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Exploring World History

Quiz and Exam Book

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Exploring World History Quiz and Exam Book
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How to Use This Book

Exploring World History 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 and in the literature. In addition to review questions for each lesson and each book, it also contains a history quiz for each unit and four quarterly exams.

The material in this book is arranged in the order in which you would logically come to it as you study *Exploring World History*. 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 history.

We wish you a successful journey!

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. List some specific characteristics of God.
2. What is the most important part of human history?
3. What great quest began when man first rebelled against God?
4. Explain this statement: "As far as we know, the earth is the only place in the physical universe where God's will is not obeyed."
5. Why do you think most of mankind has resisted knowing and submitting to God?
6. Name five people who lived one hundred or more years before now who continue to influence what happens in the world.
7. Name four events in the history of the world that directly affect your life.
8. Why do we have a responsibility to fulfill God's purposes for us?
9. What connections do you have with every other human being who has ever lived?
10. Name three reasons you think it is important to know world history.

Lesson 2

1. How does the lifestyle of the fictional boy Pedro differ from yours? In what ways are your lives similar?
2. Name three ways that different cultures interacted and thus influenced each other in history.
3. Name three ways that different cultures interact and thus influence each other in today's world.
4. What is one tendency Americans have when studying world history?
5. When did the United States of America become a major player on the world stage?
6. When did the United States of America come to be seen as a superpower?
7. Persons from how many countries other than America died in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks?
8. Describe one principle held by you or your family that is the opposite of a principle held by others.
9. What "lens" do we need to look through to see right and wrong?
10. What cultures have an influence on daily life in your family?

Lesson 3

1. Briefly describe your role in the daily life of your family.
2. How does your family make the money it needs for clothing, food, and shelter?
3. What is the history of the Christian faith in your family?

4. Why do you live in the place where you live? Who made the decision? When was it made?
5. Describe the geographic features that affect your daily life.
6. What do you know about the countries your ancestors were from?
7. Was anyone in your extended family or ancestry involved in a war?
8. List a few of the fundamental principles held by Western Civilization as a whole.
9. What culture or cultures other than the American culture especially interest you?
10. Give three motivations for knowing what has happened and what is happening outside of your own community.

Lesson 4

1. Why has religion dominated world history?
2. How did Israel become a nation?
3. What are some of the worldly motivations that have been veiled by supposed religious motivation?
4. What theory concerning government was challenged by philosophers such as John Locke?
5. In what way was the choice to make America's government representative motivated by religion?
6. What do you think the writers of the Constitution meant when they wrote: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion"?
7. What problems surface when a religion is recognized and forced onto people by the government?
8. What are some of the problems that arise when governments actively oppose religion?
9. What are some of the beliefs of secularism?
10. In what ways does religion motivate what you do?

Lesson 5

1. What is the First Cause?
2. What are the three manifestations of God?
3. Define time and eternity and how they relate to each other.
4. List some of the ways Satan works to oppose God.
5. What did God plan and provide for before He created the first human?
6. Whom did God choose before the foundation of the world to be holy and blameless before Him?
7. How can a person know his or her name is written in the book of life?
8. How can one view all of world history through the reality of Christ?
9. Who is the ultimate expression of God's wisdom?
10. How is the earth described in Genesis 1:2?

Unit 1 Quiz

- _____ 1. The most important part of human history is:
- a. wars and dates
 - b. man's quest for God
 - c. understanding economics
 - d. fashions and fads
- _____ 2. We have a responsibility to fulfill God's will for our lives because:
- a. we will feel guilty if we don't
 - b. it will make us look bad
 - c. God is our Creator
 - d. the Muslims have no purpose
- _____ 3. The various cultures of the world:
- a. interact and influence each other
 - b. have little to do with each other
 - c. are inferior to American culture
 - d. are all influenced by the Catholic church
- _____ 4. The United States first became a major player on the world stage:
- a. immediately after the Civil War
 - b. immediately after the Revolutionary War
 - c. following the Vietnam War
 - d. during the Spanish-American War
- _____ 5. Western Civilization is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. the rule of law
 - b. a cyclical view of history
 - c. belief in the God of Israel
 - d. the value of the individual
- _____ 6. You are directly influenced by all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. the geography where you live
 - b. decisions your ancestors made
 - c. your family's spiritual legacy
 - d. the history of oriental rugs
- _____ 7. Religion has dominated world history because:
- a. Christianity has always been popular
 - b. religion has always guided political leaders
 - c. religion has dominated the thinking of people
 - d. God chose Israel to be His special people
- _____ 8. The idea of the divine right of kings was replaced by:
- a. the divine right of the people
 - b. the secular right of kings
 - c. the reign of terror
 - d. socialism
- _____ 9. The First Cause is:
- a. The Big Bang
 - b. God
 - c. energy
 - d. Karma
- _____ 10. The ultimate expression of God's wisdom is:
- a. a mountain range
 - b. cathedrals
 - c. a waterfall
 - d. Jesus

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. At what point does the history of mankind begin?
2. How does man differ from the other aspects of creation?
3. What does the phrase “body and soul” describe?
4. What are the different purposes of the creation accounts in Genesis 1 and 2?
5. Why do you think God created man to be in families?
6. In what modern-day country is the Garden of Eden thought to have existed?
7. According to Genesis 2, what did God provide for man in the Garden?
8. Why did God give limits to Adam and Eve?
9. What are some of the problems with regarding Genesis 1 as poetic and not literal?
10. How does the Biblical account of creation differ from the Enuma Elish?

Lesson 7

1. Why is recognizing sin important in understanding world history?
2. What are the consequences of sin?
3. What sinful motivations were behind Adam and Eve’s sinful actions?
4. What second sin, committed by Adam, Eve, and Cain, do people often commit who are unwilling to confess their original sin?
5. Of what has the snake come to be a symbol?
6. Give some examples of God’s mastery over Satan.
7. What was the reason for the flood in which Noah and his family were saved?
8. What was the sinful motivation behind construction of the tower and city on the plain of Shinar?
9. What did God do that made it hard for men to work together?
10. What is the origin of the name Babylon?

Lesson 8

1. Who built a city early in history and named it after his son?
2. For what is Jabal known?
3. Who was the originator of musical instruments?
4. What kind of work began with Tubal-cain?
5. What does the description of the lifestyle of the first people on earth reveal about their intelligence, talent, and ability?
6. Who was the third named child born to Adam and Eve?

7. What significant spiritual change or beginning does Genesis mention after the first mention of Seth's son Enosh?
8. What two extraordinary statements are made in Genesis concerning Enoch?
9. From what son of Noah is Abraham descended?
10. Why are differences in skin color insignificant?

Lesson 9

1. Why is the belief that the earth is millions or billions of years old necessary to support the evolutionary theory?
2. What year did James Ussher calculate the earth to have been created?
3. Who were some other men who calculated the age of the earth in thousands of years?
4. How many years did Methuselah live?
5. Give two theories for why men lived longer in the early years of the earth than they do today.
6. What is polygamy?
7. Name three men in the Bible who had more than one wife.
8. In what way did Lamech follow the example of his ancestor, Cain?
9. What was the other name for the "mighty men of old"?
10. What does Genesis 6:1-3 teach about the importance of choosing a godly spouse?

Lesson 10

1. What is the most fundamental question man can consider?
2. What does a relationship with God require beyond knowledge?
3. Who is one of the well-known proponents of the First Cause theory?
4. Give three examples not mentioned in the text of a thing in the universe and the thing or things that caused it.
5. Name three evidences of design you have noticed in the world.
6. Explain this statement: It takes more faith (trusting in the unseen and unproven) to believe that our world just happened than to believe that an Intelligence lies behind it and guides it all.
7. Where does the moral standard come from?
8. What is the Biblical definition of a fool?
9. Why do you think the theory of evolution has such wide acceptance?
10. Why are our individual choices and actions important?

Questions on *Mere Christianity*

1. What is Lewis' point about the Law of Nature?
2. What is the Life-Force philosophy?
3. What was The Invasion?
4. What choice is not open to us about Jesus?
5. What is The Great Sin?
6. How is Christianity both hard and easy?
7. What is one insight in the book that you found particularly helpful?

Questions on Genesis 1:1-11:9

1. What was Cain's answer to God about where Abel was?
2. For what purpose was Cain given a mark or sign?
3. How old was Noah when the flood came?
4. Why did the people of Babel want to build a tower to heaven?

Unit 2 Quiz

- _____ 1. Man differs from the rest of creation in that:
a. he walks on two legs c. his eyes face the front
b. he has a spiritual nature d. he is the pinnacle of evolution
- _____ 2. The idea that physical processes have always occurred at the same rate is:
a. evolution c. uniformitarianism
b. unitarianism d. devolution
- _____ 3. The snake is a common symbol of:
a. redemption c. physical strength
b. evil and anti-God beliefs d. spirituality
- _____ 4. When God scattered people from the Tower of Babel, He:
a. made the different races c. made Abram leave Canaan
b. destroyed the pyramids d. confused their language
- _____ 5. Cities appeared in human history:
a. early in the story of man c. only in the Western Hemisphere
b. after millions of years as farmers d. before any farming took place
- _____ 6. From what son of Noah was Abraham descended?
a. Shem c. Japheth
b. Ham d. Reuben
- _____ 7. Who does the Bible say lived 969 years, the longest recorded life of any man?
a. Abraham c. Noah
b. Tubal-Cain d. Methuselah
- _____ 8. Lamech was like his ancestor Cain in that:
a. he was dark-skinned c. he was a murderer
b. he was a farmer d. he was a prophet
- _____ 9. In the Bible, a fool is:
a. a jester c. a Gentile
b. a moral failure d. one who raises livestock
- _____ 10. The first part of *Mere Christianity* is a presentation of:
a. the moral argument for God c. the history of Israel
b. the theory of relativity d. Lewis' life story

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. What two rivers denote the cradle of civilization?
2. What are the characteristics of a civilized society?
3. Why is the term “prehistoric” invalid?
4. Give some examples of behavior that could be considered primitive or barbaric that are practiced in today’s world.
5. What are other names that have been given to the area called Sumer?
6. In what ways has the Fertile Crescent been culturally fertile for thousands of years?
7. What is a city-state?
8. What was the most important Sumerian city?
9. What is the name of the written language of the Sumerians?
10. What changes can take place in everyday life when one person rules several conquered peoples?

Lesson 12

1. What is the central reality of Egypt?
2. Which of the two divisions of Egypt is close to the Mediterranean Sea?
3. What did God demonstrate to the Egyptians through the plagues?
4. Why were Egyptians buried with supplies such as food and furniture?
5. What do you think some of the benefits were of the absolute rule of the pharaoh? What do you think were some of the drawbacks?
6. What was the name of the position in Egyptian government probably help by Joseph?
7. What important discovery was made in Rosetta by troops of Napoleon in 1799?
8. In what ways does a written language help a country be and remain strong?
9. Where do we get the word paper?
10. Why do you think the Egyptian civilization lasted a long time compared to many other civilizations?

Lesson 13

1. Explain the saying, “necessity is the mother of invention,” and give an example of it.
2. What are common motivations for advancing and inventing?
3. What important sailing invention is credited to the Sumerians?
4. What did the Sumerians create to make agriculture easier and more productive?
5. What two metals are the components of bronze?

6. Name a few ways your daily life is affected by the decision of the scholars of Sumer to divide each hour into sixty minutes and each minute into sixty seconds.
7. How did the Egyptians organize their calendar?
8. What originally covered the exterior of the Egyptian pyramids?
9. What shape, which was used for the Washington Monument, originated with the Egyptians?
10. Name some of the tools and machines that are utilized by today's scientists, engineers, and mathematicians that, as far as we know, were not available to the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations.

Lesson 14

1. Name four of the boasts Hammurabi makes about his accomplishments in the Law Code of Hammurabi.
2. What region did Hammurabi rule?
3. Why did Hammurabi create his code of law?
4. On what was the Law Code of Hammurabi inscribed?
5. What is depicted in the relief sculpture on the top of the stone pillar which contained the Law Code of Hammurabi?
6. Choose one of Hammurabi's laws with which you agree and explain your reason.
7. Choose one of Hammurabi's laws with which you disagree and explain your reason.
8. What does the Code communicate about the value the society placed on slaves?
9. What does the Code communicate about the value the society placed on human life?
10. What specific occupations are mentioned in the Law Code of Hammurabi?

Lesson 15

1. The river that flowed out of Eden became how many rivers?
2. The tower of Babel was on what plain?
3. The ancient city of Haran was located in what modern country?
4. Balaam lived near what river?
5. What judge of Israel defeated the Mesopotamians?
6. Susa, capital of the ancient Persian empire, was in what modern country?
7. What is the probable background of the Jews from Mesopotamia who were present at the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2?
8. What is probably represented by the woman described in Revelation 17:3-5? What is the main clue to her identity?
9. When did followers of Islam become a major force in the region of Mesopotamia?
10. Why do you think this region has had such unrest since the beginning of the world?

Unit 3 Quiz

- _____ 1. The area of Mesopotamia has also been called:
a. Syria
b. Chaldea
c. Palestine
d. Egypt
- _____ 2. The written language of the Sumerians is called:
a. hieroglyphics
b. ottoman
c. euphratean
d. cuneiform
- _____ 3. The plagues that God brought on Egypt showed that:
a. God was mightier than the Egyptian gods
b. the Sumerians would defeat the Egyptians in war
c. the sun god was more powerful than the god of the Nile
d. flies and frogs are unclean animals
- _____ 4. In 1799 Napoleon's troops discovered:
a. the Egyptian pyramids
b. the Sphinx
c. the Rosetta Stone
d. the tomb of Tutankhamen
- _____ 5. The Sumerians frequently utilized the number:
a. twenty
b. twelve
c. sixty
d. 144
- _____ 6. The Egyptian pyramids were originally covered with:
a. marble
b. mud
c. limestone
d. slate
- _____ 7. Hammurabi ruled in the region of:
a. Egypt
b. Canaan
c. Mesopotamia
d. Persia
- _____ 8. The relief carved above the Code of Hammurabi indicates the idea that:
a. Hammurabi received the code from a god
b. disobedience to the code meant death
c. Hammurabi received the code from the Israelites
d. obedience to the laws was optional
- _____ 9. The ancient city of Haran was in an area that is in the modern country of:
a. Israel
b. Sumer
c. Syria
d. Turkey
- _____ 10. Ancient Mesopotamia is now largely modern:
a. Iran
b. Iraq
c. Sumer
d. Palestine

Unit 4

Lesson 16

1. What eventual destination did Terah never reach? Where did he end up instead?
2. What was God's promise to Abram on calling him to leave his country and his people?
3. What was Abram's family's religious background?
4. Describe the visible way the Lord and Abram sealed their covenant.
5. Why do both Jews and Arabs claim Abraham as their forefather?
6. What do you think is the significance of God giving Abram and Sarai new names?
7. What people were originally included in the name "Jews"?
8. How were Isaac and Rebekah related (prior to becoming husband and wife)?
9. What transaction did Abraham make with Ephron the Hittite? How was their transaction recorded?
10. What is one lesson you have learned from either the positive or negative examples of the patriarchs?

Lesson 17

1. What three New Testament letters use Abraham as an example of faith?
2. What was the motivation behind the migration of Abraham and the nation of Israel?
3. How do you imagine Abraham's family would have reacted to Abraham's departure?
4. Who was Abraham's first heir? What was Abraham's relationship with him?
5. Explain this statement: God credited Abraham's faith as righteousness.
6. What does the story of Abraham's pleading with God for the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah reveal about who Abraham knew God to be?
7. What relative of Abraham lived with his family in the city of Sodom?
8. What does the story of the sacrifice of Isaac reveal about Abraham's faith?
9. What can we learn from the times when Abraham's faith failed?
10. What does it mean to you, in practical ways, to have faith in God?

Lesson 18

1. What are some of the advantages of living in a city?
2. What are some of the advantages of living a nomadic lifestyle?
3. What are the three main types of nomads?
4. What is the origin of the word "nomad"?
5. What must nomadic herdsmen look for when they seek a place to settle?
6. What is a nomad's most important possession?
7. What would have been a typical meal for the nomads?

8. What is the prevalent attitude about hospitality among people in the Middle East?
9. In what ways are nomads able to influence and be influenced by culture?
10. What spiritual lesson can we glean from the lifestyle of the nomads?

Lesson 19

1. What is sin?
2. What is God's answer for sin?
3. What was the good news that the Lord and two angels brought to Abraham and Sarah?
4. Why did the Lord tell Abraham what He was going to do to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?
5. What was the final question Abraham asked of God concerning the city of Sodom?
6. What sins does the Bible specifically mention that took place in Sodom and Gomorrah?
7. What did God use to destroy the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?
8. What happened to Lot's wife as her family fled from Sodom?
9. What is the generally accepted location of Sodom and Gomorrah?
10. In your opinion, how did the time spent in Sodom negatively influence Lot and his family?

Lesson 20

1. How old was Jacob when Joseph was born?
2. Who was Joseph's mother?
3. Who was Joseph's only full brother (the child of the same mother and father)?
4. Give three reasons for the jealousy Joseph's brothers felt toward him.
5. What was Reuben's plan for rescuing Joseph from the cistern into which his brothers had thrown him?
6. What do you think Reuben could have done to ensure Joseph's safety?
7. What do the positions to which Joseph was assigned in Potiphar's house and the jail reveal about his character?
8. What did Joseph believe was behind his coming to Egypt?
9. How do you think Jacob would have felt about moving to Egypt?
10. Write three or four sentences summarizing the life of Joseph.

Questions on Genesis 11:10-50:26

1. What promise did God make that Abram believed, and it was reckoned to him as righteousness (Genesis 15:5-6)?
2. Who was Abraham's son by Hagar?
3. Whom did Abraham marry after Sarah died?
4. What did Jacob do when Esau was coming to meet him?
5. What two dreams did Joseph tell his brothers?
6. What character in Genesis do you admire, and why?

Unit 4 Quiz

- _____ 1. The Lord sealed His covenant with Abraham by:
- passing as a torch through divided animal carcasses
 - writing a message in the clouds
 - speaking to Abraham through a donkey
 - appearing as a fire in the Jordan River
- _____ 2. The Arab peoples are descended from Abraham through:
- Lot
 - Isaac
 - Keturah
 - Ishmael
- _____ 3. In the New Testament, Abraham is often cited as an example of:
- baptism
 - generosity
 - faith
 - wealth
- _____ 4. God accounted Abraham's faith as:
- sacrifice
 - works
 - circumcision
 - righteousness
- _____ 5. The three main types of nomads include all of the following EXCEPT:
- urban itinerants
 - herders
 - mercenary soldiers
 - hunters
- _____ 6. For nomads, hospitality is:
- important
 - impossible
 - by and for women
 - a recent development
- _____ 7. The sin most commonly associated with Sodom and Gomorrah is:
- gambling
 - idolatry
 - lying
 - homosexuality
- _____ 8. The location of Sodom and Gomorrah is thought to be:
- on the Euphrates River
 - at the southern end of the Dead Sea
 - the same as present-day Jerusalem
 - at the mouth of the Nile River
- _____ 9. Who was Joseph's only full brother?
- Laban
 - Benjamin
 - Gad
 - Reuben
- _____ 10. When his brothers confessed their evil, Joseph said that God:
- would never forgive them
 - meant it for good
 - had told him the truth in a dream
 - would strike them all down

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. What items do you imagine Phoenician ships were trading in 1000-1500 BC?
2. What was unique about the mass movement of the nation of Israel?
3. Why were the Israelites enslaved?
4. What was the courageous act of the Israelite midwives?
5. How many years did Moses spend in Midian tending the flocks of his father-in-law?
6. For what sin were the Israelites punished by wandering in the desert for forty years?
7. Who led the Israelites after Moses?
8. What was they cycle that repeated itself several times during the period of the judges?
9. Explain this statement: The Israelites wandered spiritually and did not live up to their identity as God's holy people.
10. What is Israel's legacy to the world?

