

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

However...

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



Cheating won't help you in the long run.

Exploring America Guide for Parents and Answer Key

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Guide for Parents Using *Exploring America*

Exploring America provides material for one entire school year in three subjects: American history, English, and Bible. To complete one credit in American history, one credit in English, and one credit in Bible, the student must read the text in *Exploring America Part 1* and *Part 2* and complete the weekly and daily assignments as they are given in those volumes. The assignments include a weekly writing project or hands-on project, readings in *American Voices*, and Bible study.

Students should complete each day's assignments on that day. The actual time spent on each subject on a given day will vary, but you should allow your student about 2 1/2 to 3 hours per day to complete all the assignments.

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

Course Descriptions

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

American History. The student will survey American history from the first European explorers and the Native nations they encountered to the 21st century. The course discusses actions and developments on the national level, especially involving the federal government, as well as issues and events in American culture. The course places special emphasis on the experience of African Americans in American history. The student will read a significant number of original documents and speeches while studying the narrative of lessons.

English (American Literature and Composition). The student will read 12 works of American literature plus short stories, essays, poetry, and hymns. How the literature reflects the historical settings of the works is a particular emphasis. The student also has several writing assignments. Historical issues in the various periods of American history are the basis of many writing assignments. The writing assignments take several forms, including essays, editorials, speeches, and letters. The curriculum assigns a research paper in the second half of the course (see page xii in *Part 1*). *Note: You also have the option of assigning other kinds of projects for each unit as alternatives to writing. You will need to decide how often your student will complete a writing assignment and how often he or she will complete another project.*

Bible: A History of American Religion. The student will examine developments in American religious history, from the role of religion in the founding of the colonies to contemporary moral and spiritual issues such as abortion and evolution. The student will study American religious movements such as the First and Second Great Awakenings, Fundamentalism, and religious groups founded in America. Bible studies bring Biblical teachings to bear on the historical issues discussed.

Student Review Pack

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

The *Student Review* includes review questions on each lesson and on the readings from *American Voices* as well as literature review questions and literary analysis of the books assigned in the curriculum. These daily questions are meant to provide an informal review of information, not to be a test. We recommend allowing your student to look for the answers in the lessons and in *American Voices*.

The *Quiz and Exam Book* has a history quiz to be taken at the end of each unit. The fourth lesson in each unit gives your student instruction on what to study to prepare for each quiz. In addition, after every five units, the *Quiz and Exam Book* has a history exam, an English exam, and a Bible exam. This makes a total of six exams in each subject over the course of the year. The first two pages of the *Quiz and Exam Book* tell your student exactly what to study to prepare for each exam.

This *Guide for Parents and Answer Key* contains answers for the Bible study activities at the end of the lessons, for all of the lesson and literature review questions, and for the quizzes and exams.

If your student struggles with taking quizzes and exams successfully, you can modify how you administer them. You can choose to simply discuss the questions with your child to gauge his or her understanding. You can also make the quizzes and exams open-book, allowing your student to refer to the lessons and *American Voices* while taking them. Knowing how to study for and take tests is an important skill if your student plans to attend college, but understanding the core concepts is much more important.

Suggestions for Grading

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

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

Depending on the chosen topic, you might choose to grade some of the weekly writing assignments as history or Bible assignments instead of as English assignments. You might choose to grade some of the readings in *American Voices* as Bible assignments when they deal with topics that are related to Bible study. You might also count some of the literature titles as English or Bible work. For instance, you might count *Co. Aytch* and *Up From Slavery* as reading for history. You might count *In His Steps* and *Miracle in the Hills* as part of the Bible credit.

Grades are usually assigned on a percentage basis for an individual assignment and as letter grades for a semester on the basis of the cumulative assignment grades. We recommend giving an

A if the average weighted grade is 90% or above, a B for 80-89%, a C for 70-79%, and a D for 60-69%.

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

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

Teaching Writing

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

You can find many aids to help you in teaching writing. The Online Writing Lab from Purdue University is an excellent resource. We have found *The Elements of Style* by William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White to be concise and helpful.

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

Grading Writing Assignments

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

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

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

Beginning with the highest possible grade of 100, you might want to take a point off for every misspelled word, punctuation error, or grammatical error. An awkward sentence might count two or three points off. A paragraph that does not flow well or have a clear purpose might cost five to eight points. You can also consider whether the paper is well-expressed but has mechanical errors as opposed to its being poorly expressed but mechanically good. We suggest not giving a grade on the writing assignment until the student submits the final version of the assignment. Use the rough draft as a teaching opportunity.

It is fair to have higher expectations later in the course. Also, if a student has numerous mechanical or grammatical errors in a paper, covering the paper with red ink might do more harm than good. Instead, focus on what appear to be the three most serious or common mistakes, and do not worry about the rest at that point. When the student has corrected these problems, move on to other problems to correct in later papers.

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

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

Notes About the Literature

These are the 12 books we chose for the English component of *Exploring America*:

- Units 2-3: *The Scarlet Letter* (Nathaniel Hawthorne)
- Units 6-7: *Narrative of the Life of David Crockett* (David Crockett)
- Unit 8: *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (Frederick Douglass)
- Units 9-11: *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Harriet Beecher Stowe)
- Units 12-13: *Co. Aytch* (Sam Watkins)
- Units 14-15: *In His Steps* (Charles Sheldon)
- Unit 16: *Up From Slavery* (Booker T. Washington)
- Unit 17: *Mama's Bank Account* (Kathryn Forbes)
- Units 18-19: *Miracle in the Hills* (Mary T. Martin Sloop and LeGette Blythe)
- Units 20-21: *To Kill a Mockingbird* (Harper Lee)
- Unit 25: *The Giver* (Lois Lowry)
- Units 28-29: *Thunder Dog* (Michael Hingson with Susy Flory)

We chose literature that is uplifting and will not assault your faith or sense of decency. Some of the books we included have words or ideas with which you will be uncomfortable (as we are). We want to let you know about them in case you want to do some editing before your child reads the books or in case you want to substitute another book. You might want a parent to read a book aloud to the student and skip over inappropriate words. Our family has done that with several of these books.

However you decide to use them, we believe that the overall impact of these books for good outweighs the use of inappropriate words. A few of the books use the derogatory form of Negro, which we do not use or encourage but which was the cultural practice in the settings of those books. The editions listed below are the ones that are available from Notgrass History.

***The Scarlet Letter* (Dover)**

This novel begins with an act of adultery having already taken place. The book focuses on what happens in the community and with individuals as a result of that sin. There are no graphic scenes or suggestive language.

***Narrative of the Life of David Crockett* (University of Nebraska)**

The book has several references to drinking and getting drunk (pages 30, 42, 150, 153). It also has graphic descriptions of the horrors of war (pages 88-89, 105, 109-110, 122) and two uses of expletives (pages 39, 95).

***Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (Dover)**

This book includes a few expletives, some written as d— (pages 4, 15, 53, 56, 57, 58, 74). It also refers to sexual exploitation of enslaved women (page 31).

***Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Dover)**

The Lord's name or an abbreviation of it is used as an exclamation numerous times. The treatment that Tom receives at the hands of Simon Legree is quite brutal.

***Co. Aytch* (Touchstone/Simon & Schuster)**

Many of the descriptions of injuries and death in battle are quite graphic. This book has several expletives or uses of the Lord's name as an exclamation (pages 16, 25, 39, 49, 64, 67, 72, 92-93, 103, 123, 157, 164, 166-169, 174, 204, 226, 234, 238). It also has a suggestive joke on page 75.

***Miracle in the Hills* (McGraw-Hill)**

Dr. Sloop expresses a few ideas with which we disagree, including: acceptance of the belief that the earth was formed over millions of years, the use of demeaning terms for African Americans, compulsory school attendance laws, and a resistance to corporal punishment.

***To Kill a Mockingbird* (HarperCollins)**

This book has several uses of the derogatory form of Negro, several uses of the Lord's name as an exclamation (especially harsh ones on pages 221 and 315), a few references to women as whores or sluts, and several instances of the h-word and the d-word. Other expletives or questionable topics are found on pages 5, 61, 145, and 183. A key element of the latter part of the book is a white girl falsely accusing a black man of assaulting her.

To Kill a Mockingbird deals with difficult subjects such as racism, rape, and other sinful attitudes and actions. It helps readers understand the social environment in the South in the early 20th century, but it does so quite realistically. This is a good book for parents to read aloud to the family, or at least to discuss with their children.

***The Giver* (Laurel Leaf/Random House)**

This novel describes a community that appears to be perfect but in fact is not. It contains a brief reference to a boy beginning to feel *stirrings* toward a girl, and this is handled by his parents giving him pills. Older persons are *released*, and this is found to mean that they are euthanized. The father

of the main character is a nurturer of newborns, and he is found to have taken the life of a baby that is not thriving.

***Thunder Dog* (Thomas Nelson)**

On the opening page, which Hingson wrote just after Roselle died in 2011, he says that Roselle “is in a better place.” The idea that animals have any sort of life after death is not one that the Bible teaches.

Hingson tells a joke about sex on pages 71-72. Another reference to sex is on page 164.

Hingson describes the “h—ish” situation he had escaped on page 122 and says that he had been through “h—” on page 153.

The “About the Author” section at the end of the book describes his consulting firm as addressing “inclusiveness and diversity.” These terms usually describe, among other things, lifestyles that Christians would not endorse. The book does not address what Hingson’s company teaches about these issues specifically.

Alternate Literature Selections

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

- Instead of *The Scarlet Letter*, you might use *Calico Bush* by Rachel Field. This 1932 Newbery Honor book is set in northern Maine in 1743.
- Instead of *Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*, you might use one of James Fenimore Cooper’s novels.
- Instead of *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, you might use *Carry On, Mr. Bowditch* by Jean Lee Latham. This 1956 Newbery Medal book is a historical novel about the career of an American who developed important navigational tools.
- Instead of *Co. Aytch*, you might use *Across Five Aprils* by Irene Hunt. This 1965 Newbery Honor book is set during the Civil War.
- Any of the *Little House* series by Laura Ingalls Wilder would be excellent for learning about life on the American frontier in the late 1800s.
- *Sgt. York: His Life, Legend, and Legacy* by John Perry is a good account by a Christian writer about the World War I hero’s entire life. The book contains two curse words, both in quotations by people other than York.
- Instead of *To Kill a Mockingbird*, you might use *Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry*, by Mildred Taylor. This 1977 Newbery Medal book is set in Mississippi in the 1930s.

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

notgrass.com/ealinks

Answer Key

The number in parentheses after an answer indicates the page number on which that answer is found in the text. An AV before the page number indicates that the answer is found on that page in **American Voices**.

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. What are two main reasons people from Europe came to America? *to be able to worship God as they saw fit and for economic opportunity (3)*
2. What tragic event ended the practice of slavery in America? *a war (3-4)*
3. White Europeans took over the lands of whom? *Indigenous inhabitants (4)*
4. What happened to Japanese Americans during World War II? *They were interned in resettlement camps and lost property and businesses. (4)*
5. When were American women given the right to vote? *1920 (4)*
6. Where did Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn say the line between good and evil passes? *through every human heart (5)*
7. What are three ways in which learning the American story can help us? *teach us, inspire us, rebuke us (6)*
8. What two things must we not deny when we tell the whole story of American history? *the good and the wrong (7)*
9. What gives us hope despite our failings of the past and present? *the fact that we can change and that we as a nation have changed (7)*
10. What problems do you think Americans most need to confront today? *Answers will vary.*

American Voices Review

The *Exploring America* curriculum includes a book of primary sources titled *American Voices*. Students have questions to answer after they read an entry in *American Voices*. These questions are given in the *Student Review* book after the questions for the corresponding lesson. The answers follow the lesson answers in this *Answer Key*.

“Knowing History and Knowing Who We Are”

1. What did David McCullough mean when he said that no one has ever lived in the past? *People never think of themselves as living in the past. Everyone lives in the present—their present. (AV 1)*
2. What information did the student at the University of Missouri learn from McCullough? *that all of the 13 original colonies were on the East Coast (AV 4)*
3. Where did McCullough say that the teaching and the emphasis on the importance of history should begin? *at home (AV 5)*

Bible Assignment

Read Paul’s sermon that he gave in the synagogue at Pisidian Antioch, which is recorded in Acts 13:15-43. Think about how Paul used history to make his point.

Lesson 2

1. In the English village of Notgrove in 1491, was the emphasis on change or continuity? *continuity (9)*
2. What was the most powerful agent for control in places like Notgrove? *religion, particularly the Roman Catholic Church (10)*
3. Did most people in the Middle Ages believe or disbelieve that God was ruler over the world? *They believed it. (10)*
4. How were Europeans changing their view about God’s will? *They changed from seeing the accepted order of things as God’s will to seeing the search for new possibilities as God’s will. (10)*
5. What term that means “rebirth” is given to the period of change, examination, exploration, and artistic expression that followed the Middle Ages? *Renaissance (10)*
6. How did the Crusades affect Europe? *They introduced the geography, cultures, and riches of the East to Europe. (11)*
7. Europeans enjoyed spices and other luxuries from India and China, but they did not like dealing with whom? *the middlemen and highwaymen they encountered on overland trade routes to the East (11)*
8. What are two theories about how the people we call Native nations came to the Western Hemisphere? *It is traditionally thought that they crossed over a land bridge at the Bering Strait that no longer exists. They may have come by boat. (12)*
9. What civilization emerged in what is now Mexico about 1300 AD? *Aztec (13)*
10. What is meant by the phrase “push and pull forces” as related to people movements? *These are forces that cause people movements. Push forces (such as war and famine) drive people out of their homelands, while pull forces (such as the opportunity for land or gold) pull people to new lands. (15)*

Bible Assignment

Read the speech that Paul gave in the Areopagus on Mars Hill, which is recorded in Acts 17:16-34. Think about how Paul responded to the Greek culture that he was encountering.

Lesson 3

1. The rulers of what country gave Christopher Columbus financial backing for his first voyage? *Spain (16)*
2. What two miscalculations did Columbus make in planning his first voyage? *He thought the earth was smaller than it is, and he did not count on another land mass lying between Europe and Asia. (16)*
3. The Pope declared a Line of Demarcation in an attempt to keep what two countries from claiming and exploring the same areas? *Spain and Portugal (18)*
4. Whose crew sailed around the world? *Magellan (19)*
5. What Spanish explorer led the conquest of the Aztecs? *Cortés (19)*
6. What European explorer is thought to have landed on the eastern coast of what would become Canada before Columbus came to the New World? *Leif Erikson (19)*
7. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States? *St. Augustine (19)*
8. What were four goals for Spanish exploration in the New World? *to control the areas; to extract gold and other riches and send them back to Spain; to find a water route to the Far East; to convert the people to Christianity (20)*
9. What European country was the dominant power in North America until well after the start of English colonization in 1607? *Spain (20)*
10. Name one positive impact and two negative impacts that European exploration had on members of Native nations. *Native nations were taught the gospel, but they were also decimated by diseases that the Europeans brought and by wars of conquest. (17,22)*

Bible Assignment

What are three ways that the spiritual worldview of Europeans might have been affected by the explorations of Columbus? *The world was bigger and more complex than they realized. Many people in the world had never even heard of Christ. Pagan practices of the Indigenous people could have led the Europeans to reevaluate some of their own barbaric practices. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 4

1. What was the Roman Catholic Church's relationship to secular governments in Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance? *The Roman Catholic Church was a wealthy, powerful institution that exerted considerable influence over kings and politics. (23)*
2. What practice of the Catholic Church brought in vast amounts of wealth as people sought to release the souls of loved ones from purgatory? *the selling of indulgences (24)*

3. What priest and scholar challenged this practice? *Martin Luther (24)*
4. What do we call the points of debate that this priest and scholar announced that challenged many Catholic doctrines and practices? *95 theses (24)*
5. In what year did Martin Luther announce these points of debate? *1517 (24)*
6. Rather than having to perform good works to earn salvation, Luther strongly believed that a person is saved by what? *faith in Christ alone (25)*
7. How did Luther make it possible for more people to read and understand the Bible? *He translated the Bible into German. (25)*
8. What influential Reformed theologian rose to prominence in Switzerland in the mid-1530s? *John Calvin (26)*
9. What English ruler broke with the Catholic Church and established the Church of England? *Henry VIII (26)*
10. How did the Protestant Reformation have an impact on exploration and religious thought? *Lands conquered by the Spanish and French tended to become largely Catholic, and lands conquered by the English tended to have more religious diversity. (27)*

Bible Assignment

Read Mark 7:1-23. The scene in Mark 7 involves Jesus's criticism of the traditions of the Pharisees that violated God's commandments. Traditions themselves are not necessarily wrong. They are wrong if they cause us to violate God's clear teachings. Answer this question: What are three ways in which you believe that traditional beliefs or practices of some churches are not in keeping with God's commandments? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 5

1. What did Columbus write in his journal about the religion of people he encountered in the New World? *"I believe that they would easily be made Christians, as it appeared to me they had no religion." (28)*
2. Name three different reactions by Indigenous peoples to the Europeans' religious teachings. *Sometimes they accepted the Catholic doctrines and practices that the Europeans brought. At other times, they resisted Catholic teaching. Sometimes they accepted some of the Europeans' religious practices but kept some of their own. (29)*
3. What is syncretism? *a mixture of different religious beliefs and practices (29)*
4. What main areas did the Spanish focus on in the New World? *what became the Southwestern United States, the Gulf Coast region, Central America, South America, the Caribbean islands, and the Pacific coast of what became the United States (30)*

5. What was the name of the Spanish priest who denounced slavery in his published writings? *Bartolomé de las Casas* (30)
6. What were presidios? *military fortifications or fortified cities* (31)
7. What Spanish priest oversaw the building of a chain of missions along the Pacific coast? *Junipero Serra* (31)
8. What nation explored the northwestern coast of North America in the early 1700s and had established settlements as far south as Northern California by the late 1700s? *Russia* (31)
9. Where did French explorers and priests settle? *along the St. Lawrence River and in other parts of what is now Canada* (31)
10. Who were the Huguenots? *French Protestants* (31)
5. What happened to this colony? *The settlers disappeared for unknown reasons.* (38)
6. Who became king of England when Elizabeth I died? *James I* (38)
7. What is the idea of the divine right of kings? *the idea that since God places a king on his throne, the king is answerable only to God and not to the people he rules* (38-39)
8. What three factors encouraged English efforts at colonization? *trading companies pursuing increased commerce with other nations, the economic philosophy of mercantilism, the enclosure movement* (39)
9. Define mercantilism. *the idea that government should encourage and assist private businesses, especially in foreign trade and in establishing overseas colonies* (39)
10. What country did England defeat in a sea battle and thus increase her power in the New World? *Spain* (38)

Bible Assignment

Remember that most Americans believe in God but many do not accept the Bible as God's authoritative Word. Many Americans do not believe in absolute truth. Some know almost nothing about Jesus, while others only heard stories about Him in their childhoods. Answer this question: What are three points you think might be effective in opening the door to sharing the gospel with an unbeliever? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 1

Part 1

1. True (3)
2. False (4)
3. False (4)
4. False (10-11)
5. True (11)
6. True (11)
7. False (12)
8. True (19)
9. True (19)
10. False (20)
11. True (19)
12. True (24)

13. False (25)
14. True (31)
15. False (31)

Part 2

16. Rebirth (10)
17. Spain (16)
18. St. Augustine (19)
19. send it back to Spain (20)
20. a mixture of different religious beliefs and practices (29)

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. Who sailed to a "new founde land" for England in 1497? *John Cabot* (36)
2. What king of England broke with the Catholic Church and had Parliament declare him to be head of the Church of England so that he could get an annulment of his first marriage? *Henry VIII* (36)
3. How were Queens Mary and Elizabeth I related to Henry VIII? *They were his daughters by different wives.* (36-37)
4. Where was the first English attempt to establish a colony in North America? *Roanoke Island* (37)

Bible Assignment

Write a paragraph on what you believe is the proper role of religion in civic and political activities. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 7

1. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and when was it founded? *Jamestown, 1607* (41)
2. What two notable events for the later history of America took place in the Virginia Colony in 1619? *the first representative assembly in America and the arrival of about 20 Africans whom people of European descent treated as commodities* (42-43)
3. Define Puritans and Separatists. Where did each group settle in what would become Massachusetts? *Puritans wanted to reform the Church of England, while Separatists wanted no part of the Anglican system and sought to be separate and independent. Separatists known as Pilgrims settled Plymouth, and Puritans settled Massachusetts Bay.* (43-45)
4. How was the royal charter John Winthrop received for Massachusetts Bay a significant step toward self-government in America? *The king gave control of the colony to members of the company who lived in America, not England.* (45)
5. Which colony did Roger Williams begin? *Rhode Island* (45-46)
6. Which colony was intended to be a haven for persecuted Catholics? *Maryland* (46-47)
7. Which colonies were named for Charles II? *North and South Carolina* (47)
8. From what country did England take the colony that became New York? *the Netherlands* (47-48)
9. What religious group is associated with the founding of Pennsylvania? *Quakers* (48)
10. What were the original purposes for the colony of Georgia? *to be an economic venture, to be a buffer between the other English colonies and Spanish-*

controlled Florida, to be a model society, to give debtors in England a new start, and to be a haven for persecuted believers in Europe (49)

“A Description of New England”

1. John Smith says that if a man has a taste of virtue and magnanimity, what could be more pleasant than this? *planting and building a foundation for his posterity, got from the rude earth, by God’s blessing and his own industry without prejudice to any* (AV 10)
2. Smith says that if a man has any grain of faith or zeal in religion, what things could he do that are agreeable to God? *“to convert those poor Savages to know Christ and humanity”* (AV 10)
3. What does Smith say truly suits with honor and honesty? *the discovering of things unknown* (AV 10)

Mayflower Compact

1. For what three reasons did the people on the *Mayflower* undertake the voyage to the northern parts of Virginia to plant a colony? *for the glory of God, the advancement of the Christian faith, and the honor of their king and country* (AV 11)
2. The compact says that the people on the *Mayflower* combined themselves into a civil _____, *body politic[k]* (AV 11)
3. In what location did the people subscribe their names? *Cape Cod* (AV 11)

“A Model of Christian Charity”

1. How did Winthrop say his listeners could avoid shipwreck and provide for their posterity? *to follow the counsel of Micah, to do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with their God* (AV 12)
2. Winthrop said that the people should consider themselves as _____, with the eyes of all people upon them. *a city upon a hill* (AV 13)
3. What Old Testament leader did Winthrop quote from Deuteronomy 30? *Moses* (AV 13)

Preamble to the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

1. What did the authors of the preamble recognize as having ordered and disposed things for them to be dwelling where they were? *the wise disposition of God’s divine providence* (AV 14)
2. What does the Word of God say is needed to maintain the peace and union of a people? *an orderly and decent government established according to God* (AV 14)
3. What does the preamble say that the people associate and conjoin themselves to be? *one public state or commonwealth* (AV 14)

Bible Assignment

What are three ways in which English colonists could have shown respect for Native nations while seeking to evangelize them? *By treating them as fellow human*

beings made in God’s image, by admitting that their cultural differences were not necessarily wrong, and by showing appreciation for their knowledge and assistance. Other answers are possible.

Lesson 8

1. What were the most common reasons that people moved to the New World? *They came to get a new start and to do more with their lives, to have religious freedom, and to seek power and wealth. Enslaved persons were brought against their will.* (51)
2. Why were English accents different in the different regions of America? *because people who settled in different regions of America generally came from different regions of the British Isles where the accents were different* (51-52)
3. What was the most common occupation of the colonists? *farming* (52)
4. What were the three steps in learning and practicing a trade? *to be an apprentice, then a journeyman, then a craftsman* (52)
5. How did the availability of land and labor differ between England and America? *In England, land was scarce and labor was plentiful. In America, land was plentiful and labor was relatively scarce.* (53)
6. How long did an indentured servant work for the person who owned his indentures? *a set period of time (often three, five, or seven years)* (53)
7. What were women unable to do during this time period? *Women could not vote, preach, hold office, go to college, own property apart from their husbands, sit on juries, or testify in trials.* (55)
8. What were some differences that developed among the colonies in different regions of America? *Answers will vary, but may include: New England had small farms. More were engaged in trade, fishing, and shipping. They were interested in education. The Southern Colonies had large plantations and were more dependent on slavery. The Middle Colonies had a mixture of small farmers, craftsmen, and people engaged in overseas commerce. Some landholdings in the Middle Colonies were quite large.* (55)
9. How did the French traders treat Native nations? *They wanted to cultivate business with them and generally treated them with respect.* (56)
10. How did English settlers treat the Indigenous population? *They wanted to get them out of the way and therefore treated them with contempt.* (56)

Poems by Anne Bradstreet

1. What was the title of Bradstreet’s book of poems published in England in 1650? *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America* (AV 15)
2. What did Bradstreet want to testify of her praise of God rather than talk? *her obedience* (AV 15)
3. Bradstreet prized her husband’s love more than what two things? *whole mines of gold or all the riches that the East doth hold* (AV 15)

Lesson 9

1. Name the three scientists mentioned in the lesson who illustrate the changes that took place during the Scientific Revolution of the 1500s and 1600s. *Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton (58-59)*
2. What did Copernicus establish in his studies? *He said that the earth revolves around the sun. (58)*
3. How did traditional Catholic teaching differ from what Copernicus and Galileo found? *The Catholic Church taught that the earth was the center of the universe and that all heavenly bodies revolved around it. (58)*
4. What did Isaac Newton establish in his studies? *that the world operates on the basis of regular, predictable natural laws (59)*
5. What is the name of the period beginning in the 1700s when scientists and philosophers believed that they were being enlightened as to the true nature of the world? *Enlightenment (58)*
6. What did John Locke say about ultimate political power and majorities? *He said that ultimate political power rested with the people, not with kings, and that majorities can change governments. (60)*
7. What did French scholar Jean-Jacques Rousseau say was the best and most reasonable form of government? *Democracy (60)*
8. During the Enlightenment, what form of government did many people no longer believe had a rational basis? *a hereditary monarchy (61)*
9. What irrational horrors does the text list that seriously challenged Enlightenment thinking during the 20th century? *World War I, Facism, the Holocaust, and Communism (61-62)*
10. How is rationalism a kind of faith? *It is a statement of belief that the world operates in a certain way. (62)*

Poor Richard's Almanack

1. How can one live with ease? *Do what you ought and not what you please. (AV 16)*
2. How may three keep a secret? *if two of them are dead (AV 16)*
3. What two things stink in three days? *fish and visitors (AV 17)*

Lesson 10

1. What was the overwhelming consensus in the colonies about the church's influence in society? *The church should have the primary influence in defining what was acceptable behavior for all people in society. (63)*
2. The Anglican Church (or Church of England) was once the official church in which colonies? *Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and New York (64-65)*
3. What was the dominant theology in New England? *Calvinism (65)*

4. What did the Half-Way Covenant do? *The Half-Way Covenant allowed children of people who had not become members to have a kind of halfway membership in the church. (67)*
5. Who apparently introduced witchcraft to a few young girls in Salem, Massachusetts? *an enslaved person from the West Indies (67)*
6. What was the result of the 1692 trials for witchcraft? *Twenty people were found guilty and executed. (67)*
7. What were the two sides in the civil war that began in England in 1642? *Royalists (Cavaliers) and the Puritans (Roundheads) (68)*
8. Who became Lord Protector of England? *Oliver Cromwell (68)*
9. To stop Catholic domination of the English monarchy, who were the Protestants that Parliament invited to come to England to rule as king and queen? *William and Mary (68-69)*
10. Parliament asking William and Mary to rule began a change in the role of the monarch in English government and greatly increased the power of Parliament. What is this change in leadership (or roles) called? *the Glorious or Bloodless Revolution (69)*

The Bay Psalm Book and The New England Primer

1. What was the first book printed in America? *the Bay Psalm Book (AV 23)*
2. In the *New England Primer*, what subject matter was used in the couplets to teach the alphabet? *lessons from the Bible and moral teachings (AV 24)*
3. What was the Devil's response to the Youth's resolution to spend his days in pleasure? *It made him merry. (AV 25)*

Bible Assignments

Read Acts 2:37-41 and 1 Corinthians 12:13. On what is membership in the Lord's church to be based? *on the true conversion of individuals and their obedience to Biblical instructions*

Read Galatians 5:19-21 and 6:1-4. What should Christians and church leaders do when they discover that church members are practicing witchcraft or committing other sins? *Christians and church leaders should approach such people lovingly and teach them the truth.*

Quiz on Unit 2

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. B (36) | 6. D (38) | 11. B (45-46) | 16. A (58) |
| 2. C (36) | 7. A (39) | 12. D (46-47) | 17. B (60) |
| 3. D (36-37) | 8. A (41) | 13. A (48) | 18. C (67) |
| 4. C (37) | 9. B (44) | 14. A (52) | 19. B (68) |
| 5. C (38) | 10. C (45) | 15. A (55) | 20. B (68-69) |

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. Many political leaders in the colonies believed the Enlightenment worldview. What key practical issue did this belief raise? *the issue of who should hold political power in the colonies (73)*
2. In what three ways could someone become the governor of a colony? *The king named the governor in a royal colony. The proprietor approved who was governor in a proprietary colony. The elected assembly chose the governor in Rhode Island and Connecticut. (74)*
3. What was the role of the sheriff? *He was the most important local enforcement official and the tax collector. (74)*
4. What was the role of the county judge or justice of the peace? *He decided cases involving local disputes. (74)*
5. The governor in each colony had a council of advisors. What sort of people were part of the council, and how did they become part of it? *wealthy colonists, appointed by the king (74)*
6. Who was allowed to vote for assembly members? *free males who owned a certain amount of property (74)*
7. What was the difference of view over the source of power for colonial assemblies? *The British government believed that the assemblies ruled by the permission of the king, while colonists believed that the assemblies ruled by the consent of the people they governed. (75)*
8. For what was John Peter Zenger put on trial, and what was the outcome? *He was tried for seditious libel for printing criticism of the royal governor in his newspaper. Zenger was found not guilty, and the verdict encouraged colonial newspapers to publish more criticism of public officials. (75)*
9. What did the Lords of Trade do that angered New Englanders? *They created the Dominion of New England and appointed a poorly qualified governor to oversee it. (76)*
10. What significant elements of colonial life were highlighted by Bacon's Rebellion? *constant threat of attacks from Native nations, conflict over Western settlement policy, growing willingness of colonists to defy governmental authority (77)*

Lesson 12

1. What was one area in North America that France and England disputed? *the area between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River (78)*
2. What colonial militia officer tried to push the French from Fort Duquesne? *George Washington (79)*
3. What British fort was built where Fort Duquesne was burned? *Fort Pitt (79)*
4. What Canadian cities did British forces capture? *Quebec and Montreal (79)*

5. Who were the people who moved to New Orleans and came to be called Cajuns? *They were French-speaking Canadians whom the British forced to leave. (79)*
6. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Louisiana? *Spain (81)*
7. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Florida? *Britain (81)*
8. How did Great Britain try to pay for the expenses of the French and Indian War? *new taxes on the colonies (81)*
9. How did France take action against Britain a few years after losing the war? *France helped the United States in the Revolutionary War against England. (82)*
10. What was the British purpose of the Albany Plan of Union? *to make sure that the colonies fought together under the leadership of the king (82)*

Lesson 13

1. What was the population of the colonies in 1775? *About 2.5 million (84)*
2. How was the nature of Parliament changing during the 1600s? *It was increasing its governing power. (84-85)*
3. What was permitted in writs of assistance? *searches of homes and businesses for illegal goods (85)*
4. What did the proclamation the king issued in 1763 forbid? *new English settlement west of the crest of the Appalachian Mountains (85)*
5. Why did the proclamation frustrate the colonists? *They thought that they had fought the French and Indian War to open the frontier for settlement, but now it was forbidden. (85)*
6. What did many colonists believe about Parliament passing taxes on domestic activities within the colonies? *They believed that such taxes were improper and illegal. (86)*
7. Who fought against each other in the Boston Massacre? *a mob of colonists in Boston and British troops whom the London government had sent to keep the peace (87)*
8. Who was the defense attorney for the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre? *John Adams (87)*
9. Why did Americans oppose the Tea Act? *because it allowed the East India Company to sell its surplus tea in the colonies cheaply and to have its own agents control those sales (88)*
10. What did the First Continental Congress condemn? *the Coercive or Intolerable Acts (89)*

Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania

1. What did John Dickinson admit that Parliament unquestionably possesses? *the legal authority to regulate the trade of Great Britain and all her colonies (AV 26)*
2. What made the Stamp Act different, in his mind, from previous statutes? *Parliament passed it for the purpose of raising revenue. (AV 26)*

3. What were two things that the laws of Great Britain prohibited the colonies from getting anywhere but from her? *paper and glass (AV 26)*

Bible Assignment

Read Nehemiah chapter 8. What did the Jews need to do in order to return to God's pattern? *They needed to listen to God's Word, seek to understand it, and put it into practice (e.g., celebrating the Feast of Booths).*

Lesson 14

1. In reaction to colonial resistance to British laws, what did King George III declare in late 1774? *He declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion. (90)*
2. Who gave the speech that ended, "Give me liberty or give me death!"? *Patrick Henry (90)*
3. Why did British troops move out of Boston on April 18, 1775? *to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock and to seize a stockpile of Patriot weapons (91)*
4. What did Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott do? *They tried to warn Adams, Hancock, and militiamen in Lexington and Concord. (91)*
5. After the battles at Lexington and Concord, what were the British forced to do? *withdraw toward Boston (91)*
6. Whom did the Second Continental Congress appoint as commander of the Continental Army? *George Washington (92)*
7. Which side won the Battle of Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill)? *the British, though at a high cost (92)*
8. What two documents were approved by the Continental Congress in July 1775? *the Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (93)*
9. What was the purpose of the Olive Branch Petition? *to assure King George III of the colonies' continued loyalty and to plead for no further hostile action until the standing issues could be resolved (93)*
10. What did the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms explain? *why the colonies were justified in standing up for their rights while resisting the actions of the British government (93)*

"Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

1. Patrick Henry considered the question before the house to be nothing less than a choice between what two alternatives? *freedom or slavery (AV 28)*
2. What is the one lamp by which Henry's feet were guided? *the lamp of experience (AV 28)*
3. For how long had the colonies been trying to use argument with the British government? *10 years (AV 29)*

"Paul Revere's Ride"

1. What was the date of the evening when Paul Revere began his ride? *April 18, 1775 (AV 30)*

2. How many lamps shone from the belfry tower of the Old North Church? *two (AV 31)*
3. Revere gave the warning to every village and farm in what area or district? *Middlesex (AV 32)*

"Concord Hymn"

1. Who fired the shot heard round the world? *embattled farmers (AV 33)*
2. What happened to the bridge? *time swept it down the dark stream (it decayed and fell into the river) (AV 33)*
3. Why did those heroes dare to die? *to leave their children free (AV 33)*

Lesson 15

1. How did religious practices change in the American colonies from their founding to the mid-1700s? *There was a general decline. Students may list factors such as colonies growing wealthier, the church becoming a social institution, and the rough and tumble lifestyle of Western settlements. (95)*
2. What English minister taught thousands during his preaching tours in the American colonies? *George Whitefield (96)*
3. What was the Great Awakening? *a great change (or spiritual revival) in the religious life of the American colonies (95)*
4. What did English minister John Wesley start doing that was a controversial move? *preaching in the open air (96)*
5. What influential American preacher delivered the sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"? *Jonathan Edwards (97)*
6. Why did some churches begin to oppose revivalist preaching? *They felt threatened when evangelists described churches as dead and preachers as unconverted. (98)*
7. Over what issue did some denominations divide? *whether to embrace the revival or not (98)*
8. What new churches did theological liberals form where man-made ideas about God and Christ replaced orthodox Christian teaching? *Unitarian and Universalist churches (98)*
9. Name some universities that were established to train ministers as a result of the Great Awakening. *Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth (98)*
10. What particularly American expressions of the Christian faith were shaped during the Great Awakening? *revivalist preaching, multifaceted Christianity, individual decisions, hope for the millennium (98-99)*

"Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

1. Why does Jonathan Edwards say that unrepentant sinners "are not fallen already and do not fall now" into God's judgment? *God's appointed time is not come. (AV 35)*

- Edwards says that God holds the unrepentant sinner over the pit of hell as one holds what? *a spider or some loathsome insect over the fire (AV 40)*
- Edwards says that Christ has thrown the door of what wide open? *mercy (AV 43)*

Bible Assignment

Here are some observations you can discuss with your student about how these passages either support or differ from Edwards' main point: Micah 7:18 *says that God delights to show mercy, but Edwards seemed to say that God delights in sending people to hell.* Matthew 7:22-27 *describes people who go through the motions of religious activity but are not truly following Christ.* In Mark 9:42-50, *Jesus teaches that the disobedient will be lost in eternal punishment.* John 3:16 *emphasizes God's love in sending Jesus so that people do not have to perish.* Romans 1:18 *reminds us that God has wrath against ungodliness.* Hebrews 12:25-29 *teaches that God is a consuming fire.*

Literature Review

The *Exploring America* curriculum assigns students 12 literature titles to read. The first book is *The Scarlet Letter*. Students have review questions to answer after completing each book. These questions are in the *Student Review* book.

