

exploring america  
**Quiz and Exam Book**

Ray Notgrass

Pictured on the front cover:  
Charles Lindbergh\*, Pilgrims\*, Immigrants\*, Buzz Aldrin\*\*

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# How to Use This Book

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*Exploring America* is easy for parents and students to use. In the history text itself, each unit has an introduction that gives a summary of the text, a list of lessons, the Bible verse to memorize for that week, the books used during that week, and suggestions for the writing assignment. Assignments related to a lesson are given at the end of that lesson. With that information, you and your student can plan your weekly schedule.

This *Quiz and Exam Book* gives you tools to measure your student's progress and to help him or her understand and explore the material presented in the text, the readings, and the literature. It contains review questions for each lesson, the readings, and the literature. It also contains a history quiz for each unit and tests in history, English, and Bible that cover five units. The material in this book is arranged in the order in which you would logically come to it as you study *Exploring America*. We suggest that your student not write in this book, but instead write his or her answers on separate paper. The answer key covers all of this material plus other questions that are asked as part of the daily assignments at the end of the lessons. These activities can be a help to your student's studies, but we encourage you not to let them become a burden. Focus on understanding the issues and the people, enjoying the literature, and developing an appreciation for the scope of American history.

We wish you a successful journey!

## Unit 1

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### Lesson 1

1. What are four reasons for studying history?
2. What are some ways in which studying history helps you know more about yourself?
3. How are we helped personally by learning about people of the past?
4. How does history help us to evaluate what we hear from the media today?
5. What did George Santayana say about people who cannot remember the past?
6. How are the abolitionist movement and the pro-life movement parallel?
7. What are some incidents in Scripture that show that history is important to God?
8. What was one purpose of the annual festivals that God commanded Israel to observe?
9. How is the timing of Jesus' coming presented in the Bible?
10. How can we learn from the past for our spiritual good?

### Questions on “Knowing History and Knowing Who We Are”

1. What did McCullough mean when he said that no one has ever lived in the past?
2. What information did the student at the University of Missouri learn from McCullough?
3. What did McCullough say we need to know in order to know who we are and where we are headed?
4. Where did McCullough say that the teaching and the appreciation of history should begin?
5. What did Abigail Adams say would have been unpardonable in John Quincy Adams?

### Lesson 2

1. What are five themes in American history?
2. What are some examples of expansion in American history?
3. What are some of the prices that have been paid for American expansion?
4. What are some examples of the exercise of power and control in American history?
5. What are some examples of people and events being a mixture of good and evil?
6. What is ethnocentricity?
7. What does the phrase “the fabric of history” mean?
8. In what sense does history repeat itself?
9. In what sense does history not repeat itself?
10. Do you think the United States is God's new chosen people? Why or why not?

### Lesson 3

1. In the English village of Notgrove in 1491, was the emphasis on change or continuity?
2. What was the most powerful agent for control in Medieval Europe?
3. Did most people in the Middle Ages accept or deny God's rule over the affairs of mankind?
4. How did the European thought world change its view of God's will?
5. What term that means rebirth is given to the period of change, examination, exploration, and artistic expression that followed the Middle Ages?
6. How did the Crusades affect Europe?
7. What was the primary motivation for the desire to explore new lands?

8. How did the people we call Native Americans get to the western hemisphere?
9. What civilization emerged in what is now Mexico about 1300 AD?
10. What is meant by the term “push and pull forces” as related to people movements?

### **Lesson 4**

1. The rulers of what country sponsored Christopher Columbus’ first voyage?
2. What two miscalculations did Columbus make in planning his first voyage?
3. What did the Pope and a treaty between Spain and Portugal provide for?
4. Whose crew sailed around the world?
5. What Spanish explorer led the conquest of the Aztecs?
6. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States?
7. What were three goals for Spanish exploration in the western hemisphere?
8. What European country was the dominant power in the western hemisphere until about 1600?
9. What European explorer came to North America earlier than Columbus?
10. What was the impact of European exploration on Native Americans?

### **Lesson 5**

1. What does the term worldview mean?
2. What factors influence a person’s worldview?
3. What are some examples of fundamentally different worldviews?
4. How might the different worldviews of Protestants and Catholics lead to different interpretations of the Protestant Reformation?
5. How might different worldviews lead people to see the civil rights movement differently?
6. What are some current issues that people might see differently if they have different worldviews?
7. What monumental events have affected the worldview of the typical American today?
8. What are some elements of a God-centered worldview?
9. What are two definitions of history?
10. How did Paul connect with the worldview of his listeners in his sermon recorded in Acts 17?
11. How did he challenge their worldview?

### **Questions on “The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro”**

1. How did Douglass praise the founding generation?
2. How did Douglass see the United States differently from the way most white Americans did?
3. What is Douglass’ opinion of churches in America?
4. How did he say that Americans were inconsistent?
5. Why do you think Douglass had a different view of July Fourth than most white Americans did?
6. How did the worldview of white Americans affect slaves and free blacks?
7. How does reading the speech by Douglass change your view of slavery, the United States, the Fourth of July, churches, and society?

## History Quiz on Unit 1

### True or False

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. History helps us understand the present.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. The Bible says that God is in control of history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A major factor influencing the events of history is the desire to control one's destiny and often the destiny of others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The people of the United States have many blessings and opportunities which we should use wisely as stewards of God's gifts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Renaissance resulted in a narrowing of horizons for human thought and activity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Significant changes occurred in Europe in the 1400s in technology, art, and navigation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The chief motivation felt by Europeans for traveling to Asia was to convert the Chinese.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. We are confident that Native Americans came to the western hemisphere by means of a land bridge across the Bering Strait.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Generally speaking, the Indian cultures of North America were more advanced than those in Central and South America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Columbus believed that he had arrived in the Far East.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Aztecs were a peace-loving people with few enemies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Incas lived in Peru and the Aztecs lived in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Worldview means the ability to draw a map accurately.

### Short Answer

16. What does the word Renaissance mean?
17. Who is given credit for inventing the system of printing using movable type?
18. What nationality was Christopher Columbus?
19. For whom were the newly discovered continents named?
20. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States?

## Unit 2

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### Lesson 6

1. What was the Roman Catholic Church's relationship to secular governments in medieval Europe?
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. How did Luther make it possible for the average person to know the Bible?
8. What happened in European politics as a result of the Reformation?
9. What English ruler broke with Rome and established the Church of England?
10. How did the Protestant Reformation affect exploration and political thought?

### Lesson 7

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

### Lesson 8

1. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and when was it founded?
2. What purposes for the colony were stated in its charter?
3. What two landmark events 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 is the significance of the Massachusetts Bay charter for American self-government?
7. What colony did Roger Williams begin?
8. Who led the founding of the Connecticut colony?
9. What colony was intended to be a haven for persecuted Catholics?
10. What colonies were named for Charles II?
11. From what country did England take the colony that became New York?
12. What religious group is associated with the founding of Pennsylvania?
13. What is the Mason-Dixon line?
14. What were the original purposes for the colony of Georgia?
15. What country posed the only serious threat to English control of North America?

**Questions on Readings for Lesson 8**

1. According to John Smith, what were noble and right things for a man to do?
2. What did the signers of the Mayflower Compact commit themselves to doing?
3. In John Winthrop's sermon, what three reasons does he give for social and economic distinctions?
4. According to the sermon, what did the colonists need to do in order to be blessed by God?
5. Why did Winthrop say it was important that the Massachusetts Bay colony see itself as a city on a hill?
6. What reason is given in the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut for forming "an orderly and decent Government"?

**Lesson 9**

1. What were the most common reasons 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. How did the availability of land and labor differ between England and America?
5. What was an indentured servant?
6. What were some limits on women's social and political rights?
7. What were some differences that developed among the colonies in different regions of America?
8. Which area had the greatest interest in education?
9. Why were accents in speaking English different in the different regions of America?
10. Briefly characterize relationships between English settlers and Native Americans.

**Questions on the Poems by Anne Bradstreet**

1. What attitude does Bradstreet express toward her husband?
2. What was Bradstreet's response to her illness and subsequent recovery?

**Lesson 10**

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

**Questions on the *Bay Psalm Book* and the *New England Primer***

1. What was the first book printed in America?
2. In the *New England Primer*, what subject matter was used in the couplets to teach the alphabet?
3. In the conversation among Christ, the devil, and the youth, what does the youth decide to do?



## History Quiz on Unit 2

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. One of the greatest abuses in Roman Catholicism was the selling of:
- (a) property
  - (b) church positions
  - (c) relics
  - (d) indulgences
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Martin Luther was:
- (a) German
  - (b) Presbyterian
  - (c) a Deist
  - (d) English
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The English Reformation was begun because:
- (a) Elizabeth I wanted to keep pace with Luther
  - (b) Henry VIII wanted a divorce
  - (c) William and Mary wanted to get married
  - (d) the Pope wanted to conquer the British Isles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Newfoundland was claimed for England by:
- (a) Christopher Columbus
  - (b) James I
  - (c) John Cabot
  - (d) Elizabeth I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The offspring of Henry VIII who became monarch of England was:
- (a) Edward VI
  - (b) Mary
  - (c) Elizabeth I
  - (d) all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Elizabeth I encouraged the settlement of a colony at:
- (a) Plymouth
  - (b) Narraganset
  - (c) Roanoke
  - (d) St. Augustine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. England's power increased by their defeat in 1588 of:
- (a) the Puritans
  - (b) the Prussian army
  - (c) the Spanish Armada
  - (d) the Dutch fleet
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The first permanent English colonies in America were begun during the reign of:
- (a) Henry VIII
  - (b) George III
  - (c) Charles II
  - (d) James I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The political and economic philosophy that encouraged colonial settlement was:
- (a) mercantilism
  - (b) ipsedixitism
  - (c) toleration
  - (d) democracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. 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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. John Winthrop wanted the colony of which he was governor to be:
- (a) a haven for Jews
  - (b) a city set on a hill
  - (c) an agricultural paradise
  - (d) a re-enactment of Israel in Egypt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The leaders of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies were mostly interested in:
- (a) economic gain
  - (b) religious freedom for all
  - (c) religious control over their people
  - (d) converting the Indians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Roger Williams founded the colony of:
- (a) Connecticut
  - (b) Rhode Island
  - (c) Williams Bay
  - (d) Pennsylvania
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Most of the early settlers in the colonies were all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) single
  - (b) farmers
  - (c) relatively poor
  - (d) Dutch or German
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In founding the colony of Pennsylvania, William Penn insisted on:
- (a) religious toleration
  - (b) religious persecution
  - (c) banning all people of German descent
  - (d) teaching the Quaker religion to Indians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. In the colonies women:
- (a) had few legal rights
  - (b) had more rights than they do today
  - (c) often were chosen as governors and judges
  - (d) resented their subservience to men
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The Half-Way Covenant:
- (a) encouraged half-hearted Christianity
  - (b) allowed a person to give only half 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Witchcraft in colonial Salem:
- (a) probably did not exist
  - (b) probably existed, but many people overreacted in fear
  - (c) was accepted as the established religion
  - (d) was an early form of Communism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. 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 3

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### Lesson 11

1. Define the term Enlightenment referring to the period in history.
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 in the Enlightenment about kings and government?
8. How did the Enlightenment challenge traditional thinking about God and religion?
9. What new ideas arose during the Enlightenment about man?
10. How have modern events challenged Enlightenment ideas?

### Lesson 12

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?

### Questions on "Sayings from Poor Richard's Almanack"

1. How might your life be different if you followed Poor Richard's advice?
2. Quote and explain three different sayings (list page numbers for your quotations).
3. Compare or contrast one saying with a teaching from the Bible (give chapter and verse reference).
4. What was one saying that you especially enjoyed, and why?

### Questions on "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?

### Lesson 13

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 after losing the war?
10. What was the purpose of the Albany Plan of Union?

### **Questions on the Albany Plan of Union**

1. The plan was to be administered by what official?
2. How was this official to be chosen?
3. How was the Grand Council to be chosen?
4. How often was the Grand Council to meet?
5. Who had final approval of the laws passed by the Grand Council?

## **Lesson 14**

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?

### **Questions on Letter 2 from “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania”**

1. What authority of Parliament did Dickinson not question?
2. Why did he object to the Stamp Act and the Townsend Act?
3. Why did he object to the duties imposed by the Townsend Act?
4. Dickinson said that if Britain could do this, it would reduce the colonists to what?

## **Lesson 15**

1. How did religious practices change in the American colonies from their founding to the mid-1700s?
2. What two English ministers mentioned in the lesson helped bring about a spiritual revival in England?
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?

**Questions on *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 the community 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 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. How did Hester show strength of character despite her sin?
18. Why do you think Hester didn’t simply leave the community?

**History Quiz on Unit 3**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Enlightenment thinking:
- (a) emphasized natural law and de-emphasized God's role in the world
  - (b) denied the existence of God altogether
  - (c) promoted 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 American 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) all colonists 21 years old or older
  - (b) all males
  - (c) free male property owners
  - (d) free men and male slaves
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The two major opposing 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) fined people for stamping on the ground
  - (d) was an attempt to stamp out colonial opposition to the king
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Some 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 as a result of it
  - (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

## Unit 4

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### Lesson 16

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. What two documents were adopted by the Continental Congress in July 1775?
9. What was the purpose of the Olive Branch Petition?
10. What audience did the Declaration of Causes address?

#### Questions on “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!”

1. To Henry, the question that the colonies faced was nothing less than a choice between what two alternatives?
2. What lamp guided Henry’s feet?
3. Henry said if the colonies wished to be free they had to do what?
4. What did Henry say that God would do?
5. What price did Henry refuse to pay for life and peace?

#### Questions on “Paul Revere’s Ride” and “Concord Hymn”

1. What signal would tell how the British were advancing?
2. In what structure was the signal to be hung?
3. Revere carried his cry of alarm where?
4. What tone and emotion are expressed by Longfellow?
5. What did the embattled farmers do at the Concord bridge?
6. What was being done that Emerson’s poem memorializes?
7. What tone and thought does Emerson express?

### Lesson 17

1. Who wrote “Common Sense”?
2. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence?
3. What happened in Congress on July 2, 1776?
4. What happened in Congress on July 4, 1776?
5. The Declaration of Independence was an example of what philosophy or thought world?
6. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?
7. The grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were directed against what part of the British government?
8. What was the primary difference between the Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence?
9. According to John Adams, what was the division of public opinion in the colonies about revolution?

10. What were the nicknames of the two political parties in Britain?

### Questions on “Common Sense”

1. Paine said that government at best was what?
2. He said that government by kings was introduced by whom?
3. Why did he say that Israel asked for a king?
4. What date or event ushered in what he called a “new area for politics”?
5. What advantage did Paine see from the colonies continuing their relationship with Great Britain?

### Questions on the Declaration of Independence

1. How essential does the Declaration say that independence is?
2. What are the self-evident truths that the Declaration states?
3. What references to God are included in the Declaration?
4. What did the signers mutually pledge to each other?
5. The delegates from how many of the colonies signed the Declaration?

### Questions on the Poems by Phillis Wheatley

1. What blessing did Wheatley see in her being brought to America?
2. Did she see Virtue as near or far away?
3. What two areas of knowledge did Wheatley say Cambridge students have the opportunity to learn?
4. What admonition about their personal lives did she give?

## Lesson 18

1. What were the advantages for the British going into war with their American colonies?
2. What were the disadvantages 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:
  - a. New York City
  - b. Trenton, New Jersey
  - c. Kaskaskia, Illinois
  - d. Camden, South Carolina
  - e. 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. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. On what date did he surrender?
9. What factors in the overall prosecution of the war worked against the British?
10. What factors helped the Americans?

### Questions on “The Crisis”

1. What does Paine say gives something its value?
2. What did he say he believed that God would do, and why?
3. From what perspective did Paine write?



## Lesson 19

1. How did Americans and their property suffer during the Revolutionary War?
2. How was the American Revolution a civil war?
3. From what categories of people did many in the U.S. remain loyal to Britain?
4. What elements of American life were stable and what elements were disrupted during the war?
5. How was western settlement affected by the outcome of the War for Independence?
6. Who led thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap?
7. What economic opportunities did America offer that Great Britain did not?
8. What did many state constitutions written in the 1780s provide?
9. What was the first governing document of the United States?
10. What was a major issue that delayed the ratification of this document by all of the states?

### Questions on the Articles of Confederation

1. Into what relationship did the states enter through the Articles?
2. How many representatives did each state have in Congress under the Articles?
3. How did voting take place under the Articles?
4. How many states had to vote to support a war?
5. Which held greater political power under the Articles: the central government or the states?

## Lesson 20

1. Even though we usually give credit to the Founding Fathers, who really formed the United States of America?
2. How does the eye of faith see the world's history of wars and the rise and fall of nations?
3. According to the Bible, why did Rehoboam rebel against the Davidic dynasty of Israel?
4. According to the Bible, why did Shishak of Egypt attack Israel?
5. What did the Lord call Cyrus, the leader of Persia?
6. Does God create and guide only monarchies?
7. How should we interpret historical events after the time of the Bible?
8. What are the possible answers to the question of whether God is in charge of the world?
9. What should we think if things happen that we don't like or that we think are not good?
10. Who exalts and brings down rulers?

**History Quiz on Unit 4**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The American Revolutionary War is understood as beginning with:  
(a) Patrick Henry's speech (c) the Battle of Bunker Hill  
(b) the battles at Lexington and Concord (d) the Battle of Valley Forge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The outcome of the Battle of Bunker (or Breed's) Hill was:  
(a) a costly American victory (c) a draw  
(b) a costly British victory (d) the loss of New England to the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 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  
(b) to begin negotiations with the colonies over their separation from Great Britain  
(c) to declare the colonies to be in a state of rebellion  
(d) to fire his prime minister
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The author of "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" was:  
(a) Thomas Jefferson (c) John Dickinson  
(b) Thomas Paine (d) George Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The main author of the Declaration of Independence was:  
(a) Thomas Paine (c) Benjamin Franklin  
(b) John Adams (d) Thomas Jefferson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The grievances stated in the Declaration of Independence were directed against:  
(a) the rich merchants of Britain (c) Parliament  
(b) the king (d) the royal governors in the colonies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The year of 1776 was:  
(a) a good year for the United States' military efforts  
(b) a bad year for the United States' military efforts  
(c) the decisive year for the outcome of the Revolutionary War  
(d) a year with no major U.S. losses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Washington led his troops to a surprise victory on Christmas night 1776 at:  
(a) Trenton (b) Princeton (c) Hoboken (d) Perth Amboy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. 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 Kaskasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The turning point of the war in the South was:  
(a) the Battle of King's Mountain (c) the Battle of Shiloh  
(b) the Battle of Camden (d) the Battle of Cowpens
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What British general surrendered his army to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia?  
(a) Burgoyne (c) Cornwallis  
(b) Arnold (d) Cromwell

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Revolutionary War officially ended with the:
- (a) Treaty of London
  - (b) Treaty of Yorktown
  - (c) Treaty of Paris
  - (d) Treaty of Versailles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Perhaps the main failing that caused the British defeat in the American Revolution 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. As a result of the Revolutionary War:
- (a) American society went through a tremendous upheaval
  - (b) American government came close to becoming a monarchy
  - (c) the southern colonies seceded from the northern colonies
  - (d) the American economy suffered greatly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. American society:
- (a) accepted nobility based on land ownership
  - (b) was pretty much a duplication of English society
  - (c) took on many aspects of French society
  - (d) had significant changes from English society
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Thomas Paine said, "'Tis time to part" in:
- (a) "Common Sense"
  - (b) "The Crisis"
  - (c) The Declaration of Causes
  - (d) "On Virtue"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Paine said, "These are the times that try men's souls" in:
- (a) "Common Sense"
  - (b) "The Crisis"
  - (c) The Declaration of Causes
  - (d) "On Virtue"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Daniel Boone:
- (a) led settlers through the Cumberland Gap
  - (b) led the Americans at the Battle of King's Mountain
  - (c) was royal governor of Kentucky
  - (d) was a myth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Articles of Confederation:
- (a) never really went into effect
  - (b) created a strong national executive at the expense of Congress
  - (c) created a strong central government at the expense of the states
  - (d) created a weak central government

## Unit 5

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### Lesson 21

1. What were four issues facing the new United States?
2. What pattern did the Northwest Ordinance establish for the country?
3. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet?
4. Who was the chairman of the Constitutional Convention?
5. Who was the most prominent and active delegate at the convention?
6. What issue was resolved by the Great Compromise?
7. What compromise was reached on how the president was to be chosen?
8. What did the Three-Fifths Compromise call for?
9. What was *The Federalist* or *The Federalist Papers*?
10. What were the people called who opposed ratification of the Constitution?