Lesson 22

1. Who first received the promise that Israel would be a nation of God's chosen people?
2. What did the plagues demonstrate?
3. How did the Israelites react when they saw Pharaoh's army coming toward them in the wilderness?
4. What date is the best estimate for the year of the Exodus?
5. What was Israel's responsibility in the covenant the Lord offered them?
6. What pattern do you see in the way the Israelites responded to God's blessings?
7. How many men were counted in Israel in the second year after they had come out of Egypt (excluding the Levites)?
8. What does the Passover commemorate?
9. What does the Exodus symbolize for the Christian?
10. What are some key problems among Israel that caused them a pattern of trouble?

Lesson 23

1. From which of Jacob's sons was Moses descended?
2. What were the names of Moses' parents?
3. Why did Moses flee to Midian?
4. How did Moses spend the first forty years of his life?
5. How did Moses spend the second forty years of his life?
6. What two significant events occurred on Mount Sinai?
7. How did Moses spend the final forty years of his life?

8. What do you think the excuses that Moses gave when God called him to go to Egypt reveal about Moses' character?
9. Describe the relationship Moses had with God.
10. What does it mean to "choose life"?

Lesson 24

1. During what period was the book of Ruth probably written?
2. Why did Elimelech take his family to Moab?
3. What risks would Elimelech and his family have faced if they had not left Israel? What risks did they face by going to Moab?
4. What did Ruth give up by going to Israel with Naomi? What did she gain?
5. How did Ruth and Naomi fit the description of those to be helped by the law of gleanings?
6. How did Boaz initially help Ruth and show kindness to her?
7. What was the report of Ruth that Boaz had heard?
8. How did Boaz show that he wanted to deal with the nearer kinsman in an open and honest manner?
9. How was Ruth related to David?
10. Discuss what you admire about the people who are described in the book of Ruth.

Lesson 25

1. What are some of the ancient civilizations other than the Israelites that had a code of law?
2. What significant event in the history of Israel occurred in 70 AD?
3. Describe the difference between the covenant God had with Israel and the Law He gave them.
4. Describe the ancient Middle Eastern treaties made between a conquering ruler (called a suzerain) and conquered peoples (called vassals).
5. What was the main difference between the religion God called the Israelites to practice and the religions of the nations around them?
6. Explain how Phariseism distorts the purpose of the Law.
7. What three kinds of laws are contained in the Law God gave to Israel?
8. What does the Law reveal about what is important to God?
9. Why do Christians no longer need the Law?
10. Explain why the sacrifices God described in the Law are no longer necessary.

Questions on *The Cat of Bubastes*

1. How did Amuba wind up in Egypt?
2. Why was Ameres opposed by other priests?
3. What was the Cat of Bubastes?
4. What famous historical person does Amuba meet?
5. What happened to Amuba in the end?
6. How did the book help you better understand the ancient world, especially Egypt?
7. What did you like and what did you dislike about the book?

Questions on Bible Readings

1. What was the work of Moses' father-in-law?
2. What did God's presence with the Israelites in the wilderness look like?
3. What advice did Moses' father-in-law give to Moses in Exodus 18?
4. What are some ways in which the Israelites were to demonstrate holiness, according to Leviticus 19?
5. How did the Israelites demonstrate a faulty memory in their complaint against Moses in Numbers 11?
6. Why did God choose Israel (Deuteronomy 7:7-8)?

Unit 5 Quiz

- _____ 1. The Israelites were enslaved by Pharaoh because:
- a. they were good workers
 - b. he felt threatened by them
 - c. he was afraid they would leave
 - d. he was afraid they would go on strike
- _____ 2. Joshua's period of leadership gave way to the time of the:
- a. prophets
 - b. priests
 - c. judges
 - d. Zealots
- _____ 3. When God brought the Israelites out of Egypt, He:
- a. struck them down in the wilderness
 - b. raised up Joshua as their new leader
 - c. offered them a covenant
 - d. allowed Egypt to defeat them in battle
- _____ 4. What does the Passover commemorate?
- a. God's deliverance
 - b. Moses' appointment
 - c. Aaron's priesthood
 - d. Joshua's victories
- _____ 5. From what tribe was Moses?
- a. Manasseh
 - b. Reuben
 - c. Judah
 - d. Levi
- _____ 6. God spoke to Moses from:
- a. a rock
 - b. a burning bush
 - c. a cloud
 - d. a river
- _____ 7. Why did Elimelech take his family to Moab?
- a. because of a famine in Israel
 - b. to find wives for his sons
 - c. because land was cheaper there
 - d. to become governor
- _____ 8. Boaz fulfilled for Ruth the role of:
- a. adoptive father
 - b. kinsman redeemer
 - c. master and owner
 - d. priest and prophet
- _____ 9. Christians often misunderstand the Law because of the attitudes of the:
- a. Zealots
 - b. Muslims
 - c. Pharisees
 - d. later prophets
- _____ 10. The Cat of Bubastes was:
- a. a sacred animal in Egyptian religion
 - b. a favorite pet of the Israelite slaves
 - c. a secret society that plotted to assassinate Pharaoh
 - d. an idol to which the Israelites were forced to make sacrifices

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. What is the main way the nation of Israel has influenced later cultures?
2. What are some of the ways Israel was harmed by allowing the nations around them to influence them?
3. Describe why Saul needed to be a good leader of God's people and not only look like one.
4. When did Solomon become king of Israel?
5. What turned Solomon away from the Lord?
6. Which two tribes remained loyal to the dynasty of David after Jeroboam revolted?
7. What were the religious practices of the Northern Kingdom?
8. Where did Isaiah and Jeremiah prophesy?
9. What king allowed the captive Jews to return to their homeland?
10. Explain the origins of the Jewish tradition of the synagogue.

Lesson 27

1. What were the five main cities of the Philistines?
2. What is the first archaeological reference to the Philistines?
3. What famous Philistine warrior was defeated by David?
4. What skill of the Hittites was feared by other nations?
5. What occupations were the Phoenicians known for?
6. What is the origin of the word "Bible"?
7. What name of a Philistine god later became a term for Satan?
8. From what son of Noah were the Assyrians descended?
9. In what nation was the city of Nineveh?
10. Who built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?

Lesson 28

1. Who was David's father, and how was David's father related to Ruth?
2. Who was David's close friend?
3. Who was the father of David's close friend?
4. Saul and his sons were killed during a battle against whom?
5. How long did David reign as king over all Israel?
6. Describe David's relationship with his wives and children.
7. What great task did God not allow David to complete?
8. The concluding years of David's life were full of what?

Lesson 29

1. What did Solomon ask God to give him?
2. What books of the Bible did Solomon write?
3. What king helped with materials for building the temple?
4. What foreign queen was amazed at Solomon's wealth and wisdom?
5. What two major building projects in Jerusalem did Solomon oversee?
6. What large object stood on the backs of bronze oxen?
7. The statues of what animals stood beside Solomon's throne?
8. For what were Solomon's deputies responsible?
9. What caused Solomon to become unfaithful to God?

Lesson 30

1. What was a prophet?
2. What were the main themes of the messages presented by Old Testament prophets?
3. What does this statement mean in your life: "God is not just concerned with whether His people worship Him in the manner He prescribes. He expects faith in Him to make a difference in how people live"?
4. What were the most important predictions the prophets made?
5. What were Amos' occupations?
6. Where did Amos live?
7. Where was Amos called to preach?
8. Amos discussed the sins of what other nations, besides Israel (in Amos 1:3-2:16)?
9. What were the first two visions of destruction God gave to Amos (Amos 7:1-9)?
10. What disaster fell on Israel in 722 BC?

Questions on Bible Readings

1. How did Saul disobey in 1 Samuel 13?
2. Whom did David defeat in battle, as described in 2 Samuel 8?
3. How does Proverbs 3 express the value of wisdom?
4. How did Elijah prove God's power in 1 Kings 18?
5. Why was God weary of sacrifices, according to Isaiah 1?
6. Why did Israel fall to the Assyrians, according to 2 Kings 17?
7. Summarize the Levites' prayer in Nehemiah 9.

Unit 6 Quiz

- _____ 1. Who was the first king over all of Israel?
a. Saul
b. David
c. Solomon
d. Samuel
- _____ 2. What king allowed the Jews to return to their homeland?
a. Nebuchadnezzar
b. Nehemiah
c. Darius
d. Cyrus
- _____ 3. Goliath was a warrior of the:
a. Hittites
b. Canaanites
c. Philistines
d. Moabites
- _____ 4. The Phoenicians were known for:
a. the Hanging Gardens
b. seafaring and trading
c. being fierce warriors
d. moneychanging
- _____ 5. The main feature of Hebrew poetry is:
a. parallelism
b. rhyming lines
c. iambic pentameter meter
d. its epic qualities
- _____ 6. David fought for a time with the:
a. Hittites
b. Philistines
c. Edomites
d. Moabites
- _____ 7. What book of the Bible listed below did Solomon write?
a. Ecclesiastes
b. Job
c. Psalms
d. 1 and 2 Kings
- _____ 8. What led Solomon astray from the Lord?
a. his wealth
b. his foreign wives
c. his alliance with Hiram of Tyre
d. his jealousy of David
- _____ 9. What is the best definition of a prophet?
a. a fortune teller
b. one who predicted the future
c. a preacher
d. a spokesman for God
- _____ 10. What were the "cows of Bashan" in Amos?
a. the cattle that brought wealth to Israel
b. people who told Amos about the sins of Israel
c. wealthy, sinful women of Israel
d. beasts of burden that the Israelites abused

Unit 7

Lesson 31

1. When did Cyrus rise as a ruler of a tribe of the Persians?
2. What was the name of Cyrus' son?
3. Who took over the Persian empire in 330 BC?
4. What means did Persian kings use, rather than military force or terror, to effectively control their empire?
5. Describe the job of the satraps and the king-appointed secretaries.
6. What were the four capitals of the Persian empire?
7. Describe the centerpiece of the Persian road system.
8. What language became that of international commerce and continued to be spoken in the Middle East until Jesus' day?
9. Why do you think it is difficult to rule a large empire, particularly in ancient times?
10. What did Cyrus give back to the Jews that had been taken by the Chaldeans?

Lesson 32

1. Who began the religion of Zoroastrianism?
2. What did Zoroaster want to eliminate from religion?
3. What did Zoroaster believe about a coming Messiah?
4. What was considered the worst sin of Zoroastrianism?
5. What is the Avesta?
6. What is a dualistic belief system?
7. What were the most sacred days in the cult of Mithraism?
8. What famous theologian was a Manichaean for nine years prior to converting to Christianity?
9. What differences do you notice between Zoroastrianism (and the cults that stemmed from it) and Christianity?
10. Why do you think people look to false religions to find answers to their spiritual yearnings and questions?

Lesson 33

1. What were some of Cyrus' personality traits?
2. What administrative system did Cyrus develop?
3. What did Cyrus allow the exiles from Judah to do?
4. What did the returning exiles take with them?
5. What caused Cyrus to do good things for the Jews?

6. During the reign of Darius, how was the dispute over rebuilding the temple resolved?
7. What terms does Scripture use to describe God's view of Cyrus?
8. What modern country is where Persia used to be?
9. What object has inscriptions describing the reign of Cyrus?
10. What lessons can we learn from the life of Cyrus?

Lesson 34

1. What issue regarding food did Daniel and his three friends take up with the king?
2. What was Daniel's Babylonian name?
3. What special ability did Daniel have?
4. What did Daniel interpret at the banquet of Belshazzar?
5. What law was instituted because of jealousy of Daniel?
6. What happened when Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego refused to worship the golden image?
7. Who or what was seen in the fire with them?
8. How was Nebuchadnezzar punished for his pride?
9. Who is one of the chief princes named in Daniel 10?
10. What spiritual lessons do you get from the book of Daniel?

Lesson 35

1. What state occasion takes place in Esther chapter 1?
2. Of what tribe was Mordecai?
3. How was the day determined when the Jews were to be annihilated?
4. What is significant about the law of the Medes and the Persians?
5. Why do you think Haman, who seemed to have everything, could be so irritated by one man not paying him homage?
6. What did Ahasuerus give Esther after Haman was executed? Who was put in charge of it?
7. On the day that had been fixed for the destruction of the Jews, what side did the provincial leaders take?
8. Describe what the Jews commemorate at Purim.
9. Why do you think we need reminders of special events?
10. How is Esther different from other books of the Bible?

Unit 8

Lesson 36

1. What agricultural product is thought to have been first produced by the civilization along the Indus river?
2. What are the Indo-European tribes?
3. What is the origin of the swastika symbol?
4. What are some of the drawbacks of a strictly defined class system?
5. What are the three main gods of Hinduism?
6. In Hindu doctrine, what happens when the body dies of a person who has “lived well”?
7. Why did Gautama seek something besides Hinduism?
8. When did Buddha die?
9. What is the title of the collection of the sayings of Buddha?
10. How does the fact that Hinduism and Buddhism have influenced and absorbed the teachings of each other reveal that they are false?

Lesson 37

1. What does Chung Kuo mean?
2. How long was the Chinese calendar?
3. What are the origins of ancestor worship?
4. Why were the artisans and merchants considered a lower class than peasants in the period of the Chou dynasty?
5. What kind of circumstances or personality types do you think make a person vulnerable to following a philosopher or false religion?
6. What are the five relationships in society Confucius identified as those which require the practice of virtues to produce harmony in society?
7. What are the main differences between the teaching of Confucius and Taoism?
8. Which ancient Chinese dynasty is responsible for the building the Great Wall?
9. What was the religion of the Han dynasty?
10. Why is an education system often an effective way of spreading religious teachings?

Lesson 38

1. What difficulties do you think would arise from several tribes being united in one political nation?
2. What two ancient nations became Ethiopia?
3. How did many African tribes keep historical records?

4. Describe how the various geographic conditions of North and South America encouraged tribes to adopt various lifestyles.
5. What civilization had a capital located near present-day Mexico City?
6. The Inca people inhabited the area that is now which modern-day country?
7. What do you think is usually meant by the word "barbarian"?
8. Who were the Druids?
9. What conquering nation founded the town of Londinium in England?
10. What is the origin of the name "England"?

Lesson 39

1. What philosophy taught that people are basically bad and have to be controlled by a strong government?
2. What metal was used to make beautiful vessels and mirrors?
3. What were found in 1974 in the tomb of Ch'in Shihuangdi?
4. What grain was grown in China where it is cold and dry?
5. What material used in writing did the Chinese develop around 100 AD?
6. What soft, shiny fabric was produced in ancient China?
7. What object is still used by the Chinese for calculations?
8. What was an ancient Chinese medical textbook?
9. What material did the Chinese use for cables in their drilling machinery?
10. What was the cauldron with dragons, toads, and balls used for?

Lesson 40

1. When did Jonah minister?
2. Why was Jonah unwilling to preach to the city of Nineveh?
3. Who showed more faith in God, Jonah or the heathen sailors?
4. How did Jonah's attitude change while he was in the belly of the great fish?
5. What was the effect of Jonah's reluctant sermon on the people of Nineveh?
6. What did God use to illustrate to Jonah the injustice of his resentment of the Ninevites' repentance?
7. Why are people tempted to limit God's love?
8. Describe God's view of pagan worship.
9. Explain the correct attitude toward people who practice false religions.
10. How can you show gratitude to God for allowing you to know Him?

Unit 8 Quiz

- _____ 1. Along what river did an early civilization emerge in India?
a. Ganges
b. Tigris
c. Mekong
d. Indus
- _____ 2. What are the strictly defined social strata in Hindu society?
a. classes
b. karmas
c. castes
d. vishnus
- _____ 3. The ancient name that the Chinese used for themselves was:
a. High Kingdom
b. Middle Kingdom
c. Eastern Kingdom
d. Rich Kingdom
- _____ 4. A famous philosopher of ancient China was:
a. Confucius
b. Chungkao
c. Han
d. Ch'in
- _____ 5. What civilization had a capital located near present-day Mexico City?
a. Incas
b. Aztecs
c. Druids
d. Kush
- _____ 6. What is the origin of the name "England"?
a. the angle at which it sits compared to Europe
b. English traders always having an angle
c. invaders from Scandinavia who were called the Angles
d. the Celtic word for courageous
- _____ 7. What metal was used to make beautiful vessels and mirrors in ancient China?
a. gold
b. silver
c. pewter
d. bronze
- _____ 8. What object is still used by the Chinese for calculations?
a. nei ching
b. samoset
c. abacus
d. jujitsu
- _____ 9. In what city did Jonah reluctantly preach?
a. Samaria
b. Nineveh
c. Babylon
d. Jerusalem
- _____ 10. The book of Jonah teaches:
a. God's love for all nations
b. the importance of training to become a prophet
c. the economic impact of seafaring
d. Jonah's willingness to be God's servant

First Exam (Units 1-8)

- _____ 1. The most important part of human history is:
a. wars and dates
b. man's quest for God
c. understanding economics
d. fashions and fads
- _____ 2. The various cultures of the world:
a. interact and influence each other
b. have little to do with each other
c. are inferior to American culture
d. are all influenced by the Catholic church
- _____ 3. The United States first became a major player on the world stage:
a. immediately after the Civil War
b. immediately after the Revolutionary War
c. following the Vietnam War
d. during the Spanish-American War
- _____ 4. Western Civilization is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
a. the rule of law
b. a cyclical view of history
c. belief in the God of Israel
d. the value of the individual
- _____ 5. Religion has dominated world history because:
a. Christianity has always been popular
b. religion has always guided political leaders
c. religion has dominated the thinking of people
d. God chose Israel to be His special people
- _____ 6. The idea of the divine right of kings was replaced by:
a. the divine right of the people
b. the secular right of kings
c. the reign of terror
d. socialism
- _____ 7. The ultimate expression of God's wisdom is:
a. a mountain range
b. cathedrals
c. a waterfall
d. Jesus
- _____ 8. Man differs from the rest of creation in that:
a. he walks on two legs
b. he has a spiritual nature
c. his eyes face the front
d. he is the pinnacle of evolution
- _____ 9. The idea that physical processes have always occurred at the same rate is:
a. evolution
b. unitarianism
c. uniformitarianism
d. devolution

- _____ 21. The Arab peoples are descended from Abraham through:
a. Lot
b. Isaac
c. Keturah
d. Ishmael
- _____ 22. In the New Testament, Abraham is often cited as an example of:
a. baptism
b. generosity
c. faith
d. wealth
- _____ 23. God accounted Abraham's faith as:
a. sacrifice
b. works
c. circumcision
d. righteousness
- _____ 24. The three main types of nomads include all of the following EXCEPT:
a. urban itinerants
b. herders
c. mercenary soldiers
d. hunters
- _____ 25. The location of Sodom and Gomorrah is thought to be:
a. on the Euphrates River
b. at the southern end of the Dead Sea
c. the same as present-day Jerusalem
d. at the mouth of the Nile River
- _____ 26. The Israelites were enslaved by Pharaoh because:
a. they were good workers
b. he felt threatened by them
c. he was afraid they would leave
d. he was afraid they would go on strike
- _____ 27. Joshua's period of leadership gave way to the time of the:
a. prophets
b. priests
c. judges
d. Zealots
- _____ 28. What does the Passover commemorate?
a. God's deliverance
b. Moses' appointment
c. Aaron's priesthood
d. Joshua's victories
- _____ 29. From what tribe was Moses?
a. Manasseh
b. Reuben
c. Judah
d. Levi
- _____ 30. Why did Elimelech take his family to Moab?
a. because of a famine in Israel
b. to find wives for his sons
c. because land was cheaper there
d. to become governor

- _____ 41. The Bible describes Cyrus as:
a. the Lord's anointed
b. an enemy of Israel
c. the personification of Satan
d. the best king of Judah
- _____ 42. What did Daniel interpret at the banquet of Belshazzar?
a. handwriting on the wall
b. a dream
c. a scroll
d. the entrails of a sheep
- _____ 43. The book of Esther tells the background of what Jewish feast?
a. Booths
b. Purim
c. Pentecost
d. Hanukkah
- _____ 44. Who was the arch enemy of Mordecai and the Jews in the story of Esther?
a. Xerxes
b. Artaxerxes
c. Ahasuerus
d. Haman
- _____ 45. Along what river did an early civilization emerge in India?
a. Ganges
b. Tigris
c. Mekong
d. Indus
- _____ 46. What are the strictly defined social strata in Hindu society?
a. classes
b. karmas
c. castes
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- _____ 47. The ancient name that the Chinese used for themselves was:
a. High Kingdom
b. Middle Kingdom
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- _____ 48. What is the origin of the name "England"?
a. the angle at which it sits compared to Europe
b. english traders always having an angle
c. invaders from Scandinavia who were called the Angles
d. the Celtic word for courageous
- _____ 49. In what city did Jonah reluctantly preach?
a. Samaria
b. Nineveh
c. Babylon
d. Jerusalem
- _____ 50. The book of Jonah teaches:
a. God's love for all nations
b. the importance of training to become a prophet
c. the economic impact of seafaring
d. Jonah's willingness to be God's servant

END OF FIRST EXAM

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. Why do you think God gave the ability for learning, progress, and achievement to people who do not acknowledge Him?
2. What island was home to the Minoans?
3. What might be the differences between seeing oneself as a citizen of a city-state and seeing oneself as a citizen of an entire nation?
4. Why did the Greeks hold games at Mount Olympus?
5. Describe one way in which geography affects the economy in the area where you live.
6. What do the regimens of family life in Sparta reveal about their priorities?
7. What are some strengths and weaknesses you notice in the Athenian Greek form of democracy?
8. Why do you think it is common among human beings to strive to acquire power?
9. What was the cause of the Peloponnesian War?
10. How did the conquests of Alexander eventually further the spread of the gospel?