The Scarlet Letter

- What tone is set by the introductory essay "The Custom-House"? *a dark, sad, and musty tone*
- What is the significance of the essay to the novel itself? *Hawthorne tells how he got the idea for the story.*
- What wrong attitudes did the people of the community demonstrate toward Hester? *They were hateful and unforgiving toward her.*
- Describe Pearl, Hester's daughter. *Pearl was strong-willed. Some thought that she was a devil-child as retribution for the sin which conceived her.*
- What did Roger Chillingworth take as his life purpose? *to find out the secrets of Arthur Dimmesdale's life and to seek revenge for what he had done with Hester*
- Who was the father of Hester's child? *Dimmesdale*
- In what ways were people mistaken about the character of Dimmesdale? *They believed that he could do no wrong. They thought he was strong, but in fact he was weak.*
- How did Dimmesdale try to atone for his sin? *He carved an A on his chest and stood on the scaffold at night.*
- What did Hester and Dimmesdale plan to do? *They planned to run away to Europe together.*
- What happened to Dimmesdale? *He died before he was able to leave the community.*
- What happened to Chillingworth? *He died within a year of Dimmesdale's death and left an inheritance for Pearl.*

- What happened to Pearl? *She moved to Europe and was not directly heard from again.*
- What happened to Hester? *She left for many years; but later she returned to the community, helped many people, and died there.*
- What does the novel say about Puritan New England? *It shows the failings of a community that was supposedly built on faith in Christ.*
- Why was the identity of Pearl's father such a nonissue to many in the community? *Their focus was on Hester's sin. One key factor might have been that men were leaders of the community.*
- What does the book say about the effect of sin that is confessed as opposed to sin that is kept hidden? *Hester was able to admit her responsibility for her sin and move on in her life. Dimmesdale kept his sin hidden, and it eventually destroyed him.*
- How did Hester show strength of character despite her sin? *She took the responsibility for rearing Pearl; she helped others; she did not strike back when others reviled her.*
- Why do you think Hester did not simply leave the community? *Among the possible answers are: She loved Arthur Dimmesdale and wanted to be near him; life outside of the community would have been even more difficult.*

Literature Assignment

After reading the literary analysis of the book, the student defines these literary terms.

Narrator: *the teller of the story*

Tone: *the mood in which the story is presented (i.e., light-hearted, angry, wistful, etc.)*

Protagonist: *the central character*

Climax: *the single key event or turning point in the story; the moment of greatest tension*

Resolution: *the event in which the main issue is resolved*

Quiz on Unit 3

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. D (74) | 5. C (87) | 9. A (98) |
| 2. C (74) | 6. B (89) | 10. D (97) |
| 3. B (79) | 7. B (90) | |
| 4. A (81) | 8. D (92) | |

Unit 4

Lesson 16

- Who wrote *Common Sense*? *Thomas Paine (103)*
- Name three characteristics that the American colonists had in common with those in their British homeland. *Answers will vary but may include: same language and culture, same trades and social classes, education, concepts about representative government and the rights of individuals, legal system, subjects of the crown. (103-104)*

3. What are two ways that the American colonial experience was different from life in Britain?
Possible answers include: no royalty in America; Americans envisioned new possibilities for their lives; the frontier experience, including living in log cabins and having skirmishes with Native nations (104)
4. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence? *Thomas Jefferson (104)*
5. What happened in Congress on July 2, 1776?
Congress adopted Lee's resolution that the colonies were free and independent states. (105)
6. What happened in Congress on July 4, 1776?
Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. (105)
7. The grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were directed against which part of the British government? *the king (105)*
8. What did the colonies risk by declaring independence? *They risked everything. They were considered rebels and traitors. They faced execution if their cause failed. (106)*
9. What were the nicknames of the two political parties in Britain? *Tories and Whigs (106)*
10. According to John Adams, what was the division of public opinion in the colonies about revolution?
One-third wanted to remain with Britain, one-third wanted independence, and one-third was open to being persuaded one way or the other. (107)

Common Sense

1. What does Thomas Paine call government even in its best state? *a necessary evil (AV 45)*
2. According to Paine, had England had more good monarchs or bad ones? *bad ones (AV 47)*
3. Paine says that a government of Americans' own is what? *our natural right (AV 50)*

Declaration of Independence

1. What entitles a people to assume a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth? *the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God (AV 51)*
2. Is the list of "repeated injuries and usurpations" directed against the king or Parliament? *the king (AV 51)*
3. What did the representatives of the United States of America mutually pledge to each other as they made this declaration? *their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor (AV 53)*

Lesson 17

1. Name two advantages the British had over the Americans when the Revolutionary War began.
Answers will vary but may include: Britain was the most industrialized nation in the world; it had a strong economy; it had a strong navy and an experienced, victorious army. (109)
2. Name four disadvantages for the American colonies.
Answers will vary but may include: smaller population, no standing army, tiny navy, colonial

militia with minimal training, no strong central government, many weak colonial governments, no unified national currency, and soldiers who were poorly paid and equipped. (109)

3. What was the two-part British strategy for defeating the Americans? *to seize the major cities and divide New England from the rest of the colonies (109)*
4. How was the fighting in the Revolutionary War different from the traditional way of fighting in Europe? *European battles typically saw the opposing armies facing and advancing toward each other in a line; Americans preferred making surprise attacks and firing from behind cover. (110)*
5. In Thomas Paine's pamphlet *The American Crisis*, what did he encourage Americans to do? *Paine encouraged Americans to stay the course and to believe in the justness of their cause. (110)*
6. Name the winning side in these battles:
 - a. New York City - *British (109-110)*
 - b. Trenton, New Jersey - *Americans (110)*
 - c. Kaskaskia, Illinois - *Americans (112)*
7. What did the Continental Army experience at Valley Forge in 1777-1778? *Washington's army endured a harsh winter with insufficient food and scant clothing and suffered from disease. (111)*
8. Where did the turning point of the war occur? Why was this the turning point? *Burgoyne's British forces surrendered at Saratoga. The victory boosted Patriot morale and led the French government to enter the war on America's side. (111-112)*
9. Who led successful surprise attacks at Kaskaskia and Vincennes? *George Rogers Clark (112)*
10. Who was Benedict Arnold? What was his motivation for helping the British? *Benedict Arnold was a major general in the Continental Army who offered to help the British in exchange for money that he wanted to support his extravagant lifestyle. He later became a general in the royal army. (113)*

The American Crisis

1. Thomas Paine says that these are the times that do what? *try men's souls (AV 55)*
2. Paine says that Britain has declared that she has a right to bind the American colonies in what cases? *in all cases whatsoever (AV 55)*
3. Paine says that the colonies should be able to open the next campaign with how many men? *60,000 (AV 56)*

Lesson 18

1. Why did the British hope that fighting in the South would be to their advantage? *They hoped to find loyalty from influential Southerners and to enlist black persons to their army. (114)*
2. Who led the British forces at Camden, South Carolina, and what was the outcome of the battle? *General Lord Charles Cornwallis and his troops decisively defeated an American force. (114)*

3. Which battle was the turning point of the war in the South? In what area was this battle fought? *the Battle of King's Mountain; the border between North and South Carolina (114)*
4. Who led a small American fleet to England to capture two British ships? What was his reply when asked to surrender? *Captain John Paul Jones; "I have not yet begun to fight." (114)*
5. British General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, in what year? What formal agreement ended the war, and when was it signed? *1781; the Treaty of Paris in 1783 (115)*
6. What was considered the country's western border after the war? *Mississippi River (116)*
7. Name three factors that helped the Americans win the American Revolution. *Answers will vary but may include: Washington's leadership, American soldiers fought more strategically, they were on their home soil, the developing consciousness of being Americans, assistance from France. (116)*
8. Name four factors in the overall waging of the war that worked against the British. *poor military leadership, fighting far from home, needing to stay close to the Atlantic coast in order to get supplies, the political relationship with the colonies (117)*
9. Who was the Marquis de Lafayette? *a Frenchman who became an American major general and served with distinction on Washington's staff (118)*
10. Who was Casimir Pulaski? *a brigadier general from Poland who fought on the side of the Americans (118)*

Poems by Phillis Wheatley

1. In "On Virtue," where does Wheatley ask Virtue to guide her steps? *to endless life and bliss (AV 57)*
2. In "On Being Brought from Africa to America," is Wheatley thankful or resentful that she was brought to America? *thankful (AV 58)*
3. In "To the University of Cambridge in New England," what does Wheatley urge the students there to do? *to shun sin and to pursue knowledge of the universe and of Christ (the phrasing of the answer may differ somewhat but this should be the point) (AV 58)*

Bible Assignments

Read Romans 13:1-7 and Acts 5:29.

Were the American colonies right to rebel against the British monarch? Should they have remained subject to the British throne and tried to resolve their issues peacefully? *This should generate good discussion. Answers will vary.*

What is the proper role of American Christians toward our government when it takes actions that are counter to the Christian faith? *We can protest in various ways. The situation might arise that Christians cannot obey, but we must be willing to take the consequences. Other answers are possible.*

List three ways that God brought good out of the Revolution. *It created a country that granted religious and political freedom. It enabled people to demonstrate courage and bravery. It enabled people to have more material resources than they probably would have had in Europe, but they had to be good stewards of those resources. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 19

1. How did Americans and their property suffer during the Revolutionary War? *Families suffered the absence and loss of many husbands, fathers, and sons; property was destroyed in battle and by the movement of armies. (119)*
2. How was the American Revolution a civil war? *The U.S. population was divided, with many colonists remaining loyal to Britain and eventually leaving the United States. (119)*
3. During the war, what groups of people in America tended to remain loyal to Britain? *most colonial government officeholders and Anglican clergy, plus some businessmen and many small farmers (119)*
4. What elements of American life were stable, and what was disrupted during the war? *Government and society were relatively stable, but the economy was severely disrupted. (119-120)*
5. What did many state constitutions written in the 1780s provide? *bills of rights, expanded right to vote (119)*
6. What economic opportunities did America offer that Great Britain did not? *more opportunity for land ownership, the building of wealth, the need for skilled craftsmen, work opportunities beyond being servants (120)*
7. What happened west of the Appalachian Mountains after the American Revolution, especially in the areas that would become Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky? *rapid settlement (122)*
8. Who led thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap? *Daniel Boone (122)*
9. What was the document that the Continental Congress wrote that was America's first attempt at national self-government? *the Articles of Confederation (124)*
10. What was a major issue that delayed the ratification of this document by all of the states? *disposition of Western lands (123)*

Lesson 20

1. What does Paul in Acts 17:26 say about God being the ultimate and sovereign power who guides history? *God has determined their appointed times and the boundaries of their habitation. (126)*
2. According to 2 Chronicles, why did Rehoboam reject the counsel of his older advisors, which led to the rebellion of the Northern Kingdom? *It was a turn of events from the Lord. (127)*

3. According to 2 Chronicles, why did Shishak of Egypt attack Israel? *because Israel had been unfaithful to the Lord (127)*
4. What did the Lord call Cyrus, the leader of Persia? *His shepherd and His anointed (127)*
5. With God's help, what was Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream? *a prediction of the rise and fall of empires in the Mediterranean and Middle East (127)*
6. Does God create and guide only monarchies? *No, He creates republics and democracies also. (129)*
7. How should we interpret history and current events after the time of the Bible? *by using principles we find in the Bible and by believing that God is still in charge (129)*
8. How long do the plans of God's heart stand? *from generation to generation (129)*
9. What should we think if things happen that we do not like or that we think are not good? *We should realize that God is still in control. (129)*
10. Who causes the rise and fall of nations? *God (130)*
4. Who was the chairman of the Constitutional Convention? *George Washington (136)*
5. Who was the leading figure in the Constitutional Convention? *James Madison (136)*
6. What issue caused a need for the Great Compromise? *how the states would be represented in Congress (137)*
7. What compromise was reached on how the president was to be chosen? *Each state would choose representatives called electors. (137-138)*
8. What compromise did delegates reach about how enslaved persons would be counted for a state's population for both taxation and representation? *Three-fifths of a state's enslaved persons would be counted. (138)*
9. What were *The Federalist Papers*? *a collection of essays favoring ratification of the Constitution (139)*
10. What were the people called who opposed ratification of the Constitution because they feared the power of the central government and the loss of individual freedoms? *Antifederalists (139)*

Bible Assignment

Write whether you agree or disagree with the following statements and give your reasons: God has blessed the United States and guided our country. Christians have a stewardship from God to use well the blessings He has given us. We have a responsibility to take advantage of our freedom to live for Him and to communicate His word to others. *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 4

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. B (103,110) | 6. A (111) | 11. C (122) |
| 2. D (104) | 7. A (114) | 12. D (119) |
| 3. B (105) | 8. C (115) | 13. A (120) |
| 4. B (105) | 9. C (119) | 14. B (124) |
| 5. A (110) | 10. A (117) | 15. A (122) |

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. The lesson begins with four issues facing the new nation. Debt was one of the issues. What were the other three? *economic crises within the states, occasional violent uprisings by Native nations, difficulties in foreign relations (133-134)*
2. The Northwest Ordinance dealt with how the national government would oversee the Northwest Territory, how _____ would divide and organize the region into territories, and how the territories could become _____. *Congress, states (134-135)*
3. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet? *1787 (136)*

The Federalist No. 10

1. What does Madison say are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction? *by removing its causes and controlling its effects (AV 60)*
2. Madison says that the inference to which we are brought is what? *The causes of factions cannot be removed, and relief is to be sought only by controlling its effects. (AV 61)*
3. How does Madison define a republic? *a government in which the scheme of representation takes place (AV 62)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 119:1-48. How can a person keep his way blameless (119:1)? *by walking in the law of the Lord*
 How can a young person keep his way pure (119:9)? *by keeping it according to God's Word*
 Why has the psalmist treasured God's Word in his heart (119:)? *to keep from sinning against God*
 How does the psalmist feel about studying and learning the Word (119:14, 24, and 47)? *It is a delight.*
 Where does the psalmist find the answers that he gives to others (119:42)? *from God's Word*

Lesson 22

1. What are three overall principles that lie behind the Constitution? *a careful series of balances and compromises, expectation that the new government would be driven by Congress, mistrust of democracy (141)*
2. The federal government was only supposed to carry out what? *the powers listed or enumerated in the Constitution (142)*
3. Because of the principle of separation of powers, what are the three branches of the federal government? *executive, legislative, and judicial (143)*

4. What does the Constitution include to keep one person or one branch of government from assuming dictatorial powers? *checks and balances (143)*
5. What are the two bodies (also called chambers or houses) of Congress? *Senate and House of Representatives (144)*
6. How often are members of the House of Representatives elected? *every two years (144)*
7. What are two specific responsibilities of the House of Representatives besides making legislation? *initiating revenue bills and initiating the impeachment process (145)*
8. How long is the term for a U.S. senator? *six years (145)*
9. What fraction of the Senate is elected every two years? *one-third (146)*
10. What are three specific responsibilities of the Senate besides making legislation? *ratifying treaties, approving presidential nominations, trying impeachment cases (146)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 119:49-88. How valuable is the Word to the psalmist (119:72)? *It is worth more than gold and silver.*

Lesson 23

1. What is the length of term for the president and vice president? *four years (150)*
2. To how many terms can a person be elected president? *two (150-151)*
3. Who actually chooses the president and vice president? *electors or the Electoral College (151)*
4. How many electors are there currently, and why? *538; one for each senator and representative plus three for the District of Columbia (151)*
5. What role does the president have with the country's military forces? *He is their commander in chief. (151)*
6. What is the president's responsibility related to federal laws? *He enforces them. (151)*
7. What role does the president have with other countries? *He conducts relations with other countries, negotiates treaties, and receives official representatives. (151)*
8. For what reasons can a federal official be impeached and removed from office? *treason, bribery, other high crimes and misdemeanors (152)*
9. Which chief justice of the Supreme Court firmly established the practice and power of judicial review? *Chief Justice John Marshall (153)*
10. What does "full faith and credit" mean? *Each state is to recognize as legitimate the laws and records of other states. (153)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 119:89-136. How much does the psalmist say that he meditates on the Word (119:97)? *All the day.* How does the psalmist describe the guidance that he

receives from the Word (119:105)? *As a lamp to his feet and a light to his path.*

Lesson 24

1. For a proposed amendment to the Constitution to be adopted, it must be approved by what fraction of Congress and what fraction of the states? *two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states (155)*
2. What does the 1st Amendment guarantee? It also protects the right of American citizens to do what peaceably? *It guarantees the free exercise of religion and the right of freedom of speech and of the press. It also protects the right to assemble peaceably. (156)*
3. What does the 2nd Amendment guarantee? *the right to keep and bear arms (157)*
4. What rights do the 5th through 8th Amendments protect? *the rights of the accused (157)*
5. What does the 10th Amendment state? *All powers not expressly delegated to Congress nor denied to the states are reserved to the states and people. (157)*
6. What does the 16th Amendment permit? *a federal income tax (159)*
7. What does the 19th Amendment guarantee? *women the right to vote (159)*
8. What does the 24th Amendment outlaw? *the poll tax (159)*
9. What does the 25th Amendment provide for? *presidential succession (159)*
10. What does the 26th Amendment do? *gives the right to vote to those 18 and older (160)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 119:137-176. What synonyms does the psalmist use for the Word? *judgments, testimonies, statutes, ordinances. Other answers are possible depending on translation.*

When do you usually study the Bible? *Answers will vary.* What can you do to grow in your Bible study and in your application of what you read in the Bible? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 25

1. What is the supreme law for Christians? *the Bible (162)*
2. What claims does the Bible make for itself? *final, inspired, infallible (162)*
3. What are the two basic steps of interpretation? *determining what a text says and determining what a text means (163)*
4. Who interprets Scripture? *everyone (163)*
5. How should we read and understand the Bible? *the way it was written (163)*
6. What is proof-texting? *taking a verse or a phrase out of its context to prove a point (163-164)*
7. What is the best interpreter of Scripture? *other passages of Scripture (164)*
8. What is the primary truth? *God (165)*

9. What is God's central message? *Jesus* (165)
10. As we study and interpret Scripture, what does Scripture do? *Scripture interprets us.* (166)

Quiz on Unit 5

Part 1

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. B (136) | 5. C (151) | 9. J (136) |
| 2. G (134-135) | 6. A (139) | 10. H (159) |
| 3. I (138) | 7. E (139) | |
| 4. F (137) | 8. D (159) | |

Part 2

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. X (146) | 16. K (143) | 21. N (157) |
| 12. P (156) | 17. U (153) | 22. L (144) |
| 13. S (152) | 18. Y (142) | 23. R (153) |
| 14. M (145) | 19. W (143) | 24. Q (155) |
| 15. T (150) | 20. V (122) | 25. O (151) |

History Exam on Units 1-5

Part 1

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. G (19) | 6. I (38) | 11. C (48) |
| 2. H (19) | 7. D (44) | 12. N (79) |
| 3. B (19) | 8. M (45) | 13. L (90) |
| 4. J (36) | 9. E (36-37) | 14. K (115) |
| 5. A (36) | 10. O (45-46) | 15. F (122) |

Part 2

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. F (11) | 5. C (41) | 9. E (136) |
| 2. D (10) | 6. A (46-47) | 10. B (41) |
| 3. J (58) | 7. H (19) | |
| 4. I (87) | 8. G (37) | |

Part 3

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. worship (3) | 9. checks, balances (143) |
| 2. farming (52) | 10. House of Representatives (144) |
| 3. French and Indian (81) | 11. senators (145) |
| 4. Confederation (124) | 12. four (150) |
| 5. George Washington (136) | 13. commander in chief (151) |
| 6. James Madison (136) | 14. amendment (155) |
| 7. enslaved (138) | 15. 2nd (157) |
| 8. <i>Federalist Papers</i> (139) | |

English Exam on Units 1-5

Part 1

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. C (AV 23) | 4. D (AV 30) | 7. F (35) |
| 2. E (AV 24) | 5. A (AV 33) | 8. G (AV 58) |
| 3. H (AV 16) | 6. B (AV 34) | 9. I (AV 59) |

Part 2

1. Name the opening essay that tells how the author of *The Scarlet Letter* got his idea for the novel. "*The Custom-House*"
2. What wrong attitudes did the people of the community demonstrate toward Hester? *They were hateful and unforgiving toward her.*

3. Who was the father of Hester's child? *Dimmesdale*
4. How were people mistaken about Arthur Dimmesdale's character? *They thought he was strong and upright, but in fact he was weak and was an adulterer also.*
5. How does *The Scarlet Letter* show the effect of sin that is hidden and sin that is brought into the open? *Sin that is kept hidden eats away and destroys, but sin that is dealt with openly can be overcome.*

Part 3

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. B (AV 55) | 3. E (AV 58) | 5. D (AV 30) |
| 2. A (AV 60) | 4. C (AV 16) | |

Bible Exam on Units 1-5

Part 1

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. E (130) | 5. B (24) | 9. F (26) |
| 2. H (165) | 6. C (68-69) | 10. I (31) |
| 3. A (28) | 7. D (97) | |
| 4. G (31) | 8. J (96) | |

Part 2

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. D (29) | 4. A (95) | 7. H (64-65) |
| 2. F (24) | 5. B (163-164) | 8. E (162) |
| 3. G (24) | 6. C (65) | |

Part 3

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. ministers (98) | 4. faith (25) | 7. Bible (25) |
| 2. Bible (162) | 5. church (67) | |
| 3. heart (129) | 6. slavery (30) | |

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. Who were the first president and vice president under the Constitution? *George Washington, John Adams* (170)
2. What city was the first capital of the United States? *New York City* (170)
3. In what year did Washington first take the presidential oath of office? *1789* (170)
4. What were the three executive departments, and who headed them? *State—Thomas Jefferson; War—Henry Knox; Treasury—Alexander Hamilton* (170)
5. What did the heads of the executive departments come to be called? *cabinet* (170-171)
6. What did Alexander Hamilton propose concerning debt? *that the federal government take responsibility for the debts that the Continental Congress and individual states incurred during and after the American Revolution* (172)
7. What was the second part of Hamilton's plan as secretary of the treasury? *the creation of a national bank* (172)
8. What specifically did Hamilton propose regarding American manufacturing? *enacting tariffs* (173)

- In what state did the Whiskey Rebellion take place, and what did its participants oppose? *in Pennsylvania; a federal tax on whiskey (173)*
- What did Native nations do after the Battle of Fallen Timbers? *gave up their claims to most of Ohio (174)*

First Inaugural Address (George Washington)

- In his first inaugural address, what did Washington say it would have been improper to omit? *supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe (AV 80)*
- How did he describe what he saw as God's guidance in making the United States an independent nation? *"Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency." (AV 81)*
- He said we should never expect the "propitious smiles of Heaven" on what? *a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right (AV 81)*

Thanksgiving Proclamation (George Washington)

- In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, what did Washington say it was a duty of all nations to do? *"to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor" (AV 83)*
- Name three things for which Washington wanted Americans to give thanks. *Answers may include: God's protection before they became a nation; His guidance during the war; their tranquility, union, and plenty since the war; the peaceful establishment of government; the many favors He had bestowed; His mercies; the means of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and civil and religious freedom. (AV 83)*
- Name three things Washington wanted Americans to ask God for. *Answers may include: pardon for their national transgressions, help in performing their duties well, to render the national government a blessing, to protect sovereigns and nations, to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and to grant prosperity. (AV 83)*

Lesson 27

- What did the Washington administration extend to the new French government during the French Revolution? *diplomatic recognition (175)*
- What did President George Washington issue in regards to the French Revolution? *a statement of neutrality (176)*
- What actions of the French Ambassador Genet were inappropriate for an ambassador in a neutral country? *He outfitted ships to do battle against France's European enemies, and he tried to instigate attacks on Spanish-held territory in the Western Hemisphere. (176)*
- What did British ships do to American trading

- vessels bound for France? *stopped and seized them (176)*
- What was the British policy of impressment? *They seized sailors on American ships whom they suspected of being British nationals trying to avoid service in the British Navy. They took them prisoner and pressed them into service on British ships. (176)*
- What treaty did the chief justice negotiate that Washington reluctantly signed? *the Jay Treaty (176-177)*
- What did the Pinckney Treaty end, and what did it guarantee? *It ended Spanish claims in the South outside of Florida and guaranteed American access to New Orleans. (177)*
- What did Alexander Hamilton and other Federalists want a strong central government to encourage? Whom did they trust to provide the best leadership in government? *the development of industry; the wealthy elite (177)*
- Whom did Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others who came to be called Republicans believe to be the backbone of a successful economy and society? *the individual citizen, especially the farmer (177)*
- What did the different perspectives advocated by Federalists and Republicans lead to? *the formation of political parties (or factions) (177)*

"The Legend of Rip Van Winkle"

- What is a short story? *a work of fiction shorter than a novel, with fewer characters and usually only one plot line (AV 84)*
- Whom did Rip see before he went to sleep, and what were they doing? *odd-looking people playing ninepins (AV 89-90)*
- After he awoke, what evidence did Rip see in the village that times had changed? *His house was deserted; the inn was gone; the picture of King George III had been replaced by one of George Washington. (AV 91-92)*

Farewell Address (George Washington)

- Washington urged Americans to avoid the danger of what in domestic politics? *political parties or factions (AV 97)*
- What did Washington say were two indispensable supports for political prosperity? *religion and morality (AV 98)*
- Washington said that the United States should steer clear of what with foreign nations? *permanent antipathies and permanent attachments (or alliances) (AV 99)*

Bible Assignment

List three ways in which a Christian who is a public official might be tempted to compromise his faith. *Lying to get elected or reelected, agreeing with an unbiblical proposal in order to avoid controversy, seeking the approval of people more than God. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 28

1. Who were the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in 1796, and what were their parties?
Federalist: John Adams and Thomas Pinckney; Republican: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (180)
2. Which candidates were elected president and vice president? *John Adams was elected president, and Thomas Jefferson was elected vice president. (181)*
3. What demands did the three representatives of the French foreign minister make when they met the American envoys sent by Adams? *They asked the Americans for a bribe, to make a large loan to the French government, and to issue an apology for anti-French sentiments that Adams had expressed in a speech. (181-182)*
4. What did this incident come to be called, and why? *Adams referred to the French representatives as X, Y, and Z, so it came to be known as the XYZ Affair. (182)*
5. What did Adams not give in to concerning conflict with France? *popular pressure for war (182)*
6. What did the Alien Act and the Alien Enemy Act give to the president? *the right to imprison or deport foreign nationals whom he suspected of being dangerous to the security of the country (183)*
7. What did the Sedition Act make it a crime to do? *to "write, print, utter, or publish" any "false, scandalous, and malicious writings" against the U.S. government, Congress, or the president (183)*
8. What was the express purpose of most newspapers published at the time? *to promote one political party or the other (183)*
9. What did James Madison and Thomas Jefferson call the Alien and Sedition Acts? *unconstitutional (183)*
10. How many people were convicted under the Sedition Act? What was their political party? *10 Republicans (183)*

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

1. What two men wrote these resolutions? *James Madison and Thomas Jefferson (AV 101)*
2. What did the resolutions say was the attitude of those commonwealths toward the Union? *warm attachment (AV 101)*
3. What laws passed by Congress did the resolutions specifically protest? *Alien and Sedition Acts (AV 101)*

Lesson 29

1. Who were the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in 1800, and what were their parties?
Federalist: John Adams and Charles Pinckney; Republicans: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (185)
2. Who was elected president? *Thomas Jefferson (186)*
3. What did John Adams do on the day that Jefferson was inaugurated? Did these two men who had once been close friends ever see each other again? *Adams left D.C. on the morning of Jefferson's inauguration and did not attend the ceremony. They never saw each other again. (186)*

4. Who was the first president to live in the White House? *John Adams (186)*
5. What did the lame-duck Federalist Congress try to ensure with the passage of the Judiciary Act of 1801? *that the Federalists would at least control the federal judiciary (187)*
6. Whom did Adams nominate to be chief justice? *John Marshall (187)*
7. What was the population of all the states and territories in the United States in 1790? *3.9 million (187)*
8. In 1790 half of the population was under what age? *16 (187)*
9. Name in order the next four states admitted to the Union after the original 13. *Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio (188)*
10. What was the U.S. population in 1800? *5.3 million (188)*

"A Man Worth Knowing"

1. What did David McCullough say were Adams' three most important deeds? *nominating George Washington to command the Continental Army, encouraging Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence, and nominating John Marshall to the Supreme Court (AV 105)*
2. Under what conditions did Adams go to France during the Revolutionary War? *extreme danger of being captured and hanged (AV 106)*
3. When he returned from France, what document was he called upon to write? *Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (AV 106)*

Bible Assignment

Read Philippians 2:14-16. List three challenges of being a Christian in a non-Christian society. *Facing peer pressure to conform to unrighteous standards, being overlooked for a job or promotion because of discrimination, becoming discouraged by the lack of response to the gospel. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 30

1. What longstanding, intertwined relationship did the Protestant Reformation challenge? *church and state (191)*
2. English religious practice contributed to the American pattern of tolerating what? *religious diversity (191)*
3. Where was the first Roman Catholic diocese established in the United States? *Baltimore, Maryland (192)*
4. What did Britain's Toleration Act allow? *Protestant sects to exist without threat of persecution or loss of rights (192)*
5. Whom did many state constitutions require to believe in God and the Bible? *officeholders (193)*
6. Who authored Virginia's Statute of Religious Freedom? *Thomas Jefferson (193)*

- When did the Jewish community in Newport, Rhode Island, dedicate the Touro Synagogue? 1763 (194)
- Which chief justice was an active and dedicated Episcopalian and later president of the American Bible Society? John Jay (194-195)
- Where were Christian worship services held regularly during the administration of Thomas Jefferson? the House Chamber of the U.S. Capitol (195)
- _____ blends love of country, belief in God, and trust in God's guidance of the United States into a belief system that people from diverse Christian backgrounds—and even those from other religious backgrounds—can accept. *civil religion* (196)
- What was outlawed while Jefferson was president? *the importation of enslaved persons* (204)
- What major acquisition of land occurred during the time Jefferson was president? *the Louisiana Purchase* (205)
- What two men led the Corps of Discovery? *Meriwether Lewis and William Clark* (206)
- Up what river did the corps go from St. Louis? *Missouri River* (206)
- Who was the Shoshone woman who was a translator for the corps? *Sacajawea* (206)
- Who won the presidential election in 1804? *Thomas Jefferson* (208)

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom

- Who wrote this statute? *Thomas Jefferson* (AV 111)
- The statute says that Almighty God has created the mind _____. *free* (AV 111)
- The statute says that the natural rights asserted in it belong to whom? *mankind* (AV 112)

Exchange of Letters Between the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, and President George Washington

- What two Bible characters does the letter from the Hebrew congregation refer to in the second paragraph? *David and Daniel* (AV 113)
- Washington says that the days of difficulty and danger have been succeeded by days of what? *uncommon prosperity and security* (AV 114)
- What phrase in the congregation's letter does Washington repeat (or almost repeat) in his? *that the American government gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance* (AV 113-114)

Quiz on Unit 6

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. N (183) | 6. A (170-171) | 11. J (176) |
| 2. H (176-177) | 7. M (177) | 12. L (181-182) |
| 3. O (187) | 8. D (181) | 13. G (177) |
| 4. E (187) | 9. K (176) | 14. I (186) |
| 5. F (170) | 10. C (173) | 15. B (172) |

Unit 7

Lesson 31

- List the first three presidents in order from memory. *Washington, Adams, Jefferson*
- What did Thomas Jefferson call his being elected president? *the Revolution of 1800* (201)
- How were campaigns conducted in the first years after the Constitution went into effect? *Candidates did not campaign. Party spokesmen made speeches, and party newspapers honored their own candidates.* (202)
- What amendment to the Constitution provided for electors to start voting separately for president and vice president? *12th* (203)

First Inaugural Address (Thomas Jefferson)

- Jefferson says that to violate the rights of the minority would be what? *oppression* (AV 115)
- Jefferson says, "We are all _____; we are all _____." *Republicans, Federalists* (AV 116)
- In closing his address, how does Jefferson describe the Supreme Being? *"that infinite power which rules the destinies of the universe"* (AV 117)

"I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord"