#### Questions on “The Federalist Number 10”

1. What is the term used in the paper to describe political parties?
2. What are two unacceptable means of eliminating these differing political groups?
3. What is the “most common and durable source” of these political parties?
4. What does Publius say is the better way of finding relief from the evils of these political divisions?
5. Does Publius say the better approach is a smaller or a larger republic?

### Lesson 22

1. What are three overall principles that lie behind the Constitution?
2. What are three examples of the limited government established by the Constitution?
3. What are the two chambers or houses of Congress?
4. How often are members of the House of Representatives elected?
5. What are the two specific responsibilities of the House?
6. How long is the term for a U.S. Senator?
7. What fraction of the Senate is elected every two years?
8. What are the three specific responsibilities of the Senate?
9. Briefly describe the process of how a bill becomes law.
10. What options does the president have when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him?

### Lesson 23

1. What is the length of term for the president and vice president?
2. To how many terms can a person be elected president?
3. Who actually chooses the president and vice president?
4. How many electors are there, and why?
5. What role does the president have with the armed forces?
6. What role does the president have with the operation of the Federal government?
7. What role does the president have with other countries?
8. What does impeachment mean?

9. What are the three levels of the Federal court system?
10. What does “full faith and credit” mean?

### **Lesson 24**

1. For a proposed amendment to the Constitution to be adopted, it must be approved by what fraction of Congress and what fraction of the states?
2. What four issues does the 1st Amendment address?
3. What does the 2nd Amendment guarantee?
4. What rights do the 5th through 8th Amendments protect?
5. What does the 10th Amendment state?
6. What does the 16th Amendment enable?
7. What did the 19th Amendment do?
8. What did the 24th Amendment outlaw?
9. What does the 25th Amendment provide for?
10. What did the 26th Amendment do?

### **Lesson 25**

1. What is the supreme law for Christians?
2. What claims does the Bible make for itself?
3. What are the two basic steps of interpretation?
4. Who interprets Scripture?
5. How should the Bible be read and understood?
6. What is the meaning of proof texting?
7. What is the best interpreter of Scripture?
8. What is the primary truth?
9. What is God’s most important act?
10. What do we need to remember about Scripture, us, and interpretation?

**History Quiz on Unit 5**

## Matching, Part I

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. George Washington was the chairman.  | A. <i>The Federalist</i>     |
| _____ 2. It set the pattern for how territories would become states.                | B. Constitutional Convention |
| _____ 3. It dealt with how slaves would be counted for representation and taxation. | C. Electors                  |
| _____ 4. It dealt with how the states would be represented in Congress.             | D. Regulators                |
| _____ 5. They really choose the president.  | E. Shays' Rebellion          |
| _____ 6. Essays published to encourage ratification of the Constitution             | F. Great Compromise          |
| _____ 7. A Massachusetts uprising against creditors                                 | G. Northwest Ordinance       |
| _____ 8. A North Carolina group that fought over protection from Indian attacks     | H. Annapolis Convention      |
| _____ 9. A Pennsylvania group that wanted protection from Indian attacks            | I. Three-Fifths Compromise   |
| _____ 10. It called for revisions to the Articles of Confederation.                 | J. Paxton Boys               |

## Matching, Part II

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| _____ 11. How the House is reapportioned every ten years   | K. The Bill of Rights           |
| _____ 12. When the president doesn't sign a bill but doesn't send it back to Congress, either                          | L. The House of Representatives |
| _____ 13. A government in which the head of state is not a monarch and the government is elected by those able to vote | M. The Senate                   |
| _____ 14. Its members serve six-year terms.  | N. Ex post facto                |
| _____ 15. A court order explaining why someone is being held in custody  | O. Commander in Chief           |
| _____ 16. The first ten amendments to the Constitution   | P. Pocket veto                  |
| _____ 17. Where bills go that are introduced in Congress   | Q. State of the Union           |
| _____ 18. A limitation on government, giving it the ability to do only what it is expressly permitted to do            | R. District, Appeals, Supreme   |
| _____ 19. Ways that the branches of government limit the powers of each other  | S. Republic                     |
| _____ 20. Accusation of wrongdoing   | T. Habeas corpus                |
| _____ 21. After the fact; a kind of law that Congress cannot pass  | U. Committee                    |
| _____ 22. The entire body is up for election every two years   | V. Impeachment                  |
| _____ 23. The levels of the Federal court system   | W. Checks and balances          |
| _____ 24. The president's annual report to Congress  | X. Census                       |
| _____ 25. The president's role with the military   | Y. Enumerated powers            |

**History Test on Units 1-5**

1. George Santayana said that people who cannot remember the past are what?
2. What are two themes in American history?
3. What was the most powerful agent for control in medieval Europe?
4. What is the name given to the period of intellectual inquiry, exploration, and artistic expression in Europe following the Middle Ages?
5. What civilization developed in Mexico around 1300?
6. What two miscalculations did Columbus make about sailing west to find Asia?
7. What European country was dominant in the western hemisphere until about 1600?
8. What is the tendency of cultures to think that their way of doing things is best?
9. For whom were the Americas named?
10. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States?
11. What English king broke with Rome because he wanted to obtain a divorce?
12. Who sailed to Newfoundland for England in 1497?
13. What was the first attempt by the English to establish a colony in North America?
14. What is the divine right of kings?
15. What did the English defeat in 1588 that increased English power in the world?
16. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and when was it founded?
17. What group founded Plymouth?
18. What group founded Massachusetts Bay?
19. What colony was begun as a haven for English Catholics?
20. What document speaks of forming a “civil body politic”?
21. What Biblical phrase did John Winthrop use to describe what he wanted the Massachusetts Bay colony to be?
22. What were indentured servants?



23. What was the significance of William and Mary coming to the English throne?
24. Define mercantilism.
25. Who was the official royal representative in a colony?
26. What colonial officer tried to push the French out of Fort Duquesne?
27. Where did many French refugees from Acadia in Nova Scotia go?
28. Who won the French and Indian War?
29. What was the Boston Tea Party?
30. Who gave the speech that said, "Give me liberty, or give me death"?
31. Does the Declaration of Independence refer to God?
32. What was the turning point of the Revolutionary War?
33. What British general surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia?
34. Who led thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap?
35. What was the first governing document for the United States?
36. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet?
37. What issue did the Great Compromise settle?
38. What issue did the Three-Fifths Compromise address?
39. What phrase describes how each branch of government limits the powers of the other branches?
40. Which branch of the Federal government did the Founders expect to dominate the government?
41. What is the length of a representative's term?
42. What is the length of a senator's term?
43. What is the length of the president's term?
44. Who is the president of the Senate?
45. What fraction of the Senate is elected every two years?
46. What is the term for the president sending a bill back to Congress without his signature?

47. What groups of representatives and senators consider bills that have been introduced in Congress?
48. What are the three levels of the Federal court system?
49. What are the first ten amendments to the Constitution called?
50. Which amendment guarantees freedom of religion and freedom of speech?

### English Test on Units 1-5

1. Who wrote "To My Dear and Loving Husband"?
2. What was the first book printed in America?
3. What was the schoolbook published in Massachusetts and used for many years in American schools?
4. What kind of writing was the first that was done by English colonists?
5. What Puritan minister wrote long, serious poems?
6. In what publication did Benjamin Franklin print secular proverbs?
7. What did the scarlet letter that Hester Prynne wore stand for?
8. How were people mistaken about Arthur Dimmesdale's character?
9. How does *The Scarlet Letter* show the effect of sin that is hidden and sin that is brought into the open?
10. Who wrote "Paul Revere's Ride"?
11. What tone or emotion is expressed in that work?
12. Who wrote "Concord Hymn"?
13. For what event was this work written?
14. Who is the author of "Common Sense" and "The Crisis"?
15. What blessing did Phillis Wheatley see in her being brought to America as a slave?
16. What do we call the series of essays published in support of ratification of the Constitution?

Identify the work from which each of these quotations is taken:

17. “By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.”

18. “These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.”

19. “Be slow in chusing a Friend, slower in changing.”

20. “The same platform or scaffold, black and weather-stained with the storm or sunshine of seven long years, and footworn, too, with the tread of many culprits who had since ascended it, remained standing beneath the balcony of the meeting-house. The minister went up the steps.”

### **Bible Test on Units 1-5**

1. What was one purpose of the annual festivals that God commanded Israel to observe?
2. What is meant by the term “worldview”?
3. What are two elements of a God-centered worldview?
4. A questionable practice of the medieval Catholic Church was the selling of what?
5. What German priest and scholar challenged this practice?
6. What is the term given to the points of debate this priest posted in Wittenberg in 1517?
7. What is the name given to the religious movement this man started?
8. What did the Half-Way Covenant do?
9. What was the religion of William and Mary?
10. What dissenter founded the colony of Rhode Island?
11. What religious policy did William Penn insist on in Pennsylvania?
12. How did the Enlightenment change the common view of God and religion?
13. What was the Great Awakening?

14. In what period did the Great Awakening occur?
15. Who was the leading American minister during the Great Awakening?
16. What is the point of the sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”?
17. Why was the Great Awakening opposed by some churches?
18. What kind of institutions were begun in America for the training of ministers?
19. What does God’s sovereignty over the world mean?
20. What is the supreme law for Christians?
21. What are the two most basic steps of interpretation?
22. What is the best interpreter of a passage of Scripture?
23. What was God’s most important act?
24. What is meant by prooftexting?
25. Psalm 119 is an extended praise of what?

## Unit 6

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### Lesson 26

1. Who were the first president and vice-president under the Constitution?
2. What city was the first capital?
3. In what year did Washington first take the presidential oath of office?
4. What were the three executive departments and who headed them?
5. What did the heads of the executive departments come to be called?
6. What did Alexander Hamilton propose concerning debt?
7. What did Hamilton propose concerning a national financial system?
8. What did Hamilton propose regarding American manufacturing?
9. In what state did the Whiskey Rebellion take place and what was it about?
10. In what state did the Battle of Fallen Timbers occur and what movement did it help?

### Questions on George Washington's First Inaugural Address and his Thanksgiving Proclamation

1. In the Inaugural address, why did Washington say his emotions were divided?
2. What did he say it would have been improper to omit?
3. How did he see God guiding the United States?
4. He said we should never expect God to smile on what?
5. What did he say about accepting a salary (emolument) for his role as President?
6. In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, what did Washington say it was a duty to do?
7. For what did he want Americans to give thanks?
8. What did he want Americans to ask God for?

### Lesson 27

1. What was the first foreign policy crisis faced by the Washington administration?
2. How did the U.S. respond to the French Revolution?
3. How did Washington respond to the war that began in Europe?
4. What actions of the French ambassador Genet were inappropriate?
5. What policy did the British follow on the high seas?
6. What was the Jay Treaty?
7. What was the Pinckney Treaty?
8. What did Hamilton and those who agreed with him want?
9. What did Jefferson and those who agreed with him want?
10. What did these political differences lead to?

### Questions on George Washington's Farewell Address

1. What did Washington say were problems associated with political factions or parties?
2. What did he say were indispensable supports to political prosperity?
3. What did he encourage regarding education?
4. What did he counsel regarding relations with other countries?
5. What policy did he say had been his guide regarding foreign relations?

**Questions on “The Legend of Rip Van Winkle”**

1. What is a short story?
2. Describe Rip and his wife.
3. Whom did Rip see before he went to sleep, and what were they doing?
4. What evidence did Rip see in the village that times had changed?
5. What was his son like?
6. What function did Rip’s tale serve in the village?
7. How does the story express “local color”?

**Lesson 28**

1. Who were the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in 1796?
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 the incident come to be called, and why?
5. What wise judgment did Adams show in handling relations with France?
6. Why did Congress enact the Alien Act and related laws?
7. What did these measures call for?
8. What was the purpose of most newspapers published at the time?
9. What was the Republican response to the Alien and Sedition Acts?
10. What were two results of the laws?

**Questions on the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**

1. What assurances do the resolutions give?
2. What concerns are raised in the resolutions?
3. What do the resolutions say about the Alien and Sedition Acts?
4. What does the Virginia Resolution encourage the other states to do?
5. What does the Kentucky Resolution say is the rightful remedy to unconstitutional laws?

**Lesson 29**

1. Who were the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in 1800?
2. Who was elected President?
3. What was the spirit of politics in 1800?
4. Who was the first president to live in the White House?
5. What was the Judiciary Act of 1801?
6. Whom did Adams nominate to be Chief Justice?
7. What was the U.S. population in 1790?
8. In 1790 half of the population was under what age?
9. What were the next four states admitted to the Union after the original thirteen?
10. What was the U.S. population in 1800?

**Questions on “A Man Worth Knowing”**

1. What does McCullough say were Adams’ three most important deeds?
2. Why did Adams go to France during the Revolutionary War?

3. When Adams returned from France, what document was he called upon to write?
4. What did Adams do to save the Revolutionary cause?
5. What was Adams' attitude in his old age?

### **Lesson 30**

1. What aspects of the Protestant Reformation influenced American religious practice?
2. What aspect of the English religious experience influenced American religious practice?
3. What aspect of the religious experience in the American colonies influenced later American thought?
4. What were three results of the American Revolution on American religious practice?
5. What did most Americans and most political leaders believe about God?
6. What Chief Justice was an active Episcopalian and later president of the American Bible Society?
7. What was a belief system that was growing in acceptance at the end of the eighteenth century?
8. What is generally believed about church membership in America from the Revolutionary War to 1800?
9. What is the term given to the accepted national belief system of the United States?
10. How is this belief system expressed?

### **Questions on the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom**

1. Why does the law say it is being enacted?
2. What does the law say that requiring a religious test does?
3. What does the law say is the relationship of civil rights to religious opinions?
4. What does the law provide for?
5. What warning is made to future assemblies?

**History Quiz on Unit 6**

## Matching

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Federalist-passed laws that angered Republicans                     | A. Cabinet                           |
| _____ 2. Made with Great Britain but widely unpopular                        | B. National bank                     |
| _____ 3. Federalist attempt to control the Federal judiciary                 | C. Whiskey Rebellion                 |
| _____ 4. John Adams' nominee for Chief Justice                               | D. 1797                              |
| _____ 5. When George Washington first took the presidential oath             | E. John Marshall                     |
| _____ 6. The heads of the executive departments                              | F. 1789                              |
| _____ 7. He believed in rule by the elite and in a strong central government | G. Pinckney Treaty                   |
| _____ 8. When John Adams became President                                    | H. Jay Treaty                        |
| _____ 9. Passed in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts                 | I. John Adams                        |
| _____ 10. Movement opposing Federal taxes                                    | J. Neutrality                        |
| _____ 11. Washington's position for the U.S. with regard to European wars    | K. XYZ Affair                        |
| _____ 12. An attempt by the French to obtain a bribe from American diplomats | L. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions |
| _____ 13. Settled issues with Spain  | M. Alexander Hamilton                |
| _____ 14. Obtained a loan from the Dutch during the Revolutionary War        | N. Alien and Sedition Acts           |
| _____ 15. Part of Hamilton's plan for the country                            | O. Judiciary Act of 1801             |



## Unit 7

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### 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. What was the crisis in the electoral college in 1800-1801, and how was it resolved?
4. What did Thomas Jefferson call his being elected President?
5. What major acquisition of land did Jefferson oversee?
6. What two men led the Corps of Discovery?
7. Up what river did the corps go from St. Louis?
8. Who was the Native American woman who was a translator for the Corps?
9. What was outlawed during Jefferson's term in office?
10. Who won the presidential election in 1804?

#### Questions on Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural Address

1. What kept Jefferson from despairing at the task before him?
2. In the address, Jefferson said, "We are all \_\_\_\_\_; we are all \_\_\_\_\_."
3. Some had said that "man cannot be trusted with the government itself." What was Jefferson's reply?
4. Jefferson referred to "our first and greatest revolutionary character." Who was that?
5. How did Jefferson refer to God?

#### Questions on "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord"

1. What are two terms that Dwight used as equivalents for the kingdom?
2. What are her "heavenly ways" that Dwight prized?
3. Whose hand will deliver the kingdom from every snare and foe?

### Lesson 32

1. What Chief Justice led the expansion of the power of the Supreme Court?
2. Of what state was he a native?
3. What was his political philosophy?
4. What was at issue in *Marbury v. Madison*?
5. What did the opinion say about Marbury being entitled to his commission?
6. What did the opinion say about the Judiciary Act of 1801?
7. What did the opinion say about the Supreme Court's power of judicial review?
8. What was the effect of the ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland*?
9. What is on trial in a Supreme Court case?
10. What is the potential problem with judicial review?

#### Questions on *Marbury v. Madison*

1. What is the relationship between the Constitution and legislative acts?
2. What is "the province and duty of the judicial department"?

3. Who must decide if two laws are in conflict?
4. Marshall said that a law repugnant to the Constitution is what?

### Lesson 33

1. In the early 1800s, U.S. shipping was affected by the conflict between what two European countries?
2. What was Jefferson's response to their interference, and what was the effect of this action?
3. What other area of the country was affected by conflict with the British?
4. What was the irony of events in 1812?
5. The people in what area of the country strongly opposed the War of 1812?
6. What city did the British invade and burn?
7. Ft. McHenry was located in what city?
8. Who led American military efforts in the South during the war?
9. What was the last battle of the war and what was its irony?
10. What were the major results of the war for the United States?

### Questions on the Letters from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

1. What is the only equality that Adams recognized?
2. What did Jefferson say composed the natural aristocracy?
3. What did Jefferson say composed the artificial aristocracy?
4. Jefferson trusted the people to elect what sort of leaders?
5. Jefferson said that he was doing what Adams had suggested, namely that they ought not to die until they had done what?

### Questions on "The Star-Spangled Banner"

1. When did Key begin the poem?
2. What does the poem say could be seen after the battle?
3. Whom does he say the "heav'n rescued land" should praise?
4. What motto does he say we should have?
5. The star-spangled banner waves over what?

### Lesson 34

1. How much had the United States grown in area 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?

### Questions on “Thanatopsis” and “To a Waterfowl”

1. Who or what speaks “a various language”?
2. Bryant suggests that when one is saddened at the prospect of death, he should do what?
3. With whom will you lie when you die?
4. Bryant says that the beauties of nature are but solemn decorations for what?
5. He says that all that breathe will do what?
6. Where does the innumerable caravan go?
7. How should one go when he dies?
8. In “To a Waterfowl,” what question does Bryant ask the bird?
9. Who guides the bird?
10. What lesson does Bryant learn from the scene?

### 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. What unusual physical actions occurred at Cane Ridge?
5. How did the Second Great Awakening change religious practice in America?
6. What did the Scottish Common Sense Philosophy say about understanding the Bible?
7. What new ideas about ministers arose during this time?
8. What changes occurred in how people looked at traditional denominational organizations?
9. What two religious groups began in America during the early 1800s?
10. With the events and trends taking place in America, what did many believe might take place soon?

