S. since the nation began?
6. Is America defined now by rural life or by urban life?
7. What is more important than being admired for what we have?
8. Why are homes not as strong in the U.S. as they once were?
9. What replaced the threat of Communism?
10. Do you really believe that you are more valuable than any culture or civilization? If this is true, how should you use your life today?
11. How does your culture make it relatively easier to live as a Christian? How does it make it more difficult?
12. What is a specific way in which you have come to see more clearly the importance of faith in understanding American history?
13. What is one situation in American history in which faith made a difference?
14. What is one area or period of American history you would like to investigate further? What are some resources you will need?

# **Exploring America**

History, Literature, and Faith

## **Quizzes**



Unit 1  
The Study of  
History

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*True or False*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. History should be understood as the impersonal study of wars and dates that involve nameless individuals who do not matter much.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Cultures generally believe that their own ways and perspectives are correct and superior to those of other cultures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Most events and people can be clearly characterized as good or bad.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. History is simply facts, and no interpretation is really ever needed or applied.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Bible says that God is in control of history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A major factor influencing the events of history is the desire to control one's destiny and often the destiny of others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. No one today is influenced by history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Knowing history helps us know how to live in today's world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The people of the United States have many blessings and opportunities which we should use wisely as stewards of God's gifts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A person's culture and experiences have no influence on his or her view of history and current events.

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

*True or False*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Renaissance resulted in a narrowing of horizons for human thought and activity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Columbus believed that he had arrived in Asia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Aztecs were a peace-loving people with few enemies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Incas lived in Peru and the Aztecs lived in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Martin Luther wanted to see changes in the abuses he saw in the Catholic Church.

*Multiple Choice*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The prevailing agent of control in medieval society was:
- (a) the universities                      (c) the marketplace
- (b) the public schools                    (d) the Roman Catholic Church

*Written Answer*

7. What does the word Renaissance mean?
8. Who is given credit for inventing the system of printing using movable type?
9. What nationality was Christopher Columbus?
10. For whom were the newly discovered continents named?



Unit 3  
English  
Settlement of  
America

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first permanent English colonies in America were begun during the reign of:  
(a) Henry VIII (c) Charles II  
(b) George III (d) James I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The political and economic philosophy that encouraged colonial settlement was:  
(a) mercantilism (c) toleration  
(b) ipsedixitism (d) democracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Jamestown was all of the following EXCEPT:  
(a) the first permanent English settlement in North America  
(b) part of Virginia  
(c) destroyed by the Croatoan Indians  
(d) the place where blacks were first sold into bondage in North America
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. John Winthrop wanted the colony of which he was governor to be:  
(a) a haven for Jews (c) an agricultural paradise  
(b) a city set on a hill (d) a re-enactment of Israel in Egypt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The leaders of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies were mostly interested in:  
(a) economic gain (c) religious control over their people  
(b) religious freedom for all (d) converting the Indians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Roger Williams founded the colony of:  
(a) Connecticut (c) Williams Bay  
(b) Rhode Island (d) Pennsylvania
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Most of the early settlers in the colonies were all of the following EXCEPT:  
(a) single (c) relatively poor  
(b) farmers (d) Dutch or German
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The early writings from the colonies, such as the New England Primer, indicated that the colonists believed:  
(a) education should have a spiritual emphasis  
(b) education was not important  
(c) religion should be separated from education  
(d) the most important aspects of education were agriculture and science
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Half-Way Covenant:  
(a) encouraged half-hearted Christianity  
(b) allowed a person to give only have of his expected tithe  
(c) allowed children of non-church members to receive some benefits of church membership  
(d) called for settlers and Indians to meet half-way to resolve their differences
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. One significance of William and Mary coming to the throne of England was that:  
(a) it was the first time a woman had been on the throne  
(b) they took the throne at the request and permission of Parliament  
(c) it enabled Catholics to have a greater voice in English politics  
(d) they wanted to give the American colonies their independence

Unit 4  
English  
Colonies  
in the 1700s

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Enlightenment thinking:
- (a) emphasized natural law and de-emphasized God's role in the world
  - (b) denied the existence of God altogether
  - (c) emphasized evolution
  - (d) increased respect for the monarchy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. John Locke:
- (a) opposed Galileo's theories
  - (b) applied reason and natural law to human society
  - (c) believed in the divine right of kings
  - (d) opposed Isaac Newton's theories
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the colonies, the governor represented:
- (a) the colonists
  - (b) the investors
  - (c) Parliament
  - (d) the king
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Who voted for representatives in the colonial assemblies?
- (a) any colonist 21 years old or older
  - (b) all males
  - (c) free male property owners
  - (d) free men and male slaves
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The two major combatants in the French and Indian War were:
- (a) Canada and the United States
  - (b) Britain and France
  - (c) Britain and the colonies
  - (d) Canada and France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. One result of the French and Indian War was that:
- (a) France looked for a way to get revenge on England
  - (b) France took over all of Canada
  - (c) England was ready to be rid of her American colonies
  - (d) England ceased building a world empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A crucial question facing Britain and the colonies in the 1700s was:
- (a) how to get more British people to migrate to the colonies
  - (b) how to get more Irish people to migrate to the colonies
  - (c) what was the best way for Britain to govern the colonies
  - (d) how to let women and slaves be able to vote in elections
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Stamp Act:
- (a) created a new postal system for the colonies
  - (b) called for revenue stamps on newspapers and legal documents
  - (c) required a charge for every use of a notary public stamp
  - (d) was an attempt to stamp out colonial opposition to the king
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Many churches opposed the Great Awakening revival because:
- (a) evangelists charged that many churches were dead and many clergy were unconverted
  - (b) church membership actually decreased during the 1740s.
  - (c) a strong movement developed in opposition to a paid clergy
  - (d) many church members were persuaded to leave the colonies and move to Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Jonathan Edwards was a:
- (a) Baptist
  - (b) Methodist
  - (c) Unitarian
  - (d) Calvinist

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The American Revolutionary War is understood as beginning with:  
(a) Patrick Henry's speech (c) The Battle of Bunker Hill  
(b) The Battles of Lexington and Concord (d) The Battle of Valley Forge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The response of King George III to the "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms" was:  
(a) to withdraw British troops from the colonies (c) to declare the colonies to be in a state of rebellion  
(b) to begin negotiations with the colonies (d) to fire his prime minister  
over separation from Great Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The main author of the Declaration of Independence was:  
(a) Thomas Paine (c) Benjamin Franklin  
(b) Thomas Herndon (d) Thomas Jefferson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The grievances stated in the Declaration of Independence were directed against the \_\_\_\_\_, not the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the rich, not the politicians (c) the Parliament, not the king  
(b) the king, not Parliament (d) the French, not the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The turning point of the war was:  
(a) the Battle of Saratoga (c) the Battle of Valley Forge  
(b) the surrender of New York City (d) the Battle of Kaskaskia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Perhaps the main failing that caused the British defeat in the American Revolutionary War was:  
(a) the failure of British diplomacy in handling the British government's relationship with the colonies  
(b) the failure of the British to get supplies to its army in America  
(c) the failure of the Anglican churches to support the royal government  
(d) the failure of Canada to support the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. America's victory in the Revolutionary War:  
(a) caused more Indian attacks in the trans-Appalachian region  
(b) resulted in the United States losing control of the area between the states and the Mississippi River  
(c) encouraged settlement of western lands  
(d) prohibited settlement of western lands
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Articles of Confederation:  
(a) never really went into effect (c) created a strong central government at the expense of the states  
(b) created a strong national executive at the expense of Congress (d) created a weak central government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The accepted national religious belief system in the United States, according to some, is called:  
(a) civil religion (c) antisestablishmentarianism  
(b) transcendental religion (d) Deism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Phillis Wheatley was:  
(a) a homeschooled slave and became a poet (c) the slave with whom Thomas Jefferson had illicit relations  
(b) a slave who did the work for which Betsy Ross is given credit (d) the hero of Bunker Hill

Unit 6  
The Constitution  
and the New  
Nation

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Shays' Rebellion:
- (a) was an attempt to return the new nation to British rule
  - (b) was a slave revolt in South Carolina
  - (c) was an attempt by western farmers to get relief from creditors
  - (d) was an attempt to undermine the Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The leading figure at the Constitutional Convention was:
- (a) Thomas Jefferson
  - (b) James Madison
  - (c) Benjamin Franklin
  - (d) James Monroe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The framers of the Constitution expected the most powerful branch of government to be:
- (a) the President
  - (b) the Supreme Court
  - (c) the Congress
  - (d) the military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The number of electors who select the president in the electoral college is:
- (a) 50
  - (b) 100
  - (c) 435
  - (d) 538
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Whiskey Rebellion:
- (a) was a reaction of western farmers against federal taxes on whiskey
  - (b) was an effort of the temperance movement against alcohol abuse
  - (c) was a rebellion of eastern merchants against imported whiskey
  - (d) was a Republican criticism against Federalist use of whiskey in official gatherings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The United States' position in the war between France and Britain that began in 1793 was:
- (a) support for Britain
  - (b) support for France
  - (c) a stance of neutrality
  - (d) an offer to negotiate an end to the war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The XYZ Affair
- (a) involved American relations with France
  - (b) resulted from conflict over federal funding for education
  - (c) led to an end to the British policy of impressment
  - (d) caused a split in Federalist Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Judiciary Act of 1801
- (a) was an attempt by lame duck Federalists to control the federal judiciary
  - (b) created the Supreme Court
  - (c) was an attempt by Republicans to rewrite American law
  - (d) was vetoed by John Adams
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. It appears that the Founding Fathers believed that keeping church and state separate meant:
- (a) avoiding any mention of God by public officials
  - (b) avoiding any mention of God in schools
  - (c) encouraging a morality that let people "do their own thing"
  - (d) not having an official, established state church
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. George Washington
- (a) did not believe in God
  - (b) believed in the providence of God
  - (c) never mentioned God in his speeches
  - (d) was a Baptist

Unit 7  
The Era of  
Thomas  
Jefferson

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Revolution of 1800 was:
- (a) the only military takeover of the government in U.S. history
  - (b) a revolution of political ideology and direction of the federal government
  - (c) the result of the French Revolution of 1789
  - (d) the only time the Speaker of the House of Representatives was elected president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The choice before the House of Representatives as they resolved the presidential election of 1800 was between Thomas Jefferson and
- (a) John Adams
  - (b) George Washington
  - (c) Aaron Burr
  - (d) John Marshall
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from:
- (a) England
  - (b) France
  - (c) Spain
  - (d) the Netherlands
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Essex Junto:
- (a) tried to create a third party for the 1804 election
  - (b) discussed the New England states seceding from the Union
  - (c) wanted to divide New York State to have more Senators from the North in Congress
  - (d) drafted Thomas Jefferson for a third term in 1808
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. John Marshall was all of the following except:
- (a) a Federalist
  - (b) a proponent of judicial review
  - (c) the leader of the Essex Junto
  - (d) Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the precedent for:
- (a) having a Supreme Court
  - (b) judicial review
  - (c) taxing banks
  - (d) handling cases involving treason
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Barbary pirates:
- (a) brought slaves to the United States illegally
  - (b) interfered with shipping in the Mediterranean Sea
  - (c) helped France in its war against Great Britain
  - (d) threatened to invade the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Embargo Act passed during Jefferson's administration:
- (a) was intended to hurt Great Britain but actually hurt American business
  - (b) made trading with the Barbary pirates illegal
  - (c) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
  - (d) led to the XYZ Affair with France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The high point of the Second Great Awakening was:
- (a) the preaching of Jonathan Edwards
  - (b) the hymns of Timothy Dwight
  - (c) the Cane Ridge Camp Meeting
  - (d) the founding of the American Methodist Church
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The founding of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church
- (a) was a blow to slave interests in the South
  - (b) was an outgrowth of frontier religious revival
  - (c) was led by Timothy Dwight
  - (d) led to higher educational requirements for Presbyterian ministers

Unit 8  
The Era of  
Good Feelings

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.*

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. John Quincy Adams      | a. Last Revolutionary War veteran to serve as president  |
| _____ 2. Andrew Jackson         | b. Inventor of the steamboat                             |
| _____ 3. William Henry Harrison | c. Proposed the gradual abolition of slavery in Missouri |
| _____ 4. Tecumseh               | d. Author of the Monroe Doctrine                         |
| _____ 5. Robert Fulton          | e. Commander of losing force at Tippecanoe               |
| _____ 6. Francis Scott Key      | f. Commander of winning force at Tippecanoe              |
| _____ 7. Felix Grundy           | g. War Hawk  |
| _____ 8. James Tallmadge        | h. Proponent of the Erie Canal                           |
| _____ 9. DeWitt Clinton         | i. Wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner”                      |
| _____ 10. James Monroe          | j. Led American forces at the Battle of New Orleans      |

Unit 9  
The Era of  
Andrew  
Jackson

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

### Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Young Andrew Jackson's life-changing conflict with a British soldier occurred:  
(a) in the French and Indian War (c) in the War of 1812  
(b) at the Battle of King's Mountain (d) when he was a prisoner of war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The criticism that Jackson found hardest to overlook was:  
(a) his service in the Revolutionary War (c) his career as a judge  
(b) anything negative said about his wife, Rachel (d) his tenure as governor of Tennessee
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The corrupt bargain involved a supposed deal between:  
(a) Jackson and Clay (c) Clay and Adams  
(b) Jackson and Van Buren (d) Clay and Van Buren
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Tariff of 1828 was  
(a) unpopular in New England (c) unpopular in South Carolina  
(b) vetoed by President Adams (d) vetoed by President Jackson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Nullification Controversy had to do with:  
(a) South Carolina's refusal to enforce federal tariffs  
(b) Congress' nullification of Jackson's seizure of Florida  
(c) the House of Representatives nullifying the results of the 1824 election  
(d) Jackson's support for the Bank of the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Jackson's veto of the Bank Renewal Bill had all of the following results **except**:  
(a) it was overridden by Congress  
(b) it became an issue in the 1832 election  
(c) it probably hurt the American economy  
(d) it was followed by the depositing of federal funds in "pet banks"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The policy of Indian removal:  
(a) was welcomed by the Native Americans (c) was opposed by Andrew Jackson  
(b) was sometimes carried out with cruelty (d) led to better relations between whites and Indians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Whig Party was formed:  
(a) to advocate the wearing of wigs  
(b) to restore the policies of Thomas Jefferson  
(c) to promote the political fortunes of Martin Van Buren  
(d) to oppose the policies of Andrew Jackson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Martin Van Buren's presidency was hurt by:  
(a) the Tariff of 1840 (c) the Indian Removal of 1838  
(b) the Panic of 1837 (d) the death of William Henry Harrison
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. De Tocqueville said that religion was:  
(a) the basis for America's greatness (c) more important among slaves than among whites  
(b) a hindrance to good government (d) more important in France than in the U.S.

Unit 10  
America  
Expands

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.*

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Stephen Austin      | a. Evangelist from the “Burned-Over District”   |
| _____ 2. Sam Houston         | b. Inventor of the cotton gin                   |
| _____ 3. Cyrus McCormick     | c. New England writer who probed the human soul |
| _____ 4. Eli Whitney         | d. Encouraged American settlement of Texas      |
| _____ 5. Stephen Foster      | e. Education reformer                           |
| _____ 6. Horace Mann         | f. Founder of Mormonism                         |
| _____ 7. Ralph Waldo Emerson | g. Inventor of the mechanized reaper            |
| _____ 8. Nathaniel Hawthorne | h. Leading Transcendentalist                    |
| _____ 9. Charles G. Finney   | i. First president and first governor of Texas  |
| _____ 10. Joseph Smith       | j. Wrote songs for minstrel shows               |



Unit 11  
The  
Approaching  
Conflict

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. William Lloyd Garrison | a. Subject of Supreme Court case on slavery              |
| _____ 2. Nat Turner             | b. The Great Compromiser, crafted the Compromise of 1850 |
| _____ 3. Henry Clay             | c. Owned the mill at which gold was discovered in 1848   |
| _____ 4. Stephen Douglas        | d. Led raids at Pottawatomie Creek and Harper's Ferry    |
| _____ 5. Dred Scott             | e. Let 1831 slave revolt in Virginia                     |
| _____ 6. John Brown             | f. Delivered inflammatory speech against slavery         |
| _____ 7. Charles Sumner         | g. Editor of <i>The Liberator</i>                        |
| _____ 8. Preston Brooks         | h. Author of <b>Uncle Tom's Cabin</b>                    |
| _____ 9. John Sutter            | i. Defended his uncle's honor with a cane                |
| _____ 10. Harriet Beecher Stowe | j. Illinois senator who favored popular sovereignty      |

Unit 12  
The Nation  
Divides

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The presidential candidate of the northern Democrats in 1860 was:  
(a) William Seward (c) Stephen Douglas  
(b) John Breckenridge (d) Alexander Stephens
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Republican presidential candidate in 1860 was:  
(a) William Seward (c) John C. Fremont  
(b) Abraham Lincoln (d) John Bell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The first state to secede from the Union was:  
(a) Georgia (c) Kentucky  
(b) Tennessee (d) South Carolina
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The President of the Confederacy was:  
(a) William Seward (c) John Bell  
(b) Alexander Stephens (d) Jefferson Davis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The military action that is usually seen as beginning the Civil War took place at:  
(a) Fort Pickens (c) Fort Anaconda  
(b) Fort Sumter (d) Fort Apache
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The number of states in the Confederacy was:  
(a) nine (c) thirteen  
(b) eleven (d) fifteen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The North led the South in all of the following **except**:  
(a) cotton production (c) manufacturing  
(b) railroad mileage (d) population
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. One aspect of Union military strategy in the Civil War was:  
(a) limit shipping out of northern ports  
(b) add free states as quickly as possible  
(c) divide the South by its major rivers  
(d) gain control of the mountainous areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The First Battle of Bull Run ended in a:  
(a) Confederate victory (c) negotiated settlement  
(b) Union victory (d) Confederate invasion of Washington, D.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Union capture of Forts Henry and Donelson was led by:  
(a) Albert Sidney Johnston (c) Irwin McDowell  
(b) Robert E. Lee (d) U. S. Grant

Unit 13  
The Terrible  
Conflict

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Part A. People*

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. Union general popular with his troops but indecisive in battle    | a. Robert E. Lee          |
| _____ 2. Wrote the words to “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”              | b. Andrew Johnson         |
| _____ 3. Elected Vice-President in 1864                                    | c. Sally Tompkins         |
| _____ 4. Southern general killed by friendly fire; nickname of “Stonewall” | d. George McClellan       |
| _____ 5. Southern general killed at Shiloh                                 | e. Julia Ward Howe        |
| _____ 6. Gentlemanly Virginia general, leader of Army of Northern Virginia | f. U. S. Grant            |
| _____ 7. Commissioned a captain in CSA Army to continue hospital work      | g. Albert Sidney Johnston |
| _____ 8. Led Union capture of Vicksburg, accepted Lee’s surrender          | h. Thomas Jackson         |

*Part B. Battles*

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| _____ 9. Captured and burned by William Sherman  | a. Gettysburg                 |
| _____ 10. Decisive battle of the war, fought in south central Pennsylvania             | b. Chattanooga                |
| _____ 11. Costly battle in southwest Tennessee   | c. Appomattox Court House, VA |
| _____ 12. Lee first invasion into the Union, in Maryland                               | d. Shiloh                     |
| _____ 13. Strategic rail center in southeast Tennessee, followed battle of Chickamauga | e. Atlanta                    |
| _____ 14. Capture of this city completed Union control of Mississippi River            | f. Antietam                   |
| _____ 15. Place of Lee’s surrender   | g. Vicksburg                  |

Unit 14  
The Nation  
Rebuilds

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Write out your answers.*

1. What was the agency created within the War Department to help former slaves?
2. What did Congress do when former Confederate officials and officers presented themselves as elected representatives in December of 1865?
3. What amendment to the U.S. Constitution was the basis for Congressional Reconstruction?
4. What was the term given to northerners who moved south after the Civil War to help or to gain personal advantage?
5. What was the group organized in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1866 to protect traditional southern white society that soon became associated with violence against blacks?
6. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson centered on two laws passed by Congress: the Command of the Army Act and what other one?
7. In what year was Johnson impeached and tried?
8. Americans were able to receive 160 acres for living on it or planting it for five years by what legislation?
9. The Morrill Land Grant Act authorized what kind of institutions?
10. What did the National Bank Act of 1863 enable that helped the United States economy become more stable?

## Unit 15

### Moving Forward

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

## Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Fifteenth Amendment deals with:
- (a) the income tax
  - (b) voting rights
  - (c) the end of slavery
  - (d) presidential elections
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Tweed Ring was:
- (a) a group of corrupt Washington politicians
  - (b) a secret group of fabric importers
  - (c) a secret workers' union
  - (d) a corrupt New York City political machine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Many people were drawn west by the discovery of:
- (a) oil
  - (b) a northwest passage
  - (c) gold and silver
  - (d) buffalo oil
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Immigrants that came after the Civil War settled mostly in:
- (a) urban areas
  - (b) Florida
  - (c) the former Confederacy
  - (d) rural New England
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The transcontinental railroad was built between:
- (a) Omaha, NE and Sacramento, CA
  - (b) Buffalo, NY and San Francisco, CA
  - (c) Boston, MA and San Diego, CA
  - (d) Chicago, IL and Los Angeles, CA
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. For each mile of track laid, the companies that built the transcontinental railroad were given:
- (a) bonuses for the workers
  - (b) loans and land
  - (c) tax rebates
  - (d) free government passes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What state was involved in both the 1876 and the 2000 presidential election controversies?
- (a) Tennessee
  - (b) New Mexico
  - (c) Florida
  - (d) South Carolina
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The presidential election of 1876 was decided by:
- (a) popular vote
  - (b) a special commission
  - (c) a decision of the Supreme Court
  - (d) the House of Representatives
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What appears to be progress can actually only be:
- (a) evolution
  - (b) confusion
  - (c) digression
  - (d) going faster
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. God defines progress as:
- (a) having more stuff
  - (b) bigger church buildings
  - (c) getting closer to His goals
  - (d) more toleration of other beliefs

Unit 16  
Politics in the  
Gilded Age

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. President Hayes ended Reconstruction by:
- (a) pardoning all former Confederates
  - (b) withdrawing federal troops from the South
  - (c) increasing federal aid to southern states
  - (d) apologizing for Sherman's march through Georgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Pendleton Act dealt with:
- (a) Wall Street scandals
  - (b) Indian relations
  - (c) civil service reforms
  - (d) national parks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. President Cleveland's position on Union veteran pensions was:
- (a) he opposed most of the proposals as wasteful and unnecessary
  - (b) he wanted Confederate soldiers to be given equal treatment
  - (c) he favored extending pension benefits to more soldiers and dependents
  - (d) he believed states should pay any pension benefits
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Cleveland was defeated in 1888 by Republican:
- (a) James G. Blaine
  - (b) James A. Garfield
  - (c) Samuel Tilden
  - (d) Benjamin Harrison
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The position that favored more paper money and more minting of silver coins was called:
- (a) hard money
  - (b) easy money
  - (c) cheap money
  - (d) silverbacks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The crisis of a lessening U.S. gold reserve in the 1890s was resolved by:
- (a) encouraging more mining for gold
  - (b) a deal with wealthy bankers to help increase the gold reserve
  - (c) abandoning the gold standard in favor of the silver standard
  - (d) withdrawing paper money from circulation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Republican Party in the late 1800s was seen as the party that favored:
- (a) the common laborer
  - (b) big business
  - (c) immigrants
  - (d) southern whites
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The first national organization especially for farmers was called:
- (a) Farm Aid
  - (b) the Co-op
  - (c) the Federation of Independent Farmers
  - (d) the Grange
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Evolution is:
- (a) a guess
  - (b) an insignificant footnote in history
  - (c) now a proven fact
  - (d) unpopular in university science departments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A problem with the theory of evolution is:
- (a) the evidence has not been found to support it
  - (b) the theory changes to fit current evidence and preconceptions
  - (c) the law of thermodynamics does not support it
  - (d) all of the above