Lesson 42

1. How is the modern motivation for education both similar to and different from the philosophy of the Greeks?
2. Describe the difference between an epic and a lyric poem.
3. Who is known as the father of history?
4. What was the primary interest of Greek culture, as opposed to emotions and spiritual matters?
5. What branch of mathematics are Euclid, Thales, and Pythagoras remembered for studying?
6. Who is known as the father of medicine?
7. For what offenses was Socrates put to death?
8. Write a few sentences responding to this statement: "The highest good of man is self-realization, the full exercise of human nature."
9. What is the meaning of this statement: "We can either accept our lot or fight it, but we cannot change it"?
10. In what ways does the original Hippocratic Oath reflect the times in which it was written?

Lesson 43

1. How did Pericles use his circumstances to gain power and prestige?
2. Do you think a person can be too patriotic? Explain your answer.

3. For whom was the Funeral Oration of Pericles given?
4. What historian preserved the Funeral Oration of Pericles?
5. Explain in your own words the opinion Pericles expressed in the first two paragraphs of his Oration.
6. Discuss your opinion on whether or not this is a good policy: “[W]hile there exists equal justice to all and alike in their private disputes, the claim of excellence is also recognized; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of merit.”
7. Pericles said that Athens is the school of what?
8. What do you think Pericles hoped to gain by encouraging Athenians to “day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of Athens”?
9. Explain this statement: “For a man’s counsel cannot have equal weight or worth, when he alone has no children to risk in the general danger.”
10. What custom did Pericles mention at the end of the Oration concerning care of the dead soldiers’ families?

Lesson 44

1. What place was the center of activity in ancient Athens?
2. What products were imported into Athens?
3. To what goddess was the Parthenon dedicated? Why was she special to the Athenians?
4. Who ordered the building of the Parthenon?
5. How did Athenians deal with waste?
6. What was the main occupation of men in Greece?
7. What was required for an individual to be considered a citizen of Athens?
8. Describe the class in Athens known as the metics.
9. What was the lowest class of Athenian society?
10. How does the Athenian pursuit of leisure time, rather than the acquisition of wealth, differ from today’s culture in the United States?

Lesson 45

1. What is the first recorded instance of the gospel being preached in Europe?
2. In what Macedonian cities did Paul establish churches?
3. What was meant by those who called Paul a “ragpicker” philosopher?
4. How did the Council of the Areopagus get its name?
5. Paul quoted from what two Greek poets?
6. How long did Paul preach in Corinth?
7. Comment on this statement: “Greeks searched for wisdom, but God provided the effective answer to sin in the cross.”
8. Why do you think the Greeks, after their centuries of speculation, debate, and philosophizing, had not come to a knowledge of God?

9. How can the pursuit of knowledge in a worldly way hinder a person from being submitted to Christ?
10. Where did Philo live?

Questions on *The Odyssey*

1. Whom does Homer address in the opening lines?
2. How do the Sirens entice passing sailors?
3. How was Odysseus to prevent his men from hearing the Sirens?
4. How could Odysseus hear without being drawn away?

Unit 9 Quiz

- _____ 1. What rivalry led to the Peloponnesian War?
a. Philippi and Athens c. Sparta and Crete
b. Sparta and Athens d. Sparta and Troy
- _____ 2. What was the form of government in ancient Athens?
a. democracy c. dictatorship
b. monarchy d. anarchy
- _____ 3. What branch of mathematics did Euclid study?
a. algebra c. long division
b. calculus d. geometry
- _____ 4. How did Socrates teach?
a. long lectures c. telling stories
b. asking questions d. singing songs
- _____ 5. The ruler of Athens during its golden age was:
a. Pericles c. Thucydides
b. Alexander d. Aristotle
- _____ 6. For whom was the Funeral Oration given?
a. Caesar
b. Socrates
c. Athenian soldiers who had died in the Peloponnesian War
d. Athenian sailors who had died in the Trojan War
- _____ 7. The Parthenon was on what hill?
a. Agora c. Athena
b. Areopagus d. Acropolis
- _____ 8. What was required for an individual to be considered a citizen of Athens?
a. to be independently wealthy
b. to have fought bravely in war
c. for both parents to be citizens
d. to have been born in the city of Athens
- _____ 9. The gospel was first preached by Paul in Europe in:
a. Philippi c. Athens
b. Corinth d. Olympus
- _____ 10. To the Greeks, the cross was:
a. wisdom c. the key to understanding the world
b. foolishness d. a profound mystery

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. What are the names of the abandoned twins, one of whom founded the city of Rome in the mythical story?
2. Who authored the *Aeneid*?
3. What are the early Roman ideals embodied in the actions of Cincinnatus?
4. What were the three legal classes in Rome?
5. What branch of government consisted of representatives from patrician families?
6. What nation was Rome's adversary in the Punic Wars?
7. Who was the great military leader of Carthage in the second Punic War?
8. For what cause did brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus contend?
9. How was Julius Caesar related to Octavian?
10. What do you think are the pros and cons of the way the leaders of Rome were selected after Julius Caesar?

Lesson 47

1. How old was Octavian when Julius Caesar died?
2. Why did Octavian adopt the name "Caesar"?
3. What did Augustus do after he had gained power to retain that power and to win the respect of his country?
4. Why do you think assassinations were common among the leaders of Rome?
5. What was the benefit to Augustus for the soldiers to swear allegiance to him personally, rather than to the state or the empire?
6. What would a ruler focus on if he wanted peace rather than war as a way of life?
7. Why did Augustus call a census?
8. How would laws that encourage morality help bring stability to an empire?
9. What does the title "Augustus" mean?
10. What do you think was the key to the success of the reign of Augustus?

Lesson 48

1. How can one use talents and abilities to honor God, rather than glorify man?
2. What two basic principles of Roman law have influenced Western law?
3. What was the role of the praetor?
4. Describe the contents of the Justinian Code.
5. Give some examples of natural laws, laws that are "right and just according to universal reason."

Lesson 49

1. What did the Romans do with the gods of the nations they conquered?
2. What practice became a civil religion that bound the empire together?
3. What philosophies served as a religion for some Romans?
4. What city was buried by a volcanic eruption in 79 AD?
5. What often happened to unwanted children?
6. Where did many poor people live in Rome?
7. What was a key element of Roman architecture?
8. What structure was a temple to all gods?
9. What structures were part of the Roman water system?
10. What spiritual lessons do you learn from Roman life?

Lesson 50

1. On what was the Roman Empire built?
2. What did Jesus mean when He said that His kingdom is not of this world?
3. Describe the way the kingdom of God began as a mustard seed but spread around the globe.
4. When compared with earthly kingdoms, why is it surprising to learn that one must accept the kingdom of God like a little child?
5. What is different about being born and about being born again?
6. Describe the responsibilities of an ambassador of God's kingdom.
7. How can the kingdom of God be both a present and future reality?
8. How does a person show that God is his King?
9. What was the fundamental difference between the kingdom of Rome and the kingdom of God?
10. Explain how history has shown whether Rome or the kingdom of God is greater.

Questions on *Julius Caesar*

1. What did the soothsayer say to Caesar?
2. What happened when Cassius and Caesar swam in the river?
3. What did Caesar do three times that caused the crowd to cheer?
4. What did the conspirators think the response of the people would be?
5. Why did Brutus say he participated in the assassination of Caesar?
6. What mocking phrase did Antony repeat about Brutus?
7. What did Caesar leave to the people of Rome in his will?
8. How did the assassination bring war instead of peace?
9. How does the play show that people can deceive themselves?
10. Write a paragraph telling who, in your opinion, is the main character of the play and why.

Unit 10 Quiz

- _____ 1. What was the name for the wealthy, powerful families in ancient Rome?
a. plebeians
b. patricians
c. publicans
d. republicans
- _____ 2. What nation was Rome's adversary in the Punic Wars?
a. Carthage
b. Greece
c. Israel
d. Punisia
- _____ 3. What title did Augustus prefer?
a. Emperor
b. Augustus Divinus
c. Princeps
d. Circus Maximus
- _____ 4. What was the period of peace in the Roman Empire begun under Augustus?
a. Middle Ages
b. Pax Romana
c. Era of Justice
d. The Republic
- _____ 5. Who oversaw the law courts of the Roman republic?
a. res publica
b. res juria
c. praetor
d. pontius
- _____ 6. What structure was a temple to all gods?
a. Panhellas
b. Pantheon
c. Pancreatica
d. Panhandlia
- _____ 7. A key element of Roman construction was the:
a. arch
b. basement
c. stairway
d. steeple
- _____ 8. What is the kingdom of God?
a. Modern Israel
b. The Middle East
c. Where God is king
d. The Roman Empire
- _____ 9. What happened to the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Rome?
a. Rome died out while the kingdom of God continues.
b. The kingdom of God merged into the kingdom of Rome.
c. The kingdom of God defeated the kingdom of Rome.
d. Rome ended and the kingdom of God ended with the fall of Israel in 70 AD.
- _____ 10. Who were the two main conspirators against Julius Caesar?
a. Brutus and Cinna
b. Masala and Brutus
c. Octavian and Augustus
d. Brutus and Cassius

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What is the most important event in all of history?
2. How do you explain the worldwide impact of a man who never traveled more than 100 miles from His birthplace in His adult life?
3. Explain this statement: Jesus is the answer to mankind's quest for God.
4. Why do you think opposition often feeds the flames of Christianity?
5. What did Jesus offer that other moral teachers did not and do not?
6. What is the meaning of the Greek word *euangelion*?
7. What are the features distinct to Luke's gospel?
8. What was Luke's occupation?
9. To whom did Luke address his book?
10. What is the name of the monk who worked out the year of Jesus' birth to be 1 AD?

Lesson 52

1. The Seleucid Dynasty were the successors of what leader?
2. What event is celebrated at Hanukkah or the Festival of Lights?
3. Who were the Zealots? Which of Jesus' disciples was a Zealot?
4. What was the name of the small but influential group of wealthy political leaders who had allied themselves with Rome and Herod?
5. What kind of revolution did Jesus start?
6. What two elderly people encountered Mary and Joseph and the infant Jesus at the temple?
7. What did the 5,000 men described in John 6 want to do to Jesus?
8. Why do you think the Jews so yearned for a military leader?
9. Describe the difference between taking up a sword and taking up a cross.
10. Why is freedom from sin more important than any other kind of freedom?

Lesson 53

1. Describe the typical celebrity.
2. What harm comes from putting people into categories?
3. Why do you think God chose Mary to bear the baby Jesus?
4. What was the message Jesus conveyed in the story of the rich man and Lazarus?
5. Describe the difference between worldly success and the success to which Jesus call us.
6. What did the woman who anointed Jesus' feet know about forgiveness that Simon the Pharisee did not?
7. From what peoples were the Samaritans descended?

8. Where did Samaritans worship God?
9. Why did Jews dislike tax-gatherers?
10. Why do you think the “religious” people were the most ardent opponents of Jesus?

Lesson 54

1. How many times is the word kingdom mentioned in the gospels?
2. Describe the way a mustard seed and leaven are like the kingdom of God.
3. What Bible writer gave us the phrase “filled with the Holy Spirit”?
4. What was Jesus referring to when he told His disciples that they would be “clothed with power from on high” (Luke 24:49)?
5. What spiritual activity is emphasized in Luke and Acts?
6. What event is used as an image of the Messianic age?
7. What spiritual change of heart and life is emphasized in Luke?
8. What did Jesus do on the night before He named the Twelve?
9. What story in Luke is especially meaningful for you?
10. What is surprising about the way of Jesus as portrayed in Luke?

Lesson 55

1. Why do you think Jerusalem is important to so many people?
2. What is the traditional statement that closes modern celebrations of the Passover?
3. What king made Jerusalem the capital of the nation of Israel?
4. Who held the city of Jerusalem before David captured it?
5. What does the name “Jerusalem” mean?
6. What nation conquered Jerusalem in 586 BC?
7. From what did Jesus come to release Jerusalem, Judah, and the world?
8. What do you think Luke was trying to convey by the phrase “resolutely set His face to go to Jerusalem”?
9. What happened for the people in Jerusalem when Jesus died?
10. Why do you think Jerusalem was the site chosen by God to begin the church?

Unit 11 Quiz

- _____ 1. What is the meaning of the Greek word *euangelion*?
- a. good message (gospel)
 - b. angel
 - c. shepherd
 - d. physician
- _____ 2. To whom did Luke address his book?
- a. all Christians everywhere
 - b. the church in Antioch
 - c. Theophilus
 - d. Augustus Caesar
- _____ 3. The small but wealthy influential Jewish group that denied the resurrection was:
- a. the Pharisees
 - b. the Sadducees
 - c. the Zealots
 - d. the Essenes
- _____ 4. The revolution that Jesus began was a revolution of:
- a. the heart
 - b. political freedom
 - c. social science
 - d. political reform
- _____ 5. The heroes in the Gospel of Luke include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. widows and other women
 - b. Samaritans
 - c. Gentiles, especially centurions
 - d. Sadducees
- _____ 6. Those seen as turncoat Jews who worked for the Romans were:
- a. centurions
 - b. tax collectors
 - c. women
 - d. Zealots
- _____ 7. The parables of the mustard seed and leaven illustrate:
- a. the importance of Christians to grow crops and bake bread
 - b. the conflict that Christians had with Rome
 - c. the surprising nature of the kingdom of God
 - d. the conflict that Christians had with the Jews
- _____ 8. Before Jesus named the twelve apostles, He:
- a. fed the 5,000
 - b. sent the seventy on a mission
 - c. appeared with Moses and Elijah
 - d. prayed all night
- _____ 9. Jerusalem became the capital of Israel under:
- a. Saul
 - b. David
 - c. Solomon
 - d. Rehoboam
- _____ 10. Jesus said that no prophet can do what outside of Jerusalem?
- a. prophesy
 - b. teach others
 - c. live
 - d. die

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. What was different about the way Christianity was spread compared with religions and philosophies that came before?
2. What are ways that you have witnessed the church bringing good into the world?
3. How many people responded to Peter's first proclamation of the gospel?
4. What is the other name for Pentecost?
5. What event in the early church attracted the attention of Jewish authorities?
6. Explain why the Jewish leaders felt threatened by the followers of Christ.
7. What man, along with his household, was the first Gentile to hear the message of Jesus?
8. Who was God's chosen instrument to take the message of Jesus to the Gentiles?
9. From what city did the first missionary effort come from?
10. Explain the effect of the message of Christ on old prejudices between Jews and Gentiles.

Lesson 57

1. Why do you think Jews thought the good news of Jesus was only for Jews?
2. What was Cornelius' occupation?
3. How far was Caesarea from Joppa?
4. Explain the meaning of the vision God gave to Peter.
5. What happened while Peter was speaking to Cornelius and his friends and relatives?
6. Why were the circumcised believers in Jerusalem upset when Peter returned?
7. Explain why this is a life-changing statement for Jews: "Well then, God has granted to the Gentiles also the repentance that leads to life."
8. What was the debate that Paul and Barnabas went to discuss with the apostles and elders in Jerusalem?
9. Summarize the way God communicated His decision that Gentiles as well as Jews were welcome to become followers of Jesus.
10. Why would it not be a good idea for Christians to divide into Jewish churches and Gentile churches?

Lesson 58

1. In what city was Paul born?
2. Where did Paul grow up?
3. By what famous teacher was Paul taught?
4. To what city was Paul going when he was "arrested" by Jesus?
5. Who did God send to Paul while Paul was at the house of Judas?

6. Describe some of the elements of Paul's ministry for the Lord.
7. What does 2 Peter say about Paul's letters?
8. Why did Paul go to Rome?
9. How long did Paul spend in house arrest in Rome?
10. What lessons do you learn from the life of Paul?

Lesson 59

1. What are the titles of some Jewish officials named in Acts?
2. What three terms are used for the Jewish ruling body?
3. What issue was debated during the discussion in Jerusalem recorded in Acts 15?
4. What two groups opposed each other when Paul spoke to the Council?
5. What were the vows that Paul and others took?
6. Where did Jews meet on the Sabbath day?
7. What was Paul's evangelistic strategy?
8. What aberrant Jewish practices are described in Acts?
9. Why did Demetrius oppose Paul in Ephesus?
10. How did the early church practice charity?

Lesson 60

1. What are some ways of studying the Bible mentioned at the beginning of this lesson?
2. How should we study the Bible?
3. What was the typical form for letters in Paul's day?
4. What are some of the benefits of using commentaries? What are some of the dangers?
5. To whom was the letter to the Philippians addressed?
6. What is the center of Paul's argument in the letter to the Philippians, and what is his point?
7. What specific issue might have been the main problem at Philippi?
8. What is a major or repeated theme in Philippians?
9. How did Paul feel about the Christians in Philippi?
10. What did you learn from this study of Philippians?

Unit 12 Quiz

- _____ 1. How many people responded to Peter's first proclamation of the gospel?
- a. 3,000
b. 5,000
c. 7,000
d. 10,000
- _____ 2. From what city were Paul and Barnabas sent on their first missionary journey?
- a. Jerusalem
b. Samaria
c. Antioch
d. Tarsus
- _____ 3. The conversion of Cornelius was important because:
- a. Cornelius financed Paul's missionary work
b. God told Cornelius directly from heaven how to be saved
c. it was Paul's first evangelistic sermon
d. Gentiles were baptized and thus brought into the fellowship of Christians
- _____ 4. What happened while Peter was speaking to Cornelius and his household?
- a. Cornelius confessed his sins
b. the Holy Spirit came on all who heard the message
c. Jews burst in and had Peter arrested
d. Peter had a vision of Jesus
- _____ 5. By what famous teacher was Paul taught?
- a. Hillel
b. Shammai
c. Ananias
d. Gamaliel
- _____ 6. To what city was Paul going when he was "arrested" by Jesus?
- a. Jerusalem
b. Antioch
c. Damascus
d. Philippi
- _____ 7. What two groups opposed each other when Paul spoke to the Council?
- a. Zealots and Romans
b. Sadducees and Pharisees
c. Christians and Jews
d. the poor and the wealthy
- _____ 8. What aberrant Jewish practices are described in Acts?
- a. sorcery and magic
b. eating pork and camel meat
c. listening to music backwards
d. proselytizing Gentiles
- _____ 9. How should we study the books of the Bible?
- a. looking for codes and numbers
b. by getting up at 5:00 a.m.
c. reading from Revelation back
d. the way they were written
- _____ 10. A major theme in Philippians is that Paul wanted them to change their:
- a. attitude
b. profession
c. evangelism methods
d. traditions

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What is the meaning of *Pax Romana*?
2. How many emperors ruled Rome from 234-284 AD?
3. What emperor divided the empire into eastern and western sections?
4. What was the Edict of Milan?
5. Why do you think small tribes were effective in defeating Rome?
6. To what tribe did Attila belong?
7. In what year did Odoacer declare himself king of Rome?
8. Why is a strong, loyal army essential for the maintenance of an empire?
9. How did the Romans engage in trade after their currency became worthless?
10. How does a low view of human worth contribute to the decline of a society?