### Questions on “The Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery”

1. The presbytery wanted its power of making laws for the governing of the church to cease and for people to have free recourse to what?
2. The presbytery wanted candidates for the ministry to be licensed by whom?
3. How did it want churches to get preachers?
4. What is the only sure guide to heaven?
5. What might happen to someone with many books?

### Questions on *Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*

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?

## History Quiz on Unit 7

Identify these people.

1. Third President of the United States:
2. Leaders of the Corps of Discovery:
3. Indian translator for the Corps of Discovery:
4. Killed in a duel with the Vice President:
5. Vice President 1801-1805:
6. Influential Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court:
7. President during the War of 1812:
8. Fifth President of the United States:
9. "Old Hickory," Hero of New Orleans:
10. War Hawk from Kentucky:
11. Inventor and pilot of the first steamboat:

Identify the document from which each of these quotes is taken:

12. "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
13. "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."
14. "I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents."
15. "We will, that this body die, be dissolved, and sink into union with the Body of Christ at large; for there is but one body, and one Spirit, even as we are called in one hope of our calling."

## Unit 8

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### Lesson 36

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 those issues would affect their own region?
5. How did people in different parts of the country feel about protective tariffs?
6. How did people in different parts of the country feel about extending slavery into the territories?
7. What two factors made Missouri's petition for admission into the Union problematic?
8. Who led the effort to reach a compromise on the Missouri question?
9. Where did the Missouri Compromise ban slavery?
10. Was slavery allowed in Missouri or not?

### Lesson 37

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 twentieth-century challenge to the Monroe Doctrine?

### Questions on the Monroe Doctrine

1. A proposal by what foreign government led to the statement being made?
2. What role had the U.S. taken in the wars between European powers?
3. What was the U.S. position regarding existing colonies of European powers in the western hemisphere?
4. How would the U.S. see European involvement in countries in the western hemisphere that declared their independence?
5. Events in what two European countries showed that Europe was still unsettled?

### Lesson 38

1. What two ambassadorships and what Cabinet post did John Quincy Adams fill before becoming President?
2. What famous policy statement did he write?
3. What Cabinet position was seen as the stepping stone to the presidency?
4. Who were the four candidates for president in 1824?

5. Who won the most votes and the most electoral votes?
6. How was the election decided?
7. For what two reasons did Andrew Jackson believe that he had been robbed of the presidency?
8. What controversial law caused political turmoil?
9. What public office did Adams fill after he was President?
10. What two issues did he promote there?

### Lesson 39

1. What Revolutionary War experience influenced Jackson?
2. What brought him to Tennessee?
3. To whom was the former Rachel Donelson married when Jackson met her?
4. What mistake involving Rachel haunted Jackson's political career?
5. In what ways was Jackson involved in government in Tennessee?
6. What made Jackson a national hero?
7. What did Jackson think about the national government?
8. Who was a prominent politician from the West who was a rival of Jackson?
9. Who was elected president and vice president in 1828?
10. What tragedy befell Jackson after he was elected but before he was inaugurated?

### Lesson 40

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 is the Mormon view of marriage?
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?

### Questions on *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 whites about educating slaves?
4. What skill was Douglass able to learn and practice?
5. What was Douglass' experience with masters 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?

## History Quiz on Unit 8

True or False

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Missouri Compromise involved whether the Missouri River would be the border of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Only the southern states had ever allowed slavery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Missouri Compromise was engineered by Thomas Jefferson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, all of the area in the Louisiana Territory north of Missouri was open to slavery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Monroe Doctrine warned European nations that the U.S. might get involved in their domestic issues.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Monroe Doctrine was actually written by Secretary of State Henry Clay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In the 1824 election, John Quincy Adams received the most popular votes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The “corrupt bargain” involved a deal that Adams made with Andrew Jackson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Tariff of 1828 was supported by John C. Calhoun in an anonymous publication.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. After he was President, John Quincy Adams served in the U.S. Senate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Rachel and Andrew Jackson got married while Andrew was still married to someone else.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson were political allies who worked closely together.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Adams defeated Jackson in his bid for re-election in 1828.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Rachel Jackson died after Andrew Jackson was sworn in as President.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Unitarians took their name from their belief that they were the one true church.

## Unit 9

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### Lesson 41

1. How did the election of Andrew Jackson as President signal a new day in American politics?
2. What was Jackson's idea on how jobs in the Federal government should be fulfilled?
3. In the nullification controversy, what state opposed Jackson?
4. What did that state's leaders believe?
5. Why did Andrew Jackson oppose the Bank of the United States?
6. What was the term used for state banks that received Federal deposits?
7. What was the effect of Jackson's monetary policies?
8. What was the policy of Indian removal?
9. What is the best-known incident of Indian removal?
10. What political party held the first national nominating convention?

#### Questions on Daniel Webster's Second Reply to Robert Hayne

1. What did Webster recall regarding Massachusetts and South Carolina?
2. What political theory did Webster refuse to admit?
3. Webster said that if the Federal government did not have the power to resolve differences among the states then the Union must be a what, as it was under the Confederation?
4. From where did Webster say the Federal government came?
5. What in Webster's mind were one and inseparable?

#### Questions on "The Growth of American Literature"

Match the author with his or her work.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Washington Irving          | A. <i>Walden</i>                              |
| _____ 2. James Fenimore Cooper      | B. Poems about horror and fear                |
| _____ 3. Ralph Waldo Emerson        | C. Over 2,000 poems, but lived as a recluse   |
| _____ 4. Henry David Thoreau        | D. <i>Knickerbocker's History of New York</i> |
| _____ 5. Nathaniel Hawthorne        | E. <i>Leaves of Grass</i>                     |
| _____ 6. Herman Melville            | F. <i>The House of the Seven Gables</i>       |
| _____ 7. Edgar Allen Poe            | G. "The American Scholar"                     |
| _____ 8. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow | H. <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>            |
| _____ 9. Emily Dickinson            | I. <i>Moby Dick</i>                           |
| _____ 10. Walt Whitman              | J. "Evangeline"                               |

### Lesson 42

1. Who was Old Kinderhook?
2. What two key positions did he hold in the Jackson administration?
3. What new political party opposed the Jacksonian Democrats?
4. How did that party hope to win the presidency in 1836?



5. The administration of the man elected president in 1836 was hurt by what event?
6. What government office handled Federal revenues and cash flow?
7. Who were the 1840 presidential nominees?
8. What happened to the winner of that election?
9. How did John Tyler and the Whig party get along?
10. What issue did the Democrats hope to ride back into power in 1844?

### **Questions on *Democracy in America***

1. What did De Tocqueville say was the basis for the American nation?
2. What was the basis for the founding of English colonies in America?
3. What did De Tocqueville say was the duty of lawgivers and upright men?
4. How does De Tocqueville describe American elections?
5. What did De Tocqueville say was the most formidable evil threatening America's future?

### **Questions on Poetry**

1. What is a unit of thought in a poem?
2. What is the term for how rhythm is expressed in a poem?
3. What is the most common form of rhythm?
4. What is the repetition of initial sounds in successive words?
5. What is the use of words that express sounds?

### **Questions on "Old Ironsides"**

1. What was the occasion for the writing of the poem?
2. What tone does Holmes express in the poem?

### **Questions on "Lord of All Being, Throned Afar"**

1. Before the ever-blazing throne of God, we do not need any what of our own?
2. Holmes asked God to grant us kindling hearts that do what?

## **Lesson 43**

1. Define manifest destiny.
2. Over what trail did settlers travel from Independence, Missouri, to what is now the American northwest?
3. What two countries jointly oversaw the Oregon Territory?
4. In the 1820s, what were California and Texas?
5. A land grant in Texas was given by the Mexican government to whom?
6. Who encouraged Americans to settle in Texas?
7. Who were the Texians, and what did they declare in 1836?
8. What battle did the Texians lose?
9. What battle did the Texians win?
10. What position did the new Mexican government take regarding the independence of Texas?

**Questions on “The Arrow and the Song” and “I Hear America Singing”**

1. Where did Longfellow later find the arrow?
2. Where did he later find the song?
3. What is the meaning of this poem?
4. Why did Whitman portray America as singing?
5. What is a common thread in the various songs that Americans were singing?
6. How does this poem make you feel about America?

**Question on “My Faith Looks Up to Thee”**

What four needs do the four stanzas of the song address?

**Lesson 44**

1. Who was president of the Republic of Texas?
2. What was the desire of Texas with regard to the U.S.?
3. What prevented Texas being annexed to the U.S. during the Tyler administration?
4. Who were the two major party candidates for president in 1844?
5. How was the Oregon question resolved?
6. What two significant events took place in 1845 regarding Texas’ relationship to the U.S.?
7. What was the controversy that led to the Mexican War?
8. In what year did the Mexican War begin, and in what year did it end?
9. What did the U.S. receive as a result of the Mexican War?
10. What issue was a problem with many people about Texas becoming a state?

**Questions on the Poems by Emily Dickinson**

1. What does Dickinson like about being a nobody?
2. How does death affect our view of everyday things?
3. What did hope ask of her?
4. How is a book like a frigate?
5. What will keep her from living in vain?

**Question on “O Holy Night”**

What is the significance of the coming of Christ as conveyed by this song?

**Lesson 45**

1. What has been the importance of protest in American history?
2. Who were some protesters in the Old Testament?
3. How did Jesus protest what was done in the temple?
4. What were some protests in the Old Testament that were wrong?
5. Can God work through wrong actions by people to accomplish His will?
6. What is the practical meaning to us today of this statement: “We must obey God rather than men” (Acts 5:29)?
7. How can protest lead to change?

**Questions on *Civil Disobedience***

1. For Thoreau, what is the best government?
2. Why does he say the majority rules?
3. What is Thoreau's main objection to the Massachusetts and U.S. governments?
4. How is the free state of Massachusetts affected by slavery?
5. Under an unjust government, where does Thoreau say is the true place for a just man?
6. What authority does Thoreau say a government has over a person?
7. What is your opinion about Thoreau's position?

**History Quiz on Unit 9**

## Matching

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. Died at the Alamo   | A. Henry Clay             |
| _____ 2. Served as President for one month                                 | B. Sequoyah               |
| _____ 3. President of the Bank of the United States                        | C. James K. Polk          |
| _____ 4. Supporter of slavery and nullification                            | D. Sam Houston            |
| _____ 5. President during Mexican War                                      | E. Alexis de Tocqueville  |
| _____ 6. Encouraged people to settle in Texas                              | F. Martin Van Buren       |
| _____ 7. Jackson's opponent in 1828  | G. William Henry Harrison |
| _____ 8. Old Kinderhook  | H. Henry David Thoreau    |
| _____ 9. Invented the Cherokee syllabary                                   | I. John Tyler             |
| _____ 10. President of the Republic of Texas                               | J. Nicholas Biddle        |
| _____ 11. Whig presidential nominee in 1844                                | K. John Quincy Adams      |
| _____ 12. President who was cast out of the Whig party                     | L. Daniel Webster         |
| _____ 13. "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable!"      | M. Stephen F. Austin      |
| _____ 14. "That government is best which governs not at all"               | N. Davy Crockett          |
| _____ 15. "Despotism may be able to do without faith, but freedom cannot." | O. John C. Calhoun        |

## Unit 10

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### Lesson 46

1. Was slavery practiced in the time of the Old Testament?
2. What does the New Testament 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 United States?
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?

### Lesson 47

1. How was slavery seen politically?
2. What was the goal of the American Colonization Society?
3. What were two abolitionist newspapers published prior to 1831?
4. What was the newspaper begun by William Lloyd Garrison and what was its tone?
5. What slaves plotted rebellions prior to 1831?
6. What was Nat Turner's rebellion?
7. What was the reaction among white southerners to it?
8. What Illinois editor became a martyr for the abolitionist cause?
9. Over what question did the abolitionist movement divide?
10. What was the impact of abolitionism?

### Questions on "To the Public" (from the first issue of *The Liberator*)

1. How was Garrison's original proposal to publish *The Liberator* received?
2. What attitudes toward slavery did Garrison find in New England?
3. What does Garrison say about his previous endorsement of gradual abolition?
4. What is his current proposal regarding slavery?
5. What does Garrison say about using moderate language?

### Questions on "Bury Me in a Free Land"

1. Where does Harper not want to be buried?
2. What would keep her from resting?
3. How does the poem express the experiences of slaves?
4. What goal does Harper express by the poem?

## Lesson 48

1. How did the American population shift in the first half of the 1800s?
2. How did manufacturing help agriculture?
3. What were three inventions that helped farming?
4. How did cotton growing spread and what was the effect of this spread?
5. What town became a center for textile mills?
6. How did millworks change American society?
7. How did workers try to exercise power?
8. What was a key factor in the growth of railroads?
9. What were some leisure activities that developed in the early 1800s?
10. What were minstrel shows?

## Lesson 49

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

### Questions on the Seneca Falls Declaration

1. What tone do you hear in the Declaration?
2. Which complaints seem valid to you and which do not?
3. What references to God are made in the document?
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 50

1. What does God care about more than material 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 important is Israel in the story of the Bible and in secular history?
6. How is Rome portrayed in the book of Revelation?
7. Why is the rich young ruler a surprising figure?
8. What are some examples of success and failure in American history?
9. How might God view people and events in American history differently from the way secular historians do?
10. How do you define success?

**Questions on “The Great Stone Face”**

1. On what geological formation is the story based?
2. What is the main character’s name? How is his name significant?
3. What prophecy was believed in the region?
4. What three figures came to the valley but were disappointments?
5. With whom did the main character feel a connection?
6. Why did the poet say he was not the fulfillment of the prophecy?
7. Who was the fulfillment of the prophecy?
8. What did this person think about being the fulfillment?
9. What does this story teach you about how to define success?
10. What does this story teach you about keeping your eyes on Jesus and becoming like Him?

**History Quiz on Unit 10**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In the ancient world, slaves were often:  
(a) blacks (c) captives in war  
(b) Irish (d) wealthy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In American history, slavery:  
(a) was at first prohibited in the southern states (c) was always humane  
(b) was controlled by the Federal government (d) was practiced in all the colonies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Nat Turner's rebellion was:  
(a) a revolt against slaves being taxed  
(b) an uprising of slaves against whites  
(c) crushed by the U.S. Army  
(d) a reaction by slaves to being exported to Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In *The Liberator* William Lloyd Garrison urged:  
(a) gradual emancipation (c) a national referendum on slavery  
(b) an end to the tax on slaves (d) immediate emancipation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Manufacturing helped agriculture by:  
(a) removing the excess rural population (c) inventing new kinds of seeds  
(b) paying tax money that was given to farmers (d) producing labor-saving equipment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Many Irish came to the United States:  
(a) because of the potato famine in Ireland  
(b) to work on farms in the Midwest  
(c) because the British government revoked their citizenship  
(d) to play basketball for the Boston Celtics
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Seneca Falls Declaration was modeled after:  
(a) the Constitution (c) the Declaration of Independence  
(b) the Bill of Rights (d) the Emancipation Proclamation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the first half of the 1800s, the American population began shifting:  
(a) to the West and to the cities (c) to the East and to rural areas  
(b) to the South and to the cities (d) to New England and to the coastal areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The development of railroads was helped by:  
(a) government assistance to railroad companies (c) slave labor  
(b) the discovery of iron (d) a tax on horses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Most immigrants did not move to the South because:  
(a) they could not understand the southern accent  
(b) they would have to compete with slave labor  
(c) they did not know how to get there  
(d) they were allergic to cotton



## History Test on Units 6-10

1. What was the first national capital under the Constitution?
2. In what year did George Washington become President?
3. What were the first three executive departments?
4. What did the heads of executive departments collectively come to be called?
5. What were the three key elements of Hamilton's fiscal plan?
6. What was Washington's stance for the U.S. regarding foreign wars?
7. What was the practice of impressment?
8. Who was the second President of the United States?
9. What was the XYZ Affair?
10. What was the political effect of the Alien Act?
11. What was the purpose of the Sedition Act?
12. What was the Revolution of 1800?
13. Whom did John Adams nominate to be Chief Justice?
14. What document of government did John Adams write?
15. What were the first two political parties in the U.S.?
16. What state actions were taken in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts?
17. What major land acquisition did Thomas Jefferson oversee?
18. What two men led the Corps of Discovery?
19. Who wrote the majority opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*?
20. What did *Marbury v. Madison* say about the power of judicial review?
21. What issue did *McCulloch v. Maryland* deal with?
22. In the early 1800s, U.S. trade was affected by a war between what two foreign countries?
23. Many people in what area of the country opposed the War of 1812?

24. Many people in what area of the country strongly supported the War of 1812?
25. What was the term for congressmen who advocated war with Great Britain in 1812?
26. Ft. McHenry is in what city?
27. What was the last battle of the War of 1812?
28. What were the three provisions of the Missouri Compromise?
29. What is the term for the American statement warning European countries not to become more involved in the western hemisphere?
30. What position was seen as the stepping stone to the presidency?
31. Who won the most votes of the four candidates for president in 1824?
32. What was the “corrupt bargain” associated with the 1824 election?
33. What mistake by Andrew and Rachel Jackson haunted him for the rest of his political career?
34. What was the spoils system?
35. What were pet banks?
36. What was the policy of Indian removal?
37. Who was Old Kinderhook?
38. What was the economic downturn that hurt Van Buren’s presidency?
39. What was the idea of manifest destiny?
40. Put these events in Texas history in correct chronological order:  
statehood, the Battle of San Jacinto, the Battle of the Alamo, independence from Mexico, annexation by the United States
41. Who was president during the Mexican War?
42. What was the goal of the American Colonization Society?
43. Why did many Irish emigrate to the United States?
44. What was another name given to the American Party?
45. What water-mill town was important in the development of the textile industry?
- 46-50. List the first eleven presidents in order.

## English Test on Units 6-10

Match the quotations and titles on the left with the correct authors on the right.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>_____ 1. "Then conquer we must, if our cause it is just<br/>And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust.'"</p>  | <p>A. Emily Dickinson</p>                |
| <p>_____ 2. "There is a Power, whose care<br/>Teaches thy way along that pathless coast"</p>   | <p>B. Henry David Thoreau</p>            |
| <p>_____ 3. "I hear America singing"</p>   | <p>C. Davy Crockett</p>                  |
| <p>_____ 4. "I'm nobody! Who are you?<br/>Are you nobody, too?"</p>  | <p>D. Walt Whitman</p>                   |
| <p>_____ 5. "So live, that when thy summons comes to join<br/>The innumerable caravan which moves"</p>   | <p>E. Henry Wadsworth<br/>Longfellow</p> |
| <p>_____ 6. "I shot an arrow into the air"</p>   | <p>F. Frederick Douglass</p>             |
| <p>_____ 7. "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!<br/>Long has it waved on high"</p>   | <p>G. Frances E. W. Harper</p>           |
| <p>_____ 8. "All that my yearning spirit craves<br/>Is bury me not in a land of slaves."</p>   | <p>H. Washington Irving</p>              |
| <p>_____ 9. "I was born in Tuckahoe, near Hillsborough, and<br/>about twelve miles from Easton, in Talbot county,<br/>Maryland. I have no accurate knowledge of my<br/>age, never having seen any authentic record<br/>containing it."</p> | <p>I. Herman Melville</p>                |
| <p>_____ 10. "I heartily accept the motto, 'That government<br/>is best which governs least'"</p>  | <p>J. William Cullen Bryant</p>          |
| <p>_____ 11. "As the public seem to feel some interest in the<br/>history of an individual so humble as I am"</p>  | <p>K. Nathaniel Hawthorne</p>            |
| <p>_____ 12. "Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson<br/>must remember the Kaatskill mountains."</p>  | <p>L. James Fenimore Cooper</p>          |
| <p>_____ 13. "But Ernest, having finished what he had to say,<br/>took the poet's arm, and walked slowly<br/>homeward."</p>  | <p>M. Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.</p>      |
| <p>_____ 14. <i>Moby Dick</i></p>  | <p>N. Francis Scott Key</p>              |
| <p>_____ 15. <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i></p>   | <p>O. William Cullen Bryant</p>          |
- 
16. What is a verse or unit of thought in a poem called?
  17. What is the term for how rhythm is expressed in a poem?
  18. What is the repetition of initial sounds in successive words?
  19. What meter is: "If EV/-er TWO/ were ONE/, then SURE/-ly WE"?
  20. Who wrote *Walden*?

