

Exploring America 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.

When an answer is found in one of the twelve suggested literature titles, the name of the book is listed.

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. What are four reasons for studying history? *History is our story; history helps us understand the present; history helps us learn from the past; God teaches us that history is important.* (3-5)
2. What are some ways in which studying history helps you know more about yourself? *We are descendants of immigrants; we are influenced by the section of the country in which we live; our grandparents' experiences influenced our parents and they influence us.* (3-4)
3. How does learning about both heroes and charlatans help us? *We are ennobled by those who have done good and convicted by those who have done wrong.* (4)
4. How does history help us to evaluate what we hear from the media today? *It helps us see that we have faced and survived other serious crises, that today's products may someday be only memories, and that today's brilliance may be tomorrow's nonsense.* (4)
5. What did George Santayana say about people who cannot remember the past? *They are condemned to repeat it.* (5)
6. How are the abolitionist movement and the pro-life movement parallel? *They both have stood for ideas that are out of the mainstream.* (5)
7. What are some incidents in Scripture that show that history is important to God? *Moses' reminders to the Israelites about events during their journey; Joshua's reminders of the Israelites' history; the Levites' prayer after the captives had returned from captivity; Stephen's defense before the Jewish leaders* (5,6)
8. What was one purpose of the annual festivals that God commanded Israel to observe? *To help their history be personal and help Israel stay faithful* (6)
9. How is the timing of Jesus' coming presented in the Bible? *At a specific time in history* (6)
10. God is working out His plan for human history until when? *Until time on earth ends and eternity begins* (6)

Questions on "Knowing History and Knowing Who We Are"

1. What did McCullough mean when he said that no one has ever lived in the past? *People never think of themselves as living in the past. Everyone lives in the present—their present.* (394)

2. What information did the student at the University of Missouri learn from McCullough? *That all of the thirteen original colonies were on the east coast* (396)
3. What did McCullough say we need to know in order to know who we are and where we are headed? *We have to know who we were.*
4. Where did McCullough say that the teaching and the appreciation of history should begin? *At home* (397)
5. What did Abigail Adams say would have been unpardonable in John Quincy Adams? *For him to turn out to be a blockhead with all of the opportunities he had had* (400)

Lesson 2

1. The hand of God guides, blesses, protects, and chastens. What are four other threads that weave through the story of America? *Expansion, power and control, a mixture of good and evil, ethnocentricity* (7,8)
2. In what four ways has America expanded? *Geographic, cultural, intellectual, personal rights* (7)
3. What are some of the prices that have been paid for American expansion? *As America has expanded, Native Americans have been treated shamefully. Economic expansion came at the expense of slaves,*
4. What are some examples of the exercise of power and control in American history? *People immigrated so they could own property and businesses. Blacks had few rights because of the desire of whites to control. Political parties want to control government.* (8)
5. What are some examples of people and events being a mixture of good and evil? *Bill Clinton helped economic growth but was a moral failure. Industrial growth helped people materially, but workers suffered.* (8)
6. What is ethnocentricity? *The tendency of a people to see their ways as better than others.* (8)
7. What does the phrase "the fabric of history" mean? *Lives and events are connected with what happened yesterday and they influence what will happen tomorrow.* (10)
8. Why do we see the same issues over and over again? *Because people are the same as they have always been.* (10)
9. In what sense does history not repeat itself? *Every situation is unique in some way.* (10)
10. What does learning from the patterns of history help us do? *It helps us to live well in today's world.* (10)