Unit 17  
Changing  
America

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.*

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. John Pierpont Morgan  | a. Founder of Standard Oil; became a leading philanthropist later in life                         |
| _____ 2. W. E. B. DuBois       | b. Socialist leader of the American Railway Union; led the strike against the Pullman Company     |
| _____ 3. Samuel Gompers        | c. Black educator who concentrated on improving the economic and educational status of blacks     |
| _____ 4. William Graham Sumner | d. Proponent of the social gospel   |
| _____ 5. John D. Rockefeller   | e. Banker and finance capitalist who managed companies because of the investments he had in them. |
| _____ 6. Walter Rauschenbusch  | f. Black leader who advocated protest and political activity to help blacks gain civil rights     |
| _____ 7. Eugene V. Debs        | g. Helped develop mail-order merchandising  |
| _____ 8. Richard Sears         | h. First leader of the American Federation of Labor   |
| _____ 9. Andrew Carnegie       | i. Leading American proponent of Social Darwinism   |
| _____ 10. Booker T. Washington | j. Scottish immigrant who rose to become a leader in the steel industry                           |

Unit 18  
The Turn of  
the Century

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The “Cross of Gold” speech was given by:  
(a) William McKinley (c) William Jennings Bryan  
(b) Robert LaFollette (d) Grover Cleveland
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Democrats were hurt in the 1896 election by:  
(a) the depression following the Panic of 1893  
(b) the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt  
(c) the separate campaign of the Populist candidate  
(d) the attempt by Grover Cleveland to capture the party’s nomination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. America came into possession of Hawaii by:  
(a) the resignation of the queen  
(b) an American-led revolution that appealed to the U.S. for annexation  
(c) the cruelty of its Spanish overlords  
(d) a treaty with Japan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Fighting in the Spanish-American War centered in:  
(a) Cuba and Puerto Rico (c) Mexico and Honduras  
(b) the Philippines and Venezuela (d) Cuba and the Philippines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. After the United States took over the Philippines,  
(a) the U.S. had to fight a war with Japan for control of the country  
(b) Philippine rebels fought American forces for control of the country  
(c) Spain decided that it wanted the Philippines back  
(d) the U.S. moved into Vietnam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Boxer Rebellion was:  
(a) an ultra-nationalist revolt in China against foreign domination  
(b) an uprising by Chinese who resented being taken to the U.S. by force for sporting matches  
(c) a Japanese revolution in which rebels wore boxes on their heads  
(d) a rebellion in Cuba over dangerous shipping practices by American companies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Panama revolted from control by:  
(a) Venezuela (c) Colombia  
(b) Nicaragua (d) Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Roosevelt Corollary said that the United States had the right to act in Latin America as a:  
(a) big stick (c) central banker  
(b) bully (d) police power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The leading Progressive spokesman was:  
(a) William Howard Taft (c) Robert M. LaFollette  
(b) William Jennings Bryan (d) Ida Tarbell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The series of booklets setting forth conservative Christian doctrines was called:  
(a) *The Fundamentals* (c) *The Case for Creation*  
(b) *What Would Jesus Do?* (d) *Liberal Versus Conservative*



Unit 19  
The Triumph of  
Progressivism

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Theodore Roosevelt helped settle the 1902 coal strike by:  
(a) sending in troops to break the strike  
(b) sending in troops to operate the mines  
(c) arresting the head of the union  
(d) calling labor and management representatives to the White House
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The lesson talked about reforms during Roosevelt's term in all of the following areas **except**:  
(a) conservation  
(b) election reforms  
(c) food processing  
(d) trust-busting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A fair appraisal of the Taft Administration would be:  
(a) Taft supported reform, but neither to the degree nor in the style of Roosevelt.  
(b) Taft tried to undo most of the reforms begun by Roosevelt.  
(c) Taft let the Supreme Court determine how much reform took place.  
(d) Taft thought that Roosevelt was a wimp and pressed for even more radical reforms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. All of the following were presidential candidates in 1912 **except**:  
(a) Woodrow Wilson  
(b) William Howard Taft  
(c) William Jennings Bryan  
(d) Theodore Roosevelt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Most of the "new immigration" between 1870 and 1920 came from:  
(a) China and southeast Asia  
(b) Africa  
(c) southern and eastern Europe  
(d) England and Scandinavia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Features of architecture during this period included:  
(a) bomb shelters and swimming pools  
(b) skyscrapers and bold new designs  
(c) plastic walls and cloth ceilings  
(d) basement houses and grass huts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. America saw great changes during this period in all of the following areas **except**:  
(a) automobiles  
(b) airplanes  
(c) motion pictures  
(d) computers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Vaudeville and Chautauqua were:  
(a) battles in the Spanish-American War  
(b) two examples of American entertainment  
(c) two kinds of early automobiles  
(d) two marches by John Philip Sousa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Freud divided the personality into three parts:  
(a) forward, middle, and backward  
(b) elementary, secondary, and graduate  
(c) id, ego, superego  
(d) larry, curly, moe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. To Freud, religion was:  
(a) a creation of human needs and desires  
(b) the source for real answers  
(c) a money-making racket  
(d) acceptable as long as it was not Christian

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. During Woodrow Wilson's presidency, Congress:
- (a) raised average tariff rates
  - (b) lowered average tariff rates
  - (c) did not change tariff rates
  - (d) did away with tariffs altogether
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The banking system created in 1913 called for:
- (a) a Federal Reserve System
  - (b) a switch to all state-chartered banks
  - (c) the elimination of the Treasury Department
  - (d) an end to printing paper money
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. *The spark that began the Great War was:*
- (a) Germany's invasion of Russia
  - (b) Britain's sinking of the Lusitania
  - (c) the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne
  - (d) Italy's aggression in the Balkans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The original official position of the U.S. government toward the European conflict was:
- (a) support for Great Britain and her allies
  - (b) support for Germany and her allies
  - (c) a declaration of war against Austria
  - (d) neutrality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Germany hurt its position in American public opinion by its:
- (a) selling wheat on the American market
  - (b) invasion of Great Britain
  - (c) air war against Bosnia
  - (d) submarine warfare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The armistice to end the fighting was signed in:
- (a) April of 1914
  - (b) April of 1916
  - (c) November of 1918
  - (d) November of 1920
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Wilson's main interest in the peace treaty negotiations was:
- (a) to see that Germany paid dearly for the war
  - (b) to see that a League of Nations was established
  - (c) to have the U.S. take over Germany's colonies
  - (d) to see that the Balkan nations were fairly governed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the U.S. Senate, the Treaty of Versailles was:
- (a) defeated because of partisanship and a refusal to compromise
  - (b) defeated because the Democrats did not understand it
  - (c) ratified by careful behind-the-scenes bargaining
  - (d) ratified because Americans feared another flu outbreak
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Immediately after World War I, America had:
- (a) unparalleled prosperity
  - (b) an economic slowdown, strikes, and a "red scare"
  - (c) a war with Japan
  - (d) a revolt in the military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Balkan Peninsula has all of the following **except**:
- (a) a mixture of ethnic groups
  - (b) a history of conflict
  - (c) the strong influence of a single religion
  - (d) references made in the Bible to places on it

Unit 21  
America in  
the Twenties

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.*

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Al Capone              | a. Democratic presidential candidate in 1928, opposed for being Catholic and anti-Prohibition  |
| _____ 2. Franklin Roosevelt     | b. First man to fly solo across the Atlantic   |
| _____ 3. William Jennings Bryan | c. Chicago gangster during Prohibition   |
| _____ 4. Herbert Hoover         | d. Schoolteacher charged with teaching evolution   |
| _____ 5. Calvin Coolidge        | e. 1920 Democratic vice-presidential nominee   |
| _____ 6. John T. Scopes         | f. Defense attorney in the Monkey Trial  |
| _____ 7. Warren G. Harding      | g. "Silent" president sworn in by his father   |
| _____ 8. Clarence Darrow        | h. President with many scandals in his administration  |
| _____ 9. Al Smith               | i. President when the stock market crashed and the Great Depression began                      |
| _____ 10. Charles Lindbergh     | j. Fervent believer who led the prosecution in the famous 1925 trial held in Dayton, Tennessee |

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Hoover blamed the Depression on:
- (a) the Democratic Congress
  - (b) international conditions
  - (c) anti-trust laws
  - (d) the gold standard
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The New Deal emphasized:
- (a) federal programs to manage the economy better
  - (b) returning power to the states
  - (c) a freer stock market operation to revive the economy
  - (d) a lessening of executive power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. TVA included all of the following **except**:
- (a) flood control
  - (b) electricity generation
  - (c) resource conservation
  - (d) turning dams and lakes over to private companies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Social Security offered programs on all of the following **except**:
- (a) unemployment
  - (b) retirement
  - (c) job training
  - (d) disability
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Kingfish was the nickname of:
- (a) Franklin Roosevelt
  - (b) Charles Coughlin
  - (c) Alf Landon
  - (d) Huey Long
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Depression was finally ended by:
- (a) wartime production
  - (b) a new income tax
  - (c) the election of a Republican Congress
  - (d) the Supreme Court
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Neville Chamberlain promoted a policy toward Germany called:
- (a) engagement
  - (b) appeasement
  - (c) confrontation
  - (d) nuclearization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The beginning of World War II in Europe is understood to be:
- (a) Germany's invasion of France
  - (b) Italy's invasion of Ethiopia
  - (c) the British evacuation at Dunkirk
  - (d) Germany's invasion of Poland
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. God's replies to Job and his friends:
- (a) were mainly questions
  - (b) gave a detailed explanation of suffering
  - (c) indicated that Job was condemned
  - (d) supported Job over his friends
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When asked about the man born blind, Jesus said:
- (a) it was his own fault
  - (b) it was his mother's fault
  - (c) it happened that the work of God might be done
  - (d) that the disciples shouldn't ask such questions

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Battle of Britain was:  
(a) the German invasion of Britain (c) a political battle in Parliament  
(b) the German air attack of Britain (d) a sea battle off the British coast
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Atlantic Charter:  
(a) established the Lend-Lease program  
(b) was a secret agreement to partition postwar Germany  
(c) created the United Nations  
(d) set forth Allied war aims
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The massive Allied invasion of northern France on June 6, 1944 was called:  
(a) the Manhattan Project (c) V-E Day  
(b) D-Day (d) Operation Shield
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The German breakthrough of Allied lines in Belgium in December 1944 was the:  
(a) Battle of Belgium (c) Day of Infamy  
(b) Battle of the Bulge (d) Manhattan Project
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Concessions were made to Russia at the conference held at:  
(a) London (c) Newfoundland  
(b) Potsdam (d) Yalta
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The first city hit by an atomic bomb was:  
(a) Hiroshima (c) Iwo Jima  
(b) Okinawa (d) Potsdam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The liner *Queen Elizabeth* was used to:  
(a) carry troops to Britain (c) track civilian passenger usage  
(b) sink enemy submarines (d) carry the atomic bomb to Japan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The area of northern France where the Allies invaded was:  
(a) Brittany (c) Normandy  
(b) Luxembourg (d) Riviera
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When Paul was in prison, he  
(a) complained bitterly (c) saw good coming from it  
(b) wrote no letters (d) made fun of other prisoners
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Paul's principle of life was:  
(a) Look out for Number One  
(b) Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee  
(c) To live is Christ, to die is gain  
(d) Why did this happen to me?

## Unit 24

### Postwar America

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

## Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The policy of the United States toward Communism after World War II was called:
- (a) appeasement
  - (b) aggression
  - (c) detainment
  - (d) containment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The plan to help Europe by giving aid to the struggling national economies there was called:
- (a) the Marshall Plan
  - (b) the Dollar Plan
  - (c) the Truman Plan
  - (d) the Europe Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alger Hiss:
- (a) was found guilty of being a Communist
  - (b) was found guilty of being a spy
  - (c) was found guilty of perjury when he said he was not a Communist agent
  - (d) was found guilty of libel against Whittaker Chambers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The downfall of Joseph McCarthy began with:
- (a) the presidency of Dwight Eisenhower
  - (b) the televised Army-McCarthy hearings
  - (c) his speech in Wheeling, West Virginia
  - (d) his defeat for re-election in 1952
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The North Korean Communists were aided by:
- (a) the Russians
  - (b) the Chinese
  - (c) the Russians and the Chinese
  - (d) the Japanese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. President Truman fired MacArthur because:
- (a) MacArthur wanted to run for president
  - (b) Truman feared MacArthur's popularity
  - (c) MacArthur was ineffective in his role
  - (d) MacArthur challenged the President's role as commander in chief
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The GI Bill of Rights:
- (a) protected blacks GIs from racial discrimination
  - (b) provided education, housing, and medical benefits to veterans
  - (c) guaranteed a job for all returning veterans
  - (d) led to a steady increase in the size of the military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The 1948 election was a surprise in that:
- (a) Truman defeated Dewey
  - (b) Thurmond defeated Wallace
  - (c) Dewey defeated Truman
  - (d) Truman defeated Eisenhower
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The response of Middle Eastern Arabs to the modern state of Israel has been:
- (a) peaceful co-existence
  - (b) a desire to develop trade relations
  - (c) frequent war and terrorist attacks
  - (d) a desire to move away from Palestine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Supreme Court has said that released time religious studies are constitutional if:
- (a) they are conducted on school grounds
  - (b) they are conducted off school grounds
  - (c) they are Catholic or Jewish
  - (d) they are taught by clergy

Unit 25  
The 1950s

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Dwight Eisenhower won the 1952 Republican presidential nomination over main challenger:  
(a) Douglas MacArthur (c) Robert A. Taft  
(b) Harry Truman (d) Adlai Stevenson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The major transportation program begun during Eisenhower's term was the:  
(a) interstate highway system (c) National River Traffic System  
(b) Amtrak railroad system (d) high speed urban commuter rail system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The *Brown v. Board of Education* decision dealt with:  
(a) school funding (c) election of school boards  
(b) school integration (d) transportation reimbursement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The 1957 school integration crisis that involved a governor, a president, paratroopers, and the National Guard took place in:  
(a) Pasadena, California (c) Little Rock, Arkansas  
(b) Montgomery, Alabama (d) Topeka, Kansas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The 1960 Paris summit meeting was ruined by:  
(a) Eisenhower's heart attack (c) the Suez Canal crisis  
(b) the U-2 incident (d) Castro's revolution in Cuba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The army defeated at Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam in 1954 was:  
(a) French (c) British  
(b) American (d) Japanese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. American pride was punctured by:  
(a) the Nobel prizes (c) the *Nautilus*  
(b) Sputnik (d) the University of Moscow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. One American response to the perception of Soviet scientific advances was:  
(a) increased funding for education (c) the first supersonic jet  
(b) the invention of Teflon (d) the MIR space station
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. American families were changed significantly in the 1950s by all of the following **except**:  
(a) television (c) youth culture  
(b) automobiles (d) umbrellas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. One dichotomy of the 1950s in America was that:  
(a) church membership was up, but country club membership was down  
(b) television became more popular, but so did Charles Dickens novels  
(c) automobiles became more popular, but fewer of them had radios  
(d) suburbs were growing, but segregation largely kept blacks out

# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Cuban Missile Crisis involved:
- (a) a Soviet attempt to place missiles aimed at the United States in Cuba
  - (b) an attempt by the U.S. to shoot missiles at Cuba
  - (c) an attempt by Cuban terrorists to attack U.S. missile sites
  - (d) an invasion of Cuba by the U.S. to oust Fidel Castro
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The official finding regarding the Kennedy assassination was that Lee Harvey Oswald:
- (a) paid someone else to kill Kennedy
  - (b) was part of a CIA conspiracy
  - (c) did not shoot the president
  - (d) acted alone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. President Johnson's legislative agenda was called the:
- (a) Newer Deal
  - (b) Great Society
  - (c) Great Boondoggle
  - (d) Big Brother Bureaucracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. United States policy in Vietnam:
- (a) never aimed for total victory
  - (b) was always opposed by a majority of Americans
  - (c) was hampered by Vietnamese nationals living in America
  - (d) never considered possible Communist takeovers in other Southeast Asian countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Lyndon Johnson decided not to run for re-election:
- (a) after Robert Kennedy was killed
  - (b) after Martin Luther King was killed
  - (c) after Eugene McCarthy's near-upset in the New Hampshire primary
  - (d) after Richard Nixon won the Republican nomination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Nixon's victory in 1968 was remarkable because:
- (a) his political career had appeared to be over years earlier
  - (b) Ronald Reagan was the leading candidate for the nomination going into the convention
  - (c) Hubert Humphrey held a commanding lead until the week before the election
  - (d) George Wallace defeated Nixon in traditionally Republican midwestern states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Neil Armstrong was:
- (a) Nixon's first choice for vice-president in 1968
  - (b) the first black justice on the U.S. Supreme Court
  - (c) the first man to walk on the moon
  - (d) a popular singer at Woodstock
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Supreme Court's decision in *Engle v. Vitale*:
- (a) outlawed any prayers in public school
  - (b) outlawed mandatory prayer in public school
  - (c) outlawed posting the Ten Commandments in public school
  - (d) outlawed voluntary Bible study in public school
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Jesus and His followers:
- (a) have had no impact in the world
  - (b) urged people to engage in political revolution
  - (c) all lived in communes
  - (d) have had a profound effect in the world
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the Gospel of Luke, Jesus is presented as someone who:
- (a) encourages people to give Him money
  - (b) goes along with the political leaders of His day
  - (c) challenges the religious and social status quo
  - (d) encourages His followers to build large church buildings



# Exploring America

## History, Literature, and Faith

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The controversial step that President Nixon took in the Vietnam War was:  
(a) invading North Vietnam with U.S. troops  
(b) using low-power nuclear weapons  
(c) asking the Soviet Union to help defeat North Vietnam  
(d) bombing Communist supply routes in neutral Cambodia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The energy crisis centered on:  
(a) the use of nuclear power plants  
(b) pollution caused by burning coal  
(c) the price and availability of gasoline  
(d) debates over development of solar power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Democratic presidential nominee in 1972 was:  
(a) George Wallace  
(b) George McGovern  
(c) Nelson Rockefeller  
(d) Edward Kennedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Nixon's failure in the Watergate scandal was that:  
(a) he helped obstruct the legal investigation of the break-in after learning about it  
(b) he lied under oath before the House Judiciary Committee  
(c) he used information obtained illegally from the Democratic Party headquarters  
(d) he did not ask Senate Republicans to support him
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Gerald Ford:  
(a) won the presidential election of 1974  
(b) was not elected by the people to be President  
(c) resigned one month after taking office  
(d) never was Vice-President
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A serious economic problem during Carter's presidency was:  
(a) a dramatic increase in taxes  
(b) salary schedules for federal workers  
(c) the high rate of inflation  
(d) the number of union strikes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The increased awareness of the Muslim religion in America in the 1970s was because:  
(a) a Muslim ran for president on a third party ticket  
(b) trade with Muslim nations dramatically increased  
(c) two Muslims were elected to Congress in 1976  
(d) fundamentalist Muslims took Americans hostage in Iran
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Jonestown, Guyana was:  
(a) the scene of a mass murder-suicide of a religious cult  
(b) the headquarters of the Unification Church  
(c) the place to which Alexander Solzhenitsyn was exiled from the Soviet Union  
(d) an Islamic terrorist attack against a U.S. Congressman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Before the *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision:  
(a) restrictions on abortions were common  
(b) no state had regulated abortions  
(c) the Court had said fetuses were persons  
(d) women could not obtain abortions in the U.S.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Bible calls the unborn John the Baptist:  
(a) a blob of tissue  
(b) a baby  
(c) a potential human being  
(d) an inconvenience

Unit 28  
The Reagan-  
Bush Era

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each person on the left with the correct description on the right.*

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Oliver North      | a. Leader of Iraq when Kuwait was invaded                            |
| _____ 2. Mikhail Gorbachev | b. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Persian Gulf War |
| _____ 3. Saddam Hussein    | c. 1984 Democratic presidential nominee                              |
| _____ 4. Jerry Falwell     | d. Vice-President under George Bush                                  |
| _____ 5. Manuel Noriega    | e. Apostle who brought good out of bad                               |
| _____ 6. Walter Mondale    | f. Key figure in the Iran-Contra scandal                             |
| _____ 7. Dan Quayle        | g. Democrat who lost to George Bush in 1988                          |
| _____ 8. Colin Powell      | h. Dictator of Panama ousted while Bush was president                |
| _____ 9. Paul              | i. Baptist preacher who founded the Moral Majority                   |
| _____ 10. Michael Dukakis  | j. Reforming last leader of the Soviet Union                         |

Unit 29  
The 1990s

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

*Match each description on the left with the correct person on the right.*

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Republican presidential candidate in 1996  | a. H. Ross Perot      |
| _____ 2. Intern with whom Bill Clinton had an affair while he was President                                 | b. Bob Dole           |
| _____ 3. Leader of the Palestinian Authority  | e. Newt Gingrich      |
| _____ 4. Civil rights leader who admitted fathering a child out of wedlock                                  | d. Bill Gates         |
| _____ 5. Texas billionaire who was Reform Party candidate for president in 1992 and 1996                    | e. Monica Lewinsky    |
| _____ 6. Republican Speaker of the House, leader of the Contract with America, resigned in disgrace in 1998 | f. Timothy McVeigh    |
| _____ 7. Convicted and executed for the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing  | g. Kenneth Starr      |
| _____ 8. Yugoslavian leader accused of war crimes   | h. Jesse Jackson      |
| _____ 9. Independent counsel who pursued allegations of sexual misconduct against Clinton                   | i. Yassir Arafat      |
| _____ 10. Founder of Microsoft and the richest man in the country   | j. Slobodan Milosevic |

Unit 30  
The New  
Millennium

**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Quiz

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The most populous state in the Union is:  
(a) California (c) Texas  
(b) New York (d) Florida
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The United States is now defined more by which population:  
(a) rural (c) Hispanic  
(b) urban (d) Hindu
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The largest religious group in the country is:  
(a) the Southern Baptist Convention (c) the Roman Catholic Church  
(b) the United Methodist Church (d) the Muslim religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The outcome of the 2000 presidential election was decided by:  
(a) a coin toss (c) a decision by President Clinton  
(b) a U.S. Supreme Court decision (d) a concession by George W. Bush
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. One factor that received much attention in the election was:  
(a) electronic voting machines (c) paper ballots  
(b) computer voting (d) dimpled chads
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The results of the election showed that:  
(a) Gore won the cities, while Bush carried much of Middle America  
(b) Bush won the black vote, while Gore carried the Plains states  
(c) Gore won the farm states and Bush won the industrial states  
(d) Bush carried New England and Gore carried the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The perpetrator behind the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks was:  
(a) Muhamar Khadafi (c) Osama bin Laden  
(b) Yassir Arafat (d) Ayatollah Houmeini
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The hijacked planes struck the World Trade Center and the:  
(a) White House (c) Capitol building  
(b) Lincoln Memorial (d) Pentagon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. America responded to the attacks by:  
(a) attacking terrorist camps and the Taliban government of Afghanistan  
(b) setting up a satellite defense shield  
(c) attacking Palestinian positions  
(d) surrendering to al-Qaeda
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which will live longer:  
(a) civilizations  
(b) persons

# **Exploring America**

History, Literature, and Faith

## **Exams**



# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

*Multiple choice. Write the correct letter in the blank.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Two countries that were heavily involved in exploring new lands in the late 1400's were:  
(a) Brazil and Honduras (c) Spain and Portugal  
(b) Germany and Switzerland (d) Senegal and Greece
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Italian explorer sailing on behalf of Spain who accidentally discovered the New World in 1492 was:  
(a) Vespucci (c) Columbus  
(b) Montovanti (d) Henry the Navigator
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States was:  
(a) St. Simon (c) Roanoke  
(b) Columbus (d) St. Augustine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to found a colony known as:  
(a) Boston (c) Virginia  
(b) Nashborough (d) Roanoke
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The first permanent English settlement in North America was:  
(a) New York (c) Roanoke  
(b) Massachusetts (d) Jamestown
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Plymouth colony was established by the Pilgrims, who can be described religiously as:  
(a) Puritans (c) Separatists  
(b) Huguenots (d) Methodists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was established by those whom we call:  
(a) Deists (c) Methodists  
(b) Puritans (d) Williamsites
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Captain John Smith was a leader in the colony of:  
(a) Massachusetts Bay (c) New Haven  
(b) Roanoke (d) Jamestown
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Pocahontas was:  
(a) an Indian guide for Roger Williams  
(b) an Indian who helped the Pilgrims grow corn  
(c) an Indian princess who reportedly saved John Smith's life  
(d) an Indian missionary to the English settlers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Africans were first introduced into the American colonies as slaves or indentured servants at:  
(a) Massachusetts Bay Colony (c) Jamestown  
(b) New Jersey (d) Charlestown