- What two phrases does Dwight use to mean the same as the kingdom? *the house of Thine abode, the church our blest Redeemer saved* (AV 118)
- Dwight says that for the kingdom his _____ would fall and his _____ would ascend. *tears, prayers* (AV 118)
- In the fifth stanza, how does Dwight describe Jesus? *Friend divine, our Savior and our King* (AV 118)

Lesson 32

- Of what state was John Marshall a native? *Virginia* (209)
- Who was John Marshall's cousin? *Thomas Jefferson* (209)
- Chief Justice John Marshall led the Supreme Court into a new era of _____. *activism* (209)
- Who signed a commission giving William Marbury a judicial position, and who refused to give Marbury the commission the president had signed? *President John Adams signed it. Secretary of State James Madison refused to give it to him.* (209-210)
- What act did Chief Justice Marshall declare to be unconstitutional? *the Judiciary Act of 1801* (210)
- Chief Justice Marshall claimed that the Supreme Court had the power of _____ . *judicial review* (210)
- Complete this quote by John Marshall: "It is, emphatically, the province and _____ of the judicial department to say what the _____ is." *duty; law* (210-211)
- While Marshall was leading the Supreme Court, which decision struck down a Maryland law because it hindered the implied powers of Congress under the Constitution? *McCulloch v. Maryland* (211)

9. In Marshall's view, who created the federal government? *the people* (211)
10. The Supreme Court determines whether a law is guilty of violating the _____ . *Constitution* (213)

Marbury v. Madison

1. What did Marshall say was the province and duty of the judicial department? *to say what the law is* (AV 121)
2. Which does the opinion say is superior: the Constitution or an ordinary act of the legislature? *the Constitution* (AV 121)
3. Marshall said that a law repugnant to the Constitution is what? *void* (AV 121)

Bible Assignment

Read 2 Kings 18:1-6, which describes the reform led by King Hezekiah. Answer this question: What religious practices did Hezekiah stop? *He removed the high places, broke down the sacred pillars, cut down the Asherah, and broke in pieces the bronze serpent that Moses had made.*

Lesson 33

1. In the early 1800s, U.S. shipping was affected by the conflict between what two European countries? *Britain and France* (214-215)
2. What did Thomas Jefferson encourage Congress to pass, and what country did the act hurt? *the Embargo Act, which primarily hurt the U.S.* (215)
3. Who tried to unite Native nations to oppose American settlement from moving further into the West? *Tecumseh* (216)
4. While Congress was considering a declaration of war against Britain, what did the British government decide to do that Congress did not learn about? *The British government had decided to ease interference with American trade and appeared ready to negotiate on other matters.* (217)
5. What section of the country strongly opposed the War of 1812? *New England* (217)
6. What U.S. city did the British attack and burn? *Washington, D.C.* (218)
7. Fort McHenry was located in the harbor of what city? *Baltimore* (218)
8. Who led American military forces to their greatest victories in the South during the war? *Andrew Jackson* (219)
9. Where was the War of 1812 battle that made Andrew Jackson a national hero, and what was ironic about its timing? *New Orleans. The battle was fought after the peace treaty had been signed.* (220)
10. What was the major gain for the U.S. as a result of the War of 1812, and what did the war establish? *The U.S. gained national pride and self-confidence. The war established the United States as a strong and independent nation.* (221-222)

Poems by William Cullen Bryant

1. In "Thanatopsis" Bryant suggests that when one is saddened at the prospect of death, he should do what? *"Go forth, under the open sky, and list To Nature's teachings"* (AV 122)
2. Bryant says that the beauties of nature are but solemn decorations for what? *the tomb of man* (AV 123)
3. In "To a Waterfowl," what lesson does Bryant take from watching the bird? *God "will lead my steps aright."* (AV 124)

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

1. What two factors gave proof through the night that our flag was still there? *the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air* (AV 125)
2. What does Key say should be our motto? *"In God is our trust."* (AV 126)
3. With what line does each stanza end? *O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!* (AV 125-126)

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 21:12-13. What did Jesus say that the buyers and sellers had made the temple? *a den of robbers*

Lesson 34

1. How much had the United States grown in area during the 20 years after the end of the war for independence? *It had stretched from 13 states along the Atlantic coast to two-thirds of the way across the continent.* (223)
2. From what state did the three presidents who served from 1801 to 1825 come? *Virginia* (223)
3. What phrase did a newspaper use to describe this period? *the Era of Good Feelings* (223)
4. List three ways that this term was inappropriate. *Possible answers: partisan politics, the economy faced difficulties, divisions about the issue of slavery, heavy borrowing during the War of 1812, national government budget was in poor shape, many state banks were risky ventures, agriculture and manufacturing were not ready to meet demands* (224)
5. What three-point plan did the Republican Congress develop to help the nation? *a tariff to protect American industries from cheaper foreign competition, the creation of the Second Bank of the United States, an aggressive program of improving transportation* (226)
6. What were the eventual beginning and ending points of the National Road? *Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois* (227)
7. What canal in New York connected Buffalo to Albany? *Erie Canal* (227)
8. What major development in water transportation allowed for faster travel times as well as upstream travel? *the steamboat* (228)

- Who was the first to pilot this form of transportation up the Hudson River? *Robert Fulton (228)*
- Name five factors that increased Western population during this period. *cheap land, greater freedom, the chance for a new start, population growth, and immigration (229)*

Exchange of Letters Between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

- Adams said that Jefferson was well persuaded that the Nation would succeed in doing what? *establishing a free Republican government (AV 127)*
- What did Jefferson say the artificial aristocracy was founded on? *wealth and birth (AV 128)*
- Jefferson and Adams felt that they ought not to die before they had done what? *explained themselves to each other (AV 130)*

Bible Assignment

Read Revelation 2:1-7. What did the Lord say that He had against the church in Ephesus? *They had left their first love.*

What did He command them to do? *Remember, repent, and return to their first deeds.*

Lesson 35

- Name two factors that discouraged religious activity in America between the American Revolution and the religious revival of the early 1800s. *Answers will vary, but may include: The break from England left relationships with British-based denominations uncertain. Enlightenment rationalism and theological Deism did not encourage religious fervency. People moved west to get land and to get rich, not to find God. The influence of the world was strong. (231)*
- What city was the Cane Ridge village near? *Lexington, Kentucky (231)*
- How many people attended the Cane Ridge camp meeting in August of 1801? *at least 10,000 (232)*
- What do historians call the religious revival of the early 1800s which had its turning point and high watermark at the camp meeting at Cane Ridge in August of 1801? *the Second Great Awakening (232)*
- In what ways did churches grow after the camp meetings of the Second Great Awakening? *size, number, and influence (233)*
- What did the Scottish Common Sense Philosophy say about understanding the Bible? *that anyone could understand the truth of Scripture if someone explained it in a rational way (233)*
- What new ideas about ministers arose during this time? *that they should be plain folk and not separated from church members by education or lifestyle (234)*
- Many ministers broke with their denominations because of a desire to do what? *simply to be Christians according to the New Testament (234)*
- What church did a group of Presbyterians form near

- Dickson, Tennessee, in 1810? What three names did those in the Restoration Movement call themselves? *Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Disciples, Christian Churches, and Churches of Christ (235)*
- With the events and trends taking place in America, what did many believe was imminent? *the millennial return of Christ (236)*

“Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery”

- The authors wanted the Presbytery of Springfield to be dissolved and sink into union with what? *the Body of Christ at large (AV 131)*
- The presbytery wanted candidates for the ministry to be licensed by whom? *God (AV 131)*
- What is the only sure guide to Heaven? *the Bible (AV 132)*

A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett

After the student finishes reading *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*, the *Student Review* provides 10 questions to answer. All of the questions have subjective or various possible answers.

Literature Assignment

The student also answers these two questions after reading the literary analysis of the book.

- What is the structure of the text? *Crockett wrote the book as an autobiographical narrative.*
- What is the author’s point or purpose? *His claim in the book was that he was writing to correct erroneous reports that had been written about himself. He was also polishing his image as a possible presidential candidate.*

Quiz on Unit 7

- The Revolution of 1800 (201)
- Louisiana Purchase (205)
- Meriwether Lewis, William Clark (206)
- Sacajawea (206)
- Virginia (223)
- Importation of enslaved persons (204)
- John Marshall (209)
- Washington, D.C. (218)
- New Orleans (220)
- Erie Canal (227)

Unit 8

Lesson 36

- Which of the original 13 colonies practiced slavery at some point? *all of them (240)*
- Which states had outlawed slavery by 1804? *the seven northernmost ones (240)*
- What did the numerical balance of the states in the Senate mean? *that representation of states that allowed slavery and those that did not was equal (241)*

4. What did Southerners fear might happen if antislavery forces gained a majority in the Senate? *They might try to move against slavery on a national level. (241)*
5. Which sections of the country grew most in population in the early 1800s? *North and Midwest (241)*
6. What question did Missouri's request for admission as a state highlight? What would the Tallmadge amendment require for Missouri to be admitted? *what to do about slavery in the Louisiana Territory; the gradual abolition of slavery in Missouri (241)*
7. Which free state was admitted to balance the admission of Missouri? *Maine (242)*
8. Who led the effort to reach a compromise on the Missouri question? *Henry Clay (242)*
9. Where did the Missouri Compromise ban slavery? *in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36°30' latitude line, except in Missouri itself (242)*
10. Which former president was concerned about the Missouri Compromise because it introduced slavery as an issue of national policy? *Thomas Jefferson (245)*

Bible Assignment

Read Colossians 2:16-23. List three things outside of Christ that people mistake for true spiritual fulfillment. *Some mistake following a list of rules, having purported spiritual experiences, self-abasement. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 37

1. Name the first five American presidents in order. *Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe*
2. What was the goal of the American government regarding conflict between foreign nations? *to maintain neutrality (246)*
3. What did America want to build with other countries? *trade relations (246)*
4. In the years following the War of 1812, Great Britain removed its warships from the _____, reaffirmed U.S. _____ rights off Newfoundland and Labrador, and established the western part of the U.S. border with _____. *Great Lakes, fishing, Canada (246)*
5. What did the 1819 treaty with Spain give to the United States? *all of Florida (247)*
6. What did European leaders from Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France discuss concerning popular revolutions? *They discussed intervening against popular revolutions such as those taking place in South America. (248)*
7. What country threatened American power by establishing outposts in California and laying claim to part of the Oregon Territory? *Russia (248)*
8. What were the two main elements of the Monroe Doctrine? *European nations should not consider any*

part of the Western Hemisphere for future colonization, and any attempt to do so would be seen as a threat to the United States. The United States said it would not interfere with European colonies in the Western Hemisphere or become involved in European wars. (249)

9. What military power did most countries recognize as the real peacekeeper in the region? *the British Navy (249)*
10. What 20th-century event challenged the Monroe Doctrine? *the communist takeover of Cuba (249)*

Monroe Doctrine

1. The document declares that no European power should henceforth consider the American continents to be what? *subjects for future colonization (AV 133)*
2. What four European countries does the document specifically mention? *Russia, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal (AV 133)*
3. What role had the United States played in the wars of the European powers? *The U.S. had never taken any part. (AV 133)*

Bible Assignment

Read 2 Corinthians 10:12. List three dangers of making man the standard and authority for life. *We can have a false sense of spiritual security. We can follow a human leader into a dangerous situation. We can lead others astray. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 38

1. What two ambassadorships and what cabinet post did John Quincy Adams fill before becoming president? *ambassador to the Netherlands and to Russia, secretary of state (251)*
2. John Quincy Adams was the principal architect of what policy? *the Monroe Doctrine (251)*
3. What cabinet position was seen as the stepping stone to the presidency? *secretary of state (251)*
4. Who were the four candidates for president in 1824? *Jackson, Adams, Clay, Crawford (251-252)*
5. Who won the most popular votes and the most electoral votes? *Jackson (252)*
6. What government body chose who would be inaugurated as president in 1825? *the House of Representatives (253)*
7. Jackson believed he had suffered a double blow. He believed that his political opponents had _____ the election, and now he believed that Adams appointing Clay to the position of _____ would put him in the driver's seat to become the next _____. *stolen, secretary of state, president (253)*
8. What did John C. Calhoun and others call the controversial tariff bill passed in 1828? *the Tariff of Abominations (254)*

9. To what body of officials was John Quincy Adams elected after he left the presidency? *the House of Representatives* (255)
10. What two issues were his focus there? *He opposed the expansion of slavery and promoted the Smithsonian Institution.* (255)

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 24:36. List three ways we can prepare for the return of Christ even though we do not know when it will take place. *Live with hope and eager expectation. Celebrate each day as it comes. Share God's love and goodness with those around us. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 39

1. How did Andrew Jackson receive a scar on his face and arm during the American Revolution? *A British officer cut him with a sword after Jackson refused to clean the officer's boots.* (258)
2. What job brought Jackson to the area that would become Tennessee? *He was named public prosecutor for the Western District of North Carolina.* (258)
3. To whom was the former Rachel Donelson married when Jackson met her? *Lewis Robards* (258)
4. What disaster involving Rachel haunted Jackson's political career? *Andrew and Rachel found out after they got married that Robards had never gotten a divorce.* (259)
5. What roles did Jackson play in the Tennessee government? *He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, a congressman and a senator from Tennessee, a superior court judge, and major general of the state militia.* (259)
6. What made Jackson a national hero? *his victory in the Battle of New Orleans* (260)
7. Who was Jackson's rival for the political favor of Westerners? *Henry Clay* (260)
8. The political party called _____ Republicans supported John Quincy Adams while those who supported Thomas Jefferson called themselves _____ Republicans. *National, Democratic* (261)
9. Who were elected president and vice president in 1828? *Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun* (261)
10. What tragedy befell Jackson after he was elected but before he was inaugurated? *Rachel Jackson died.* (262)

Bible Assignment

Read Hebrews 13:9. List three reasons why people are attracted to heretical beliefs. *We like to feel superior to others. We like for other people to do our thinking for us. We do not like to be left out. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 40

1. What beliefs came to dominate Congregationalist churches in the early 1800s? *Unitarian* (264)

2. What do Universalists believe about salvation? *that all people will be saved* (264)
3. Who became the leading evangelist of this period after his conversion experience in 1821? *Charles G. Finney* (264)
4. What did transcendentalists believe permeated everything and everybody? *the Over-Soul* (265)
5. Who founded the religious group known as Latter-day Saints (or Mormons)? *Joseph Smith* (266)
6. What unusual beliefs do Mormons have about marriage? *They believe that God is married and that marriages in their temples are celestial marriages. They also accepted polygamy for many years.* (266)
7. Who led the Mormons west to the Great Salt Lake? *Brigham Young* (267)
8. What did William Miller inaccurately predict? *the second coming of Christ* (267)
9. What is another term used for the over 100 communal experiments people established during the 1800s? *utopian* (268)
10. What were some examples of these communal attempts? *Shaker communities, (New) Harmony, Oneida, Brook Farm* (268-269)

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

1. Who were Douglass's parents? *an enslaved woman and a white man*
2. What was Douglass's experience of slavery? *He saw it as harsh, demeaning, and inhumane. He recognized that it demeaned slaveholders as well as enslaved persons.*
3. What was the general view among white Americans about educating enslaved persons? *They generally thought it was a waste of time and dangerous.*
4. What skill was Douglass able to learn and practice? *shipbuilding*
5. What did Douglass observe about people who held others in slavery while also making the most show of their Christianity? *He found them generally to be the harshest owners.*
6. What did Douglass think of Christianity? *He believed in and respected the Christianity of the Bible, but he had no respect for the Christianity practiced in the United States because it was hypocritical and supported the harsh and violent institution of slavery.*
7. How would you describe the tone of Douglass's book? *He is determined to portray the harsh realities of slavery, and he conveys his own determination not to bow to the institution. Other answers are possible.*

Bible Assignment

Read Colossians 2:8 and 1 Timothy 6:20-21. List three empty philosophies and false concepts of knowledge that compete with Christianity in the marketplace of ideas today. *Believing that the physical world is all that exists. Pursuing personal pleasure rather than seeking the good of others. Islam. Buddhism. Other answers are possible.*

Read Acts 4:32. List three ways in which the early church was successful in the life of its fellowship and three reasons why modern utopian communities have not been successful. *The early church had a firm foundation in the life and teaching of Jesus, it was based on voluntary cooperation, and it had a clear mission to pursue. Modern utopian communities are often built around one charismatic leader who eventually disappoints his followers or dies. They may follow unhealthy or immoral practices, or the members may be more interested in taking than in giving. Other answers are possible.*

Quiz on Unit 8

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. F (242) | 6. F (249) | 11. F (259) |
| 2. F (240) | 7. F (252) | 12. F (260) |
| 3. F (245) | 8. F (251) | 13. F (261) |
| 4. F (242) | 9. F (260) | 14. F (262) |
| 5. F (249) | 10. F (255) | 15. F (259) |

Unit 9

Lesson 41

- How did the election of Andrew Jackson as president signal a new day in American politics? *Jackson was the first president from the West. His election signaled the shift of political power from the established Eastern leadership toward the people. (274)*
- What was Jackson's idea on how jobs in the federal government should be filled? *He believed that the same people should not hold appointed government positions for a long time. He thought that those who filled such jobs should be rotated out on a regular basis. (274)*
- In the nullification controversy, what state opposed Jackson? *South Carolina (275)*
- What theory did John Calhoun develop about the enforcement of federal law? *that a state could go its own way and nullify a federal law (275)*
- Why did Andrew Jackson oppose the Second Bank of the United States? *He believed it was unconstitutional. He believed it had not provided a sound and uniform national currency. He believed the bank had gotten involved in politics. He was leery of paper money. (276)*
- What was the term used for state-chartered banks that received federal deposits? *pet banks (276-277)*
- What was the effect of Jackson's monetary policies? *They probably contributed to an economic downturn, ultimately leading to a depression (or panic) in 1837. (277)*
- What was the federal government's policy of removing Native nations? *purchasing land from Native nations who lived east of the Mississippi and moving them to unorganized territory west of the Mississippi (277-278)*

- What name has been given to the forced removal of the Cherokee from the Eastern U.S.? *the Trail of Tears (280)*
- What party held the first national political convention? *Anti-Mason Party (281)*

Second Reply to Robert Hayne

- What two states does Daniel Webster describe as historically being in harmony? *Massachusetts and South Carolina (AV 135)*
- Does Webster say the national government is a creature of the states or of the people? *the people (AV 137)*
- What does Webster say is the sentiment that is dear to every true American heart? *Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable (AV 139)*

"America"

- To whom or what are the first two stanzas addressed? *America (AV 140)*
- What idea or concept does the song mention in all four stanzas? *freedom or liberty (AV 140)*
- To whom or what is the fourth stanza addressed? *God (AV 140)*

Lesson 42

- Who was Old Kinderhook? *Martin Van Buren (284)*
- What two key positions did he hold in the Jackson administration? *secretary of state, vice president (284)*
- What new political party opposed the Jacksonian Democrats? *Whig (284)*
- How did that party hope to win the presidency in 1836? *by fielding several regional candidates to run against Van Buren (284)*
- The Van Buren administration was crippled by what event? *the Panic of 1837 (285)*
- What system did Van Buren propose to handle federal revenues and cash flow? *Independent Treasury (285)*
- Who were the 1840 presidential nominees? *Whig: William Henry Harrison, Democrat: Martin Van Buren (286)*
- What happened to the winner of that election soon after he took office? *Harrison developed pneumonia and died a month later. (287)*
- How did John Tyler and the Whig party get along? What did the Whig party do to him? *They did not get along well. The Whigs cast him out of the party. (287)*
- What issue brought the Democrats back into power in 1844? *westward expansion (287)*

The Growth of American Literature

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. C and D (288) | 5. I (291) |
| 2. A, E, and H (289) | 6. B (291) |
| 3. G (287) | 7. J (289) |
| 4. F (290) | |

Democracy in America

1. Alexis de Tocqueville said there is no country in the world where the _____ retains a greater influence over the souls of men than in America. *Christian religion (AV 141)*
2. What did De Tocqueville say should be the unceasing object of the legislators of democracies and of all the virtuous and enlightened men who live there? *to raise the souls of their fellow citizens and keep them lifted toward heaven (AV 142)*
3. Why did De Tocqueville think political parties in the United States are led to rally around an individual? *in order to acquire a more tangible shape (or recognizable face) in the eyes of the crowd (AV 143)*

Lesson 43

1. Define manifest destiny. *the idea that it was clear (manifest) that God's destiny for the United States was that it extend across the entire continent (294)*
2. Over what trail did settlers travel from Independence, Missouri, to the Oregon Territory? *Oregon Trail (294)*
3. What two countries jointly administered the Oregon Territory? *Great Britain and the United States (295)*
4. In the 1820s, to what country did California and Texas belong? *Mexico (295)*
5. A land grant in Texas was given by the Mexican government to whom? *Moses Austin (296)*
6. Who encouraged Americans to settle in Texas? *Stephen Austin (296)*
7. Who were the Texians, and what did they establish in 1836? *Texians were Texas-Americans who declared their independence as the Republic of Texas or the Lone Star Republic. (296)*
8. What battle did the Texians lose? *the Alamo (297)*
9. What battle did the Texians win? *San Jacinto River (297)*
10. What position did the new Mexican government take regarding the independence of Texas? *The new Mexican government refused to recognize Texas independence. (297)*

"My Faith Looks Up to Thee"

1. Who is "Thee" in the first stanza? *the Lamb of Calvary (AV 145)*
2. How does Ray Palmer describe his heart in the second stanza? *fainting (AV 145)*
3. What does Palmer want the Saviour to remove as his life ends? *fear and distrust (AV 145)*

"The Arrow and the Song"

1. Where did Henry Wadsworth Longfellow later find the arrow? *in an oak tree (AV 146)*
2. Where did he later find the song? *in the heart of a friend (AV 146)*

3. What is the meaning of "The Arrow and the Song"? *What you do influences others, and you never know where that influence might wind up. Other answers are possible.*

Poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr.

1. What was the official name of Old Ironsides? *USS Constitution (AV 147)*
2. What tone does Holmes use in the poem? *The tone is bitter, ironic—a tone of "Sure, let this glorious battleship die." Other answers are possible, but they should reflect these sentiments. (AV 147)*
3. In "Lord of All Being, Throned Afar," how does Holmes describe the rainbow's arch? *thy mercy's sign (AV 148)*

"I Hear America Singing"

1. Why did Walt Whitman portray America as singing? *because many Americans sing while doing their work and while playing (AV 149)*
2. What is a common thread in the various songs that Americans were singing? *Each sang "what belongs to him or her, and to none else." (AV 149)*
3. How does "I Hear America Singing" make you feel about America? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 44

1. Who was president of the Republic of Texas? *Sam Houston (302)*
2. What was the desire of Texas with regard to the U.S.? *to be annexed for the purpose of becoming a state (302)*
3. What prevented Texas being annexed to the U.S. during the Tyler administration? *publication of a letter from John Calhoun to the British minister supporting slavery (302)*
4. Who were the two major party candidates for president in 1844? *Democrat: James K. Polk; Whig: Henry Clay (303)*
5. How was the Oregon question resolved? *The U.S. and Great Britain agreed to divide the territory at the 49th parallel. (304)*
6. What two significant events took place in 1845 regarding Texas's relationship to the U.S.? *Texas was annexed in March and became a state in December. (304)*
7. What was the controversy that led to the Mexican-American War? *Polk claimed that American troops were fired upon on Texas soil, but Mexico disputed that the land really belonged to Texas. (304)*
8. In what year did the Mexican-American War begin, and in what year did it end? *1846, 1848 (304, 306)*
9. What did the U.S. receive as a result of the Mexican-American War? *Texas, California, and the area of New Mexico in between for \$15 million (306)*
10. After the death of James K. Polk in 1849, how long did Sarah Polk live as a widow? *42 years (307)*

Poems by Emily Dickinson

1. How does Dickinson describe herself in the first poem? *Nobody* (AV 150)
2. In the second poem, what is the thing with feathers? *hope* (AV 150)
3. In the fourth poem, Dickinson says there is no frigate like a _____ . *book* (AV 151)

“O Holy Night”

1. What does the author say the soul felt when Christ was born? *its worth* (AV 152)
2. The song says that Christ was born to be our what? *friend* (AV 152)
3. The hymn says that Christ will break chains because what? *The slave is our brother.* (AV 152)

Lesson 45

1. What has been the importance of protest in American history? *We have seen many protests in our history, for instance, over civil rights and the war in Vietnam. Our country started with a protest.* (309-310)
2. What is the practical meaning to us today of this statement: “We must obey God rather than men” (Acts 5:29)? *Christians must follow God. When the laws of men violate God’s laws of justice and truth, we must obey God rather than men.* (311)
3. Who were some godly protesters in the Old Testament? *Moses, Nathan, Elijah, Amos* (311-312)
4. What were some protests in the Old Testament that were wrong? *Protests against conditions and lack of food during the Exodus, the elders rejecting Samuel’s sons and wanting a king, Jeroboam’s rejection of Rehoboam’s authority. Other answers are possible.* (312)
5. How did Jesus protest what was done in the temple? *by clearing the buyers and sellers and money changers from the temple* (313)
6. How can protest lead to change? *Protests increase awareness of a problem. Protests can cause people to realize that laws, conditions, or practices should change. Other answers are possible.* (314)

“Civil Disobedience”

1. For Henry David Thoreau, what is the best government? *the one that governs least or not at all* (AV 153)
2. What two contemporary topics motivated Thoreau to express his thoughts in this essay? *slavery and the war in Mexico* (AV 156)
3. How do you agree or disagree with Thoreau’s arguments about civil disobedience? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 9

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. G (287) | 5. A (303) | 9. D (302) |
| 2. F (294) | 6. E (296) | 10. I (287) |
| 3. H (275) | 7. B (296) | |
| 4. C (303) | 8. J (284) | |

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. How many people of African descent lived in the United States in 1860? *about 4.5 million* (317)
2. What is a modern term for slavery? *human trafficking* (317)
3. How was slavery in the ancient world different from slavery in the United States? *It was not based on skin color. Enslaved persons were usually prisoners of war. Many were well-educated and held positions of responsibility.* (317)
4. Under what conditions were Africans brought to America? *packed onto ships in as large numbers as possible with minimal food and medical care* (318)
5. How did law and society view enslaved persons in the United States? *They were considered property.* (319)
6. List three ways that enslaved persons were abused. *Answers will vary, but may include: whipped and given other severe physical punishment, families were separated, sexually exploited.* (319)
7. How were free black persons mistreated? *They were treated with legal and social discrimination. Some were seized as suspected enslaved persons.* (319-320)
8. What town at the mouth of the Mississippi River was a major market for buying and selling human beings? *New Orleans* (321)
9. In what ways was the economic benefit of using enslaved labor questionable? *Enslaved persons too old to work still had to be cared for. Northern factories and Midwestern farms made a profit without enslaved labor. Enslaved persons have minimal motivation and restricted potential.* (321-322)
10. What culture on the islands and coasts of South Carolina and Georgia has preserved many aspects of traditional African culture? *Gullah* (322)

The Meaning of July Fourth for the Negro

1. To what Jewish festival does Frederick Douglass compare the day of National Independence? *Passover* (AV 168)
2. How does Douglass describe the signers of the Declaration of Independence? *brave men and great men* (AV 169)
3. Douglass believed that forces were in operation which must inevitably work the downfall of what? *slavery* (AV 172)

Lesson 47

1. What was the goal of the American Colonization Society? *financing the purchase of enslaved persons and the cost of their resettlement to Africa* (324)
2. What country in Africa was established by people who had formerly been enslaved in America? *Liberia* (324)

3. What were two abolitionist newspapers published prior to 1831? *The Manumission Intelligencer, The Genius of Universal Emancipation* (325)
4. What newspaper did William Lloyd Garrison begin and what was its central message? *The Liberator called for an immediate and complete end to slavery.* (325)
5. Name two men who plotted rebellions prior to 1831. *Gabriel, Denmark Vesey* (326)
6. What was Nat Turner's rebellion? *a rebellion by enslaved persons in Virginia in which they killed many white persons* (326)
7. What was the reaction among white Southerners to it? *to take away the rights of free black persons and to defend slavery more* (326-327)
8. Over what question did the abolitionist movement divide? *over how and whether to include women's rights in the movement* (328)
9. What was the impact of abolitionism? *It led to a gradual change in the way Americans viewed slavery.* (329)
10. What was the Wilmot Proviso? *a proposed amendment that would forbid slavery in any territory gained by the U.S. from Mexico* (330)
4. How did cotton growing spread, and what was the effect of this spread? *Cotton production spread into the new Southern states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, taking plantation life and dependence on slavery with it along with a large gap between wealthy and poor.* (333-334)
5. What town was the heart of a major change in the textile industry and in American manufacturing? *Lowell, Massachusetts* (334)
6. The growth of _____ permanently changed the fabric of American society. *industrial manufacturing* (335)
7. What did skilled craftsmen in the 1820s and 1830s form to address worker safety and other issues? *unions* (336)
8. What did railroad companies often ask state governments to do? *to help with the cost of the railroads* (337)
9. What were some leisure activities that developed in the early 1800s? *gambling; going to lecture halls, circuses, horse races, boxing matches, and theaters; other possible answers* (337-338)
10. What were minstrel shows? *white performers in blackface portraying black people in derogatory ways* (338)

To the Public

1. What attitudes toward the abolition of slavery did William Lloyd Garrison find prevalent in New England? *contempt, opposition, detraction, prejudice, and apathy* (AV 174)
2. What does Garrison say about his previous endorsement of gradual abolition? *He wanted to make "a full and unequivocal recantation, and thus publicly to ask pardon of my God, of my country, and of my brethren."* (AV 174)
3. What does Garrison say to those who object to the severity of his language? *He says, "I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice."* (AV 175)

"Bury Me in a Free Land"

1. Where does Frances E. W. Harper not want to be buried? *in a land where men are slaves* (AV 176)
2. What does she say would keep her from resting? *hearing the steps of enslaved people or a mother's wild shriek* (AV 176)
3. How does the poem make you feel about the horrors of slavery? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 48

1. How did the American population shift in the first half of the 1800s? *The population spread west, and cities grew.* (332-333)
2. What were the four largest cities in 1860? *New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore* (333)
3. What were three manufactured machines that helped farmers? *the steel-tipped plow, the reaper (or harvester), the cotton gin* (333)

Bible Assignment

Read John 19:1-11. List three ways in which Jesus is a good example of success in God's eyes as opposed to success in the world's eyes. *Answers will vary but might include: He accomplished God's will but Jewish leaders turned against Him. He had no place to lay His head but is Lord of the universe. The cross was shameful in man's eyes but through it the glory of God was revealed.*

Lesson 49

1. What event pushed many Irish people to come to America? *potato famines in Ireland* (340)
2. Why did few Irish immigrants move to the South? *Most did not go to the South because it was far from where they came into the U.S., they had little interest in farming, and they would have had to compete with labor by enslaved persons.* (340)
3. Why did many Americans look down on immigrants? *They feared that the immigrants would work for less pay and take their jobs. They were suspicious of the immigrants' religious and cultural differences.* (341)
4. What was the motivation for increasing funding for public education? *a belief that formal schooling provided an opportunity for people to better themselves economically and would improve the nation by reducing crime and ignorance* (342)
5. What are some examples of popular social causes during this period? *limiting business activity on Sundays, the outlawing of duels, reform of prisons and institutions for the mentally ill, the abolition of slavery, and temperance* (343)

- When and where did the idea of secession first come up in the United States? *during the War of 1812 in New England (345)*
- What fraction of Southern families held enslaved persons? *about one-fourth (345)*
- Who controlled the Southern economy? *plantation owners (345)*
- Who made up the Southern middle class? *plantation overseers, small farmers, skilled workers, and shopkeepers (346)*
- How widespread in the South was support for slavery? *A majority of white Southerners supported slavery. (346)*
- What does the same Bible passage instruct slaveholders to do? *It tells slaveholders to grant enslaved persons justice and fairness. (351)*
- What did the apostle Paul tell enslaved persons to do in regard to their condition of slavery? *to gain their freedom if they were able (351)*
- According to Matthew 7:12, how should we treat others? *the way we want to be treated (351)*
- What does this lesson teach about how the gospel eventually affected the practice of slavery in Western civilization? *The gospel carried in it the seeds of love that eventually led to the decline of slavery in Western civilization. (351)*

Seneca Falls Declaration

- How does this declaration modify the first self-evident truth listed in the Declaration of Independence? *It says that all men and women are created equal. (AV 177)*
- Which complaints in the Seneca Falls Declaration seem valid to you and which do not? *Answers will vary.*
- Women were guaranteed the right to vote by a constitutional amendment ratified in 1920. What cause would you be willing to fight for all of your life and yet still not see it resolved? *Answers will vary.*

Bible Assignment

Read Mark 8:27-37. List three common temptations to sin that a person faces as he or she becomes economically successful. *Answers will vary but might include: trusting in wealth instead of God, thinking that wealth makes a person more valuable, ignoring the needs of others.*

List three ways that immigrants might define success. *Answers will vary but might include: becoming financially successful, acquiring power and influence in the community, giving the next generation a better start. These are good goals but should not come at the expense of one's relationship with God.*

Lesson 50

- Was slavery practiced in the time of the Old Testament? *yes (349)*
- Why might someone sell themselves into slavery? *for repayment of a debt (350)*
- How long could an Israelite hold a fellow Hebrew in slavery? *six years (350)*
- What were Israelite slaveholders to do for enslaved persons who gained their freedom? *give them gifts (350)*
- What percentage of the Roman Empire was enslaved during the time of Christ? *30 percent (350)*
- What does Colossians 3:22-4:1 instruct enslaved persons to do? *It tells enslaved persons to obey and work heartily for those holding them in bondage. (351)*

Quiz on Unit 10

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. C (317) | 5. D (345) | 9. A (334) |
| 2. D (319) | 6. A (340) | 10. B (340) |
| 3. B (326) | 7. C (324) | |
| 4. D (325) | 8. A (322) | |

History Exam on Units 6-10

- | Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. I (187, 210) | 11. M (284) | 19. V (227) |
| 2. J 286-287) | 12. O (326) | 20. U (294) |
| 3. D (302) | 13. Q (255) | 21. S (249) |
| 4. E (303) | 14. P (206) | 22. T (173) |
| 5. C (220) | 15. R (287) | |
| 6. B (183, 245) | 16. K (303) | |
| 7. F (296) | 17. L (275) | |
| 8. G (325) | 18. N (186) | |
| 9. H (259) | | |
| 10. A (206) | | |

Part 4 - List of Presidents

Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk

English Exam on Units 6-10

Part 1

- Francis Scott Key (AV 125)
- Walt Whitman (AV 149)
- Emily Dickinson (AV 150)
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (AV 146)
- Oliver Wendell Holmes (AV 147)
- Henry David Thoreau (AV 153)
- Frances E. W. Harper (AV 176)
- David Crockett
- Frederick Douglass (AV 168)
- Washington Irving (AV 84)