Lesson 62

1. What was the order given by Claudius in 51-52 AD?
2. In what year was the fire in Rome for which Christians were blamed?
3. What event began in 66 AD which culminated in the destruction of the temple in 70 AD?
4. What province did Pliny the Younger govern?
5. When have you seen or known this statement to be true: "It is a general principle of life that if what you are doing is having an impact, you will probably be criticized for it"?
6. Have you ever heard a false rumor about Christianity or Christians?
7. What was meant when a Roman called a Christian an "atheist"?
8. What did Justin and Irenaeus do to further Christianity?
9. What was the declaration of Theodosius I at the Council of Constantinople in 381?
10. What changes might take place in a religion that becomes encouraged, rather than persecuted, by the state?

Lesson 63

1. Why do you think some people desire control in a religious setting?
2. Put these church officials in order from lowest to highest official, then explain their area of authority: bishop, archbishop, priest.
3. Where did the church get the pattern of the priest, bishop, archbishop leadership?
4. In 354 AD, who did the bishop of Rome claim had been the first bishop of Rome?
5. What does the philosophy of gnosticism emphasize?
6. In what country did the first Christian monks reside?
7. Why is Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible called the Vulgate?

8. What was the first step away from baptism by immersion, and what was the reason for it?
9. What is the doctrine of transubstantiation?
10. Who identified the twenty-seven books we know as the New Testament in 367 AD?

Lesson 64

1. Where was Constantine born?
2. What did Constantine claim to see before a battle?
3. What heresy led to Constantine calling a council?
4. What did the Council of Nicea formulate to establish orthodox belief?
5. Where was Constantine's capital?
6. What did Constantine's mother do in Jerusalem?
7. When was Constantine baptized?
8. What construction projects did Constantine begin?
9. How would you assess the life and influence of Constantine?

Lesson 65

1. What ways do you see that the church has changed since it began?
2. To what teaching was the church of the first century devoted?
3. What must we use as our standard in matters regarding God?
4. Why do you think it is better to have multiple elders, rather than only one?
5. What are the positive and negative aspects of monasticism?
6. What are some ways you can confront worldliness in the church and turn away from it while living as a light in the world?
7. What are some traditions you or your family practice to remind you of your faith?
8. What are some ways that keeping man-made traditions can cause people to neglect God's commandments?
9. Describe a time that you have had to go against the accepted norm to follow God's teaching.

Unit 13 Quiz

- _____ 1. The Edict of Milan:
- a. made Christianity the official religion of Rome
 - b. outlawed Christian churches
 - c. declared tolerance for (an end to persecution of) Christians
 - d. divided the Roman Empire east and west
- _____ 2. The fall of the Roman Empire came in 476 when:
- a. Odoacer declared himself king of Rome
 - b. the first Germanic tribe invaded the empire
 - c. Attila the Hun invaded Rome
 - d. the empire was first divided east and west
- _____ 3. What event began in 66 AD and culminated in the destruction of the temple in 70 AD?
- a. Roman persecution of Christians
 - b. a Jewish revolt in Palestine
 - c. the Peloponnesian War
 - d. the first Crusade
- _____ 4. A Christian apologist was one who:
- a. apologized for Christian errors
 - b. sought a peace treaty with Rome
 - c. defended the actions of pagans
 - d. defended the Christian faith
- _____ 5. As the Roman Empire became more Christian, the church became more:
- a. like Judaism
 - b. Jewish
 - c. worldly
 - d. Greek
- _____ 6. Centuries after he lived, the Catholic Church claimed that the first pope was:
- a. Peter
 - b. Paul
 - c. John
 - d. Athanasius
- _____ 7. What did Constantine claim to see that helped his conversion to Christ?
- a. a sign in a vision
 - b. the crucifixion of Peter
 - c. the kindness of Christians to others
 - d. a vision of Constantinople
- _____ 8. What did the Council of Nicea formulate to establish orthodox belief?
- a. a catechism
 - b. a constitution
 - c. a capital
 - d. a creed
- _____ 9. The Biblical pattern of multiple elders was replaced by:
- a. female elders
 - b. a single bishop
 - c. traveling evangelists
 - d. annual councils
- _____ 10. The first Christians met in:
- a. synagogues in the afternoon
 - b. homes
 - c. church buildings
 - d. amphitheaters

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What is the period that has been called the Dark Ages?
2. What was the primary influence during the Middle Ages?
3. The Franks established dominance in 481 under what leader?
4. How did the pope become ruler over the States of the Church or Papal States?
5. What important change did Alcuin make in the way Greek and Latin were written?
6. What title did Pope Leo III give to Charlemagne on Christmas Day in 800 AD?
7. What group from Scandinavia acquired Normandy in 911?
8. What title was given to the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church?
9. What emperor of Byzantium oversaw the building of the church of Hagia Sophia?
10. Would you rather live under the authority of a king who rules the entire country or under the authority of a landowning noble for whom you work? Why?

Lesson 67

1. What were the common Arab religious beliefs before Mohammed?
2. What religious shrine was in Mecca?
3. What did Mohammed call the one true God?
4. What happened in 622?
5. What is the term for an Islamic holy war?
6. What is the name of the book of Mohammed's sayings?
7. Where and when was the Muslim invasion of Europe stopped?
8. From whom did Mohammed say the Arabs were descended?
9. What is the Islamic teaching about Jesus?
10. How has Arab culture influenced the West?

Lesson 68

1. Who was Alfred's father?
2. What invaders did Alfred face as a youth?
3. What Danish leader renewed attacks after a time of peace?
4. What were Alfred's religious views?
5. What did Alfred do to promote education?
6. How did Alfred organize the militia?
7. What did Alfred do to capture opponents?
8. What son was Alfred's successor?

9. What title did Ethelfreda take?
10. What is the legacy Alfred left?

Lesson 69

1. Where did the Vikings come from?
2. What was put into the graves of Vikings?
3. What did the Vikings use when eating?
4. What were some Viking gods?
5. How did the Vikings respond to Christianity?
6. How were Viking ships steered?
7. Did the Vikings prefer to fight on land or at sea?
8. Who were berserks?
9. Where were illuminated gospels produced?
10. How far west did Vikings explore?

Lesson 70

1. What is an evangelist?
2. Patrick returned to evangelize a country where he had been a slave. What does that say about the power of the message of Jesus?
3. What evangelist converted Ethelbert, the Saxon king of southeastern England, to Christianity?
4. Why do you think people who had accepted Christianity fell back into pagan traditions?
5. If you were going to explain the Christian faith to a person who does not know Jesus, what truth would you communicate first?
6. What is pre-evangelism?
7. Describe ways people have used worldly methods to try to convert people to Christianity.
8. What are some common non-essential church practices that are not necessary for new believers in Christ to adopt?
9. Where do our names for the names of the days of the week originate?
10. Does the same method of evangelism work for all people? Describe two situations in which widely different forms of evangelism would be best, in your opinion.

Questions on *The Imitation of Christ*

1. What attitudes does Thomas encourage his readers to have?
2. How were the "holy fathers" (early Christian martyrs) examples for the readers?
3. How are Christians to view themselves, according to Thomas?
4. Why is preparing yourself for partaking in communion appropriate?
5. What thought did you find especially helpful?

Unit 14 Quiz

- _____ 1. The Middle Ages were:
- a. a period of lessening power and influence for the Catholic Church
 - b. the millennium between the fall of Rome and the Italian Renaissance
 - c. the period between Charlemagne and German unification
 - d. a time when the pope ruled the middle of Italy
- _____ 2. What title did Pope Leo III give to Charlemagne on Christmas Day in 800 AD?
- a. Supreme Ruler of the Church
 - b. Pontifex Maximus
 - c. Emperor of the Romans
 - d. First Duke of Europe
- _____ 3. What were the common Arab religious beliefs before Mohammed?
- a. usually either Jewish or Christian
 - b. many gods and spiritual beings
 - c. ideas based on John the Baptist
 - d. deification of the Queen of Sheba
- _____ 4. What significant event happened in 622 AD?
- a. Mohammed claimed to be inspired to write the Koran
 - b. Mohammed began conquering Europe
 - c. Islam divided into Shi'ites and Sunnis
 - d. Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina
- _____ 5. What invaders did Alfred face as a youth?
- a. Romans
 - b. Saxons
 - c. Danes or Vikings
 - d. Normans
- _____ 6. What record of events did Alfred begin?
- a. the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
 - b. the Domesday Book
 - c. the Bayeux Tapestry
 - d. Ecclesiastical History of Britain
- _____ 7. What was put into the graves of Vikings?
- a. crosses
 - b. tiny ships
 - c. tools
 - d. maps
- _____ 8. Where did Vikings prefer to fight?
- a. on land
 - b. at sea
 - c. in trenches
 - d. at home
- _____ 9. In what country did Patrick do most of his evangelistic work?
- a. England
 - b. Scotland
 - c. Wales
 - d. Ireland
- _____ 10. What evangelist converted Ethelbert, the Saxon king of southeastern England?
- a. Patrick
 - b. Augustine
 - c. Arthur
 - d. Ethelred

Unit 15

Lesson 71

1. What title did William, Duke of Normandy receive after defeating Harold on October 14, 1066?
2. What was the Exchequer?
3. Who were the two sons of Henry II?
4. Representatives from what groups of people were included in the model Parliament?
5. How did Hugh Capet become king of France?
6. In what war did Joan of Arc lead the armies of France?
7. What do you think was the actual value of the title "Holy Roman Emperor"?
8. Describe what occurred in the Spanish Inquisition.
9. Who is considered the founder of modern Russia?
10. During the Middle Ages, what did it mean to rule the church?

Lesson 72

1. Do you think the assumption that the owner of a portion of land has the right to govern it, no matter who lives there, is a just assumption? Why or why not?
2. What group had the real power in the feudal system?
3. What is a fealty?
4. What was the typical number of days per week that the peasants worked for the lord?
5. What was the name of the most strongly defended part of the castle where the lord's family lived?
6. Is chivalry important in today's world? Why or why not?
7. How would a town within his property benefit a lord?
8. What was a guild?
9. What is vernacular literature?
10. How were loyalty, honor, and service essential to the survival of feudalism?

Lesson 73

1. What was the main objective of the Crusades?
2. When and how did Palestine become a hostile place for Christians?
3. In what year did the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches divide?
4. What was the name of the pope who agreed to assist Byzantium against the Seljuk Turks?
5. What ulterior motives existed among those who joined the Crusades?
6. What do you think motivated the thousands who followed Peter the Hermit?
7. What English king led the Third Crusade?

8. What do you think would have motivated or convinced a parent to send his or her child on the crusade of 1212?
9. How did the Crusades benefit trade?
10. Describe a better use for the spiritual zeal that inspired the Crusades.

Lesson 74

1. What is the origin of Oxford University in England?
2. Where was Thomas Aquinas born?
3. For what work is Aquinas best known?
4. What is the purpose of the universe, according to Aquinas?
5. How do you respond to this statement: "Truth is truth regardless of its source"?
6. How can reason and revelation complement each other?
7. Give a few examples of imperfect human reason—times or situations in which what a person thought was true was really false.
8. What did English philosopher Roger Bacon believe about the acquisition of truth?
9. What are the three ways of acquiring knowledge outlined in this lesson?
10. Why do you think God gave man the ability to reason?

Lesson 75

1. Describe the practice of simony.
2. Where were the papal headquarters from 1305 to 1378?
3. Which English king declared that his country was no longer a papal fief?
4. What was a papal interdict?
5. For what purpose was the College of Cardinals organized?
6. Why do you think it was against church doctrine to translate Scripture?
7. What did John Wycliffe proclaim were the only true spiritual authorities?
8. In what year was John Hus burned at the stake?
9. Describe how a Christian can submit to the governing authorities but also obey God rather than men.
10. Why is unity among Christians as opposed to splintered, defensive factions a better way to attract outsiders to Christ?

Questions on *Everyman*

1. What did Everyman want to do when Death approached him?
2. What did Fellowship promise Everyman? When did Fellowship refuse him?
3. What other characters did not help Everyman?
4. Whom did Everyman need?

Unit 15 Quiz

- _____ 1. What country did William, Duke of Normandy invade and conquer in 1066?
a. France
b. Germany
c. Scotland
d. England
- _____ 2. In what war did Joan of Arc lead the armies of France?
a. the Thirty Years War
b. the Hundred Years War
c. the Franco-German War
d. the French and Italian War
- _____ 3. Who had the real power in the feudal system?
a. the king
b. the peasants
c. the pope
d. the large landowning nobles
- _____ 4. What was a fealty?
a. an oath of loyalty
b. a tract of land
c. a gift to the church
d. a tower in a castle
- _____ 5. What was the main objective of the First Crusade?
a. to evangelize the Muslims
b. to build a Christian state in Egypt
c. to evangelize Europe
d. to liberate Palestine from the Muslims
- _____ 6. What English king led the Third Crusade?
a. John
b. Arthur
c. Richard I, the Lionhearted
d. Alfred
- _____ 7. Thomas Aquinas tried to bring together what two approaches to knowledge?
a. reason and revelation
b. faith and doubt
c. Christianity and paganism
d. science and magic
- _____ 8. Roger Bacon encouraged the pursuit of knowledge by:
a. fervent prayer
b. studying ancient scholars
c. experimentation and observation
d. discussion with Muslims
- _____ 9. What was a papal interdict?
a. the pope intervening to help a king
b. the pope denying communion to a region until the king repented
c. the pope seizing a tract of land
d. the pope declaring someone to be a saint
- _____ 10. In the play *Everyman*, who helped Everyman the most?
a. Strength
b. Beauty
c. Good Deeds
d. Kindred

Second Exam (Units 9-15)

- _____ 1. What rivalry led to the Peloponnesian War?
a. Philippi and Athens c. Sparta and Crete
b. Sparta and Athens d. Sparta and Troy
- _____ 2. What was the form of government in ancient Athens?
a. democracy c. dictatorship
b. monarchy d. anarchy
- _____ 3. How did Socrates teach?
a. long lectures c. telling stories
b. asking questions d. singing songs
- _____ 4. The ruler of Athens during its golden age was:
a. Pericles c. Thucydides
b. Alexander d. Aristotle
- _____ 5. The Parthenon was on what hill?
a. Agora c. Athena
b. Areopagus d. Acropolis
- _____ 6. The gospel was first preached by Paul in Europe in:
a. Philippi c. Athens
b. Corinth d. Olympus
- _____ 7. To the Greeks, the cross was:
a. wisdom c. the key to understanding the world
b. foolishness d. a profound mystery
- _____ 8. What was the name for the wealthy, powerful families in ancient Rome?
a. plebeians c. publicans
b. patricians d. republicans
- _____ 9. What nation was Rome's adversary in the Punic Wars?
a. Carthage c. Israel
b. Greece d. Punisia
- _____ 10. What title did Augustus prefer?
a. Emperor c. Princeps
b. Augustus Divinus d. Circus Maximus

- _____ 11. What was the period of peace in the Roman Empire begun under Augustus?
- a. Middle Ages
 - b. *Pax Romana*
 - c. Era of Justice
 - d. The Republic
- _____ 12. What structure was a temple to all gods?
- a. Panhellas
 - b. Pantheon
 - c. Pancreatica
 - d. Panhandlia
- _____ 13. What is the most famous Roman road?
- a. Appian Way
 - b. Pelobian Way
 - c. Silk Road
 - d. Caesar Road
- _____ 14. What happened to the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Rome?
- a. Rome died out while the kingdom of God continues.
 - b. The kingdom of God merged into the kingdom of Rome.
 - c. The kingdom of God defeated the kingdom of Rome.
 - d. Rome ended and the kingdom of God ended with the fall of Israel in 70 AD.
- _____ 15. Who were the two main conspirators against Julius Caesar?
- a. Brutus and Cinna
 - b. Masala and Brutus
 - c. Octavian and Augustus
 - d. Brutus and Cassius
- _____ 16. What is the meaning of the Greek word *euangelion*?
- a. good message (gospel)
 - b. angel
 - c. shepherd
 - d. physician
- _____ 17. The small but wealthy influential Jewish group that denied the resurrection was:
- a. the Pharisees
 - b. the Sadducees
 - c. the Zealots
 - d. the Essenes
- _____ 18. The revolution that Jesus began was a revolution of:
- a. the heart
 - b. political freedom
 - c. social science
 - d. political reform
- _____ 19. The heroes in the Gospel of Luke include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. widows and other women
 - b. Samaritans
 - c. Gentiles, especially centurions
 - d. Sadducees
- _____ 20. Before Jesus named the twelve apostles, He:
- a. fed the 5,000
 - b. sent the seventy on a mission
 - c. appeared with Moses and Elijah
 - d. prayed all night

- _____ 21. Jerusalem became the capital of Israel under:
a. Saul
b. David
c. Solomon
d. Rehoboam
- _____ 22. Jesus said that no prophet can do what outside of Jerusalem?
a. prophesy
b. teach others
c. live
d. die
- _____ 23. From what city were Paul and Barnabas sent on their first missionary journey?
a. Jerusalem
b. Samaria
c. Antioch
d. Tarsus
- _____ 24. The conversion of Cornelius was important because:
a. Cornelius financed Paul's missionary work
b. God told Cornelius directly from heaven how to be saved
c. it was Paul's first evangelistic sermon
d. Gentiles were baptized and thus brought into the fellowship of Christians
- _____ 25. To what city was Paul going when he was "arrested" by Jesus?
a. Jerusalem
b. Antioch
c. Damascus
d. Philippi
- _____ 26. What two groups opposed each other when Paul spoke to the Council?
a. Zealots and Romans
b. Sadducees and Pharisees
c. Christians and Jews
d. the poor and the wealthy
- _____ 27. What aberrant Jewish practices are described in Acts?
a. listening to music backwards
b. eating pork and camel meat
c. sorcery and magic
d. proselytizing Gentiles
- _____ 28. A major theme in Philippians is that Paul wanted them to change their:
a. attitude
b. profession
c. evangelism methods
d. traditions
- _____ 29. The Edict of Milan:
a. made Christianity the official religion of Rome
b. outlawed Christian churches
c. declared tolerance for (an end to persecution of) Christians
d. divided the Roman Empire east and west
- _____ 30. The fall of the Roman Empire came in 476 when:
a. Odoacer declared himself king of Rome
b. the first Germanic tribe invaded the empire
c. Attila the Hun invaded Rome
d. the empire was first divided east and west