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The document drawn up by the Pilgrims committing themselves to forming a “civil body politic” was:  
(a) the Magna Carta (c) the Declaration of Independence  
(b) the Mayflower Compact (d) the Declaration of Rights and Privileges
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The first book to be published in America was:  
(a) the Gutenberg Bible (c) The Poetry of Michael Wigglesworth  
(b) the Bay Psalm Book (d) A Yeoman’s Guide to Settling the Wilderness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The New England minister who was a prominent figure in the Great Awakening was:  
(a) Jonathan Edwards (c) Paul Revere  
(b) Cotton Increase (d) Samuel Otis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The scene of witch trials where many were accused and some were convicted was:  
(a) New Haven, Connecticut (c) Salem, Massachusetts  
(b) Baltimore, Maryland (d) Providence, Rhode Island
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The “midnight ride of Paul Revere” was carried out to:  
(a) avoid religious persecution  
(b) warn colonists of advancing British soldiers  
(c) conclude a secret peace treaty with the Dutch  
(d) gather people for the Boston Tea Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts:  
(a) began the American Revolutionary War  
(b) began the French and Indian War  
(c) began the War of English Succession  
(d) began the Powhatan War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. George Washington was all of the following EXCEPT:  
(a) a leader in the Boston Tea Party  
(b) the commander of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War  
(c) a resident of Virginia  
(d) a veteran of the French and Indian War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. An indentured servant was one who:  
(a) sold himself into service so that later he would receive resources to start out on his own  
(b) became indebted for false teeth so that he could eat  
(c) was able to move from field hand to domestic servant  
(d) paid an annual quitrent to the yeoman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The English defeat of the Spanish Armada:  
(a) led to the downfall of Spanish power  
(b) led to the fall of Florida to the French  
(c) led to the invention of modern armaments  
(d) led to the decline of the Aztec civilization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The German priest whose opposition to practices of the Roman Catholic Church ushered in the Protestant Reformation was:  
(a) Nicholas Copernicus (c) Jean Huguenot  
(b) John Calvin (d) Martin Luther



- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The belief that God created the universe but then stepped back to let it operate by natural law is called:
- (a) Heliocentrism
  - (b) Augustinianism
  - (c) Mercantilism
  - (d) Deism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Ethnocentrism is:
- (a) the legal prohibition against moving away from one's home town
  - (b) the tendency of a culture to believe that its ways are best
  - (c) the belief that the sun is the center of the solar system
  - (d) the practice of using indentured servants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The Declaration of Independence reflected the strong influence of:
- (a) Pietistic thinking
  - (b) Mercantilic thinking
  - (c) Euphemistic thinking
  - (d) Enlightenment thinking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The primary reason for the founding of many colleges in the American colonies was to:
- (a) provide business education for young men
  - (b) give free blacks an opportunity to improve themselves
  - (c) provide religious instruction and the training of ministers
  - (d) give women the opportunity to receive an education
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The Articles of Confederation:
- (a) never officially went into effect
  - (b) created a strong president-general and a weak legislature
  - (c) created a weak central government with little authority
  - (d) went into effect before the Declaration of Independence was signed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which came first?
- (a) Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English Navy
  - (b) Founding of the Jamestown colony
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which came first?
- (a) Columbus' discovery of America
  - (b) Protestant Reformation led by Martin Luther
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which came first?
- (a) the American Revolutionary War
  - (b) the French and Indian War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which came first?
- (a) the founding of the Plymouth colony
  - (b) the founding of the Jamestown colony
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which came first?
- (a) the Great Awakening
  - (b) the Protestant Reformation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Which came first?
- (a) the Enlightenment
  - (b) the Renaissance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Which came first?
- (a) the defeat of the Aztecs by the Spanish
  - (b) the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Which came first?
- (a) government of the United States under the Constitution
  - (b) government of the United States under the Articles of Confederation

- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Which came first?  
(a) Battles of Lexington and Concord  
(b) Signing of the Declaration of Independence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. All of the following are true about the U.S. government under the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:  
(a) The chief executive was elected every five years.  
(b) It had a weak central government, with most power remaining in the hands of the states.  
(c) Each state had one vote in the Congress of the states.  
(d) The Northwest Ordinance was passed to organize the development of the Northwest Territory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The Constitutional Convention met in:  
(a) New York in 1769 (c) Boston in 1776  
(b) Washington, D. C. in 1799 (d) Philadelphia in 1787
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The original stated purpose for the Constitutional Convention was to:  
(a) revise the Articles of Confederation  
(b) write an entirely new Constitution for the United States  
(c) attempt to get Canada to join the United States  
(d) convince George Washington to become king
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The leading figure in developing the Constitution was:  
(a) Benjamin Franklin (c) Charles Pinckney  
(b) Patrick Henry (d) James Madison
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The Federalist Papers were:  
(a) scandalous revelations about the Federalist Party  
(b) a plot to make the United States a monarchy  
(c) newspaper articles encouraging ratification of the Constitution  
(d) a chain of newspapers that supported the Federalist Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. The process of choosing the president by electors reflected:  
(a) the lack of acceptance of pure democracy  
(b) the desire for all voters to go to college  
(c) an improvement over the previous method of selecting the president by a series of duels  
(d) the desire by the Supreme Court to control elections
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. In the original Constitution, U.S. Senators were to be chosen by:  
(a) popular vote (c) women  
(b) state legislatures (d) the House of Representatives
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The system of checks and balances involves:  
(a) the requirement of having a balance in the bank before writing a check  
(b) how states are able to limit the power of the federal government  
(c) the way that the branches of the federal government restrain the power of each other  
(d) how the military is kept in check by the President.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. The main issues that led to the War of 1812 were:  
(a) Southern protests over the Erie Canal and a desire to finalize the Louisiana Purchase.  
(b) American demands for freedom of the seas and concerns over Indian attacks in the western U.S.  
(c) the expansion of slavery and the British practice of charging high tariffs on American goods  
(d) the Monroe Doctrine and the Missouri Compromise

- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812 was encouraged by:
- (a) shipping merchants in New England
  - (b) War Hawks in Congress
  - (c) slaves in South Carolina
  - (d) ex-Presidents Washington and Hamilton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. One result of the War of 1812 was:
- (a) the annexation of Canada by the United States
  - (b) an increased sense of national pride in the United States
  - (c) the ending of the slave trade in the United States
  - (d) the United States giving most of the Oregon Territory to Great Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The “Era of Good Feelings” refers to:
- (a) the late 1700’s, when almost everyone approved of George Washington.
  - (b) the period of 1816-1824, when there was only one major national political party.
  - (c) the term of Andrew Jackson, called the president of the “Common Man.”
  - (d) the period after the Mexican War, when most Americans benefited from Texas farm products.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The Missouri Compromise of 1820:
- (a) dealt with the admission of Missouri as a slave state
  - (b) allowed the admission of Missouri as a free state
  - (c) called for the creation of ten states from the Louisiana Purchase
  - (d) was reached with the agreement to base the Bank of the United States in St. Louis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. The Monroe Doctrine, announced in 1823:
- (a) led to equal voting rights for blacks by 1832
  - (b) called for an end to the electoral college
  - (c) announced the goal of balanced trade with France and Great Britain
  - (d) said that European nations should not seek new colonies in the Western Hemisphere
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. The 1801 Cane Ridge, Kentucky meeting is associated with:
- (a) the Second Great Awakening
  - (b) the corrupt bargain of Henry Clay
  - (c) the plan to build the Erie Canal
  - (d) the settlement of Kentucky by Daniel Boone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. The Second Great Awakening was:
- (a) an increased interest in pure democracy in New England
  - (b) the second revolution in France that brought Napoleon to power
  - (c) a spiritual revival on the American frontier
  - (d) a renewed interest in manufacturing in America



Units  
9-15

# Exploring America

History, Literature, and Faith

Exam  
2

*Multiple choice. Write the correct letter in the blank.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The position that was seen as a direct stepping stone to the presidency in the early years of the United States was the office of:  
(a) Vice President (c) Secretary of State  
(b) Speaker of the House (d) Secretary of the Treasury
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The development that took place in 1831-32 which changed the way people were nominated for president was:  
(a) political party conventions (c) direct election of U. S. senators  
(b) abolition of the electoral college (d) federal campaign finance reforms
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The one thing that Andrew Jackson hated more than anything else was:  
(a) calling him a Republican. (c) challenging him to a duel.  
(b) criticizing his military record (d) any negative reference to his wife, Rachel, or their marriage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Whig Party was formed to oppose:  
(a) the importation of whigs from England (c) Canadian entry into the War of 1812.  
(b) Andrew Jackson (d) Henry Clay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The presidency of Andrew Jackson coincided with:  
(a) the War of 1812 (c) the Panic of 1837  
(b) an expansion of democracy (d) increased tensions with France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The factory system that developed in Lowell, Massachusetts in the early 1800s was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:  
(a) the employment of many single women  
(b) dormitory housing for the workers  
(c) a change from large manufacturing centers to home-based industry  
(d) strict supervision of the female workers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Shakertown, Kentucky; and Harmony, Indiana were examples of:  
(a) utopian communities (c) factory systems  
(b) camp meetings (d) anti-immigration sentiment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The population of the United States between 1800 and 1860:  
(a) remained about the same (c) decreased because of famine  
(b) increased because of the importation of slaves (d) increased dramatically
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The "Burned-Over District" refers to:  
(a) an area of Illinois cleared for new farming  
(b) an area of Massachusetts destroyed by a factory fire  
(c) an area of New York where many religious movements began  
(d) an area of Tennessee burned by millennialists

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. To a significant degree, the immigration of foreigners into the United States led to:
- (a) increased hostility against foreigners and Catholics
  - (b) an increase in German language classes in schools
  - (c) a decreased dependence on slavery
  - (d) an increased appreciation for Irish folk songs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The “corrupt bargain” of 1825:
- (a) was made between France and the United States to avoid conflict with Great Britain
  - (b) was what Andrew Jackson believed kept him from winning the presidency that year
  - (c) was made between Henry Clay and Aaron Burr
  - (d) was made between Andrew Jackson’s “Kitchen Cabinet” and John Quincy Adams
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Trail of Tears refers to:
- (a) the migration of the Mormons from Illinois to Utah
  - (b) New England’s sorrowful opposition to the path leading to the War of 1812
  - (c) Andrew Jackson’s travel to his inauguration after the death of his wife
  - (d) the removal of Cherokee from E. Tenn. and N. Georgia across the Mississippi River
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The phrase “manifest destiny” refers to the belief that:
- (a) slaves were destined to be free
  - (b) America was destined to control and settle the entire continent from sea to sea
  - (c) economic progress was destined to occur
  - (d) America was destined to be a Christian nation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Settlement by Americans in the region of Texas was encouraged by:
- (a) Santa Anna
  - (b) Frederick Douglass
  - (c) Stephen Douglas
  - (d) Stephen Austin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Battle of the Alamo was:
- (a) a decisive victory for the Mexicans
  - (b) a decisive victory for the Texans
  - (c) a close fight that ended in a draw
  - (d) the last battle in the Mexican War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. All of the following are true about James K. Polk EXCEPT:
- (a) His political mentor was Andrew Jackson
  - (b) He was president during the Mexican War
  - (c) He was a Southern Whig
  - (d) He was living in Tennessee when he was elected President.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Underground Railroad was:
- (a) a secret system of hiding places that funneled slaves from Kansas into Texas.
  - (b) a secret deal to place the transcontinental railroad through Kansas.
  - (c) a secret system of hiding places for slaves escaping to the Northern U.S. and Canada
  - (d) a secret system that smuggled arms to the South during the Civil War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Popular sovereignty refers to:
- (a) replacing the electoral college with the popular vote method of choosing a president
  - (b) letting slaves decide if they want to continue being slaves
  - (c) allowing the people of a state, not the state legislature, to elect senators
  - (d) letting the people of a state or territory decide whether to allow slavery there
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A leading advocate of popular sovereignty as the way to organize the territories was:
- (a) Stephen Douglas
  - (b) John C. Calhoun
  - (c) Abraham Lincoln
  - (d) James K. Polk

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Fugitive Slave Law
- (a) encouraged Southerners to free their slaves
  - (b) was struck down as unconstitutional
  - (c) applied only to the territories
  - (d) infuriated many Northerners
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. One factor in bringing on the Kansas-Nebraska Crisis was:
- (a) deciding on the route for a transcontinental railroad
  - (b) the desire by Southern farmers to plant cotton in Nebraska
  - (c) a sharp decrease in the price of sunflower seeds
  - (d) determining who would pay for a canal between Topeka and Omaha
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The Dred Scott decision by the United States Supreme Court:
- (a) ended slavery in the United States
  - (b) was seen as a victory for black citizenship
  - (c) was disliked by antislavery forces
  - (d) overturned the Compromise of 1850
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The attempt to apply popular sovereignty led to:
- (a) a peaceful resolution of the Oregon dispute.
  - (b) conflict and bloodshed in Kansas.
  - (c) the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.
  - (d) the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following provisions EXCEPT:
- (a) California was admitted as a free state.
  - (b) New Mexico and Utah were made territories
  - (c) The Fugitive Slave Law was repealed.
  - (d) The slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The Republican Party was formed in 1854:
- (a) after a split in the Democratic Party
  - (b) after the collapse of the Whig Party
  - (c) after the Spanish-American War
  - (d) by a union between the Federalist and Democratic Parties
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were held in:
- (a) the 1858 Illinois Senate race, which Lincoln won.
  - (b) the 1858 Illinois Senate race, which Douglas won.
  - (c) the 1860 Presidential race, which Lincoln won.
  - (d) the 1860 Presidential race, which Douglas won.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The Civil War is generally understood as running from:
- (a) the battle of Gettysburg to the battle of Atlanta
  - (b) the attack on Ft. Sumter to the surrender at Appomattox
  - (c) the fall of Ft. Donelson to the fall of Vicksburg
  - (d) the first battle of Bull Run to the fall of Nashville
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The commonly understood dates of the beginning and ending of the Civil War are:
- (a) April 1861 to April 1865
  - (b) December 1860 to March 1877
  - (c) November 1860 to November 1864
  - (d) April 1861 to April 1867
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation accomplished all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) freed slaves in Southern areas that were not held by Union forces.
  - (b) made the war into a moral cause to end slavery.
  - (c) gave blacks all the rights that whites had.
  - (d) led to many blacks serving in the Union army.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was delivered:
- (a) to Union troops before the Battle of Gettysburg
  - (b) to Confederate troops before they invaded Pennsylvania
  - (c) to announce his plans to run for re-election
  - (d) at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. All of the following are true about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln EXCEPT:
- (a) The assassin was killed a few days after the event
  - (b) It caused Lee to surrender his army
  - (c) It was part of a larger conspiracy against several government officials
  - (d) It caused Andrew Johnson to become President
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The effects of Reconstruction in the South included all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) Republicans controlled state governments for a time.
  - (b) Some blacks participated in state governments, but many blacks still suffered from poverty and discrimination.
  - (c) Whites reacted with discrimination and violence against blacks.
  - (d) The Southern economy recovered more quickly than the Northern economy did.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Of the following issues, the Grant presidency is best known for:
- (a) a cutback in the military.
  - (b) corruption.
  - (c) far-reaching foreign policy.
  - (d) constant battles with Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson ended when:
- (a) the Supreme Court repealed the Tenure of Office Act.
  - (b) Johnson apologized for his actions.
  - (c) U. S. Grant was elected President.
  - (d) the Senate failed by one vote to convict Johnson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The outcome of the presidential election of 1876 was that:
- (a) U.S. Grant was defeated by the Democratic candidate in his effort to win a third term
  - (b) William Seward defeated Andrew Johnson
  - (c) Tilden won the popular vote but a commission gave Hayes the electoral votes that enabled him to win
  - (d) Grover Cleveland won the election but died soon after taking office
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Slavery was replaced by:
- (a) a quota system that guaranteed blacks at least ten percent of the seats in Congress
  - (b) many Northern states welcoming former slaves and giving them treatment equal to that given whites
  - (c) a large migration to Liberia after the Civil War
  - (d) racial discrimination and segregation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. 1877 is considered the dividing point of American history because:
- (a) Lee and Grant both died that year, thus ending an era.
  - (b) the telephone and automobile were invented that year, thus beginning the modern era.
  - (c) Federal troops were withdrawn from the South that year, thus ending Reconstruction.
  - (d) a Democrat was inaugurated as President that year, thus ending Republican rule.
38. The Lincoln and Johnson administrations differed with Congress over the terms for readmitting the Confederate states into the Union. Which had a mild plan for reconstruction and which had a harsh plan?

Lincoln/Johnson: \_\_\_\_\_

Congress: \_\_\_\_\_



Match the descriptions on the left with the correct immigrant groups on the right.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Many settled in Minnesota and Wisconsin and became farmers      A. Irish
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Many came to the West Coast and worked in mines and on railroads      B. Scandinavian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Mostly Catholic; many came as the result of a potato famine in their home country; many were poor and settled in big cities      C. Chinese

42-47. Complete this list of the first 19 Presidents in the order in which they served:

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Washington   | 11. _____    |
| 2. Adams        | 12. Taylor   |
| 3. _____        | 13. Fillmore |
| 4. Madison      | 14. Pierce   |
| 5. Monroe       | 15. _____    |
| 6. Quincy Adams | 16. _____    |
| 7. _____        | 17. Johnson  |
| 8. Van Buren    | 18. _____    |
| 9. Harrison     | 19. Hayes    |
| 10. Tyler       |              |

48-50. Name three of the states that were in the Confederacy. Hint: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware were NOT in the Confederacy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_



**Exploring America**  
History, Literature, and Faith

Multiple choice. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The end of Reconstruction was marked by:  
(a) war damage in the South being rebuilt with Congressional funding.  
(b) former Confederate officers being given back their American citizenship  
(c) taxes being waived for former Confederate officers  
(d) federal troops being withdrawn from the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Civil service reform was prompted by:  
(a) the scandal of the 1876 election  
(b) the assassination of James Garfield  
(c) revelations of corruption in the State Department  
(d) the financial failure of the U.S. Post Office
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A recurring financial issue in the last two decades of the nineteenth century was:  
(a) the coinage of silver  
(b) the minting of gold coins  
(c) repeated devaluations of the dollar  
(d) what color to print American money
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Populists were mostly:  
(a) urban workers  
(b) immigrants  
(c) farmers  
(d) southerners
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The southern Bourbons were:  
(a) conservative Democrats  
(b) liberal Republicans  
(c) opponents of Prohibition  
(d) Yankee carpetbaggers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The poll tax and the grandfather clause were means to:  
(a) elect more Republicans  
(b) elect more older candidates  
(c) restrict voting by blacks  
(d) increase federal revenues in the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Supreme Court decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) endorsed the policy of:  
(a) one man, one vote  
(b) women's suffrage  
(c) separate but equal facilities for the races  
(d) breaking up business trusts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The views of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois symbolized:  
(a) different views of how blacks could best make progress in America  
(b) whether Democrats or Republicans should be elected  
(c) the contrasting views on the coinage of silver  
(d) internationalism versus isolationism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Government policy and American public opinion in the late 19th century were decidedly:  
(a) pro-labor  
(b) pro-black  
(c) pro-Chinese  
(d) pro-business
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A business trust was:  
(a) the same thing as a corporation is today  
(b) the government trusting business  
(c) an investment program for union workers  
(d) a combination of several companies run as one company to do the right thing

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Social Darwinism held that:
- (a) societies evolve from complex to simple
  - (b) moneys have a complex social system
  - (c) survival of the fittest applies to human society
  - (d) wealth should grow among the poor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The 1896 Democratic convention was highlighted by William Jennings Bryan's:
- (a) Cross of Gold speech
  - (b) surprise nomination for vice president
  - (c) walkout to form the Populist Party
  - (d) walkout to form the Progressive Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Pressure for war with Spain in 1898 came primarily because of problems in:
- (a) the Philippines
  - (b) South America
  - (c) Cuba
  - (d) Mexico
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Open Door policy applied to:
- (a) Chile
  - (b) China
  - (c) Japan
  - (d) Cuba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine claimed a right for the U.S. to be:
- (a) sole purchaser of Latin American oil
  - (b) the overseer of Mexican elections
  - (c) an international police power in the Western Hemisphere
  - (d) exclusive trading partner with Canada
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Progressives differed from the Populists in that:
- (a) most Progressives were Democrats
  - (b) Progressives were more middle class and better educated
  - (c) most southerners were Progressives
  - (d) Progressives were more concerned about racial equality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Wisconsin Idea of Progressive reform was the brainchild of:
- (a) Bob LaFollette
  - (b) Theodore Roosevelt
  - (c) Billy "Cheesehead" Wilson
  - (d) William Howard Taft
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. One theological question that divided liberals from conservatives was:
- (a) whether churches should have buildings or meet in homes
  - (b) whether Solomon actually lived
  - (c) whether the creation account of Genesis is to be taken literally
  - (d) whether Jesus and Buddha were actually the same person
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The term Fundamentalists came from
- (a) a series of court trials over freedom of religion
  - (b) a series of sermons by Billy Sunday
  - (c) a series of debates held in Nashville, Tennessee
  - (d) a series of pamphlets explaining traditional Christian doctrines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. William Howard Taft's tenure in the White House:
- (a) split the Democratic Party
  - (b) displeased Theodore Roosevelt
  - (c) led to three impeachment motions in the House
  - (d) caused jealousy on the Supreme Court

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The “new immigration” of the late 19th and early 20th centuries came primarily from:  
(a) southern and eastern Europe (c) Africa  
(b) England and Ireland (d) France and Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Vaudeville was:  
(a) the March King (c) an early film producer  
(b) a battle in the Spanish-American War (d) stage entertainment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Sigmund Freud:  
(a) wrote the series called *The Fundamentals*  
(b) denied God and emphasized the subconscious  
(c) was a strong advocate of Social Darwinism  
(d) was the clothing designer who invented Freudian slips
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Generally speaking:  
(a) Republicans favored higher tariffs, Democrats favored lower tariffs  
(b) Republicans favored lower tariffs, Democrats favored higher tariffs  
(c) both Democrats and Republicans favored high tariffs  
(d) Democrats and Republicans favored low tariffs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. During the Wilson Administration, Congress enacted:  
(a) a national sales tax (c) a whiskey tax  
(b) an income tax (d) a national property tax
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Federal Reserve Banks:  
(a) compete with local banks for customers  
(b) put state banks out of business  
(c) collect the federal income tax  
(d) deal with other banks, not with individual depositors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The spark that set off the Great War was:  
(a) Italy’s invasion of Serbia  
(b) the death of the English king  
(c) the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne  
(d) Germany’s invasion of France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. A major factor in the U.S. declaring war on Germany was:  
(a) the German invasion of Mexico  
(b) German attacks on American shipping  
(c) the assassination of William McKinley  
(d) insults by the British against the U.S.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Woodrow Wilson’s main objective in the peace treaty negotiations was:  
(a) the establishment of a League of Nations  
(b) bringing German war criminals to justice  
(c) making sure America got paid back for its war expenses  
(d) making sure Germany took responsibility for the war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. In the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to:  
(a) give up the city of Berlin  
(b) increase its army to defend against France  
(c) pay large war reparations  
(d) pay for the rebuilding of Bosnia

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In the U.S. Senate, the Treaty of Versailles was:  
(a) ratified (c) never brought out of committee  
(b) defeated (d) supported by most Republicans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Warren G. Harding won the 1920 presidential race calling for a return to:  
(a) Christianity (c) democracy  
(b) Prohibition (d) normalcy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. A major attempt at preserving world peace in the early 1920s was the:  
(a) Washington Armaments Conference and resulting treaties  
(b) large build-up of armaments by the U.S.  
(c) fervent call from Russia for world disarmament  
(d) Sarajevo Peace Conference of 1921
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. One controversial issue about Al Smith, the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, was:  
(a) he opposed Prohibition  
(b) he was Jewish  
(c) he was Catholic  
(d) he opposed the federal income tax
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. One factor in bringing on the Depression was:  
(a) overproduction that outpaced consumer demand and ability to buy  
(b) the increased use of the automobile  
(c) the failure of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T)  
(d) the failure of the United States to pay its war debts to Great Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Buying stocks on margin is:  
(a) buying stocks based on the color of their edges  
(b) putting down only a small part of the purchase the price and borrowing the rest  
(c) buying stocks ahead of the general trend  
(d) buying the stock of new companies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The Bonus Expeditionary Force wanted:  
(a) Congress to recognize the American Legion  
(b) to go back to Europe and fight another war  
(c) a bonus to sign up with labor unions  
(d) a faster payment of the bonus promised to World War I veterans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The 1920s and 1930s saw huge growth in:  
(a) television and satellites (c) television and radio  
(b) computers and radio (d) radio and motion pictures
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The Roosevelt Administration tried to stimulate the economy by:  
(a) decreasing the number of federal agencies  
(b) creating jobs through more federal programs  
(c) buying more stocks on the stock market  
(d) putting the U.S. back on the gold standard
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. The first response of the Supreme Court to the New Deal was:  
(a) to support the government in all of the cases it heard  
(b) to strike down several New Deal laws  
(c) to declare President Roosevelt a public enemy  
(d) to abridge freedom of speech for farmers

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. British prime minister Neville Chamberlain tried to bring peace through the policy of:  
 (a) encroachment (c) appeasement  
 (b) confrontation (d) dilution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The beginning of World War II in Europe is usually marked by:  
 (a) Germany's invasion of England (c) Germany's invasion of Russia  
 (b) Germany's invasion of France (d) Germany's invasion of Poland
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. In 1940, Franklin Roosevelt broke precedent when he:  
 (a) traveled outside of the United States (c) ran for a third term  
 (b) addressed Congress personally (d) chose a Republican to be his running mate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. December 7, 1941 was:  
 (a) the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor  
 (b) the Japanese attack on San Francisco  
 (c) the Japanese attack on China  
 (d) the Japanese attack on Russia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. The major Allied invasion along the northern coast of France on June 6, 1944 was:  
 (a) Invasion Day (c) D-Day  
 (b) Bastille Day (d) V-E Day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The German counterattack in December of 1944 is called the:  
 (a) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Midway  
 (b) Battle of the Maginot Line (d) Battle of Hitler's Revenge

*Matching and Completion*

*Match the wealthy businessman to the industry with which he was most closely associated:*

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 47. J. P. Morgan         | A. Steel                  |
| _____ 48. Cornelius Vanderbilt | B. Oil                    |
| _____ 49. Andrew Carnegie      | C. Shipping and railroads |
| _____ 50. John D. Rockefeller  | D. Banking                |

*Complete this list of presidents:*

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, Jefferson, Madison, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Quincy Adams, \_\_\_\_\_, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Taylor, Fillmore, \_\_\_\_\_, Buchanan,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Johnson, \_\_\_\_\_, Hayes, Garfield,  
 Arthur, \_\_\_\_\_, B. Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Taft, Wilson, \_\_\_\_\_, Coolidge,  
 Hoover, \_\_\_\_\_.