Part 2

- Civil Disobedience* (AV 153)
- "Bury Me in a Free Land" (AV 176)
- "The Arrow and the Song" (AV 146)
- "The Legend of Rip Van Winkle" (AV 89)
- Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*

Bible Exam on Units 6-10

1. Civil religion (196)
2. John Jay (194-195)
3. Thomas Jefferson (193)
4. Rhode Island (194)
5. Second Great Awakening (233)
6. the House Chamber of the U.S. Capitol (195)
7. the Over-Soul (265)
8. Joseph Smith (266)
9. Brigham Young (267)
10. the second coming of Christ (267)
11. Utopian (268)
12. by clearing the buyers, sellers, and money changers from the temple (313)
13. the way we want to be treated (351)
14. officeholders (193)
15. Scotland (233)

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What development in the West intensified the question of slavery in the territories? *the population explosion in California after the discovery of gold (357)*
2. What did the convention in Nashville called by proslavery Southerners demand? *equal access to the territories for those who held enslaved persons (358)*
3. What were the provisions of the Compromise of 1850? *California would be admitted as a free state; Utah and New Mexico Territories would be organized and would decide for themselves about slavery; a border dispute between Texas and New Mexico would be settled in favor of New Mexico, but Texas would receive compensation from the federal government for preadmission debts; the buying and selling of enslaved persons would be abolished in the District of Columbia; a tougher Fugitive Slave Law would be enacted. (358-359)*
4. Who put forth the Compromise of 1850 package and guided it through Congress? *Henry Clay (358-359)*
5. How did Millard Fillmore become president? *President Taylor developed a gastric disorder and died after attending July 4 festivities. (359)*
6. How did the Compromise of 1850 pass Congress? *Clay broke his bill into separate parts. Different coalitions within Congress enabled the passage of the separate bills. (359)*
7. What were some objections to the Fugitive Slave Law? *It denied a jury trial for alleged fugitives, it applied to any enslaved person who had ever run away, and it forced Northerners to work for something they opposed. (360)*
8. Who won the presidential election of 1852, and what party did he represent? *Franklin Pierce, Democratic (360-361)*
9. What did Stephen Douglas propose about the slavery issue in the Kansas and Nebraska Territories? *for the territories to decide on slavery by popular sovereignty (361-362)*
10. Why was Kansas Territory called Bleeding Kansas? *Proslavery and antislavery forces fought each other, causing death and destruction to property. (362-363)*

Crime Against Kansas

1. Charles Sumner says that the eminent question about slavery in Kansas involves liberty in a broad territory, the peace of the whole country, and _____ for ever more. *our good name in history (AV 181)*
2. Sumner believed that the strife in Kansas had become national and that the land already yawned with the mutterings of what? *civil war (AV 182)*
3. What does Sumner predict about Kansas and South Carolina? *Kansas will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic when South Carolina "lies howling." (AV 182)*

Bible Assignment

List three reasons why war is terrible and three reasons why war sometimes seems necessary. *Answers for why it is terrible might include: it is costly in terms of people and material resources, it does not solve the underlying disagreements, it disrupts the pursuit of worthwhile goals. Answers for why it sometimes seems necessary might include: to stop a worse problem, to protect innocent people from suffering, as an exercise in self-defense.*

Lesson 52

1. Henry Clay was elected to Congress from what state? *Kentucky (365-367)*
2. Henry Clay was the master of _____ . *political compromises (365)*
3. What cabinet position did Clay hold? *secretary of state (367)*
4. For what skill or gift was Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster known? *oratory (367)*
5. What two states did Webster represent in Congress? *New Hampshire and Massachusetts (367)*
6. What cabinet position did Webster hold? *secretary of state (367)*
7. What state did John C. Calhoun represent in Congress? *South Carolina (368)*
8. Calhoun was a defender of what controversial practice? *slavery (369)*
9. What two cabinet positions did Calhoun hold? *secretary of war and secretary of state (368-369)*
10. What federal office did all three men want but never win? *the presidency (365)*

Speeches by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun

1. Whom did Henry Clay say will be guilty if blood is spilled? *those who raise the standard of disunion (AV 183)*
2. Instead of talking about secession, Daniel Webster encouraged his listeners to enjoy the fresh air of what? *Liberty and Union (AV 185)*
3. What did John C. Calhoun say that the agitation of the subject of slavery would end in? *disunion (AV 185)*

Lesson 53

1. What was the Ostend Manifesto? *a declaration of American interest in Cuba (371)*
2. Who was elected president in 1856, and what party did he represent? *James Buchanan, Democratic (371)*
3. Who was the main opposition in the election, and what party did he represent? *John C. Fremont, Republican (371)*
4. Describe the background of the *Dred Scott* case. *An army officer had taken the enslaved person whom he held, Dred Scott, into a free state and a free territory. Scott later sued to obtain his freedom on the grounds that he was actually free because he had lived in free areas. (372)*
5. Summarize the Supreme Court's decision in the *Dred Scott* case. *The court said that Scott was not a citizen so he had no standing before the court, that the founders had never envisioned enslaved persons being citizens, and that the Missouri Compromise had denied citizens of their right to property and was unconstitutional. (372)*
6. What was the effect of the *Dred Scott* decision? *The decision strengthened the belief of proslavery people that antislavery forces were trying to rob them of their constitutional rights. On the other hand, it affirmed to opponents of slavery their belief that the federal government was controlled by people who wanted to protect and extend slavery. (372)*
7. In what election contest and in what year did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place? *the U.S. Senate race in Illinois in 1858 (373)*
8. What was the outcome of that election between Lincoln and Douglas? *The Illinois state legislature reelected Douglas. (374)*
9. Where did John Brown lead a raid in October of 1859? *the U.S. military arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (375)*
10. List the first 15 presidents of the United States in order. *Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan*

House Divided Speech

1. When did Abraham Lincoln give this speech? *when he was accepting the Republican nomination to run for U.S. senator from Illinois in 1858 (AV 188)*
2. What two alternatives did Lincoln predict because of the tension about slavery? *Opponents of slavery would arrest the further spread of it, and it would eventually become extinct; or its advocates would push it forward until it became lawful in all the states. (AV 188)*
3. To what animal did Lincoln compare Stephen Douglas? *a dead lion or a caged and toothless one (AV 192)*

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 5:38-48. How do Jesus' teachings about loving your enemy and turning the other cheek apply to conflicts between nations? *Nations should try every means to resolve conflicts without violence. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 54

1. What were two types of organizations splitting into North and South divisions because of the debate about slavery? *churches and political parties (378)*
2. What happened at the 1860 Democratic National Convention, and who were the party's nominees? *Southern Democrats walked out. Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas. Southern Democrats nominated John Breckenridge. (379)*
3. Where was the 1860 Republican convention held, and who was its nominee? *Chicago; Abraham Lincoln (379)*
4. What political experience did Abraham Lincoln have before 1860? *He had served four terms as a state legislator and one term as a U.S. congressman. (380)*
5. Who was the candidate from Tennessee in the 1860 election? *John Bell (380)*
6. Who won the presidential election of 1860? *Abraham Lincoln (381)*
7. What action did South Carolina and six other states take soon after the 1860 election? *They seceded from the Union. (381)*
8. Where was the Confederate government first formed, and who were chosen as its president and vice president? *Montgomery, Alabama; Jefferson Davis as president, Alexander Hamilton Stephens as vice president (381)*
9. What factor led Robert E. Lee to fight for the Confederacy? *He could not bring himself to fight against Virginia. (383)*
10. Do you believe that the Civil War was inevitable? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the Cornerstone Speech

1. What did the Confederate Constitution say about the importation of enslaved people from countries other than the United States? *It was forbidden. (AV 194)*
2. Stephens disagreed with what he called the prevailing ideas of Thomas Jefferson and other leading statesmen. What were these ideas? *that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically (AV 196-197)*
3. What did Stephens say was the cornerstone on which the Confederate government rested? *that black persons were not equal to white persons (AV 197)*

Lesson 55

1. Why did Jesus tell Peter to put his sword away? because "all who take up the sword shall perish by the sword" (385)
2. What Old Testament examples indicate God's acceptance and use of war? God's command for Israel to enter Canaan and destroy the nations living there (Joshua 1:5-6, 6:21), Samuel obeying God by taking the life of an enemy king after Saul failed to do so (1 Samuel 15:9, 32-34), times when the Lord told David to pursue and defeat his enemies (1 Samuel 30:7-8); other answers are possible. (385-386)
3. What New Testament teachings offer perspectives about war and conflict? Jesus said to love our enemies, turn the other cheek when attacked, and pray for those who persecute us (Matthew 5:39-44). Paul said that the government does not bear the sword for nothing (Romans 13:4). Revelation describes the fall of Rome, which came at the hands of a conquering army, as a great victory for God over that evil empire (Revelation 18:1-8). Other answers are possible. (386)
4. How did Roman law change regarding Christians in the military? When the church began, it was illegal for Christians to serve in the Roman army. After Christianity became the official religion of Rome, soldiers had to be professed believers. (386)
5. Who was the conscientious cooperator who received a Medal of Honor for his service in World War II? Desmond T. Doss Sr. (387)
6. What kinds of wars are not in keeping with God's will today? wars fought for national pride or for the purpose of aggression and acquisition of land (387)
7. What is God's ultimate will for Christians regarding war? God's ultimate will is that we live peaceful and quiet lives because this is the best way to spread the gospel. (387)
8. How can good come from war? Answers will vary, but might include: examples of courage and sacrifice, stopping evil, and spreading the gospel. (387-388)
9. What should Christians think about other Christians who fight in a war, and what should they think about Christians who are conscientious objectors? They should leave the matter to the individual's conscience. (388)
10. What do you think about the idea of a just war? Answers will vary.

Bible Assignment

What is your position about Christians serving in war? Answers will vary.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

1. Who is Uncle Tom? an enslaved man who is sold twice and finally killed
2. Who is Mr. Shelby? the first person who holds Tom in slavery
3. Who is Eliza? an enslaved woman who escapes to freedom

4. Who is Augustine St. Claire? He is the second person who holds Tom in slavery; he lives in Louisiana and dies before he is able to free Tom.
5. Who is Simon Legree? the third person who holds Tom in slavery and treats him cruelly
6. What are some of the attitudes displayed by white Southerners in the book? They are condescending and hateful toward enslaved persons. They see themselves as powerless to do anything about slavery.
7. What are some of the attitudes displayed by white Northerners in the book? Many are helpful, but some do not want to help enslaved people.
8. What are some of the attitudes of enslaved persons displayed in the book? accepting, eager to escape, fearful
9. What impact do you think that Harriet Beecher Stowe wanted her book to have? to shock Northerners into action by showing them how slavery really was
10. What is Stowe's attitude toward a society that tolerates slavery? She believes that it is wrong and needs to change.

Literature Assignment

The student is to write a one-paragraph character sketch of one of the main characters in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Quiz on Unit 11

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Part 1 | 8. A (362-363) | 14. O (365-367) |
| 1. I (357) | 9. C (358-359) | 15. Q (373) |
| 2. G (371) | 10. J (360) | 16. P (381) |
| 3. H (361-362) | | 17. L (371) |
| 4. F (381) | Part 2 | 18. K (372) |
| 5. E (365) | 11. S (371) | 19. N (383) |
| 6. D (358) | 12. T (375) | 20. M (367) |
| 7. B (367, 369) | 13. R (368) | |

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. What position on slavery and secession did Lincoln express in his first inaugural address? He said that he had no intention of interfering with slavery where it existed. He also said that the Union was permanent and that secession was wrong. (393)
2. What federal action prompted the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter? an attempt to resupply the fort (393)
3. What move by President Lincoln led to Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee seceding from the Union? He issued a call for states to recruit a total of 75,000 volunteers for their militias. (396)
4. What areas of some Southern states had strong Unionist sentiment? the mountainous areas where people kept few enslaved persons (396)

5. What four states allowed slavery but remained in the Union? *Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri* (396)
6. How did Lincoln keep Maryland in the Union? *by using every means he could, including suspending the writ of habeas corpus and putting pro-Confederate leaders in jail* (396)
7. What were the two main elements of General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Strategy against the South? *blockade of the Southern coast and dividing the Confederacy along its main water routes* (397)
8. In what two states did the most battles take place? *Virginia and Tennessee* (397)
9. By prolonging the war, what two political developments did the South hope would happen? *They hoped that the Confederacy would be recognized by Britain or France and receive aid from them, and they hoped that a prolonged war would turn Northern public opinion against the conflict and increase pressure for a negotiated peace.* (397)
10. Who led Union forces into Tennessee in early 1862, and what nickname did he receive? *General U.S. Grant, Unconditional Surrender* (399-400)
9. What two commanders led the opposing forces at Stones River? *William Rosecrans (Union) and Braxton Bragg (Confederate)* (404)
10. Which army is considered the winning side at Stones River? *Union* (404)

"Battle Hymn of the Republic"

1. What does Howe say her eyes have seen? *the glory of the coming of the Lord* (AV 204)
2. What does Howe say God is sifting? *He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.* (AV 204)
3. What does Howe say that the glory in Christ's bosom does? *transfigures you and me* (AV 204)

"Goober Peas"

1. Where and when was the singer sitting? *by the roadside on a summer's day* (AV 205)
2. What is the rule that soldiers keep when a horseman passes? *to cry out at their loudest, "Mister, here's your mule."* (AV 205)
3. What does the general see when he turns around when the Yanks are coming? *the Georgia militia eating goober peas* (AV 205)

First Inaugural Address (Abraham Lincoln)

1. What had Lincoln said about his position on slavery in speeches before he took office? *"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists."* (AV 198)
2. What did Lincoln say was "the only substantial dispute"? *One section of our country believed slavery was right and ought to be extended, while the other believed it was wrong and ought not to be extended.* (AV 202)
3. What do you think Lincoln meant by the phrase "the better angels of our nature"? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 57

1. What were the capitals of the Union and the Confederacy? *Union - Washington, D.C.; Confederacy - Richmond, Virginia* (401)
2. How did McClellan move his forces to the Virginia coast? *by ship* (401)
3. What rail center was Grant heading for when he was attacked at Shiloh? *Corinth, Mississippi* (402)
4. Which side is considered the winning army at Shiloh? *Union* (402)
5. What Confederate commanding general was killed at Shiloh? *Albert Sidney Johnston* (402)
6. How many men were killed or wounded at Shiloh? *almost 20,000* (402)
7. What was the outcome of the Second Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas Junction)? *The Confederate Army decisively defeated the Union forces.* (403)
8. Where was the major battle in Lee's first invasion of the North? *Antietam Creek (Sharpsburg)* (403)

Bible Assignment

Read Luke 7:2-10. List three positive attributes of this centurion. *The centurion was well-respected in the community. He showed humility in that he did not consider himself worthy enough to go to Jesus or for Jesus to come to his house. Jesus said that the centurion showed greater faith than any Jesus had seen in Israel.*

Lesson 58

1. What were some of the positions in the North on emancipation for enslaved persons? *Some wanted immediate freedom and social integration; others were willing to allow slavery in the South but not in the new territories or states; still others wanted to end slavery but they did not favor social integration.* (406)
2. What were Lincoln's reasons for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation? *to raise Union morale; to give the North a moral cause for which to fight; to prevent Great Britain and France from providing assistance to the Confederacy* (406)
3. How many African Americans served in the Union Army? *almost 200,000* (407)
4. The Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to which areas or states? *Southern areas held by Union forces and Northern states where slavery still existed* (407)
5. How did Grant take Vicksburg, Mississippi? *He trapped the Confederate forces inside the city and began a siege.* (408)
6. Why did Lee invade the Union again? *He thought this might relieve pressure on Vicksburg, give renewed legitimacy to the Confederate cause, and perhaps even end the war.* (408)

7. On what occasion did Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg Address? *at the dedication ceremony of the national cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (408, 410)*
8. Which Union general captured Atlanta and led a march through Georgia? *William Tecumseh Sherman (410)*
9. Who was Lincoln's vice-presidential running mate in 1864? *Andrew Johnson (411)*
10. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1864? *George McClellan (411)*

Emancipation Proclamation

1. What did the Emancipation Proclamation call for? *the immediate abolition of slavery in those states and parts of states still in rebellion (AV 206)*
2. On what authority did Lincoln issue the proclamation? *as commander in chief of the army (AV 206)*
3. What did Lincoln invoke on his action? *the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God (AV 207)*

Gettysburg Address

1. How long ago had the republic been founded when Lincoln spoke? *87 years earlier (fourscore and seven years), in 1776 (AV 208)*
2. Whom did Lincoln say had really consecrated the battlefield? *the men who had fought there (AV 208)*
3. What did Lincoln hope would not perish from the earth? *government of the people, by the people, for the people (AV 208)*

"The Man Without a Country"

1. What was the name of the "Man Without a Country"? *Philip Nolan (AV 209)*
2. Why was he sentenced as he was? *At the trial, he said that he did not want to hear of the United States again; the judge granted his request. (AV 211)*
3. Respond to "The Man Without a Country." How did you feel upon finishing it? Was the sentence just? How do you feel about your country and criticisms of it that you hear? *Answers will vary.*

Bible Assignment

Read Luke 23:44-47. How did this centurion show that he was convicted by the crucifixion of Jesus? *He began praising God.*

Lesson 59

1. Where did Lee surrender his army? *Appomattox Court House, Virginia (413)*
2. What was the conflict between Lincoln and Radical Republican leaders in Congress over the readmission of Southern states? *Lincoln wanted to readmit them with as little disruption and controversy as possible; Radical Republicans wanted them to pay for their rebellion. (413-414)*

3. When and where was Lincoln assassinated? Who was his assassin? *April 14, 1865; Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C.; John Wilkes Booth (414-415)*
4. What other men were targets of attempted assassination the same evening? *Vice President Johnson and Secretary of State Seward (415)*
5. What was the reaction to military drafts in the North and South? *strong resistance (416)*
6. How were women involved in war efforts? *running homes and farms, working in factories, teaching school, working as nurses or in other health-related positions, operating as spies, dressing as men and serving as soldiers (417)*
7. What was the effect of the war on the Northern economy? Give examples. *The Northern economy prospered with greater industrial output, tariff protection from foreign competition, and booming farm production. (419)*
8. What was the effect of the war on the Southern economy? Give examples. *The Southern economy was decimated by the loss of farms, railroads, and cities. Southerners lost wealth, land value, and investments in enslaved persons. (419)*
9. How was President Lincoln pressured by Radical Republicans during the war? *They wanted quicker emancipation of enslaved persons, the confiscation of Southern property, and a more vigorous prosecution of the war. (420)*
10. Who were called Copperheads? *Peace Democrats in the North (420)*

Thanksgiving Proclamation (Abraham Lincoln)

1. In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, how did Lincoln describe the enemy? *of our own household (AV 226)*
2. Lincoln said the war was the result of adherence to what cause? *the cause of Freedom and Humanity (AV 226)*
3. What day did Lincoln appoint as "a day of Thanksgiving and Praise"? *the last Thursday in November (AV 226)*

"O Captain! My Captain!"

1. With what image is Lincoln portrayed in the poem? *Lincoln is portrayed as a ship's captain who has died just as the ship has come into the harbor. (AV 227)*
2. What is the striking contrast portrayed in the poem? *It should be a time of rejoicing, but instead it is a time of sorrow. (AV 227)*
3. What emotions does the poem evoke? *Answers may include shock, anguish, confusion, sorrow, and sadness in the midst of joy. (AV 227)*

Bible Assignment

Read Acts 10:1-48. List three positive attributes of Cornelius. *He was devout. He cared about his family and household. He was obedient. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 60

1. Give some examples of Civil War officers on both sides who had strong faith. *Union: Howard, Rosecrans, McClellan; Confederate: Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Polk (423)*
2. What religious activities were common in both Union and Confederate camps? *prayer meetings, revivals (424)*
3. What printed material was distributed to soldiers? *Bibles, New Testaments, and religious literature (424)*
4. What were soldiers encouraged to avoid in the tracts that were distributed? *swearing, gambling, and drinking (424)*
5. What is the religion of the lost cause? *the belief among Southerners that just as Christ died even though He was righteous and good, the South lost even though (in the eyes of many Southerners) her principles were righteous and good (426)*

Second Inaugural Address (Abraham Lincoln)

1. In Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, how did he describe the difference between the two sides? *One side would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. (AV 228)*
2. What are Lincoln's comments about prayer? *He thought it strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. He also said that the prayers of both could not be answered and that those of neither had been answered fully. (AV 228)*
3. How does Lincoln describe the work that must be finished? *to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations (AV 229)*

Quiz on Unit 12

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. B (393) | 6. B (397) | 11. B (413) |
| 2. A (393) | 7. D (397) | 12. C (402) |
| 3. C (396) | 8. D (403) | 13. A (410) |
| 4. C (396) | 9. D (399-400) | 14. B (408, 410) |
| 5. C (406) | 10. A (401) | 15. C (414-415) |

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What questions faced the former Confederate states as the Civil War ended? *Answers will vary, but might include: Who would govern the Southern states? What would be the rights and the roles of formerly enslaved persons in postwar America? Could white Americans and black Americans live together in harmony? (431)*
2. What did the 13th Amendment do? *outlawed slavery (431)*

3. In what ways did the Freedmen's Bureau that Congress created in 1865 help people who were formerly enslaved? *helped them find food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; gave them land; set up schools (431-432)*
4. What skills did military service provide to African American men? *reading, writing, leadership skills (432)*
5. What types of groups were established in black society? *churches, fraternal and other organizations (432-433)*
6. What was sharecropping? *A family lived on another person's land and worked the fields; in return, the family received a share of the crop as pay. (434)*
7. What was the term given to laws regulating what black persons could and could not do? *black codes (435)*
8. What were two ideas held by Radical Republicans regarding the status of the former Confederate states after the war? *that former Confederate states had committed state suicide and were now unorganized territories under the authority of Congress; that Confederate states were now conquered provinces, lacking even the rights of territories (436-437)*
9. Describe the kind of people elected from the former Confederate states in 1865 to serve in Congress. *Many were former Confederate government officials or military officers. (437)*
10. What was the response of the leaders of Congress? *They refused to accept the credentials of any of the members from Southern states and did not allow them to take seats in Congress. (437)*

"The Private History of a Campaign That Failed"

1. Where did Twain and his friends form themselves into a military company? *in a secret place near his boyhood home of Hannibal, Missouri (AV 231)*
2. Colonel Ralls was a veteran of what conflict? *the Mexican War (AV 233)*
3. According to the story, how many men did Twain kill, and what was his response to that event? *one, and he was filled with regret (AV 239)*

Bible Assignment

How do you define and measure success? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 62

1. What rights did the 14th Amendment protect for black Americans? *their legal rights as citizens and their right to vote (440)*
2. According to the 14th Amendment, if any males 21 and older were not allowed to vote, how would that state be punished? *A state's representation in Congress would be reduced in proportion to the number of adult males who were not allowed to vote. (440)*

3. What group had a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress after the 1866 congressional elections? *Radical Republicans (441)*
4. How were the former Confederate states organized and governed according to the Military Reconstruction Act? *into five military districts, each with a military governor supported by troops stationed there (441)*
5. How did some unreconstructed Southerners react to the changes taking place around them? *They reacted with hostility and violence against black persons and white Republicans. (443)*
6. Who became the 17th president upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln? *Andrew Johnson (445)*
7. What did the Tenure of Office Act require? *This law required the Senate's approval for the president to remove from office anyone whom the Senate had confirmed. (445)*
8. What does impeach mean? What does it not mean? Which president endured an impeachment trial in 1868? *Impeach means "to accuse." Impeach does not mean to find guilty. Andrew Johnson. (446-447)*
9. What were the arguments of Johnson's defenders in the trial? *This specific law did not apply to Johnson; the law was unconstitutional; and the entire matter was a political dispute. (446)*
10. What was the vote on the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson? *35-19, not enough to convict (446)*
8. What was the serious economic downturn during Grant's term as president? *the Panic of 1873 (454-455)*
9. What were some of the reasons that led to Democrats regaining power in the South? *Answers may include: black voters often faced intimidation or even violence from white citizens; white citizens controlled the Southern economy; Congress restored the rights of many former Confederates; there was strong prejudice in the North. (455-456)*
10. List the presidents of the United States in order through Ulysses S. Grant. *Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant*

"O Little Town of Bethlehem"

1. Phillips Brooks wrote this song after what experience? *his visit to Bethlehem at Christmas (AV 242)*
2. What does Brooks say met in the town of Bethlehem the night of Jesus's birth? *the hopes and fears of all the years (242)*
3. What does God impart to human hearts? *the blessings of His Heaven (AV 242)*

Bible Assignment

In your opinion, how has the United States been successful, and in what ways has our country continued to struggle? *Answers will vary.*

Bible Assignment

What are some ways that people mistakenly define success? *Answers will vary but might include: material wealth, political or social influence, fame.*

Lesson 63

1. What was Ulysses S. Grant's military record before the Civil War? *He attended West Point, served in the Mexican-American War and at various military posts, and resigned his commission because of his drinking problem. (450)*
2. What newly enfranchised voting group was a key to Grant's electoral victory? *black voters (450)*
3. What does the 15th Amendment outlaw? *denying the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude (450)*
4. What scandal involved Grant's brother-in-law and two railroad executives? *the attempt to control the buying and selling of gold to raise its price (451)*
5. What was the Tammany Hall machine or the Tweed Ring? *the political machine that bought votes, rigged elections, and took kickbacks to control New York City (452)*
6. Who was Grant's opponent in the 1872 election? *Horace Greeley (453-454)*
7. What were greenbacks? *paper money issued by the U.S. Treasury (454)*

Lesson 64

1. What did Congress attempt to do by passing the Morrill Tariff Act? *protect American business with additional tariffs (458)*
2. What institutions did the Morrill Land Grant Act create? *agricultural and mechanical colleges (458)*
3. What did the Homestead Act encourage? *settlement of the West (458)*
4. What did the National Bank Act of 1863 allow the federal government to do? *charter banks under strict regulations, create a national monetary system (459)*
5. What *New-York Tribune* author encouraged aspiring young men to go west? *Horace Greeley (460)*
6. What three important metals were mined in the West after the Civil War? *gold, silver, and copper (460)*
7. Who led Native warriors at the 1876 Battle of Little Bighorn that saw the defeat of the U.S. troops under George Armstrong Custer? *Sitting Bull (461)*
8. What was the name of the 1890 confrontation in South Dakota that is generally considered to mark the end of the American Indian Wars? *Battle of Wounded Knee (462)*
9. On May 10, 1869, where did workers complete the first Transcontinental Railroad? *Promontory Summit, Utah (462)*
10. Who won the disputed 1876 presidential election? *Rutherford B. Hayes (465-466)*

“The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”

1. What was the name of Smiley’s pup? *Andrew Jackson (AV 245)*
2. What did the stranger do that made Dan’l unable to jump? *He filled him with quail shot. (AV 246)*
3. Did Smiley catch the man who had done this? *no (AV 247)*

“God of Our Fathers”

1. What is the tune to which this hymn is commonly sung? *the National Hymn (AV 248)*
2. In the second stanza, what four roles does the hymnwriter ask God to fill? *Ruler, Guardian, Guide, and Stay (AV 248)*
3. The writer asks God to lead the people from night to what? *never ending day (AV 248)*

Bible Assignment

How do you think God defines success? *Answers will vary but may include: faithfulness to Him, a life of serving others, to do justice and to love kindness.*

Lesson 65

1. What does God care about more than opinion polls, popularity contests, or human victories? *faithfulness (469)*
2. Instead of focusing on the grandeur of the pyramids, how does Scripture describe Egypt during the time Moses lived there? *Egypt was the evil, pagan place of bondage. (469)*
3. How were appearances deceiving in the case of King Saul? *Saul was a tall, handsome man who looked like a king physically, but he was unfaithful to God’s commands. (470)*
4. How are kings of Israel and Judah determined to be a success or a failure in the books of Kings and Chronicles? *by how faithful they were to God (470)*
5. How important is Israel in the story of the Bible compared to the records of other nations? *God saw Israel as His chosen people, who were key to what He was doing in the world. To other nations, Israel was not important. (470)*
6. How is Rome portrayed in the book of Revelation? *as a disgusting harlot, the great Babylon that was going to fall because of her enmity against God’s people (470)*
7. Why is the rich young ruler a surprising figure? *He looked like a successful person, but he did not meet Jesus’s definition of success. (471)*
8. What are some examples of success and failure in American history? *Answers will vary.*
9. How might God view people and events in American history differently from the way historians do? *God considers the heart and whether people are faithful to Him. Other ways to express this idea are possible.*
10. How do you define success? *Answers will vary.*

“It Is Well With My Soul”

1. To what does Horatio Spafford compare sorrows? *sea billows (AV 249)*
2. What does Spafford say happened to his sin? *It is nailed to the cross. (AV 249)*
3. Spafford says that our goal is not the grave but what? *the sky (AV 249)*

“The Great Stone Face”

1. What prophecy was believed in the region? *A child would be born who would be the “greatest and noblest personage of his time” and would grow up to look like the Great Stone Face. (AV 251)*
2. What does this story teach you about how to define success? *How people usually define success often involves things that are not truly worthwhile. Other answers are possible.*
3. What does this story teach you about keeping your eyes on Jesus and becoming like Him? *Just like Ernest believed the prophecy and took on the hoped-for characteristics of its fulfillment, so we can become like Christ if we continually look on Him and learn from Him. Other answers are possible.*

Co. Aytch

1. How does Sam Watkins portray the way that sectional differences led to the Civil War? *He makes up a fable to describe how the two sides started quarrelling. He makes fun of all the speeches and politicians.*
2. What were some experiences Watkins had in training camp and early in the war? *monotony of camp life, uncleanness, missing home, the horrors of war*
3. Describe everyday life for a soldier like Watkins. *dirty, mundane, many shortages, kidding among the troops, religious meetings, etc.*
4. What were some difficult things that Watkins experienced? *seeing friends and others killed, disease, vermin, etc.*
5. What were some funny things that Watkins experienced? *trying to eat a rat, getting some corn to eat, etc.*
6. What view did Watkins take of the war after it was over? *He says the cause was lost from the start and that the nation is one and undivided.*
7. Discuss Watkins’s style and effectiveness in communicating his experiences and ideas. *Various answers are possible*
8. What are some strengths of Watkins’s firsthand account? *An individual soldier’s perspective on war is different from that offered by a general or from looking at the army as a whole. Other answers are possible.*
9. How do Watkins’s memoirs give you a realistic picture of military service during the Civil War? *Answers will vary, but might include: War is not all glory and battle; in fact, relatively little of it is. Most of the time, a soldier has it pretty rough; but even so, happy times and an outlook of faith are possible.*

Quiz on Unit 13

Part 1

1. B (461)
2. D (441)
3. G (445)
4. E (450)
5. A (465-466)
6. F (461)
7. C (453-454, 460)

Part 2

8. K (431-432)
9. H (431)
10. N (434)
11. I (435)
12. M (446)
13. L (440)
14. J (452)
15. O (454)

16. P (462)
17. T (450)
18. R (441)
19. S (458)
20. Q (458)

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What two factions existed in the Republican Party in the 1870s? *the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds (478)*
2. How did President Rutherford B. Hayes end Reconstruction? *He withdrew the last remaining federal troops from the South. (478)*
3. Why was Hayes viewed with suspicion? *Because of the deal that had enabled him to become president (479)*
4. Why did Hayes veto a bill restricting Chinese immigration? *He believed it violated a treaty between the U.S. and China. (479)*
5. What German immigrant served as secretary of the interior under President Hayes? *Carl Schurz (480)*
6. Who were the two main candidates for president in 1880? *Republican: James A. Garfield; Democrat: Winfield Scott Hancock (480)*
7. What happened to President Garfield in July of 1881? *He was shot by an assassin and died several weeks later. (481)*
8. What did the Pendleton Civil Service Act create? *a three-person, bipartisan Civil Service Commission to oversee competitive examinations required for candidates seeking federal jobs (482)*
9. Who were the two main presidential candidates in 1884? *Republican: James G. Blaine; Democrat: Grover Cleveland (482)*
10. What personal criticisms were made against each candidate? *Democrats attacked Blaine for his political maneuverings and for the use of his influence for personal gain. A newspaper reported that Cleveland had engaged in an affair and had fathered a child in 1874. (483)*

Bible Assignment

Read Genesis 1.

Lesson 67

1. What did the National Bank Act of 1863 authorize the federal government to do? *charter banks (486)*
2. What was a drawback of a monetary system based strictly on hard money (gold and silver)? *It did not allow enough money in the economy to encourage business and facilitate growth. (486)*

3. What was the downside of the paper money system implemented in the 19th century? *It made money less valuable through inflation. (486-487)*
4. Before 1873, when the federal government minted silver coins, how many ounces of silver had the same value as one ounce of gold? *16 (487)*
5. What did the Bland-Allison Act authorize? *The U.S. government was to mint between \$2 million and \$4 million in silver coins each month. (487)*
6. What did the Sherman Silver Purchase Act require? *It required that the government buy 4.5 million ounces of silver each month with paper money that could be redeemed in either gold or silver. (488)*
7. What is the term for using both silver and gold as a monetary standard? *bimetallism (488)*
8. What was Cleveland's position on the Sherman Silver Purchase Act? *He wanted it to be repealed. (489)*
9. What factors contributed to the Panic of 1893? *shortage of U.S. gold reserves, fears that the government could not continue to redeem paper money in gold, low value of silver, and runaway inflation (489)*
10. How was public confidence restored in the economy? *A group of bankers agreed to buy U.S. bonds with gold, not redeem any paper money for gold, and try to stop gold from going out of the country. (489)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 139:13-14.

Lesson 68

1. What two opposite actions on civil service did President Cleveland take? *He doubled the number of federal jobs on the civil service list, but he replaced about two-thirds of federal workers with Democrats. (491)*
2. What organization did Union veterans form in 1866? *the Grand Army of the Republic (492)*
3. What was Grover Cleveland's stance on Union veterans' pension requests? *He believed many were fraudulent and vetoed many pension bills. (492)*
4. What did the 1887 Interstate Commerce Act require? *"reasonable and just" rates for carrying goods and passengers and the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission (492)*
5. What did the 1887 Dawes Act change? *the government's policy toward Native nations (493)*
6. What was the nickname for the campaign between brothers Alf and Bob Taylor to become governor of Tennessee? *the War of the Roses (494)*
7. What issue did President Grover Cleveland focus on in his 1887 annual message to Congress? *lowering or eliminating tariffs (494)*
8. Who were the two leading candidates for president in 1888? *Democrat: Grover Cleveland; Republican: Benjamin Harrison (495)*

9. What were three actions taken by Republicans during Benjamin Harrison's presidency? *Many federal workers were replaced by Republicans; the Dependent Pension Act was passed for Union veterans; the McKinley Tariff of 1890 raised duties on imported goods.* (495)
10. How did President Harrison and his wife react to the installation of electricity at the White House? *They were afraid to touch the switches.* (495)

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 8.