**Bible Test on Units 6-10**

1. How did the American Revolution affect American denominational organization?
2. Define civil religion.
3. Who wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?
4. Who wrote "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord"?
5. What effect did western settlement have on religious activity prior to 1801?
6. Where did a large camp meeting take place near Lexington, Kentucky?
7. What is the name given to the religious revival of the early 1800s?
8. What did many people involved in this revival want to do about denominations and creeds?
9. What is the religious belief or philosophy associated with Ralph Waldo Emerson and *The Dial* magazine?
10. Many people in the early 1800s believed that life was getting so good in the United States that what might take place?
11. Who founded Mormonism?
12. What did William Miller try to predict?
13. What is the term given to communities begun to establish a perfect way of life?
14. How did Jesus protest the activities that were taking place in the temple?
15. With what is God more concerned than with material or worldly success?

## Unit 11

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### Lesson 51

1. Before the Civil War, what held the country together despite its sectional differences?
2. When and where did the idea of secession first come up in the United States?
3. What was the occupation of the majority of southern men before the Civil War?
4. What fraction of southern families owned slaves?
5. What was the key element of the southern economy?
6. Who made up the southern middle class?
7. How widespread in the South was support for slavery?
8. What petitions were presented in Congress year after year? How were they stopped?
9. What was the Wilmot Proviso?
10. What middle ground was proposed to help solve the issue of slavery in the territories?

### Lesson 52

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 was Millard Fillmore's position on the Compromise proposals?
7. How did the Compromise pass Congress?
8. What were some objections to the Fugitive Slave Law?
9. Who won the presidential election of 1852 and what party did he represent?
10. What was the effect of the 1852 election on the Whig party?
11. Who promoted Chicago as the eastern terminus for a transcontinental railroad?
12. What was his plan regarding the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories?
13. What happened in Kansas Territory?
14. Who gave a speech in the Senate strongly denouncing slave interests?
15. What happened to him as a result?

### Questions on "Crime Against Kansas"

1. Where does Sumner say that Kansas is located geographically?
2. What is the crime that Sumner says is being committed against Kansas?
3. What is Sumner's attitude toward Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina?
4. How does Sumner portray Butler's loyalty to slavery?
5. What does Sumner predict about Kansas and South Carolina?

### Lesson 53

1. What state did Henry Clay represent in Congress?
2. Politically, Clay was known for crafting what?
3. What Cabinet position did Clay hold?

4. What two states did Daniel Webster represent in Congress?
5. For what skill was Webster known?
6. What Cabinet position did Webster hold?
7. What state did John C. Calhoun represent in Congress?
8. Calhoun was a defender of what controversial practice?
9. What Cabinet position did Calhoun hold?
10. What office did all three men want but never win?

### Questions on the Speeches by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun

1. What does Clay say is his country?
2. Who does Clay say will be guilty if blood is spilled?
3. What does Webster say is impossible to conceive?
4. Instead of talk about secession, what does Webster encourage?
5. What does Calhoun say is the cause for the danger to the Union?
6. How does Calhoun say the Union can be preserved?

### Lesson 54

1. What was the Ostend Manifesto?
2. Who was elected president in 1856 and what party did he represent?
3. Who was the main opposition in the election, and what party did he represent?
4. Describe the *Dred Scott* case.
5. Summarize the Supreme Court's decision in the *Dred Scott* case.
6. What was the effect of the *Dred Scott* decision?
7. In what contest and in what year did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place?
8. What was the outcome of that contest between Lincoln and Douglas?
9. On what did John Brown lead a raid in October of 1859?
10. List the first fifteen Presidents of the United States in order.

### Questions on the "House Divided" Speech

1. When did Lincoln give this speech?
2. Since the country cannot remain divided, what does Lincoln say will happen?
3. What does he say is the tendency of the country?
4. Lincoln says that Douglas, if he is not a dead lion, is what?
5. How confident is Lincoln of victory?

### Lesson 55

1. What are some ways in which people differ from one another?
2. How might differences be a source of conflict?
3. How can differences be a source of strength?
4. What major ethnic and religious difference did Christ bridge?
5. Why are Christians able to have unity?
6. What are two differences that are not morally neutral or merely matters of opinion?
7. How should Christians handle having different gifts and talents?
8. How does Romans 14 say that Christians should handle differences in matters of opinion?

9. Why is it difficult to apply this passage today?
10. How can unity among Christians be a powerful message to the world?

**Questions on *Uncle Tom's Cabin***

1. Who is Mr. Shelby?
2. Who is Uncle Tom?
3. Who is Eliza?
4. Who is Augustine St. Claire?
5. Who is 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 did Stowe want 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?

## History Quiz on Unit 11

### Matching, Part I

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Discovery of gold          | A. The clash of proslavery and antislavery forces in a territory  |
| _____ 2. Ostend Manifesto           | B. A proposed ban on slavery in territory acquired from Mexico  |
| _____ 3. Popular sovereignty        | C. A collection of provisions organized by Henry Clay to avoid disunion                                   |
| _____ 4. Sectionalism               | D. Allowed popular sovereignty in the territories west of Iowa and Missouri                               |
| _____ 5. Gag rule                   | E. The forbidding in the House of Representatives of petitions regarding slavery                          |
| _____ 6. Kansas-Nebraska Act        | F. The tendency of people in different parts of the country to have different and often conflicting views |
| _____ 7. Wilmot Proviso             | G. An expression of U.S. interest in buying Cuba  |
| _____ 8. Bleeding Kansas            | H. Letting settlers in a territory decide for themselves whether or not to admit slavery                  |
| _____ 9. Compromise of 1850         | I. 1848 event in California that heightened the debate over slavery in the territories                    |
| _____ 10. Transcontinental railroad | J. Project that led to the creation of the Kansas and Nebraska territories                                |

### Matching, Part II

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 11. James Buchanan   | K. Slave who lost a Supreme Court decision       |
| _____ 12. John Brown       | L. Republican presidential candidate in 1856     |
| _____ 13. John C. Calhoun  | M. Gifted orator, Senator from Massachusetts     |
| _____ 14. Henry Clay       | N. Made vicious speech against slave interests   |
| _____ 15. Stephen Douglas  | O. Congressman and Senator from Kentucky         |
| _____ 16. Millard Fillmore | P. Succeeded Zachary Taylor as President         |
| _____ 17. John C. Fremont  | Q. Senator from Illinois, debated Lincoln        |
| _____ 18. Dred Scott       | R. Senator from South Carolina, defended slavery |
| _____ 19. Charles Sumner   | S. Followed Franklin Pierce as President         |
| _____ 20. Daniel Webster   | T. Led raid against Harper's Ferry arsenal       |



## Unit 12

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### Lesson 56

1. What were the key issues in the slavery debate?
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. Why was William Seward not nominated by the Republicans?
5. Who was the fourth national candidate for president, and what party did he represent?
6. What political experience did Abraham Lincoln have before 1860?
7. Who won the 1860 presidential election?
8. What action did South Carolina take after the election?
9. What other states followed suit?
10. Where was the Confederate government formed, and who was chosen to lead it?

### Questions on the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the "Cornerstone Speech"

1. What did the Confederate Constitution say about the importation of slaves?
2. What did the Confederate Constitution say about guaranteeing slavery in the states and any future territories?
3. What did Alexander Stephens say about internal improvements in the Confederacy?
4. What arrangement did the new Confederate government have about Cabinet members and heads of executive departments?
5. What did Stephens say was the cornerstone on which the Confederate government rested?

### 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. What four other slave states remained in the Union?
9. What areas of some southern states had strong unionist sentiment?
10. How did Lincoln keep Maryland in the Union?

### Questions on Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

1. How did Lincoln say his position had changed from the position he held during the campaign?
2. What did Lincoln say would be his policy regarding fugitive slaves?
3. What did Lincoln say might happen among the states that seceded from the Union?
4. What did Lincoln say was "the only substantial dispute"?
5. What did he mean by the phrase "the better angels of our nature"?

### Lesson 58

1. What was the population difference between the North and the South when the Civil War started?
2. How many southerners joined the Union army?
3. What did Americans have in common?
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?
8. How many states were in the Confederacy and how many were in the Union?
9. What was the substitute policy regarding serving in the army?
10. Do you believe that the Civil War was inevitable? Why or why not?

### 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 in Virginia? What was the result?
5. Who led the capture of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi River for the Union?
6. How did the South try to defend the west, especially its major rivers?
7. In what two states did the most battles take place?
8. Who led the Union breakthrough action in the west?
9. What two forts in Tennessee did the Union capture?
10. What nickname did U. S. Grant receive?

### Lesson 60

1. What are some Biblical teachings that 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. How did Roman law change regarding Christians in the military?
5. What kind of wars are probably not within God's will today?
6. Why are Christians to pray for peace?
7. How can good come from war?
8. What should Christians think about other Christians who fight in a war, and what should they think about Christians who are conscientious objectors?
9. Who was the conscientious cooperator who received a Congressional Medal of Honor for his service in World War II?
10. What do you think about the idea of a just war?

## History Quiz on Unit 12

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In 1860 the Democrats:
- (a) nominated Abraham Lincoln for president
  - (b) divided and nominated Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas for president
  - (c) nominated John Bell for president
  - (d) divided and nominated Stephen Douglas and John Breckenridge for president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In 1860 the Republican party:
- (a) nominated Stephen Douglas for president
  - (b) nominated Abraham Lincoln for president
  - (c) nominated John C. Fremont for president
  - (d) nominated John Bell for president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the 1860 presidential election:
- (a) Abraham Lincoln lost
  - (b) Abraham Lincoln won with a majority of the popular vote
  - (c) Abraham Lincoln won with 39% of the popular vote
  - (d) the House of Representatives chose Abraham Lincoln over Stephen Douglas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Following the 1860 presidential election:
- (a) South Carolina seceded from the Union
  - (b) twelve southern states seceded from the Union
  - (c) Alabama was the first state to secede from the Union
  - (d) Maryland and Kentucky seceded from the Union
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A Confederate government was formed in February 1861 in what city?
- (a) Richmond, Virginia
  - (b) Columbia, South Carolina
  - (c) Montgomery, Alabama
  - (d) Nashville, Tennessee
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The President of the Confederate States of America was:
- (a) Davis Jefferson
  - (b) Alexander Stephens
  - (c) Jefferson Davis
  - (d) Jeb Stuart
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Confederate Constitution:
- (a) guaranteed the right to practice slavery
  - (b) guaranteed slavery in the states but not in territories
  - (c) left slavery as a state issue
  - (d) did not address slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Alexander Stephens said that the cornerstone of the Confederacy was:
- (a) freedom of speech
  - (b) states' rights
  - (c) the right of secession
  - (d) the belief that blacks were inferior to whites
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In his first inaugural address, Abraham Lincoln said that:
- (a) he planned to abolish slavery throughout the Union
  - (b) he did not plan to act on slavery where it already existed
  - (c) he would refuse to enforce the fugitive slave laws
  - (d) he believed slavery was a matter of opinion

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Civil War began when Confederate forces fired on Union forces at:  
(a) Fort Sumter (c) Fort Henry  
(b) Fort Pickens (d) Fort Donelson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers:  
(a) caused the Confederacy to dissolve  
(b) angered northern Republicans  
(c) led more states to secede  
(d) led to the immediate emancipation of slaves
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Confederacy was eventually made up of a total of:  
(a) 7 states (c) 23 states  
(b) 11 states (d) 34 states
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. After the Confederacy was formed:  
(a) no Union state practiced slavery (c) four Union states practiced slavery  
(b) two Union states practiced slavery (d) all Union states practiced slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When the Civil War began:  
(a) the North was in a better position economically  
(b) the South was in a strong position economically  
(c) the South offered to abolish slavery  
(d) the South had more railroad mileage than the North
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Union Anaconda military strategy included all of the following except:  
(a) defending Washington, D.C., and attacking Richmond, Virginia  
(b) blockading the Confederate coast  
(c) dividing the Confederacy by its major rivers  
(d) dropping leaflets from balloons onto major southern cities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Confederates hoped to:  
(a) invade the North and seize the major cities  
(b) hold the North to a stalemate and obtain a negotiated peace  
(c) break the naval blockade and defeat the Union Navy  
(d) take control of Mexico and Cuba to increase its power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The two states that had the most battles in the Civil War were:  
(a) Virginia and South Carolina (c) Kentucky and Tennessee  
(b) Maryland and Pennsylvania (d) Virginia and Tennessee
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The outcome of the first Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas Junction) was:  
(a) Lincoln's resignation (c) a Union victory  
(b) Davis' resignation (d) a Confederate victory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. New Orleans and the southern Mississippi River were captured for the Union by:  
(a) David Farragut (c) Jeb Stuart  
(b) Ulysses S. Grant (d) Stonewall Jackson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Union victories at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were led by:  
(a) David Farragut (c) Jeb Stuart  
(b) Ulysses S. Grant (d) Stonewall Jackson

## Unit 13

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### 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 led the opposing forces 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. Chickamauga
  - c. Lookout Mountain

### Questions on the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address

1. What did the Emancipation Proclamation call for?
2. What was the determination of whether a state was in rebellion or not?
3. On what authority did Lincoln issue the proclamation?
4. Lincoln said that he believed the action to be what?
5. What did Lincoln invoke on his action?
6. How long ago had the republic been founded when Lincoln spoke?
7. Who did Lincoln say had really consecrated the battlefield?
8. What was the task of the living?
9. What did Lincoln hope would not perish from the earth?

### Questions on "The Man Without a Country"

1. What was the name of the "Man Without a Country"?

2. When did he die?
3. For what was he tried?
4. Why was he sentenced as he was?
5. How was he kept from hearing about the United States?
6. Who wrote to the narrator to tell him of the man's last hours?
7. Respond to "The Man Without a Country." How did you feel upon finishing it? Was the sentence just? How do you feel about your country and criticisms of it that you hear?

### **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?

#### **Questions on Abraham Lincoln's Thanksgiving Proclamation and his Second Inaugural Address**

1. In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, how did Lincoln describe the enemy?
2. Lincoln said the war was the result of adherence to what cause?
3. In Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, how did he describe the difference between the two sides?
4. What are Lincoln's comments about prayer?
5. What is one possible reason that Lincoln gave for the war?
6. What was the work that was to be finished?

#### **Questions on "O Captain! My Captain!"**

1. With what image is Lincoln portrayed in the poem?
2. What is the striking contrast portrayed in the poem?
3. What emotions does the poem evoke?

### **Lesson 64**

1. How did most soldiers enter the armies of the North and the South?
2. What was the reaction to military drafts in the North and the 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 the North and the South.
7. How did the Union finance the war?
8. How did the Confederacy finance the war?

9. From what countries did the Confederacy try to get recognition?
10. Who were Copperheads?

### Lesson 65

1. Who are some examples of Confederate officers who had 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?

#### Questions on *Company 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 in communicating his experiences and ideas.
8. What are some strengths of Watkins' first-hand account?
9. How do Watkins' memoirs give you a realistic picture of military service during the Civil War?

**History Quiz on Unit 13**

## Matching, Part I

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Braxton Bragg     | A. Ineffective general, 1864 Democratic presidential candidate |
| _____ 2. John Wilkes Booth | B. Led Union capture and burning of Atlanta                    |
| _____ 3. Andrew Johnson    | C. Last Union general-in-chief appointed by Lincoln            |
| _____ 4. Robert E. Lee     | D. Assassin of Abraham Lincoln                                 |
| _____ 5. U. S. Grant       | E. Surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House              |
| _____ 6. William Sherman   | F. Confederate general defeated at Perryville, KY              |
| _____ 7. George McClellan  | G. Lincoln's running mate in 1864                              |

## Matching, Part II

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 8. Savannah                   | H. Won by Union troops who climbed up nearly sheer cliffs                |
| _____ 9. Shiloh                     | I. Confederate victory in Virginia                                       |
| _____ 10. Gettysburg                | J. Its fall to Grant gave the Union control of the Mississippi River     |
| _____ 11. Vicksburg                 | K. Greatest one-day casualty toll in the war                             |
| _____ 12. Chickamauga               | L. Confederate loss in south central Pennsylvania                        |
| _____ 13. Second Battle of Bull Run | M. Confederate victory in northern Georgia, just before Lookout Mountain |
| _____ 14. Antietam (Sharpsburg)     | N. Presented by Sherman to Lincoln as a Christmas present                |
| _____ 15. Lookout Mountain          | O. Costly Union victory near Corinth, Mississippi                        |



## Unit 14

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### Lesson 66

1. What questions faced the South as the Civil War ended?
2. What were some attitudes present in the North?
3. What did the Freedmen's Bureau do to help former slaves?
4. How were blacks helped by military service?
5. What kind of groups formed in black society?
6. What was sharecropping? How was it good for families?
7. What was the term given to laws passed to limit the rights of blacks?
8. What were two ideas held by Radical Republicans regarding the status of the former Confederate states after the war?
9. Describe the kind of people elected from the former Confederate states in 1865 to serve in Congress.
10. 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. To what position did Abraham Lincoln appoint Johnson in 1862?
3. What social group did Johnson hate?
4. What did the Command of the Army Act require?
5. What did the Tenure of Office Act forbid?
6. What body impeached Johnson?
7. What body conducted the impeachment trial?
8. What were the arguments of Johnson's defenders in the trial?
9. What was the vote on impeachment?
10. What was the result of impeachment on Johnson and on Congress?

## Lesson 69

1. How did Congress act on slavery in 1862?
2. How did Congress change tariffs during the Civil War?
3. What position did Robert E. Lee fill after the Civil War?
4. What was Jefferson Davis' legal status after the war?
5. What did the Homestead Act allow?
6. What institutions did the Morrill Land Grant Act authorize?
7. Describe U.S. monetary policy before 1863.
8. What immediate need did the 1863 National Bank Act address?
9. What institutions could be chartered under the law?
10. 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?