Lesson 3

1. In the English village of Notgrove in 1491, was the emphasis on change or continuity? *Continuity (11-12)*
2. What was the most powerful agent for control in Medieval Europe? *Religion (11)*
3. Did most people in the Middle Ages accept or deny God's rule over the affairs of mankind? *They accepted it. (12)*
4. How did the European thought world change its view of God's will? *It changed from seeing the accepted order of things as God's will to seeing the search for new possibilities as God's will. (12)*
5. What term that means rebirth is given to the period of change, examination, exploration, and artistic expression that followed the Middle Ages? *Renaissance (12)*
6. How did the Crusades affect Europe? *They introduced the geography, cultures, and riches of the East to Europe. (12)*
7. Name two reasons that Europeans wanted to find a water route to the East. *To obtain spices and other luxuries; to avoid dealing with the Arabs (13)*
8. How did the people we call Native Americans get 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. (13)*
9. What civilization emerged in what is now Mexico about 1300 AD? *Aztec (14)*
10. What is meant by the term "push and pull forces" as related to people movements? *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)*

Lesson 4

1. The rulers of what country sponsored Christopher Columbus' 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 didn't count on another land mass lying between Europe and Asia (16)*
3. What did the Pope and a treaty between Spain and Portugal provide for? *The division of the world into two areas that Spain and Portugal could explore and claim (17)*
4. Whose crew sailed around the world? *Magellan (18)*
5. What Spanish explorer led the conquest of the Aztecs? *Cortes (18)*
6. What was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States? *St. Augustine (18)*
7. What were three goals for Spanish exploration in the western hemisphere? *To control the region; to extract gold and other riches and send them back to Spain; to find a water route to Asia (19)*

8. What European country was the dominant power in the western hemisphere until well after the English began to form colonies? *Spain (19)*
9. What European explorer came to North America earlier than Columbus? *Leif Ericson (18)*
10. What was the impact of European exploration on Native Americans? *Native Americans were taught the gospel; but they were also decimated by diseases and wars of conquest that the Europeans brought. (17,20)*

Bible Assignment: Write down 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 possible.*

Lesson 5

1. What does the term worldview mean? *A person's understanding of the world in which he or she lives. (21)*
2. What factors influence a person's worldview? *Beliefs, experiences, ideals (22)*
3. What are some examples of fundamentally different worldviews? *People who believe in God versus those who believe in gods; humans as physical objects versus humans as having a spiritual nature; cyclical view versus a belief that history is heading toward a day of judgment (22-23)*
4. How might the different worldviews of Protestants and Catholics lead to different interpretations of the Protestant Reformation? *Protestants might see it as a positive event while Catholics might see it as a tragedy. (21)*
5. How might different worldviews lead people to see the civil rights movement differently? *Some might see it as an attempt by people to gain their legitimate rights, while others might see it as a subversive Communist plot. (22)*
6. What are some current issues that people might see differently if they have different worldviews? *Whether someone should have an abortion (21); the responsibility people have to care for the earth (23); whether a dad should take a challenging promotion that will cost his family significantly (23); other answers possible*
7. What monumental events have affected the worldview of the typical American today? *Answers will vary, but they might include: Pearl Harbor; the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks; participation in war; or personal loss (such as experiencing an abortion or having a daughter experience one).*
8. What are some elements of a God-centered worldview? *Belief that God made the world and sustains it, that man is specially created in God's image, that God is guiding the events of history, that all should be done to honor Christ, that God has given us standards*

of right and wrong, that all people will stand before God in final judgment, and that God's ultimate will will be accomplished (23)

9. Name four elements of your worldview that determine what you think is right in a given situation. *What you value, what you believe to be the truth, the worth you give to people, what you believe is God's will (23)*
10. What is God's purpose for the created world? *To give honor to Christ (23)*

Bible Assignment: 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

1. True; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True ; 5. True; 6. True; 7. False; 8. True; 9. False; 10. False; 11. False; 12. True; 13. False; 14. True; 15. False; 16. Rebirth; 17. Gutenberg; 18. Italian; 19. Amerigo Vespucci; 20. St. Augustine