Lesson 69

1. Which political party were each of these groups more likely to support at the end of the 19th century? *The student should have written seven letters (D for Democratic and R for Republican): Midwestern farmers - R, wealthy industrialists - R, immigrants - D, black citizens - R, factory workers - D, small farmers - D, Union war veterans - R* (497)
2. What were some of the challenges farmers faced during this period? *Answers may vary, but could include: rising land prices, falling crop prices, high tariffs, weather and insect problems.* (498)
3. What organization for farmers did Oliver Kelly organize in 1867? *the National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange* (498)
4. Name the political party organized by Midwestern farmers. *People's Party or Populist Party* (499)
5. Benjamin "Pap" Singleton encouraged black Americans to move from the South to Kansas. Those who went became known as _____. *Exodusters* (501)
6. What disaster affected the city of Chicago in 1871? *a fire that burned about one-third of the city* (503)
7. Between 1860 and 1900, from what parts of Europe did most immigrants come to the U.S.? *Southern and Eastern Europe* (504)
8. What percentage of U.S. city dwellers were foreign-born in 1900? *30 percent* (504)
9. What immigration center in New York Harbor, opened in 1892, processed millions of immigrants? *Ellis Island* (504-505)
10. What immigration station on the West Coast processed many immigrants from China? *Angel Island* (506)

"Dear Lord and Father of Mankind"

1. For what does John Greenleaf Whittier ask forgiveness? *our foolish ways* (AV 262)
2. What does Whittier ask God to take from our souls? *strain and stress* (AV 262)
3. How does the poem convey a sense of peace? *The poem uses phrases such as "still dews of quietness," "still, small voice of calm," etc. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 70

1. What are some of the elements that Charles Darwin proposed in his hypothesis about why varieties or differences exist among the species of living things? *Variations in living things are hereditary. All living things are in a struggle for existence and only the fittest survive. Darwin believed that life had evolved from simple to complex forms over a long period.* (507)
2. What does theistic evolution propose about God? *that God is the first cause in the evolutionary process* (508)
3. How does Charles Darwin's theory attempt to reduce the value of human beings? *According to Darwin's theory, rather than human beings being a special creation of God, man is merely the most fully developed species currently on earth.* (509)
4. What is the name for the changes that occur from one generation to the next that are usually harmful to an organism? *mutations* (510)
5. According to G. K. Chesterton, what skill shows a distinct difference between animals and humans? *drawing or painting* (511)
6. What thoughts do you have on the popularity of evolutionary thought? *Various answers are possible.*

"When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer"

1. Why did Walt Whitman become "tired and sick"? *He heard the astronomer going on and on with proofs and figures and charts and being applauded by the audience.* (AV 263)
2. What made Whitman appreciate the stars? *when he would simply look up in silence at them* (AV 263)
3. How would you summarize the point of the poem? *Statistical and scientific analysis cannot take the place of simple wonder and amazement at God's creation. Other answers are possible.*

Quiz on Unit 14

Part 1

1. paper (486-487)
2. farmers (498)
3. Chinese (479)
4. Chicago (503)
5. Garfield (481)
6. tariffs (494)
7. Roses (494)
8. Ellis Island (504-505)
9. Angel Island (506)
10. bimetalism (488)

Part 2

11. charter (436)
12. Commission (482)
13. Interstate (492)
14. Harrison (495)
15. gold (489)
16. Exodusters (501)
17. Hayes (478)
18. Stalwarts (478)
19. German (480)
20. silver (487)

Unit 15

Lesson 71

1. What were three developments in technology and resources that contributed to the Second Industrial Revolution? *national rail transportation and national communication systems; electrical power; inventions such as the typewriter, sewing machine, and electric light, and improved processes for refining petroleum and making steel (515-516)*
2. What are the two simplest forms a business can take? *individual proprietorship and partnership (516)*
3. To form a corporation, one or more people follow rules set up by a _____ to receive a _____ to engage in a certain kind of business. *state legislature; charter (516)*
4. What are four types of business combinations that were formed in the late 1800s? *pool, trust, holding company, interlocking directorate (517)*
5. What was one major type of business that encouraged the growth of other business activity? *railroads (518)*
6. What was the intended goal of the Sherman Antitrust Act? *to forbid any contract, combination, or trust, including monopolies, that restrained trade in interstate or foreign commerce (519)*
7. The formation of trusts actually _____ after the Sherman Antitrust Act became law. *increased (519)*
8. In what two transportation industries did Cornelius Vanderbilt generate his wealth? *shipping and railroads (520)*
9. In what industry did John D. Rockefeller generate his wealth? *oil (521)*
10. What were two companies that pioneered using catalogs to sell by mail? *Montgomery Ward, Sears and Roebuck (522-523)*

Bible Assignment

Read Leviticus 19:9-37.

Lesson 72

1. In 1900 what was the average hourly wage, and how long was the average work week? *less than 25 cents per hour; 59 hours per week (525)*
2. What were two obstacles that made organizing labor unions difficult? *Answers may include: One factor was the sheer number of workers involved. Many Americans wanted to be independent. Immigrants often spoke little or no English and feared being controlled by others. Many workers lived in the hope that their current job was temporary. They saw unions as potential sources of trouble. (525-526)*
3. The Molly Maguires terrorist group was involved with which industry? *coal mining (526)*
4. Terence Powderly was the president of which labor organization? *Knights of Labor (527)*
5. What is the name of the deadly 1886 labor

- confrontation in Chicago? *the Haymarket Riot (528)*
6. What were the two main ways of organizing workers into unions? *by craft (or profession) and by industry (528-529)*
7. In what city did an 1892 steel strike escalate into a battle? *Homestead, Pennsylvania (529)*
8. What leader of the American Railway Union became a Socialist Party candidate for president? *Eugene V. Debs (529-530)*
9. What was the nickname detractors gave to the Industrial Workers of the World? *Wobblies (530)*
10. Who wrote the book *Looking Backward: 2000-1887* about what he hoped America would look like in the year 2000? *Edward Bellamy (531)*

Hymns by Philip P. Bliss

1. In "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning," why is it important for Christians to keep their lower lights burning? *to help rescue sailors (people) who are lost (AV 264)*
2. In "More Holiness Give Me," what does Bliss ask for in trial? *meekness (AV 265)*
3. In "Hallelujah! What a Savior!" compared to guilty, vile, and helpless we, the Lamb of God was what? *spotless (AV 265)*

Bible Assignment

Read Isaiah 1:10-20.

Lesson 73

1. What did the term *New South* mean? *a South that would be open to industry, that would involve all of its citizens and all of its natural resources, and that would not be as dependent on cotton farming alone (533)*
2. What were some products besides cotton that became important in the Southern economy after the Civil War? *tobacco, fruits and vegetables, lumber (533)*
3. How was tenant and sharecropper farming bad for the farmworkers? *It left them living at a subsistence level and extremely dependent on the landowner. (534)*
4. How did textile production change in the South? *Rather than continuing to ship cotton to Northern mills, Southerners built their own mills to produce cotton fabric. (534)*
5. What company did James Buchanan Duke form in 1890? *American Tobacco Company (535)*
6. What political party controlled the South after Reconstruction? *Democratic (537)*
7. What did these political leaders call themselves? What did their opponents call them? *Redeemers, Bourbons (537)*
8. What is the term for the policy of loaning people convicted of crimes to work for private businesses? *convict leasing (537)*
9. In Western areas where trees were scarce, what did settlers use to build homes? *blocks of sod (537)*

10. What nickname was given to people who sneaked in and staked claims in Oklahoma before the law allowed it in 1889? *Sooners (537-538)*

Bible Assignment

Read Isaiah 58 and Mark 10:17-31.

Lesson 74

1. What device used two pictures and a special personal viewer to create three-dimensional scenes? *stereoscope (539)*
2. What device used a special viewing box to allow one person at a time to watch a movie? *Kinetoscope (539)*
3. What movie projector for large audiences debuted in 1896? *Vitascope (539)*
4. What 1915 movie by D. W. Griffith was three hours long and terribly racist? *Birth of a Nation (540)*
5. Who created a popular Wild West show that featured battle reenactments? *William "Buffalo Bill" Cody (540)*
6. What was the name for the variety shows that originated in saloons and eventually moved to theaters? *vaudeville (541)*
7. What leader of the Marine Corps Band was known as the March King? *John Philip Sousa (541)*
8. What vaudeville and Broadway entertainer received the Congressional Gold Medal in 1940 for his patriotic songs? *George M. Cohan (541)*
9. What Indigenous athlete was an Olympic champion in track and field and a professional football and baseball player? *Jim Thorpe (542)*
10. What city hosted the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893? *Chicago (543)*

Hymns by Fanny J. Crosby

1. In "Blessed Assurance," what is the foretaste of glory divine? *the blessed assurance that Jesus is mine (AV 266)*
2. In "Tell Me the Story of Jesus," what paid the ransom for me? *love (AV 267)*
3. How do Crosby's hymns strengthen your faith? *Various answers are possible.*

"The New Colossus"

1. What does Emma Lazarus say is the name of the statue in New York Harbor? *Mother of Exiles (AV 268)*
2. Lazarus says that the ancient lands can keep their what? *storied pomp (AV 268)*
3. Lazarus says the statue lifts her lamp beside what? *the golden door (AV 268)*

"Casey at the Bat"

1. How large was the crowd watching the game? *5,000 (AV 269)*
2. What did Casey do in his turn at bat? *He struck out. (AV 270)*

3. How would you describe the tone of the poem? *despair, followed by hope and anticipation, ending in despair; other answers are possible*

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 25:31-46.

Lesson 75

1. What English author applied survival of the fittest to society? *Herbert Spencer (545)*
2. What is the belief that financially adept people and institutions would survive, and those that were weak would fall by the wayside? *Social Darwinism (545)*
3. Who was a leading American proponent for Social Darwinism? *William Graham Sumner (546)*
4. Who was the "Forgotten Man"? *The average middle-class worker who contributes to the welfare of society and benefits from society, who wants the freedom to do as he wishes, but for whom undue government regulation and interference complicates his life. (546)*
5. What did proponents of the social gospel begin to emphasize? What did they begin to downplay? *They began emphasizing people's physical needs while downplaying their relationships to God. (547)*
6. What are two examples of social gospel activity? *YMCA, Salvation Army (547)*
7. Who published *A Theology for the Social Gospel*? *Walter Rauschenbusch (547)*
8. Walter Rauschenbusch believed that the world suffered from collective sins such as _____ and the _____. *capitalism; exploitation of workers (548)*
9. What was his view on the kingdom of God? *that the kingdom of God involved creating a better life for people in this world (548)*
10. What is true about the social gospel, and what is extreme about it? *Christians are to serve other people, but Jesus and the gospel are primarily about a person's relationship with God and not a person's physical condition. Other answers are possible.*

"O Master, Let Me Walk with Thee"

1. Where does the author ask Jesus to let him walk? *with Jesus in lowly paths of service free (AV 271)*
2. In the last stanza, in what two attitudes does the author ask Jesus to let him live? *hope and peace (AV 271)*
3. The hymn is in the form of a prayer. How would you summarize what the author wants? *He wants a deeper faith and a willingness to walk where Jesus walked in service and faith. Other answers are possible.*

In His Steps

1. What is the name of the minister of First Church of Raymond? *Henry Maxwell*
2. What is the name of the newspaper editor? *Edward Norman*

3. What is the name of the railroad shop superintendent? *Alexander Powers*
4. What is the name of the president of Lincoln College? *Donald Marsh*
5. What was the rough area of town where the mission meetings took place? *the Rectangle*
6. Who was killed by a falling bottle? *Loreen*
7. To what city did the pledge-taking spread? *Chicago*
8. What was convicting to you about the book, and what seemed unrealistic? *Answers will vary.*
9. What situations do you face in which you need to ask, "What would Jesus do?" *Answers will vary.*
10. What would you be willing to risk or give up in order to be faithful to Jesus? What might you be tempted to compromise in order to keep your job or your comforts? *Answers will vary.*
11. What is the Christian's responsibility in society to make a difference for good? Should a Christian's faith be separate from his or her political and social involvement? *Answers will vary.*
12. Describe someone you know who seems to ask "What would Jesus do?" in order to guide what he or she does. *Answers will vary.*

Plot

1. What do you think is the narrative hook in the book? *A man comes to the minister's house looking for work, then comes to the minister's church on the following Sunday morning, and later dies.*
2. What do you think is the inciting incident? *the minister's sermon and subsequent church meeting when people commit themselves to asking "What would Jesus do?" and doing that regardless of the consequences*
3. What do you think is the climax to the story? *the riot following the election and the death of Loreen*
4. What do you think is the resolution in the plot? *the transformation of the Triangle district*
5. What is the denouement? *the spread of the movement to Chicago and Maxwell's vision of it spreading throughout the country*
6. What are some sources of conflict in the story? *Those who make the pledge have conflict within themselves as they work out the consequences of their decision. They also have conflict with those in the church and in the city who reject the pledge. A major conflict is between those pushing for reform and those who defend the sale of alcohol (the saloon forces). Significant interpersonal conflicts include: Rachel Winslow and Rollin Page (at first), Virginia Page and her grandmother.*

Characters and Characterization, Narration and Mood

1. Who is the main protagonist in the novel? *Henry Maxwell*
2. The antagonist is somewhat harder to identify. Who do you think causes the greatest conflict with the protagonist? *generally unnamed forces who oppose the movement, especially people who are behind the liquor industry*

3. What two friends are confidants? *Rachel Winslow and Virginia Page*
4. What is the point of view of the narrator? *third person omniscient*
5. How would you describe the mood or tone of the book? *The author conveys the struggles involved in following through on the pledge, but he also conveys the belief that the movement will succeed.*

Response

The student is to write a paragraph describing his or her response to *In His Steps*.

Quiz on Unit 15

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Part 1 | 10. C (528) | 20. B (541) |
| 1. B (515-516) | 11. A (530) | |
| 2. A (520) | 12. A (533) | Part 2 |
| 3. C (521) | 13. C (535) | 21. C (540) |
| 4. B (522-523) | 14. A (537) | 22. B (541) |
| 5. A (522-523) | 15. B (534) | 23. A (541) |
| 6. C (516) | 16. C (537) | 24. E (542) |
| 7. B (519) | 17. B (537) | 25. D (543) |
| 8. A (525) | 18. C (537-538) | |
| 9. B (526) | 19. A (539) | |

History Exam on Units 11-15

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Part 1 | 23. Exodusters (501) |
| 1. G (362-363) | 24. Abraham Lincoln (381) |
| 2. J (393) | 25. Sitting Bull (461) |
| 3. I (396) | 26. John D. Rockefeller (521) |
| 4. E (401) | 27. John C. Calhoun (368) |
| 5. D (413) | 28. John Brown (375) |
| 6. H (410) | 29. Ulysses S. Grant (450) |
| 7. A (414-415) | 30. Andrew Johnson (445) |
| 8. F (462) | 31. Cornelius Vanderbilt (520) |
| 9. C (504-505) | |
| 10. B (506) | |
| Part 2 | Part 4 |
| 11. N (358-359) | 32. black codes (435) |
| 12. P (361-362) | 33. sharecropping (434) |
| 13. M (360) | 34. bimetallism (488) |
| 14. Q (406) | 35. slavery (431) |
| 15. K (441) | 36. rights (440) |
| 16. L (431-432) | 37. vote (450) |
| 17. O (458) | 38. impeach (446) |
| Part 3 | 39. gold (357) |
| 18. Dred Scott (372) | 40. silver (487) |
| 19. Daniel Webster (367) | 41. Tammany Hall (452) |
| 20. Robert E. Lee (383) | 42. Interstate (492) |
| 21. James A. Garfield (481) | 43. Panic (489) |
| 22. Rutherford B. Hayes (465-466) | 44. corporation (516) |
| | 45. catalogs (522-523) |

Part 5 - List of Presidents

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk,

Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur

English Exam on Units 11-15

Part 1

1. "Casey at the Bat" (AV 269)
2. "O Captain! My Captain!" (AV 227)
3. "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (AV 204)
4. "When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer" (AV 263)
5. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" (AV 246)

Part 2

Write a five-sentence paragraph on why *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had a major impact on the debate over slavery in the decade before the Civil War. *Answers will vary. See the literary analysis in the Student Review. The book put the issue of slavery in personal terms and showed how, even in a "good" situation, slavery was intolerable.*

Write a five-sentence paragraph on the significance of Co. Aytch as a Civil War memoir. *Answers will vary. See the literary analysis of the book. It provides a personal and realistic view of the life of a Confederate foot soldier during the war.*

Bible Exam on Units 11-15

1. to put it away (385)
2. We are to love our enemies. (386)
3. prayer meetings and revivals (424)
4. lost cause (426)
5. Saul looked like a king physically, but he was unfaithful to God's commands. (470)
6. Darwin or Charles Darwin (507)
7. human beings or people (509)
8. Social Darwinism (508)
9. social gospel (547)
10. Answers will vary.

Unit 16

Lesson 76

1. Who won the presidential election of 1892? *Grover Cleveland (554)*
2. What hit the country soon after Grover Cleveland took office? *the Panic of 1893 (555)*
3. On what did the president blame the economic depression? *the Sherman Silver Purchase Act (555)*
4. What two issues divided Democrats? *the gold standard and tariffs (555)*
5. What tax was passed by Congress and then declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court? *an income tax (556)*
6. Who were the major party nominees in 1896? *Republican: William McKinley; Democrat: William Jennings Bryan (556)*

7. Who was the Populist Party's nominee for president? *Bryan (557)*
8. How did the major party candidates differ in their campaigning in 1896? *McKinley gave speeches from his front porch while Bryan engaged in unprecedented campaigning and visited over 20 states. (557)*
9. What were some reasons why William McKinley won in 1896? *Bryan was not popular among laboring men, and much of the nation blamed the Democrats for the recession. (557)*
10. What were two important pieces of legislation passed by Congress during McKinley's term? *the Dingley Tariff and the Gold Standard Act (558)*

"America, the Beautiful"

1. In what four ways does Katharine Lee Bates say America is beautiful? *for its physical beauties, for pilgrims leading the way to freedom, for heroes who fought in battle, and for the patriot dream that sees our cities "undimmed by human tears." Other ways of phrasing these ideas are possible. (AV 272)*
2. Bates asks God to refine our riches (gold) so that we see success as what and gain as what? *We define success as nobleness and every gain divine; other ways of phrasing these ideas are possible. (AV 272)*
3. How does this poem help you appreciate our country more? *Answers will vary.*

Cross of Gold Speech

1. At what event was the speech given? *1896 Democratic National Convention (AV 273)*
2. What is the issue William Jennings Bryan is addressing? *whether the U.S. should remain on the gold standard or go to a policy of bimetallism (spelled bi-metalism in the speech) (AV 273)*
3. What is the cross of gold? *the gold standard that Bryan says will ruin the laborer (AV 274)*

Bible Assignment

Read Romans 7:8-8:13.

Lesson 77

1. What were three tactics used in the South to prevent black citizens from voting? *Answers may include residency requirements, denial of the vote because of conviction for petty crimes, poll taxes, literacy tests, party primaries, and grandfather clauses. (561-562)*
2. What challenges did many black citizens in the North face during this time? *They were victims of prejudice, discrimination, and segregation. (562)*
3. What did the Supreme Court rule in 1883 regarding the application of the 14th Amendment? *that it only applied to state action and not to individual actions (562)*
4. What was a common practice used to justify segregation? *providing so-called separate but equal facilities (562)*

5. What did the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* say about this practice? *Maintaining separate facilities for white people and black people was an appropriate policy by state governments in carrying out its police powers.* (563)
6. What is the term for an execution carried out outside of the legal system? *lynching* (563)
7. Summarize the position of Booker T. Washington on how black Americans could achieve progress. *Washington believed that black Americans could best help themselves by getting an education, pursuing a trade, and contributing to society in a positive way. He encouraged black Americans to do what they could to improve and advance themselves within the system rather than spend time and energy trying to change the system.* (565)
8. Summarize the position of W. E. B. Du Bois on how black Americans could achieve progress. *Du Bois urged direct protest and political involvement. Du Bois believed that black Americans deserved true equality in American society. He was willing to agitate for such political and social equality.* (565)

Speech Before the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition

1. What phrase does Booker T. Washington use to describe what black persons and white persons should do to make progress? *"Cast down your bucket where you are."* (AV 275)
2. How does Washington refer to agitation of questions of social equality? *the extremist folly* (AV 277)
3. Washington says, "The opportunity to earn a dollar in a _____ just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an _____."? *factory, opera-house* (AV 277)

"Of Booker T. Washington and Others"

1. W. E. B. Du Bois refers to a metaphor that Booker T. Washington used in his Atlanta Compromise speech. What is this metaphor that describes how black and white Americans can be separate in society but still work for mutual progress? *They can be separate as fingers on the hand but working together as a hand.* (AV 278)
2. What terms does Du Bois use to show his disapproval of Washington's position? *terms such as compromiser, old attitude, adjustment, and submission* (AV 282)
3. What does Du Bois say that Washington proposes that black Americans must give up, at least for now? *political power, insistence on civil rights, higher education of black youth* (AV 282)

Plessy v. Ferguson Dissent

1. Justice John Marshall Harlan says, "Our constitution is _____." *color-blind* (AV 287)
2. How does Harlan say that the destinies of white persons and black persons in the United States are related? *They are indissolubly linked together.* (AV 288)

3. Harlan says the Louisiana state enactments proceed on what ground? *"The state enactments . . . proceed on the ground that colored citizens are so inferior and degraded that they cannot be allowed to sit in public coaches occupied by white citizens."* (AV 288)

"Songs for the People"

1. What wish does the poem express? *that Harper could write songs that "thrill the hearts of men."* Other ways of expressing this point are possible. (AV 289)
2. What ultimate aim does Frances E. W. Harper have for her songs? *that the hearts of men would grow tender and girdle the world with peace.* Other answers are possible. (AV 289)
3. What desire do you have to bless the world? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 78

1. Describe typical members of the Progressive Movement. *They were middle-class, urban, young, and well-educated people who were politically aware and involved.* (567)
2. What were three changes in elections that Progressives proposed? *Answers may include the secret ballot, direct party primaries, initiatives, referendums, recall of elected officials, popular election of U.S. senators, off-year elections for states and cities, and women's right to vote.* (568-569)
3. What changes in local government did Progressives propose? *commission form of government and the hiring of professional city managers* (569)
4. What city was the first to adopt a commission form of government? *Galveston, Texas* (569)
5. What leader of Hull House in Chicago later received the Nobel Peace Prize? *Jane Addams* (570)
6. What social issue that many Progressives worked for led to a Constitutional amendment in 1919? *temperance / prohibition of alcoholic beverages* (570)
7. What was one glaring issue that the Progressives' agenda omitted? *equal rights for black Americans, immigrants from Asia, and Indigenous people* (570)
8. What Wisconsin senator was a leading Progressive spokesman? *Robert M. La Follette* (571)
9. Who furthered the Progressive cause the most on the national level? *President Theodore Roosevelt* (571)
10. What was the term used to describe writers who exposed abuses and failings in American life? *muckrakers* (571)

"Leaning on the Everlasting Arms"

1. What are five blessings Elisha Hoffman says he has from leaning on the everlasting arms? *Answers may include fellowship with God, joy divine, blessedness, peace, safe and secure from all alarms, a sweetness of life, a path growing brighter, nothing to dread or fear.* (AV 290)
2. How do you find peace by leaning on the arms of Jesus? *Various answers are possible.*

3. What thoughts and emotions do you have when you sing or read hymns from over 100 years ago? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 79

1. What were two books that reflected growing American interest in the rest of the world? *Strong's Our Country and Mahan's The Influence of Sea Power (574)*
2. How did the United States take over the Hawaiian Islands? *Americans living there overthrew the queen, set up a new government, and asked the U.S. to annex the islands. (575-576)*
3. How did the 1894 Wilson-Gorman Tariff affect people in Cuba? *Sugar piled up in Cuban warehouses, increasing poverty on the island and revolutionary unrest. (576)*
4. What events pushed President William McKinley and the United States toward war with Spain? *the publishing of a letter from the Spanish minister criticizing McKinley and the blowing up of the USS Maine. (577)*
5. What country besides Cuba was the target of U.S. attacks during the Spanish-American War? *the Philippines (578)*
6. What lands did the United States gain as a result of the war and subsequent treaty? *Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Wake Island (578)*
7. What happened in the Philippines after the United States took over? *Many Filipinos resisted American rule and continued to fight U.S. troops. The United States set up a territorial government in 1901. (579)*
8. What name did Westerners give to the Righteous and Harmonious Fists, a group of ultranationalist Chinese? *Boxers (580)*
9. How was the 1900 uprising against "foreign devils" in China settled? *Foreign nations sent troops to protect their citizens living in China and to stop the rebellion. China was required to pay \$333 million in damages. (580-581)*
10. What future U.S. President and First Lady were living in China during the 1900 uprising? *Herbert and Lou Hoover (580)*

"Anywhere with Jesus"

1. What assurance does the hymn express? *that a person can go anywhere and face anything with Jesus without fear (AV 291)*
2. What difficulties does the second verse express? *friends failing her, having to pass through drearest ways (AV 291)*
3. How do you sense the presence of Jesus in difficult situations? *Various answers are possible.*

"Faith Is the Victory"

1. What is the predominant imagery in the hymn? of *Christians as soldiers in the Lord's conquering army (AV 292)*

2. What is the Christian's sword? *the Word of God (AV 292)*
3. What will Christians vanquish in Jesus's conquering Name? *all the hosts of night (AV 292)*

Lesson 80

1. Sigmund Freud's studies led to the founding of the modern practice of what? *psychoanalysis (582)*
2. According to Freud, what are the three parts of the personality? *id, ego, superego (582)*
3. According to Freud, people are essentially irrational, guided by _____ . *subconscious mental processes (582)*
4. What importance did Freud give to the spiritual realm? *He did not recognize it. (582)*
5. What was the religious background of Freud's family? *Jewish (582)*
6. How have Freud's theories influenced our world? *Freud created a new vocabulary and thought structure in which believers and unbelievers alike operate. Freudian theory has also changed how many people determine responsibility for a person's actions. Freudian psychiatry can even affect how people look at history. Other answers are possible. (583-584)*
7. What does the perspective of faith say about humans and our relationship to God? *The Bible says that a person is a spiritual being made in God's image, responsible before God, with a God-given capacity to know right and wrong. Other answers are possible. (584)*
8. What spiritual responsibility does each person have, even if he has negative things in his background? *Each person is responsible before God for his or her own actions. (584)*
9. How does Freudian psychiatry influence a person's sense of responsibility toward God? *It attempts to remove personal responsibility and any morality based on eternal truth. (585)*
10. What thoughts or questions do you have about the impact of Freud and the modern practice of psychiatry? *Various responses are possible.*

Up From Slavery

1. When was Booker T. Washington born? *1858 or 1859*
2. What school did Washington want very much to attend? *Hampton Institute*
3. Where did he sleep in Richmond when he was on his way to Hampton? *under the raised board sidewalk*
4. How did Washington describe the Ku Klux Klan? *He thought it inhibited the activities of black people, especially with regard to voting and politics.*
5. In what state was the Tuskegee Institute established? *Alabama*
6. The people in what part of the country were the most generous in supporting Washington's work? *the North*

7. What speech by Washington is given special emphasis in the book? *the Atlanta Exposition Address*
8. How did Washington believe that black Americans could make progress in the United States? *by working hard in their jobs, getting an education, being outstanding citizens, and not being concerned about social integration or revolution*
9. What tone does Washington convey in the book? *patient, confident, optimistic, hard-working, thankful for his opportunities*
10. How do you agree or disagree with Washington's arguments? *Answers will vary.*
8. What became a major emphasis among educators? *the designing of pragmatic educational programs that would equip students to hold jobs in the American workplace (593)*
9. What was the movement that provided education and entertainment to the general public? *Chautauqua Movement (593)*
10. Name two popular magazines from this period. *Atlantic Monthly and Ladies' Home Journal (594)*

Quiz on Unit 16

Part 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. income (556) | 5. lynching (563) |
| 2. Populist (557) | 6. Progressive (567) |
| 3. Gold (558) | 7. secret, senators (568) |
| 4. poll, voting (561-562) | |

Part 2

8. Jane Addams (570)
9. Robert M. La Follette (571)
10. Theodore Roosevelt (571)
11. McKinley, Bryan (557)

Part 3

12. Hawaiian (575-576)
13. Spain (577)
14. Cuba, Philippines (in either order) (578)
15. Guam, Wake Island (in either order) (578)

Part 4

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. False (565) | 18. True (570) | 20. False (580) |
| 17. False (565) | 19. True (570) | |

Unit 17

Lesson 81

1. What was the U.S. population in 1900 to the nearest million? *76 million (590)*
2. What percentage of the population lived in communities of 2,500 or less? *60 percent (590)*
3. What percentage of the population was aged 65 and over? *4 percent (590)*
4. What was the U.S. rank in the world for industrial output? *It had the largest output in the world. (591)*
5. What two industries were particularly important in the early 1900s for the growth of cities and transportation? *steel and petroleum (591)*
6. Who was a leader in the new push for education in the early 1900s? *John Dewey (592-593)*
7. What is the philosophy which holds that people should do whatever works in order to achieve their stated goals? *pragmatism (592)*

"This Is My Father's World"

1. What does Maltbie Babcock mean when he says, "This is my Father's world?" *that God created the whole world, that He rules it today, and that every element of nature reflects His glory. Other phrases are possible to express these ideas. (AV 293)*
2. What is the answer that sustains him when he sees that the wrong so often seems strong? *God is the ruler yet. (AV 293)*
3. How does appreciating the created world strengthen your faith? *Various answers are possible.*

Bible Assignment

Read 2 Timothy 1.