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*Multiple choice. Write the correct letter in the blank.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The policy of the United States toward Communism after World War II was called:  
(a) appeasement (c) detainment  
(b) aggression (d) containment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The plan to help Europe by giving aid to the struggling national economies there was called:  
(a) the Marshall Plan (c) the Truman Plan  
(b) the Dollar Plan (d) the Europe Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alger Hiss:  
(a) was found guilty of being a Communist  
(b) was found guilty of being a spy  
(c) was found guilty of perjury when he said he was not a Communist agent  
(d) was found guilty of libel against Whittaker Chambers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. President Truman fired MacArthur because:  
(a) MacArthur wanted to run for president  
(b) Truman feared MacArthur's popularity  
(c) MacArthur was ineffective in his role  
(d) MacArthur challenged the President's role as commander in chief
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The GI Bill of Rights:  
(a) protected blacks GIs from racial discrimination  
(b) provided education, housing, and medical benefits to veterans  
(c) guaranteed a job for all returning veterans  
(d) led to a steady increase in the size of the military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The outcome of the 1948 election was a surprise in that:  
(a) Truman defeated Eisenhower (c) Dewey defeated Truman  
(b) Thurmond defeated Wallace (d) Truman defeated Dewey
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The major transportation program begun during Eisenhower's term was the:  
(a) interstate highway system (c) National River Traffic System  
(b) Amtrak railroad system (d) high speed urban commuter rail system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The *Brown v. Board of Education* decision dealt with:  
(a) school funding (c) election of school boards  
(b) school integration (d) transportation reimbursement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The 1960 Paris summit meeting was ruined by:  
(a) Eisenhower's heart attack (c) the Suez Canal crisis  
(b) the U-2 incident (d) Castro's revolution in Cuba

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The army defeated at Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam in 1954 was:  
(a) Japanese (c) British  
(b) American (d) French
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. American pride was punctured by:  
(a) the Nobel prizes (c) the *Nautilus*  
(b) Sputnik (d) the University of Moscow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. One American response to the perception of Soviet scientific advances was:  
(a) increased funding for education (c) the first supersonic jet  
(b) the invention of Teflon (d) the MIR space station
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. American families were changed significantly in the 1950s by all of the following **except**:  
(a) television (c) youth culture  
(b) automobiles (d) umbrellas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Cuban Missile Crisis involved:  
(a) a Soviet attempt to place missiles in Cuba aimed at the United States  
(b) an attempt by the U.S. to shoot missiles at Cuba  
(c) an attempt by Cuban terrorists to attack U.S. missile sites  
(d) an invasion of Cuba by the U.S. to oust Fidel Castro
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The official finding regarding the Kennedy assassination was that Lee Harvey Oswald:  
(a) paid someone else to kill Kennedy (c) did not shoot the president  
(b) was part of a CIA conspiracy (d) acted alone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. President Johnson's legislative agenda was called the:  
(a) Newer Deal (c) Great Boondoggle  
(b) Great Society (d) Big Brother Bureaucracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. United States policy in Vietnam:  
(a) never aimed for total victory  
(b) was always opposed by a majority of Americans  
(c) was hampered by Vietnamese nationals living in America  
(d) never considered possible Communist takeovers in other Southeast Asian countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Lyndon Johnson decided not to run for re-election:  
(a) after Robert Kennedy was killed  
(b) after Martin Luther King was killed  
(c) after Eugene McCarthy's near-upset in the New Hampshire primary  
(d) after Richard Nixon won the Republican nomination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Nixon's victory in 1968 was remarkable because:  
(a) his political career had appeared to be over years earlier  
(b) Ronald Reagan was the leading candidate for the nomination going into the convention  
(c) Hubert Humphrey held a commanding lead until the week before the election  
(d) George Wallace defeated Nixon in traditionally Republican midwestern states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Neil Armstrong was:  
(a) the first man to walk on the moon (c) Nixon's first choice for vice-president in 1968  
(b) a popular singer at Woodstock (d) the first black justice on the U.S. Supreme Court

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The Supreme Court's decision in *Engle v. Vitale*:
- (a) outlawed any prayers in public school
  - (b) outlawed mandatory prayer in public school
  - (c) outlawed posting the Ten Commandments in public school
  - (d) outlawed voluntary Bible study in public school
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The controversial step that President Nixon took in the Vietnam War was:
- (a) invading North Vietnam with U.S. troops
  - (b) using low-power nuclear weapons
  - (c) asking the Soviet Union to help defeat North Vietnam
  - (d) bombing Communist supply routes in neutral Cambodia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The energy crisis centered on:
- (a) the use of nuclear power plants
  - (b) pollution caused by burning coal
  - (c) the price and availability of gasoline
  - (d) debates over development of solar power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Nixon's failure in the Watergate scandal was that:
- (a) he helped obstruct the legal investigation of the break-in after learning about it
  - (b) he lied under oath before the House Judiciary Committee
  - (c) he used information obtained illegally from the Democratic Party headquarters
  - (d) he did not ask Senate Republicans to support him
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Gerald Ford:
- (a) won the presidential election of 1974
  - (b) never was vice president
  - (c) resigned one month after taking office
  - (d) was not elected by the people to be president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. A serious economic problem during Carter's presidency was:
- (a) a dramatic increase in taxes
  - (b) salary schedules for federal workers
  - (c) the high rate of inflation
  - (d) the number of union strikes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The increased awareness of the Muslim religion in America in the 1970s was because:
- (a) a Muslim ran for president on a third party ticket
  - (b) trade with Muslim nations dramatically increased
  - (c) two Muslims were elected to Congress in 1976
  - (d) fundamentalist Muslims took Americans hostages in Iran
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Jonestown, Guyana was:
- (a) the scene of a mass murder-suicide of a religious cult
  - (b) the headquarters of the Unification Church
  - (c) the place to which Alexander Solzhenitsyn was exiled from the Soviet Union
  - (d) an Islamic terrorist attack against a U.S. Congressman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The Bible calls the unborn John the Baptist:
- (a) a blob of tissue
  - (b) a baby
  - (c) a potential human being
  - (d) an inconvenience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The leader of Iraq when Kuwait was invaded in 1990 was:
- (a) Mikhail Gorbachev
  - (b) Saddam Hussein
  - (c) Osama bin Laden
  - (d) Yassir Arafat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The last leader of the Communist Soviet Union was:
- (a) Nikita Khrushchev
  - (b) Joseph Stalin
  - (c) Mikhail Gorbachev
  - (d) Slobodan Milosevic

- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The vice president under George H. W. Bush was:  
(a) Oliver North (c) Dan Quayle  
(b) Walter Mondale (d) Jerry Falwell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. The Republican presidential candidate in 1996 was:  
(a) Ronald Reagan (c) Dan Quayle  
(b) Bob Dole (d) Dick Cheney
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The billionaire Texas businessman who ran for President in 1992 and 1996 on the Reform Party ticket was:  
(a) H. Ross Perot (c) H. R. Haldeman  
(b) H. Rap Brown (d) H. M. S. Pinafore
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The independent counsel who pursued the Whitewater investigation of Bill Clinton was:  
(a) Newt Gingrich (c) Elliott Richardson  
(b) Kenneth Starr (d) William Ruckelshaus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The Republican Speaker of the House, leader of the Contract with America and the Republican resurgence in 1994, who resigned in disgrace in 1998 was:  
(a) Bob Dole (c) Al Gore  
(b) Henry Hyde (d) Newt Gingrich
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The man convicted and executed for the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing was:  
(a) Timothy McVeigh (c) Yassir Arafat  
(b) Kenneth Starr (d) Mohamar al-Sheik
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The Yugoslavian leader accused of ethnic cleansing and other war crimes was:  
(a) Boris Yeltsin (c) Slobodan Milosevic  
(b) Boris Gudenov (d) Manuel Noriega
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The most populous state in the Union is:  
(a) California (c) Texas  
(b) New York (d) Florida
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. The largest religious group in the country is:  
(a) the Southern Baptist Convention (c) the Roman Catholic Church  
(b) the United Methodist Church (d) the Muslim religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. The outcome of the 2000 presidential election was decided by:  
(a) a coin toss (c) a decision by President Clinton  
(b) a U.S. Supreme Court decision (d) a concession by George W. Bush
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. One factor that received much attention in the election was:  
(a) electronic voting machines (c) paper ballots  
(b) computer voting (d) dimpled chads
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. The perpetrator behind the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks was:  
(a) Mohamar Khadafi (c) Osama bin Laden  
(b) Yassir Arafat (d) Ayatollah Khomeini
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. On September 11, 2001, hijacked planes struck the World Trade Center and the:  
(a) White House (c) Capitol building  
(b) Lincoln Memorial (d) Pentagon

- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. America responded to the 9/11 terrorist attacks by:  
(a) attacking Al-Qaeda terrorist camps and the Taliban government of Afghanistan  
(b) setting up a satellite defense shield  
(c) attacking Palestinian positions  
(d) surrendering to al-Qaeda

*Complete this list of U.S. Presidents in order.*

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Washington     | 23. B. Harrison  |
| 2. Adams          | 24. Cleveland    |
| 3. Jefferson      | 25. _____        |
| 4. Madison        | 26. T. Roosevelt |
| 5. _____          | 27. Taft         |
| 6. Quincy Adams   | 28. Wilson       |
| 7. Jackson        | 29. _____        |
| 8. Van Buren      | 30. Coolidge     |
| 9. W. H. Harrison | 31. Hoover       |
| 10. _____         | 32. _____        |
| 11. Polk          | 33. Truman       |
| 12. Taylor        | 34. Eisenhower   |
| 13. Fillmore      | 35. Kennedy      |
| 14. Pierce        | 36. _____        |
| 15. _____         | 37. Nixon        |
| 16. Lincoln       | 38. Ford         |
| 17. Johnson       | 39. _____        |
| 18. Grant         | 40. Reagan       |
| 19. _____         | 41. _____        |
| 20. Garfield      | 42. Clinton      |
| 21. Arthur        | 43. G. W. Bush   |
| 22. Cleveland     |                  |



# **Exploring America**

History, Literature, and Faith

## **Answer Key**





## Unit 1 – The Study of History

### Quiz

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. False, 8. True, 9. True, 10. False

### Lesson 1

1. History is our story.
2. It helps us understand the present.
3. It helps us learn from the past.
4. God says it is important.
5. Various answers possible
6. Various answers possible
7. Various answers possible
8. We might be swayed by an appealing argument that is not based on fact.

### Lesson 2

1. A person's view of the world, his or her understanding of the world in which he or she lives.
2. the recording of what happened; the interpretation of what happened.
3. How a person understands the impact of issues, such as: the Supreme Court's Roe v. Wade decision on abortion, the enactment of child labor laws, the Protestant Reformation, the meaning of Columbus discovering America, or Communist control of Russia.
4. Various answers possible
5. Slaves did not celebrate freedom and independence on that day because they were not free.

### Lesson 3

1. The participants in history are persons, and we have connections with those people.
2. One of these answers: knowing someone who fought in Vietnam, understanding the experience of people on the Mayflower, having a relative who fought in World War II.
3. That they are human also
4. Various answers possible
5. Engaging the emotions
6. To learn from and appreciate the past
7. To see how they are influenced by the past and to realize their connections with people from the past. The same is true for a nation.
8. Various answers possible

### Lesson 4

1. Expansion; power and control; a mixture of good and bad; ethnocentricity; the fabric of history
2. They had a new start, a new hope, and were free from Old World traditions and expectations
3. The hope was for a better day in world history, more prosperity, and the expectation that America would influence the world
4. Various answers possible

5. Influences from Europe: language, literature, ethnic groups, others; distinctly American: aspects of language, absence of European social classes, different role of religion; other answers possible.

### Lesson 5

1. The eye of faith understands that God is in control of the world. He appoints the places of peoples' habitations and causes the rise and fall of kings and nations.
2. Various answers possible
3. Rehoboam's rejection of the older counselors' advice, Shishak's invasion of Jerusalem, and the defeat of the Babylonians by Cyrus the Persian.
4. We do not have direct revelation from prophets or Scripture, but we have precedents and principles in Scripture and the faith that God is still in charge.
5. He saw that they were a religious people
6. He taught them that God was not an idol and that all people are answerable to Him.
7. People movements are in the plan of God. No; we are responsible for our sins.
8. In each situation, believers could hope for a better day and might see the trials as opportunities to grow in faith.
9. There are two schools of thought on this matter. We believe that God guides the process and the outcome but that we still have responsibility for our decisions and actions.
10. Various answers possible

## Unit 2 – Exploration and Settlement

### Quiz Answers

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. d, 7. Rebirth, 8. Gutenberg, 9. Italian, 10. Amerigo Vespucci

### Lesson 6

1. The Roman Catholic Church
2. Excommunication and heresy trials
3. Renaissance
4. It changed from acceptance to investigation, from self-sufficiency to reaching out
5. Johann Gutenberg
6. The Crusades
7. Prince Henry the Navigator
8. They wanted the spices and other luxuries from the East
9. Arab middlemen
10. The possibility of sailing west from Europe

### Lesson 7

1. That they walked across the Bering Strait, either on ice or on a land bridge that no longer exists
2. In Central and South America
3. Push and pull
4. Push: war, famine, persecution; pull: desire for freedom, new land, or other resources
5. Mayans
6. Aztecs
7. Incas

8. More nomadic, smaller communities, more scattered and diverse
9. Teepees on the Plains, longhouses in what is now the Northeast U.S., cliff dwellings in the Southwest U.S.

#### Lesson 8

1. Italian
2. He thought the earth was smaller than it is, and he didn't know about another continental land mass
3. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain
4. The defeat of the Muslims and the expulsion of the Jews
5. August 3, 1492
6. October 12, 1492
7. Mixed: he opened up the New World for European exploration, but Europeans devastated the Indian cultures they found
8. Leif Ericson

#### Lesson 9

1. The Pope
2. Portugal explored east of the line, Spain explored west of it
3. Ponce de Leon
4. Ferdinand Magellan
5. Hernando Cortes
6. St. Augustine (in what is now Florida)
7. To control the area, to extract gold or other riches and send them back to Spain, to find a water route to Asia; Catholic missionaries wanted to teach the gospel to the Indians.
8. Verrazano
9. A water route to Asia
10. Europeans learned new animals, crops, and vocabulary; Indians learned about the gospel, western technology, and firearms and horses; but they also contracted diseases that proved fatal and were decimated by war with the Europeans

#### Lesson 10

1. Church facilities, hierarchy, relationship to the civil government
2. The selling of indulgences. People were told that if they contributed to the church, the soul of a loved one would be released from purgatory.
3. Martin Luther
4. Ninety-Five Theses
5. 1517
6. That salvation was by faith
7. He translated the Bible into German.
8. Vulgate
9. Henry VIII
10. He wanted to divorce his wife and marry another woman.

#### Bible Study Questions

1. The Catholic Church had become wealthy and politically powerful. It had an elaborate hierarchy.

2. Traditions of hand washing and washing eating utensils. Their tradition of having people donate money to the temple violated the commandment to honor one's father and mother.
3. Various answers possible
4. Various answers possible

### **Unit 3 – English Settlement of America**

#### Quiz

1. d, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. d, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b

#### Lesson 11

1. John Cabot
2. He wanted to insure the continuation of the Tudor line on the throne.
3. He broke with the Catholic Church, had himself declared head of the church in England, and annulled his marriage.
4. His son, Edward VI
5. They were his daughters by his first two wives
6. Roanoke
7. Its residents disappeared.
8. James VI of Scotland (he became James I of England)
9. The idea that God places rulers on the throne, and thus kings answer to God and not to the people.
10. The development of joint stock companies, mercantilism as an economic system, and the displacement of rural English by the enclosure movement.
11. The economic philosophy in which government actively encouraged private companies, especially in the founding of foreign colonies.
12. Spain

#### Lesson 12

1. Jamestown, 1607
2. To possess the land for the King and to spread the Christian religion
3. The first representative government and the introduction of African slaves
4. Puritans wanted to purify the Anglican Church, while Separatists wanted to be separate from the Anglican Church.
5. The Separatists settled Plymouth and the Puritans settled Mass. Bay.
6. They played a key role.
7. To forming a civil body politic and to passing just laws that the colony would need.
8. The charter was controlled by people in America, not people in England.
9. France
10. To earn his wealth from the land, evangelize the heathen, and discover things unknown.
11. to be in conformity with the variations in creation, (2) to show the work of God's Spirit as people work together, and (3) that each might need the other
12. To do what is right and live as they should under God
13. They were an example that many were watching.
14. The choice between life and good, death and evil.

### Lesson 13

1. Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay
2. That government should be separate from religion, that settlers should purchase land from the Indians, and that he was more devout than other members of the Massachusetts Bay colony.
3. She claimed direct inspiration from God and had meetings in her home to oppose church teachings.
4. It recognized God's hand in events, said that godly people needed an organized government, and said that the furtherance of the gospel was a peaceful society.
5. To be a haven for persecuted British Catholics
6. North and South Carolina
7. The Dutch
8. Quakers
9. Border between Pennsylvania and Maryland
10. To set up an ideal society, to give former prisoners a new start, and to be a buffer between the other English colonies and Spanish-controlled Florida.

### Lesson 14

1. To seek a better life economically
2. Farmer
3. Apprentice, journeyman, craftsman
4. One who sold himself into service for a period of years, after which he was able to start out on his own
5. A woman couldn't vote or hold office, serve on a jury or testify, go to college or own property separately from her husband.
6. New England colonies: mostly small farmers, tradesmen and those involved in sea trade; greater interest in education. Southern colonies: plantation agriculture, fewer schools. Middle colonies: mixture of small farmers and large landowners; several large cities.
7. They came from different areas of England with their respective accents.
8. Some instances of cooperation and peace, but often conflict. The English settlers generally wanted the Indians out of the way. When armed conflict erupted, the English generally defeated the Indians.

### Lesson 15

1. The Bay Psalm Book
2. The New England Primer
3. Religion was the predominant influence in society. The idea of church and state being separated was foreign to most colonists.
4. The Half-Way Covenant allowed children of non-church members partial status as church members.
5. Calvinism
6. Church of England
7. Apparently from the influence of a slave from the West Indies who practiced witchcraft.
8. Twenty people were executed as witches
9. The Royalists (Cavaliers) and the Puritans (Roundheads)

### 10. Oliver Cromwell

11. To prevent the Catholic James II and his son from ruling England
12. Parliament asked William and Mary to rule, which meant that the English monarch ruled with the permission of Parliament.

### Bible Study Questions

1. Christians should be positive influences, even though they may not rule politically. Christian office holders should take every opportunity to do good and further the kingdom.
2. Conversion to Christ should be the basis for church membership. Church life is all too often simply a social activity.
3. Christians should be distinct in ways of thought and action. Being distinctive will help. If Christians live the way of the world, unbelievers will see no need to change.
4. They should approach such situations with love, certainty of the evidence (not basing action on hearsay), and a stand for the truth. See Matthew 18:15-20, Galatians 6:1, and Titus 3:9-11.
5. Christians should not be dependent on "their candidates" winning elections to have joy and to do what is right. Christians in the first century never had this option available to them. They can help others personally and as families (this is often more effective than large programs).

### Unit Review

1. Expansion: settlement of new colonies in America
2. Power and control: Puritans in Massachusetts Bay, civil war in England
3. Good and bad: settlement of English in America crowding out Native Americans

## **Unit 4 – English Colonies in the 1700s**

### Quiz

1. a, 2. b, 3. d, 4. c, 5. b, 6. a, 7. c, 8. b, 9. a, 10. d

### Lesson 16

1. The Enlightenment was a period of scientific research that established the operation of the universe on the basis of regular scientific laws and that applied reason and natural law to human society.
2. He demonstrated that the earth orbited around the sun.
3. The Catholic church taught that the sun orbited the earth; Copernicus and Galileo showed that this was not the case.
4. That the world operated on the basis of regular scientific laws, such as gravity.
5. They seemed to say that the world operated on the basis of natural law and not on the will of God.
6. He said that people and societies could be changed by education and the application of reason and that political power rested with the people on the basis of social contracts, not with kings.

7. What new thinking emerged about:
  - Kings and government: the monarchy was not a rational form of government
  - Religion: conflicts in doctrine showed that people did not approach religion rationally
  - God: Some questioned the role of God in the world.
  - Man: Man and human reason were elevated to the center of human inquiry.

#### Lesson 17

1. Who held power in the colonies and how were the colonies to be governed.
2. The king
3. Wealthy colonists who were appointed by the king.
4. Free male property owners
5. The British government believed that the assemblies ruled by the permission of the king, while colonists believed that the assemblies ruled by the consent of the governed.
6. The creation of the Dominion of New England to govern the region from London
7. The governor was imprisoned and the colonies resumed their former way of governing.
8. Seditious libel for printing criticism of the royal governor in his newspaper.
9. Zenger was found not guilty, and the verdict encouraged colonial newspapers to publish more criticism of public officials.
10. Encroachment on Indian land, protection for western settlers by colonial governments, and the willingness of colonists to defy governmental authority

#### Lesson 18

1. The area between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River
2. George Washington
3. Fort Pitt
4. Quebec and Montreal
5. They were forced to leave. Many made their way to New Orleans (and came to be called Cajuns).
6. Spain
7. Great Britain
8. By raising taxes on the colonies
9. France helped the United States in the Revolutionary War against England.
10. To create a central government for the American colonies, so that they might act in a unified fashion if the need arose.