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. What was the Roman Catholic Church's relationship to secular governments in medieval Europe? *The Roman Catholic Church was a wealthy, powerful institution that exerted considerable influence over kings and politics (27-28)*
2. What was a particularly questionable practice of the Roman Catholic Church, and what did it involve? *The selling of indulgences, by which a contribution to the church was said to release a soul from purgatory (28)*
3. What priest and scholar challenged this practice? *Martin Luther (28)*
4. What do we call the points of debate he raised about this practice? *95 Theses (28)*
5. When did he announce these points of debate? *1517*
6. What emphasis did Luther make in his teaching that was a reaction to the Catholic teaching of salvation by works? *An emphasis on salvation by faith in Christ (28)*
7. How did Luther make it possible for the average person to know the Bible? *He translated the Bible into German. (29)*
8. What happened in European politics as a result of the Reformation? *Conflicts erupted within countries between Protestants and Catholics, and wars erupted between Catholic monarchies and Protestant monarchies. (29)*
9. What English ruler broke with Rome and established the Church of England? *Henry VIII (30)*
10. How did the Protestant Reformation affect exploration and political thought? *Lands conquered by the Spanish became Catholic, and lands conquered by the English accepted religious diversity. (31)*

Lesson 7

1. Who sailed to a "new founde land" for England in 1497? *John Cabot (32)*
2. What did Henry VIII do to be rid of his first wife? *He broke with the Pope and declared himself to be the head of the church in England so he could have the marriage annulled. (33)*
3. How were Mary and Elizabeth I related to Henry VIII? *They were daughters by different wives. (33)*
4. What was the first English attempt to establish a colony in North America? *Roanoke (33)*
5. What happened to this colony? *The settlers disappeared for unknown reasons. (33)*
6. Who became king of England when Elizabeth I died? *James I (34)*
7. What is the idea of the divine right of kings? *The idea that God places kings on their thrones and thus their decisions cannot be questioned (34)*
8. What three factors encouraged English efforts at colonization? *Joint-stock companies financed foreign exploration and trade, the philosophy of mercantilism encouraged government support of business and trade, and the enclosure movement left many rural people in need of a place to live. (34-35)*
9. Define mercantilism. *The idea that government should actively help business, especially in foreign trade and in establishing overseas colonies (34)*
10. What country did England defeat in a sea battle and thus increase her power in world affairs? *Spain (34)*

Bible Assignment: List three ways in which you believe that traditional beliefs or practices of some churches are not in keeping with God's commandments. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 8

1. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America, and when was it founded? *Jamestown, 1607 (36)*
2. What purposes for the colony were stated in its charter? *To establish a colony and to spread the gospel (36-37)*
3. What two landmark events for America took place in this colony? *A representative assembly for government, and the introduction of black servants (37-38)*
4. Define Puritans and Separatists. *Puritans wanted to reform the Church of England, while Separatists wanted to practice their faith outside of the Church of England. (38)*
5. Which of these two groups settled Plymouth, and which group settled Massachusetts Bay? *Separatists settled Plymouth, and Puritans settled Massachusetts Bay. (38-39)*
6. What is the significance of the Massachusetts Bay charter for American self-government? *Control of the colony was given to members of the company who lived in America, not England. (39)*

7. What colony did Roger Williams begin? *Rhode Island (39-40)*
8. Who led the founding of the Connecticut colony? *Thomas Hooker (40)*
9. What colony was intended to be a haven for persecuted Catholics? *Maryland (41)*
10. What colonies were named for Charles II? *North and South Carolina (41)*
11. From what country did England take the colony that became New York? *The Netherlands (41)*
12. What religious group is associated with the founding of Pennsylvania? *Quakers (42)*
13. What is the Mason-Dixon line? *The border between Pennsylvania and Maryland (39)*
14. 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 (43)*
15. What country posed the only serious threat to English control of North America? *France (40)*

Bible Assignment: What are three ways in which English colonists could have shown respect for Native Americans 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. By showing appreciation for their knowledge and assistance. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 9