## History Quiz on Unit 14

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The agency formed by Congress to help former slaves was the:  
(a) Land Grant Bureau (c) Sharecroppers Bureau  
(b) Homestead Bureau (d) Freedmen's Bureau
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The term for the use of government policy against certain people based on their race is:  
(a) slavery (c) racism  
(b) segregation (d) discrimination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Because blacks were largely shut out from white society, blacks responded by:  
(a) seizing the land of former plantations  
(b) organizing the Ku Klux Klan  
(c) refusing to buy from white merchants  
(d) organizing black churches and fraternal groups
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The state governments formed in 1865 in former Confederate states:  
(a) gave blacks the right to vote (c) were dominated by Republicans  
(b) were controlled by whites (d) were not recognized by President Johnson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Black codes were:  
(a) state laws that restricted the rights of blacks  
(b) plans to give blacks educational opportunities  
(c) plans to give blacks segregated areas of farm land  
(d) attempts to include blacks in the political process
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. When the Republican-controlled Congress convened in December of 1865:  
(a) the House impeached Andrew Johnson  
(b) Congress rejected the representatives from the former Confederate states  
(c) the Confederate states were readmitted to the Union  
(d) the Democrats regained control of Congress
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. People who farmed and received a portion of the harvest as pay were called:  
(a) freedmen (c) scalawags  
(b) tenants (d) sharecroppers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The 13th Amendment:  
(a) gave blacks the right to vote (c) outlawed racial discrimination  
(b) outlawed slavery (d) created special Federal courts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Congress oversaw Radical Reconstruction by creating the:  
(a) Joint Committee on Reconstruction (c) President Pro Tem of the Senate  
(b) Freedmen's Bureau (d) Homestead Act

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the 1866 congressional election:
- (a) Democrats won a majority of seats in Congress
  - (b) Radical Republicans increased their majority in Congress
  - (c) blacks won a majority of seats from the South
  - (d) carpetbaggers were outlawed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The 14th Amendment:
- (a) outlawed secession
  - (b) gave blacks confiscated property held by the U.S. government
  - (c) defined citizenship and guaranteed the rights of citizens
  - (d) created a system of representation that incorporated blacks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The period 1867-1868 saw:
- (a) the end of Reconstruction
  - (b) Democrats regain their hold on southern state governments
  - (c) Republicans gain power in southern states
  - (d) the beginning of black codes in the North
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Carpetbaggers were:
- (a) contractors who made huge profits on carpeting government buildings
  - (b) Democrats who acted like Republicans
  - (c) northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction
  - (d) southerners who became Republicans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Johnson was impeached because he:
- (a) readmitted the former Confederate states into the Union
  - (b) allegedly violated the Tenure of Office Act
  - (c) vetoed the Civil Rights Act
  - (d) stole money from the Freedmen's Bureau
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In Johnson's impeachment trial:
- (a) Johnson avoided being impeached by one vote
  - (b) new evidence of wrongdoing was unveiled
  - (c) the President Pro Tem of the Senate resigned
  - (d) the Democrats walked out and refused to vote

## Unit 15

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### 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 immigrants or children of immigrants?
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. Why was a transcontinental railroad promoted?
2. What was the proposed eastern terminus of a southern-route transcontinental railroad?
3. What two companies built the transcontinental railroad?
4. What was the eastern terminus and what was the western terminus for the railroad?
5. What immigrant groups were hired in large numbers by the railroad companies?
6. In what three ways did government give financial assistance to the railroads?
7. When was the transcontinental railroad finished?
8. At what point did the two lines meet?
9. What were some of the benefits of the project?
10. 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 was the main goal for the Democrats involved in the negotiations?
7. What happened after Hayes took office?
8. Who were the main losers in the deal that was made? Why?
9. What happened to the civil rights of blacks in the years after 1877?
10. How strong was Republican domination of politics in the last half of the nineteenth century?

## Lesson 75

1. What appears to be progress might actually only be what?
2. How was American life a mixture of good and bad in the late nineteenth century?
3. What spiritual issues are involved in medical research and advances?
4. What are some moral issues involved in embryonic stem cell research?
5. How can the city pull people away from God?
6. How is progress a mixed blessing?
7. How does God define progress?
8. What is one surprising way to make progress as God defines it?
9. How must Christians handle all material progress that is made in the world?
10. In what ways is American life today better than it was 100 years ago, and in what ways is it not as good?

### Questions on *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 often 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 can Americans in their teens and early twenties benefit from reading the book?
10. How are common worldviews of today challenged by the book?

## History Quiz on Unit 15

Indicate whether each statement below is true or false. If a statement is false, tell how to change the statement to make it true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Grant Administration was characterized by reforms in civil service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Horace Greeley was the presidential nominee of the Republican party in 1872.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Democrats regained power in the South in part because whites all across America had a commitment to equality for blacks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The discovery of gold, silver, and copper in the West encouraged people to move there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The years after the Civil War saw little conflict with Native Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. American cities increased in population as people moved to the cities from rural areas and as a new wave of immigrants came to the country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The transcontinental railroad was built between Omaha, Nebraska, and Los Angeles, California.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The 1876 presidential contest was between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The 1876 presidential election was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Democrats accepted Hayes as the winner of the 1876 election in return for Reconstruction being brought to an end in the South.

**History Test on Units 11-15**

1. About what fraction of southern white families owned slaves before the Civil War?
2. What petitions were tabled by the gag rule in the House of Representatives?
3. What was popular sovereignty?
4. What did the Compromise of 1850 involve regarding fugitive slaves?
5. What was Bleeding Kansas?
6. Who delivered the “Crime Against Kansas” speech?
7. What state did Henry Clay represent in Congress?
8. What two states did Daniel Webster represent in Congress?
9. What was John C. Calhoun’s position on slavery?
10. What did the *Dred Scott* decision say about the citizenship of blacks?
11. In what political contest did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place?
12. Where did John Brown raid a military arsenal in 1859?
13. What happened to the Democratic party in 1860?
14. What did Abraham Lincoln say in the 1860 campaign that his policy toward slavery would be?
15. What state was the first to secede following the 1860 election?
16. Who was president of the Confederacy?
17. What did Alexander Stephens say was the cornerstone of the Confederate government?
18. Where did Confederate forces fire on a Federal military facility?
- 19 & 20. Name four states of the Confederacy.
21. Name two slave states that did not secede.
22. What were the three aspects of the Union military strategy for the war?
23. What two diplomatic events did the Confederacy hope for?
24. In what two states did the most battles of the Civil War occur?



25. What effect did Lincoln's call for volunteers have on the South?
26. What did the Emancipation Proclamation provide for?
27. What was the occasion for Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?
28. What Union general oversaw the capture of Atlanta and the march to the sea across Georgia?
29. Who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1864?
30. Where did Lee surrender to Grant?
31. Who assassinated Lincoln?
32. How popular was the military draft in the North and the South?
33. What was the substitute provision in the draft laws?
34. What agency was formed by the Federal government to help former slaves?
35. What is the term given to those who received a portion of the crop for their work on farms?
36. What were black codes?
37. Why did Congress reject the delegations from the former Confederate states in December of 1865?
38. What did the 13th Amendment provide for?
39. What was the most important aspect of the 14th Amendment?
40. What did the 15th Amendment provide for?
41. What was the term used for southerners who cooperated with Republicans?
42. What was the primary impeachment charge against Andrew Johnson?
43. What was the corrupt political machine in New York City?
44. The Morrill Land Grant Act provided for the establishment of what?
45. What was the term given for the paper money printed by the Federal government during and after the Civil War?
46. What were the two companies that built the transcontinental railroad?
47. Who were the two major party candidates for president in 1876?

48. What was the problem in getting a result from the 1876 presidential election?
49. What was the Compromise of 1877?
50. Who were the main losers as a result of the Compromise of 1877?

### English Test on Units 11-15

1. Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
2. Who was Tom's cruel overseer?
3. How did Eliza escape to freedom?
4. Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
5. The main character stood trial for his involvement with whom?
6. Did he ever show love for his country while onboard ship?
7. Who wrote "O Captain! My Captain!"?
8. What is the imagery used in the poem to portray Lincoln?
9. Who wrote *Co. Aytch*?
10. What idea did the war disprove?
11. Who wrote *Little Women*?
12. What were the names of the four daughters in the book?
13. Whom did Meg marry?
14. Whom did Amy marry?
15. Whom did Jo marry?

**Bible Test on Units 11-15**

1. What are some ways in which people differ from each other?
2. How can differences be a source of strength?
3. How do people usually handle differences?
4. What major ethnic and religious difference did Christ bridge?
5. How should Christians handle differences in gifts and abilities?
6. How should Christians handle differences of opinion?
7. How is unity among Christians a powerful message to the world?
8. What Old Testament teachings and incidents indicate that war is acceptable in certain circumstances?
9. What teachings of Jesus oppose violence?
10. Why should Christians pray for peace?
11. What is the term for someone who refuses to serve in the military because of his beliefs?
12. How can good come from war?
13. What printed religious material was distributed to soldiers during the Civil War?
14. What religious activities took place in the soldiers' camps?
15. What was the religion of the lost cause?
16. What had not happened in Jerusalem even many years after former captives had returned?
17. Who led the rebuilding project in Jerusalem?
18. How did he make it a community effort?
19. Describe one dilemma involved in medical progress.
20. What does God desire more than material progress?

## Unit 16

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### Lesson 76

1. What two factions existed in the Republican Party?
2. How did President Hayes end Reconstruction?
3. What was the effect of this move in the South?
4. What were some of Hayes' positions on other issues?
5. Who were the two main candidates for president in 1880?
6. What happened to President Garfield?
7. What did the Pendleton Act provide for?
8. Who were the two main presidential candidates in 1884?
9. What personal attacks were made against each candidate?
10. 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 were three actions that 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 in 1890?

### 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?

### 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?

### Questions on the Populist Party Platform of 1892

1. The platform said that the nation was on the verge of what?
2. It said that the workplace was degenerating into what?
3. What does it say about other issues not addressed by the platform?
4. Who does it say should run the railroads?
5. What is its position on subsidies or aid to private corporations?

## Lesson 80

1. What was Darwin's basic hypothesis regarding how variations and species arose?
2. Give examples from the media that show how evolution is assumed to be true.
3. How does materialistic evolution stand in opposition to what the Bible says about our world?
4. What is theistic evolution?
5. What parts of the Bible have been interpreted as being a result of evolutionary change?
6. 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?
7. What are some problems with the theory of evolution?
8. Why do you think the weak evidence regarding evolution and the strong evidence regarding a Creator are overlooked?
9. 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 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.
10. How is evolution a form of faith (that is, how is believing it "the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen")?

### Questions on "When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer"

1. Why did Whitman become "tired and sick"?
2. What did he do then?
3. What made Whitman appreciate the stars?
4. How does the poem support Psalm 19:1-3?
5. How would you summarize the point of the poem?
6. When have you ever felt this way about a subject?

**Questions on *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 Private History of a Campaign That Failed”?
5. What does Twain think of the writing style of James Fenimore Cooper?

## History Quiz on Unit 16

1. What were the two wings of the Republican party in 1880?
2. How did President Hayes end Reconstruction?
3. Who became president when Garfield was assassinated?
4. Garfield's assassination led to reform in what area?
5. Who was a Mugwump?
6. What was President Cleveland's position on pensions for veterans?
7. Who was the Republican presidential nominee in 1888?
8. What law tried to regulate and control business combinations that were in restraint of trade?
9. What major change was taking place in the U.S. during this period?
10. How reliable were state-chartered banks?
11. What two actions were promoted as alternatives to a hard-money, gold standard policy?
12. What was the third party formed in the early 1890s primarily by farmers as a reaction to the Republicans and Democrats?
- 13-25. Complete this list of the first 24 presidents in order (Cleveland is listed twice because he served two non-consecutive terms).

- |               |             |              |               |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Washington | 7. Jackson  | 13. _____    | 19. _____     |
| 2. John Adams | 8. _____    | 14. _____    | 20. Garfield  |
| 3. _____      | 9. Harrison | 15. Buchanan | 21. _____     |
| 4. Madison    | 10. _____   | 16. _____    | 22. Cleveland |
| 5. _____      | 11. _____   | 17. _____    | 23. _____     |
| 6. _____      | 12. Taylor  | 18. Grant    | 24. Cleveland |

## Unit 17

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### Lesson 81

1. What were three changes in technology and resources that contributed to the Second Industrial Revolution?
2. What are the two simplest forms a business can take?
3. What is a business corporation?
4. What are the combinations that were used by businesses in the late 1800s?
5. What were some benefits of big industry?
6. What was the impact of big business on labor?
7. What was the first big industry in the United States?
8. In what industries did Cornelius Vanderbilt and John D. Rockefeller create their wealth?
9. What was finance capitalism?
10. Who were three people who pioneered in catalog sales?

### Lesson 82

1. In 1900 what was the average laborer's work week and annual salary?
2. What obstacles made organizing labor unions difficult?
3. The Molly Maguires were involved with what industry?
4. What were contract labor arrangements?
5. With what labor organization was Terence Powderly associated?
6. Who was convicted of crime after the Haymarket Riot?
7. What were the two main ways of organizing workers into unions?
8. Where was an important steel strike in 1892?
9. Who was the leader of the American Railway Union and what company did it strike in 1894?
10. What group was called the Wobblies?

### Questions on the Hymns by Philip P. Bliss

1. What is the message of "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning"?
2. What can you be doing to fulfill this call?
3. How would you summarize the desires expressed in "More Holiness Give Me"?
4. What desires like these do you have?
5. What are some amazing things about Jesus expressed in "Hallelujah! What a Savior!"?

### Lesson 83

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?
6. In what way did education not change?
7. What political party controlled the South after Reconstruction?



8. What two terms were used to describe these political leaders?
9. What did these leaders support, and what did they oppose?
10. What issues arose in the West during this period?

### Questions on “The Significance of the Frontier in American History”

1. Why was the frontier said to be closed?
2. How had the frontier been an important reality in American settlement?
3. How had the frontier affected the American mindset?
4. How did western migration in the U.S. change the character of American life and of the American population from what it had been originally on the East Coast?
5. What did Turner say was the most important effect of the frontier?

## Lesson 84

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. What were some challenges new immigrants faced?
6. What nationality was particularly discriminated against?
7. What innovations helped the construction of taller buildings?
8. What pressures caused a demand for greater government programs and services?
9. What were some forms of entertainment that became popular during this period?
10. What were the large, occasional events that attracted millions of visitors and showcased new developments?

### Questions on “The New Colossus” and “Casey at the Bat”

1. In “The New Colossus,” what is the contrast made between the ancient Colossus and the new one?
2. What does the statue tell the ancient lands to keep?
3. What kind of person does she welcome?
4. In “Casey at the Bat,” what is the score going into the last inning?
5. With two outs, what did people expect?
6. What was the result of Casey’s time at bat?

### Question on the Hymns by Fanny J. Crosby

What does Crosby’s joyful faith teach you about the attitude you should have in your situation?

## 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. According to 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 extreme about it?

### **Questions on “O Master, Let Me Walk with Thee”**

1. In what situations does the author want to walk with Jesus?
2. Which of the situations he describes is one in which you feel a need to walk more closely with Jesus?

### **Questions on *In His Steps***

1. Give the name of: the minister of First Church, Raymond; the newspaper editor.
2. Give the name of: the railroad shop superintendent; the president of Lincoln College.
3. What was the rough area of town where the mission meetings took place?
4. Who was killed by a thrown bottle?
5. To what city did the pledge-taking spread?
6. What was convicting to you about the book, and what seemed unrealistic?
7. What situations do you face in which you need to ask, “What would Jesus do?”
8. 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 your comforts?
9. What is the Christian’s responsibility in society to make a difference for good? Should a Christian’s faith be separate from his or her political and social involvement?
10. Describe someone you know who seems to ask “What would Jesus do?” in order to guide what he or she does.

## History Quiz on Unit 17

### Matching, Part I

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Sherman Antitrust Act | A. Southern Democrats  |
| _____ 2. Corporation           | B. Agreements that brought many immigrants to the U.S.             |
| _____ 3. Contract labor        | C. Supposedly regulated restraints of trade in interstate commerce |
| _____ 4. The Redeemers         | D. The first big industry  |
| _____ 5. Ellis Island          | E. A chartered business that is a legal person                     |
| _____ 6. Railroads             | F. Immigrant processing center in New York Harbor                  |

### Matching, Part II

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 7. Alexander Cartwright   | G. The March King                                       |
| _____ 8. Terence Powderly       | H. Socialist leader of the American Railway Union       |
| _____ 9. J. P. Morgan           | I. Founded Standard Oil                                 |
| _____ 10. Aaron Montgomery Ward | J. Gave money to help education in the South            |
| _____ 11. Eugene V. Debs        | K. Codified the rules of baseball                       |
| _____ 12. John Philip Sousa     | L. Architect  |
| _____ 13. Samuel Gompers        | M. Broadway producer and songwriter                     |
| _____ 14. Henry Grady           | N. Led a Wild West Show                                 |
| _____ 15. John D. Rockefeller   | O. Leader in the steel industry, later a philanthropist |
| _____ 16. George M. Cohan       | P. Leader of the Knights of Labor                       |
| _____ 17. Andrew Carnegie       | Q. Finance capitalist                                   |
| _____ 18. George Peabody        | R. Promoted the New South                               |
| _____ 19. William Cody          | S. President of the American Federation of Labor        |
| _____ 20. Frank Lloyd Wright    | T. Pioneered in catalog sales                           |

## Unit 18

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### Lesson 86

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

#### Questions on "Cross of Gold"

1. At what event was the speech given?
2. What is the issue Bryan is addressing?
3. What contradiction does he say is in the Republican platform?
4. What does he say about what other nations do?
5. What is the cross of gold?

#### Questions on "America the Beautiful"

1. What are four reasons why America is beautiful?
2. What are three prayers to God in the song?

### Lesson 87

1. What tactics were used in the South to prevent blacks from voting?
2. What was the status of blacks in the North during this time?
3. What did the Supreme Court rule in 1883 regarding the application of the 14th Amendment?
4. What was a common practice that was used to justify segregation?
5. What did *Plessy v. Ferguson* say about this practice?
6. What is the term for a mob execution of a black?
7. What was the position of Booker T. Washington on progress for blacks?
8. What was the position of W. E. B. Du Bois on progress for blacks?

#### Questions on the "Speech Before the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition" and "Of Booker T. Washington and Others"

1. What phrase does Washington use to describe what blacks (and whites) should do to make progress?
2. How does Washington refer to agitations on questions of social equality?
3. Washington said it was important for blacks to have the privilege of the protection of the the law but vastly more important to do what?

4. He says it is better to do what with a dollar than to do what with a dollar?
5. What illustration does he use for being separate in society but working together for everyone's betterment?
6. Du Bois says that Washington is the most distinguished southerner since whom?
7. What terms does Du Bois use to show his disapproval of Washington's position?
8. What does Du Bois say Washington proposes that blacks must give up, at least for now?
9. What do those who disagree with Washington want?
10. Du Bois says that black men have a "stern and delicate" duty to do what?

### Questions on "Sympathy" and "Songs for the People"

1. What does this phrase describe: "the faint perfume from its chalice steals"?
2. Why does the caged bird sing?
3. Why does Dunbar identify with the caged bird?
4. In "Songs for the People," what does the poet want to do?
5. What does she hope will happen when her music soothes the world?

## Lesson 88

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 changes in elections did Progressives propose?
4. What changes in local government did Progressives propose?
5. What city was the first to adopt a commission form of government?
6. What work conditions did Progressives seek to change?
7. What was a social issue that many Progressives worked for?
8. What Wisconsin senator was the leading Progressive spokesman?
9. Who furthered the Progressive cause the most on the national level?
10. What was the term used to describe writers who exposed abuses and failings in American life?

## Lesson 89

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?
8. How did European nations treat China?
9. What name was given to a group of extreme Chinese nationalists by Westerners?
10. How was the uprising in China settled?

## Lesson 90

1. According to Sigmund Freud, what are the three parts of the personality?
2. Freud said that man is essentially what?
3. According to Freud, what kind of drives influence people?

4. What was the religious background of Freud's family?
5. What role did Freud give to the spiritual or supernatural?
6. How have Freud's theories influenced our world?
7. How does Freudian psychiatry differ from what the Bible says about human beings?
8. Is there any validity to the idea that a person's childhood and upbringing have a big influence in how he or she sees the world?
9. How does Freudian psychiatry influence a person's sense of responsibility toward God?
10. If the ideas of Darwin and Freud are so weak, why do so many people, including some Christians, believe them to be true? What is their appeal?

### **Questions on *Up From Slavery***

1. When was Washington born?
2. What school did Washington want to attend?
3. Where did he sleep in Richmond when he was on his way to Hampton?
4. How did Washington describe the influence of the Ku Klux Klan?
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 did Washington accomplish for blacks?
10. What tone does Washington convey in the book?