#### Lesson 19

1. Same language and culture, same legal system, same trades and social classes; belief in representative government and individual rights; upper class American sons often educated in England; colonists saw selves as subjects of the crown

2. No royalty in America; Americans envisioned new possibilities for their lives; the frontier experience of log cabins and Indian attacks.
3. The standing army in the colonies, with troops quartered in private homes.
4. Royal control over laws passed by colonial assemblies, writs of assistance, colonies not allowed to print money, new taxes passed.
5. The king forbade any settlement by English subjects west of the crest of the Appalachian Mountains.
6. Many colonists wanted to settle the western region. They thought that they had fought the French and Indian War to be able to do so, but not it was forbidden.
7. They believed that such taxes were wrong and could not be enacted by Parliament.
8. A confrontation between Boston citizens and British soldiers. British soldiers fired into the crowd and killed several colonists.
9. Because it allowed the East India Company to dump cheap tea onto the colonial market, thus making the colonies dependent on the British company for tea.
10. The Coercive or Intolerable Acts.

#### Lesson 20

1. George Whitefield, John Wesley
2. Whitfield
3. A revival movement in the American colonies during the 1740s.
4. Jonathan Edwards
5. They felt threatened when evangelists described churches as dead and preachers as unconverted.
6. Whether to endorse the revival or not.
7. The formation of Unitarian and Universalist churches.
8. Colleges. Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth
9. Revivalist preaching, multifaceted Christianity, individual decisions, hope for the millennium.
10. The need for spiritual revival

#### Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God

1. Waters held back for the present, an arrow aimed at your heart, burning fire
2. insects
3. Various answers possible

#### The Scarlet Letter

1. A dark, sad, and musty tone
2. Hawthorne tells how he got the idea for the story
3. They were hateful and unforgiving toward her.
4. Pearl was strong-willed. Some thought that she was a devil-child as retribution for the sin which conceived her.
5. To find out the secrets of Arthur Dimmesdale's life and to seek revenge for what he had done with Hester.
6. Rev. Dimmesdale

7. They believed that he could do no wrong.
8. He carved an A on his chest and stood on the scaffold at night.
9. They planned to run away to Europe together.
10. He died before he was able to leave the community.
11. He died within a year of Dimmesdale's death and left an inheritance for Pearl.
12. She moved to Europe and was not directly heard from again.
13. She left for many years; but later she returned to the community, helped many people, and died there.
14. It shows the failings of a community that was supposedly build on faith in Christ
15. Their focus was on Hester's sin. One key factor might have been that men were leaders of the community.
16. Hester was able to admit her responsibility for her sin and move on in her life. Dimmesdale kept his sin hidden and it eventually destroyed him.
17. David wrote the psalm after being confronted by Nathan over his sin with Bathsheba. The psalmist confessed his sin as being primarily before God. He knew his need to be cleansed and renewed within. He was humble and contrite about his sin.
18. Essay on a subject from the novel.

#### **Wit and Wisdom from Poor Richard's Almanack**

1. Various answers possible
2. Various answers possible
3. Examples from five categories
4. Various answers possible

### **Unit 5 – Revolution**

#### **Quiz**

1. b, 2. c, 3. d, 4. b, 5. a, 6. a, 7. c, 8. d, 9. a, 10. a

#### **Lesson 21**

1. He declared that the colonies were in a state of rebellion.
2. Patrick Henry
3. To arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock and to seize a stockpile of patriot weapons.
4. They tried to warn Adams, Hancock, and militiamen in Lexington and Concord.
5. The British troops were defeated and retreated back into Boston.
6. George Washington
7. The British
8. It denied that God intended for government to have absolute control over people; that God had allowed the colonies to grow to their present strength to be able to withstand the actions of the British government; thankfulness for God's blessings; request to God to help them in their cause.
9. To promote the welfare of mankind.

10. It said that the colonists did not want to separate from Great Britain and establish independent states.

#### **Lesson 22**

1. Thomas Paine
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. The Continental Congress approved Richard Henry Lee's resolution on independence on July 2, and approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4.
4. Enlightenment
5. To state the reasons for the colonies' decision to separate from Great Britain.
6. The king
7. Appeal to reason and to the Author of the world; a need to give an explanation of the colonies' position and actions; a long list of complaints against the British government; a defense of the colonies' position as just
8. The Declaration of Causes denied any desire to separate from Britain, while the Declaration of Independence stated such a separation.
9. Perhaps one-third in favor of separation, one-third loyal to the crown, and the other third who could be persuaded one way or the other.

#### **Lesson 23**

1. Britain was the most industrialized nation in the world; a wealthy country; a strong navy and a experienced, victorious army; during the war it won many battles and held several major cities
2. Smaller population, no standing army, small navy, untrained militia, not a strong central government, some weak state governments, no strong national currency, soldiers poorly paid and equipped
3. To control the major cities and divide New England from the rest of the colonies
4. Washington's army camped there in poor conditions during the severe winter of 1777-1778.
5. Name who won these battles:
  - New York City - British
  - Trenton, New Jersey - Americans
  - Kaskaskia, Illinois - Americans
  - Camden, South Carolina - British
  - King's Mountain, South Carolina - Americans
6. The surrender of Burgoyne's British forces at Saratoga. It was a victory for the United States and it brought France into the war on the side of the U.S.
7. The Battle of King's Mountain
8. Yorktown
9. Poor military leaders, fighting far from home, tenuous supply lines, the failure of British diplomacy with the American colonies
10. Washington's leadership, American soldiers fought better, they were on their home soil, the developing consciousness of being Americans, assistance from France.

## Lesson 24

1. Families suffered the absence and loss of many husbands, fathers, and sons; property was destroyed in battle and by the movement of armies.
2. Many colonists remained loyal to Britain and eventually left the United States; some merchants profited at the expense of the American cause.
3. It was encouraged by the American victory.
4. More opportunity for land ownership, the building of wealth, and skilled craftsmen; work opportunities beyond being servants and indentured servants.
5. Bills of rights, greater political liberties, expanded right to vote
6. The Articles of Confederation
7. Disposition of western lands
8. Between three and seven
9. Each state had one vote
10. The states

## Lesson 25

1. Not having one accepted, official state church; not seeing church and state as intertwined; the basis of Christianity being one's personal walk with God.
2. Desire to reform and purify the church more in keeping with the New Testament; diversity of religious expression; weariness from religious wars.
3. Diverse; some colonies had established churches; many beliefs tolerated.
4. Emphasis on the individual's faith without an official church (on national level); distinctly American denominations formed; development of civil religion
5. Episcopal Church; Methodist Church in America; and others
6. Civil religion
7. A broad system of belief, acceptable to people from many backgrounds, regarding faith in God, desire for His blessings, and love of country.
8. Having a Senate chaplain and "In God We Trust" on our currency but denying prayer in public school; no tax income for churches, but tax exemption for churches; balancing freedom of religion and freedom from religion

## Bible Study Questions

1. Jesus' mission was not about political revolt. This was a major issue in Israel at the time Jesus came, and He did not want to play into the desire for political independence.
2. It was better for the church in the long run not to be political rebels but to work within the system of government in place and seek to influence individuals.
3. One has to make this choice when a government policy is in clear violation of God's will in Scripture.

## Phillis Wheatley poems (at the beginning of unit)

1. So she could learn about Christ

2. Realize the blessings and opportunities you have; seek to know Jesus even more than you know academic disciplines; make the most of each day and don't give in to sin—it is your worst enemy.

## "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"

1. Quiet and listless, but with a myth about ghosts
2. The ghost of a Hessian trooper
3. He was tall, lanky, and unusual.
4. Katrina Van Tassel
5. He pretended to be the Headless Horseman and scared Ichabod out of the district.
6. Description of the setting, emphasis on legends, local customs, Dutch names.

## "Rip Van Winkle"

1. He was kind, easygoing, and lazy. She was harsh and suspicious.
2. Odd-looking people playing ninepins
3. His house was deserted, the inn was gone, the picture of King George III had been replaced by one of George Washington.
4. Just like his father
5. It explained thunder in the mountains and gave henpecked husbands a way to express their desire to be free of domestic unhappiness.

## Unit 6 – The Constitution and the New Nation

### Quiz

1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. d, 5. a, 6. c, 7. a, 8. a, 9. d, 10. b

## Lesson 26

1. National debt and economic uncertainty; state economies; the threat of Indian attacks; uncertain foreign relations.
2. Provided for the governing and orderly settlement of the Northwest Territory
3. 5,000 free males of full age
4. 60,000 total population
5. What the Northwest Ordinance said about:
  - religious freedom--guaranteed freedom of religious practice and belief
  - the need for schools--needed to teach religion, morality, and knowledge
  - basic legal rights guaranteed: trial by jury, etc.
  - Indians to be treated fairly
  - Slavery was forbidden but fugitive slaves had to be returned to owners
  - three to five states could be formed from the territory
6. Divided into townships, each containing 36 sections (square miles). Four sections set aside for grants to Revolutionary War soldiers; revenue from one section to go to funding schools; 640 acres was minimum purchase at minimum of \$1.00 per acre.
7. To discuss sea trade and other matters of interstate commerce
8. James Madison

9. To create a government that balanced national and state government powers and that balanced the powers of the branches of the national government.
10. The House of Representatives to be elected on the basis of population, while the Senate was to have two senators from each state.
11. The president was to be chosen by an electoral college, with electors chosen by each state.
12. Sixty percent of the slave population was counted for both representation and determining direct taxation; slavery was not mentioned in the Constitution; the slave trade could be outlawed twenty years after ratification.
13. Federalism
14. Congress, or the legislative branch
15. Only one house of Congress was chosen by direct popular vote; senators were to be chosen by state legislatures; the electoral college, not direct popular vote, elected the president.
16. By specially-called state conventions. The framers feared opposition in state legislatures, and they wanted the document to be a product of the people, not the states.
17. The Federalists favored ratification of the Constitution, while the Antifederalists opposed it.
18. A series of articles published in New York newspapers advocating ratification.
19. All 13.

#### Lesson 27

1. The people
2. Every two years
3. Every ten years
4. Four hundred thirty-five
5. Accusation
6. The House impeaches, the Senate conducts the trial.
7. By state legislatures
8. One-third
9. To preside over the Senate
10. State of the Union
11. Which amendment to the Constitution:
  - First
  - Second
  - Fourth
  - Fifth
  - Nineteenth

#### Lesson 28

1. George Washington, John Adams
2. New York City
3. Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph
4. The Bill of Rights
5. Three areas of economic policy:
  - assumption of debt: Hamilton proposed that the federal government assume the debts from the government under the Articles of Confederation and the debts of the states

- national bank: to provide a stable currency and sound fiscal management, Hamilton proposed a national bank, which was created.
  - assistance to manufacturers: Hamilton proposed protective tariffs to help U.S. manufacturers sell their goods in the U.S.
6. Jefferson loved liberty and feared tyranny, while Hamilton loved order and feared anarchy; Jefferson trusted the individual, while Hamilton trusted the elite.
  7. The U.S. recognized the new French government
  8. The U.S. was officially neutral about the war.
  9. The British practice of seizing sailors on foreign ships suspected of desertion from the Royal Navy
  10. An appeal to God for His blessings
  11. He said parties were dangerous, an enemy to good government, and gave an opportunity for single individuals to gain too much power
  12. Religion and morality
  13. Avoid standing alliances with and preferences for particular countries.

#### Lesson 29

1. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
2. Adams was elected President, Jefferson was elected Vice-President.
3. The French representatives demanded a bribe, a loan to the French government, and an apology for comments made by Adams, all just for the negotiations to begin.
4. The XYZ Affair
5. Supposedly to restrict the influence of foreign nationals in the U.S.; they also served to intimidate political opposition to the Federalist Party
6. Immigrants had to live in the U.S. longer before they could apply for citizenship; the president could deport aliens he believed were a threat to the country's security; and criticism of the government was sharply curtailed.
7. The Virginia and Kentucky legislatures passed resolutions against these laws and urged that other states help them be repealed.
8. Created a number of new judicial positions, which were to be filled by Federalists.
9. John Marshall
10. From 3.9 million to 5.3 million
11. Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee

#### Lesson 30

1. Church membership decreased during this period
2. They wanted to avoid the establishment of an official religion, but they were willing to make expressions of faith in governmental actions
3. Many believed in God; but it was a general faith in God's providence, not faith in Christ as only Savior and Lord.
4. Solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty
5. Good works
6. John Jay
7. Timothy Dwight

### Bible Study Questions

1. Fear of offending those who disagree; time pressures that take a person away from family and church; etc.
2. New Age thought, Non-Christian religions, liberal Christian thinking, secular evolutionary thinking; etc.
3. The have-nots know their need, while those with plenty of material possessions often do not feel any lack in their lives.
4. Blending in with the world, compromising one's faith, hiding one's faith so as not to be ridiculed or poorly thought of; etc.
5. Help: you have some shared ideas with others; hindrance: they may have just enough faith to keep from having an interest in the real thing.

## Unit 7 – The Era of Thomas Jefferson

### Quiz

1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. b, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b

### Lesson 31

1. Washington, Adams, Jefferson
2. Alexander Hamilton
3. Smearing the other candidate's reputation with harsh characterizations and rumors
4. Republican electors each cast one vote for Thomas Jefferson and one for Aaron Burr, thus causing a tie and sending the election to the House of Representatives
5. Hamilton used his influence to encourage Federalists to vote for Jefferson, and the House chose him.
6. Less formal ceremony than with the Federalists, more emphasis on states' power and less on the federal government's power.
7. Aaron Burr
8. From the Northeast to the South and West
9. Importation of slaves
10. Republicans, Federalists

### Lesson 32

1. France
2. To buy New Orleans for \$10 million
3. To sell the U.S. all of the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million.
4. His dreams for a world empire were failing and he needed money for his war with England.
5. It was made a treaty, to be ratified by the Senate
6. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
7. Sacajawea
8. The New England states seceding from the Union
9. Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton
10. Treason

### Lesson 33

1. Madison refused to deliver the commission granted to several appointees made under the Judiciary Act of 1801.

2. Marbury sued in the Supreme Court to get his commission.
3. In *Marbury v. Madison*, Marshall said:  
--Marbury's commission was valid and he deserved it  
--the Judiciary Act of 1801 was unconstitutional because it gave the Supreme Court an original jurisdiction that the Constitution did not allow  
--the Supreme Court had the power of judicial review
4. When justices read their own opinions into interpreting the law
5. The power to destroy
6. Contracts or contract law

### Lesson 34

1. Mediterranean Sea
2. They were attacked by United States ships.
3. The alliance might limit Great Britain's influence in the Western Hemisphere, but Jefferson was concerned about being allied with the dictator Napoleon.
4. Blockades that Britain and France had on paper against each other's ports but which were not very effective.
5. The U.S.S. Chesapeake
6. To hurt Britain by losing trade with America
7. It hurt American business
8. It encouraged the development of domestic American industry.
9. It was repealed near the end of Jefferson's administration.
10. John Adams

### Lesson 35

1. The Revolutionary War and the break from English-based churches, Enlightenment and Deistic thinking, the movement west to settle new lands and acquire wealth, the rough lifestyle on the frontier
2. Just north of Lexington, Kentucky
3. Between 10,000 and 30,000.
4. People camped for several days during the meeting.
5. The "exercises" (uncontrolled physical reactions such as falling, jerking, dancing, barking, and laughing)
6. Congregations became more numerous and larger, they had more influence in communities; people began to see faith as a matter of personal decision, not something predestined
7. That anyone could understand the Bible by studying it rationally with common sense
8. That they should live the way church members did and did not need extensive specialized training.
9. Many people wanted to leave denominational groupings and simply follow the New Testament
10. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Disciples (Christian Church/Churches of Christ)
11. Optimistic



12. The millennium
13. It encouraged dropping denominational organizations, more prayer and less disputing, and following only the Bible

#### Bible Study Questions

For each passage: the period during which it took place, what the religious error was, and who led the call for restoration.

- Exodus 32: during the exodus, worshipping the golden calf, Moses
- Judges 2:11-23 (general pattern): the period of the judges, falling into pagan idolatry, the judges whom God raised up
- 2 Kings 12: reign of Joash (Jehoash), the temple had fallen into disrepair, Joash (Jehoash)
- 2 Kings 18:1-6: reign of Hezekiah, worship on the high places and worshipping the bronze serpent that Moses had made, Hezekiah
- 2 Kings 22:1-23:25: reign of Manasseh and Josiah; pagan worship in the temple; Josiah
- Ezra 3:1-13, 6:13-22, chapters 9 and 10: return from the exile in Babylon; the temple had fallen into disrepair and the Jews had not been able to worship there during their exile; Ezra
- Matthew 21:12-13: ministry of Jesus; the practice of selling animals to sacrifice and changing money in the temple; Jesus
- Hebrews 10:32-36, 12:1-3: the period of the early church; a lack of commitment to standing up for Christ; the writer of Hebrews
- Revelation 2:1-7: the late first century; the church in Ephesus had lost its first love; the Lord through John

### **Unit 8 – The Era of Good Feelings**

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 36

1. Conflict over freedom of the seas, naval and economic losses, Indian attacks in the south and west (likely fomented by the British), and economic hardship (especially in agriculture) from trade difficulties
2. Tecumseh
3. William Henry Harrison
4. War Hawks
5. Representatives from New England and Mid-Atlantic states generally opposed the war, while southern and western members generally favored it.
6. Mr. Madison's War
7. Washington, D.C.
8. Baltimore
9. Horseshoe Bend
10. The Americans defeated the British and Jackson became a national hero.
11. The Treaty of Ghent

12. Resolutions to limit the war powers of Congress, forbid a second term by a president, and forbid successive presidents coming from the same state; some wanted to secede from the Union, and some wanted to nullify the war declaration passed by Congress.
13. Largely a military and political stalemate, but the United States had an increase in national pride.
14. Why didn't the Great Spirit give them knowledge of The Book? If there is only one way, why don't the white men agree on it?
15. It was made by only a part of the Indians, not all of them.

#### Lesson 37

1. It had expanded from 13 states along the east coast to cover two-thirds of the continent.
2. Virginia
3. The Era of Good Feelings
4. Appropriate: Only one major political party, a general feeling of growth and goodwill across the country; inappropriate: political divisions still existed, the economy was weak, the issue of slavery was starting to divide the country.
5. Debt from the War of 1812, the closing of the first Bank of the U.S. in 1811, the unregulated activity of state banks, the inability of American agriculture to meet the opportunities of foreign trade.
6. A protective tariff, the creation of the Second Bank of the United States, a system of internal transportation improvements.
7. The desire to settle new land, cheaper land prices, immigration
8. Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois
9. Erie Canal
10. The steamboat

#### Lesson 38

1. All of them
2. The seven northernmost ones
3. Admit slave and free states in pairs
4. Sectionalism
5. New England favored tariffs, while the South opposed them.
6. A resolution proposed that slavery in Missouri be gradually abolished, and it opened the question of whether slavery would be allowed in the Louisiana Territory.
7. Missouri and Maine were admitted as slave and free states, respectively; slavery was banned above the 36°30' parallel.

#### Lesson 39

1. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe.
2. Caution and neutrality
3. Being able to trade with other countries.
4. De-militarizing the Great Lakes, affirming fishing rights, establishing the U.S.-Canadian border, agreeing to joint occupation of the Oregon Territory

5. Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and the western border of the Louisiana Territory was established.
6. They discussed whether European armies should intervene in the popular revolutions of other countries.
7. Trade relations and the possibility of acquiring other territories.
8. European nations should not consider any part of the Western Hemisphere for future colonization, and any attempt to do so would be seen as a threat to the United States; the United States said it would not interfere with European colonies in the Western Hemisphere nor in European wars.
9. The British navy
10. The Communist revolution in Cuba

#### Lesson 40

1. Faithfulness
2. Secular history portrays Egypt as an advanced civilization, but the Bible portrays it as an evil opponent of God's people
3. Saul looked the part of a king, but his heart was not humble before God.
4. By how faithful they are to God.
5. As the great harlot and the enemy of the church.
6. God has different standards, so what appears in worldly terms to be a success or failure might be just the opposite in God's eyes.

#### Bible Study Questions

1. Phil. 3:2-11--Worldly success: fame, wealth, beauty, family, nationality, education; godly success: knowing Christ
2. Luke 16:19-31--Not letting the world define what is important for us; not being concerned about material possessions.
3. John 19:10-11--Caesar had more political and military power than Jesus did, and the Roman Empire was mightier in worldly terms than was the church. However, the Roman Empire is no more while Christianity lives on.
4. & 5. The world honors material success and impressive appearance, but God honors faithfulness and service.

#### Davy Crockett: His Own Story

*These questions have subjective answers.*

### Unit 9 – The Era of Andrew Jackson

#### Quiz

1. d, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a, 6. a, 7. b, 8. d, 9. b, 10. a

#### Lesson 41

1. He was a military hero; he reflected the growing importance of the west; he was a hero of the common man, his hopes and fears; he was an activist president.

2. He was captured by the British, refused to clean an officer's boots, and was struck by a sword.
3. As a troublemaker.
4. He was made public prosecutor.
5. Lewis Robards
6. They got married before Rachel had been divorced from Robards.
7. Member of the Constitutional Convention, Congressman, senator, superior court judge, leader of the state militia
8. His victory in the Battle of New Orleans
9. He thought it was corrupt.
10. Adams, Clay, Jackson, and Crawford
11. Clay used his influence to help elect Adams in return for being named Secretary of State
12. Secretary of State
13. Adams was aloof and ineffective with people; his administration had few accomplishments.
14. A high tariff schedule on imported goods and raw materials. Southern farmers thought it hurt their economy.

#### Lesson 42

1. Adams and Jackson
2. Jackson was described as hot-headed and an adulterer; Adams was accused of the corrupt bargain with Clay and of improper conduct while an ambassador to Russia.
3. Lower voting requirements and more immigrants who had become citizens
4. She died.
5. He served in the House of Representatives.
6. He was seen as a "man of the people;" his opponents thought that he led a mob.
7. An informal group of advisors to Jackson
8. He believed a state did not have to enforce it.
9. Daniel Webster and Robert Hayne
10. They nullified the tariff in their state and said they would not enforce it or allow force to be used against them.
11. The tariff was lowered and South Carolina rescinded its nullification.

#### Lesson 43

1. He believed it was unconstitutional; he thought it did not help the economy; he said it was involved in politics; he didn't like the paper notes that the Bank issued.
2. It did strengthen the economy, but it was also involved in politics.
3. To make it an issue in the 1832 campaign.
4. He vetoed it.
5. His veto was not overridden and he won the 1832 election.
6. He had them deposited in state banks ("pet banks").
7. It censured Jackson (the censure was later removed from the Senate's record).
8. It created a more unstable economy and helped lead to the Panic of 1837

9. To remove Native American tribes from their lands in the east in exchange for lands west of the Mississippi.
10. They wanted the land, especially when gold was discovered on Cherokee land in Georgia.
11. Harshly. They had to stay in detention camps in bad weather and had to walk to Oklahoma.
12. The Trail of Tears
13. National political party conventions
14. To oppose Andrew Jackson

#### Lesson 44

1. Martin Van Buren
2. By offering three regional candidates
3. The Panic of 1837
4. Old Kinderhook (Van Buren's nickname)
5. Van Buren and Harrison
6. William Henry Harrison, for his victory over the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
7. They said Harrison would be content to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider; the Whigs made this sound like Harrison was a common man.
8. He died a month after taking office.
9. John Tyler
10. He was at odds with Whigs in Congress and almost his entire Cabinet resigned.
11. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler

#### Lesson 45

1. Alexis De Tocqueville
2. Religious mores
3. Religion
4. To raise the souls of their fellow citizens and turn their attention toward heaven
5. They were all-consuming for candidates and the people
6. It is not a basis for holding office
7. Busy, talkative, always forming associations, hard to put an idea out of their heads
8. The presence of black slaves in the country

#### Bible Study

1. People become corrupt and commit abominable deeds.
2. They become like what they worship and become degraded in their passions.
3. To build up the body for works of service.
4. We would grow spiritually and know God's will better.
5. People go through the motions of church attendance but are not changed in their lives.