1. What were the most common reasons for people to come from Europe to America? *To get a new start and to do more with their lives; to have religious freedom; to seek power and wealth; slaves were brought against their will. (44)*
2. What was the most common occupation of the colonists? *Farming (45)*
3. What were the three steps in learning and practicing a trade? *To be an apprentice, then a journeyman, then a craftsman (45)*
4. How did the availability of land and labor differ between England and America? *In England, land was scarce and labor was abundant; in America, land was abundant and labor was scarce. (45)*
5. What was an indentured servant? *Someone who hired himself to work for another person for a set period of time. (46)*
6. What were some limits on women's social and political rights? *Women could not vote, preach, hold office, go to college, testify in court or serve on juries, or own property apart from their husbands (46)*
7. What were some differences that developed among the colonies in different regions of America? *New England had small farms, more tradesmen, and more involvement in trade, shipping, and fishing. The southern colonies had mostly large plantations and were the most dependent on slavery. The middle colonies had*

a mixture of farming, large landowners, and trades; and the middle colonies had a mixture including small farms and towns and cities with markets for craftsmen and those engaged in overseas commerce. (47-48)

8. Which area had the greatest interest in education? *New England (47)*
9. 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 (44)*
10. Briefly characterize relationships between English settlers and Native Americans. *It was a mixture. Some colonists treated the Indians well and wanted to trade with them and teach them the gospel, while other settlers abused Indians and wanted them out of the way. Some Indian tribes adapted to the settlers, while other tribes fought against the colonists.(48-49)*

Lesson 10

1. What was the generally understood role of religion in society in the colonies? *Religion was of utmost importance. The idea of church and state being separated was foreign to most colonists. (50)*
2. What was the Half-Way Covenant? *The Half-Way Covenant allowed children of non-church members partial status as church members. (51)*
3. What was the dominant theology in the colonies? *Calvinism (51)*
4. What was the predominant form of religious practice in the colonies? *Anglican (51)*
5. How did witchcraft arise in Salem, Massachusetts? *Apparently from the influence of a slave from the West Indies who practiced witchcraft (52)*
6. What was the legal outcome of all the fears and accusations regarding witches in Salem? *Twenty people were executed as witches. (52)*
7. What were the two sides in the English Civil War? *The Royalists (Cavaliers) and the Puritans (Roundheads) (53)*
8. Who became Lord Protector of England? *Oliver Cromwell (53)*
9. Why were William and Mary asked to rule England? *To prevent the Catholic James II and his son from ruling England (53)*
10. What is the significance of how they were asked? *Parliament asked William and Mary to rule, which meant that the English monarch ruled with the permission of Parliament. (54)*

Questions on the Bay Psalm Book and the New England Primer

1. What was the first book printed in America? *The Bay Psalm Book (AV 6)*
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 8)*

Bible Assignment: 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. d; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. d; 6. c; 7. c; 8. d; 9. a; 10. c; 11. b; 12. c; 13. b; 14. d; 15. a; 16. a; 17. a; 18. c; 19. b; 20. b

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. Why is this period of history called the Enlightenment? *Many scientists and philosophers believed they were being enlightened as to the true nature of the world. (57)*
2. What did Copernicus establish in his studies? *He demonstrated that the earth orbits around the sun. (57)*
3. How did Copernicus and Galileo challenge traditional Catholic teaching? *The Catholic church taught that the sun orbits the earth; Copernicus and Galileo showed that this was not the case. (57-59)*
4. What did Isaac Newton establish in his studies? *That the world operates on the basis of regular scientific laws, such as gravity (57-58)*
5. How did some scientists and philosophers interpret these discoveries in relation to the will of God? *They interpreted these discoveries to mean that scientific laws were the real basis for the operation of the universe, not the will of God. (58)*
6. In what two ways did John Locke apply natural law to human society? *He said that people and societies could be changed by education and the application of reason and that political power rested with the people on the basis of social contracts, not with kings. (58-59)*
7. What new thinking emerged in the Enlightenment about kings and government? *That hereditary monarchy was not a rational form of government (59)*
8. How did the Enlightenment challenge traditional thinking about God and religion? *Enlightenment thought held that faith was not scientific or rational. (59)*
9. What new ideas arose during the Enlightenment about man? *Man was moved to the center of science and world affairs. (57)*
10. How have modern events challenged Enlightenment ideas? *Studies of the atom and of the universe; the realities of such things as love, joy, and hope; and the calamities of war, the Holocaust, and Communism in the twentieth century all challenged a strictly rational approach to life. (60)*