Lesson 82

1. What two members of Theodore Roosevelt's family died on the same day? *his mother and his wife (597)*
2. What office did Roosevelt hold in New York City? *police commissioner (598)*
3. What office was Roosevelt holding when he was tapped to be William McKinley's running mate? *governor of New York (598)*
4. Which union started a strike during Roosevelt's first year as president? *United Mine Workers (598)*
5. How did Roosevelt signal a new day in labor-management relations? *For the first time, the federal government had acted on behalf of union interests as well as on behalf of management. Roosevelt's summoning of the UMW representative to the White House was recognition of the union's right to exist. (598-599)*
6. What is the term used for the filing of lawsuits to break up business trusts? *trust-busting (600)*
7. What new cabinet department did Congress create in 1903? *Department of Commerce and Labor (600)*
8. What 1906 laws introduced federal regulation of food and drug production? *the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act (601)*
9. What actions did Roosevelt take to protect natural resources? *He withdrew government-owned land and mines from sale, vetoed private development of a dam, and urged Congress to create more national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. (602)*
10. What term did Roosevelt use to describe the president's ability to influence public opinion? *bully pulpit (602)*

Bible Assignment

What do you think are some essential elements to understanding the Bible accurately? *Answers will vary but may include: believing it is God's Word, believing that it addresses real human needs, and reading it in context.*

Lesson 83

1. What war did Theodore Roosevelt help end? *Russo-Japanese War (604)*
2. What statement is often used to summarize Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy? *"Speak softly and carry a big stick." (605)*
3. What did Roosevelt say about intervention by other countries in Latin America that became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine? *If intervention were needed in any Latin American country, the U.S. would do it instead of a European country. He claimed the right of America to exercise "an international police power" in such situations. (606)*
4. The situation in what country was the first test of the Roosevelt Corollary? *Dominican Republic (606)*
5. How was President William Howard Taft different from President Theodore Roosevelt? *Taft did not have the energy, skill, and boldness that Roosevelt did. Taft was not a political man, and he hated political battles. He was more concerned with the strict legal aspects of issues than with molding public opinion and breaking new ground. (607)*
6. Why did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff hurt Taft's popularity with Progressives? *Taft said he was for tariff reductions, but the bill that passed Congress and that he signed was a compromise that actually raised some rates. (607)*
7. The Mann-Elkins Act of 1910 put telephone, telegraph, and cable services under what federal agency? *Interstate Commerce Commission (608)*
8. What two constitutional amendments passed Congress during Taft's term? *the 16th, allowing a federal income tax, and the 17th, calling for the popular election of U.S. senators (608)*
9. What two companies did the Supreme Court order to be broken up in 1911? *Standard Oil Company and American Tobacco Company (609)*
10. Who was the chief of the Forest Service who protested actions of the Taft administration and was eventually fired? *Gifford Pinchot (609)*

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1. What did Theodore Roosevelt say was America's desire for its neighboring countries? *to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous (AV 294)*
2. What situations did Roosevelt say might lead the United States to intervene in another country's affairs? *if the U.S. saw chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence resulting in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society (AV 294)*

3. In discussing American interventions, Roosevelt claims that he is acting in the interest of America and in the interest of what? *humanity at large (AV 295)*

Lesson 84

1. Where did Thomas Edison receive most of his education as a child? *at home (611)*
2. What were Alexander Graham Bell's primary areas of interest? *speech, the transmission of sound, and helping the deaf (611)*
3. What techniques did Ransom Olds and Henry Ford utilize to build more automobiles? *mass production (612)*
4. When did Orville and Wilbur Wright make their first successful flight? *December 17, 1903 (613)*
5. For what invention is Guglielmo Marconi recognized? *radio or wireless signal (613)*
6. Ferdinand de Lesseps was involved in what two major canal projects? *Suez Canal and Panama Canal (614)*
7. What conflict increased U.S. interest in building a Central American canal? *Spanish-American War (615)*
8. What political change made it easier for the U.S. to build a canal across Panama? *A revolution in Panama created a new nation and government there. (615-616)*
9. Who visited the Panama Canal during construction, becoming the first president to leave the country while in office? *Theodore Roosevelt (616)*
10. How long did the U.S. spend building the Panama Canal? *10 years, from 1904 to 1914 (616-617)*

"His Eye Is on the Sparrow"

1. What assurance does the author express from knowing that Jesus's eye is on the sparrow? *that Jesus is watching her (AV 296)*
2. From what does Jesus set her free? *care (AV 296)*
3. What gives you assurance in your relationship with Jesus? *Various answers are possible.*

"I Stand Amazed"

1. In the first stanza, what does Charles Gabriel wonder regarding Jesus? *how He could love me a sinner, condemned, unclean (AV 297)*
2. In the third stanza, what does Gabriel say that Jesus did with his sins and sorrows? *Jesus made them His very own and bore the burden to Calvary. (AV 297)*
3. What amazes you about Jesus? *Various answers are possible.*

Lesson 85

1. In the 1800s, schools of theology in what country began raising questions about the inspiration and authority of Scripture? *Germany (620)*
2. Who established the Chicago Evangelization Society? *Dwight L. Moody (621)*

3. What was this organization called after his death? *Moody Bible Institute (621)*
 4. What former professional baseball player became a full-time evangelist? *Billy Sunday (622)*
 5. Who created a reference Bible with copious notes from the perspective of dispensational premillennialism? *Cyrus Scofield (622)*
 6. What denomination created by Holiness believers came out of the Methodist Church? *Church of the Nazarene (623)*
 7. What branch of the Holiness movement developed in the early 1900s and holds that miraculous spiritual gifts are still practiced today? *Pentecostalism (623)*
 8. What three groups developed out of the Restoration Movement? *Christian Churches, Churches of Christ, Disciples of Christ (623)*
 9. What was the series of booklets that explained the basic tenets of traditional, conservative Biblical teachings? *The Fundamentals (624)*
 10. What name has been given to those who follow these traditional, conservative beliefs? *Fundamentalists (624)*
5. What was done to help Uncle Elizabeth? *A sponge soaked in chloroform was put in the box.*
 6. What profession did Nels pursue? *doctor*
 7. How are several characters a mixture of good and bad? *Uncle Chris was gruff but generous, Mama could be deceptive sometimes, Katrin adored her mother but could be selfish; other examples are possible.*
 8. What are some character strengths that Mama showed? *determination, fairness, wisdom; other answers are possible*
 9. What are some experiences that showed the difficult adjustments immigrants had to make? *Being taken advantage of by a renter, buying a farm, making arrangements for the reception. Other answers are possible*
 10. Why did Mama say, looking back, that all of it was good? *She could see that through everything their family was strong, and God worked everything for good.*

Assignment

Give two examples from the book of how Kathryn Forbes used dialogue as a key turning point in the stories. *Answers will vary.*

“Softly and Tenderly”

1. How does the song portray Jesus in order to encourage a response? *It portrays Jesus as calling softly and tenderly, waiting and watching, pleading, having mercy and pardon for one’s sins. (AV 298)*
2. The author says that shadows are gathering, and what is coming for you and for me? *deathbeds (AV 298)*
3. What description of Jesus do you think makes an effective appeal for a response to Him? *Various answers are possible.*

“Give Me the Bible”

1. What does the chorus say that the Bible combines? *precept and promise, law and love (AV 299)*
2. What do you think the phrase “Show me the glory gilding Jordan’s wave” means? *It is referring to the glory of Heaven. (AV 299)*
3. What encouragement do you get from the Bible? *Various answers are possible.*

Mama’s Bank Account

1. Why did Mr. Hyde not owe Mama’s family anything? *because he had enriched their lives by reading aloud to them from classic literature*
2. After Uncle Chris died, what good deeds that he had done were discovered? *He had paid for the medical care for several children.*
3. How did Katrin get the graduation present she wanted? *Mama traded her brooch for it.*
4. After the incident was all over, what did Papa do to show that he thought Katrin had grown up? *He let her drink coffee.*

Quiz on Unit 17

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. C (590) | 6. A (602) | 11. D (611) |
| 2. A (591) | 7. A (606) | 12. B (613) |
| 3. D (592-593) | 8. A (605) | 13. C (614) |
| 4. C (593) | 9. D (612) | 14. B (616) |
| 5. B (600) | 10. B (613) | 15. B (616) |

Unit 18

Lesson 86

1. Who were the three main candidates for president in 1912, and what party did each represent? *William Howard Taft, Republican; Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive or Bull Moose; Woodrow Wilson, Democrat (628)*
2. What two positions had Woodrow Wilson held immediately before becoming U.S. president? *president of Princeton and governor of New Jersey (629)*
3. Where did Theodore Roosevelt go on an expedition after the 1912 campaign? *Brazil (630)*
4. How did Congress change tariff rates during Wilson’s presidency? *Congress reduced tariff rates to a 50-year low. (631)*
5. What method of taxation did Congress enact after the 16th Amendment enabled that tax? *income tax (631)*
6. What new national banking system did Congress create in 1913? *Federal Reserve (631)*
7. Whom did Wilson appoint as the first Jewish justice on the U.S. Supreme Court? *Louis Brandeis (634)*

- Who was Wilson's secretary of state for most of Wilson's first term? *William Jennings Bryan (634)*
- The tumultuous situation in what neighboring country put Woodrow Wilson's support for the Roosevelt Corollary to the test? *Mexico (634)*
- Against whom did Wilson run for president in 1916? *Charles Evans Hughes (635)*

"Love Lifted Me"

- Where was the author when he was sinking deep in sin? *far from the peaceful shore (AV 300)*
- What does Jesus deserve from us for His mighty and true love? *my soul's best songs, and faithful loving service (AV 300)*
- The song describes Jesus as the Master of what? *the sea (AV 300)*

Lesson 87

- What were three factors carrying European countries toward war? *imperialism, nationalism, rivalries and alliances between nations (637)*
- What nations were the original members of the Triple Alliance (later known as the Central Powers)? *Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy (637-638)*
- What nations formed the Triple Entente (also known as the Allied Powers)? *Great Britain, France, Russia (638)*
- What was the 1914 spark that led to war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and quickly ignited the Great War? *the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia (638-639)*
- What was the initial American position on the war? *neutrality (640)*
- How were feelings divided among Americans regarding the countries involved in the conflict? *Most Americans supported Great Britain and France. German-Americans had strong feelings for their fatherland. Irish-Americans disliked the British. Polish and Jewish Americans disliked Russia. (640)*
- President Woodrow Wilson severed diplomatic ties with Germany in response to Germans resuming what? *unrestricted submarine warfare (642)*
- What British passenger liner was sunk on May 7, 1915? *Lusitania (641)*
- Why did Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resign? *because of a strongly worded message by Wilson to the German government that Bryan feared would lead to war (641)*
- Wilson said that he wanted to see "a peace without _____" and that "only a peace between _____ can last." *victory; equals (642)*

"A Beautiful Life"

- What does William Golden commit to doing each day? *a golden deed (AV 301)*
- In the third verse, what does Golden say is the only life that will endure? *one that's kind and good and pure (AV 301)*

- In the fourth stanza, Golden says he will help the sick and poor and weak and speak what sort of words to them? *words of kindness (AV 301)*

Lesson 88

- What did the telegram from Arthur Zimmermann propose? *It proposed a German alliance with Mexico if the U.S. and Germany went to war and suggested that Mexico might win back Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. (643)*
- When did the U.S. Congress approve a declaration of war against Germany? *April 6, 1917 (644)*
- Which general led 14,500 American soldiers to France in June of 1917? *General John Pershing (644)*
- The military draft in the United States eventually expanded to include men in what age range? *18 to 45 (644)*
- Name three wartime agencies created to help the U.S. war effort. *War Industrial Board; Food Administration; Fuel Administration (645)*
- What soldier from Tennessee received national acclaim for his service in France? *Alvin C. York (646)*
- What steps did the government take to influence and control public opinion? *It created a propaganda operation called the Committee on Public Information and enacted new laws that suppressed criticism of the war effort and of government leaders. (646-647)*
- How did Russia end its participation in the war? *The new Bolshevik government made a separate peace with Germany and pulled out of the war. (647)*
- When Woodrow Wilson outlined his proposals for world peace in his 14 Points speech, what did his 14th point call for? *a general association of nations, later called the League of Nations (648)*
- What was the date of the armistice signed by German and Allied officials to end the war? *November 11, 1918 (648)*

War Message to Congress

- In this speech, Woodrow Wilson describes the belligerent actions taken by Germany and asks Congress to declare what? *war (AV 303-304)*
- What does Wilson say is his feeling toward the German people? *sympathy and friendship (AV 305)*
- What does Wilson say is more precious than peace? *the right (AV 307)*

"Over There"

- When did George M. Cohan write this song? *after the United States declared war on Germany (AV 308)*
- What other persons does the song mention in addition to the soldier himself? *his father, his sweetheart, and his mother (AV 308)*
- How does this song affect you? Would it have made you want to enlist if you had been eligible in 1917? *Various answers are possible.*

14 Points Speech

1. Wilson declared that the day of _____ and _____ is gone by. *conquest; aggrandizement (AV 309)*
2. What is the first point that Wilson said he wanted to see? *open covenants of peace, openly arrived at (AV 309)*
3. What is the 14th point that Wilson wanted to see? *a general association of nations (which would come to be called the League of Nations) (AV 310)*

Lesson 89

1. What was the result of President Woodrow Wilson's appeal to return a Democratic Congress in the 1918 congressional elections? *His appeal backfired, and the Republican Party won enough seats to gain control of both the House and the Senate. (650)*
2. Where did leaders meet for a peace conference at the end of World War I? *the Palace of Versailles, just outside of Paris, France (650)*
3. How did the people of France, Great Britain, and Italy welcome Wilson when he went to Europe? *as a hero and savior (650)*
4. Who were the three leaders of the other Big Four countries who dominated the treaty negotiations? *David Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, Vittorio Orlando of Italy (650-651)*
5. What was Wilson's primary goal during the treaty negotiations? *the formation of a League of Nations (651)*
6. What was the most controversial part of the treaty? *The victorious nations made Germany accept blame for the war and ordered it to pay huge sums in reparations. (652)*
7. What happened to Wilson while he was touring the U.S. to build public support for the treaty? *He suffered a stroke. (653)*
8. What happened to the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate? *It was defeated twice. (653)*
9. What were some of the problems the U.S. faced after the war? *Answers may include influenza pandemic, unemployment, decreased farm prices, labor strikes, fears of Communists, mail bombings (654-655)*
10. Who was the second wife of Woodrow Wilson who played an important role during his second term? *Edith Bolling Galt Wilson (657)*

"Wonderful Grace of Jesus"

1. The wonderful grace of Jesus reaches whom? *me (AV 311)*
2. In the chorus, to what three physical things does the writer compare grace? *the mighty rolling sea, the mountain, the sparkling fountain (AV 311)*
3. To what extent has the grace of Jesus saved the author? *to the uttermost (AV 311)*

Lesson 90

1. How did different languages of the world begin? *At first all the people used the same language, but when some people attempted to build a tower to the heavens, God confused their language in order to keep them from accomplishing their prideful goal. (658)*
2. Into what two groups did the Jews categorize people? *Jews and Gentiles (658)*
3. In the 8th century BC, what nation conquered the Northern Kingdom of Israel and took many of the Israelites into captivity? *the Assyrian Empire (659)*
4. Who were the Samaritans? *descendants of the Israelites and those who followed pagan religions (659)*
5. How did Jesus teach His disciples to look at people? *without stereotypes and prejudices (659)*
6. What does the Greek word *ethnos*, translated "nations" in Matthew 28:19, mean? *people group (659)*
7. What was the first step in taking the gospel to all nations? *preaching the gospel on the day of Pentecost, when Jews from many parts of the Mediterranean world heard the message of Jesus for the first time (659)*
8. How does the book of Revelation describe the people standing before the throne? *a great multitude which no one could count, from every nation and all tribes and peoples and tongues (660-661)*
9. What did Christians give to children in Nigeria that helped to save Christians' lives later? *pencils (663-664)*
10. What is your experience learning about or getting to know Christians from ethnic backgrounds different from your own? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 18

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. S (631) | 8. B (638-639) | 15. J (631) |
| 2. N (628) | 9. O (651) | 16. F (629) |
| 3. Q. (643) | 10. D (653) | 17. I (634) |
| 4. T (634) | 11. R (652) | 18. K (641) |
| 5. P (644) | 12. M (640) | 19. C (642) |
| 6. A (648) | 13. H (641) | 20. L (646) |
| 7. E (635) | 14. G (642) | |

Unit 19

Lesson 91

1. Who were the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees in 1920? *Democrat: James Cox; Republican: Warren G. Harding (667-668)*
2. Who were the vice-presidential nominees? *Democrat: Franklin D. Roosevelt; Republican: Calvin Coolidge (667-668)*
3. What did the biggest scandal of the Harding administration involve? *government-held oil deposits in a place in Wyoming called Teapot Dome (669)*

4. What were some actions favorable to business that took place during Warren Harding's term? *Answers may include: taxes were cut and tariffs were raised; more money was invested in the stock market; regulatory agencies were lenient toward big business; trade associations were encouraged.* (669)
5. Who were the two major party candidates in 1924? *Democrat: John Davis; Republican: Calvin Coolidge* (670)
6. What was the campaign slogan of the Republican candidate? *"Keep Cool with Coolidge"* (670)
7. What is the term for the U.S. focus on domestic issues and away from involvement in world affairs after the Great War? *isolationism* (671)
8. To what country did President Calvin Coolidge travel to speak at a Conference of American States? *Cuba* (672)
9. What was the 1921 meeting in Washington, D.C., that focused on voluntary disarmament? *Washington Armaments Conference* (673)
10. What American author was known for his poetry and his biography of Abraham Lincoln? *Carl Sandburg* (675)
5. How did the strength of labor unions change during the 1920s? *It declined from 12 percent of the work force in 1920 to 7 percent in 1930.* (679)
6. With 23 million automobiles in 1930, the United States had, on average, one car for how many people? *six* (679)
7. After the first commercial radio station in the U.S. launched in 1920, how many radio stations were on the air in 1929? *600* (680)
8. What was the first *talkie* ("talking movie"), and when did it debut? *The Jazz Singer; 1927* (680)
9. Who became the first sports superstar in America? *Babe Ruth* (682)
10. What were two popular magazines that launched in the 1920s? *Reader's Digest and Time* (682)

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 5:43-48. List three assurances a Christian should remember if he or she is ridiculed for believing in the Genesis account of Creation. *We answer ultimately to God, not to people. God provides strength to face difficulties. Jesus faced ridicule and worse. Other answers are possible.*

The Destiny of America

1. What does Calvin Coolidge say are the two fundamental motives which inspire human action? *righteousness and gain, or the moral motive and material motive* (AV 312)
2. What does Coolidge say has been America's guide? *Providence or Divine Providence* (AV 313-314)
3. What does Coolidge say is needed to maintain and improve the republic? *the efforts and character of the individual* (AV 314)

Bible Assignment

Read Mark 12:28-34. What are three things a Christian should keep in mind as he studies science? *Answers will vary but might include: God created everything, the intricacies of life reflect God's wisdom, and human understanding can change with new discoveries.*

Lesson 92

1. What change did the 1920 census show about the urban and rural population of the United States? *For the first time, the urban population was greater than the rural population.* (677)
2. What changes in immigration laws were made in the 1920s? *Congress enacted a quota system for European immigrants and severely restricted total annual immigration during this period.* (678)
3. Who were two prominent American aviators during this time? *Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart* (678)
4. How did U.S. electricity consumption compare to the rest of the world in 1930? *The U.S. was using more electricity than the rest of the world combined.* (679)

Lesson 93

1. What did President Herbert Hoover describe as the noble experiment? *the prohibition of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages* (683)
2. What were some of the illegal activities that happened during Prohibition? *Answers may include: Smugglers brought liquor into the country. Bootleggers distilled it all over the nation. Secret bars served liquor. Criminals took over the alcohol business causing gang wars. Officials took bribes. Americans widely ignored it.* (683)
3. For what crime was Al Capone eventually convicted? *tax evasion* (684)
4. What was a major change for the black population during this period? *It became significantly less rural and more urban, including the migration of black citizens to Northern factory cities.* (684)
5. What group founded in 1909 focused on the enforcement of laws that guaranteed equality and on the outlawing of lynching? *NAACP or National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* (684)
6. Who was a leading promoter of black nationalism? *Marcus Garvey* (685)
7. What group begun anew in 1915 targeted black Americans, Jews, Catholics, and foreigners? *Ku Klux Klan* (685)
8. Who were two people convicted and executed in 1927 despite many appeals for mercy and demonstrations on their behalf around the world? *Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti* (686)
9. What term did author F. Scott Fitzgerald use to describe this period? *The Jazz Age* (686)

10. Albert Einstein suggested that as _____ approached the _____, measurements would become shorter, and clocks would slow down. *matter; speed of light* (687)

Bible Assignment

Read 1 Peter 3:13-17. What are three things you can do to better prepare yourself to give an answer for your faith if anyone asks you about your belief in Creation? *Seek to understand what the Bible actually teaches and does not teach. Look at arguments from multiple perspectives to understand better where other people are coming from. Be confident about your position but willing to listen to others. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 94

1. Who were the two major party candidates for president in 1928? *Republican: Herbert Hoover, Democrat: Alfred E. (Al) Smith* (690)
2. What major issues or concerns worked against the Democratic nominee? *his support for the repeal or cutback of Prohibition, his Roman Catholic faith, and his association with Tammany Hall* (690)
3. What state saw dramatic land speculation during the 1920s? *Florida* (691)
4. What form of investing grew as investors speculated on a continued economic expansion during the 1920s? *stocks* (692)
5. How much did the stock market drop over four days of trading in October 1929? *about 25 percent* (693)
6. What was the name of the 1930 tariff bill that raised tariffs to their highest level in history? *the Hawley-Smoot Tariff* (694)
7. What percentage of the nation's workforce was out of a job in 1932? *about 25 percent* (694)
8. What was the term people began to use for groups of makeshift shelters where people who had lost their homes lived? *Hoovervilles* (695)
9. What name was given to the 15,000 unemployed veterans of the Great War who gathered in Washington, D.C., in 1932? *Bonus Expeditionary Force* (695)
10. Which general led the break-up of the settlement? *Douglas MacArthur* (696)

Lesson 95

1. What woman built an arena in Los Angeles and began a radio station, Bible school, and magazine? *Aimee Semple McPherson* (698)
2. What did the 1925 Butler Act in Tennessee forbid? *teaching any theory in public schools that denied the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible and teaching that man has descended from a lower order of animals* (698)
3. What group proposed a test case to determine if the Butler Act was constitutional? *ACLU* (699)
4. Where was the Scopes Trial held? *Dayton, Tennessee* (699)

5. Who was the teacher charged with violating the Butler Act? *John T. Scopes* (699)
6. Who were the two lead attorneys in the case? *William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow* (699)
7. What was the highlight of the trial? *when Clarence Darrow questioned William Jennings Bryan, who took the witness stand as an expert on the Bible* (700)
8. What was the outcome of the trial and its appeal? *Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, but the conviction was later reversed on a technicality. The Tennessee Supreme Court ruled that the Butler Act was constitutional.* (700)
9. What happened to William Jennings Bryan after the trial? *He died five days after the trial ended.* (700-701)
10. What play and movie introduced wrong ideas about the Scopes Trial? *Inherit the Wind* (701)

Miracle in the Hills

1. What resolve did Mary make to the Lord when she was five years old? *that she would become a medical missionary* (14)
2. What did a person have to do for Dr. Mary Sloop to give him or her a Bible? *recite 200 Bible verses from memory* (51)
3. What did Dr. Sloop see as a tragic practice for adolescents that she worked to discourage? *marrying as young adolescents* (68)
4. How did Dr. Sloop finance sending girls to school in another town? *setting up a sales store and selling clothes that were sent there from other places* (74)
5. On what issue did the Crossnore community have a close vote? *whether to build a high school* (102-108)
6. In what illegal activity did many mountain men engage to supplement their income? *making moonshine whiskey* (108)
7. What prompted the drive for better roads in the area? *growing potatoes as a cash crop and the need to transport them to market* (126)
8. What national women's organization contributed significantly to the success of Crossnore? *the DAR* (154)
9. What award did both the North Carolina and National Federation of Women's Clubs present to Dr. Sloop? *Mother of the Year* (217-219)
10. What are the three key elements in Dr. Sloop's philosophy of life? *work, pray, and have faith* (231)

Literature Assignment

The student is to write a paragraph answering these questions: What is one dream you have for your life? What obstacles will you have to overcome to make it happen? How will accomplishing your dream make a difference in the lives of those around you? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 19

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. B (667) | 5. B (683) | 9. B (685) |
| 2. C (690) | 6. A (678) | 10. D (695) |
| 3. D (669) | 7. A (680) | |
| 4. A (671) | 8. C (684) | |

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. On what did President Herbert Hoover blame the Depression? *international economic conditions* (706)
2. Franklin Roosevelt was diagnosed with what disease, which made him unable to walk without crutches and leg braces? *polio* (706)
3. On what did President Roosevelt blame the Depression? *Republican policies* (707)
4. What was the name of Roosevelt's set of proposals to help Americans suffering from the effects of the Great Depression? *the New Deal* (707)
5. What was Roosevelt's campaign theme song? *"Happy Days Are Here Again"* (707)
6. What was the nickname for Roosevelt's circle of advisors who were largely academics and intellectuals? *the brain trust* (707)
7. Roosevelt took the country's currency off the gold standard. What was the effect of this policy? *The federal government called in all gold coins and gold certificates, and the hoarding of gold became a crime.* (708)
8. What does FDIC stand for, and what does that agency provide? *The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation allows banks to purchase insurance to protect their customers' deposits from loss.* (708)
9. What federal program employed young men who lived in work camps around the country? *the CCC or Civilian Conservation Corps* (710)
10. What author born to missionary parents and who lived in China received the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize for Literature? *Pearl S. Buck* (712)

First Inaugural Address (Franklin D. Roosevelt)

1. What did Franklin Roosevelt say was the only thing people had to fear? *fear itself* (AV 317)
2. Roosevelt said that happiness lies not in the mere possession of money but in what? *in the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort* (AV 318)
3. What did Roosevelt say was the greatest primary task? *to put people to work* (AV 318)

Bible Assignment

The Bible study lesson for this unit is on the subject of suffering. List three common questions that people ask about the problem of suffering. *Why do bad things happen to good people? If God has the power, why does He not stop disasters from happening? Why is life unfair? Other questions are possible.*

Lesson 97

1. What program was a new experiment in unified planning for an entire region? *Tennessee Valley Authority or TVA* (714)
2. What were some specific things Congress authorized this program to do? *build dams, produce hydroelectric power, flood control, improve navigation, soil conservation, create recreational lakes* (714)
3. What were three areas addressed by the Social Security program? *unemployment insurance, assistance to persons with disabilities, and retirement benefits* (715)
4. Where were the funds for Social Security programs to come from? *payroll taxes that businesses and individual workers would pay* (715)
5. How did the Supreme Court rule on the administration's New Deal programs in 1935? *It decided against the administration in seven out of nine cases.* (716)
6. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1936? *Alf Landon* (716)
7. What was FDR's idea to remake the Supreme Court? *He wanted to add a seat on the court for every justice who did not retire at the age of 70, up to six new seats.* (718)
8. Who was Roosevelt's secretary of labor and the first female cabinet member? *Francis Perkins* (720)
9. What legislation established a national minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and made the standard workweek 40 hours? *Fair Labor Standards Act* (721)
10. What thoughts do you have about the short-term and long-term effects of New Deal programs on the United States? *Answers will vary.*

Bible Assignment

Read Hebrews 12:1-13 and James 1:1-8. What are three lessons that these passages teach us about suffering? *Jesus endured suffering knowing that it was not the final word. Discipline helps us grow. Suffering forces us to rely on God. Other answers are possible.*

Lesson 98

1. Who was the Kingfish, the boss of Louisiana politics? *Huey Long* (723)
2. What was the Liberty League? *a group formed in 1934 by Republicans and conservative Democrats to oppose what they saw as the New Deal's threat to American liberty* (723)
3. What was Dr. Francis Townsend's idea to stimulate the economy? *a plan to give all retirees 60 and over \$200 per month, provided that they not work and that they spend the money within the month* (723)
4. What region of the United States was known as the Dust Bowl during the Depression? *Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas* (724)
5. To what state did many families from the Dust Bowl move? *California* (724)

6. What were two popular forms of entertainment during the 1930s? *movies and radio (724-725)*
7. What Cherokee man from Oklahoma became a popular American humorist? *Will Rogers (724)*
8. What new magazine that emphasized pictures of newsmakers and events was introduced in 1936? *Life (725)*
9. What city hosted a World's Fair in 1939 and 1940? *New York City (725)*
10. What happened to church membership during the 1930s? *Conservative churches had dramatic increases in membership, while liberal denominations suffered declines. (727)*
8. Who was the best-known spokesman for the America First Committee, founded in 1940? *Charles Lindbergh (733)*
9. What country attacked the U.S. gunboat *Panay* in 1937? *Japan (734)*
10. What event on September 1, 1939, is considered the beginning of World War II in Europe? *the invasion of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union (735)*

Lesson 100

1. A rational world could not be the product of an _____ . *irrational process (736)*
2. What are our only choices about God being in charge of the universe? *Either He is in charge, or He is not. (736)*
3. When we try to envision a world with no pain, what two problems emerge? *Such a world would never offer an occasion for someone to show courage, perseverance, and joy amid suffering. Such a world is not the one in which we live, and we would not be us. (737)*
4. What does Job realize, even with all that he does not know or understand? *He can trust the God who exists. (738)*
5. The story of Joseph in the book of Genesis is an example of how God used _____ to bring about _____. *wrong, good (738-739)*
6. We learn from Habakkuk 2:4 that even in suffering "The _____ will live by his _____." *righteous; faith (740)*
7. What reason for the blind man's suffering does Jesus give in John 9:3? *"It was so that the works of God might be displayed in him." (740)*
8. What is the message of the New Testament regarding suffering? *The followers of Jesus can grow spiritually as a result of it. (741)*
9. What does Paul say about suffering in Romans 8:22? *"We know that the whole creation groans and suffers the pains of childbirth together until now." (741)*
10. What did C. S. Lewis call pain? *God's megaphone to rouse a deaf world (741)*

Quiz on Unit 20

Part 1

1. international (706)
2. polio (706)
3. Republican (707)
4. Deal (707)
5. Days (707)
6. Conservation (710)
7. gold (708)
8. Tennessee (714)
9. Security (715)
10. Supreme Court (718)

Part 2

11. Louisiana (723)
12. Dust (724)
13. Oklahoma (724)
14. churches (727)
15. movies (724-725)
16. the U.S.S.R. (728)
17. Latin America (729)
18. Stalin (730-731)
19. Hitler (731)
20. Poland (735)

Hymns by Tillit S. Teddlie

1. What is the meaning of the phrase "Heaven Holds All to Me"? *Heaven holds everything of worth to the author: joy without measure, loved ones who have gone before, the bliss of heaven. (AV 321)*
2. How are Christians affected by partaking of the Lord's Supper? *Hearts are brought in closer union. (AV 321)*
3. What does Teddlie say that Christ gently whispers during the Lord's Supper? *"Do this in My memory." (AV 321)*

Bible Assignment

Write a paragraph of about 100 words on how you or someone you know has grown in faith because of personal suffering or by serving someone else who was suffering. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 99

1. To what nation did the Franklin Roosevelt administration give diplomatic recognition in 1933? *the Soviet Union or U.S.S.R. (728)*
2. Instead of being a policeman, what kind of relationship did Roosevelt pursue with the nations of Central and South America? *being a good neighbor and partner (729)*
3. Name four dictators who came to power in the 1920s and 1930s. Tell what countries they controlled. *Joseph Stalin in the U.S.S.R., Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Francisco Franco in Spain (730-731)*
4. What people group did Hitler blame for what he saw as Germany's economic and social problems? *Jews (731)*
5. What African country did Italy invade in 1935? *Ethiopia (732)*
6. What prime minister met with Hitler in Munich in 1938? *Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain (732)*
7. While these events were taking place, the United States struggled to maintain its position of official _____ and its _____ from foreign entanglements. *neutrality; isolation (733)*

History Exam on Units 16-20

Part 1 - List of Presidents

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt

Part 2

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. literacy (561-562) | 16. League (651) |
| 2. lynching (563) | 17. reparations (652) |
| 3. senators (568-569) | 18. Harding (669) |
| 4. queen (575-576) | 19. isolationism (671) |
| 5. McKinley (577) | 20. Deal (707) |
| 6. Spanish (578) | 21. Days (707) |
| 7. education (592-593) | 22. Conservation (710) |
| 8. lawsuits (600) | 23. Tennessee (714) |
| 9. Bully (602) | 24. Security (715) |
| 10. softly (605) | 25. Dust (724) |
| 11. Wright (613) | 26. movies (724-725) |
| 12. Archduke (638-639) | 27. the U.S.S.R. (728) |
| 13. Wilson (629) | 28. Latin America (729) |
| 14. York (646) | 29. Hitler (731) |
| 15. neutrality (640) | 30. Poland (735) |

English Exam on Units 16-20

This exam is based on the books *Up from Slavery*, *Mama's Bank Account*, and *Miracle in the Hills*. The student is to write a well-worded paragraph of about 75 words on each of the following subjects. Here are some suggestions on what might be included in the assigned paragraphs. Other answers are possible.

Based on your reading of *Up from Slavery*, what were some of the struggles that Booker T. Washington endured and overcame? *He faced and overcame being born in slavery, poverty, a lack of education, discrimination by white persons, a lack of funds for Tuskegee, the loss of two wives, black persons in America having little experience in getting an education, disagreement by some black persons who wanted to press for social equality, the attitude of some black persons who wanted to avoid manual work by getting an education.*

Based on your reading of *Mama's Bank Account*, what are some of the benefits of having a parent you can respect and count on? *Such a parent will always be there for you; she learns by living and shares her wisdom; she believes in you; she does what is best for you; she sacrifices her own comfort for you; she guides you in what is right.*

In *Miracle in the Hills*, what character traits do you most admire in Dr. Sloop? How did those traits benefit her and the residents of Crossnore? *Traits may include determination, hard work, strong faith, devotion to prayer, creativity, wisdom, commitment, love for the children and the community, and generosity. These traits can be applied to the dedication of Mary Sloop to improve the educational opportunities, health care, and financial opportunities of the residents of Crossnore.*

Bible Exam on Units 16-20

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. G (582) | 5. E (659) | 9. C (740) |
| 2. B (621) | 6. J (660-661) | 10. I (740) |
| 3. D (624) | 7. A (699) | |
| 4. F (659) | 8. H (699) | |

The student is to write three or four sentences about the message of a hymn.

Unit 21

Lesson 101

1. The British government called for every available ship and boat in Britain to evacuate its troops from what coastal city in Northern France early in World War II? *Dunkirk (745)*
2. What was the Battle of Britain? *the German Luftwaffe (air force) attacks on Great Britain (745-746)*
3. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1940? *Wendell Willkie (746)*
4. What was unprecedented about Franklin Roosevelt's run for the presidency in 1940? *He was running for a third term as president. (746)*
5. What deal was announced between Great Britain and the United States on September 3, 1940? *The U.S. gave Britain 50 older destroyers in return for the use of British bases in the Western Hemisphere. (747)*
6. What was Roosevelt's lend-lease proposal to Congress? *The U.S. agreed to lend or lease equipment to any nation resisting Hitler. (747)*
7. What was the document issued from a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt that stated shared principles? *Atlantic Charter (747-748)*
8. What type of treaty was signed by Japan and the Soviet Union in April of 1941? *a nonaggression treaty (748)*
9. On what date did Japan attack Pearl Harbor? *December 7, 1941 (748)*
10. Who was the only member of Congress to vote against American entry into World War II? *Jeanette Rankin (750)*

Atlantic Charter

1. The third point in the charter declares respect for what? *for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live (AV 322)*
2. In the fifth point, the leaders pledged themselves to encourage economic cooperation to secure what three things? *improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security (AV 322)*
3. The eighth point makes an appeal for what? *abandonment of the use of force (AV 322)*

Declaration of War Speech

1. How did Franklin Roosevelt describe the date of December 7, 1941? *a date which will live in infamy* (AV 323)
2. What were some other locations Japan attacked besides Pearl Harbor? *Answers may include Malaya, Hong Kong, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Wake Island, and Midway Island.* (AV 323)
3. What did Roosevelt think of the American prospects in the coming war? *“The American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.... We will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.”* (AV 324)

Bible Assignment

Read 2 Corinthians 10:3-6. List three non-material weapons to which you think Paul is referring in this passage. *faith, prayer, God’s Word.* Other answers are possible.

Lesson 102

1. What did General Douglas MacArthur declare when he left the Philippines? *“I shall return.”* (751)
2. What two naval battles stopped the Japanese advance in the Pacific and weakened their naval power for the rest of the war? *Coral Sea and Midway Island* (751)
3. What island in the Solomon Islands took six months for the Americans to clear? *Guadalcanal* (751-752)
4. How did the Allies defeat the Germans in North Africa? *In a coordinated attack, American and British forces caught the Germans between them in a giant pincer.* (752)
5. Where did the Allies attack after taking control of North Africa? *the island of Sicily* (753)
6. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet for the first time in November of 1943? *Tehran, Iran* (753)
7. What was the code name given to the massive Allied invasion along the northern coast of German-occupied France that began on June 6, 1944 (D-Day)? *Operation Overlord* (754-755)
8. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1944? *Thomas Dewey* (756)
9. What was the largest naval engagement of World War II? *Battle of Leyte Gulf* (756)
10. What was the breakthrough of the Allied line by German forces in Belgium in December of 1944? *Battle of the Bulge* (756)

Bible Assignment

Read Ephesians 6:10-20. List the specific elements of God’s armor that Paul describes. *Answers will vary slightly depending on translation: belt of truth, breastplate of righteousness, feet prepared with the gospel of peace, shield of faith, helmet of salvation, and sword of the Spirit.*

Lesson 103

1. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet in February of 1945? *Yalta* (758)
2. What concessions did Roosevelt give Russia at that meeting? *The Soviets would have a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and receive land from Japan and China.* (758)
3. Who became president after the death of Franklin Roosevelt on April 12, 1945? *Harry Truman* (758)
4. What is the name for the Nazi’s systematic persecution and murder of about six million Jews and five million other people in Europe? *the Holocaust* (759)
5. What was the name given to May 8, the end of the war in Europe? *V-E Day (Victory in Europe)* (760)
6. What island 750 miles from Tokyo was taken at a cost of 7,000 American lives? *Iwo Jima* (760)
7. What was the name of the project to develop American nuclear capabilities? *Manhattan Project* (761)
8. What two cities in Japan were hit by atomic bombs? *Hiroshima and Nagasaki* (761)
9. What happened to about 120,000 Japanese Americans during the war? *They were removed from their homes and placed in camps in wilderness areas of the U.S.* (762)
10. What was the U.S. death toll from combat and other causes from World War II? What was the estimated world death toll? *about 400,000; about 50 million* (764)

Bible Assignment

Read 1 Timothy 6:3-16. List three ways you personally can fight the good fight of faith. *Avoid envy and strife. Be content. Pursue righteousness.* Other answers are possible.