### History Quiz on Unit 18

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Black educator who accepted social segregation and discrimination
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1900
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Delivered “Cross of Gold” speech
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Democrat elected to two non-consecutive terms as President
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Black activist who favored taking action to obtain civil rights for blacks
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Wisconsin politician who was a leading Progressive spokesman
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Newspaper publisher who pressed for war against Spain
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Elected president in 1896 and 1900
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The policy of using both gold and silver as legal currency
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Based ability to vote in 1898 on who could vote in 1867
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Policy upheld by *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Reform movement that was more successful than the Populist movement
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Journalists and authors who exposed the “underside” of American life
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Tax paid to be able to vote
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese who wanted to drive out the “foreign devils” in 1900

## Unit 19

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### Lesson 91

1. What was the U.S. population in 1900 to the nearest million?
2. What percentage of the population lived in communities of 2,500 or less?
3. What was the average life expectancy in 1900?
4. What was the U.S. rank in the world for industrial output?
5. How much railroad mileage was there in the U.S. in 1900?
6. Who was a leader in reforming education in that period?
7. What philosophy did he follow and promote?
8. What did he see as the purpose for public education?
9. What was the movement that provided speakers and entertainment to many towns and cities?
10. What was a development in providing national news for local newspapers?

### Lesson 92

1. What office was Theodore Roosevelt holding when he was nominated to run for vice president?
2. How did Roosevelt signal a new day in labor-management relations?
3. What is the term used for the filing of suits to break up business trusts?
4. What 1906 laws introduced Federal regulation of food and drug production?
5. What was Roosevelt's stance on natural resources?
6. What war did Roosevelt help end?
7. The situation in what country was the first test of the Roosevelt Corollary?
8. How was Taft different from Theodore Roosevelt?
9. Why did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff hurt Taft's popularity?
10. How did Taft run afoul of conservation advocates?

### Questions on the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1. What did Roosevelt say about "land hunger" by the United States?
2. What was America's goal for its neighboring countries?
3. On what basis would American intervention take place?
4. What did Roosevelt say was a good example of a country making progress?
5. What would determine the form of intervention?

### Lesson 93

1. What were some reasons for the large number of inventions during this period?
2. How much formal schooling did Thomas Edison receive?
3. What was Alexander Graham Bell's primary area of interest?
4. What brothers built the first successful gasoline-powered car in the U.S.?
5. Who is credited with significant advances in mass production techniques?
6. How much did he start paying his assembly line workers in 1914?
7. What was the growth in the number of cars in the U.S. between 1900 and 1920?
8. When did the Wright brothers make their first successful flight?



9. For what invention is Marconi recognized?
10. Who created the chocolate candy bar?

### Lesson 94

1. What was the first means of transit constructed across Panama?
2. What was the impetus for building it?
3. Who oversaw the construction of the Suez Canal?
4. What differences are there between Suez and Panama?
5. What country's efforts to build a canal across Panama failed?
6. What were some factors in the failure?
7. What encouraged U.S. interest in building a canal?
8. What political event made it easier for the U.S. to build a canal across Panama?
9. What president encouraged the canal project?
10. How long did the U.S. construction project last?

### Lesson 95

1. Schools of theology in what country promoted liberal interpretation of Scripture?
2. How did people with these views see Scripture?
3. What parts of Scripture were especially subjects of debate?
4. What doubts were raised about Jesus?
5. Who were two popular conservative evangelists during this period?
6. Who promoted dispensational premillennialism?
7. What denomination grew out of the Methodist Church?
8. What two movements developed during this time?
9. What was the series of booklets that explained traditional Biblical teachings?
10. What reform movement was largely promoted and led by Christians?

### Questions on *Mama's Bank Account*

1. Why did Mr. Hyde not owe them anything?
2. After Uncle Chris died, what good deeds that he had done were discovered?
3. How did Katrin get the graduation present she wanted?
4. After the incident was all over, what did Papa do to show that he thought Katrin had grown up?
5. What was done to help Uncle Elizabeth be free from his suffering?
6. What profession did Nels pursue?
7. How are several characters a mixture of good and bad?
8. What are some character strengths that Mama showed?
9. What are some experiences that showed the difficult adjustments immigrants had to make?
10. Why did Mama say, looking back, that all of it was good?

**History Quiz on Unit 19**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The 1900 U.S. population was about:  
(a) 5 million (c) 76 million  
(b) 48 million (d) 318 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The percentage of the population that was considered rural in 1900 was:  
(a) 20% (c) 60%  
(b) 40% (d) 80%
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The average life expectancy in the U.S. in 1900 was about:  
(a) 28 years (c) 55 years  
(b) 47 years (d) 78 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The average annual income for a non-farm worker in 1900 was just under:  
(a) \$500 (c) \$5,000  
(b) \$1500 (d) \$10,000
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. John Dewey was influential in what field?  
(a) library science (c) politics  
(b) steel (d) education
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Chautauqua Movement:  
(a) led the efforts at prohibition  
(b) was the successor to the Progressive Movement  
(c) brought educational activities to the general public  
(d) was begun by John Dewey
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Prize for helping to bring an end to the:  
(a) Russo-Japanese War (c) Crimean War  
(b) Spanish-American War (d) Philippine War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Roosevelt Administration challenged the power of business by actions called:  
(a) price gouging (c) logrolling  
(b) trust-busting (d) penny pinching
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that:  
(a) if any intervention in a western hemisphere country was needed, the U.S. would do it  
(b) the U.S. had the right to invade any country at any time and for any reason  
(c) the U.S. insisted on a secure zone around its borders that it could police and defend  
(d) American interests in Russia and Japan had to be met before all others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. William Howard Taft's popularity was hurt by his compromise on:  
(a) foreign policy (c) school choice  
(b) Supreme Court nominees (d) tariff reduction

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The first means of transit built across the isthmus of Panama was:
- (a) an asphalt highway
  - (b) a railroad
  - (c) a sea-level canal
  - (d) a subway
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Ferdinand de Lesseps:
- (a) discovered the isthmus of Panama
  - (b) led the American construction of the Panama Canal
  - (c) led the revolution that created the Republic of Panama
  - (d) headed the French attempt to build a canal in Panama
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The French effort to build a canal across Panama failed because:
- (a) the plan devised was not workable
  - (b) the technology and machinery needed did not exist
  - (c) the workforce was decimated by disease and accidents
  - (d) all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The President most closely associated with the Panama Canal project was:
- (a) William McKinley
  - (b) Theodore Roosevelt
  - (c) William Howard Taft
  - (d) Woodrow Wilson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When negotiations between the U.S. and Colombia over the right to build a canal were stymied:
- (a) the project was delayed for twenty years
  - (b) leaders in Panama staged a revolution that was backed by the U.S.
  - (c) Roosevelt declared that his Corollary be applied and ordered the U.S. Army to seize Panama
  - (d) the U.S. began work on a canal through Nicaragua

Match the inventor with his invention:

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 16. Henry Ford            | A. The Model T automobile      |
| _____ 17. Thomas Edison         | B. Radio                       |
| _____ 18. Alexander Graham Bell | C. Discovery of X-rays         |
| _____ 19. Guglielmo Marconi     | D. The incandescent light bulb |
| _____ 20. William Roentgen      | E. The telephone               |

## Unit 20

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### Lesson 96

1. Who were the three main candidates for president in 1912 and what party did each represent?
2. What two positions had Woodrow Wilson held immediately before becoming president?
3. How did Congress change the tariff during Wilson's presidency?
4. What new tax did Congress enact to get more revenue?
5. What banking system was created in 1913?
6. What new commission was formed to oversee companies involved in interstate commerce?
7. Tumultuous events in what western hemisphere country dominated Wilson's foreign policy during his first term as President?
8. Who was Wilson's Secretary of State for most of Wilson's first term?
9. Against whom did Wilson run in 1916?
10. What phrase did the Democrats use 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 British passenger liner was sunk on May 7, 1915?
9. Why did Secretary of State Bryan resign?
10. 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?

### Questions from Woodrow Wilson's War Message to Congress and his Fourteen Points Speech

1. Why did Wilson call Congress into special session?
2. What did Wilson say was the American view of the German people?

3. Wilson said that the world must be made safe for what?
4. What was the first of Wilson's Fourteen Points?
5. What did he call for in the last of the Fourteen Points?

### **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. How did people come to live in various parts of the earth?
2. How did people come to speak various languages?
3. What emphasis does the Bible make on racial divisions?
4. How did the Jews categorize people?
5. Who were the Samaritans?
6. How did Jesus look at people?
7. What does the Greek word translated "nations" in Matthew 28:19 mean?
8. What was the first step in taking the gospel to all nations?
9. In what kind of churches is the Christian faith most alive in China?
10. What did Christians give to children in Nigeria that later helped to save Christians' lives?

**History Quiz on Unit 20**

## Matching

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Federal Reserve System     | A. Wilson's plan for after the war                    |
| _____ 2. Theodore Roosevelt         | B. His assassination led to the Great War             |
| _____ 3. Zimmerman Letter           | C. Gave government more power to regulate business    |
| _____ 4. Imperialism                | D. Rejected by the Senate                             |
| _____ 5. Red Scare                  | E. Republican nominee for president in 1916           |
| _____ 6. Fourteen Points            | F. Governor of New Jersey                             |
| _____ 7. Charles Evans Hughes       | G. Key aspect of the Great War in Europe              |
| _____ 8. Archduke Francis Ferdinand | H. Led to U.S. involvement in the Great War           |
| _____ 9. League of Nations          | I. Where Huerta, Carranza, and Villa lived            |
| _____ 10. Treaty of Versailles      | J. Enabled by the Sixteenth Amendment                 |
| _____ 11. Armistice                 | K. Agreements among nations that escalated the war    |
| _____ 12. Neutrality                | L. Greatest individual hero of the Great War          |
| _____ 13. Submarine warfare         | M. American position when the Great War began         |
| _____ 14. Trench warfare            | N. 1912 Progressive party presidential nominee        |
| _____ 15. Income tax                | O. Wilson's main objective at Versailles              |
| _____ 16. Woodrow Wilson            | P. Fear of Communists in the U.S. after the Great War |
| _____ 17. Mexico                    | Q. German overture to Mexico                          |
| _____ 18. Alliances                 | R. Ended the fighting in the Great War                |
| _____ 19. Clayton Antitrust Act     | S. Banking system begun in 1913                       |
| _____ 20. Alvin York                | T. One country exerting control over another          |

## History Test on Units 16-20

Write a paragraph of at least five sentences on each of the following topics. Include information on the sub-topics indicated.

### 1. The End of Reconstruction

Tell how and why Reconstruction ended. Tell the meaning of it politically in the South: which party emerged and what the leaders were called. Tell the meaning of it for blacks in the South. Tell how the South changed economically in the last part of the 1800s.

### 2. Reform Movements

Tell why Populism developed, who led it, and what they wanted. Tell what the successor movement was and why it had greater success. Tell the significance of Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson to the reform movement.

### 3. American Business

Tell the basic forms of business organization, what encouraged the growth of big business, the first big industry, why labor unions formed, and labor's goals and tactics.

### 4. City Life

Tell why cities grew, the impact of immigration, the growth of government services, and how the U.S. was changing.

### 5. The Black Experience

Tell about the black experience in both the North and the South during this period. Tell about limitations on voting rights in the South. Describe and contrast the views of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois.

### 6. Building a World Empire

Tell what led up to the Spanish-American War, including the desire by many countries for empire and America's specific interest, and how the war turned out. Tell also about the Panama Canal: the French attempt, how the U.S. got rights to build it, and the American construction project.

### 7. The Great War

Tell the factors that led up to the war, America's response at first and why we became involved later, the end of the fighting, the treaty negotiations, and the significance of Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations.

### 8. List the Presidents in order through Wilson.

### English Test on Units 16-20

Write one page on one of the following topics.

Discuss the theme of struggle in “The Private History of a Campaign That Failed,” *In His Steps*, *Up from Slavery*, and *Mama’s Bank Account*. Tell who struggled, what the struggle was about, how they struggled, and what the result was. Refer to all four works.

Discuss the theme of desire in “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer,” “The New Colossus,” “Sympathy,” and “America the Beautiful.” Tell what desire is expressed in each work and why the desire is felt. Refer to all four poems.

### Bible Test on Units 16-20

Summarize Darwin’s theory of evolution, social Darwinism, the social gospel, Freudian psychology, and liberal theology. Tell the impact of each on the church and on the world in terms of: views of God, truth, humans, the created world, the Bible, and evangelism. This should take at least two pages.



## Unit 21

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### 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?

### Questions on "The Destiny of America"

1. How does Coolidge define patriotism?
2. What does he say are the two fundamental motives which inspire human action?
3. If there is a destiny for America, what does he say Americans must do?
4. How does he say the American republic must be maintained and improved?
5. What spirit does he say is the most vital thing in America?

### Lesson 102

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. By 1929, how many radio stations were on the air? How many American homes owned a radio?
10. What was the first talking movie?

### Lesson 103

1. What was "the noble experiment"?
2. What happened to it?
3. What happened to the sale and consumption of liquor during Prohibition?
4. What kind of people became involved in the liquor business?
5. What living pattern change did the black population undergo during this period?
6. What group to help blacks was founded in 1910?
7. Who was the leading proponent of black nationalism?
8. What group's rebirth troubled blacks, Jews, Catholics, and other minorities?

9. What sort of general attitude developed among many people after the Great War?
10. What scientific theories challenged the traditional way of looking at the world?

### Lesson 104

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 in 1929 and the depression that followed?
6. What date known as Black Tuesday saw a 13 percent loss of value in 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 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?

### Questions on *Christy*

1. What is Christy's last name?
2. What is the doctor's name?
3. What is the preacher's name?
4. Who is the Quaker woman at the mission?
5. What is Mrs. Spencer's first name?
6. What distinct patterns of mountain life does the book describe?
7. What would be difficult about teaching school in such a setting?
8. What would you gain and what would you give up to live in such a community?
9. How would you be able to help the people of Cutter Gap, and what might they resist?
10. What would these people need to see more than church services to become Christians?

## History Quiz on Unit 21

### Matching, Part I

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 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. Led the prosecution in the famous 1925 trial held in Dayton, Tennessee                     |

### Matching, Part 2

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 11. Margin         | K. What Harding said the country wanted          |
| _____ 12. Parity         | L. Paying a fraction of what a stock is worth    |
| _____ 13. Normalcy       | M. Price support basis for agricultural products |
| _____ 14. Quota          | N. A pledge to abstain from war                  |
| _____ 15. Kellogg-Briand | O. Basis for immigration policy                  |

## Unit 22

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### Lesson 106

1. On what did President Hoover blame the Depression?
2. When was Franklin Roosevelt a candidate for Vice President?
3. What office did Roosevelt hold when he was elected President?
4. What fraction of the nation's workers were unemployed at the worst point of the Depression?
5. What was the overall name for FDR's program?
6. What three areas (3 Rs) did Roosevelt's programs address?
7. What was the nickname for Roosevelt's close circle of advisors?
8. What step did Roosevelt take with regard to gold?
9. Identify and describe the: CCC, NRA, AAA.
10. What was the best-known recovery program, and what did it do?

### Questions on Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address

1. What did Roosevelt say was the only thing the people had to fear?
2. Roosevelt was thankful that the difficulties they faced concerned only what?
3. Where did he say that we find happiness?
4. What did he say was the greatest primary task?
5. What did Roosevelt suggest he might do if the normal executive-legislative balance of authority did not work?

### 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 was the Liberty League?
3. What was the Townsend Plan?
4. What priest broadcast his political agenda on radio?
5. What region of the United States was known as the Dust Bowl during the Depression?
6. To what state did many people from the Dust Bowl move?
7. What were two popular forms of entertainment during the 1930s?

8. What illustrated news magazine was introduced in 1936?
9. What humorist was a star of stage and screen in the early 1930s?
10. What happened to church membership during the 1930s?

### **Lesson 109**

1. What significant diplomatic recognition was extended by the Roosevelt Administration in 1933?
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 political and military crises 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 could not have produced a rational world?
2. What are our only choices about God being in control of the world?
3. What are problems with talking about what life would be like in a better world?
4. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Job?
5. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the story of Joseph in Genesis?
6. What is a theme about suffering in the New Testament?
7. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Habakkuk?
8. What lesson about suffering do we learn from Jesus' statement in John 9:3?
9. What is Paul's explanation about suffering in Romans 8:22?
10. What did C.S. Lewis call pain?

## History Quiz on Unit 22

Indicate whether each statement below is true or false. If a statement is false, tell how to change the statement to make it true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. President Hoover blamed the Depression on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Economic conditions improved between Roosevelt's election and inauguration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Franklin Roosevelt had a carefully devised program to stimulate the economy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Securities and Exchange Commission was created to govern the buying and selling of stock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Civilian Conservation Corps cleared forest land and helped build state parks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The National Recovery Administration drew up codes of fair practice for industries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The TVA only built dams for electricity production.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Social Security helped with unemployment, retirement, and disability benefits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. President Roosevelt reacted to the Supreme Court's rejection of several New Deal programs by initiating impeachment procedures against several justices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In 1938 Roosevelt caused a reaction by opposing Republicans he wanted to see defeated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. During the Depression, the labor union movement became less active.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The hard times of the Thirties silenced advocates of radical ideas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Dust Bowl was a football game played in Oklahoma City every January 1.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Two popular forms of entertainment in the 1930s were television and the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. President Roosevelt withdrew diplomatic recognition of the U.S.S.R.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Hitler and Mussolini gained power by democratic processes and then became dictators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. After the Great War, many Americans wanted the U.S. to become more involved in the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain pursued a policy of confrontation with Hitler.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. President Roosevelt wanted to quarantine nations that had epidemics of disease.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. World War II started on September 1, 1939 with Germany's invasion of France.

## Unit 23

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### Lesson 111

1. What was the series of defensive forts that France had built along its border with Germany?
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 was controversial about Roosevelt's candidacy in 1940?
6. What deal was made between Great Britain and the United States in September of 1940?
7. What was the Lend-Lease program?
8. What was the document issued from a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt that stated Allied war aims?
9. What treaty was signed by Japan and the Soviet Union in April of 1941?
10. On what day was Pearl Harbor attacked?

### Questions on the Atlantic Charter and Roosevelt's Declaration of War Speech

1. The Atlantic Charter said that Roosevelt and Churchill wanted all States to enjoy what?
2. They called on all nations to abandon what?
3. In his Declaration of War speech, what did Roosevelt call the date on which Pearl Harbor was attacked?
4. What made Roosevelt think the attack had been planned for some time?
5. Were other areas in the Pacific attacked also?

### 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 were two factors that helped the American effort to win the war?
9. What happened to about 100,000 Japanese-Americans during the war?
10. What was the U.S. death toll from the war? What was the estimated world death toll?

### Lesson 114

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

### Lesson 115

1. What was the meaning of the question, “Don’t you know there’s a war on?” during World War II?
2. What spiritual war is going on right now?
3. Where is a Christian’s citizenship?
4. What choice do Christians have about participating in this war?
5. What tactics does the enemy use?
6. What are three battlefields on which the war is taking place?
7. What is the Christian’s battle plan?
8. What does sanctify mean?
9. Who will win this war?
10. What is the choice facing every person?

### Questions on *To Kill a Mockingbird*

1. How do we know early in the book that the story 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 was the verdict in Tom Robinson’s trial?
8. What happened to Tom?
9. What does the book teach you about prejudice?
10. Give a one-paragraph reaction to the book.