Lesson 12

1. What issue was fundamental in leading to the American Revolution? *Who held power in the colonies and how the colonies were to be governed (62)*
2. Who had ultimate political authority in the colonies at first? *The king and appointed governors (63)*
3. Who made up the governor's council of advisors? *Wealthy colonists who were appointed by the king (62)*
4. Who was allowed to vote for assembly members? *Free males who owned a certain amount of property (63)*
5. 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 governed. (63)*
6. What administrative change angered New Englanders? *The creation of the Dominion of New England to govern the region from London (64)*
7. How was the situation resolved? *The governor was imprisoned and the colonies resumed their former way of governing. (64)*
8. For what was John Peter Zenger put on trial? *Seditious libel for printing criticism of the royal governor in his newspaper. (64)*
9. What was the outcome of the trial and its impact on freedom of the press? *Zenger was found not guilty, and the verdict encouraged colonial newspapers to publish more criticism of public officials. (64)*
10. What were the issues involved in Bacon's Rebellion? *Constant threat of Indian attack, conflict over western settlement policy, growing willingness of colonists to defy governmental authority (65)*

Lesson 13

1. What area in North America was disputed by France and England? *The area between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River (66)*
2. What colonial militia officer tried to push the French from Fort Duquesne? *George Washington (67)*
3. What British fort was built where Fort Duquesne was burned? *Fort Pitt (67)*
4. What Canadian cities did British forces capture? *Quebec and Montreal (67)*
5. What happened to thousands of French-speaking Acadians who were forced out of Nova Scotia? *They made their way to New Orleans (and came to be called Cajuns). (68)*
6. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Louisiana? *Spain (68)*
7. After the French and Indian War, what country controlled Florida? *Great Britain (68)*
8. How did Great Britain try to pay for the war's expenses in America? *By raising taxes on the colonies (68)*
9. What did France do a few years after losing the war? *France helped the United States in the Revolutionary War against England. (68)*

10. What was the purpose of the Albany Plan of Union?
To make sure that the colonies fought together under the leadership of the king. (68)

Bible Assignment: Write down 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. 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.

Lesson 14

- How was life in the American colonies similar to that in England? *Same language and culture, same legal system, same trades and social classes; belief in representative government and individual rights; upper class American sons often educated in England; colonists saw selves as subjects of the crown*
- How was it different? *No royalty in America; Americans envisioned new possibilities for their lives; the frontier experience, including log cabins and Indian skirmishes (71)*
- What British policies irritated the colonists? *The standing army in the colonies, with troops quartered in private homes. (70)*
- Give some examples of laws passed by Parliament in the years after the French and Indian War. *Royal control over laws passed by colonial assemblies, writs of assistance, colonies not allowed to print money, new taxes passed. (72-73)*
- What was the Proclamation of 1763? *The king forbade any settlement by English subjects west of the crest of the Appalachian Mountains. (73)*
- Why did the proclamation frustrate the colonists? *Many colonists wanted to settle the western region. They thought that they had fought the French and Indian War to be able to do so, but now it was forbidden. (73)*
- Why did many colonists oppose taxes on domestic activities within the colonies passed by Parliament? *They believed that such taxes were wrong and could not be enacted by Parliament. (73)*
- What was the Boston Massacre? *A confrontation between Boston citizens and British soldiers.*
- Why did Americans oppose the Tea Act? *Because it allowed the East India Company to dump cheap tea onto the colonial market, thus making the colonies dependent on the British company for tea. (75)*
- What did the First Continental Congress meet to oppose? *The Coercive or Intolerable Acts (75)*