#### The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

1. She was not willing to discipline Tom, she let Tom talk her into things that were not good, and she was distracted by other matters.
2. It had a great hold on the thinking of almost everyone, adults and children.
3. They thought he was dead.

4. Answers will vary: dialogue, plot twists, vivid characterization, reflection of the customs and beliefs of the times, etc.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.

## Unit 10 America Expands

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 46

1. million to 31.4 million
2. The belief that God's obvious destiny for the United States was to control the continent.
3. Oregon Trail
4. Shipping interests wanting to trade with Asia
5. Moses Austin
6. Stephen Austin
7. Texas declares its independence; Battle of the Alamo; U.S. recognition, annexation, and statehood for Texas; Mexican War
8. Whigs: Henry Clay, Democrats: James K. Polk
9. Reoccupation of Oregon and reannexation of Texas
10. Young Hickory and Napoleon of the Stump
11. The U.S. and Great Britain agreed to divide the Oregon Territory at the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel.
12. It had a number of firsts for the U.S. (first amphibious assault, first invasion, first capture of an enemy capital); participation by several West Point graduates who would later fight in the Civil War; the treaty increased U.S. territory about as much as the Louisiana Purchase did and almost completed the continental territory of the U.S.
13. Discovery of gold in California

### "Civil Disobedience"

1. As little as possible
2. The Mexican War
3. Inefficient, unrepresentative, in the hands of editors and politicians.
4. For refusing to pay a poll tax
5. The power to force him to support something with which he does not agree
6. He is angry and lashes out at many things having to do with government. He roams far afield, but what he lacks in logic and reason he makes up for in passion.
7. Answers will vary.

### Lesson 47

1. Constitution and Bill of Rights, Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, election of Jackson
2. Laws that lowered the price per acre and the minimum amount of land that had to be purchased.
3. From 1 in 14 to 1 in 6
4. Cotton gin, reaper, steel plow
5. Agriculture was helped by industrial technology and by the development of the transportation system.

6. From homes and small shops to large factories.
7. Workers did one part of the production work, women stayed in dormitories and were closely overseen in their personal lives.
8. Education and working conditions
9. They could go where rivers did not, could carry large amounts of people and goods, and created other industries.
10. By state government funding

#### Lesson 48

1. Attending lectures, theater, boxing, gambling, horse racing, and cockfights
2. Shakespearean plays, melodramas, and minstrel shows
3. White entertainers in blackface singing slave songs and other songs that purported to portray Southern life
4. Because of British mis-government and a series of potato famines
5. The Roman Catholic church
6. By buying their votes with favors and jobs
7. Education and the money to start their own businesses
8. The upper midwest to farm there.
9. They did not because of the distance and the lack of work for them
10. Because they were different (different languages and religion)
11. The belief that public education was the equalizer that could give all American children a chance at success.
12. Prison reform, treatment for the mentally ill, outlawing duels, abolition of slavery

*Questions on the Seneca Falls Declaration are for thought and discussion.*

#### Lesson 49

1. Franklin, Trumbull, Dwight, Barlow, etc.
2. Approval in England
3. Irving and Cooper
4. The frontier
5. Transcendentalism
6. Emerson and Thoreau
7. Hawthorne
8. Insight into the human heart, grappling with the effect of sin
9. Romanticism
10. William Cullen Bryant
11. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
12. Melville, Thoreau, Dickinson

#### Lesson 50

1. That He is one and not three Persons
2. That all will be saved
3. Charles G. Finney
4. The Over-Soul
5. Joseph Smith
6. Polygamy

7. Brigham Young
8. The advent of Christ
9. Utopian
10. Shakertown, (New) Harmony, Oneida, Brook Farm

#### Bible Study Questions

1. Perhaps because they do not truly understand Christ, and perhaps because they have seen professed Christians not living the Christian life.
2. Man as the standard is easier and more manageable; you can be your own god! The pitfalls include varying standards of truth and no standard outside of ourselves
3. Their close fellowship and emphasis on family might attract some. The way they ask questions and cast doubt on Christian doctrine can manipulate people. / We need to focus on Jesus and what God has revealed in Scripture.
4. We like to know what is coming. We think that knowing is easier than trusting.
5. Utopian communities usually add on human rules that are not of Christ. The members of the early church shared their possessions but did not form a commune.

#### Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

1. A slave woman and a white man, perhaps his master.
2. He saw it as harsh, demeaning, and inhumane. He recognized that it demeaned slaveowners as well as slaves.
3. Whites generally thought it was a waste of time and dangerous.
4. Shipbuilding
5. He found them generally to be the harshest owners.
6. He believed in and respected the Christianity of the Bible, but he had no respect for the Christianity practiced in the United States as it was hypocritical and supported the harsh and violent institution of slavery.
7. He is determined to portray the harsh realities of slavery, he conveys his own determination not to bow to the institution.

### Unit 11 – The Approaching Conflict

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 51

1. That all slaves were happy and carefree; that all slaves were cruelly mistreated and exploited.
2. It was regulated in the Law of Moses. The New Testament accepts slavery but encourages slaves and masters to treat each other with love.
3. Ancient slaves were often educated prisoners of war who had significant household responsibilities. Slavery in America was race-based and allowed much less freedom of movement.

4. They were sometimes captured but more often bought from African tribal leaders. They were packed onto slave ships with few provisions and many of them died en route.
5. They were considered property. They had no legal or personal rights. Slave marriages were not legal but they often took place.
6. Many were beaten by overseers; slave women were sometimes exploited by white men; they constantly faced the fear of being sold or having their family broken up.
7. Many became believers. They compared their situation to that of the Israelites in Egypt.
8. They faced discrimination and prejudice and were not treated the same as whites.
9. It made beasts of everyone involved.
10. Not talking about it; an "intellectual blockade."
11. The South was dependent on it for their plantation system. Slave sales involved a significant investment of money.
12. To buy slaves' freedom and resettle them in Liberia in Africa.
13. *The Liberator*. It was uncompromising in its demand for immediate emancipation.
14. A slave rebellion in Virginia in which slaves killed 55 whites.
15. They clamped down on slaves and free blacks and became even more defensive.
16. Elijah Lovejoy, Illinois newspaper editor
17. The role and involvement of women and whether to campaign for women's rights
18. Over the long term, their view became policy; but they endured many years of being on the fringe of American thought.

#### Lesson 52

1. Climate and geography, ethnic backgrounds, accents, economic interests, rural/urban, East/Midwest/South/Far West, etc.
2. Each tends to think that its way of speaking and doing things is right.
3. A commitment to the Union
4. In New England states in opposition to the War of 1812.
5. Largely agricultural, few large towns, few immigrants, dominated by the planter class, racially segregated, dependent on slavery
6. Small farmers.
7. Perhaps four percent of the adult population, although slaveowning families may have accounted for about one-fourth of the population
8. Plantation agriculture
9. Overseers, small farmers, skilled workers, shopkeepers
10. A majority of people supported it even if they didn't own slaves.
11. It was dependent on outside markets, both in the North and in Europe. It had few industries, which meant that most manufactured goods had to be ordered from outside of the South.

12. A majority of families were farmers, but the region was more ethnically diverse and had more factories and larger cities than in the South.
13. Economic issues (such as the tariff), internal improvements, and slavery
14. Petitions to outlaw slavery in the District of Columbia. They were stopped by the gag rule.
15. The proposal that slavery not be permitted on any territory acquired from Mexico.
16. Popular sovereignty.
17. When did a territory decide about slavery: when it was organized as a territory or as a state?

#### Lesson 53

1. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in California
2. He favored its admission as a free state
3. Full rights for slave owners in the territories
4. Compromise of 1850: (1) California admitted as a free state; (2) Utah and New Mexico made territories which would decide on slavery later; (3) New Mexico and Texas border dispute settled; (4) Slave trade outlawed in District of Columbia; (5) A tough Fugitive Slave Law would be enacted.
5. Henry Clay
6. John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster
7. He supported them.
8. It was passed as separate measures instead of as one omnibus bill.
9. The right to a jury trial was denied; it applied regardless of how long slaves had lived in the North; it required private citizens to help in the capture of fugitive slaves.
10. It described the harsh and uncertain conditions under which slaves existed.
11. Franklin Pierce, Democrat
12. It pretty much destroyed it.
13. Various answers possible

#### Lesson 54

1. Settlement of California and the west; increasing trade with China and Japan.
2. Chicago, New Orleans
3. That the Kansas and Nebraska territories be settled on the basis of popular sovereignty to determine whether they would be slave or free.
4. Both sides of the slavery debate rushed their people into Kansas to try to influence elections.
5. A proslavery posse attacked the town of Lawrence; John Brown and others attacked a proslavery settlement at Pottawatomie Creek.
6. Charles Sumner
7. Senator Andrew Butler from South Carolina
8. Brooks was Butler's nephew who sought revenge on Sumner by beating him on the head with his cane.
9. A proposal that the U.S. purchase or seize Cuba from Spain.
10. James Buchanan, Democrat
11. John C. Fremont, Republican
12. Scott was a slave whose master had taken him into free territory; as a result, Scott sued for his freedom.

13. The Court said that Scott had no standing to bring the suit because he was not a citizen. It also said that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because it denied equal property rights to all Americans.
14. It was taken to be a proslavery decision. It hardened both sides of the slavery debate in their positions.
15. In the race for the U.S. Senate seat from Illinois in 1858.
16. The military arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA (now West Virginia)
17. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan.

#### Lesson 55

1. Parallels:
  - many don't want to discuss it
  - those in question not defended by the Constitution, but a higher law prevails
  - economic factors involved
  - the two sides emphasize different issues
  - use of smokescreens ("states' rights," "women's rights")
  - "It's the law of the land."
  - supported by a flawed Supreme Court decision
  - hurt by lack of conviction by some
  - haven't addressed what would happen if proposals took place
2. Write an equivalent to **Uncle Tom's Cabin** and make sacrifices.
3. God created the child and knows it.
4. The unborn child is indeed a child.
5. When God's law conflicts with man's; various answers possible on specific issues

#### Bible Study Questions

1. Psalm 139:13-16 — The unborn child is a human being and precious in the eyes of God.
2. Luke 1:41 — John is a human being while still in the womb.
3. Acts 5:29 — When obeying man would cause you to disobey God.

## Unit 12 – The Nation Divides

#### Quiz

1. c, 2. b, 3. d, 4. d, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. c, 9. a, 10. d

#### Lesson 56

1. Whether the issue was slavery or states' rights; whether the issue was slavery in the states or in the territories. Solutions: abolish or expand slavery; confront the issue or not discuss it. Was it a moral question or an economic one? What was the role of the federal government in regulating slavery?
2. The party divided, and in two later, separate conventions Stephen Douglas and John C. Breckenridge were nominated.
3. Chicago; Abraham Lincoln

4. John Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party
5. Abraham Lincoln
6. Seceded from the Union
7. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas
8. Montgomery, Alabama; Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens
9. Merely exercising the right of self-government and returning to the intention of the framers.
10. The right to own slaves and to take them into any of the states or territories of the Confederacy.

#### Lesson 57

1. Guaranteeing slavery where it existed and in territories south of the 36°30' parallel
2. Guaranteeing slavery where it existed
3. He said that he had no right or desire to interfere with slavery where it existed but that secession was wrong.
4. The people, especially the people of the South.
5. Resupplying the fort
6. The call for 75,000 volunteers.
7. South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia.
8. By suspending writs of habeas corpus and keeping pro-Confederate leaders in jail.

#### Lesson 58

1. North: 20 million; South: 11million
2. About 100,000
3. Language, ethnic background, religion, commitment to democracy, a pioneer spirit, and faith in and pride in America.
4. He could not fight against his home state of Virginia.
5. It involved strong leaders with strong principles; perhaps each side had elements in their positions that were correct; it was such a tragedy that encompassed the entire nation.
6. The North had more of each.
7. North: could raise a larger army; had an existing navy. South: large area for North to control that required long supply and communication lines; defending their home territory; superior officers; captive labor force.

#### Lesson 59

1. Defend Washington and attack Richmond; naval blockade of the southern coastline; divide the South by its major rivers (the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland).
2. To fight to a stalemate.
3. Recognition and assistance by Britain or France; a turn in northern public opinion that would lead to a negotiated peace.
4. Bull Run (Manassas); Confederate victory
5. David Farragut
6. A line of defense across western Kentucky and into Arkansas.

7. Grant
8. Forts Henry and Donelson
9. Unconditional Surrender

#### Lesson 60

*Bible study questions can be answered in different ways.*

#### Uncle Tom's Cabin

1. Mr. Shelby--Tom's first owner
2. Uncle Tom--slave who is sold twice and finally killed
3. Eliza--slave woman who escapes to freedom
4. Augustine St. Claire--Tom's second owner, lives in Louisiana; dies before he is able to free Tom
5. Simon Legree--Tom's cruel final owner
6. White southerners' attitudes: condescending, hateful toward slaves; see selves as powerless to do anything about slavery
7. White northerners--many are helpful, but some do not want to help slaves
8. Slaves' attitudes--accepting, eager to escape, fearful
9. Impact--to shock northerners into action by showing them how slavery really was
10. Stowe's attitude toward society--She believes that it is wrong and needs to change.
11. Author's suggestions--right attitudes about slavery and blacks; prepare them for self-government; colonization in Africa

### Unit 13 – The Terrible Conflict

#### Quiz

1. d, 2. e, 3. b, 4. h, 5. g, 6. a, 7. c, 8. f, 9. e, 10. a, 11. d, 12. f, 13. b, 14. g, 15. c

#### Lesson 61

1. Washington, Richmond
2. Moving his troops by ship to the end of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers
3. Corinth, Mississippi
4. Albert Sidney Johnston
5. More than the casualties during the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined.
6. Antietam (Sharpsburg)
7. Rosecrans (Union) and Bragg (Confederate)
8. The winning army at these battles?
  - a) Shiloh--Union
  - b) Second Bull Run--Confederacy
  - c) Antietam--Union
  - d) Fredericksburg--Confederacy
  - e) Stones River--Union

#### Lesson 62

1. Immediate emancipation and integration into white society; allowing slavery in the states where it existed but not extending it to the territories; end slavery but not integrate former slaves into white society.
2. To boost Union morale; to make the war a crusade against slavery, thus dissuading Great Britain and France from helping the Confederacy.

3. To the states in rebellion (not in border states or in areas controlled by Union army)
4. Almost 200,000
5. He circled around and besieged it from the east, pinning the Confederates against the Mississippi River
6. To relieve pressure on Vicksburg, to gain recognition for the Confederacy; perhaps to win the war.
7. At the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery
8. Who is considered the winner in these battles?
  - a) Gettysburg--Union
  - b) Chickamauga--Confederacy
  - c) Chattanooga--Union

#### Lesson 63

1. Grant
2. Sherman
3. Andrew Johnson
4. George McClellan
5. Middle Tennessee: Franklin and Nashville
6. Appomattox Court House, Virginia
7. Lincoln wanted to make it relatively easy for states to come back in; Radical Republicans want to punish the South.
8. April 14, 1865, Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C.
9. John Wilkes Booth
10. Vice-President Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward

#### Lesson 64

1. Volunteering
2. Strongly resisted
3. Running homes and farms, working in factories, teaching school, helping with medical needs, as spies, by disguising themselves as men and serving as soldiers.
4. It helped the Northern economy: greater industrial output and farm production
5. It devastated the Southern economy: loss of farms, railroads, cities; loss of wealth in expenditures and land values.
6. Vice-President Stephens and many others opposed Jefferson Davis' administration; Lincoln was assailed from all sides, some wanting him to do more, some wanting him to do less.
7. Taxes, printing greenbacks, issuing bonds
8. Taxes, loans, printing money
9. Great Britain and France
10. Peace Democrats in the North; more broadly, any northerner sympathetic to the South.

#### Lesson 65

1. Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Leonidas Polk
2. Bibles, Testaments, and tracts
3. Prayer meetings, revivals
4. Gambling, drinking, swearing, etc.
5. They quit meeting; some never reopened.

6. The belief among southerners that the defeat of their cause proves its righteousness, just as Jesus was crucified despite his being righteous.
7. Julia Ward Howe

#### Bible Study Questions

##### Luke 7:2-10

1. Respected and loved
2. He recognized Jesus' authority and didn't even want Jesus to come to him personally.
3. He said that He had not seen such faith in all of Israel.

##### Luke 23:47

1. He praised God and said that certainly Jesus was innocent.

##### Acts 10:1-48

1. God-fearing, man of prayer, gave to the Jews
2. He fell down at his feet and worshipped him.
3. He was baptized after the ability to speak in tongues was given to him.

##### Acts 11:1-18

1. Those of the circumcision criticized Peter for going to a Gentile's house. When Peter explained what God had done, they praised God for spreading the gospel to Gentiles.

#### Co. Aytch

1. He makes fun of all the speeches and politicians
2. Monotony of camp life, uncleanness, missing home; he endured the horrors of war.
3. Dirty, mundane, many shortages, kidding among the troops, religious meetings, etc.
4. Seeing friends and others killed; disease, vermin, etc.
5. Trying to eat a rat; getting some corn to eat, etc.
6. He says the cause was lost from the start and that the nation is one and undivided.
7. Various answers possible
8. An individual soldier's perspective on war is different from that offered by a general or from looking at the army as a whole.
9. War is not all glory and battle; in fact, relatively little of it is. Most of the time a soldier has it pretty rough, but even so happy times and an outlook of faith are possible.

## Unit 14 – The Nation Rebuilds

#### Quiz

1. Freedmen's Bureau
2. Refused to seat them
3. Fourteenth
4. Carpetbaggers
5. Ku Klux Klan
6. Tenure of Office Act
7. 1868
8. Homestead Act

9. Land-grant colleges
10. Federally-chartered banks and a national currency

#### Lesson 66

1. How was the South going to rebuild? What would happen to the southern economy? What was to be done with the newly freed slaves?
2. They had different ideas about how to readmit southern states and showed prejudice toward blacks.
3. Freedmen's Bureau
4. Helped the former slaves find food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; distributed land to blacks; helped build schools for blacks.
5. The learned skills, how to read, and how to lead others.
6. Churches, fraternal and other organizations.
7. A family lived on another person's land and worked the fields; in return, the family received a share of the crop as payment. It helped keep families together, although it did keep many in poverty.
8. Black codes
9. "State suicide" theory and "conquered provinces" theory
10. Many former Confederate officials and officers.
11. Congress refused to seat any southern senators or representatives.

#### Lesson 67

1. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction.
2. By guaranteeing their legal rights and voting rights.
3. A state would lose representation in Congress equal to the percentage of adult males who were not allowed to vote.
4. They were not to be honored.
5. The Radical Republicans.
6. Race riots in the South, Johnson's intemperate outbursts, lingering concerns about the war.
7. Five military districts, each with a military governor and Union troops stationed there.
8. Northerners who came south for personal or political advantage or to try to help southerners.
9. Southerners who cooperated with the Republicans in power.
10. They resorted to violence against blacks and Republicans.

#### Lesson 68

1. Tailor
2. The aristocrats and large slaveowners
3. That the president's military orders pass through the General of the Army, who could not leave Washington without the permission of Congress.
4. It forbade the president from firing any appointee that had been confirmed by Congress.
5. The House of Representatives
6. The Senate



7. The law did not apply to Johnson; the law was unconstitutional; what Johnson had done was not an indictable offense in a court of law
8. one vote short of the two-thirds necessary to remove from office
9. Johnson did not oppose any further congressional action on Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans lost public support, but Congress continued to control Reconstruction.

#### Lesson 69

1. Increased them
2. It said that a person could receive 160 acres free by living on it or planting on it for five years.
3. Agricultural and mechanical universities
4. The federal government operated on a hard money policy. State banks were loosely regulated, and state bank notes varied in their worth.
5. Financing the Union war effort.
6. Federal-chartered banks
7. It provided a sound, stable national currency and stronger banks

#### Lesson 70

1. The wall had not been rebuilt.
2. Very important! Nehemiah depended on it and credited God for the good that happened.
3. Nehemiah and the people prayed and then went to work. It is a good illustration of what we need to do every day. It probably isn't good to try to separate the two spheres. Everything is under God.
4. By opposing Nehemiah, ridiculing the work, wanting to meet with Nehemiah, spreading rumors, trying to kill Nehemiah.
5. He shared his vision with the leaders of the people, and they adopted it as their project.
6. With families side by side, building the portion of the wall next to their homes.
7. Some Jews were trying to make a profit from the distress of others. Nehemiah convicted them of their sin and they quit.
8. Self-sacrifice, a clear vision of the goal, dependence on God, not being distracted by opponents.
9. He trusted God to take care of them.
10. They were convicted of their sins.
11. They had to be rid of foreigners, restart tithing and Sabbath observances, and put away foreign wives.
12. Various answers possible
13. Rebuilding was necessary after an invasion; good leadership was critical; critics tried to interfere with the work; it needed to be a shared project to be successful; rebuilding attitudes and emotions were harder than physical rebuilding; other answers possible.

### **Unit 15 – Moving Forward**

#### Quiz

1. b, 2. d, 3. c, 4. a, 5. a, 6. b, 7. c, 8. b, 9. d, 10. c

#### Lesson 71

1. Attended West Point, served in the Mexican War, served at various military posts, resigned his commission because of alcoholism
2. Black voters
3. Denying the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
4. The attempt to corner the gold market, bribery involving selling goods to an Army post, the St. Louis Whiskey Ring, the Credit Mobilier railroad construction scandal
5. The political machine that used corruption to run New York City and skim off large amounts of public money.
6. Horace Greeley
7. Paper money issued by the government
8. They made money cheaper and allowed some degree of inflation. Farmers and debtors wanted them used.
9. Blacks were not generally politically active; whites wanted power and were willing to use intimidation to keep blacks out of politics and voting; whites controlled the southern economy; Congress pardoned many former Confederates; there was no widespread commitment to equality for blacks in either the North or the South.
10. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant.

#### Lesson 72

1. The war was over and slavery had been ended; the prospects for settling the west were good; people were gaining a higher standard of living; advances were being made in technology, communication, and transportation.
2. Gold, silver, and copper
3. Began in Texas; ended in Abilene, Kansas
4. Over 200
5. The Sioux
6. Nine-fold, from 1.1 million to 9.9 million.
7. New England and the Middle Atlantic states
8. Eastern and southern Europe, including Italy, the Balkans, Poland, and Russia.
9. Public transportation, street lighting, police and fire protection, sanitation
10. African-Americans

#### Lesson 73

1. No other single method was available; travel between the coasts was slow and often dangerous.
2. New Orleans
3. The Union Pacific built from Omaha west, and the Central Pacific built from Sacramento east.
4. The Union Pacific hired many Irish, and the Central Pacific hired many Chinese.
5. Land grants, loans, and tax breaks
6. May 10, 1869

7. A trip across the country now took only a week; materials and goods could reach factories and markets; the government carried workers, materials, and the mails cheaply or for free; new markets were opened up and the national economy was stimulated.
8. Excessive profit-taking by the companies; destruction of the buffalo and the Native American way of life.

#### Lesson 74

1. Republican: Rutherford B. Hayes; Democrat: Samuel J. Tilden
2. To recall the horrors of war and blame them on the opposition party
3. Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida
4. Congress appointed a commission that voted 8-7 along party lines for Hayes
5. Hayes agreed to remove the remaining Reconstruction troops from the South and to appoint a southerner as Postmaster General, and Democrats agreed to withdraw their opposition to Hayes.
6. Hayes did the two things mentioned above, but other actions that had been discussed were not taken.
7. Blacks. Neither party defended their rights and they came to be at the mercy of southern Democrats.

#### Lesson 75

1. Going faster
2. Keeping alive babies and the elderly, stem cell research, etc.
3. By emphasizing the accomplishments of man and preventing appreciation of God's world
4. We have become better at good things and at bad things.
5. Getting closer to the goals that He wants us to accomplish.
6. To go back to His ways when people have left them.
7. By using the principles of God's truth.