## History Quiz on Unit 23

### Matching, Part I

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Harry Truman      | A. A Tennessee citizen soldier                  |
| _____ 2. Jeanette Rankin   | B. German commander in North Africa             |
| _____ 3. Thomas Dewey      | C. Supreme Allied Commander in Europe           |
| _____ 4. Douglas MacArthur | D. Said “I shall return” in the Philippines     |
| _____ 5. Dwight Eisenhower | E. 1940 Republican presidential nominee         |
| _____ 6. Wendell Willkie   | F. 1944 Republican presidential nominee         |
| _____ 7. Winston Churchill | G. British prime minister                       |
| _____ 8. Erwin Rommel      | H. Soviet leader during World War II            |
| _____ 9. Joseph Stalin     | I. Voted against U.S. entry into World War II   |
| _____ 10. Wesley Notgrass  | J. Became President upon the death of Roosevelt |

### Matching, Part II

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| _____ 11. Dunkirk             | K. Invaded by the Allies soon after victory in North Africa |
| _____ 12. Hiroshima           | L. Where Japanese-Americans were kept                       |
| _____ 13. Yalta               | M. German counterattack, December 1944                      |
| _____ 14. Potsdam             | N. Largest naval battle of World War II                     |
| _____ 15. Battle of the Bulge | O. Site of Big Three conference                             |
| _____ 16. Leyte Gulf          | P. Allied invasion in northern France                       |
| _____ 17. D-Day               | Q. German air attack, RAF defense                           |
| _____ 18. Internment camps    | R. Conference involving Truman and Atlee                    |
| _____ 19. Italy               | S. Heroic rescue by British vessels                         |
| _____ 20. Battle of Britain   | T. Target of first atomic bomb                              |

## Unit 24

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### 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. What happened in China in 1949?
8. What was the Truman Doctrine?
9. What was the Marshall Plan?
10. How did the U.S. get supplies to West Berlin when the Russians blockaded it?
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?

### 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 this action?
9. How was the conflict resolved?
10. When did a truce go into effect in Korea?

**Questions on “Old Soldiers Never Die”**

1. What did MacArthur say created a new situation in the Korean War?
2. What did he say the response was when he asked for reinforcements?
3. MacArthur said that in war, there is no substitute for what?
4. How long was MacArthur’s military career?
5. According to the song, old soldiers never die; they just do what?

**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 inflation 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?

**Questions on Harry S. Truman’s Farewell Address**

1. What did Truman see as the greatest part of his job as President?
2. Where did the Trumans live while the White House was being rebuilt and remodeled?
3. Truman expected his presidency to be remembered as the time when what began to overshadow our lives?
4. What did he say was the most important decision he made as President?
5. Did Truman think Communism would fall?

**Lesson 120**

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

**History Quiz for Unit 24**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The most powerful body in the United Nations is the:  
(a) General Assembly (c) Secretariat  
(b) Security Council (d) World Health Organization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The uneasy standoff between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. was called the:  
(a) Virtual War (c) Simmering War  
(b) Freedom War (d) Cold War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. After World War II, Communists sought to expand their power in:  
(a) Eastern Europe (c) Turkey  
(b) Greece (d) all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The phrase “Iron Curtain” is attributed to:  
(a) Winston Churchill (c) Dean Acheson  
(b) Harry Truman (d) Douglas MacArthur
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When the Communists took control of China, the Nationalist government fled to:  
(a) Japan (c) Korea  
(b) Taiwan (d) Indochina
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The American policy toward Communist expansion was called:  
(a) annihilation (c) containment  
(b) repatriation (d) refrigeration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Marshall Plan:  
(a) focused on strengthening the U.S. military  
(b) offered assistance to Communist China  
(c) helped European nations rebuild after World War II  
(d) sought to eliminate Communists in the U.S. State Department
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Communist attempt to cut off supplies to Berlin was defeated by:  
(a) the Berlin Airlift (c) the Truman Doctrine  
(b) the Berlin Wall (d) Point Four
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Alger Hiss was accused of being a Communist by:  
(a) Whittaker Chambers (c) Joseph McCarthy  
(b) Julius Rosenberg (d) Dean Acheson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Joseph McCarthy:  
(a) helped to convict dozens of Communist spies in the U.S.  
(b) intimidated people but never uncovered a single Communist  
(c) lost his Senate seat in 1952 and faded from public view  
(d) was hired by the State Department to oversee their security measures

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Korean War began when:  
(a) China started bombing South Korea  
(b) South Korea invaded North Korea  
(c) North Korea invaded South Korea  
(d) MacArthur invaded at Inchon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The GI Bill:  
(a) encouraged draftees to re-enlist      (c) was an attempt to limit Soviet influence in Turkey  
(b) gave benefits to veterans              (d) provided officers for the Korean War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The generation born in the years following World War II is called:  
(a) Baby Boomers                              (c) Generation W  
(b) Bobby Soxers                                (d) the Greatest Generation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Taft-Hartley Act:  
(a) limited the power of labor unions      (c) created the GI Bill  
(b) created the Joint Chiefs of Staff        (d) declared a cease-fire in Korea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The headline that Harry Truman displayed after the 1948 election said:  
(a) TRUMAN TRIUMPHS                        (c) TRUMAN IN A LANDSLIDE  
(b) DEWEY DEFEATED                         (d) DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN

## Unit 25

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### 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 did the Kefauver Committee investigate?
8. What two labor organizations merged in 1955?
9. What raised questions about whether Eisenhower would be able to run for a second term?
10. Who was Adlai Stevenson's running mate in 1956?

### 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?

#### Questions on *Brown v. Board of Education*

1. From what four states did the cases come?
2. What part of the Constitution was being addressed in the cases?
3. What aspect of society did the Court note that had changed since 1896?
4. What did the Court say was the effect on black children of segregated facilities?
5. What did the Court recognize as a result of its decision?

### 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. Why was this a cause for concern in the United States?
3. What did Sputnik II have on board?
4. When did the United States launch its first successful satellite?
5. What two other accomplishments in space did the Soviet Union achieve by 1961?
6. What new government agency oversaw the American space program?
7. What does ICBM stand for?
8. What two missile capabilities did the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. try to achieve?
9. What was NORAD?
10. What area of American life received increased Federal funding in response to the space race?

### **Questions on Dwight D. Eisenhower's Farewell Address**

1. How did Eisenhower feel about his relations with Congress while President?
2. What had changed since the Korean War regarding the manufacturing of armaments?
3. Eisenhower said that the U.S. spent more on military security than what?
4. The President warned against the unwarranted influence of what?
5. He also warned against what other danger regarding public policy?

### **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 phrases were added to the official U.S. vocabulary in 1954 and 1956?
5. What three important motion pictures released in the 1950s were set in Biblical times?
6. What communication device came to be in almost every American home in the 1950s?
7. What music became popular with American youth?
8. Economic prosperity during the 1950s led to widespread what?
9. What were some ironies related to the increase in church membership during the 1950s?
10. What was the direction of the teenage subculture?

## History Quiz on Unit 25

### Matching

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Nikita Khrushchev                   | A. First successful American space satellite               |
| _____ 2. Ho Chi Minh                         | B. Democratic presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956        |
| _____ 3. Francis Gary Powers                 | C. Gave the “Checkers” speech                              |
| _____ 4. Adlai Stevenson                     | D. Investigated organized crime, vice presidential nominee |
| _____ 5. Dwight Eisenhower                   | E. What Eisenhower warned against                          |
| _____ 6. Martin Luther King Jr.              | F. Attempted to break away from Soviet control             |
| _____ 7. Fidel Castro                        | G. “Mr. Republican”  |
| _____ 8. Richard Nixon                       | H. Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court                 |
| _____ 9. Rosa Parks                          | I. Declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional |
| _____ 10. Estes Kefauver                     | J. Labor organizations that merged                         |
| _____ 11. Earl Warren                        | K. Students who integrated a high school                   |
| _____ 12. Robert Taft                        | L. Leader of Egypt, seized the Suez Canal                  |
| _____ 13. Gamal Nasser                       | M. First successful man-made space satellite               |
| _____ 14. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | N. Refused to give up her seat on a bus                    |
| _____ 15. Military-industrial complex        | O. Minister and civil rights leader                        |
| _____ 16. Little Rock Nine                   | P. U-2 pilot shot down over Soviet Union                   |
| _____ 17. AFL and CIO                        | Q. Communist leader of Cuba                                |
| _____ 18. Hungary, 1956                      | R. Leader of the Soviet Union                              |
| _____ 19. Sputnik                            | S. Elected president in 1952                               |
| _____ 20. Explorer                           | T. Communist leader of North Vietnam                       |



## History Test on Units 21-25

I. Write a brief paragraph explaining each of the following.

1. Prohibition
2. WPA (Works Progress Administration)
3. Social Security
4. Berlin Airlift
5. GI Bill
6. Marshall Plan
7. Cold War
8. Battle of Britain
9. *Brown v. Board of Education*
10. Sputnik

II. Matching

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. German invasion of Poland | A. October 29, 1929                            |
| _____ 2. Parity                    | B. September 1, 1939                           |
| _____ 3. Ho Chi Minh               | C. December 7, 1941                            |
| _____ 4. Joseph McCarthy           | D. June 6, 1944                                |
| _____ 5. Pearl Harbor              | E. Communist leader of North Vietnam           |
| _____ 6. Baby Boom                 | F. Accused people of being Communists          |
| _____ 7. Neville Chamberlain       | G. Montgomery Bus Boycott                      |
| _____ 8. DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN      | H. Meeting of the Big Three                    |
| _____ 9. Bonus Army                | I. Catholic candidate for president            |
| _____ 10. NAACP                    | J. Policy for setting prices for farm products |
| _____ 11. Al Smith                 | K. Founded to help African Americans           |
| _____ 12. Rosa Parks               | L. Appeasement                                 |
| _____ 13. Stock Market Crash       | M. 1946-1964                                   |
| _____ 14. D-Day                    | N. Veterans wanting help during Depression     |
| _____ 15. Yalta                    | O. 1948 presidential election                  |

- III. Write a one-page summary of the Korean War, including the division of Korea, how the war started, significant military action, controversies, and how the fighting ended.
- IV. List the presidents in order from George Washington through Dwight Eisenhower.

### **English Test for Units 21-25**

Write a one- to two-page paper of at least five paragraphs comparing *Christy* and *To Kill a Mockingbird*. In your five paragraphs, develop these ideas: similarities and differences between the books, the influence of prejudice in each setting, the roles of men and women in each setting, the significance of Christianity in each story, and what you learned by reading each book.

### **Bible Test for Units 21-25**

Write one paragraph (100-150 words) on each of the following topics:

1. What do you think has been the impact of the Scopes trial on American thought, American Christianity, and the creation versus evolution debate?
2. Summarize your understanding of the issue of suffering and the encouragement you get from Scripture related to it.
3. How do you see the spiritual war that is going on in our country? What are the battlefields, the weapons, and the best strategy for victory in your life and in your family?
4. To what degree do you think the Christian religion should be recognized and encouraged in the American public square (for instance, in public schools, parks, government buildings, and by governmental bodies)?
5. How has the practice and influence of Christianity changed in the U.S. since the 1950s?

## Unit 26

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### Lesson 126

1. Who were the major party nominees for president in 1960?
2. Which one had the lead as the campaign began?
3. What might have been the deciding factor in the race?
4. What did Kennedy call his program?
5. What made Kennedy's relations with Congress difficult?
6. Where did the attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro forces take place?
7. What German phrase did Kennedy use when he visited West Berlin?
8. How did the U.S. confirm that Soviet missiles were being built in Cuba?
9. How was the Cuban missile crisis resolved?
10. Who was arrested for killing President Kennedy?

#### Questions on John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address

1. Kennedy said the torch had been passed to whom?
2. What did he say America would do to assure the survival and success of liberty?
3. What dilemma did he say a free society faced with regard to poor and rich?
4. What did he say that reflected a commitment to the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary?
5. What did he tell his fellow Americans about themselves and their country?

### 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. What two programs to provide medical care came into being during Johnson's term?
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 issues did the three Constitutional amendments ratified in the 1960s deal with?
10. Supreme Court decisions on what three topics were discussed in the lesson?

#### Questions on "Our God, He Is Alive"

1. What was the profession of the author of this song?
2. How did he say God had spoken?
3. From what did he say life was secure?

### Lesson 128

1. What tactic did blacks use to highlight segregation at lunch counters?
2. At what two universities did scenes of confrontation take place over integration?

3. In what city was Martin Luther King Jr. arrested?
4. On what occasion did King deliver his “I Have a Dream” speech?
5. What happened in many cities in 1965-1967?
6. What was the name of Communist guerilla forces in South Vietnam?
7. What resolution passed by Congress was used to escalate American involvement in Vietnam?
8. Why did the U.S. fight a limited war in Vietnam?
9. What problems existed with the South Vietnamese government?
10. How did the U.S. attack North Vietnam?

### Questions on “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and the “I Have a Dream” Speech

1. King’s letter was in response to what?
2. How did he answer the charge of being an outside agitator?
3. What were the four steps he outlined in a non-violent campaign?
4. What distinction did he make between just and unjust laws?
5. With whom was King disappointed?
6. When King gave his speech, how long had it been since the Emancipation Proclamation?
7. King said it was time to lift the nation from what to what?
8. He said there would not be rest or tranquility until what happened?
9. What did he dream for in Georgia?
10. What words from a Negro spiritual did he quote?

### Lesson 129

1. What was the USS *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 announcements 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. Who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1968?
10. Who won the presidential election in 1968?

### Lesson 130

1. During the 1960s, what was a popular way for countercultural ideas to be expressed?
2. In what ways was the period when Jesus was born “the fullness of the time”?
3. How did Jesus confront the religious establishment?
4. How was Jesus’ attitude toward people different from what was common in His day?
5. How have Christians helped to change the world?
6. What have been some failings of people of faith?
7. What social outcasts did Jesus recognize and reach out to?
8. How have your life and the life of your family been changed by Jesus?
9. How does the world still need to be changed by Jesus, and how do you think these changes might take place?
10. How can you start today?

## History Quiz for Unit 26

### Matching

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Major party presidential candidates in 1960      | A. Martin Luther King Jr.         |
| _____ 2. Kennedy's legislative program                    | B. Tet                            |
| _____ 3. Problems Kennedy faced with Cuba                 | C. Sit-ins                        |
| _____ 4. Lyndon Johnson's legislative program             | D. New Frontier                   |
| _____ 5. Major party presidential candidates in 1964      | E. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution      |
| _____ 6. Affected by Supreme Court decisions in the 1960s | F. Robert F. Kennedy              |
| _____ 7. Tactic by blacks to integrate lunch counters     | G. Lyndon B. Johnson              |
| _____ 8. Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam            | H. Kennedy and Nixon              |
| _____ 9. Permitted U.S. build-up in Vietnam               | I. Johnson and Goldwater          |
| _____ 10. Civil rights leader assassinated in 1968        | J. Humphrey and Nixon             |
| _____ 11. Presidential candidate assassinated in 1968     | K. Rights of accused persons      |
| _____ 12. Communist offensive that hurt U.S. cause        | L. George Wallace                 |
| _____ 13. Decided not to run for president in 1968        | M. Great Society                  |
| _____ 14. Major party presidential candidates in 1968     | N. Viet Cong                      |
| _____ 15. Independent presidential candidate in 1968      | O. Bay of Pigs and Missile Crisis |

## Unit 27

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### 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. What were some problems with American policy in Vietnam?
6. What was a controversial way that school desegregation was accomplished?
7. What was the Equal Rights Amendment?
8. What group brought on the oil crisis?
9. What two bold foreign policy moves did Nixon make?
10. What was the term given to the policy of easing tensions with the Soviet Union?

#### Questions on "Confessions of a Baby Boomer"

1. When did the author's family move to a new home?
2. How many children were in the family?
3. What Saturday morning educational program did the author watch?
4. In what part of the U.S. did the author grow up?
5. When did school integration take place where he was living?

#### Questions on "A Day in July"

1. What event does the poem commemorate?
2. What comparison is made in the second stanza?
3. What changed in the relationship between the moon and the earth and man?

### 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. How far did impeachment proceedings against Nixon progress?
10. What controversial move did President Ford make regarding Nixon?

#### Questions on Gerald R. Ford's Remarks at His Swearing-In

1. How did Ford ask Americans to confirm him as President?
2. Ford said that he had not gained the office of President by what?
3. What did he say was now over?

4. Ford said that what had happened confirmed that the Republic was a government of what?
5. For whom else did Ford ask Americans to pray?

### 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 Ford's running mate in 1976?
4. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1976?
5. What was the highest office he had held prior to his presidential bid?
6. What was the main factor in Ford's loss in 1976?
7. What economic problems occurred during Carter's term?
8. What historic accord did Carter help bring about?
9. What was Carter's response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan?
10. 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. How has U.S. policy toward Cuba and toward China been different?
5. What questions are being raised about Communist China even today?
6. What cult came to be called Moonies?
7. What cult caused the death of over 900 people in 1978?
8. On what occasion did Alexander Solzhenitsyn criticize Western culture?
9. What were some failings of the West that Solzhenitsyn noted?
10. What did Solzhenitsyn say determined whether a person's life was a success?

### 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?

**Questions on *Roe v. Wade***

1. What did Justice Blackmun recognize about the issue?
2. What right is not explicitly stated in the Constitution but is recognized by the Court?
3. Blackmun said that the state's compelling interest in the unborn begins at what point?
4. What are the time periods Blackmun used to indicate what state regulations are permitted?
5. Over what three issues did Justice Rehnquist dissent?

**Questions on "In America"**

1. According to the song, how many lives are taken in America each day through abortion?
2. What "rights" do Americans have that are used in abortion?
3. What is the significance of the incarnation of Jesus in the abortion issue?
4. What note of victory ends the song?

**Questions on *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.



## History Quiz on Unit 27

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A leading critic of the media in the Nixon Administration was:  
(a) the Secretary of State (c) the Vice President  
(b) the chairman of the FCC (d) the chairman of the Joint Chiefs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Pentagon Papers were:  
(a) orders sent by President Nixon to the Pentagon  
(b) policy statements issued by the military regarding Vietnam  
(c) underground newspapers printed in the Pentagon critical of military actions  
(d) classified documents stolen from the Pentagon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. After the U.S. pulled out of Vietnam:  
(a) North and South Vietnam signed a peace treaty  
(b) other nations came to the aid of South Vietnam  
(c) the Communists took over South Vietnam  
(d) the U.S. took over Cambodia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The energy crisis centered on:  
(a) the use of nuclear power plants (c) the price and availability of gasoline  
(b) pollution caused by burning coal (d) debates over development of solar power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Man first landed on the moon in what year?  
(a) 1963 (c) 1967  
(b) 1965 (d) 1969
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. President Nixon achieved a diplomatic breakthrough when he visited:  
(a) Communist China (c) Egypt  
(b) North Vietnam (d) Israel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Democratic presidential nominee in 1972 was:  
(a) George Wallace (c) Nelson Rockefeller  
(b) George McGovern (d) Edward Kennedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. 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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How far did impeachment proceedings against Nixon develop?
- (a) A resolution calling for impeachment was introduced in the House.
  - (b) The House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment.
  - (c) The full House voted in favor of impeachment.
  - (d) The Senate began an impeachment trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. President Carter oversaw talks at Camp David that led to an agreement between:
- (a) Egypt and Iraq
  - (b) Israel and the Soviet Union
  - (c) China and Vietnam
  - (d) Egypt and Israel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. 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) the sight of an Islamic terrorist attack against a U.S. Congressman

## Unit 28

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### 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?

#### Questions on Ronald Reagan's First Inaugural Address

1. What did Reagan say is not the solution to our problem?
2. Reagan said that the United States was a nation that had what, and not the other way around?
3. What kind of fate did Reagan say he did not believe in? What kind did he say he did believe in?
4. What did Reagan say was more formidable than weapons and arsenals?
5. From whose World War I diary did Reagan quote?