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 15

- How did religious practices change in the American colonies from their founding to the mid-1700s? *A general decline. Factors included worldliness and church becoming a social institution, rough and tumble lifestyle of western settlements. (77)*
- What two English ministers mentioned in the lesson helped bring about a spiritual revival in England? *George Whitefield, John Wesley (78)*
- What was the Great Awakening? *A revival movement in the American colonies (78)*
- What American preacher was recognized as the leading preacher of the Great Awakening? *Jonathan Edwards (78-79)*
- Why did some churches begin to oppose revivalist preaching? *They felt threatened when evangelists described churches as dead and preachers as unconverted. (78)*
- Over what issue did some denominations divide? *Whether to endorse the revival or not. (78)*
- What was one direction taken by theological liberals? *The formation of Unitarian and Universalist churches. (78)*
- What kind of institutions were begun to train ministers? Give some examples. *Colleges; Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth (79)*
- How did the Great Awakening help to mold a particularly American expression of the Christian faith? *Revivalist preaching, multifaceted Christianity, individual decisions, hope for the millennium (79-80)*
- What need did the Great Awakening reveal? *The need for spiritual revival (77)*

Questions on *The Scarlet Letter*

- What tone is set by the essay, "The Customs 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.*

8. How did Dimmesdale try to atone for his sin? *He carved an A on his chest and stood on the scaffold at night.*
9. What did Hester and Dimmesdale plan to do? *They planned to run away to Europe together.*
10. What happened to Dimmesdale? *He died before he was able to leave the community.*
11. What happened to Chillingworth? *He died within a year of Dimmesdale's death and left an inheritance for Pearl.*
12. What happened to Pearl? *She moved to Europe and was not directly heard from again.*
13. What happened to Hester? *She left for many years; but later she returned to the community, helped many people, and died there.*
14. What does the novel say about Puritan New England? *It shows the failings of a community that was supposedly built on faith in Christ.*
15. Why was the identity of Pearl's father such a non-issue 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.*
16. 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.*
17. 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.*
18. Why do you think Hester didn't simply leave the community? *Among the possible answers are: She loved Arthur and wanted to be near him; life outside of the community would have been even more difficult.*

Literary Analysis of *The Scarlet Letter*

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

Unit 4

Lesson 16

1. How did King George III react to colonial resistance to British laws? *He declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion. (83)*
2. Who gave the speech that ended, "Give me liberty, or give me death"? *Patrick Henry (83)*
3. Why did British troops move out of Boston on April

- 18, 1775? *To arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock and to seize a stockpile of patriot weapons (83)*
4. What did Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott do? *They tried to warn Adams, Hancock, and militiamen in Lexington and Concord. (83-84)*
5. What was the outcome of the conflict at Lexington and Concord? *The British troops were defeated and retreated back into Boston. (84)*
6. Whom did the Second Continental Congress appoint as Commander of the Continental Army? *George Washington (84)*
7. Which side won the Battle of Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill)? *The British (though at a high cost) (84)*
8. What two documents were adopted by the Continental Congress in July 1775? *The Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (84-85)*
9. What was the purpose of the Olive Branch Petition? *To assure King George III of the colonies' continued loyalty (84)*
10. What did the "Declaration of the Causes . . ." explain? *Why the colonies were justified in standing up for their rights and resisting the actions of the British government (85)*

Bible Assignment: List an argument for and an argument against the American Revolution based on Scripture. *For: Political rulers are accountable for their actions, and lower officials have a responsibility to take action when higher officials are guilty of misconduct. Against: Christians should not use violence to gain political freedom. Other answers possible. List three ways that God brought good out of the Revolution. Making government in the United States more responsive to the local situation. Providing people the freedom to worship as they desired without the threat of government hindrance or restriction. Opportunities for people from around the world to find better lives in America. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 17