#### Little Women

*Answers to questions are subjective.*

#### Bible Study

1. Material terms.
2. Ability to save lives, ability to take lives; better communication, but worse things being communicated; more free time but using it poorly.
3. How advanced: various answers possible
4. How digressed: various answers possible
5. Use blessings to help others and to spread the gospel

### Unit 16 – Politics in the Gilded Age

#### Quiz

1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. d, 5. c, 6. b, 7. b, 8. d, 9. a, 10. d

#### Lesson 76

1. The Gilded Age
2. Pretty on the outside but without content on the inside.
3. The Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds.
4. He withdrew the last remaining federal troops from the South.
5. The remaining Republican state governments collapsed and Southern Democrats regained control.
6. Hayes wanted to maintain oversight of federal elections; he refused to give government jobs as political favors; he opposed labor strikes; he refused to limit Chinese immigration because it would violate a treaty; and he opposed increasing the minting of silver coins.
7. Republican: James Garfield; Democrat: Winfield Scott Hancock
8. He was assassinated in July and died in September.
9. About twelve percent of federal jobs were to be filled by competitive Civil Service examinations overseen by the Civil Service Commission; the president could increase the positions covered by Civil Service;
10. Republican: James G. Blaine; Democrats: Grover Cleveland
11. Blaine was attacked as being politically corrupt; Cleveland was attacked for being personally corrupt.
12. It was the first presidential election that the Democrats had won since 1856.

#### Lesson 77

1. He extended the list of federal jobs to be filled by civil service examinations, but he also fired thousands of federal employees and replaced them with Democrats.
2. He opposed most of them.
3. Regulation of the railroad industry and the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and prosecute alleged violators.
4. Grover Cleveland, Democrat; Benjamin Harrison, Republican.
5. Many federal workers were replaced with Republicans; the Pension Act was passed for Union army veterans; tariffs were increased.
6. Conditions of Indians.
7. Prosecution of business combinations that resulted in a restraint of trade.
8. Silver
9. Democrats gained a large majority in the House and cut the Republican majority in the Senate.
10. The nation was changing from an agricultural society to an industrial one, and this changed caused many issues that needed to be addressed.

#### Lesson 78

1. They were not strong and their bank notes were not reliable.

2. Business was not able to expand, and the gold supply could fluctuate.
3. Federally-chartered banks
4. 16-to-1
5. The U.S. government was to buy between \$2 million and \$4 million in silver each month.
6. It required that the government buy \$4.5 million in silver each month.
7. Bimetallism
8. He wanted it to be repealed.
9. The gold reserve was running low, and the danger was that paper money might not be able to be redeemed in gold as promised.
10. A group of bankers agreed to buy U.S. bonds with gold and to try to stop the flow of gold overseas.

#### Humorous Stories and Sketches

1. Men liked to bet on many things, they played tricks on each other, and they liked telling tall tales.
2. Exaggeration and lies, pointed personal attacks, and even physical violence.
3. Answers will vary. Twain takes a common thing (such as barbers or typical human behavior) and exaggerates it for humorous effect.
4. The men marching around and playing soldier is funny until they actually kill someone, which reminds us that the story is about war.
5. He doesn't like it.

#### Lesson 79

1. Republicans: big businessmen, western farmers, army veterans, blacks; Democrats: southern whites, immigrants, laborers, and some businessmen.
2. To promote business
3. Farmers
4. Lower prices for farm produce; fees charged by elevators, railroads, and middlemen; weather and insect problems.
5. They were traditionally independent and did not live close together.
6. The Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange
7. Alliances (Northwest and Southern; also Colored)
8. The Populist or People's Party
9. Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16-to-1, electoral reforms, government ownership of railroads and utilities, a graduated income tax, and better working conditions in factories.
10. In 1892, Populists won several Senate and congressional seats and governorships. In 1892, they won even more elections. Its presidential candidate received a million popular votes and 22 electoral votes.

#### Lesson 80

1. Assumptions that the earth is billions of years old; accepting what scientists say without any alternative views being offered; other answers possible.

2. The Bible clearly says that God created the heavens and the earth out of nothing.
3. Increased crime rate, depression, abuse, abortion, etc.
4. Because people want to find supposed evidence for creation and ignore the evidence of a Creator.
5. Possible ways of handling situations from a materialistic viewpoint:
  - a) Since the woman had a limited "quality of life," she could be eliminated.
  - b) No ultimate standard would say the boy did anything wrong.
  - c) It would seem to be a reasonable proposal.
  - d) It takes religious belief out of the forum of public opinion.
6. People who believe it true that it is true without the evidence to support their belief.

#### Bible Study

6. Genesis: The Bible clearly says that God created the world and that He created living things by "kind," a way to show the independence of species.
7. Psalm 14: To say there is no God is foolish, and the result of such belief is wickedness.
8. Psalm 139: God created human life and considers people to be special.
9. Romans 1: The evidence of God as Creator is obvious; people are without excuse when they rebel against Him.

### Unit 17 – Changing America

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 81

1. A South open to industry and not dependent on cotton plantations, also open to education reforms and other changes.
2. Many plantations were broken up into smaller farms, other crops such as tobacco became more popular, and truck farming grew.
3. They trapped people in poverty and encouraged large-scale growing of one crop.
4. Many more textile mills were built; the steel industry began; hydroelectric power was introduced.
5. Many training schools and colleges were begun, often with money from the North; public education was slow to develop.
6. Democratic Party
7. Redeemers, Bourbons
8. Residency requirements, poll taxes, literacy tests, party primaries, grandfather clause
9. That separate but equal facilities for the races was a legitimate use of the state's police powers
10. Booker T. Washington concentrated on economic and educational advancement and was not as concerned about gaining civil rights; W.E.B. DuBois believed that blacks should agitate for greater political and social equality.

11. Farmers and ranchers fencing in the land; water use; building materials.
12. That the country had no identifiable frontier boundary of population; it meant the passing of the settlement era of American history.

#### Lesson 82

1. The development of a national transportation and communication system; the development of electrical power; a remarkable number of inventions and growth in technology and the application of these to industry.
2. Mass production, better use of technology, lower costs
3. Generally favorable
4. Railroads
5. Individual proprietorship--one owner; partnership--two or more owners who share responsibility; corporation--chartering of a separate business identity, selling of stock; pool--agreement by corporations to divide a market or fix prices; trust--several companies operating as one company in a particular industry; holding company--one financial company manages the stock of producing companies; interlocking directorate: persons serving on the boards of several different corporations.
6. It said that a monopoly did not necessarily restrain trade and that the 14th Amendment protected corporations from undue regulations that would prevent reasonable profits.

#### Up From Slavery

1. 1858 or 1859
2. Hampton Institute
3. Under the raised board sidewalk
4. To regulate the activities of blacks, especially with regard to voting and politics
5. Alabama
6. The North
7. The Cotton States Exposition Address in Atlanta in 1895
8. By working hard in their jobs, getting an education, being outstanding citizens, and not being concerned about social integration or revolution
9. He gave them the opportunity to have self-respect, to make something of themselves, and to believe that America was their country also
10. Patient, confident, optimistic, hard-working, thankful for his opportunities.

#### Lesson 83

1. Shipping and railroads
2. Oil
3. It owned just about every level of production and distribution.
4. He realized that he couldn't take any of his wealth with him, so he began giving it away.

5. Steel
6. A banker overseeing investments in companies and exercising control of those companies.
7. By promoting mail-order business
8. Light bulb, motion picture camera and projector, phonograph, a form of the telephone.

#### Lesson 84

1. Low wages, unsafe working conditions, little power against management
2. The number of workers to organize, tradition of American independence, resistance of immigrants, a desire to move on to other work, a suspicion of unions by the public.
3. The Molly Maguire violence and the 1877 rail strike
4. The National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor
5. A bomb killed and injured policemen at an anarchist rally, violence erupted, and the perception was that labor unions were involved in some way.
6. Craft unions organize by profession, regardless of where the people work; industry unions organize all workers in a particular industry, regardless of what they do.
7. The American Federation of Labor
8. The Homestead (PA) strike and the Pullman strike
9. Eugene V. Debs
10. Industrial Workers of the World; they were socialists.

#### Lesson 85

1. The application of the "survival of the fittest" idea to society
2. Herbert Spencer
3. William Graham Sumner
4. It said that acquiring wealth was simply an indication that the wealthy were better fitted to have it
5. They were unfit and should not be unnaturally helped.
6. The belief that the mission of the church is to address the material needs of people.
7. YMCA, Salvation Army, soup kitchens, advocacy for laws to address social ills, such as child labor restrictions.
8. Walter Rauschenbusch
9. He said that the kingdom of God was about a better life here on earth, that regeneration was becoming more socially aware, and that salvation was the "voluntary socializing of the soul."
10. Christians are to serve other people, but the gospel is primarily about a person's relationship with God.

#### Bible Study Questions

1. By standing for justice and helping the poor.
2. It says that God's people should help the poor, not consider them unfit to survive.
3. Jesus gives warnings about it being difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom of heaven. He doesn't say that the rich are the most fit to survive.

4. The test is whether a person helped others who had needs. He does not mention church attendance, Bible reading, etc. These should happen, but He wants us to show our faith in how we treat other people.

### Looking Backward

1. He was in an underground chamber and was preserved by the process of animal magnetism.
2. The city is clean; people are happy, industrious, and well-employed; social relations are positive.
3. Labor and capital had been in competition; but this proved destructive, so the revolution was in the socialization of all work.
4. They are put in work that is believed will make them happy. They work during their productive years and then retire in economic security.
5. Some still attend services, but most listen to sermons in their own homes over telephone lines.
6. The idea that being in the year 2000 was a dream, and then that going back to 1887 was a dream; and that the later Edith was the granddaughter of his fiancée in 1887.
7. Things not invented by 1887: radio, automobiles, computers, etc.
8. It is idealistic to think that all social ills would be solved. This was Bellamy's wish, but putting it all into practice would be difficult and has never been accomplished despite many attempts to create a heaven on earth.

## Unit 18 – The Turn of the Century

### Quiz

1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. d, 5. b, 6. a, 7. c, 8. d, 9. c, 10. a

### Lesson 86

1. Grover Cleveland
2. He received one million votes and 22 electoral votes.
3. The Panic of 1893
4. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act
5. The silver issue and the tariff issue
6. A personal income tax
7. McKinley (Republican) and Bryan (Democrat)
8. Whether to nominate Bryan or choose another candidate.
9. McKinley gave speeches from his front porch while Bryan made an intense tour of the country.
10. Bryan did not do well among laborers, and many blamed the Democrats for the recession.
11. The Dingley Tariff and the Gold Standard Act
12. Theodore Roosevelt
13. An anarchist shot him at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo on September 6, 1901.

### Lesson 87

1. Strong's **Our Country** and Mahan's **The Influence of Sea Power**
2. The whites living there overthrew the monarchy, set up a government, and appealed to the U.S. for annexation.

3. Spanish misrule and a downturn in the sugar industry caused by the American tariff.
4. An insulting letter about McKinley and the blowing up of the U.S.S. *Maine*.
5. The Philippines
6. Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The U.S. also took Wake Island during this time.
7. Nationalist rebels tried to run the Americans out.

### Lesson 88

1. By claiming various spheres of influence in the country
2. The Boxer Rebellion
3. A combined force of various nations broke the rebellion, and China was ordered to pay indemnities.
4. The visit by Commodore Matthew Perry in 1853
5. Japan wanted more raw materials and invaded China. It fought wars with China and Russia.
6. From the French company that had tried to build a canal
7. Colombia refused to accept the offer made to it.
8. A revolution in the province of Panama, which led to an agreement with the U.S. to build a canal.
9. 1914
10. The United States claimed the right to serve as a police power in Latin American countries if order was threatened or if European countries seemed ready to intervene.
11. Debt problems in the Dominican Republic.

### Lesson 89

1. It built on the Populist movement; it was a middle-class, urban movement led by young, well-educated people who were politically active.
2. Poor working conditions, corrupt city governments, poor housing
3. Muckrakers
4. Secret ballot, direct party primaries, initiative, referendum, recall, direct election of U.S. senators, off-year elections for states and cities, women's suffrage.
5. Commission government and the use of professional city managers
6. Child and women's labor, ten-hour workdays, a minimum wage, regulation of monopolies and utilities
7. Prohibition
8. They did not press for eradication of slums, they feared excesses of labor unions, and they did not say much about race relations.
9. Robert M. LaFollette
10. Theodore Roosevelt

### Lesson 90

1. Inspiration, authorship and date of books, authority, the miracles of Jesus, whether Christianity was the only way to truth.
2. The creation account in Genesis
3. Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday

4. Cyrus Scofield
5. Holiness, Pentecostalism
6. *The Fundamentals*

#### Bible Study

*Various answers possible.*

#### In His Steps

*Various answers possible.*

### **Unit 19 – The Triumph of Progressivism**

#### Quiz

1. d, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c, 5. c, 6. b, 7. d, 8. b, 9. c, 10. a

#### Lesson 91

1. Governor of New York
2. By refusing to break up the coal strike and summoning labor and management to the White House
3. Trust-busting
4. Alton Parker
5. Muckrakers
6. Ending railroad rebates, more power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act
7. Withdrawing lands from public sale; vetoing private development of Muscle Shoals, AL; urging the creation of more national parks, monuments, and wildlife reserves; using the presidency to speak out on issues

#### Lesson 92

1. Governor of the Philippines, Secretary of War
2. He was not the activist that Roosevelt was. He tended to look more strictly at the law.
3. The Speaker was stripped of his autocratic powers.
4. It did not lower tariffs as Taft had promised he would do.
5. Putting communications under the Interstate Commerce Commission, outlawing false labeling, setting the 8-hour day for federal workers, campaign finance disclosure, new Constitutional amendments
6. He seemed to support making more public land available for sale.
7. It split between supporters of Taft and Roosevelt.
8. Theodore Roosevelt
9. Woodrow Wilson
10. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson.

#### Lesson 93

1. Migration from rural areas, new immigration from overseas
2. Southern and eastern Europe
3. Ellis Island

4. Disease, financial responsibility, if they had jobs or relatives, etc.
5. Finding them jobs for a cut of their salary, being given low wages, overcharged for railroad tickets, blackmailed for baggage handling
6. Chinese
7. Iron and steel frames, elevators
8. Looking to the government to provide basic services and assistance in time of crisis. The federal government became more active in the lives of everyday Americans, especially in regulating business.

#### Lesson 94

1. The Duryea brothers
2. Henry Ford, Ransom Olds, David Buick, etc.
3. From 8,000 in 1900 to 8.1 million in 1920.
4. The Wright brothers
5. Marconi
6. More high schools and colleges, graduate and professional schools.
7. Speakers on a wide range of subjects who toured communities
8. Political speeches, movies, circuses, wild west shows, vaudeville
9. John Philip Sousa
10. Baseball, football, basketball
11. Philadelphia 1876, Chicago 1893, St. Louis 1904, San Francisco 1915

#### Lesson 95

1. Id, ego, superego
2. Irrational; subconscious
3. None
4. People think in Freudian terms and look for answers in sources other than the Bible
5. It removes personal responsibility and says that God does not exist.

#### Bible Study Questions

1. It denies the soul and personal responsibility for sin
2. It says that actions as the result of subconscious drives and suggests that we have no eternal purpose to live for.
3. They are attractive in placing the blame outside of self and suggesting that one does not have to submit to God in order to find happiness.
4. Marx taught the inevitability of class struggle with the workers winning. Labor unions kept American workers from trying to seize political power. Marx said that religion was an opiate, i.e., a drug used to deceive the masses.
5. Romans 7:8-8:13
  - a) No; he is simply recognizing the influence of sin.
  - b) He is again pointing to the reality of sin.
  - c) His own giving in to sin.
  - d) By the death of Christ for sin.
  - e) To set his mind on spiritual things.
  - f) Putting them to death.

### Mama's Bank Account

1. Being taken by a renter, buying a farm, arrangements for the reception, etc.
2. Determination, fairness, wisdom, etc.
3. Talk with them about cultural differences, help them know how to operate in your town, etc.
4. Various answers possible
5. Looking back, she could see that their family was strong and God worked everything for good.

## Unit 20 – America and the Great War

### Quiz

1. b, 2. a, 3. c, 4. d, 5. d, 6. c, 7. b, 8. a, 9. b, 10. c

### Lesson 96

1. President of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey
2. It lowered the average tariff rate.
3. A federal income tax
4. The Federal Reserve System
5. The Federal Trade Commission
6. Charles Evans Hughes
7. "He Kept Us Out of War"

### Lesson 97

1. Imperialism, nationalism, national and alliance rivalries
2. Triple Alliance (Central Powers): Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; Triple Entente (Allies): Great Britain, France, Russia
3. The assassination of Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia in 1914
4. Stalemated trench warfare along a narrow western front near the French-German border.
5. Neutrality
6. Most Americans supported Great Britain and France. German-Americans supported Germany. Irish-Americans disliked the British. Polish and Jewish Americans disliked Russia.
7. Submarine warfare
8. A peace without victory, a peace between equals

### Lesson 98

1. A note from the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing that Mexico enter into an alliance with Germany if the U.S. and Germany should go to war. It suggested that Mexico might win back Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.
2. April 6, 1917.
3. General John J. Pershing
4. By the Selective Service or draft
5. The War Industrial Board, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration
6. The Committee on Public Information and new laws that forbade criticism of the government
7. The Bolshevik government concluded a separate peace with Germany and pulled out of the war.
8. The Fourteen Points

9. November 11, 1918

10. Alvin York

### Lesson 99

1. He asked for a Democratic Congress during the 1918 congressional election campaign; he did not name any Republicans to the peace commission.
2. He was warmly received as a hero and savior.
3. David Lloyd George of England, Georges Clemenceau of France, Vittorio Orlando of Italy
4. The expectations created by secret treaties made between countries at the start of the war about how to divide up the conquered nations and their colonies.
5. They wanted to make Germany pay and severely limit her power.
6. To see that the League of Nations was included in the treaty
7. It was made to accept the guilt for starting the war, it was forced to pay heavy war reparations, its army was severely reduced.
8. He compromised on the treatment of Germany and other issues.
9. A secretary-general to administrate, a general assembly of all nations, a council composed of the Big Five (U.S., Britain, France, Japan, and Italy) and other nations on a rotating basis, and other agencies.
10. Too hard on Germany, Italy did not get enough, no call for an independent Ireland, the League of Nations would require a continued American commitment in world affairs.
11. They opposed it. Henry Cabot Lodge drew up reservations to attach to the treaty.
12. He suffered a stroke
13. It was defeated twice
14. Unemployment and an economic slowdown; labor strikes, fears of communists

### Lesson 100

1. In southeast Europe, south of Austria, between the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea
2. Paul's visits to Macedonia and Greece; his statement about preaching the gospel as far as Illyricum; letters written to churches in Macedonia and Greece; Romans was written from the Corinth area
3. Eastern Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic
4. Yugoslavia
5. Bosnian Muslims and Kosovar Muslims
6. Why do the Serbs want to control Kosovo?
7. Albanian Muslims
8. Faith and ethnicity are closely related; the poor example of Orthodox Serbs as Christian people; the need for the gospel to be preached among all *ethne* or national groups.
9. Various answers possible
10. The best influence is by the good example of Christian lives.

## Unit 21 – America in the 20s

### Quiz

- c.
- e.
- j.
- i.
- 5.
- d.
- 7.
- h.
- 8.
- f.
- 9.
- a.
- 10.
- b.

### Lesson 101

- Democrat: James Cox; Republican: Warren Harding
- Democrat: Franklin Roosevelt; Republican: Calvin Coolidge
- The head of the Veterans' Bureau stole medical supplies; the attorney general may have mishandled war reparation payments; the Teapot Dome scandal involved secret deals to tap oil on a government reserve.
- Taxes were cut and tariffs were raised; trade associations were encouraged; the Supreme Court rendered decisions favorable to business
- Democrat: John Davis; Republican: Calvin Coolidge
- Parity
- The difficulty Germany had in making reparation payments and the loss of trade caused by America's high tariffs.
- They were canceled.
- Treaties to cut back naval armament, to promise respect for colonial holdings in the Pacific, and to maintain the open door policy in China
- The outlawing of war except in self-defense

### Lesson 102

- Democrats: Al Smith; Republican: Herbert Hoover
- His support for repeal or cutback of Prohibition and his Roman Catholic faith
- It created the Democrats' urban base
- It made loans to farm cooperatives to buy crops off the market when the price was low and put it back on the market when prices were better.
- Overproduction relative to consumer ability to buy; wages not keeping pace with production; investment in capital goods decreased; overspeculation in the stock market.
- October 29, 1929, when the market lost 13% of its value.
- It raised tariffs, which hurt the economy.
- It made loans to banks and large businesses to keep them afloat.
- A quicker payment of a bonus that had been promised to them
- Douglas MacArthur

### Lesson 103

- From 106 million to 123 million
- More people lived in urban areas than in rural areas
- Immigration was severely restricted during this period.
- Fear of foreign influences, less need for labor, frustration over immigrants blending in to the U.S. culture.

- Many first and second generation Americans and nationals in other countries resented the changes.
- Petroleum, natural gas, and electricity
- It decreased from 12% of the work force in 1920 to 7% in 1930.
- From 8 million to 23 million.
- Over 600 radio stations and a third of the homes in America had radio.
- The Jazz Singer, 1927*

### Lesson 104

- More blacks moved to northern cities
- The NAACP
- Marcus Garvey
- Ku Klux Klan
- It went underground
- Criminals
- Disillusionment
- The relativity and quantum theories and the uncertainty principle

### Lesson 105

- Those who accepted the Bible as literal truth and those who did not
- The teaching of any theory in public schools that denied God's work in Creation as expressed in the Bible
- The ACLU
- Dayton, Tennessee
- John T. Scopes
- Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan
- When Darrow put Bryan on the witness stand and questioned him
- Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, but the conviction was reversed on appeal because of a technicality
- He died five days later
- Inherit the Wind* (play and movie)

### Bible Study

- Inspiration and authority of the Bible, value of human beings as products of evolution or creations in the image of God, relations with an unbelieving world; perhaps others.
- Any academic discipline has to be studied with an awareness that God made everything.
- To respond with kindness and not in kind.
- Various answers possible; you need to know what you believe and why you believe it and at least some fallacies of the evolutionist position.
- A Christian in public office should not violate his beliefs. Unbelievers are quite willing to impose their views. He can protect freedom and still let his faith guide him.

### Christy

- Superstitions, moonshining, family feuds, resistance to change, etc.



2. Helping them see the value of the education; jealousy about the teacher's knowledge; other answers possible
3. Gain: appreciation for others' lives, realizing what you really need to live, etc.; give up: conveniences, comfortable relationships, etc.
4. Various answers possible
5. They would need to see faithful Christian lives.

## Unit 22 – The New Deal

### Quiz

1. b, 2. a, 3. d, 4. c, 5. d, 6. a, 7. b, 8. d, 9. a, 10. c

### Lesson 106

1. International economic conditions
2. Assistant Secretary of the Navy and 1920 Democratic vice-presidential nominee
3. Governor of New York
4. New Deal
5. Relief, recovery, reform
6. Took the country off the gold standard and devalued the dollar
7. CCC--Civilian Conservation Corps: cleared forests, built state parks, dams; WPA--Works Progress Administration: built and repaired government buildings, worked on roads, etc.; NRA--National Recovery Administration: regulated business, developed industry codes; AAA--Agricultural Adjustment Act (or Administration): limited farm production, paid farmers for not growing crops.
8. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, T. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, F. Roosevelt.

### Lesson 107

1. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
2. Production of electricity, flood control, navigation, soil conservation, recreational lakes
3. Unemployment assistance, disability payments, retirement pensions
4. Taxes on workers and employers
5. It struck down several New Deal measures.
6. Alf Landon
7. He wanted to add a justice for every one over seventy who did not retire.
8. It did not pass Congress.
9. It backfired into Republican victories.
10. The federal government cut back expenditures.

### Lesson 108

1. Huey Long
2. Charles Coughlin
3. an area of western Kansas and Oklahoma
4. movies and radio

5. *Life*
6. Will Rogers
7. Orson Welles' *War of the Worlds*

### Lesson 109

1. Recognizing the Soviet Union
2. The good neighbor policy
3. Treaties setting tariffs were made with individual countries, and most favored nation status was created.
4. The previous international framework was not strong; internal turmoil in Germany, Italy, and Japan enabled the rise of dictatorships; the alliance among Great Britain, France, and Russia was an uneasy one; France and Britain had allowed their military strength to slip while German power increased; the U.S. removed itself as a player in the international scene; isolationism and pacifism made any move toward increasing armaments politically risky; a complicated web of treaties and alliances drew countries quickly into war.
5. Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin; Japanese militarists
6. Militarizing the Rhineland; taking Austria and the Sudetenland
7. Appeasement
8. Disillusionment over World War I and its outcome, evidence of profiteering from the war
9. Neutrality
10. Great Britain
11. Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939

### Lesson 110

1. We have to trust the God who is even when we don't understand things.
2. The righteous will live by faith as events unfold.
3. Our concern must be to try to work the works of God in suffering people's lives.
4. The creation is groaning as in childbirth toward its redemption.
5. A rational world could not have been produced by an irrational process.
6. Either He is in control of the universe or he is not.