- _____ 31. What event began in 66 AD and culminated in the destruction of the temple in 70 AD?
- a. Roman persecution of Christians
 - b. the Peloponnesian War
 - c. a Jewish revolt in Palestine
 - d. the first Crusade
- _____ 32. A Christian apologist was one who:
- a. apologized for Christian errors
 - b. sought a peace treaty with Rome
 - c. defended the actions of pagans
 - d. defended the Christian faith
- _____ 33. Centuries after he lived, the Catholic Church claimed that the first pope was:
- a. Peter
 - b. Paul
 - c. John
 - d. Athanasius
- _____ 34. What did the Council of Nicea formulate to establish orthodox belief?
- a. a catechism
 - b. a constitution
 - c. a capital
 - d. a creed
- _____ 35. The Biblical pattern of multiple elders was replaced by:
- a. female elders
 - b. a single bishop
 - c. traveling evangelists
 - d. annual councils
- _____ 36. The Middle Ages were:
- a. a period of lessening power and influence for the Catholic Church
 - b. the period between Charlemagne and German unification
 - c. the millennium between the fall of Rome and the Italian Renaissance
 - d. a time when the pope ruled the middle of Italy
- _____ 37. What title did Pope Leo III give to Charlemagne on Christmas Day in 800 AD?
- a. Supreme Ruler of the Church
 - b. Pontifex Maximus
 - c. Emperor of the Romans
 - d. First Duke of Europe
- _____ 38. What were the common Arab religious beliefs before Mohammed?
- a. usually either Jewish or Christian
 - b. many gods and spiritual beings
 - c. ideas based on John the Baptist
 - d. deification of the Queen of Sheba
- _____ 39. What significant event happened in 622 AD?
- a. Mohammed claimed to be inspired to write the Koran
 - b. Mohammed began conquering Europe
 - c. Islam divided into Shi'ites and Sunnis
 - d. Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina.
- _____ 40. What record of events did Alfred begin?
- a. the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
 - b. the Domesday Book
 - c. the Bayeux Tapestry
 - d. Ecclesiastical History of Britain

- _____ 41. What was put into the graves of Vikings?
a. crosses
b. tiny ships
c. tools
d. maps
- _____ 42. In what country did Patrick do most of his evangelistic work?
a. England
b. Scotland
c. Wales
d. Ireland
- _____ 43. What country did William, Duke of Normandy invade and conquer in 1066?
a. France
b. Germany
c. Scotland
d. England
- _____ 44. In what war did Joan of Arc lead the armies of France?
a. the Thirty Years War
b. the Hundred Years War
c. the Franco-German War
d. the French and Italian War
- _____ 45. Who had the real power in the feudal system?
a. the king
b. the peasants
c. the pope
d. the large landowning nobles
- _____ 46. What was the main objective of the First Crusade?
a. to evangelize the Muslims
b. to build a Christian state in Egypt
c. to evangelize Europe
d. to liberate Palestine from the Muslims
- _____ 47. Thomas Aquinas tried to bring together what two approaches to knowledge?
a. reason and revelation
b. faith and doubt
c. Christianity and paganism
d. science and magic
- _____ 48. Roger Bacon encouraged the pursuit of knowledge by:
a. fervent prayer
b. studying ancient scholars
c. experimentation and observation
d. discussion with Muslims
- _____ 49. What was a papal interdict?
a. The pope intervening to help a king
b. The pope denying communion to a region until the king repented
c. The pope seizing a tract of land
d. The pope declaring someone to be a saint
- _____ 50. In the play *Everyman*, who helped Everyman the most?
a. Strength
b. Beauty
c. Good Deeds
d. Kindred

END OF SECOND EXAM

Unit 16

Lesson 76

1. What are the differences between an agriculture-based and a trade-based economy?
2. What dynasty replaced the Seljuks in 1299?
3. How did the Medici family of Italy become powerful?
4. Who were the condottieri?
5. Why are material things a distraction from religion?
6. What nation was the center of the Renaissance?
7. Who painted the *Mona Lisa* and *Last Supper*?
8. What art form did Michaelangelo prefer over painting?
9. What type of person replaced the medieval knight as the social ideal?
10. Do you think there is value in being a critic, but not a reformer?

Lesson 77

1. Who invented movable type?
2. What culture was the first to make paper from wood pulp and rags?
3. Where was Johann Gutenberg born?
4. What crafts did Gutenberg learn as an apprentice?
5. What was the masterpiece of Gutenberg's printing work?
6. What are some changes brought to society by the printing press other than cheaper and more numerous books?
7. In what year was the linotype machine invented?
8. Describe the common way a book is printed today.
9. Describe three ways your life would be different if printed materials were not widely available.
10. How has God used the invention of the printing press to help people know about Jesus?

Lesson 78

1. What were some of da Vinci's professional endeavors?
2. What are his two best-known paintings?
3. What two artistic techniques did da Vinci master?
4. How did da Vinci write?
5. What scientific topics did da Vinci study?
6. How does da Vinci exemplify the "Renaissance man"?
7. What impresses you about da Vinci's life?

Lesson 79

1. Who was the father of all who play the lyre and pipe?
2. What judge sang a song of praise to the Lord?
3. What called the Israelites up to Mount Sinai?
4. How many of the Psalms did David write?
5. What stringed instrument is most associated with the Bible?
6. What are the main uses of music in the Bible?
7. What kind of music did the early church use?
8. From what language does our word music come?
9. What kind of singing did Pope Gregory begin?
10. With what style or period are Bach, Vivaldi, and Handel associated?

Lesson 80

1. Explain why it is impossible to have some of God's way and some of the world's way.
2. How does God show that you are important to Him?
3. Why has the world fallen under the dominion of Satan?
4. Define worldliness.
5. What makes worldliness attractive to Christians?
6. What is the lust of the eyes?
7. What is the best way to keep oneself unstained by the world?
8. Is withdrawing from society necessary to keep from being worldly? Explain why or why not?
9. What does it mean to be driven and motivated by the world?
10. Who will be the victor in the ultimate battle?

Unit 16 Quiz

- _____ 1. Who were the condottieri?
a. papal assistants c. professional soldiers
b. Italian merchants d. secret assassins
- _____ 2. Who painted the *Mona Lisa* and *Last Supper*?
a. da Vinci c. Raphael
b. Michelangelo d. Botticelli
- _____ 3. What was the masterpiece of Gutenberg's printing work?
a. the newspaper c. an edition of Thomas Aquinas' work
b. a Bible in Latin d. Martin Luther's 95 Theses
- _____ 4. Gutenberg's process of movable type:
a. made books more expensive c. made books harder to read
b. made books more available d. made books less popular
- _____ 5. Leonardo da Vinci was all of the following EXCEPT:
a. artist c. politician
b. sculptor d. architect
- _____ 6. If you read da Vinci's manuscripts, you will be struck by:
a. his colorful drawings c. his design of an automobile
b. his theory of evolution d. his backwards handwriting
- _____ 7. How many of the Psalms did David write?
a. about one-fourth c. almost two-thirds
b. about one-half d. almost all
- _____ 8. What kind of singing did Pope Gregory begin?
a. a cappella c. chants
b. choral d. polynubial
- _____ 9. A major change that came about in the Renaissance was:
a. the use of irrigation c. the introduction of Latin in scholarly writing
b. the invention of clocks d. making man, not God, the center of thought
- _____ 10. Renaissance means
a. reformation c. reorganization
b. rebirth d. rebellion

Unit 17

Lesson 81

1. What did people think they were purchasing when they bought an indulgence?
2. At what university did Martin Luther teach?
3. What remodeling project was the pope trying to finance in 1517 by the selling of indulgences?
4. What was the verdict of Luther's trial before the Diet of Worms?
5. Why was the Catholic church swift to condemn "heretics"?
6. What two of the seven sacraments did Luther believe in?
7. What does the fact that Catholic emperor Charles V tried to force Protestant Germans back into Catholicism by violent means reveal about the true nature of the Catholic church of the time?
8. What are ways in which a person, such as John Calvin, can be a spiritual and political leader without holding political office?
9. Why was Henry VIII excommunicated from the church?
10. What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?

Lesson 82

1. In what country was John Calvin born?
2. In what city did Calvin have great influence?
3. What is the stain on Calvin's life work?
4. What is Calvin's primary work of theology?
5. What did Calvin believe about the language to be used in the churches?
6. What were some of Calvin's followers called in France and England?
7. What are some Christian denominations associated with Calvinist theology?
8. What did Calvin think about following theologians and teachers?

Lesson 83

1. What was the doctrinal subject from which Anabaptists received their nickname?
2. What is the translation of the Greek work *baptizein*?
3. What was the belief of the Anabaptists regarding the relationship of church and state?
4. What was Luther's criteria for the "true church"?
5. What did the Anabaptists emphasize as the sign of the "true church"?
6. What were the two reasons the Anabaptists believed the church should not be entwined with the state?
7. When was the first congregation of Anabaptist believers formed?
8. Who was the first leader of the Anabaptists?

9. Who was the founder of the Mennonites?
10. What is the largest Protestant denomination in the United States?

Lesson 84

1. In what languages was the Bible originally written?
2. What is the name given to Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible?
3. Who translated the four gospels into Anglo-Saxon in the 900s?
4. What Oxford professor translated the Bible from Latin to English?
5. Who translated the New Testament using Erasmus' Greek New Testament?
6. Who oversaw the translation of the Great Bible?
7. What translation included commentary that reflected Calvinist theology?
8. What translation was authorized by an English king and published in 1611?
9. What are some ways in which the King James Version has changed since 1611?
10. What is a Bible paraphrase?

Lesson 85

1. What was the question the jailer in Philippi asked Paul and Silas?
2. What does it mean to be spiritually dead?
3. Define the grace of God.
4. What does Ephesians 2:3 say that a person is prior to salvation?
5. What does Ephesians 2:10 say that a person is after salvation?
6. Explain this sentence: God acts on the basis of His nature, not on the basis of what we deserve.
7. In what ways does grace change the way a person lives?
8. What was the price Christ paid for the grace offered to us?
9. What is "costly grace"?
10. How has God's grace changed you?

Questions on *Here I Stand*

1. What event made Luther want to be a monk?
2. Describe Luther's spiritual life before he changed.
3. What impact did Luther's visit to Rome have on him?
4. What opened Luther's eyes to grace?
5. Define the selling of indulgences.
6. What was Luther's position on the nature of communion?
7. What was one reason why Luther was able to prevail in his opposition to Catholic practices?
8. What was Luther's response to the peasant revolts?
9. How did Luther affect the German language?
10. Whom did Luther marry?
11. What were Luther's Table Talks?
12. Write a paragraph explaining salvation by faith.

Unit 17 Quiz

- _____ 1. Releasing a soul from purgatory in exchange for a contribution was called:
a. heresy
b. institutio
c. perambulation
d. an indulgence
- _____ 2. Martin Luther's Reformation worked in part because:
a. he was the first person ever to protest Catholic abuses
b. he had the support of German princes
c. he out-debated the pope
d. he had significant wealth
- _____ 3. What did Luther think about the peasant uprisings?
a. he opposed them
b. he supported them
c. he thought they were from God
d. he thought the pope should stop them
- _____ 4. Luther's 95 Theses were:
a. his doctoral dissertation
b. points of debate
c. a long sermon
d. the Lutheran creed
- _____ 5. The purpose of the Council of Trent was to:
a. consider reforms in the Catholic Church
b. negotiate an agreement between Catholics and Protestants
c. declare an end to the peasant wars
d. declare the pope's authority over the German states
- _____ 6. The *Institutes of the Christian Religion* was:
a. a Catholic scholarship society
b. Luther's protest against the pope
c. Calvin's defense of Michael Servetus
d. Calvin's best-known work of theology
- _____ 7. John Calvin was a prominent citizen of what city?
a. Geneva
b. Paris
c. Rome
d. London
- _____ 8. Anabaptists believed that:
a. people should not be baptized
b. infants should be immersed
c. adults should be baptized
d. baptism was optional
- _____ 9. Who was put to death for translating the Bible into English?
a. Jerome
b. Patrick
c. William Tyndale
d. John Wycliffe
- _____ 10. Miles Coverdale oversaw the translation of the:
a. Great Bible
b. Geneva Bible
c. King James Bible
d. New King James Bible

Unit 18

Lesson 86

1. How did Marco Polo help Europeans to think beyond old boundaries?
2. What invention of the Chinese furthered navigation?
3. What Portuguese king named the Cape of Good Hope?
4. For what journey did Columbus seek financial backing from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain?
5. What organization did Amerigo Vespucci represent?
6. What two major South American nations were defeated by the Spanish?
7. What were the two predominant motivations for English colonial settlements?
8. Describe some of the positive and negative results of colonization.
9. Is it appropriate to define success in economic terms? What is true success?
10. If you had lived during this period of European colonization in the Americas, would settling in the New World have appealed to you? Why or why not? If yes, what area would you have chosen as your new home?

Lesson 87

1. Where was Columbus born?
2. To what islands did the newly married Columbus move?
3. What development in the Middle East prompted European nations to seek a water route to Asia?
4. What country rejected Columbus' proposal first?
5. What royal couple rejected Columbus' plans at first?
6. What did Columbus ask for in return for Spain's sponsorship?
7. What did Columbus call the island on which he first landed?
8. What problems did Columbus encounter on his later voyages?
9. Columbus established what important connection?
10. What was the impact of Columbus' voyages?

Lesson 88

1. How did Spain's involvement in colonization help to make it a powerful nation?
2. How did Charles V become Holy Roman Emperor?
3. Why did the Dutch resent being ruled by Philip II?
4. To what English dynasty did Henry VIII and his three children belong?
5. What monarch of England was Philip II's wife?
6. What event caused outright war between England and Spain?

7. Why did Philip II send his fleet into the English Channel in 1588?
8. Why was the change in the weather during the battle between the English Navy and the Spanish Armada nicknamed the "Protestant Wind"?
9. What do you surmise the results would have been if the Spanish invasion of England had been successful?
10. Who were the Moriscoes?

Lesson 89

1. In what two kinds of homes did people in the Bible live?
2. What kind of roof did many houses have during Bible times?
3. How were the houses of wealthy Egyptians constructed?
4. What central feature did the homes of wealthy Greeks have?
5. What was the comfortable chair used by Greek women?
6. What was the low, built-in platform in Chinese homes?
7. Where does the term chairman come from?
8. What is the chair in which the kings and queens of Britain sit when they are crowned?
9. What was the little shelf used by cathedral choir members and monks?
10. Who invented the rocking chair?

Lesson 90

1. What are some aspects of life that may be viewed as obstacles by some and opportunities by others?
2. How many spies were sent into the land of Canaan?
3. How did the account of ten spies change the history of the nation of Israel?
4. Approximately how long had the Israelites been free of slavery in Egypt before God first prepared to lead them into the promised land?
5. What was God's promise to the Israelites concerning their possession of Canaan?
6. What were the names of the two spies who believed that the Lord would bring them into Canaan?
7. Why do you think the vast majority of Israelites were afraid of the people of Canaan and failed to trust the Lord?
8. What do you think motivated the Israelites to attack the Canaanites without the Lord's help (Numbers 14:39-45)?
9. What are some other instances in history when the majority has been in error?
10. Describe how a person can look at his world through the eyes of faith.

Unit 18 Quiz

- _____ 1. Marco Polo:
- a. helped expand European borders
 - b. opposed Columbus' plans
 - c. was an advisor to the pope
 - d. proposed sailing north to reach Asia
- _____ 2. What were the two predominant motivations for English colonial settlements?
- a. democracy and literacy
 - b. economic gain and religious freedom
 - c. defeat of the Spanish and discovery of gold
 - d. trade with Asia and establishment of a new monarchy
- _____ 3. What development in the Middle East prompted Europeans to seek a water route to Asia?
- a. taxes imposed by Arab traders
 - b. the defeat of the Crusaders
 - c. the Ottoman defeat of Byzantium
 - d. Columbus' discovery of a new world
- _____ 4. What country rejected Columbus' proposal first?
- a. Italy
 - b. Portugal
 - c. England
 - d. France
- _____ 5. What decisive battle in 1588 changed the balance of power in Europe?
- a. the Thirty Years War
 - b. the Spanish defeat of the Dutch
 - c. England's defeat of the Armada
 - d. the War of the Roses in England
- _____ 6. In the conflict between Spain and England:
- a. religion played no part
 - b. Spain's Protestant majority opposed England's Catholic leanings
 - c. England wanted to put a Protestant on the Spanish throne
 - d. one issue was Spain's Catholicism and England's Protestantism
- _____ 7. The *klismos* was:
- a. a papal garment
 - b. a chair for women in Greece
 - c. a low, built-in platform in Chinese homes
 - d. the courtyard in wealthy Greek homes
- _____ 8. The misericord was:
- a. a Medieval instrument
 - b. a shelf used by monks
 - c. a rope bed
 - d. a home therapy for colds
- _____ 9. How many spies were sent into the land of Canaan?
- a. two
 - b. six
 - c. nine
 - d. twelve
- _____ 10. Who believed that the Israelites could take Canaan?
- a. Joshua and Caleb
 - b. Joshua and Jephthunna
 - c. Nadab and Abihu
 - d. Oholiab and Bezalel

Unit 19

Lesson 91

1. On what basis did ancient people such as Aristotle and Ptolemy draw conclusions about the world?
2. What was the main profession of Nicolaus Copernicus?
3. What was Kepler's theory for how the planets moved?
4. Define inductive and deductive reasoning.
5. Why is common sense sometimes unreliable? Give examples.
6. What two events are considered the beginning and end of the Enlightenment?
7. The labeling of religion as a "prop" draws on what false assumptions?
8. What is the biggest change that has taken place because of the Scientific Revolution?
9. Is science worthy of our trust? Why or why not?
10. Explain this statement: Not all truth is scientific truth that can be observed or proved in a laboratory.

Lesson 92

1. Whom did Galileo credit and thank for the opportunity to observe the universe through his telescope?
2. Summarize what Galileo was saying in the portion of his letter to the Grand Duchess Christina included in this lesson.
3. In what year was Galileo honored at the Collegio Romano for his discoveries?
4. Galileo was denounced for adhering to the theories of whom?
5. Galileo was ordered to appear before the Inquisition after the publication of what book?
6. What were the punishments the Inquisition decided to present to Galileo in 1633 if he did not recant?
7. What did Galileo supposedly mutter after he finished his formal statement?
8. After he was tried by the Inquisition, how did Galileo live out his days?
9. In what year did the Vatican admit its mistaken verdict for Galileo?
10. Explain why it is important to put one's trust in the Bible rather than in man's interpretation of the Bible.

Lesson 93

1. What university did Isaac Newton attend?
2. What kind of telescope did Newton build?
3. What branch of mathematics did Newton develop?
4. What book of Newton had the main theme of gravitation?

5. What is Newton's First Law of Motion?
6. What government positions did Newton fill?
7. Of what scientific society was Newton a member and eventually president?
8. What did Newton consider to be unphilosophical?
9. What attitude did Newton have about his accomplishments?
10. Newton was the first scientist to receive what honor after he died?

Lesson 94

1. What are some clothing fabrics mentioned in the Bible?
2. What official in Israel wore a breastpiece, an ephod, and a turban?
3. Who made a little robe every year for the boy Samuel?
4. What is to be the adornment of Christian women?
5. When was nylon invented?
6. What is the traditional dress for Japanese women?
7. What is the wraparound garment from India?
8. What was the typical garment for male Romans?
9. Who successfully marketed sewing machines?
10. What garment did Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss invent?

Lesson 95

1. What do you think the primary motivations are for governments that try to keep Bibles out of their country?
2. How did the Scientific Revolution change the way people view Scripture?
3. What are the benefits of having the Christian faith outlined in writing?
4. What can we learn from the Gospels about how Jesus viewed Scripture?
5. Why is correct interpretation of scripture important?
6. Describe a time you have personally witnessed the effect of the Bible on a person's life.
7. What are included in the Biblical definition of inspiration?
8. What are some guidelines for interpreting Scripture?
9. What passage was convicting to Augustine?
10. What is the power of the Bible for you?

Questions on *Pilgrim's Progress*

1. Where did the journey take place?
2. What was the Slough of Despond?
3. Who were some of Christian's opponents?
4. Why was Christian's family not with him?
5. Who were some of Christian's friends?
6. Where was the fair with worldly amusements?
7. To where was Christian headed on this journey?
8. What was one good point that you learned from the book?