### 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. What did Reagan challenge Gorbachev to do in Berlin?
6. Why were American troops in Lebanon?
7. What Caribbean nation did American troops invade?
8. What was the scandal called involving arms sales, hostages, and Central American freedom fighters?
9. What were the steps taken in the arms sales and the transfer of funds?
10. Who was the central figure in the scandal?

#### Questions on Ronald Reagan's Farewell Address

1. What did the refugee call the American sailor?
2. How many new jobs did Reagan say had been created during his presidency?
3. With what country did Reagan say the U.S. had developed a "satisfying new closeness"?
4. What regret did Reagan say that he had?
5. What early colonial leader did Reagan quote calling America a "city on a hill"?

### 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 another Middle Eastern nation in August of 1990? What nation did it invade?
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?
9. What did the war reveal about the American military?
10. How did the war affect President Bush's popularity with the American people?

### 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?
8. The letter of Philippians is a lesson on what?

## History Quiz on Unit 28

### Matching

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Walter Mondale    | A. Served as governor of California             |
| _____ 2. Dan Quayle        | B. Vice President under George H. W. Bush       |
| _____ 3. Colin Powell      | C. Elected President in 1988                    |
| _____ 4. Jimmy Carter      | D. Appointed to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court |
| _____ 5. George H. W. Bush | E. Defeated by Ronald Reagan in 1980            |
| _____ 6. Ronald Reagan     | F. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff        |
| _____ 7. Clarence Thomas   | G. Defeated by Ronald Reagan in 1984            |

### Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Ronald Reagan campaigned in 1980 on a platform that included:
- (a) less government and lower taxes
  - (b) more taxes and repaying the national debt
  - (c) defeating Iraq in the Persian Gulf
  - (d) better trade relations with Canada and Mexico
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. During Reagan's presidency, the U.S. had:
- (a) progressively fewer homeschoolers
  - (b) a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union
  - (c) a tax cut and higher Federal deficits
  - (d) two Constitutional amendments ratified
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Reagan developed a more positive relationship with the Soviet Union by:
- (a) giving up all American nuclear weapons
  - (b) granting foreign aid to the Soviet Union
  - (c) threatening to blow it off the map
  - (d) negotiating from a position of strength
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Iran-Contra scandal involved:
- (a) a secret arms deal with Iran
  - (b) an attempt to help free American hostages
  - (c) undercover assistance to Central American freedom fighters
  - (d) all of the above

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The industry that collapsed during the George H. W. Bush presidency was:
- (a) the vinyl record industry
  - (b) the corded phone industry
  - (c) the savings and loan industry
  - (d) the American toy industry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The fall of Communism was hastened by:
- (a) the defeat of Reagan
  - (b) greater openness within the U.S.S.R. and less Soviet pressure on countries in Eastern Europe
  - (c) a strong U.S. stock market
  - (d) the activity of the Contras
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Persian Gulf War occurred because:
- (a) Iraq had invaded and taken over Kuwait
  - (b) Iraq had invaded Saudi Arabia
  - (c) Iraq had attacked Israel
  - (d) Iraq had attacked Iran
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The allied military operation that pushed Iraqi forces out of Kuwait was called:
- (a) Operation Desert Oasis
  - (b) Operation Desert Storm
  - (c) Operation Kick 'Em from Kuwait
  - (d) Operation Slam Saddam

## Unit 29

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### Lesson 141

1. What issue hurt President George H. W. Bush the most in the 1992 presidential election?
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 name of 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?

### Questions on the Republican Contract with America

1. Who made this pledge or contract?
2. When did they say that they would pass the reforms they listed?
3. What was the first reform they promised to enact?
4. What did the Fiscal Responsibility Act propose?

### Lesson 142

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

### Questions on "Defense of Conservatism"

1. To what group did Thomas give this speech?
2. What event did Thomas say shattered his faith in his religion and his country?
3. Thomas said that the Supreme Court is a model of what?
4. What did Thomas say was an interesting surprise in being on the Court?
5. What does Thomas say is an accepted way of doing business in Washington, D.C.?
6. What was a major emotion that Thomas felt in the late 1960s?
7. What was and is controversial about Thomas' political and judicial positions?
8. Thomas said that by his speech he wanted to assert what?

### Lesson 143

1. Where did the United States attempt to implement the policy of nation-building?
2. Who was the president of Haiti that the U.S. helped?
3. What is the land-for-peace idea in the Middle East?
4. With what country did Israel sign a treaty in 1994?
5. Who was the Israeli prime minister assassinated in 1995?
6. What country included Serbia and Montenegro?
7. What leader of the country in Question 6 was charged with war crimes?
8. What province of the country in Question 6 wanted independence?
9. What is the ethnic and religious majority of the province in Question 8?
10. What multi-national force moved against the country in Question 6 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 his alleged 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 doing wrong?
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. All people (except Jesus), including politicians and artists, are what?
3. What happens when we start making excuses for sinful behavior in others?
4. What is a good rule in deciding what to do about a person who has repented of his or her sins?
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?



## History Quiz on Unit 29

### Matching, Part I

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Slobodan Milosevic | A. Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board              |
| _____ 2. Bob Dole           | B. Prime minister of Israel                           |
| _____ 3. Kenneth Starr      | C. Vice President under Bill Clinton                  |
| _____ 4. Newt Gingrich      | D. Third party candidate for president                |
| _____ 5. Alan Greenspan     | E. Leader of Yugoslavia                               |
| _____ 6. King Hussein       | F. Palestinian leader                                 |
| _____ 7. Ross Perot         | G. Governor of Arkansas                               |
| _____ 8. David Koresh       | H. Convicted for the Oklahoma City bombing            |
| _____ 9. Bill Clinton       | I. Republican senator and 1996 presidential candidate |
| _____ 10. Yitzak Rabin      | J. Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives       |
| _____ 11. Timothy McVeigh   | K. Special prosecutor who investigated Clinton        |
| _____ 12. Al Gore           | L. Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court            |
| _____ 13. Yassir Arafat     | M. Cult leader in Texas                               |
| _____ 14. William Rehnquist | N. Leader of Jordan                                   |

### Matching, Part II

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| _____ 15. Contract with America | O. Accusation of wrongdoing                          |
| _____ 16. NAFTA                 | P. 1994 Republican election promise                  |
| _____ 17. Whitewater            | Q. Province of Yugoslavia                            |
| _____ 18. Impeachment           | R. Enables electronic storage of data                |
| _____ 19. Kosovo                | S. Trade deal involving Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. |
| _____ 20. Binary code           | T. Project for which the Clintons were investigated  |

## Unit 30

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### 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. as of 2007?
6. How many people living in the United States in 2000 were born in other countries?
7. According to the 2000 census, how many households were in the United States?
8. What was the gross domestic product of the United States in 2000?
9. What is the largest religious group in the country?
10. What is the largest Protestant denomination?
11. How many Muslims lived in the U.S. as of 2000?

### Lesson 147

1. Who were the major party candidates for president in 2000?
2. What was the historical significance of the Democratic nominee for vice president?
3. Who was the Republican candidate for vice president in 2000?
4. What state held the outcome of the election in the balance?
5. The final decision on the election was made in practical terms by what body?
6. Who won the popular vote?
7. What was the electoral vote?
8. How was the election divided by regions of the country?

### Lesson 148

1. How many flights were involved in the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001?
2. What New York City landmark was struck?
3. What Washington government building was struck?
4. What happened to the fourth plane?
5. Who masterminded the attack?
6. In what country was he operating?
7. What was the initial military response of the U.S. and NATO to the attack?
8. What country was invaded next by a United Nations coalition?
9. What leader of this country was deposed, captured, and later executed?
10. What two countries suffered terrorist attacks on public transportation systems in 2004 and 2005?

### Questions on the "Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People"

1. What passenger on a plane taken over by terrorists did President Bush name?
2. How much money did Congress appropriate for rebuilding communities and for funding the U.S. military?
3. What new Cabinet-level office did Bush announce?

4. What kind of war against terrorism did the President expect?
5. The shield (or badge) of what New York City policeman had been given to President Bush?

### **Lesson 149**

1. What two persons served as Secretary of State under George W. Bush?
2. In April of 2001, a U.S. spy plane collided with a fighter plane from what country?
3. What tax change did Congress pass in 2001?
4. What law affecting political campaigns was passed in 2002?
5. What happened to the Federal budget under President Bush?
6. Which party controlled Congress after the 2002 and 2004 elections?
7. What weather disaster struck the U.S. in August of 2005?
8. What two Bush nominees were appointed to the Supreme Court?
9. What happened to the political control of Congress in the 2006 election?
10. Who became Speaker of the House after the 2006 election, and what was the historical significance of this?

### **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. What might a person do that would help him appreciate his 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 government and politics 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. With what perspective should we see the past, present, and future?

### History Quiz on Unit 30

All of the statements below are false. Change each statement to make it true.

1. In 2000, the population of the United States was about 50% white.
2. The most populous state in 2000 was New York.
3. The second largest U.S. city in 2000 was Chicago.
4. Fifty percent of the U.S. population in 2000 lived in metropolitan areas of 600,000 or more.
5. The U.S. gross domestic product in 2000 was about six billion dollars.
6. The largest single religious group in the U.S. in 2000 was the Southern Baptist Convention.
7. In the 2000 presidential election, George W. Bush won the popular vote.
8. Controversy over the election returns in 2000 centered in Tennessee.
9. The 2000 presidential election was finally decided by Congress.
10. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks involved the hijacking of six passenger planes.
11. One of the hijacked planes hit the U.S. Capitol building.
12. The mastermind of the September 11 attacks was Saddam Hussein.
13. After the September 11 attacks, U.N. coalition forces attacked Turkey.
14. The next country that U.N.-approved forces invaded was Saudi Arabia.
15. The first Secretary of State under George W. Bush was Richard Cheney.
16. The Democratic presidential candidate in 2004 was Al Gore.
17. The natural disaster that hit the U.S. in August 2005 was Hurricane Alberta.
18. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court nominated by George W. Bush was Samuel Alito.
19. In the 2006 Congressional election, the Republicans took control of Congress.
20. After the 2006 election, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives was Barbara Boxer.

**History Test on Units 26-30**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The major party candidates for president in 1960 were:  
(a) Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson  
(b) John Kennedy and Dwight Eisenhower  
(c) Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater  
(d) John Kennedy and Richard Nixon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A noteworthy feature of the 1960 presidential election were the first-ever:  
(a) television commercials (c) national campaign tours  
(b) televised debates (d) nominating conventions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The legislative program proposed by President Kennedy was called the:  
(a) New Age (c) New America  
(b) New Frontier (d) New Federalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Bay of Pigs was:  
(a) Kennedy's farm proposal (c) an attempted invasion of Cuba  
(b) a costly incident in Vietnam (d) Kennedy's meeting with Khrushchev
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The result of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs was:  
(a) a huge increase in the size and spending of the Federal government  
(b) a reorganization of the Supreme Court  
(c) peace in Vietnam  
(d) a significant transfer of power from the Federal government to the state governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Johnson's opponent in the 1964 presidential election was:  
(a) Hubert Humphrey (c) Barry Goldwater  
(b) Richard Nixon (d) Robert Kennedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. During the 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a number of rulings on:  
(a) U.S.-Soviet relations (c) integration of private schools  
(b) the rights of accused persons (d) the constitutionality of public health programs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A tactic used by blacks to integrate lunch counters was the:  
(a) sit-in (c) stand-in  
(b) eat-in (d) drink-in
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mississippi and Alabama saw landmark confrontations over the integration of:  
(a) state parks (c) state office buildings  
(b) state universities (d) state hospitals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The pretext for the buildup of American military involvement in Vietnam was the:  
(a) Gulf of Aqaba incident (c) Gulf of Tonkin incident  
(b) Gulf of Mexico incident (d) Gulf of Tet incident

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Lyndon Johnson decided not to run for re-election in 1968:
- (a) after Robert Kennedy was killed
  - (b) after Martin Luther King Jr. was killed
  - (c) after Eugene McCarthy's near-upset in the New Hampshire primary
  - (d) after Richard Nixon won the Republican nomination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Richard Nixon's victory in 1968 was remarkable because:
- (a) his political career had appeared to be over a few 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The energy crisis during Nixon's presidency centered on:
- (a) the use of nuclear power plants
  - (b) pollution caused by burning coal
  - (c) debates over development of solar power
  - (d) the price and availability of gasoline
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The man who became president when Nixon resigned was:
- (a) Gerald Ford
  - (b) Jimmy Carter
  - (c) Nelson Rockefeller
  - (d) Ronald Reagan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Camp David agreement which Jimmy Carter assisted was between:
- (a) Egypt and Iraq
  - (b) Israel and Jordan
  - (c) Egypt and Israel
  - (d) Israel and Iraq
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A major foreign policy crisis that Carter faced was:
- (a) China's attack on the Soviet Union
  - (b) American hostages being held in Iran
  - (c) the shooting down of an American spy plane over the Soviet Union
  - (d) the end of the Vietnam war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Ronald Reagan campaigned in 1980 on a platform that included:
- (a) more taxes and repaying the national debt
  - (b) less government and lower taxes
  - (c) defeating Iraq in the Persian Gulf
  - (d) better trade relations with Canada and Mexico

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Reagan developed a more positive relationship with the Soviet Union by:
- (a) giving up all American nuclear weapons
  - (b) granting foreign aid to the Soviet Union
  - (c) threatening to blow it off the map
  - (d) negotiating from a position of strength
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The Iran-Contra scandal involved:
- (a) a secret arms deal with Iran
  - (b) an attempt to help free American hostages
  - (c) undercover assistance to Central American freedom fighters
  - (d) all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The Persian Gulf War occurred because:
- (a) Iraq had invaded and taken over Kuwait
  - (b) Iraq had invaded Saudi Arabia
  - (c) Iraq had attacked Israel
  - (d) Iraq had attacked Iran
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Before Bill Clinton became president, he had been:
- (a) U.S. Senator from Kansas
  - (b) governor of Arkansas
  - (c) U.S. Senator from Tennessee
  - (d) governor of Texas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The statement of promises issued by Republican House candidates in 1994 was the:
- (a) Contract on America
  - (b) Contract for America
  - (c) Contract to America
  - (d) Contract with America
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The 1995 bombing of a Federal building in Oklahoma City was apparently a response to:
- (a) a lawsuit by the IRS for payment of back taxes
  - (b) the U.S. involvement in the Middle East
  - (c) illegal immigration
  - (d) the Federal government's conflict with a religious separatist group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The Internet is:
- (a) a network of computer networks
  - (b) a network of telephones
  - (c) overseen by the Defense Department
  - (d) overseen by NATO
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The impeachment charges against Bill Clinton:
- (a) were rejected by the House of Representatives
  - (b) were never voted on by the Senate
  - (c) were voted down by the Senate
  - (d) were overturned by the Supreme Court
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The most populous state in the Union is:
- (a) California
  - (b) New York
  - (c) Texas
  - (d) Florida
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The largest religious group in the country is:
- (a) the Muslim religion
  - (b) the Southern Baptist Convention
  - (c) the United Methodist Church
  - (d) the Roman Catholic Church

- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The outcome of the 2000 presidential election was decided by:  
 (a) a U.S. Supreme Court decision (c) a concession by George W. Bush  
 (b) a decision by President Clinton (d) a coin toss
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The perpetrator behind the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the U.S. was:  
 (a) Muhamar Khadafi (c) Osama bin Laden  
 (b) Yassir Arafat (d) Ayatollah Houmeini
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The weather disaster that hit New Orleans in 2005 was:  
 (a) Hurricane Bob (c) the Gulf Coast Tsunami  
 (b) Hurricane Katrina (d) a Category V tornado
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. In the 2006 congressional elections:  
 (a) the Democrats took control of Congress  
 (b) the Democrats lost control of the House  
 (c) the Republicans gained control of the Senate  
 (d) the Republicans gained control of Congress

Match each quotation with the document from which it is taken:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| _____ 34. "This is the world's fight. This is civilization's fight."                             | A. First Inaugural Address, Ronald Reagan   |
| _____ 35. "I must honestly reiterate that I have been disappointed with the church."             | B. "Defense of Conservatism," Clarence Thomas                                       |
| _____ 36. "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem."               | C. Inaugural Address, John F. Kennedy   |
| _____ 37. "[I]n spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream." | D. "Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People," George W. Bush |
| _____ 38. "My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over."                            | E. "I Have a Dream," Martin Luther King Jr.   |
| _____ 39. "I come to state that I'm a man, free to think for myself and do as I please."         | F. "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," Martin Luther King Jr.                          |
| _____ 40. "[A]sk not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country"     | G. Remarks at His Swearing-In, Gerald R. Ford                                       |

41. List the presidents of the United States in order.



### English Test on Units 26-30

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In *The Giver*, when Jonas meets the man who comes to be called the Giver, what is the man's title?
- (a) Receiver of Memory (c) Supervisor of Learning  
(b) Chief Elder (d) Friend of All
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the event at which Jonas receives his assignment?
- (a) Day of Rejoicing (c) Ceremony of Twelve  
(b) Procedure of Assignment (d) Coming Out
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At the end of the book, Jonas thinks that he:
- (a) sees color (c) finds a friend  
(b) hears music (d) gets older
4. What is one lesson that you learned by reading *The Giver*?
5. What historic event is commemorated by the poem, "A Day in July"?
6. Write a paragraph each (minimum of five sentences) on any three of the following topics:

Compare the descriptions of the South given in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Include your thoughts on: the relationship between whites and blacks, the attitudes of whites about themselves and toward blacks, the prospects and hopes of blacks for themselves, and any other aspects of society you want to mention.

Compare the moral failures described in *The Scarlet Letter* and *To Kill a Mockingbird*. In addition, tell what is redemptive in each of these books; that is, tell what people do to bring about good, to help others, and to change things for the better.

Compare the family dynamics described in *Little Women* and *Mama's Bank Account*. Include your thoughts about the roles of father and mother, the attitudes of the children, and the interaction between parents and children.

Compare the settings in the rural South described in *Narrative of the Life of David Crockett* and *Christy*. Tell what is similar and what is different.

### Bible Test on Units 26-30

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Jesus and His followers:
- (a) have had no impact in the world (c) all lived in communes  
(b) urged people to engage in political revolution (d) have had a profound effect in the world
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 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) is bringing a social, cultural, and spiritual revolution  
(d) encourages His followers to build large church buildings

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed:
- (a) all prayer in public schools
  - (b) praying by accused persons in court
  - (c) voluntary Bible groups in public schools
  - (d) mandatory prayer and mandatory Bible reading in public schools
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 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) the sight of an Islamic terrorist attack against a U.S. Congressman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Bible calls the unborn John the Baptist:
- (a) a blob of tissue
  - (b) a baby
  - (c) a potential human being
  - (d) an inconvenience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. As described in Philippians, Paul saw good in a bad situation when he was in:
- (a) Jerusalem
  - (b) Tarsus
  - (c) jail
  - (d) Damascus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The key to finding something good in something bad is:
- (a) what others do
  - (b) one's attitude
  - (c) having enough money to make it through
  - (d) having all your prayers answered as you would like
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Pursuing a policy of human rights in modern international relations involves:
- (a) requiring questions of right and wrong to be less important than economic gain
  - (b) balancing free trade with slavery
  - (c) putting human rights on a par with animal rights
  - (d) using the moral authority of the U.S. to influence the policies of other nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following is eternal?
- (a) civilizations
  - (b) persons
11. How did Jesus challenge the religious and social status quo of His day?
12. What are your thoughts on the significance of the private lives of public leaders?