### Bible Study

1. Hebrews 12:4-11--God is disciplining his children; James 1:2-3--it teaches us perseverance
2. Various answers possible
3. Various answers possible
4. Various answers possible

### To Kill a Mockingbird

1. References to "nothing to fear but fear itself" and "nine old men"
2. Various answers possible
3. Much prejudice and suspicion of new things
4. It is wrong to kill a mockingbird, to condemn Tom Robinson, and to ostracize Boo Radley
5. It shows Jem and Scout that Atticus can take on challenges and be victorious.
6. Because of the way society treats him

7. Various answers possible
8. Various answers possible

## Unit 23 – World War II

### Quiz

1. b, 2. d, 3. b, 4. b, 5. d, 6. a, 7. a, 8. c, 9. c, 10. c

### Lesson 111

1. Maginot Line
2. Dunkirk
3. The German air attack on Great Britain and the British defense against it.
4. Wendell Willkie
5. The U.S. gave Britain fifty older destroyers in return for use of bases in the Western Hemisphere.
6. The U.S. agreed to lend or lease equipment to any nation resisting Axis aggression.
7. Atlantic Charter
8. December 7, 1941

### Lesson 112

1. "I shall return."
2. Coral Sea and Midway Island
3. Guadalcanal
4. American and British forces caught the Germans between them in a pincer move.
5. Sicily and Italy
6. Teheran, Iran
7. D-Day
8. Thomas Dewey
9. Battle of Leyte Gulf
10. Battle of the Bulge

### Lesson 113

1. Yalta
2. The Soviets were given land from Japan and China and the dominant influence in Eastern Europe.
3. V-E Day
4. The atrocities of German concentration camps
5. Iwo Jima and Okinawa
6. Manhattan Project
7. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
8. They were interned in prison camps in the U.S.

### Lesson 114

1. Medical Corps, Headquarters Company, First Army
2. Governor's Island
3. Five days
4. Bristol
5. D-Plus 1, or the day after D-Day
6. Dinah Shore
7. To get married
8. The Bronze Star

### Lesson 115

1. He brought Joseph to a position of power and saved his family's lives.

2. He brought salvation out of the cruel and unjust death of Christ.
3. The missionary impulse that followed the war
4. It served to advance the gospel.
5. Despite their motives, Christ was proclaimed.
6. He would get out either by being released or by being executed.
7. To live is Christ and to die is gain.

## Unit 24 – Postwar America

### Quiz

1. d, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b, 5. c, 6. d, 7. b, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b

### Lesson 116

1. United Nations
2. Security Council
3. U.S., Russia, Great Britain, France, China
4. Role of government, freedom, religion, influence on other countries
5. Controlled Eastern Europe, remained in Iran, threatened Turkey and Greece
6. The news that the Soviets had an atomic bomb
7. By an airlift
8. The Communist forces ran the Nationalist government off the mainland.
9. The U.S. would help people fighting invasion or subversion.
10. A plan to give aid to the struggling national economies of Europe
11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a mutual defense pact of several North American and European countries
12. The U.N., the Marshall Plan, NATO, and technical assistance to third world countries

### Lesson 117

1. Film actors, writers, and producers who were brought before a Congressional committee to find out about their Communist affiliations
2. "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"
3. Communist and Communist front groups had to register with the Justice Department; anyone who had once been a Communist could not enter the country.
4. Attorney in the State Department and other departments; secretary-general of the U.N. organizing conference; president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
5. That he had once been a Communist agent
6. Hiss sued Chambers for slander.
7. Hiss was found guilty of perjury and sent to prison.
8. That the State Department and other agencies were infested with Communists
9. One of fear and suspicion
10. The Army-McCarthy hearings
11. His tactics were similar to those used in the witch scare in colonial Salem, Massachusetts.

### Lesson 118

1. Off the China mainland just west of Japan
2. The Soviets controlled the North, while Americans controlled the South.
3. North Korean troops invaded the South to try to reunite the country.
4. It condemned the invasion and asked for troops to repel it.
5. Douglas MacArthur
6. An amphibious landing an Inchon, well behind enemy lines
7. Invade and bomb Communist China north of North Korea
8. It feared bringing Russia and China into the conflict
9. Truman fired MacArthur.
10. July 27, 1953
11. No

### Lesson 119

1. The GI Bill (of Rights)
2. The Baby Boom
3. Falling value of the dollar and rising prices
4. People were ready to spend, businesses wanted more profit, and workers demanded more pay
5. He appointed the first Civil Rights Commission and other groups; he forbade discrimination in federal hiring and ordered the military to be desegregated.
6. Jackie Robinson
7. Republican
8. The Do-Nothing Congress
9. Republican candidate Thomas Dewey
10. The Fair Deal

### Lesson 120

1. Genesis 17:8 and the promise of restoration after the Babylonian captivity
2. Islam
3. Zionism
4. Great Britain
5. May 14, 1948
6. To attack Israel
7. Refusing to salute the flag
8. That it was constitutional
9. If the instruction took place off school grounds and received no help from the school district.

### Bible Study Questions

1. Various answers possible
2. He or she should refuse to obey it.
3. A Christian should respect the government, but loyalty to God is not the same as loyalty to the country. American Christians often don't see the difference, but Christians under oppressive governments do.
4. It seems to me that they should not. If you play their game, you have to follow their rules.
5. Know what is right, be sure of the motives of the one putting pressure on, refuse to follow anyone but Christ and those acting within His will.

6. Christians in freedom can have it too easy, while Christians being persecuted appreciate their faith.

## Unit 25 – The 1950s

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### Quiz

1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. c, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. d, 10. d

### Lesson 121

1. Adlai Stevenson
2. Robert A. Taft
3. His political “slush fund”
4. By the people's responses to him sent to the Republican National Committee
5. Alaska and Hawaii
6. The Interstate Highway System
7. AFL and CIO
8. His heart attack

### Lesson 122

1. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
2. Separate facilities were almost never equal; and separation itself was an insult to them
3. That separate facilities were inherently unequal
4. By resisting the call to integrate schools
5. He called out the National Guard
6. White Citizens Councils
7. Rosa Parks
8. A court ruled that segregation on city buses was unconstitutional
9. Voting rights
10. Residential patterns (and public attitudes)

### Lesson 123

1. Nikita Khrushchev
2. For the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to exchange military information and to allow air photography of military installations
3. A sometimes heated discussion between Khrushchev and Vice-President Nixon at a display of a modern American kitchen in Moscow in 1959
4. The Russians shooting down an American U-2 spy plane
5. Hungary
6. Egypt
7. Lebanon
8. France
9. Ho Chi Minh
10. The 17th parallel

### Lesson 124

1. The Russian launch of the Sputnik on October 4, 1957
2. A dog
3. January 31, 1958
4. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
5. First-strike and massive retaliation
6. Public education

### Lesson 125

1. Home construction
2. The South and Southwest (the Sunbelt)
3. It increased
4. Television
5. Rock and roll
6. Racial discrimination, materialism, worldliness in the churches, teen alienation, mindless television, more people believing that truth and honesty were relative, fear of nuclear destruction

### Bible Study Questions

1. Material wealth, education, ability to travel and communicate, religious freedom
2. Various answers possible
3. Various answers possible
4. Challenges: false teachers, deception, evil, laziness. Emphasis: sound teaching, purity, that which is good.

## Unit 26 – The Turbulent Sixties

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### Quiz

1. a, 2. d, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c, 6. a, 7. c, 8. b, 9. d, 10. c

### Lesson 126

1. Democrat: John F. Kennedy; Republican: Richard Nixon
2. Nixon
3. The televised debates between the candidates
4. The New Frontier
5. The Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis
6. Mississippi and Alabama
7. Birmingham, Alabama
8. The 1963 March on Washington
9. Communist threat to South Vietnam, a corrupt and oppressive South Vietnamese government
10. Lee Harvey Oswald

### Lesson 127

1. Lyndon Johnson
2. Texas
3. The Great Society
4. The Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act
5. The War on Poverty
6. Hubert Humphrey
7. Barry Goldwater
8. It had been controlled by the Eastern liberal establishment
9. Riots
10. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
11. March of 1965
12. Over 380,000
13. It was a war without a front, the U.S. was trying to fight a limited war, the role of U.S. as world policeman was questioned
14. On college campuses

### Lesson 128

1. An intelligence-gathering ship captured by North Korea in 1968
2. It turned people against the war
3. Eugene McCarthy
4. That he was seeking peace in Vietnam and that he would not run for re-election
5. Memphis, Tennessee
6. The California primary
7. The police and demonstrators
8. Hubert Humphrey
9. The California governor's race in 1962
10. George Wallace
11. Nixon

### Lesson 129

1. The Beatles
2. Woodstock
3. NOW, AIM, United Farm Workers, Gay Liberation Front
4. The media
5. Alan Shepard
6. John Glenn
7. Neil Armstrong
8. 23rd: Electoral votes for the District of Columbia; 24th: outlawing the poll tax; 25th: presidential succession
9. Congressional and legislative reapportionment
10. Protection of rights for those accused of crimes
11. Mandatory prayer in public school

### Lesson 130

1. The Jews had spread belief in God, Greek had become a world language, and the Roman Empire provided a relatively peaceful world in the Mediterranean
2. He showed the value of the individual, he redefined what it means to be male and female, and he had a great respect for marriage and children
3. Believers have done some cruel things in the name of Jesus; Christianity in Europe is largely a dead faith; denominational divisions have turned many people off.
4. Casting out of unwanted infants; killing people for sport; cruelties in war; human sacrifice
5. He had words of praise for non-Israelites, women, tax collectors, "sinners," and others not acceptable to the Jews; He challenged the religious leaders; He noticed people that others did not care about; he blessed the poor and warned the rich.

### Bible Study Question

1. He came to preach the gospel to the outcasts.
2. He challenged their power and position. Many religious leaders today would be uncomfortable with Jesus.
3. Drug dealers, politicians, businessmen, people who are not white Americans, etc.
4. We would see less defensiveness, more willingness to admit wrong, and more willingness to see how others might be right.

5. In the ways mentioned in the lesson: different view of people; a world that respects individual life more; much benevolent good done in His name; other answers possible
6. Various answers possible
7. The most effective way will be by individual action
8. Showing your faith by how you treat others around you; not compromising the truth; a repentant heart; etc.

## Unit 27 – The 1970s

### Quiz

1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. c, 7. d, 8. a, 9. a, 10. b

### Lesson 131

1. Continue the peace negotiations, Vietnamize the war, bomb Communist sites in Cambodia
2. Kent State University
3. Secret Pentagon documents leaked to the press by Daniel Ellsberg
4. The Communists launched a full scale attack.
5. April of 1975
6. Poor planning, no strategy for victory, unreliable South Vietnamese army, committed enemy
7. Busing
8. A proposed Constitutional amendment forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex. It never became part of the Constitution.
9. OPEC
10. Visiting Communist China and the Soviet Union
11. Detente

### Lesson 132

1. He was shot and paralyzed by a gunman in Laurel, MD.
2. George McGovern
3. Thomas Eagleton was found to have received psychiatric treatment, so he was replaced by Sargent Shriver.
4. Employees of the Committee to Re-Elect the President were arrested for breaking into the offices of the Democratic National Committee.
5. What did the President know and when did he know it?
6. A secret recording system
7. He pleaded no contest to a charge of tax evasion and resigned.
8. He participated in the cover-up of the Watergate scandal and obstructed its investigation.
9. He pardoned Nixon for any crimes he may have committed while President.

### Lesson 133

1. Minority leader in the House
2. Recovery from Watergate scandal, poor economy, fall of Vietnam
3. Jimmy Carter
4. Resentment against the Republicans for Nixon and Watergate

5. Inflation, high interest rates, unemployment, fuel costs
6. The Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt
7. Cutting grain shipments to Russia, boycotting the Moscow Olympics
8. The Iran hostage crisis

### Lesson 134

1. The Iran hostage crisis
2. America's support of Israel and the immoral material produced here.
3. He limited foreign aid to countries with poor human rights records.
4. We have trade with them even though they persecute Christians and have people work in poor conditions for low pay.
5. The Unification Church and the Jonestown Massacre.
6. The 1978 Harvard Commencement exercise
7. A loss of courage, using freedom to promote evil, criticism of the press, crisis of the spirit brought about by material abundance

### Lesson 135

1. Nineteenth century
2. A Texas woman who was not able to obtain an abortion. A suit was filed on her behalf.
3. Abortion had to be available before viability, but it could be regulated after that point.
4. *pharmakeia*
5. Are the unborn persons with the right to equal protection under the law?
6. That they are created by God and are seen as persons.
7. The unborn Jesus and John the Baptist are called children.
8. They believed that abortion was wrong.
9. The Hippocratic oath, statements of nineteenth century feminists, opinions of medical and scientific experts
10. Oppose funding for it and candidates who support it, be willing to adopt or support adoption, teach people about Jesus so their lives and hearts will change; other ideas possible.

### The Giver

1. This was when life assignments were given out.
2. That he could lie
3. Sameness
4. Grandparents were there, love was present
5. To kill or euthanize
6. To help things change, to share memories with the people
7. People lose a sense of direction, can be easily led; other answers possible
8. People cannot be trusted
9. Knowledge of the past helps guide what we do in the future; other answers possible

10. We learn how to help others, we see what is important in life, we see the consequences of our actions; other answers possible.
11. Abortion, physician-assisted suicide, lack of knowledge of history, etc.
12. Life and people have less value and meaning; other answers possible
13. Various answers possible

## **Unit 28 – The Reagan-Bush Era**

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 136

1. Actor
2. Governor of California
3. Jimmy Carter
4. “Are you better off now than you were four years ago?”
5. Moral Majority
6. He fired the air traffic controllers and had new ones trained.
7. It began running huge deficits.
8. 508 points on the Dow Jones average, or 22% of its value
9. Space Shuttle
10. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
11. Walter Mondale

### Lesson 137

1. An evil empire
2. Solidarity
3. Strategic Defense Initiative (“Star Wars”)
4. The elimination of a complete class of weapons, intermediate nuclear missiles
5. As part of a peace-keeping force
6. Grenada
7. The Iran-Contra scandal
8. Oliver North

### Lesson 138

1. George Bush (Republican), Michael Dukakis (Democrat)
2. Congressman, U.N. ambassador, liaison to China, chairman of the Republican National Committee, director of the CIA
3. Savings and loan
4. To raise taxes and cut spending
5. That he would agree to no new taxes
6. Clarence Thomas
7. Law professor Anita Hill
8. Panama
9. Mikhail Gorbachev
10. The Berlin Wall was torn down.
11. Commonwealth of Independent States

### Lesson 139

1. Iraq invaded Kuwait

2. It condemned the aggression and approve the use of force to repel Iraq.
3. Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm
4. Colin Powell
5. Norman Schwarzkopf
6. Air and missile attacks on Iraq
7. 100 hours
8. Iraq was to pay reparations to Kuwait, destroy its chemical and biological weapons and allow for international inspection, and respect no-fly zones over the country

### Lesson 140

1. He brought Joseph to a position of power and saved his family’s lives.
2. He brought salvation out of the cruel and unjust death of Christ.
3. The missionary impulse that followed the war
4. It served to advance the gospel.
5. Despite their motives, Christ was proclaimed.
6. He would get out either by being released or by being executed.
7. To live is Christ and to die is gain.

### Bible Study

1. Greater faith and patriotism, examples of courage and sacrifice.
2. Various answers possible; too often we worry, complain, or otherwise react negatively.
3. Various answers possible
4. It says that God isn’t able to handle the situation.
5. Various answers possible
6. Various answers possible
7. Write a prayer.

## **Unit 29 – The 1990s**

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 141

1. The economy
2. Arkansas
3. Tennessee Senator Albert Gore Jr.
4. H. Ross Perot
5. Contract With America
6. Republicans gained control of the House and Senate; first time since 1952
7. North American Free Trade Agreement, creating a free-trade zone among the U.S. Mexico, and Canada.
8. Bob Dole
9. Dow Jones Industrial Average, an index of stock values based on the stock of 30 large companies
10. The Federal Reserve Board, which guides monetary policy for the U.S. government.

### Lesson 142

1. Latin America

2. Education and social services for them; how they should be registered and pay taxes; etc.
3. The Branch Davidians
4. The bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City
5. School shootings
6. 1944
7. They are able to perform so many different functions
8. A network of networks that provides e-mail, information, and business communication among computers

#### Lesson 143

1. Somalia
2. It backed the return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power
3. Israel agrees to give the Palestinians control of land, and the Palestinians agree not to attack Israel.
4. Yassir Arafat
5. Jordan
6. Yitzhak Rabin
7. Yugoslavia
8. Slobodan Milosevic
9. Kosovo
10. Albania Muslims
11. NATO

#### Lesson 144

1. Whitewater
2. Paula Jones
3. It was settled in November of 1998 when Clinton agreed to pay Jones \$850,000 but without any admission or apology.
4. Monica Lewinsky
5. He denied them.
6. In August of 1998 in grand jury testimony and in a speech to the American people
7. Perjury and obstruction of justice
8. Both articles failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority.
9. He admitted that he had lied under oath, paid a \$25,000 fine, and had his license suspended for five years; in return, Clinton would not be prosecuted after leaving office.
10. Answers may vary--but they shouldn't vary much!

#### Lesson 145

1. Clinton, Nixon, Jesse Jackson, Newt Gingrich
2. Imperfect
3. We think it is acceptable for us to do it, we use a double standard, we think some sins are worse than others.
4. Will it honor God and help me? What will be the influence of my example on others?
5. To make sure that his or her own life is right before God.
6. To make sure that his or her influence on others is good.
7. God

8. To be rid of anything, including thoughts, that cause you to sin, even if they are very much a part of your life and even if society thinks you are strange for doing so.

#### Bible Study

1. David: He committed adultery with Bathsheba, he tried to cover up his sin, he had Uriah killed. He finally admitted wrong and repented. He paid a severe price with the death of his child and with unhappiness and rebellion in his family.
2. Paul: He struggled with wanting to do right and knowing he ought to, but having the pull of sin in his heart. He was in agony with this conflict and knew that he could not save himself. The answer is that there is no condemnation for those in Jesus, even though they have this conflict, because Christ redeems us from sin and gives us the power to overcome it through His Spirit.
3. It reminds us that even though we have sinned and failed, God can still use us for good. The power comes from God, however, and not from us.

### Unit 30 – The New Millennium

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#### Quiz

1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. b, 5. d, 6. a, 7. c, 8. d, 9. a, 10. b

#### Lesson 146

1. 281,421,906
2. 13.2%
3. California
4. New York City
5. 76.7 years
6. 28.4 million
7. 105.5 million
8. 2.3 million marriages, 1.3 million divorces
9. Almost ten trillion dollars
10. The Roman Catholic Church
11. Southern Baptist Convention
12. 5.8 million

#### Lesson 147

1. Democrats: Al Gore, Joseph Lieberman; Republicans: George Bush, Dick Cheney
2. Florida
3. The U. S. Supreme Court
4. Gore
5. Bush won 271 to 266
6. Gore won New England, the large industrial states, and the urban counties; Bush won most of the South and Midwest
7. Colin Powell, the first African-American Secretary of State
8. A major tax cut
9. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, A. Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison,

Cleveland, McKinley, T. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, F. Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, L. Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, G. H. W. Bush, Clinton, G. W. Bush

#### Lesson 148

1. September 11, 2001
2. Four
3. World Trade Center
4. Pentagon
5. Passengers attacked the hijackers, and the plane went down in Pennsylvania
6. Osama bin Laden
7. Afghanistan
8. They rallied around the country and the President and called on God.
9. They launched a heavy attack on al-Qaeda terrorist sites and the Taliban government of Afghanistan.
10. Food was dropped from planes; American children collected money to help Afghan children.

#### Lesson 149

1. Saddam Hussein
2. Iraq's development and possession of weapons of mass destruction
3. Axis of Evil
4. March 20, 2003
5. January 2005
6. John Kerry
7. The GOP regained control of Congress in 2002 and increased its margin of power in 2004.
8. 31
9. Tom Daschle
10. Support for the President on defense, moral, and economic issues; good organization in getting out voters; perception of Kerry as weak and indecisive.

#### Lesson 150

1. Religion
2. Abortion, euthanasia, pornography, physical and sexual abuse, etc.
3. By visiting another country
4. We still share the same basic ideals and principles that were believed when it was founded.
5. The way we select representatives, who can vote, the size and influence of the federal government, the role of political parties
6. Urban
7. Being admired for who we are
8. People have not decided to make them strong; families are influenced by the world; both men and women work outside of the home and fill their lives with many activities away from the home.
9. The threat of terrorism
10. We should live as though God, people, and ourselves are important
11. Easier: freedom to assemble, own Scripture; harder: easier to equate Christianity with Americanism and not realize its true nature and cost
12. Various answers possible
13. Various answers possible
14. Various answers possible

#### Bible Study Questions

1. Immediate difficulties, resistance of many to the gospel, persecution of Christians, etc.
2. Hope: faith response after terrorist attacks, resources that Christians have to share the gospel, desire by many people to return to Biblical Christianity; despair: abortion, worldliness, breakdown of the home, other factors might be named
3. It puts our everyday lives into perspective and gives them meaning.



## Answers to Exams

### Exam 1 (Units 1-8)

1. c	14. c	27. a	40. a
2. c	15. b	28. b	41. b
3. d	16. a	29. b	42. c
4. d	17. a	30. b	43. b
5. d	18. a	31. b	44. b
6. c	19. a	32. a	45. b
7. b	20. d	33. b	46. b
8. d	21. d	34. a	47. a
9. c	22. b	35. a	48. d
10. c	23. d	36. d	49. a
11. b	24. c	37. a	50. c
12. b	25. c	38. d	
13. a	26. a	39. c	

### Exam 2 (Units 9-15)

1. c	12. d	23. b	34. d
2. a	13. b	24. c	35. c
3. d	14. d	25. b	36. d
4. b	15. a	26. b	37. c
5. b	16. c	27. b	38. Lincoln/Johnson: mild; Congress: harsh
6. c	17. c	28. a	39. B
7. a	18. d	29. c	40. C
8. d	19. a	30. d	41. A
9. c	20. d	31. b	
10. a	21. a	32. d	
11. b	22. c	33. b	

42.-47. 3rd--Jefferson, 7th--Jackson, 11th--Polk, 15th--Buchanan, 16th--Lincoln, 18th--Grant

48.-50. States in the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas

### Exam 3 (Units 16-23)

1. d	14. b	27. c	40. b
2. b	15. c	28. b	41. c
3. a	16. b	29. a	42. d
4. c	17. a	30. c	43. c
5. a	18. c	31. b	44. a
6. c	19. d	32. d	45. c
7. c	20. b	33. a	46. a
8. a	21. a	34. c	47. D
9. d	22. d	35. a	48. C
10. d	23. b	36. b	49. A
11. c	24. a	37. d	50. B
12. b	25. b	38. d	
13. c	26. d	39. b	

List of presidents (names in the blanks in this order): Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, T. Roosevelt, Harding, F. Roosevelt

## Exam 4 (Units 24-30)

1. d	13. d	25. d	37. a
2. a	14. a	26. c	38. c
3. c	15. d	27. d	39. a
4. d	16. b	28. a	40. c
5. b	17. a	29. b	41. b
6. d	18. c	30. b	42. d
7. a	19. a	31. c	43. c
8. b	20. a	32. c	44. d
9. b	21. b	33. b	45. a
10. d	22. d	34. a	
11. b	23. c	35. b	
12. a	24. a	36. d	

List of presidents: 5. Monroe, 10. Tyler, 15. Buchanan, 19. Hayes, 25. McKinley, 29. Harding, 32. F. Roosevelt, 36. L. Johnson, 39. Carter, 41. G. H. W. Bush