Lesson 104

1. What made Wesley Notgrass decide to enlist? *He received a notice from the U.S. Army encouraging him to enlist before he was drafted.* (766)
2. Where was he assigned in New York City Harbor? *Governor’s Island* (767)
3. In New York, he became part of the office staff of what unit? *Medical Corps, Headquarters Company, First Army* (767)
4. What passenger ship did he take across the Atlantic? *Queen Elizabeth* (768)
5. Where was his unit stationed in England? *Clifton College, Bristol* (769)
6. On what day was he selected to go to Europe? *D-Plus 1, or the day after D-Day* (770)
7. What famous singer did he meet after a USO show? *Dinah Shore* (771)
8. Why did he get a pass to go back to England? *to get married* (773)
9. What medal did he receive? *Bronze Star* (773)
10. How long did he serve in the army? *four years, one month, and seven days* (774)

Bible Assignment

Read 2 Timothy 2:1-7. List three illustrations Paul uses in this passage to describe the Christian's commitment to the Lord. *a soldier suffering hardship for his leader, an athlete competing according to the rules, a farmer raising his crops*

Lesson 105

1. When did Americans often ask the question "Don't you know there's a war on?" during World War II? *Americans often asked this question of someone who wasted precious resources, complained about inconveniences, or otherwise acted in a way that disregarded the war effort. (775)*
2. Christians today need to remember that there is a war going on. This war is between the _____ and the _____. *people of God; forces of evil (775)*
3. According to Philippians 3:20, where is a Christian's citizenship? *in heaven (775)*
4. Jesus drew a clear line in Matthew 12:30 when He said, "He who is not with Me is _____." *against Me. (776)*
5. Jesus said that Satan is "a _____ and the _____ of lies." *liar; father (776)*
6. Paul said that Satan "disguises himself as an _____." *angel of light (776)*
7. What are three battlefields on which the war is taking place? *a person's own soul, the fellowship of believers, and in the world when it reviles Christians (776-777)*
8. What is the Christian's battle plan? *to sanctify the Lord God in our hearts (777)*
9. What does the word *sanctify* mean? *to set apart or make holy (777)*
10. What are some ways in which you have seen or experienced this spiritual battle? *Answers will vary.*

To Kill a Mockingbird

1. How do we know early in the book that the story takes place in the 1930s? *references to "nothing to fear but fear itself" and "nine old men"*
2. Briefly describe Atticus, Jem, and Scout Finch. *Various answers are possible.*
3. Describe the attitudes portrayed in the town of Maycomb. *much prejudice and suspicion of new things*
4. What is the meaning of the book's title? *It is wrong to kill a mockingbird, to condemn Tom Robinson, and to ostracize Boo Radley.*
5. What was the purpose of the scene when Atticus kills the rabid dog? *It shows Jem and Scout that Atticus can take on challenges and be victorious.*
6. Why might Boo Radley want to be separated from society? *because of the way society treats him*
7. What was the verdict in Tom Robinson's trial? *He was found guilty.*
8. What happened to Tom? *He was killed trying to escape from prison.*

Literature Assignment

The student is to write a paragraph explaining the theme of *To Kill a Mockingbird* and describing his or her reaction to the story. *Answers will vary, but should include the theme of prejudice and learning to overcome prejudice.*

Quiz on Unit 21

Part 1

1. H (756)
2. J (754-755)
3. E (747-748)
4. D (747)
5. F (748)
6. C (745-746)
7. G (751)

8. I (753)
9. B (745)
10. A (756)

Part 2

11. S (760)
12. R (762)
13. O (758)

14. P (758)
15. M (760)
16. Q (759)
17. T (754-755)
18. N (758)
19. K (761)
20. L (761)

Unit 22

Lesson 106

1. What international organization came into existence to help maintain peace after World War II? *United Nations or UN (781)*
2. What part of this organization holds the real power in making decisions? *Security Council (782)*
3. What are the five permanent members of the Security Council? *U.S., Russia, Great Britain, France, and China (782)*
4. What are some ways in which the American and Communist world views are different? *Answers may include the role of government, freedom, importance of human rights, religion, influence on other countries, and economics. (782-783)*
5. How did the Soviet Union threaten the freedom and stability of other countries after World War II? *It used force to install puppet Communist governments in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and other formerly independent countries. (784)*
6. When did the Soviet Union detonate their own atomic bomb? *1949 (785)*
7. What Communist leader forced the Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-Shek to flee from mainland China and go to Taiwan in 1949? *Mao Zedong (785)*
8. Secretary of State George Marshall announced a plan (the Marshall Plan) to help the countries of Western Europe rebuild their _____ and resist _____ influence after World War II. *economies; Communist (786)*
9. How did the Harry Truman administration get tons of food and other supplies to the isolated western sector of Berlin? *by airlift or the Berlin Airlift (787)*
10. What is NATO? *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed by 12 nations bordering on or close to the North Atlantic for mutual defense in 1949. (788)*

Lesson 107

1. What name was given to 10 film actors, writers, and producers who were called to testify before a Congressional committee about their association with the Communist Party? *the Hollywood Ten* (790)
2. What question did they refuse to answer? "*Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?*" (790)
3. What couple was executed for espionage in 1953? *Julius and Ethel Rosenberg* (791)
4. What did the McCarran Internal Security Act require? *It required Communist organizations and those secretly assisting Communists to register with the Justice Department and it forbade the admission into the U.S. of any foreign national who was or ever had been a Communist.* (791)
5. Who had been president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, attorney in the State Department and other federal departments, and secretary-general at the conference that organized the United Nations? *Alger Hiss* (791)
6. What accusation did Whittaker Chambers make against Alger Hiss? *being a Soviet agent* (791)
7. What was the outcome of the Hiss case? *Hiss was convicted and served time in prison.* (792)
8. What did Senator Joseph McCarthy claim about Communists in the U.S. government? *that the State Department was infested with Communists* (794)
9. What televised event lasted for 36 days and began McCarthy's downfall? *the Army-McCarthy hearings* (795)
10. How many Communists did McCarthy uncover? *not a single one* (795)

Lesson 108

1. What 1944 law provided assistance to veterans returning from World War II? *Veterans Readjustment Act of 1944 or the GI Bill* (796)
2. What is the name for the generation of children born in America between 1946 and 1964? *Baby Boomers* (796)
3. What is inflation? *lowering of the value of the dollar and an increase prices* (796-797)
4. What steps did President Harry Truman take to provide greater civil rights for African Americans? *He named the first Civil Rights Commission, and he banned discrimination in the hiring of federal workers and segregation in the military.* (798)
5. Who was the first black player in the modern era of major league baseball? *Jackie Robinson* (798)
6. Which party swept to majorities in both houses of Congress in 1946? *Republican* (799)
7. What South Carolina governor ran for president in 1948 as a Dixiecrat and later served in the U.S. Senate? *Strom Thurmond* (799-800)
8. What did Truman call Congress during his 1948 whistle-stop campaign? *the Do-Nothing Congress* (801)

9. Whose victory seemed assured in the 1948 presidential race? *Republican candidate Thomas Dewey* (801)
10. What new minimum wage rate did Truman propose and Congress enact? *75 cents per hour* (802)

Farewell Address (Harry Truman)

1. Where did the Trumans live for three years while the White House was being rebuilt? *across the street in Blair House* (AV 326)
2. Truman described the "cold war" that began during his term as a conflict between what two groups? *as a conflict between those who love freedom and those who would lead the world back into slavery and darkness* (AV 327)
3. What did Truman say were elements of the fatal flaw in the Communist system? *It was a godless system, a system of slavery, and the rulers feared their own people.* (AV 329-330)

Lesson 109

1. Where is Korea located? *The peninsula juts from the Chinese mainland just to the west of Japan.* (803)
2. After World War II, who controlled the northern portion of Korea, and who held the southern half? *the Soviet Army; American forces* (803)
3. What event on June 25, 1950, started the Korean conflict? *North Korean troops invaded the South to try to unify the peninsula under Communist Control.* (803)
4. What resolution did the United Nations Security Council pass after the invasion? *a resolution that condemned the invasion and asked for troops to repel it* (803)
5. Who was the supreme commander of the Allied forces in Korea? *General Douglas MacArthur* (803)
6. What daring military move turned the tide when UN forces were losing? *an amphibious landing at Inchon, well behind enemy lines* (804)
7. How did the UN commander want to pursue the war even further? *MacArthur wanted to bomb China where supplies and other support for North Korea were located.* (804)
8. Why did the Truman administration prohibit this action? *It feared further Soviet intervention and the possibility of Communist China becoming involved in the fighting.* (804)
9. How did the conflict between Harry Truman and Douglas MacArthur end? *Truman fired MacArthur.* (805-806)
10. When did countries involved in the Korean War sign an armistice? *July 27, 1953* (807)

"Old Soldiers Never Die"

1. What did Douglas MacArthur say created a new situation in the Korean War? *the invasion of Korea by Communist Chinese troops* (AV 333)

2. MacArthur said that in war, there is no substitute for what? *victory (AV 334)*
3. According to the song MacArthur quoted, old soldiers never die, they just do what? *They just fade away. (AV 335)*

Lesson 110

1. What is the name for the push for a renewed, independent homeland for Jews in Palestine led by Theodor Herzl? *Zionism (809)*
2. What country had a mandate from the League of Nations to administer Palestine in 1922? *Great Britain (810)*
3. To what ancient person do Arabs trace their lineage? *Abraham's son Ishmael (810)*
4. When did Jews in Palestine declare themselves to be an independent state? *May 14, 1948 (810)*
5. What was the first nation to extend diplomatic recognition to Israel? *United States (810)*
6. Neighboring Arab states immediately joined with Palestinians in doing what? *attacking Israel (810-811)*
7. What were members of the Jehovah's Witnesses group refusing to let their children do that led to a Supreme Court case? *salute the U.S. flag and recite the Pledge of Allegiance (811)*
8. What did the Supreme Court decide about a school district in New Jersey reimbursing parents for transportation costs? *It ruled in favor of the board of education and upheld the practice. (812)*
9. What evangelist began holding large crusades in 1949? *Billy Graham (813)*
10. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said that the institutions of the religious people of the United States presuppose what? *a Supreme Being (813)*

Quiz on Unit 22

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. B (782) | 6. C (803) | 11. B (796) |
| 2. D (788) | 7. C (805-806) | 12. B (796) |
| 3. C (786) | 8. A (794) | 13. D (798) |
| 4. A (787) | 9. D (791) | 14. D (798) |
| 5. A (801) | 10. B (790) | 15. B (801) |

Unit 23

Lesson 111

1. Who was the 1952 and 1956 Democratic presidential nominee? *Adlai Stevenson (817, 821)*
2. Who was the favorite of many Republican Party regulars for the 1952 presidential nomination who lost out to Dwight Eisenhower? *Robert A. Taft (817)*
3. What controversy did Richard Nixon have to address during the campaign? *A newspaper revealed that individual contributors had created an \$18,000 fund that apparently Nixon could use for undefined purposes and for which no one was accountable. (818)*

4. How did Nixon say he would make his decision about staying on the ticket? *He would abide by the opinions people sent to the Republican National Committee. (818)*
5. What two states were admitted to the United States during Eisenhower's term? *Alaska and Hawai'i (820)*
6. What wide, limited-access highway project did Eisenhower press for? *the interstate highway system (820)*
7. What did the Senate committee led by Estes Kefauver investigate? *organized crime, especially with regard to labor unions (821)*
8. What two labor organizations merged in 1955? *AFL and CIO (821)*
9. What joint project did the United States and Canada complete in 1959? *the St. Lawrence Seaway (822)*
10. What was the new name Eisenhower chose for the presidential retreat in Maryland? *Camp David (823)*

Lesson 112

1. What did the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court ruling say about segregation in public education? *Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. (824)*
2. What document did about 100 U.S. senators and congressmen sign opposing court-ordered desegregation? *the Southern Manifesto, or Declaration of Constitutional Principles (825)*
3. What attorney who argued the *Brown* case later became the first African American Supreme Court justice? *Thurgood Marshall (825)*
4. What did the governor of Tennessee do in 1956 to support the integration of Clinton High School? *He ordered 600 National Guardsmen to go to Clinton to maintain order. (826)*
5. What did the governor of Arkansas do in 1957 to prevent the integration of Central High School in Little Rock? *He called out the National Guard. (826)*
6. What groups were formed in many cities to oppose integration? *White Citizens Councils (827)*
7. Whose actions initiated the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott? *Rosa Parks (827)*
8. What was the outcome of the bus boycott? *The Supreme Court upheld a lower court's ruling that segregation on city buses was unconstitutional. (827)*
9. What was the main issue that the federal civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960 addressed? *the right of black citizens to vote (828)*
10. Why were schools in the North largely segregated also? *mostly because of residential patterns, which were the result of segregation laws or unofficial discrimination against black persons (829)*

Brown v. Board of Education

1. From what four states did the cases come that led to this decision? *Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware (AV 336)*

2. What part of the Constitution was being addressed in these cases? *the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment (AV 337)*
3. According to the court, what aspect of society had changed since 1896 that affected their reasoning about this case? *the importance of education to our democratic society (AV 338)*

Southern Manifesto

1. The signees regarded the Supreme Court decision in the school cases as what? *clear abuse of judicial power (AV 340)*
2. What legal principle from the 1896 Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was used to justify the creation of distinct school systems for black students and white students? *separate but equal (AV 341)*
3. The signees pledged to use all lawful means to do what? *to bring about a reversal of this decision (AV 341)*

Lesson 113

1. What military experience did Dwight Eisenhower have before becoming president? *He was an U.S. Army officer in both world wars and the military commander of NATO. (830)*
2. What country did Eisenhower visit in December of 1952 to encourage the peace efforts there? *Korea (830)*
3. Who became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin? *Nikita Khrushchev (830-831)*
4. What proposal did President Eisenhower make at the 1955 Geneva summit? *for the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to exchange information about their respective military systems and allow surveillance flights by each other's planes (831)*
5. What incident disrupted the 1960 summit meeting in Paris? *The Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 spy plane a few days before the meeting. (832)*
6. People in what European country attempted to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact in 1956? *Hungary (832)*
7. Israel, France, and Great Britain attacked Egypt in 1956 after that country seized control of what? *Suez Canal (833)*
8. Which Communist leader declared a new government in the northern part of Vietnam in 1945? *Ho Chi Minh (834)*
9. What battle against the Vietnamese did the French lose in 1954? *Dien Bien Phu (834)*
10. Who seized power in Cuba in 1959? *Fidel Castro (835)*

Lesson 114

1. What Soviet accomplishment shocked Americans on October 4, 1957? *the launch of the first artificial satellite, Sputnik (837)*

2. What passenger did *Sputnik II* have on board? *a dog (837)*
3. What did the word *computer* originally refer to? *a person who performed mathematical calculations (838)*
4. When did the United States launch *Explorer*, its first successful satellite? *January 31, 1958 (838)*
5. What new government agency assumed control of the American space program from the military? *National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA (838)*
6. What does ICBM stand for? *intercontinental ballistic missile (838)*
7. What submarine was the first to travel under the North Pole? *USS Nautilus (840)*
8. What is NORAD? *North American Air Defense, a radar system that kept watch for incoming missiles over the North Pole (840)*
9. What did the National Defense Education Act provide? *almost \$900 million for math, science, and foreign language instruction in public schools (840)*
10. In his address about "Science in National Security," President Eisenhower expressed hope that "the scientist can give his full attention, not to human destruction, but to human _____ and _____." *happiness; fulfillment (841)*

Farewell Address (Dwight D. Eisenhower)

1. Eisenhower said we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence by what? *the military-industrial complex (AV 344)*
2. Eisenhower said that as they peered into society's future, Americans must avoid the impulse to live only for what? *today (AV 344)*
3. What did Eisenhower pray would be the binding force that could guarantee peace? *mutual respect and love (345)*

Lesson 115

1. What industry is a good indicator of the economy's strength? *home construction (842)*
2. What areas of the country saw huge population growth in the 1950s? *the South and Southwest, or the Sunbelt (842)*
3. What phrase did Congress add to the Pledge of Allegiance in 1954? *under God (843)*
4. What phrase became the official national motto in 1956? *In God We Trust (843)*
5. What three important motion pictures released in the 1950s had religious themes? *The Robe, The Ten Commandments, and Ben-Hur (843)*
6. By 1960 what device was in 90 percent of American homes? *television (843)*
7. What new style of popular music developed in the 1950s, represented by artists such as Bill Haley and the Comets and Elvis Presley? *rock and roll (844)*
8. Economic prosperity during the 1950s led to widespread what? *materialism (844-845)*

9. What were some ironies related to the increase in church membership during the 1950s? *Answers may include: The increase in church membership was not the same as an increase in discipleship. Church membership was often something people did to blend in with others in society. Suburban churches heard fewer sermons about sin and judgment and more about positive attitudes and comfortable Christianity. Some of the most rabid segregationists were staunch churchgoers. (845)*
10. Writers such as Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg openly flouted social standards, becoming part of a movement known as what? *the Beat Generation (845)*

Quiz on Unit 23

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. R (830-831) | 8. L (823) | 15. E (837) |
| 2. T (834) | 9. N (827) | 16. K (838) |
| 3. P (832) | 10. D (563) | 17. J (821) |
| 4. B (817, 821) | 11. M (826) | 18. F (832) |
| 5. S (820) | 12. G (817) | 19. C (822) |
| 6. O (821) | 13. I (833) | 20. A (838) |
| 7. Q (835) | 14. H (824) | |

Unit 24

Lesson 116

1. Who were the major party nominees for president in 1960? *Democrat: John F. Kennedy; Republican: Richard M. Nixon (849-850)*
2. What first-ever televised event during the campaign had an impact on how voters viewed the candidates? *presidential debates (850)*
3. What did John F. Kennedy call his vision and program for America? *the New Frontier (850-851)*
4. Where did the attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro freedom fighters take place? *the Bay of Pigs (851)*
5. What German phrase did Kennedy use when he visited West Berlin? *“Ich bin ein Berliner” or “I am a Berliner” (852)*
6. What is the name for the 13-day showdown between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962? *the Cuban Missile Crisis (852)*
7. What agreement did the two countries make at the end of the showdown? *The Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba, and the U.S. agreed not to invade Cuba. The U.S. also removed some missiles from Italy and Turkey. (852)*
8. Where and when was President Kennedy assassinated? *Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963 (853)*
9. Who became president upon the death of President Kennedy? *Lyndon Johnson (853)*
10. What two religious practices in public schools did the Supreme Court address in the 1960s? *required prayer and required Bible reading (857-858)*

Inaugural Address (John F. Kennedy)

1. To whom did Kennedy say the torch had been passed? *to a new generation of Americans (AV 346)*
2. What challenge did Kennedy give to his fellow Americans to ask about themselves and their country? *Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. (AV 348)*
3. What thoughts come to mind as you read Kennedy’s speech? *Answers will vary.*

“Our God, He Is Alive”

1. A. W. Dicus says that God once spoke to the prophets. How does he say God speaks to us today? *through His inspired word (AV 349)*
2. What does Dicus say God holds within His hand? *the germ of life (AV 349)*
3. How does this song strengthen your faith? *Answers will vary.*

Bible Assignment

Read Matthew 5:21-42. List three examples in this passage in which Jesus challenged how things were done and called people to a higher standard.

Anger is the same attitude that leads to murder. You should say what you mean and mean what you say. You should treat enemies with kindness rather than hate. Other answers are possible.

Lesson 117

1. What was the name Lyndon Johnson gave to his legislative agenda? *the Great Society (859)*
2. What two programs to fund health care were created during Johnson’s term? *Medicare and Medicaid (859)*
3. What issues did the three Constitutional amendments ratified in the 1960s deal with? *electoral votes for the District of Columbia, the poll tax, and presidential succession (860)*
4. What strategy did black Americans use to highlight segregation at lunch counters? *sit-ins (861)*
5. At what two universities did scenes of confrontation take place over integration? *the University of Mississippi and the University of Alabama (861-862)*
6. What August 28, 1963, event drew about 250,000 people to the Capitol Mall? *March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (862)*
7. What church in Birmingham, Alabama, was bombed in 1963? *Sixteenth Street Baptist Church (862)*
8. What two significant laws were enacted in 1964 and 1965 to guarantee individual rights? *the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act (863)*
9. What award did Martin Luther King Jr. receive in 1964? *Nobel Peace Prize (863)*
10. Who were two young black leaders who began to talk of separation, not integration? *Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown (863)*

“Letter From a Birmingham Jail”

1. Martin Luther King Jr. wrote this letter in response to what? *an open letter from a group of local ministers calling the demonstrations “unwise and untimely” (AV 350)*
2. How did he answer the charge of being an outside agitator? *Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere within its bounds. (AV 351)*
3. What distinction did he make between just and unjust laws? *A just law is a man-made code that squares with the moral law or the law of God. An unjust law is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law. (AV 354)*

“I Have a Dream”

1. When King gave this speech, how long had it been since the Emancipation Proclamation? *100 years, or five score years (AV 362)*
2. What did he dream for in Georgia? *that one day the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners would be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood (AV 364)*
3. What words from a Negro spiritual did he quote? *“Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last.” (AV 365)*

Bible Assignment

Jesus accepted people that others rejected. Read these passages to see examples: tax collectors (Luke 5:27-28), Gentiles (Luke 7:2-10), Samaritans (Luke 17:11-19), and a thief (Luke 23:39-43).

Lesson 118

1. What was the name of Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam? *Viet Cong (865)*
2. Who was the leader of South Vietnam who proved to be corrupt and unreliable? *Ngo Dinh Diem (865)*
3. What resolution passed by Congress authorized the president to take all necessary measures to defend United States forces and to stop any further aggression in Vietnam? *the Gulf of Tonkin resolution (866)*
4. What did the Johnson administration think might happen if South Vietnam fell? *Laos, Cambodia, and perhaps Thailand might fall to the Communists in quick order. This is known as a domino effect. (866)*
5. Why did American leaders believe that U.S. involvement in Vietnam had to be limited? *to avoid bringing China and the Soviet Union into the war in greater measure (867)*
6. What type of media coverage, available during a war for the first time, brought the fighting into American living rooms each evening? *television (867)*
7. What did the Pentagon report each Thursday regarding the conflict? *the number of American dead and wounded from the previous week. (867)*

8. Where did many antiwar demonstrations occur? *college campuses (868)*
9. How did some young men protest against the draft? *by burning their draft cards (868)*
10. What civil rights leader began speaking out against the war in Vietnam? *Martin Luther King Jr. (868)*

Lesson 119

1. What was the USS *Pueblo*? *an intelligence-gathering vessel captured by North Korea in 1968 (871)*
2. When North Vietnamese soldiers and Viet Cong guerrillas attacked American positions during the Tet Offensive, what was its impact on American public opinion? *Public opinion began to turn sharply against the Vietnam War. (871)*
3. Who challenged President Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination on an antiwar platform? *Eugene McCarthy (872)*
4. What announcements did Johnson make in his televised speech on March 31, 1968? *that he was seeking a negotiated peace in Vietnam and that he would seek another term (872)*
5. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. when he was assassinated? *Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee (872)*
6. What victory had Robert Kennedy won just before he was assassinated? *the California Democratic primary (873)*
7. What groups clashed outside of the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago? *Antiwar demonstrators clashed with police and National Guardsmen. (874)*
8. Who ran against Richard Nixon as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1968? *Hubert Humphrey (873-874)*
9. Who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1968? *George Wallace (875)*
10. What event did Americans celebrate on July 20, 1969? *the Apollo 11 moon landing (876-877)*

“A Day in July”

1. What event does the poem commemorate? *the Apollo 11 astronauts landing on the moon in July 1969 (AV 366)*
2. To whom or what is the poem addressed? *the moon (AV 366)*
3. What does the poem say must never be stopped? *the march of time (AV 366)*

Lesson 120

1. During the 1960s, what was one of the most obvious forms of expression by the counterculture? *music (878)*
2. What two musical productions tried to convey the story of Jesus in contemporary terms? *Jesus Christ Superstar and Godspell (879)*
3. In what ways was the period when Jesus was born “the fullness of the time?” *The Jews had spread belief in God. The Greeks had spread a common language*

throughout the Mediterranean world. The Roman Empire provided a period of relative peace. (880)

4. How did Jesus criticize the religious leaders in Israel? *Jesus said that the religious leaders gave lip service to God while elevating their traditions above the Word of God. (880)*
5. What were some of the ways in which Jesus taught a revolutionary approach to life? *Answers may include: He gave value to the individual. He reintroduced God's definition of what it means to be male and female. He had a high view of marriage and children. (881-882)*
6. How have Christians helped to change the world? *Answers may include: through their involvement in reform movements such as abolition of slavery, encouraging temperance, building hospitals and providing medical care, encouraging education (882)*
7. What have been some failings of people of faith? *Answers may include: Followers of Jesus have used His name to justify the ill-conceived Crusades, the cruel Inquisition, slavery, and discrimination. People have used the cross as a symbol of political power. The divisions within Christendom have been one reason why more people have not taken the gospel seriously. (883)*
8. How have the lives of you and your family been changed by Jesus? *Answers will vary.*
9. How does the world still need to be changed by Jesus, and how do you think these changes might take place? *Answers will vary.*
10. How can you start today? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 24

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. H (849-850) | 6. K (852) | 11. F (873) |
| 2. D (850-851) | 7. C (861) | 12. B (871) |
| 3. O (851) | 8. N (865) | 13. I (859) |
| 4. M (859) | 9. E (866) | 14. J (873-874) |
| 5. G (850) | 10. A (863) | 15. L (875) |

Unit 25

Lesson 121

1. What were the three parts of Richard Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam War? *continue to pursue a settlement at the Paris peace talks, Vietnamization of the war, heavier bombing of Communist bases and supply lines (889)*
2. Where did a deadly clash take place between college students and National Guardsmen? *Kent State University in Ohio (889)*
3. What were the Pentagon Papers? *classified documents Daniel Ellsberg had stolen from the Pentagon (889)*
4. What happened to the South Vietnamese capital of Saigon when the U.S. withdrew its last troops? *It fell to the Communists. (890)*
5. How many U.S. soldiers died in the Vietnam War? *58,000 (891)*

6. What was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)? Did it ever become part of the Constitution? *The ERA was a proposed constitutional amendment that said, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex." It never became part of the Constitution. (892)*
7. What organization cut sales of oil resulting in an increase in gasoline prices and a decrease in supplies in the U.S.? *OPEC (893)*
8. What two Communist countries did Nixon visit in 1972? *China and the Soviet Union (893-894)*
9. What was the term given to the policy of easing tensions with the Russians? *détente (894)*
10. During a trip to the Middle East, Nixon became the first U.S. president to visit what country? *Israel (895)*

"Confessions of a Baby Boomer"

1. What job did Ray Notgrass have during junior high and high school? *a paper route (AV 367)*
2. On what day in the year did Ray's dad's family have a reunion picnic? *Mother's Day (AV 367)*
3. How did Ray's family spend most of their evenings? *watching television (AV 368)*

Bible Assignment

Read Psalm 139:1-16.

Lesson 122

1. What happened to George Wallace during the 1972 presidential campaign? *He was shot and paralyzed while campaigning in Maryland. (896)*
2. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972? *George McGovern (897)*
3. Which candidate did the AFL-CIO endorse in the 1972 presidential election? *Richard Nixon (897)*
4. What happened at the Watergate complex in June 1972? *Employees of the Committee to Re-Elect the President broke into the offices of the Democratic National Committee and were arrested. (898)*
5. What question did Senator Howard Baker ask repeatedly at the Senate Watergate hearings? *"What did the president know and when did he know it?" (899)*
6. After Vice President Spiro Agnew pleaded no contest to a charge of tax evasion, whom did President Nixon nominate to serve as vice president? *Gerald Ford (899)*
7. Whom did Nixon appoint as special prosecutor to investigate the Watergate scandal? *Archibald Cox (899)*
8. During the Senate Watergate hearings, what did a White House aide reveal about the Oval Office? *It had a secret taping system that recorded conversations and phone calls. (899)*
9. Although Nixon did not participate in planning the Watergate burglary, he did help conceal what? *evidence (900)*

10. What controversial move did President Gerald Ford make regarding Nixon? *He pardoned Nixon for any federal crimes he might have committed while president. (900)*

Remarks at His Swearing-In (Gerald R. Ford)

1. How did Ford ask Americans to confirm him as president? *with their prayers (AV 370)*
2. What did he say was now over? *our long national nightmare (AV 371)*
3. For whom else did Ford ask Americans to pray? *for Nixon and his family (AV 371)*

Bible Assignment

Read Luke 1:38-45. The Greek word for *baby* used in this passage is the same word used elsewhere in Scripture for “a child that has been born.” This shows that, in God’s eyes, the unborn child is a person.

Lesson 123

1. What was Gerald Ford’s position in Washington before he became vice president? *minority leader in the House (902)*
2. During one of the most difficult periods in American history, Ford had to restore respect for what office? *the presidency (902)*
3. Who was Ford’s running mate in 1976? *Robert Dole (903)*
4. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1976? *Jimmy Carter (903)*
5. What was the highest office this person had held prior to his presidential bid? *governor of Georgia (903)*
6. Who did Jimmy Carter choose as his running mate? *Walter Mondale (903)*
7. The Carter administration concluded a treaty that called for the U.S. to relinquish control of what? How long would it be before this was to take place? *the Panama Canal; in 20 years (904)*
8. Between what two countries did Carter help negotiate an agreement at Camp David in 1978? *Israel and Egypt (904-905)*
9. What were Jimmy Carter’s three responses to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan? *He suspended nuclear arms treaty negotiations, halted grain shipments to Russia, and boycotted the Moscow Olympics (905).*
10. What foreign policy situation dominated the last year of Carter’s term? *the Iran hostage crisis (906)*

Bible Assignment

Read Exodus 4:10-13. Verse 11 teaches us about the worth and identity of an unborn child, even one with physical disabilities.

Lesson 124

1. When did countries and American states begin passing strict antiabortion laws? *19th century (909)*
2. Who was Jane Roe? *the pseudonym of Norma McCorvey, a Texas woman who became the plaintiff in a lawsuit against the abortion law in Texas (910)*
3. What did the Supreme Court say in its *Roe v. Wade* decision about state regulation of abortion? *The court said that a woman has a qualified right to end a pregnancy as part of the right of personal privacy. (911)*
4. What is the testimony of Scripture regarding the identity of the unborn? *Unborn children are living human beings who grow and change according to God’s design. (911)*
5. What is the Greek word used in Galatians 5 that relates to drugs used to cause abortions? *pharmakeia (913)*
6. What is the testimony of the early church leaders regarding abortion? *They were against abortion. (914)*
7. What other historical evidence exists supporting opposition to abortion? *Answers may include the Hippocratic oath, statements of 19th century feminists, and the opinions of medical and scientific experts. (915)*
8. What was the 1992 Supreme Court decision that modified the way the court looked at restrictions on abortion? *Planned Parenthood v. Casey (916)*
9. What did the Supreme Court do in the 2022 *Dobbs* decision? *It returned the authority to decide about the availability of abortions to the people and their elected representatives. (916)*
10. How can Christians help parents choose life for their unborn children? *Answers may include supporting pregnancy centers, supporting adoption, encouraging pro-family policies in workplaces and communities. Other answers are possible.*

Roe v. Wade

1. What right not explicitly stated in the Constitution was recognized by the court in making this decision? *the right of privacy (AV 372)*
2. The State of Texas argued that life begins at conception and therefore the state had a compelling interest in what? *protecting that life from and after conception (AV 373)*
3. Justice Harry Blackmun argued that the court need not resolve what difficult question? *when life begins (AV 373)*

Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization

1. How did the decision in this case deal with the previous *Roe v. Wade* and *Casey* decisions of the Supreme Court? *It says that they must be overruled. (AV 376)*
2. The decision says that a right not mentioned in the Constitution must be supported by what? *It must be “deeply rooted in this Nation’s history and tradition” and “implicit in the concept of ordered liberty.” (AV 376-377)*

- The decision says that the authority to regulate abortion must be returned to whom? *to the people and their elected representatives (AV 380)*

“In America”

- What does the poem say is a dirty secret no one wants to hear? *In America we have the right to choose. (AV 381)*
- How did Jesus demonstrate the value of unborn children by his life? *He came as a baby in the womb. (AV 381)*
- Whom does the poem say that we should welcome? *every unborn child (AV 381)*

Lesson 125

- What religion came to the attention of many Americans in the 1970s? *Islam (918-919)*
- President Jimmy Carter attempted to implement a new foreign policy that limited foreign aid to countries with a poor record of what? *protecting human rights (919)*
- What organization put forward the American Convention on Human Rights in the 1970s? *the Organization of American States (919)*
- Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter established the Carter Center in 1982. What sort of work does it do around the world? *promote peace, fight disease, and encourage economic growth (920)*
- Members of what cult came to be called Moonies? *the Unification Church (920)*
- What cult caused the death of over 900 people in 1978? Who was their leader? *the People’s Temple in Jonestown, Guyana; Jim Jones (920-921)*
- What 1974 book brought attention to how Soviet prisons were used to silence political opponents? *the Gulag Archipelago (921)*
- Where and when did the author of that book make a powerful speech about failings he saw in Western culture? *the 1978 Harvard commencement exercises (921)*
- What were some failings of the West noted in that speech? *Answers may include a loss of courage; using freedom to promote evil; hastiness, superficiality, and sensationalism in the press; and a crisis of the spirit brought about by material abundance. (922)*
- What thoughts and questions about religious freedom do you have after reading this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

The Giver

- What is special about the Ceremony of Twelve? *This was when life assignments were given.*
- What is the most shocking rule that is given to Jonas with his new role? *that he could lie*
- What word does the Giver use to describe life with no changes and no color? *sameness*
- What is unusual about the memory of the twinkling lights and presents? *Grandparents were there, love was present*

- What does *release* mean in the book? *to kill or euthanize*
- Why do Jonas and the Giver plan for Jonas to escape? *to help things change, to share memories with the people*
- What happens when memory and history are known by only a few people? *People lose a sense of direction and can be easily led. Other answers are possible.*
- What happens when lies become acceptable in a society? *People cannot be trusted.*
- Discuss this statement: “When we have a past, we have a future.” *Knowledge of the past helps guide what we do in the future. Other answers are possible.*
- How are even painful memories important and valuable? *We learn how to help others. We see what is important in life. We see the consequences of our actions. Other answers are possible.*
- What trends and events do you see in today’s society that are paralleled in the book? *Answers may include: abortion, physician-assisted suicide, and lack of knowledge of history. Other answers are possible.*
- What are some problems that come as a result of having no problems? *Life and people have less value and meaning. Other answers are possible.*
- Write a brief review and reaction to the book. *Various answers are possible.*

Literature Assignment

The student is to draw Freytag’s pyramid (see page 4 of the *Student Review*) and place the plot elements from *The Giver* in the appropriate places on the pyramid. These are subject to interpretation; there are not necessarily right and wrong answers.