Unit 19 Quiz

- _____ 1. Copernicus theorized that:
 a. the earth moved around the moon c. the earth moved around the sun
 b. the sun moved around the earth d. both the earth and the sun were still
- _____ 2. The Enlightenment is seen as beginning with:
 a. the French Revolution c. Michelangelo's art
 b. Newton's *Principia Mathematica* d. Johann Kepler's theories
- _____ 3. Galileo confirmed whose theories about planetary motion?
 a. Aristotle c. the pope's
 b. Copernicus d. Roger Bacon
- _____ 4. When he appeared before the Catholic Inquisition, Galileo:
 a. refused to change his mind c. recanted his published ideas
 b. called the pope ignorant d. expressed doubts about the Bible
- _____ 5. What branch of mathematics did Newton develop?
 a. Geometry c. Algebra
 b. Long Division d. Calculus
- _____ 6. In terms of religion, Newton:
 a. believed in God c. was an atheist
 b. was an agnostic d. was a Manichaeon
- _____ 7. What is the traditional dress for Japanese women?
 a. Jeans c. Sari
 b. Tunic d. Kimono
- _____ 8. What is to be the adornment of Christian women?
 a. beaded jewelry c. godly character and good works
 b. expensive garments d. silver but not gold jewelry
- _____ 9. In *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's family:
 a. discouraged him from taking the journey
 b. went with him on his journey
 c. supported his journey
 d. took the journey before he did
- _____ 10. The Biblical definition of inspiration:
 a. applies to the ideas but not the literal wording in Scripture
 b. is understood to include all the work of translating of the Bible
 c. allows for stylistic variations among writers
 d. says that only theology, not historical or scientific facts in the Bible, are inspired

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. Define absolutism.
2. Do you agree with the philosophy of absolutism? Explain why or why not.
3. What were the opposing sides in the English civil war of 1642?
4. How did William and Mary become king and queen of England?
5. Consider this item in the English Bill of Rights: "That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law. . . ." Explain what you think was the motive for that 'right.'
6. Do you think it is just for a country to pass laws stating that only a person of a particular religion may rule that country? Explain your answer.
7. Who was king of England during the War of American Independence?
8. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?
9. What is your opinion on the correct purpose of government?

Lesson 97

1. What event was a main source of inspiration for the French Revolution?
2. What two groups were at odds in France during the 1500s?
3. Toward what goal did Cardinal Richelieu work in the government of France?
4. Why was Louis XIV known as the Sun King?
5. Explain why poor economic conditions are likely to lead to public unrest.
6. What groups of people made up the three estates of French society?
7. In what year was the Constitution of France accepted by Louis XVI?
8. What leader was behind the Reign of Terror?
9. Do you think Louis XVI could have prevented the French Revolution? What would you have done in his place?

Lesson 98

1. What philosophical idea did John Locke develop?
2. What did Locke believe the mind was at a person's birth?
3. In Locke's view, who had the ultimate sovereignty in government?
4. Locke believed that humans are inherently what?
5. What is the relationship between government and individual rights?
6. In Locke's view, what was the proper relationship between Bible teaching and science for children?
7. What was the thesis of *The Reasonableness of Christianity*?

8. What was Locke's attitude toward other religions?
9. What did Locke think about creeds and confessions?
10. What idea of Locke's would you like to study further?

Lesson 99

1. What food did God provide in the Garden of Eden?
2. In what posture were formal meals eaten in the Bible?
3. What was the main food for peasants in the 1500s?
4. In the early 1600s, what food was eaten by Polish Jews?
5. For what food did the Greeks use spoons?
6. What culture first used forks?
7. What English city is known for its manufacture of cutlery?
8. Of coffee, tea, and hot chocolate, which was introduced into Europe first?
9. When was tea introduced into England?
10. When and how was coffee introduced into Europe?

Lesson 100

1. What are some of the responsibilities of political freedom?
2. What are some of the responsibilities of spiritual freedom?
3. Why are people often apt to accept manmade rules?
4. For what reason did Paul oppose Peter?
5. Paul told the Galatians that they were now Abraham's seed and heirs of what?
6. What are some of the specific ways Christians try to enslave other Christians?
7. List some of the things from which you are thankful to be set free in Christ.
8. What is the one thing Christians should boast about?
9. What are some of the rights a person gains when he becomes a Christian?
10. To what people does the free Christian need to be in submission?

Unit 20 Quiz

- _____ 1. What happened to Charles I as a result of the English Civil War?
a. He was exiled from England. c. He became a Puritan.
b. He was imprisoned for life. d. He was executed.
- _____ 2. William and Mary became the monarchs of England:
a. by leading an army of invasion c. at the invitation of Parliament
b. by defeating the Catholic claimant d. by inheriting the throne from Charles I
- _____ 3. Cardinal Richelieu:
a. was minister to the king of France c. was named Holy Roman Emperor
b. was elected pope d. became a Huguenot
- _____ 4. In what year did the French Revolution begin?
a. 1776 c. 1791
b. 1789 d. 1799
- _____ 5. In John Locke's view, who had ultimate sovereignty in government?
a. the people c. the elected legislature
b. the king d. the elected head of state
- _____ 6. When teaching children about the physical world, Locke believed:
a. they should learn it separately from Bible knowledge
b. they should learn Bible knowledge first
c. they should not learn about the physical world
d. they should not learn about the Bible in school
- _____ 7. What culture first used forks?
a. English c. Arab
b. French d. Finnish
- _____ 8. In the early 1600s, what food was eaten by Polish Jews?
a. borscht c. rotkohl
b. chocolate candy d. bagels
- _____ 9. What should Christians boast about?
a. the spread of Christianity c. the cross of Christ
b. their assurance of heaven d. their love
- _____ 10. With reference to his rights, a Christian should:
a. resist any attempt to take them away
b. be willing to give them up for the good of others
c. insist that they be respected
d. see them as equivalent to political rights

Unit 21

Lesson 101

1. Where was Napoleon born?
2. At what age did Napoleon become a general?
3. When did Napoleon give people “a whiff of grapeshot”?
4. In what country did Napoleon fight the British in 1798?
5. When did Napoleon and his companions take control of France?
6. To what position was Napoleon elevated in 1802?
7. What happened when the pope came to Paris to crown Napoleon?
8. What was the Concordat of 1801?
9. In what country did Napoleon meet defeat in 1812?
10. What is your opinion of the impact of Napoleon?

Lesson 102

1. Leaders from what countries were key players at the Congress of Vienna?
2. Whom did the Congress of Vienna determine was the rightful king of France?
3. Who led France’s Second Republic?
4. When did Louis Napoleon become the leader of France?
5. What empire experienced several revolts in 1848?
6. What two provinces did the Third Republic of France give to Prussia according to treaty?
7. What Jewish military officer of France was falsely accused of selling secrets to Germany?
8. How long did the Romanov dynasty of Russia rule?
9. Alexander III of Russia wanted all Russians to become members of what church?
10. What do you think was the cause of the short life-span of the many governments enacted in France during the period discussed in this lesson?

Questions on “Where Love Is, God Is”

1. What is the meaning of the story?
2. How is the story an illustration of the judgment scene in Matthew 25:31-46?
3. How does the story help your faith?

Lesson 103

1. If you had been living in Italy during the 1830s, would you have favored unification of Italy? Explain your answer.
2. Who founded Young Italy in 1831?

3. What was the agreement Count Cavillo Cavour made with Napoleon III for the purpose of drawing Austria into war?
4. Who were the Red Shirts?
5. What was the last place in Italy to join the rest in a unified nation?
6. What was the major restriction placed on the Hapsburgs in the Treaty of Westphalia?
7. What two German states were most powerful by the 1700s?
8. How did the Prussians hope to benefit from a unified Germany?
9. Who were the opponents in the Seven Weeks' War?
10. How does infrastructure, such as transportation systems, help to unify a large nation?

Lesson 104

1. What two craftsmen did God equip with skill and knowledge for building the tabernacle?
2. In what period did Europeans begin making stained glass?
3. What term is used to describe elaborately decorated copies of Scripture?
4. What school of art was used by El Greco?
5. What school emphasized realism, portrayal of movement, and contrasts between light and shadow?
6. Who painted *The Gleaners*?
7. Who perfected Pointillism?
8. What are three methods of sculpture?
9. What is the term for the imitation of the real world in classical Greek sculpture?
10. What is the term for two carved ivory panels hinged together?

Questions on "The Necklace"

1. Describe the attitude of Mathilde Loisel.
2. Describe the character of her husband.
3. What elements of the story show the deceitfulness of appearances and the importance of honesty?

Lesson 105

1. What are some of the ways Satan disguises himself as an angel of light?
2. Which of the Ten Commandments prohibits lying?
3. Explain how a mixed message is a form of deception.
4. Why do you think Proverbs condemns deceiving one's neighbor, and then claiming, "I was only joking"?
5. How do white lies destroy trust?
6. When a government official lies to the people of his or her country, what do you think it reveals about the official's attitude toward the people?
7. Explain how pride often tempts people to deceive.

8. What are some of the lies Satan wants you to believe?
9. List some of the lies that have been largely accepted in society.
10. Explain why you are thankful that God is truth.

Questions on *A Tale of Two Cities*

1. Who was the bank's representative?
2. Who was recalled to life?
3. What was Doctor Manette doing when he was found?
4. What was Madame Defarge doing all the time? Why?
5. What similarity did Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay have?
6. What did the carriage of Monsieur the Marquis do?
7. Which two main characters married each other?
8. Why was Charles Darnay condemned?
9. What service did Carton render in the end of the book?
10. Write a paragraph on this statement: "The French Revolution was a bad solution to a bad situation."

Unit 21 Quiz

- _____ 1. To what position was Napoleon elevated in 1802?
 a. First Citizen
 b. First Consul
 c. First Director
 d. First Frenchman
- _____ 2. In what country did Napoleon meet defeat in 1812?
 a. England
 b. France
 c. Russia
 d. Spain
- _____ 3. What meeting sorted out the post-Napoleon political issues of Europe?
 a. Congress of Mainz
 b. Concordat of Paris
 c. Congress of Vienna
 d. Estates-General
- _____ 4. In what year did political revolutions erupt in several European nations?
 a. 1800
 b. 1812
 c. 1829
 d. 1848
- _____ 5. All of the following are associated with Italian unification EXCEPT:
 a. Linguini
 b. Mazzini
 c. Cavour
 d. Garibaldi
- _____ 6. Who engineered German unity by honest means and otherwise?
 a. Count Cavillo
 b. Otto von Bismarck
 c. Henry of Navarrone
 d. William III
- _____ 7. What school emphasized realism, portrayal of movement, and contrasts between light and shadow?
 a. Mannerism
 b. Pointillism
 c. Baroque
 d. Illumination
- _____ 8. What is the term for two carved ivory panels hinged together?
 a. sacrosanct
 b. diptych
 c. lamination
 d. bifurcate
- _____ 9. "Where Love Is, God Is" was written by:
 a. Dostoevski
 b. Weaver
 c. Tchaikowsky
 d. Tolstoy
- _____ 10. "The Necklace" deals with all of the following EXCEPT:
 a. prayer
 b. honesty
 c. contentment
 d. appearances

Unit 22

Lesson 106

1. How much of the world's land area did Britain control at the height of its empire?
2. What four countries are included in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
3. Explain how a strong agricultural system helps make a nation strong.
4. How did inventions change the textile industry during the 1700s?
5. What changes took place in home and family life after the workers began going to work in factories?
6. How did Britain's large empire benefit its industrial growth?
7. What did families that moved to the city to become wage earners during the Industrial Revolution give up?
8. Why are London police officers called Bobbies?
9. If the decision were yours, what would the criteria be for the people who would be allowed to vote?
10. Do you think it was wise for Britain to allow many of its colonies autonomy?

Lesson 107

1. What request encouraged King Henry II to declare himself ruler of Ireland?
2. Why did the English monarchy encourage the settlement of English people in Ireland?
3. What king was the victor in the Battle of the Boyne?
4. How many Irish died as a result of the potato famine?
5. Why did most Irish immigrants to the United States settle in large cities?
6. What did William Gladstone try to do for the Irish?
7. Explain why the vast majority of politicians opposed Irish home rule in the late 1800s.
8. In what year was the Republic of Ireland formed?
9. What is the role of the North-South Ministerial Council formed in 1998?
10. What are some ways that the English and Irish people could have made better choices to help bring reconciliation between the two nations?

Lesson 108

1. In what country was George Müller born?
2. What kind of life did George lead in his youth?
3. What changed the direction of Müller's life?
4. What group did Müller and Henry Craik form in 1834?
5. When did Müller's first orphans' home open?

6. How did Müller show his trust in God?
7. Where were the five homes for orphans built?
8. When were children able to leave the orphanage?
9. What new activity did Müller pursue in his later years?
10. About how many children benefited from Müller's ministry?

Lesson 109

1. What was a Sabbath day's journey?
2. What animals were ridden in the Bible?
3. What is the most famous road built by the Romans?
4. What was the trade route between Rome and China?
5. What tunnel connects England and France under the English Channel?
6. Where was the first major suspension bridge?
7. What is a Chinese sailing ship called?
8. What inventions helped navigation at sea?
9. Who invented the railroad locomotive?
10. What names are associated with early automobiles?

Lesson 110

1. List some of the ways God showed kindness as recorded in the Bible.
2. How can a person do good to his or her enemies?
3. What is the proper response to God's kindness?
4. Give some specific examples of what it means to be kind.
5. What does Jesus' parable of the good Samaritan teach about kindness?
6. Why do all people deserve to be treated with kindness?
7. Give an example of a correction spoken two ways: the first unkindly and the second kindly.
8. What did the elders of Israel promise Rehoboam if he showed kindness to the people of Israel?
9. Explain how a mistaken self-worth results in unkindness.
10. Describe some of the ways God has shown kindness to you.

Unit 23

Lesson 111

1. Who were the authors of the *Communist Manifesto*?
2. What was Karl Marx's nationality?
3. Where did Karl Marx live during the latter part of his life?
4. What German historian saw history as a swirl of ideas?
5. What group prompted Marx and Engels to write the *Communist Manifesto* of 1848?
6. What force did Marx believe determines events?
7. In the system Marx envisioned, what would happen to "enemies of the system"?
8. List some of the realities that have been at work in history besides economics and class struggle?
9. When Marxist theories have been applied in a given country, why do you think the Communist Party has never relinquished control?
10. Explain why Marxist philosophies have not worked.

Lesson 112

1. Charles Darwin left medicine to take up what profession?
2. In what role did Darwin sail on the HMS *Beagle*?
3. In what year was *On the Origin of Species* published?
4. In what book did Darwin apply natural selection to humans?
5. The Biblical category of "kinds" does not necessarily correspond to the scientific category of what?
6. What attempt to compare features in living things is sometimes used to support evolution?
7. Darwin admitted that a lack of what kind of evidence hurt his theory?
8. Evolutionists have suggested that instead of slow, gradual changes, what kind of changes might have taken place?
9. What did Darwin claim about his belief in God?
10. In your opinion, what is one weakness of the theory of evolution?

Lesson 113

1. Where did Sigmund Freud live for most of his life?
2. Freud is considered a pioneer in what field?
3. What was the cause of Freud's death?
4. How did Freud describe religion?
5. What did Freud believe to be the chief purpose of life?
6. What were the parts into which Freud divided the personality?

7. Do you think Freud, as a person, was well-qualified to analyze others? Explain your answer.
8. Why do you think some of Freud's basic theories have been so widely accepted?
9. Why is it impossible for the Christian to accept theories based on the belief that there is not a spiritual realm?
10. What are some of the ways you recognize that acceptance of Freud's theories has caused damage in people's lives?

Lesson 114

1. Who is the best teacher?
2. According to the Old Testament, who is to teach children?
3. After what feast was Israel to hear the Law read?
4. What Greek philosopher taught by asking questions?
5. Who identified four stages of mental growth?
6. In ancient and medieval civilizations, formal education was given to whom?
7. Pragmatism denies the existence of what?
8. What particular branch of pragmatism did John Dewey develop?
9. What kind of ethics developed from Dewey's philosophy?
10. What does Proverbs say is the beginning of knowledge?

Lesson 115

1. What is the aim of textual criticism?
2. What is the aim of higher criticism?
3. What assumptions do higher critics make about the Bible?
4. What do higher critics believe to be the origin of Biblical prophecies?
5. Why do people tend to view themselves as more intelligent than previous generations?
6. Why is a liberal, skeptical view of the Bible a shaky foundation for practicing religion?
7. What is the origin of the term "fundamentalist"?
8. Why do you believe the Bible is the true, inspired Word of God?

Questions on *Pride and Prejudice*

1. Jane Austen wrote in the style of satire. Define satire and explain why you do or do not think it an effective means of communication.
2. What instances and themes in the story coincide with the book's title?
3. What key mistakes did Elizabeth Bennett make that caused her difficulties?
4. What key mistakes did Mr. Darcy make that caused him difficulties?
5. What are ways you think Mr. and Mrs. Bennett could improve as parents?
6. What was the turning point in Elizabeth's opinion of Mr. Darcy?
7. What courtship, engagement, and marriage customs does the story describe?

Unit 23 Quiz

- _____ 1. What philosopher developed the concept of the historical dialectic?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Nietzsche
 - c. Hegel
 - d. Dickens
- _____ 2. Marx believed that after the Communist revolution, the state would eventually:
- a. wither away
 - b. become totalitarianism
 - c. become capitalist
 - d. change to a constitutional monarchy
- _____ 3. What attempt to compare features in living things is sometimes used to support evolution?
- a. uniformitarianism
 - b. comparative anatomy
 - c. trigonometric bi-classification
 - d. fossilization
- _____ 4. Darwin admitted that a lack of what kind of evidence hurt his theory?
- a. fossil evidence
 - b. mineral evidence
 - c. eyewitness evidence
 - d. Scriptural evidence
- _____ 5. Sigmund Freud is considered a pioneer in what field?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. brain surgery
 - c. genetics
 - d. sociology
- _____ 6. Into what three parts did Freud divide the personality?
- a. sexual, spiritual, material
 - b. ego, id, superego
 - c. good, bad, ugly
 - d. feelings, understandings, beliefs
- _____ 7. According to the Old Testament, who is to teach children?
- a. synagogue leaders
 - b. the state
 - c. parents and grandparents
 - d. the community
- _____ 8. Pragmatism seeks to determine:
- a. what works in a given situation
 - b. what accomplishes God's will
 - c. what produces the most money
 - d. what will reproduce classical education
- _____ 9. Higher criticism does all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. denies inspiration and the supernatural
 - b. seeks to identify sources that the editors of Biblical books used
 - c. holds that the Bible is more reliable than human reason
 - d. tries to identify the development or evolution of religion
- _____ 10. Fundamentalists believe in:
- a. the traditional doctrines of Scripture
 - b. evolution as a fundamental law of nature
 - c. the equality of all religions
 - d. progress as a fundamental need of all mankind

Third Exam (Units 16-23)

- _____ 1. Who painted the *Mona Lisa* and *Last Supper*?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. da Vinci | c. Raphael |
| b. Michelangelo | d. Botticelli |
- _____ 2. What was the masterpiece of Gutenberg’s printing work?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. the newspaper | c. an edition of Thomas Aquinas’ work |
| b. a Bible in Latin | d. Martin Luther’s 95 Theses |
- _____ 3. Gutenberg’s process of movable type:
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. made books more expensive | c. made books harder to read |
| b. made books more available | d. made books less popular |
- _____ 4. Leonardo da Vinci was all of the following EXCEPT:
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. artist | c. politician |
| b. sculptor | d. architect |
- _____ 5. How many of the Psalms did David write?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. about one-fourth | c. almost two-thirds |
| b. about one-half | d. almost all |
- _____ 6. What kind of singing did Pope Gregory begin?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. a cappella | c. chants |
| b. choral | d. polynubial |
- _____ 7. A major change that came about in the Renaissance was:
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. the use of irrigation | c. the introduction of Latin in scholarly writing |
| b. the invention of clocks | d. making man, not God, the center of thought |
- _____ 8. Releasing a soul from purgatory in exchange for a contribution was called:
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. heresy | c. perambulation |
| b. institutio | d. an indulgence |
- _____ 9. Martin Luther’s Reformation worked in part because:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. he was the first person ever to protest Catholic abuses | |
| b. he had the support of German princes | |
| c. he out-debated the pope | |
| d. he had significant wealth | |
- _____ 10. Luther’s 95 Theses were:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. his doctoral dissertation | c. a long sermon |
| b. points of debate | d. the Lutheran creed |

- _____ 11. The purpose of the Council of Trent was to:
- a. consider reforms in the Catholic Church
 - b. negotiate an agreement between Catholics and Protestants
 - c. declare an end to the peasant wars
 - d. declare the pope's authority over the German states
- _____ 12. The *Institutes of the Christian Religion* was:
- a. a Catholic scholarship society
 - b. Luther's protest against the pope
 - c. Calvin's defense of Michael Servetus
 - d. Calvin's best-known work of theology
- _____ 13. Anabaptists believed that:
- a. people should not be baptized
 - b. infants should be immersed
 - c. adults should be baptized
 - d. baptism was optional
- _____ 14. Who was put to death for translating the Bible into English?
- a. Jerome
 - b. Patrick
 - c. William Tyndale
 - d. John Wycliffe
- _____ 15. What were the two predominant motivations for English colonial settlements?
- a. democracy and literacy
 - b. economic gain and religious freedom
 - c. defeat of the Spanish and discovery of gold
 - d. trade with Asia and establishment of a new monarchy
- _____ 16. What development in the Middle East prompted European nations to seek a water route to Asia?
- a. taxes imposed by Arab traders
 - b. the defeat of the Crusaders
 - c. the Ottoman defeat of Byzantium
 - d. Columbus' discovery of a new world
- _____ 17. What decisive battle in 1588 changed the balance of power in Europe?
- a. the Thirty Years War
 - b. the Spanish defeat of the Dutch
 - c. England's defeat of the Armada
 - d. the War of the Roses in England
- _____ 18. The *klismos* was:
- a. a papal garment
 - b. a chair for women in Greece
 - c. a low, built-in platform in Chinese homes
 - d. the courtyard in wealthy Greek homes
- _____ 19. Who believed that the Israelites could take Canaan?
- a. Joshua and Caleb
 - b. Joshua and Jephthunna
 - c. Nadab and Abihu
 - d. Oholiab and Bezalel
- _____ 20. Copernicus theorized that:
- a. the earth moved around the moon
 - b. the sun moved around the earth
 - c. the earth moved around the sun
 - d. both the earth and the sun were still

- _____ 21. When he appeared before the Catholic Inquisition, Galileo:
a. refused to change his mind c. recanted his published ideas
b. called the pope ignorant d. expressed doubts about the Bible
- _____ 22. In terms of religion, Newton:
a. believed in God c. was an atheist
b. was an agnostic d. was a Manichaeen
- _____ 23. What is to be the adornment of Christian women?
a. beaded jewelry c. godly character and good works
b. expensive garments d. silver but not gold jewelry
- _____ 24. In *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's family:
a. discouraged him from taking the journey
b. went with him on his journey
c. supported his journey
d. took the journey before he did
- _____ 25. What happened to Charles I as a result of the English Civil War?
a. He was exiled from England. c. He became a Puritan.
b. He was imprisoned for life. d. He was executed.
- _____ 26. William and Mary became the monarchs of England:
a. by leading an army of invasion c. at the invitation of Parliament
b. by defeating the Catholic claimant d. by inheriting the throne from Charles I
- _____ 27. In what year did the French Revolution begin?
a. 1776 c. 1791
b. 1789 d. 1799
- _____ 28. In John Locke's view, who had ultimate sovereignty in government?
a. the people c. the elected legislature
b. the king d. the elected head of state
- _____ 29. What culture first used forks?
a. English c. Finnish
b. French d. Arab
- _____ 30. What should Christians boast about?
a. the spread of Christianity c. the cross of Christ
b. their assurance of heaven d. their love

- _____ 31. With reference to his rights, a Christian should:
- a. resist any attempt to take them away
 - b. be willing to give them up for the good of others
 - c. insist that they be respected
 - d. see them as equivalent to political rights
- _____ 32. What meeting sorted out the post-Napoleon political issues of Europe?
- a. Congress of Mainz
 - b. Concordat of Paris
 - c. Congress of Vienna
 - d. Estates-General
- _____ 33. In what year did political revolutions erupt in several European nations?
- a. 1800
 - b. 1812
 - c. 1829
 - d. 1848
- _____ 34. Who engineered German unity by honest means and otherwise?
- a. Count Cavillo
 - b. Otto von Bismarck
 - c. Henry of Navarrone
 - d. William III
- _____ 35. What is the term for two carved ivory panels hinged together?
- a. sacrosanct
 - b. diptych
 - c. lamination
 - d. bifurcate
- _____ 36. "Where Love Is, God Is" was written by:
- a. Dostoevski
 - b. Weaver
 - c. Tchaikowsky
 - d. Tolstoy
- _____ 37. "The Necklace" deals with all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. prayer
 - b. honesty
 - c. contentment
 - d. appearances
- _____ 38. What were two benefits from Britain's overseas empire?
- a. raw materials and new markets
 - b. slave labor and roofing material
 - c. offshore manufacturing and oil
 - d. changes in language and dress at home
- _____ 39. What crop failure brought famine to Ireland?
- a. wheat
 - b. potato
 - c. corn
 - d. barley
- _____ 40. Whom did George Müller help for many years?
- a. unemployed sailors
 - b. racial minorities
 - c. Indian refugees
 - d. orphaned children

- _____ 41. What did Müller do to show his faith in God?
- a. He bought food on credit believing God would provide the money.
 - b. He begged for money in the Bristol streets.
 - c. He refused to pay creditors until God told him to.
 - d. He never asked individuals to contribute to his work.
- _____ 42. Jane Austen's novels were largely about:
- a. middle class rural English
 - b. working class city dwellers
 - c. royal intrigues
 - d. the new merchant class
- _____ 43. The monarch who ruled Britain the last two-thirds of the 1800s was:
- a. George III
 - b. Elizabeth I
 - c. Victoria
 - d. Edward VIII
- _____ 44. What philosopher developed the concept of the historical dialectic?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Nietzsche
 - c. Hegel
 - d. Dickens
- _____ 45. Marx believed that after the Communist revolution, the state would eventually:
- a. wither away
 - b. become totalitarianism
 - c. become capitalist
 - d. change to a constitutional monarchy
- _____ 46. Darwin admitted that a lack of what kind of evidence hurt his theory?
- a. Scriptural evidence
 - b. mineral evidence
 - c. eyewitness evidence
 - d. fossil evidence
- _____ 47. Sigmund Freud is considered a pioneer in what field?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. brain surgery
 - c. genetics
 - d. sociology
- _____ 48. According to the Old Testament, who is to teach children?
- a. synagogue leaders
 - b. the state
 - c. the community
 - d. parents and grandparents
- _____ 49. Higher criticism does all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. denies inspiration and the supernatural
 - b. seeks to identify sources that the editors of Biblical books used
 - c. bases findings on the original languages of the Bible
 - d. tries to identify the development or evolution of religion
- _____ 50. Fundamentalists believe in:
- a. the traditional doctrines of Scripture
 - b. evolution as a fundamental law of nature
 - c. the equality of all religions
 - d. progress as a fundamental need of all mankind

END OF THIRD EXAM

Unit 24

Lesson 116

1. Between 1870 and 1914 Europeans took over all of Africa except what two countries?
2. What danger did early explorers of the African interior face?
3. When did the Ottoman Empire take control of Northern Africa?
4. In what building project did the British buy a large number of shares?
5. What nation was taken over by Italy in 1912?
6. Freetown and Liberia were established for what purpose?
7. What European nation controlled the largest portion of West Africa?
8. What was the purpose of the conference held in Berlin in 1884 and 1885?
9. How can a missionary convert people to the truth while showing respect and appreciation for the good aspects of the existing culture?
10. If you were advising a country that was seeking independence from external rule, how would you advise that they achieve their goal?

Lesson 117

1. What is the oldest independent nation in Africa?
2. How did the gospel enter this country?
3. What was the official state church of Ethiopia until 1974?
4. Who led the re-unification of Ethiopia in 1889?
5. Who was the last emperor of Ethiopia?
6. What European country invaded Ethiopia in 1935?
7. What killed about 1 million Ethiopians in the 1980s?
8. How many regions are in the Ethiopian federation?
9. What is a major crop grown in Ethiopia?
10. What conflicts has Ethiopia seen?

Lesson 118

1. Where do the Masai live?
2. From what two people groups are the Masai descended?
3. What livestock animal are the Masai especially known for?
4. How many clans do the Masai have?
5. How many huts are in a Masai enkang?
6. When do men usually marry?
7. What jewelry indicates a person's social status?
8. What is a laibon?

9. What is the basic Masai food?
10. What is the Masai language?

Lesson 119

1. What people are believed to have migrated into the area that is now South Africa 1,000 years ago?
2. Why was Cape Town established?
3. What native African group established a large kingdom in the northern part of what is now South Africa?
4. Who were the Boers?
5. What Englishman formed the DeBeers Mining Company and served as prime minister of the Cape Colony?
6. What two sides engaged in the Boer War of 1899?
7. Explain the apartheid policy.
8. What was the purpose of the ANC (African National Congress)?
9. In what year did South Africa withdraw from the British Commonwealth?
10. What do you think are the main reasons people of different ethnicities often have difficulty getting along?

Lesson 120

1. It is generally believed that Africa was originally populated by descendants of which son of Noah?
2. What name did the Romans give to the people who lived around Carthage?
3. Why did the family of Israel (Jacob) move to Egypt?
4. What future leader of the ten northern tribes of Israel fled to Egypt?
5. Moses married a woman who was a native of what country?
6. What names for Libya are used in the Old Testament?
7. Why did Joseph, Mary, and Jesus flee to Egypt?
8. Jews from what African nations were present at the Day of Pentecost described in Acts 2?
9. In Acts 10, Philip shared the message of Jesus with the court treasurer of what Ethiopian queen?
10. What roles did people from Africa play in the story of the Bible?

Questions on *Heart of Darkness*

1. How is the story related?
2. Tell how you envisioned Kurtz before Marlow saw him, then give your reaction when Marlow did see him.
3. Why do you think Kurtz had a hold on the minds of the Africans as he did?
4. Describe the mood or atmosphere of the book.
5. What did Marlow tell Kurtz's fiancée?
6. What was the darkness of the story?

Unit 24 Quiz

- _____ 1. What empire took control of Northern Africa in the 1500s?
a. British Empire
b. Holy Roman Empire
c. Moroccan Empire
d. Ottoman Empire
- _____ 2. What European nation controlled the largest portion of West Africa?
a. France
b. Britain
c. Germany
d. Belgium
- _____ 3. What is the oldest independent nation in Africa?
a. Bithynia
b. Transvaal
c. Ethiopia
d. Liberia
- _____ 4. What European country invaded Ethiopia in 1935?
a. Germany
b. Italy
c. Britain
d. Spain
- _____ 5. What livestock are the Masai especially known for?
a. sheep
b. pigs
c. horses
d. cattle
- _____ 6. What is a laibon among the Masai?
a. a work taskmaster
b. a diviner and medicine man
c. a herdsman
d. a marriage matchmaker
- _____ 7. Who were the South African Boers?
a. descendants of Dutch settlers
b. descendants of English settlers
c. descendants of the Masai
d. descendants of the Zulu
- _____ 8. Apartheid was the South African policy of:
a. British supremacy
b. capital punishment
c. racial segregation
d. nationalized industry
- _____ 9. It is generally believed that Africa was first populated by descendants of which son of Noah?
a. Shem
b. Ham
c. Japheth
d. Jeroboam
- _____ 10. In the book *Heart of Darkness*, Kurtz was:
a. the powerful white colonialist
b. the narrator
c. the sponsor of Marlow's trip
d. the black slave trader

Unit 25

Lesson 121

1. What were the most prominent dynasties in ancient China?
2. What printing technique was brought to Europe from China?
3. Who were two leaders of the Mongols?
4. What dynasty began after Mongol rule?
5. Why did the Chinese see Europeans as backwards?
6. What country fought China in the Opium War?
7. What was an 1850 attempt to restore Chinese traditions?
8. What was the term used to describe the areas in China controlled by European countries?
9. What two parties vied for control of China in the early twentieth century?
10. Who led the Communist victory in China?

Lesson 122

1. What were Muslim rulers of India called?
2. What invaders were led by Tamerlane?
3. Who led the Mogul invasion?
4. What was the purpose of the Taj Mahal?
5. What British organization led that country's presence in India?
6. Who led the Congress Party after World War II?
7. What policy did he follow in trying to oust the British?
8. What two countries were formed as a result of independence from Britain?
9. What were the religious majorities in each?
10. What country did East Pakistan become?

Lesson 123

1. What is the Japanese national religion?
2. What was the title of the leaders of the military governments of Japan?
3. What is a special kind of Japanese poetry consisting of seventeen syllables in three lines?
4. What American opened trade with Japan?
5. What emperor helped Japan become modernized?
6. What province of China did Japan take over prior to World War II?
7. From what does Korea get its name?
8. What two countries divided Korea after World War II, and how was it divided?
9. What European country controlled Indochina?
10. What southeast Asian country was not colonized?

Lesson 124

1. With what denomination was Adoniram Judson first associated?
2. What caused him to change?
3. In what country did Judson serve for many years?
4. What task did he accomplish for the Burmese?
5. What did Amy Carmichael want to do with her life?
6. In what country did Carmichael serve for many years?
7. What institution did she help to start?
8. Where did Eric Liddell's family serve as missionaries?
9. When and in what event did Liddell win an Olympic gold medal?
10. In what circumstances did Eric Liddell's life end?

Lesson 125

1. What is often needed before someone will want to listen to the gospel?
2. What are rice Christians?
3. What was the law of gleanings?
4. How do we know Jesus was poor?
5. What was the difference between the sheep and the goats?
6. What act did Jesus say would be told wherever the gospel is preached?
7. What were examples of charity in the early church?
8. What did James say was pure and undefiled religion?
9. What group will find it hard to enter the kingdom of God?
10. What is the best way to help others?

Unit 25 Quiz

- _____ 1. Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan were leaders of the:
a. Koreans
b. Japanese
c. Mongols
d. Huns
- _____ 2. The Boxer Rebellion in China was an attempt to:
a. encourage prize-fighting
b. eliminate foreign influence
c. create a democracy
d. restore the martial arts
- _____ 3. Who led the Communist victory in China?
a. Chiang Kai-Shek
b. Sun Yat-Sen
c. Chou En-lai
d. Mao Zedong
- _____ 4. Who led the Congress Party after World War II and promoted non-violent resistance to British rule?
a. Tamerlane
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Indira Gandhi
d. Mohandas Gandhi
- _____ 5. What country did East Pakistan become?
a. Burma
b. Afghanistan
c. Bangladesh
d. Nepal
- _____ 6. What is the Japanese national religion?
a. Shinto
b. Mekong
c. Buddhism
d. Hinduism
- _____ 7. How was Korea divided after World War II?
a. The U.S.S.R. controlled the North and the U.S. oversaw the South.
b. China controlled the South and the U.S. controlled the North.
c. The U.S. controlled the North and the South was independent.
d. Great Britain controlled the North and the U.S. controlled the South.
- _____ 8. In what country did Adoniram Judson serve for many years?
a. India
b. Kenya
c. China
d. Burma
- _____ 9. What missionary in China was also an Olympic athlete?
a. Eric Liddell
b. Harold Abrahams
c. Amy Carmichael
d. Wilma Rudolph
- _____ 10. What are rice Christians?
a. people who use rice cakes for communion
b. people who want food from the church
c. Oriental believers
d. hard-working Christians

Unit 26

Lesson 126

1. What group controlled Spanish colonies in the Americas?
2. Who were the creoles?
3. Who were mestizos?
4. Where was the first successful Latin American revolution?
5. Who was the leading figure in Latin American struggles for independence?
6. What was his dream for Latin America?
7. What United States policy warned European powers away from Latin America?
8. The United States started developing a colonial empire because of what war?
9. With what Latin American country did the United States have major confrontations in the early 1960s?
10. What country did Daniel Ortega rule?

Lesson 127

1. What was the name of the priest who tried to foment a revolution in Mexico against Spain?
2. What group successfully rebelled against Spain?
3. Who led Mexico during its conflicts with the United States?
4. Who won the Mexican War?
5. What European leader tried to make the Austrian Maximilian the emperor of Mexico?
6. What was the Zimmerman Telegram?
7. Who seized power in Mexico in 1914?
8. What party dominated Mexican politics through much of the twentieth century?
9. What does NAFTA stand for?
10. What was remarkable about the 2000 election in Mexico?

Lesson 128

1. What is Simón Bolívar's nickname?
2. What event in Europe spurred Bolívar to work for Latin American independence?
3. Why did Bolívar want to defeat the Spanish throughout Latin America?
4. What did the leader of Haiti want Bolívar to do?
5. What republic did Bolívar help to establish that included Venezuela?
6. Who was another freedom fighter in South America?
7. What other country (whose capital is Lima) did Bolívar help to liberate?
8. What country was named for the Liberator?

9. What did Bolívar believe about the power that the central government should have?
10. How was Bolívar perceived at the end of his life by many in his native Venezuela?

Lesson 129

1. How many indigenous people groups are in Latin America today?
2. Into what two groups are the indigenous divided?
3. In what country are the indigenous a majority?
4. What is the main indigenous language?
5. How were stories and poems transmitted to younger generations?
6. What animals are raised for their wool?
7. What is the traditional one-piece cloak worn by Latin American women?
8. Of what are traditional headdresses made?
9. What is a favorite food in Guatemala?
10. What characterizes indigenous religious beliefs in Latin America?

Lesson 130

1. What is the basic reason that God's people should be just?
2. What is justice, Biblically speaking?
3. What issues involved questions of justice in this lesson?
4. Where do we see God's justice blend with His mercy?
5. What Minor Prophet deals with what is just and right?
6. How will the just live?
7. How should we get our standard of justice?

Questions on *Eric Liddell: Pure Gold*

1. What profession did Liddell's father practice?
2. In what race did Liddell win a gold medal?
3. What mission organization oversaw Liddell's work?
4. What two official roles did Liddell fill in China?
5. Describe the situation in China when Liddell lived there as an adult.
6. How was Liddell's mission work affected by international events?
7. Name some attributes of Liddell that impress you.

Unit 26 Quiz

- _____ 1. Ethnic Spanish who were born in America were called:
a. *mestizos* c. *peninsulares*
b. *creoles* d. *indigenese*
- _____ 2. Who was the leading figure in Latin American struggles for independence?
a. Jose de San Martin c. Simón Bolívar
b. Toussaint L'Overture d. Luis Aparicio
- _____ 3. What United States policy warned European powers away from Latin America?
a. Monroe Doctrine c. Big Stick Policy
b. Good Neighbor Policy d. Guns and Butter Policy
- _____ 4. The document that inflamed American opinion against Germany was the:
a. Monroe Doctrine c. Zimmerman Telegram
b. Hindenberg Policy d. Bismarck Concordat
- _____ 5. Simón Bolívar was a native of what South American country?
a. Bolivia c. Peru
b. Colombia d. Venezuela
- _____ 6. What is the main indigenous language in South America?
a. Chilean c. Spanish
b. Alpaca d. Quechua
- _____ 7. Religious beliefs in South America often contain a mixture of:
a. native religion and Catholicism c. Spanish and Anglican teachings
b. Baptist and Presbyterian doctrines d. American and Spanish beliefs
- _____ 8. The Biblical idea of justice involves:
a. what keeps people in their place c. agreeing to bribes and settlements
b. what is right and ought to be d. doing whatever it takes to win
- _____ 9. Eric Liddell held what two official positions in China?
a. teacher and minister c. ambassador and minister
b. coach and diplomat d. mayor and coach
- _____ 10. Eric Liddell's wife was from what country?
a. China c. Great Britain
b. Canada d. France

Unit 27

Lesson 131

1. What activity increased international competition in the period around 1900?
2. What attitude led to conflict within Europe?
3. What military trends developed during this period?
4. What countries were in the Triple Alliance?
5. What was the spark in the powder keg that started World War I?
6. What happened with regard to Russian government during World War I?
7. What did the European allies want to do through the Versailles peace treaty?
8. What factors led to fascist regimes arising in Italy and Germany?
9. What were V-E Day and V-J Day?
10. What two countries were the postwar superpowers?