Exposition: *Jonas’s life and his family and friends are described and characters are introduced bit by bit as the narrative unfolds.*

Narrative hook: *A pilot flies his plane unexpectedly over the community.*

The inciting incident: *Jonas is named the new Receiver.*

Rising action: *Jonas receives memories from the Giver.*

Climax: *(possible answers) Jonas learns the meaning of release. Jonas learns that Gabriel is going to be released. Jonas and Gabriel leave the community.*

Falling action: *Jonas and Gabriel travel and struggle to survive.*

Resolution: *Jonas and Gabriel find the sled, which takes them Elsewhere.*

Denouement: *The author purposely leaves this unclear.*

Quiz on Unit 25

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. C (889) | 6. D (895) | 11. B (902) |
| 2. D (889) | 7. A (893-894) | 12. C (904) |
| 3. D (889) | 8. B (897) | 13. D (904-905) |
| 4. C (890) | 9. C (900) | 14. B (897) |
| 5. C (893) | 10. A (899) | 15. D (905) |

History Exam on Units 21-25

Part 1

1. December 7, 1941 (748)
2. June 6, 1944 (754-755)
3. May 8, 1945 (760)
4. Winston Churchill (747-748)
5. Battle of Britain (745-746)
6. Hitler (747)
7. Dunkirk (745)
8. wilderness areas in the U.S. (762)
9. Eastern Europe (758)
10. the Holocaust (759)
11. the Manhattan Project (761)
12. United Nations (782)
13. NATO (788)
14. Marshall Plan (786)
15. Berlin (787)
16. Douglas MacArthur (805-806)
17. Joseph McCarthy (794)
18. veterans (796)
19. Baby Boomers (796)
20. Nikita Khrushchev (830-831)
21. Camp David (823)
22. Cuba (835)
23. Bus Boycott (827)
24. Little Rock, Arkansas (826)
25. Suez Canal (833)
26. Sputnik (837)
27. presidential debates (850)
28. New Frontier (850-851)
29. Bay of Pigs (851)
30. Cuban Missile Crisis (852)
31. Jackie Robinson (798)
32. Vietnam (866)
33. Medicare (859)
34. Philippines (751)
35. Harry S. Truman (758)

Part 2 - List of Presidents

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter

English Exam for Units 21-25

Your student is to write a 300-word essay with five paragraphs comparing and contrasting *To Kill a Mockingbird* and *The Giver*. The student should discuss the similarities and differences in the way the books deal with these issues: community expectations, prejudice and learning new ways, who brought change and how, what part children play in each story, and what the student learned by reading each book.

Bible Exam for Units 21-25

1. Philippians (775)
2. Matthew (776)
3. father (776)
4. angel (776)
5. sanctify (777)
6. Zionism (809)
7. Great Britain (810)
8. Ishmael (810)
9. 1948 (810)
10. Arab (810-811)
11. The United States (810)
12. Billy Graham (813)
13. 1954 (843)
14. 1956 (843)
15. *Ben-Hur* (843)
16. televisions (843)
17. rock and roll (844)
18. materialism (844-845)
19. Generation (845)

20. traditions (880)
21. Islam (918-919)
22. human rights (919)
23. Moonies (920)
24. Cult (920-921)
25. Soviet (921)

Unit 26

Lesson 126

1. What was Ronald Reagan's profession before he entered politics? *actor* (925)
2. To what position was Reagan elected in 1966? *governor of California* (925)
3. Whom did Reagan choose as his vice-presidential nominee? *George H.W. Bush* (926)
4. In his televised debates with Jimmy Carter, what question did Reagan repeatedly ask? *"Are you better off now than you were four years ago?"* (926)
5. What Baptist preacher formed the Moral Majority? *Jerry Falwell* (926)
6. How did Reagan resolve the air traffic controllers' strike? *He fired the air traffic controllers and had new ones trained.* (927)
7. What happened to the federal budget under Reagan? *It began running huge deficits.* (927)
8. What is the name for the type of reusable spacecraft first launched in 1981? *space shuttle* (928)
9. What disease was identified in the 1980s? *HIV/AIDS* (929)
10. From what disease did Reagan suffer in his final years? *Alzheimer's* (930)

First Inaugural Address (Reagan)

1. What confronted the United States at that time? *an economic affliction of great proportions* (AV 382)
2. Reagan said that, in the present crisis, what is not the solution to our problem? *government* (AV 382)
3. Who does Reagan say is the special interest group that had been too long neglected? *We the People* (AV 383)

Bible Assignment

In the Bible study for this unit, we will learn from Paul's letter to the Philippians about finding good in something bad. Read Philippians 1.

Lesson 127

1. What did Ronald Reagan call the Soviet Union in a speech? *an evil empire* (932)
2. What was the independent labor union in Poland that sought recognition? *Solidarity* (932)
3. What was the name for the satellite-based missile defense system proposed by Reagan? *Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or Star Wars* (932)
4. What did Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev agree to in the 1987 INF treaty? *to eliminate an entire class of nuclear missiles, those with an intermediate range of 300 to 3,000 miles* (932)

5. What did Reagan challenge Gorbachev to do in Berlin? *tear down the Berlin Wall (933)*
6. Why were American troops in Lebanon in the 1980s? *as part of a peace-keeping force (933)*
7. In what Caribbean nation did American troops intervene in 1983? *Grenada (934)*
8. What was the scandal involving arms sales, hostages, and Central American freedom fighters? *the Iran-Contra affair, or scandal (934-935)*
9. Who was the central figure in the scandal operating out of the White House basement? *Oliver North (935)*
10. Reagan was the first U.S. president to address which foreign parliament? *the British Parliament (937)*

Farewell Address (Reagan)

1. What did the refugee call the American sailor? *freedom man (AV 387)*
2. With what country did Reagan say the U.S. had developed a "satisfying new closeness?" *the Soviet Union (AV 390)*
3. What early colonial leader did Reagan quote calling America a "city on a hill?" *John Winthrop (AV 392)*

Bible Assignment

Read Philippians 2.

Lesson 128

1. Who were the two major party presidential candidates in 1988? *Republican: George H.W. Bush, Democrat: Michael Dukakis (938)*
2. What government positions did George H.W. Bush hold before he became vice president? *congressman, ambassador to the UN, chairman of the Republican National Committee, representative in China, director of the CIA (938)*
3. What approach to education grew significantly in the 1980s and 1990s? *homeschooling (939)*
4. What financial industry collapsed during Bush's term? *savings and loan, or S&L (940)*
5. What city faced widespread rioting in 1992 after police officers who beat a motorist were acquitted in a trial? *Los Angeles (940)*
6. Whom did Bush appoint to the Supreme Court? *Clarence Thomas (940-941)*
7. Who charged this nominee with sexual harassment? *Anita Hill (941)*
8. What Central American country did the U.S. invade in 1989? *Panama (941-942)*
9. What vice president made a speech in 1992 about morality and family values? *Dan Quayle (942)*
10. What happened on November 9, 1989, in Germany? *The Berlin Wall was torn down. (943)*

Praise Songs

1. In "Heavenly Father, We Appreciate You," what three persons of the Godhead does the song address? *Heavenly Father, Son of God, Holy Spirit (AV 393)*
2. In "Would You Be Poured Out Like Wine?," what does the song describe as "Your word fulfilled?" *light and life and love (AV 393)*
3. What is another recent hymn or worship song that means a great deal to you, and why? *Various answers are possible.*

"Defense of Conservatism"

1. What event did Justice Clarence Thomas say shattered his faith in his religion and his country? *the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr (AV 395)*
2. What does Thomas say is an accepted way of doing business in Washington, D.C.? *the tendency to personalize differences (AV 397)*
3. Thomas said that by his speech he wanted to assert what? *his right to think for himself (AV 401)*

Bible Assignment

Read Philippians 3.

Lesson 129

1. What neighboring nation did Iraq invade in August of 1990? *Kuwait (947)*
2. How did the UN respond toward this invasion? *It condemned the aggression and approved the use of force to repel Iraq. (946)*
3. What was the operation to oust this aggressor called? *Operation Desert Storm (947)*
4. Who was the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at this time? *Colin Powell (947)*
5. Who was the American commander in the field during the Persian Gulf War? *Norman Schwarzkopf (947)*
6. How long did ground operations last? *100 hours (947)*
7. Who was the first American combat casualty of the war? *Michael "Scott" Speicher (948)*
8. What weapons did Iraq agree to destroy as part of ceasefire negotiations? *chemical and biological weapons (948)*
9. With Communism falling and international cooperation increasing, what phrase did President George H.W. Bush use to describe the international scene? *a new world order (949)*
10. How did the war affect Bush's popularity with the American people? *Bush received unprecedented job approval ratings, as high as 91 percent. (949)*

Bible Assignment

Read Philippians 4.

Lesson 130

1. How did God bring good out of the bad of Joseph's situation in Genesis? *He brought Joseph to a position of power where he could help others. (951)*
2. How did God bring good out of the execution of Jesus? *God brought salvation and hope for everyone who comes to Christ in faith. (951)*
3. What is an example of good coming out of World War II? *the missionary impulse that followed the war (952)*
4. How did Paul view his imprisonment in Philippians 1? *It served to advance the gospel. (953)*
5. What basic principle guided Paul even in a seemingly bleak situation? *To live is Christ and to die is gain. (956)*

Quiz on Unit 26

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. D (925) | 6. C (932) | 11. B (940-941) |
| 2. H (926) | 7. L (932) | 12. M (941-942) |
| 3. K (928) | 8. A (933) | 13. F (942) |
| 4. N (932) | 9. I (934-935) | 14. G (947) |
| 5. E (932) | 10. O (938) | 15. J (947) |

Unit 27

Lesson 131

1. Bill Clinton was governor of what state? *Arkansas (962)*
2. Who was Clinton's vice-presidential running mate in 1992? *Tennessee Senator Al Gore (962)*
3. Who was the Reform Party candidate for president in 1992? *H. Ross Perot (963)*
4. What was the name of the commitment for change made by Republican House candidates in 1994? *Republican Contract With America (963)*
5. What was NAFTA? *the North American Free Trade Agreement, which created a free-trade zone among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada (964)*
6. Who was the Republican candidate for president in 1996? *Bob Dole (965)*
7. What is the Dow Jones Industrial Average? *a way to track the stock values of 30 of America's largest and most important businesses (965)*
8. Where did federal officials have a standoff with a group known as the Branch Davidians? *Waco, Texas (968)*
9. Where did domestic terrorists bomb a federal building in 1995? *Oklahoma City (969)*
10. During the 1990s, what deadly events occurred in Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Springfield, Oregon; and Littleton, Colorado? *school shootings (969-970)*

Lesson 132

1. In what country was the 1993 Battle of Mogadishu that involved U.S. troops? *Somalia (971)*
2. Who was the president of Haiti that the U.S. helped? *Jean-Bertrand Aristide (971-972)*
3. What organization formed in 1964 with the goal of representing the interests of the Palestinian people living in and around Israel? *Palestinian Liberation Organization or PLO (972)*
4. What Israeli prime minister was assassinated in 1995? *Yitzhak Rabin (973)*
5. What militant Palestinian organization did the United States designate as a terrorist organization in 1997? *Hamas (973)*
6. Who was elected prime minister of Israel in 1996 on a platform opposing the land-for-peace approach? *Benjamin Netanyahu (973)*
7. What U.S. ship did terrorists attack in 2000? *USS Cole (975)*
8. What Serbian leader was charged with war crimes related to the conflict in the Balkans? *Slobodan Milosevic (975-976)*
9. What multinational force took action against Yugoslavia in 1998? *NATO (976)*
10. What U.S. pilot was shot down over Bosnia-Herzegovina and rescued six days later? *Scott O'Grady (977)*

Lesson 133

1. What was the name of the resort development company with which Bill and Hillary Clinton were involved in the 1970s? *Whitewater (978)*
2. Who was the independent counsel appointed to investigate President Clinton in 1994? *Kenneth Starr (978)*
3. Who sued President Clinton over alleged misconduct while he was governor of Arkansas? *Paula Jones (978)*
4. Who was the White House intern who became the focus of Kenneth Starr's investigation? *Monica Lewinsky (978-979)*
5. What was Clinton's initial reaction to allegations of an affair? *He denied them. (978-979)*
6. Against what countries did the United States launch missile attacks in August of 1998? *Afghanistan and Sudan (979)*
7. What articles of impeachment were passed by the House against Clinton? *perjury and obstruction of justice (980)*
8. Who presided over the impeachment trial in the Senate? *Chief Justice William Rehnquist (981)*
9. What was the outcome of Clinton's impeachment trial in the Senate? *Both articles failed to receive the 67 votes to remove the president from office. (981)*

10. What deal did Clinton make on his last full day in office? *Clinton admitted that he had lied under oath, he paid a \$25,000 fine, and he had his law license suspended for five years; in return, he would not be prosecuted after leaving office. (982)*

Lesson 134

1. How many millions of people lived in the United States according to the 2000 census? *281 million (986)*
2. What was the most populous state at that time? *California (986)*
3. What was the most populous urban metropolitan area? *New York City (986)*
4. How many immigrants entered the United States by following the law in 2000? *about 850,000 (987)*
5. What percentage of Americans attended a church service on a typical Sunday? *around 40 percent (988)*
6. What was the largest single religious group in the United States? *Roman Catholic Church (988)*
7. What was the largest single Protestant denomination? *Southern Baptist Convention (988)*

Lesson 135

1. Who are some examples of public leaders who have had personal failings? *Bill Clinton, Richard Nixon, Jesse Jackson, and Newt Gingrich. Other answers are possible. (990)*
2. What is one thing all human beings have in common? *We are imperfect. (991)*
3. What is a good rule in deciding what to do about a person who has repented of his or her sins? *to treat that person the way you want to be treated (992)*
4. What are some lessons from Scripture about how to respond to leaders who make immoral choices? *Various answers are possible. (993-994)*
5. What thoughts and questions do you have about evaluating the character of political leaders and other public figures? *Various answers are possible.*

Quiz on Unit 27

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. C (962) | 6. C (968) | 11. C (976) |
| 2. B (963) | 7. A (969) | 12. C (978) |
| 3. D (963) | 8. B (971) | 13. A (980) |
| 4. A (964) | 9. D (973) | 14. B (986) |
| 5. D (965) | 10. A (975) | 15. D (986) |

Unit 28

Lesson 136

1. Who were the major party candidates for president in 2000? *Democrat: Al Gore; Republican: George W. Bush (998)*
2. Which state was the focus of a recount dispute that would determine the winner of the election? *Florida (999)*

3. Who won the popular vote? *Al Gore (1000)*
4. What was the result of the electoral vote? *George W. Bush won 271 to 266. (1000)*
5. What two African Americans served as secretary of state under George W. Bush? *Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice (1000)*
6. What 2002 law increased federal involvement in education? *No Child Left Behind Act (1001)*
7. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 2004? *John Kerry (1001)*
8. What major hurricane hit New Orleans and nearby areas in 2005? *Katrina (1003)*
9. What two U.S. Supreme Court justices did George W. Bush appoint? *John Roberts, Samuel Alito (1003)*
10. What issue overshadowed other issues during the final months of Bush's presidency? *the economic downturn known as the Great Recession (1004)*

Lesson 137

1. How many flights were involved in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001? *four (1005)*
2. What location in New York City was attacked? *World Trade Center (1005)*
3. What Washington-area government building was attacked? *Pentagon (1006)*
4. What happened to the fourth plane, United Flight 93? *Passengers attacked the hijackers, and the plane crashed in Pennsylvania. (1006)*
5. How many victims were killed in the attacks? *2,977 (1007)*
6. Whom did the United States identify as the chief suspect behind the attacks? *Osama bin Laden (1008)*
7. Where was this person born? *Saudi Arabia (1008)*
8. What was the name of the government in Afghanistan that protected the al-Qaida terrorist network? *Taliban (1009)*
9. The September 11th attacks led to the creation of what new government agency, which later became a cabinet department? *the Office of Homeland Security (1009)*
10. What is located where the destroyed World Trade Center towers once stood? *memorial waterfalls (1010)*

National Day of Prayer and Remembrance Speech

1. George W. Bush said that war had been waged against America by what three things? *stealth and deceit and murder (AV 402)*
2. Bush said that the trial of 9/11 reminded us of what about our fellow Americans? *that Americans are generous and kind, resourceful and brave (AV 403)*
3. Why did a group of men drive through the night from Dallas to Washington? *to bring skin grafts for burn victims (AV 403)*

Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People

1. What passenger on a plane taken over by terrorists did President Bush name? *Todd Beamer (AV 404)*
2. What new Cabinet-level office did Bush announce? *Office of Homeland Security (AV 407)*
3. The shield (or badge) of what New York City worker for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey had been given to President Bush? *George Howard (AV 409)*

Lesson 138

1. A dramatic increase in what was a major factor leading to the Great Recession? *home mortgage failures (1012)*
2. What is a term for mortgages issued to people with less-than-excellent credit histories? *subprime (1012)*
3. During the Great Recession, how much of its value did the Dow Jones Industrial Average lose? *over half of its value (1013)*
4. How many home foreclosures happened in 2008? *over 3 million (1014)*
5. What two American automakers went into bankruptcy in 2009? *General Motors and Chrysler (1014)*
6. Who was the chairman of the Federal Reserve during the Great Recession? *Ben Bernanke (1015)*
7. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, how long did the Great Recession last? *18 months (1015)*

Lesson 139

1. What office did Barack Obama hold when he was nominated for president in 2008? *U.S. senator from Illinois (1018)*
2. Who was John McCain's running mate in 2008? *Alaska Governor Sarah Palin (1018)*
3. What comprehensive and controversial law did Congress pass in early 2010? *the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or Obamacare (1019)*
4. Opposition to this law was a key factor in the development of what conservative movement? *the Tea Party (1019)*
5. Who ran against President Obama in the 2012 election? *Mitt Romney (1020)*
6. Following the 2012 election, during a debate about tax increases and spending cuts, how did elected representatives and commentators describe the potential impact of these changes? *as a fiscal cliff (1020)*
7. What Arizona Congresswoman was wounded in an assassination attempt in January 2011? *Gabrielle Giffords (1021)*
8. What honor did Obama receive in December 2009? *He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (1022)*
9. What is the name for the 2010 and 2011 revolutions in several Muslim countries in the Middle East and North Africa? *Arab Spring (1022)*

10. Terrorists attacked an American diplomatic post in what country on September 11, 2012? *Libya (1022)*

Remarks on the 70th Anniversary of D-Day

1. What did one GI pray on the night before D-Day? *"God, give me guts." (AV 410)*
2. How many American soldiers are buried in cemeteries in Europe? *more than 60,000 (AV 410)*
3. How old was Wilson Colwell when he jumped out of a plane on D-Day? *16 years old (AV 413)*

Lesson 140

1. What is an incident in American history about which people strongly hold different opinions? *The lesson gives several examples. Other answers are possible.*
2. What was the first 24-hour news network? *CNN (1025)*
3. What does losing audience members mean to a news source? *losing money (1025)*
4. What are some truths about truth discussed in this lesson? *all truth is God's truth, truth is unchanging, you can know truth, truth is not subjective (1027)*
5. What thoughts and questions do you have about evaluating sources of information? *Various answers are possible.*

Quiz on Unit 28

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. G (998) | 6. H (1005) | 11. M (1019) |
| 2. K (1000) | 7. O (1009) | 12. E (1019) |
| 3. C (1003) | 8. I (1008) | 13. F (1022) |
| 4. N (1001) | 9. D (1012) | 14. J (1022) |
| 5. A (1003) | 10. B (1015) | 15. L (1022) |

Unit 29

Lesson 141

1. Which Middle Eastern country endured a 14-year civil war starting in 2011? *Syria (1031)*
2. Which U.S. Supreme Court justice died in 2016? *Antonin Scalia (1032)*
3. Who was the Senate majority leader who delayed taking action on a new justice? *Mitch McConnell (1032)*
4. Who received the 2016 Democratic presidential nomination? *Hillary Clinton (1032)*
5. Who received the 2016 Republican presidential nomination? *Donald Trump (1032)*
6. Who was the Republican nominee for vice president? *Mike Pence (1032)*
7. Which Supreme Court justices did Donald Trump nominate? *Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, Amy Coney Barrett (1034)*
8. What city did Trump recognize as the capital of Israel? *Jerusalem (1034)*

9. What is the name for the agreements the Trump administration negotiated between Israel and several Arab nations? *the Abraham Accords (1034)*
10. A phone call with what world leader led to Donald Trump's impeachment? *Volodymyr Zelenskyy, president of Ukraine (1034)*

American Exceptionalism

1. What does Justice Antonin Scalia say is not the reason why America is a free country? *having a Bill of Rights in the Constitution (AV 415-416)*
2. What does Scalia say is the real key to the distinctiveness of America? *the structure of our government (AV 416)*
3. What did the framers of the Constitution believe would be the main protection of minorities? *the separation of powers (AV 417)*

Lesson 142

1. What disease spread around the world starting in 2019? *COVID-19 (1036)*
2. Where did this virus emerge? *Wuhan, China (1036)*
3. What was the name for the U.S. government-sponsored effort to develop a vaccine? *Operation Warp Speed (1036)*
4. When did the federal government declare the emergency related to this disease to be over? *May 2023 (1037)*
5. When did the last person to receive a pension related to her father's Civil War service die? *2020 (1038)*
6. What new response method did the 2020 census allow? *internet (1039)*
7. How many millions of Americans did the 2020 census count? *331 million (1039)*
8. What percentage of the United States population was considered urban? *86 percent (1039)*
9. How did the count of those under 18 change from the 2010 census to the 2020 census? *It decreased by 1.4 percent. (1039)*
10. Which state gained two seats in the House of Representatives? *Texas (1039)*

Lesson 143

1. For the Democrats in 2020, who received the nomination for president, and who received the nomination for vice president? *Joe Biden; Kamala Harris (1041)*
2. How did Donald Trump respond to the results of the 2020 election? *He questioned the results, never conceded, and made several attempts to change the outcome. (1041)*
3. On what date did protestors enter the U.S. Capitol to disrupt the certification of electoral votes? *January 6, 2021 (1041-1042)*
4. How did the House of Representatives respond to Trump's actions related to this protest? *The House impeached Trump for incitement to insurrection. (1042)*

5. What was the first major policy issue facing President Biden in 2021? *the COVID-19 pandemic (1043)*
6. What reached a 40-year high in June of 2022? *inflation (1043)*
7. The 2021 evacuation of American troops and other personnel from what country was chaotic? *Afghanistan (1043)*
8. What major conflict began in Europe in 2022? *the Russian invasion of Ukraine (1043)*
9. What group attacked Israel in October 2023? *Hamas (1044)*
10. The Israeli response to this attack led to a dramatic increase in what? *antisemitic words and actions (1044)*

Lesson 144

1. Who received the Democratic nomination for president in 2024? *Kamala Harris (1047)*
2. Whom did Donald Trump choose as his running mate in 2024? *JD Vance (1047)*
3. Who faced two assassination attempts during the 2024 campaign? *Donald Trump (1047-1048)*
4. Since Donald Trump has served two nonconsecutive terms, what are the two numbers indicating his sequence in the list of presidents? *45th and 47th (1048)*
5. What major legislation did Congress pass in July of 2025? *the One Big, Beautiful Bill (1048)*
6. What did the June 2025 parade in Washington, D.C., commemorate? *the 250th anniversary of the U.S. Army (1049)*
7. What is significant about the year 2026? *It is the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. (1049)*
8. What names does the Declaration of Independence use for God? *Nature's God, Creator, Supreme Judge of the World (1049)*
9. Who wrote the 1899 poem "Sympathy"? *Paul Laurence Dunbar (1051)*
10. What is something you appreciate about the United States of America? *Answers will vary.*

"Sympathy"

1. What famous brothers from Dayton, Ohio, did Paul Laurence Dunbar know? *Orville and Wilbur Wright (AV 418)*
2. Dunbar wrote this poem during a time of segregation in America. What aspects of American life do you think he had in mind when talking about a caged bird? *Answers will vary.*
3. What other thoughts and emotions do you have after reading this poem? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 145

1. What is a name for the group of people who describe themselves as atheists, agnostics, nothing in particular, or religiously unaffiliated? *Nones (1052)*
2. What did Michael Newdow object to in the Pledge of Allegiance? *He argued that forcing students to listen to the words "under God" violated the establishment clause of the 1st Amendment. (1053)*
3. What business owned by the Green family was involved in a lawsuit against an aspect of the Affordable Care Act? *Hobby Lobby (1054)*
4. What are some positive expressions of faith in Christ that you see in your family, church, or community? *Answers will vary.*
5. What thoughts and questions do you have after reading this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

Thunder Dog

1. How does the book demonstrate that actions have consequences? *The terrorists' actions had severe consequences for thousands of people. Michael's years of training helped him survive 9/11. Michael's calmness in the stairwell helped other people stay calm. Other answers are possible.*
2. How does the book show the importance of trust? *Michael trusted the guidance and instincts of Roselle. At the same time, Roselle had to trust Michael for them both to make it through.*
3. What did you learn about the lives of persons who are blind? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 29

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. D (1032) | 6. B (1034) | 11. B (1039) |
| 2. B (1032) | 7. C (1036) | 12. B (1041) |
| 3. C (1034) | 8. D (1036) | 13. A (1041-1042) |
| 4. A (1034) | 9. C (1038) | 14. A (1043) |
| 5. D (1034) | 10. D (1039) | 15. D (1049) |

Unit 30

Lesson 146

1. What two countries did forces from the United States and other countries attack in 2001 and 2003? *Afghanistan and Iraq (1059, 1062)*
2. What international organization invoked the mutual defense provision of its charter for the first time? *NATO (1059)*
3. In what country did U.S. Navy SEALs kill Osama bin Laden? *Pakistan (1061)*
4. Who was the long-time dictator of Iraq removed from power in 2003? *Saddam Hussein (1062-1063)*
5. What type of weapons was Iraq suspected of developing? *weapons of mass destruction, or WMDs (1062)*

6. What ancient landmark returned to the control of the people of Iraq in 2009? *the Ziggurat of Ur (1063)*
7. How many Americans died during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan? *4,500 in Iraq; 2,500 in Afghanistan (1065)*

Bible Assignment

Read Romans 8:18-25. This passage reminds us that the eternal plan of God gives us a different perspective on the sufferings of the present time.

Lesson 147

1. What is the name for a policy that gives weight to a person's ethnic background in such areas as college admissions and hiring practices? *affirmative action (1066)*
2. What is one way that school districts tried to achieve school integration because of housing patterns? *busing students to other schools (1067)*
3. Who was the first black woman to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives? *Shirley Chisholm (1068)*
4. What athlete received a standing ovation when he broke Babe Ruth's home run record? *Hank Aaron (1069)*
5. What neurosurgeon received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and served as secretary of housing and urban development? *Dr. Ben Carson (1069)*
6. What man died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 2020 because of the actions of a police officer? *George Floyd (1069-1070)*
7. What thoughts and questions about civil rights for all Americans do you have after reading this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

Remarks to the National Hispanic Prayer Breakfast Conference

1. Ben Carson said he was a great believer in the power of what? *prayer (AV 419)*
2. Carson said that America's social fabric cannot be mended until we also repair what? *the spiritual fibers of our nation (AV 419)*
3. As secretary of housing and urban development, in his speech Carson addressed issues related to housing for the poor. What other practical issues do you see that need to be addressed in America? *Answers will vary.*

Writing Assignment

Imagine that you are contributing to a book about American history sometime in the future. You want the readers to understand what is happening in America now. Today, begin writing a 300-word essay about a current issue in which you explain the significance of that issue and how it affects people's lives. Finish this essay tomorrow.

Lesson 148

1. What technology developed in 1959 was a key element in making digital technology available? *the integrated circuit (1072)*
2. What was the first general-purpose computer to become widely available? *UNIVAC (1072)*
3. The founding of what company is considered the start of Silicon Valley in California? *Hewlett-Packard, or HP (1073)*
4. Who co-founded Microsoft in 1975? *Bill Gates and Paul Allen (1073)*
5. Who built and sold the first Apple computer? *Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs (1073-1074)*
6. What company developed a personal computer that became the standard format for other companies? *IBM, or International Business Machines (1074)*
7. Who placed the first cell phone call in 1973? *Martin Cooper of Motorola (1074)*
8. What 1969 computer network was the first step in what became the internet? *ARPANET (1074)*
9. What business leader purchased Twitter and renamed it X? *Elon Musk (1075)*
10. In 2022 OpenAI released the first public version of what artificial intelligence tool? *ChatGPT (1076)*

Lesson 149

1. Where did Union and Confederate veterans shake hands across a stone wall in 1913? *Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1078)*
2. What Speaker of the House visited President Ronald Reagan in the hospital to pray with him? *Tip O'Neill (1079)*
3. What two former presidents worked together on fundraising projects? *Bill Clinton and George H. W. Bush (1079)*
4. What is the name of the podcast former Tennessee Governors Phil Bredesen and Bill Haslam launched in 2022? *You Might Be Right (1079)*
5. What organization did Millard and Linda Fuller found in 1976? *Habitat for Humanity (1081)*
6. What sporting event did Pennsylvania Representative John Tener organize in 1909? *the Congressional baseball game (1082)*
7. What thoughts and questions do you have after reading this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

Why Study History?

1. By what nickname do many Americans know the Vietnam Veterans Memorial? *the Wall (AV 422)*
2. How does Scripture teach us that God thinks history is important? *Answers may include the summaries of history we find in Scripture, the festivals of the Jews that reminded them of their history, and the Lord's Supper that reminds us of the historical event of the death of Christ on the cross.*
3. What reason for studying history has the strongest appeal to you? *Answers will vary.*

Writing Assignment

Finish writing your 300-word essay about a current issue.

Lesson 150

1. What has been a major influence in America since its founding? *the Christian religion (1084)*
2. What are some basic assumptions that lay behind the United States Constitution? *Answers may include limited government, divided power, trust in the many as opposed to the few, and respect for the rights of the individual. (1086)*
3. What are some positive and negative aspects of changes in American society over time? *Various answers are possible.*
4. How does the breakdown of the family affect individuals and society? *Various answers are possible.*
5. How did C. S. Lewis compare the importance of an individual with the importance of a nation or civilization? *The individual, who is everlasting, is incomparably more important. (1089)*

Writing Assignments

Make a list of one period in American history, one event in American history, one person in American history, and one author (whose work you read in this course) about which or about whom you would like to learn more. Note how you would like to do this (read a book, watch a video, visit a historic site, or some other way).

List three ways in which you have come to see more clearly the importance of faith in understanding American history by studying *Exploring America*.

Quiz on Unit 30

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. K (1059) | 5. L (1068) | 9. B (1074) |
| 2. C (1062-1063) | 6. D (1069) | 10. G (1075) |
| 3. H (1063) | 7. J (1072) | 11. E (1081) |
| 4. I (1066) | 8. A (1073-1074) | 12. F (1082) |

History Exam on Units 26-30

Part 1

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ronald Reagan (925) | 12. Condoleezza Rice (1000) |
| 2. Jerry Falwell (926) | 13. Osama bin Laden (1008) |
| 3. Berlin Wall (933) | 14. Barack Obama (1022) |
| 4. George H. W. Bush (938) | 15. Saddam Hussein (1062-1063) |
| 5. Clarence Thomas (940-941) | 16. Ben Carson (1069) |
| 6. Dan Quayle (942) | 17. Joe Biden (1041) |
| 7. Colin Powell (947) | 18. Kamala Harris (1041) |
| 8. Al Gore (962) | 19. Elon Musk (1075) |
| 9. H. Ross Perot (963) | 20. Hillary Clinton (1032) |
| 10. Kenneth Starr (978) | 21. Donald Trump (1034) |
| 11. Contract with America (963) | 22. Volodymyr Zelenskyy (1034) |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 23. Barack Obama (1019) | 38. NATO (1059) |
| 24. New Orleans (1003) | 39. UNIVAC (1072) |
| 25. New York City (1005) | 40. COVID-19 (1036) |
| 26. Oklahoma City (969) | 41. No Child Left Behind Act (1001) |
| 27. Jerusalem (1034) | 42. U.S. Capitol (1041-1042) |
| 28. Afghanistan (1043) | 43. perjury and obstruction of justice (980) |
| 29. Panama (941-942) | 44. Space Shuttle (928) |
| 30. Poland (932) | 45. Declaration of Independence (1049) |
| 31. Soviet Union (932) | |
| 32. Somalia (971) | |
| 33. Kuwait (947) | |
| 34. Taliban (1009) | |
| 35. Arab Spring (1022) | |
| 36. Abraham Accords (1034) | |
| 37. Iran-Contra affair (934-935) | |

Part 2 - List of Presidents

Your student may write first and last names or last names only.

George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, Joe Biden, Donald Trump

English Exam on Units 26-30

The student is to reflect on the experience of African Americans in the United States and write an essay of 200-250 words expressing his or her thoughts.

Bible Exam on Units 26-30

Part 1

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Joseph (951) | 11. 1st Amendment (1053) |
| 2. execution (951) | 12. Hobby Lobby (1054) |
| 3. gospel (953) | 13. limited (1089) |
| 4. gain (956) | 14. divided (1089) |
| 5. Bill Clinton (990) | 15. few (1089) |
| 6. Richard Nixon (990) | 16. individual (1086) |
| 7. Jesse Jackson (990) | 17. everlasting (1089) |
| 8. CNN (1025) | 18. change (1027) |
| 9. money (1025) | 19. know (1027) |
| 10. Nones (1052) | 20. subjective (1027) |

Part 2

The student is to answer three questions. *Answers will vary.*

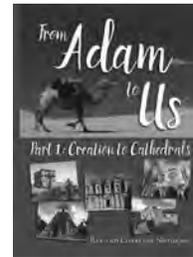
1. What are your thoughts on the significance of the private lives of public leaders?
2. How has studying *Exploring America* affected your faith?
3. How has studying *Exploring America* affected your view of the United States?

Find Your Next Curriculum

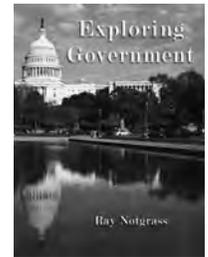
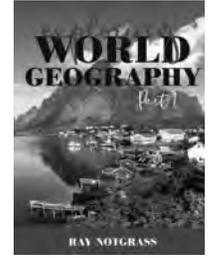
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