Lesson 132

1. What were most American soldiers before World War II?
2. How did people on the home front help in the war?
3. How did Americans help turn the tide on the battlefield?
4. How did the U.S. help rebuild after the war?
5. What was a spiritual impact of the war?
6. How were relations between whites and blacks in America affected by the war?
7. What has the World War II generation been called?

Lesson 133

1. What did Winston Churchill do before entering politics?
2. What was Churchill's party affiliation?
3. What offices did Churchill hold in the British government?
4. What strategy did Churchill promote to overcome Axis power?
5. Write a response to one of Churchill's speeches given in the lesson.

Lesson 134

1. What is the name of Japan in Japanese?
2. How many islands are in Japan?
3. What are the miniature trees that grow in Japan?
4. What is the indigenous group in Japan?
5. What is the current Japanese form of government?
6. What are some Japanese theater styles?

7. What construction techniques compensate for frequent earthquakes?
8. What are some Japanese martial arts?
9. What traditional activity encourages the appreciation of art and leaving the troubles of daily life?
10. What kind of vessels is Japan known for?

Lesson 135

1. What is peace if not simply the absence of conflict?
2. What was exceptional about the Old Testament peace offering?
3. What is the first step in peace with others?
4. How is true peace found?
5. Why is peace within the fellowship important?
6. How is peace in the fellowship of believers an amazing thing in view of the varied backgrounds of Christians?
7. What is the difference between peacekeeping and peacemaking?
8. In what sense did Jesus bring a sword?
9. What is the real answer to the world's problems and conflicts?

Questions on *The Hiding Place*

1. In what year does the book begin?
2. What did Corrie call her home?
3. How did Corrie's family hide Jews?
4. Describe the way the Germans treated other people.
5. Corrie gave thanks for the fleas, then found out why. Why was she thankful for them?
6. Whom did Corrie meet at a church meeting in Munich after the war?
7. What mindset allowed the Germans to treat people the way they did?
8. Write a paragraph on how Corrie's story affected you.

Unit 27 Quiz

- _____ 1. What was the spark in the powder keg that started World War I?
a. the Communist Revolution in Russia
b. the resignation of Otto von Bismarck
c. the assassination of the Austrian archduke
d. the sinking of the Lusitania
- _____ 2. Following World War I, Germany had to do all of the following EXCEPT:
a. admit guilt for the war c. drastically reduce its military
b. pay reparations to the victors d. create a separate Jewish state
- _____ 3. Militant nationalism in post-war Italy and Germany helped bring about:
a. Communist revolutions c. the League of Nations
b. fascist dictatorships d. a takeover by Japan
- _____ 4. The decisive thrust against Nazi Germany began on:
a. D-Day c. V-J Day
b. V-E Day d. Flag Day
- _____ 5. What was United States policy toward the defeated nations after World War II?
a. demanded war reparations c. helped them rebuild
b. imposed Christianity d. relocated all Jews
- _____ 6. What was Churchill's party affiliation when he was prime minister?
a. Liberal c. Labour
b. Conservative d. Social Democrat
- _____ 7. What is the current Japanese form of government?
a. pure democracy c. absolutist monarchy
b. Buddhist dictator d. constitutional monarchy
- _____ 8. Japan is sometimes called the Land of:
a. the Rising Sun c. Islands and Ceramics
b. Tea and Rice d. Judo and Bonsai
- _____ 9. Real peace is found:
a. through strength c. through confrontation
b. through Jesus d. through compromise
- _____ 10. Corrie ten Boom was from what country?
a. Belgium c. the Netherlands
b. England d. France

Unit 28

Lesson 136

1. In what year did the Communist Revolution take place in Russia?
2. Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks and first leader of the Soviet Union?
3. What was the official name of the Communist government of the Soviet Union?
4. Who was Lenin's successor?
5. What was Winston Churchill's phrase to describe the separation between free and Communist countries?
6. Where were uprisings against Communist rule in 1956 and 1968?
7. Where was the first major military confrontation between Communist and Western countries in the early 1950s?
8. What country in Southeast Asia had a similar division between Communist and free portions and saw a major war in the 1960s?
9. What were some factors in the fall of Communism?
10. What was the first country to defect from the European Communist bloc with the election of a labor leader as head of government?

Lesson 137

1. What American scientist launched a liquid fuel rocket in 1926?
2. What happened to many German scientists after World War II?
3. What was the first artificial satellite, launched on October 4, 1957?
4. What was the first U.S. satellite, launched in early 1958?
5. Who was the first person to orbit the earth?
6. Who was the first American to orbit the earth?
7. What challenge did President John F. Kennedy issue?
8. What was the role of the space race in the Cold War?
9. What two different tracks did the Soviet and American space programs follow in the 1960s?
10. What are some of the benefits the United States has received as a result of its space exploration program?

Lesson 138

1. Ronald Reagan was born in what state?
2. What was his first career out of college?
3. What was his second career that he pursued in California?
4. What was Reagan's political party affiliation odyssey?

5. What was his first elected office?
6. What was Reagan's foreign policy as President?
7. What basic principles did Reagan believe in?
8. What challenge did Reagan issue to Gorbachev in Berlin?
9. What controversial phrase did Reagan use for the Soviet Union?
10. What do you think was the impact of Reagan's presidency?

Lesson 139

1. What were Charlene's parents' occupations before she was born?
2. What was her paternal grandfather's occupation?
3. How much did a Coca-Cola cost?
4. In what kind of house did she live in town?
5. What paneling was used in her church building?
6. How much was lunch per week at school?
7. What kind of structure was promoted as offering protection from nuclear fallout?
8. What was the Soviet policy toward religion?
9. What two kinds of farms were in the Soviet Union?
10. What are some key differences you notice between life in the U.S. and life in the U.S.S.R. during the 1950s and 1960s?

Lesson 140

1. What two images does Paul use with the phrase "fight the good fight"?
2. Why was Paul able to be in the race at all?
3. What are some ways to fight the good fight?
4. Why is spiritual training helpful?
5. How should we fight the good fight in our relationships with people?
6. What are two things not worth the fight?
7. Why should we rejoice over the victory of the good?

Questions on *Animal Farm*

1. What was the original name of the farm?
2. What was the name of the leading animal?
3. What building project did the animals undertake?
4. What symbols were on the flag?
5. What phrase did the sheep recite over and over? How did the motto change later?
6. What was Boxer's slogan?
7. What happened to the Seven Commandments over time?
8. To what one commandment did the Seven Commandments eventually change?
9. What happened at the end of the story?
10. What is the meaning of the final scene?

Unit 28 Quiz

- _____ 1. Who was the first leader of Soviet Russia?
a. Lenin
b. Stalin
c. Khrushchev
d. Trotsky
- _____ 2. What was Churchill's phrase for the separation between free and Communist countries?
a. Steel Curtain
b. Iron Curtain
c. Wall of Separation
d. Berlin Wall
- _____ 3. Where was the first major military confrontation between Communist and Western countries in the early 1950s?
a. Vietnam
b. Cambodia
c. Korea
d. Japan
- _____ 4. What country in Indochina was a scene of fighting between Communist-led and American-backed forces in the 1960s?
a. Cambodia
b. Herzegovina
c. Suriname
d. Vietnam
- _____ 5. Who was the first person to orbit the earth?
a. John Glenn
b. Yuri Gagarin
c. Alan Shepard
d. Mikhail Baryshnikov
- _____ 6. What country was the first to land men on the moon?
a. the United States
b. the Soviet Union
c. Great Britain
d. Communist China
- _____ 7. What was Ronald Reagan's first elected public office?
a. President of the United States
b. Senator from Illinois
c. Senator from California
d. Governor of California
- _____ 8. What was Reagan's challenge to Gorbachev about Berlin?
a. "Tear down this wall!"
b. "Let's start talking!"
c. "Change your evil empire!"
d. "Stop building nuclear weapons!"
- _____ 9. What animals gained control over Animal Farm?
a. the horses
b. the chickens
c. the pigs
d. the cattle
- _____ 10. What was promoted in the U.S. in the 1950s and 1960s as offering protection from nuclear fallout?
a. coated umbrellas
b. glass domes
c. fallout shelters
d. storm windows

Unit 29

Lesson 141

1. What is a definition of terrorism?
2. Who were terrorists in first-century Israel against the Romans?
3. What was the band of Muslim terrorists in the eleventh century?
4. What was the group that attacked people in India from the seventh until the nineteenth century?
5. In what country did the Reign of Terror take place?
6. What are some examples of terrorism in the United States?
7. What are examples of state-supported terrorism?
8. What region of the world is currently affected most by terrorism?
9. How were the Olympics affected by terrorism?
10. What is the terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden?

Lesson 142

1. Who developed a design for an analytical machine?
2. Who invented the ENIAC?
3. What is the term used for computer programs?
4. What is the huge network of computer networks called?
5. What utilities are especially important in using computers?
6. What gap exists in the world regarding computer use?
7. What potential problem is there with information on the Internet?
8. What are some difficult decisions in medicine?
9. What gap is there in the world regarding medical knowledge?
10. What old questions remain despite new technology?

Lesson 143

1. What is the estimated number of children homeschooled in the United States?
2. To whom does the Bible give primary responsibility for training children?
3. What are some characteristics of homeschooling families?
4. What are some of the approaches people take in homeschooling?
5. What are some motivations parents have to homeschool their children?
6. What are some ways in which children benefit from homeschooling?
7. Why are homeschoolers key people in today's world?

Lesson 144

1. How did the Jews always have 12 hours in a day?
2. What is a clepsydra?
3. What is an example of a shadow clock?
4. How did the Chinese keep time with a rope?
5. What are some other ancient ways of telling time?
6. What is a property of pendulums that enables them to be used for timekeeping?
7. What country is known for watchmaking?
8. Who reformed the calendar in ancient Rome?
9. What medieval pope reformed the calendar?
10. What was the Y2K problem?

Lesson 145

1. How is life today more secure and more tenuous than in times past?
2. What is God's view of life?
3. What part of the human body does God say holds life?
4. What dietary provision about this part of the body is in the Law?
5. What do capital crimes say about life?
6. What does the Bible say is in a mother's womb?
7. What issues threaten respect for the elderly?

Unit 30

Lesson 146

1. What is true about the issues from history and the issues we face today?
2. What is the basic conflict in the world?
3. What is true about most people and situations?
4. Where can people find answers for their lives?
5. Which side will ultimately win?

Lesson 147

1. What is a sense of history?
2. Where will you likely not find a discussion of what is truly historic?
3. What does it mean to be on the wrong side of history?
4. What are some examples of being on the wrong side of history?
5. What are some characteristics of things that are truly historic?

Lesson 148

1. What was a basic change in outlook in the Renaissance?
2. What consensus is no longer shared in the U.S. and the West?
3. Why are Christians constantly frustrated with the world?
4. What is an on-going issue for Christians?
5. What is the Christian responsibility in the world?

Lesson 149

1. With what have Americans been entrusted?
2. What are some steps in becoming a world Christian?
3. What does it mean to be ethnocentric?
4. What is an example of a difference that another culture has in comparison to American culture?
5. What kind of vessels should we be?

Lesson 150

1. What does 1 John 2:17 say is passing away?
2. Why should we not try to predict when the world will end?
3. What will happen on the last day?
4. How will eternity be different from this world?
5. What is the impact of our lives in this world on eternity?

Questions on *The Abolition of Man*

1. What book is Lewis' subject?
2. What particular comment in the book did Lewis criticize?
3. Why did he take issue with what the book said?
4. What is the term Lewis uses for ultimate truth?
5. What is the problem with denying absolutes, with "laughing at honor" as Lewis puts it?
6. What do those who deny the Tao say we should live by?
7. What is the abolition of man that Lewis is warning against?

Unit 30 Quiz

- _____ 1. What is the basic conflict in the world?
a. Republicans and Democrats c. Jews and Muslims
b. good and evil d. Communism and capitalism
- _____ 2. Racial discrimination, Communism, and opposing democracy are examples of:
a. liberal policies c. having a sense of history
b. being on the wrong side of history d. conservative policies
- _____ 3. Characteristics of what is truly historic include all of the following EXCEPT:
a. being emphasized in the media c. impacting many people
b. a major change in outlook d. something worth remembering
- _____ 4. What was a basic change in outlook in the Renaissance?
a. from European-based to Asian-based c. from God-focused to man-focused
b. from monarchy to democracy d. from Communist to capitalist
- _____ 5. What perspective is no longer shared in the U.S. and the West?
a. Christian consensus c. concern for the poor
b. pessimistic outlook d. appreciation of art and music
- _____ 6. Ethnocentrism is:
a. wanting to live close to your family
b. thinking your ways need to change
c. thinking the earth is the center of the universe
d. thinking your ways are better than the ways of others
- _____ 7. What does it mean to be a world Christian?
a. to go to a foreign land to preach
b. to love those who are different from you and to help them know Christ
c. to be worldly in your Christian lifestyle
d. to teach others your cultural traditions
- _____ 8. When will the Lord return?
a. only preachers know c. only God knows
b. only Christians know d. only Jesus knows
- _____ 9. How we live now:
a. will not affect us in eternity c. will affect how we live in eternity
b. does not prepare us for eternity d. will help us know when Jesus will come
- _____ 10. In *The Abolition of Man*, C.S. Lewis says that rejecting eternal standards and eternal truth will lead to:
a. a new age of freedom c. more effective democracy
b. better writing skills d. the abolition of man

Fourth Exam (Units 24-30)

- _____ 1. What European nation controlled the largest portion of West Africa?
a. France
b. Britain
c. Germany
d. Belgium
- _____ 2. What European country invaded Ethiopia in 1935?
a. Germany
b. Italy
c. Britain
d. Spain
- _____ 3. What livestock animal are the Masai especially known for?
a. sheep
b. pigs
c. horses
d. cattle
- _____ 4. Who were the South African Boers?
a. descendants of Dutch settlers
b. descendants of English settlers
c. descendants of the Masai
d. descendants of the Zulu
- _____ 5. Apartheid was the South African policy of:
a. British supremacy
b. capital punishment
c. racial segregation
d. nationalized industry
- _____ 6. It is generally believed that Africa was originally populated by descendants of which son of Noah?
a. Shem
b. Ham
c. Japheth
d. Jeroboam
- _____ 7. Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan were leaders of the:
a. Koreans
b. Japanese
c. Mongols
d. Huns
- _____ 8. The Boxer Rebellion in China was an attempt to:
a. encourage prize-fighting
b. eliminate foreign influence
c. create a democracy
d. restore the martial arts
- _____ 9. Who led the Communist victory in China?
a. Chiang Kai-Shek
b. Sun Yat-Sen
c. Chou En-lai
d. Mao Zedong
- _____ 10. Who led the Congress Party after World War II and promoted non-violent resistance to British rule?
a. Tamerlane
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Indira Gandhi
d. Mohandas Gandhi

- _____ 11. What country did East Pakistan become?
a. Burma
b. Afghanistan
c. Bangladesh
d. Nepal
- _____ 12. In what country did Adoniram Judson serve for many years?
a. India
b. Kenya
c. China
d. Burma
- _____ 13. Ethnic Spanish who were born in America were called:
a. *mestizos*
b. *creoles*
c. *peninsulares*
d. *indigenese*
- _____ 14. Who was the leading figure in Latin American struggles for independence?
a. Jose de San Martin
b. Toussaint L'Overture
c. Simón Bolívar
d. Luis Aparicio
- _____ 15. What United States policy warned European powers away from Latin America?
a. Monroe Doctrine
b. Good Neighbor Policy
c. Big Stick Policy
d. Guns and Butter Policy
- _____ 16. Simón Bolívar was a native of what South American country?
a. Bolivia
b. Colombia
c. Peru
d. Venezuela
- _____ 17. Religious beliefs in South America often contain a mixture of:
a. native religion and Catholicism
b. Baptist and Presbyterian doctrines
c. Spanish and Anglican teachings
d. American and Spanish beliefs
- _____ 18. Eric Liddell held what two official positions in China?
a. teacher and minister
b. coach and diplomat
c. ambassador and minister
d. mayor and coach
- _____ 19. Eric Liddell's wife was from what country?
a. China
b. Canada
c. Great Britain
d. France
- _____ 20. What was the spark in the powder keg that started World War I?
a. the Communist Revolution in Russia
b. the resignation of Otto von Bismarck
c. the assassination of the Austrian archduke
d. the sinking of the Lusitania

- _____ 21. Following World War I, Germany had to do all of the following EXCEPT:
a. admit guilt for the war c. drastically reduce its military
b. pay reparations to the victors d. create a separate Jewish state
- _____ 22. Militant nationalism in post-war Italy and Germany helped bring about:
a. Communist revolutions c. the League of Nations
b. fascist dictatorships d. a takeover by Japan
- _____ 23. What was United States policy toward the defeated nations after World War II?
a. demanded war reparations c. helped them rebuild
b. imposed Christianity d. relocated all Jews
- _____ 24. Japan is sometimes called the Land of:
a. the Rising Sun c. Islands and Ceramics
b. Tea and Rice d. Judo and Bonsai
- _____ 25. Corrie ten Boom was from what country?
a. Belgium c. the Netherlands
b. England d. France
- _____ 26. Who was the first leader of Soviet Russia?
a. Lenin c. Khrushchev
b. Stalin d. Trotsky
- _____ 27. What was Churchill's phrase for the separation between free and Communist countries?
a. Steel Curtain c. Wall of Separation
b. Iron Curtain d. Berlin Wall
- _____ 28. Where was the first major military confrontation between Communist and Western countries in the early 1950s?
a. Vietnam c. Korea
b. Cambodia d. Japan
- _____ 29. What country in Indochina was a scene of fighting between Communist-led and American-backed forces in the 1960s?
a. Cambodia c. Suriname
b. Herzegovina d. Vietnam
- _____ 30. Who was the first person to orbit the earth?
a. John Glenn c. Alan Shepard
b. Yuri Gagarin d. Mikhail Baryshnikov

- _____ 31. What country was the first to land men on the moon?
a. the United States c. Great Britain
b. the Soviet Union d. Communist China
- _____ 32. What was Ronald Reagan's challenge to Gorbachev about Berlin?
a. "Tear down this wall!" c. "Change your evil empire!"
b. "Let's start talking!" d. "Stop building nuclear weapons!"
- _____ 33. What animals gained control over Animal Farm?
a. the horses c. the pigs
b. the chickens d. the cattle
- _____ 34. What was promoted in the U.S. in the 1950s and 1960s as offering protection from nuclear fallout?
a. coated umbrellas c. fallout shelters
b. glass domes d. storm windows
- _____ 35. The use of violence to make a political point is called:
a. assassination c. terrorism
b. thugism d. zealotism
- _____ 36. Official intimidation in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia were examples of:
a. ethnic terrorism c. revolutionary terrorism
b. state-sponsored terrorism d. Palestinian terrorism
- _____ 37. Information on the Internet:
a. is all good c. is filtered by the government
b. is all evil d. is a mixture of good and bad
- _____ 38. Where is homeschooling most common today?
a. Canada c. the United States
b. Great Britain d. Germany
- _____ 39. What is a clepsydra?
a. a water clock c. an abacus
b. an early wristwatch d. a sundial
- _____ 40. All of the following were ancient methods of time-keeping EXCEPT:
a. notched candles c. burning a knotted rope
b. quartz crystals d. hourglass