1. Who wrote "Common Sense"? *Thomas Paine (87)*
2. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence? *Thomas Jefferson (87)*
3. What happened in Congress on July 2, 1776? *Congress adopted Lee's resolution that the colonies were free and independent states. (87)*
4. What happened in Congress on July 4, 1776? *Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. (88)*
5. The Declaration of Independence was an example of what philosophy or thought world? *Enlightenment thinking (88)*
6. What did the colonies risk by declaring independence? *They risked everything. They were considered rebels and traitors. They faced execution if their cause failed. (89)*
7. The grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were directed against what part of the British government? *The king (88)*

8. What was the primary difference between the Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence? *The Olive Branch Petition sought reconciliation with the king, while the Declaration of Independence stated the colonies' break with the king. (84,88)*
9. 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 unsure and waiting to be convinced. (88)*
10. What were the nicknames of the two political parties in Britain? *Tories and Whigs (89)*

Lesson 18

1. What were the advantages for the British going into war with their American colonies? *Britain was the most industrialized nation in the world; it was a wealthy country; it had a strong navy and an experienced, victorious army. (91)*
2. What were the disadvantages for the American colonies? *Smaller population, no standing army, small navy, untrained militia, not a strong central government, some weak colonial governments, no strong national currency, soldiers poorly paid and equipped (91)*
3. What was a key element of British strategy in the war? *To control the major cities and divide New England from the rest of the colonies (91)*
4. What is the significance of Valley Forge? *Washington's army camped there in difficult conditions during the severe winter of 1777-1778. (92)*
5. Name who won these battles:
 - a. New York City *British (91)*
 - b. Trenton, New Jersey *Americans (92)*
 - c. Kaskaskia, Illinois *Americans (93)*
 - d. Camden, South Carolina *British (93)*
 - e. King's Mountain, South Carolina *Americans (93)*
6. What was the turning point of the war and why? *The surrender of Burgoyne's British forces at Saratoga. It was a victory for the United States and it brought France into the war on the side of the U.S. (92-93)*
7. What was the turning point of the war in the South? *The Battle of King's Mountain (93)*
8. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. On what date did he surrender? *October 19, 1781 (94)*
9. What factors in the overall prosecution of the war worked against the British? *Poor military leaders, fighting far from home, tenuous supply lines, the failure of British diplomacy with the American colonies (95)*
10. What factors helped the Americans? *Washington's leadership, American soldiers fought better, they were on their home soil, the developing consciousness of being Americans, assistance from France (95)*

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. (97)*
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. (97)*
3. From what categories of people did many in the U.S. remain loyal to Britain? *Colonial government office-holders, Anglican clergy, some businessmen, and many small farmers (97)*
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. (97)*
5. How was western settlement affected by the outcome of the War for Independence? *It was encouraged by the American victory. (98)*
6. Who led thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap? *Daniel Boone (98)*
7. What economic opportunities did America offer that Great Britain did not? *More opportunity for land ownership, the building of wealth, and the need for skilled craftsmen; work opportunities beyond being servants and indentured servants. (98)*
8. What did many state constitutions written in the 1780s provide? *Bills of rights, expanded right to vote (97)*
9. What was the first governing document of the United States? *The Articles of Confederation (99)*
10. What was a major issue that delayed the ratification of this document by all of the states? *Disposition of western lands (99)*

Questions on the Articles of Confederation

1. Into what relationship did the states enter through the Articles? *A firm league of friendship (AV 49)*
2. How many representatives did each state have in Congress under the Articles? *Between two and seven (AV 50)*
3. How did voting take place under the Articles? *By states, with each state having one vote (AV 50)*
4. How many states had to vote to support a war? *Nine (AV 53)*

Lesson 20

1. How does the eye of faith see the world's history of wars and the rise and fall of nations? *As the work of God (101)*
2. According to the Bible, why did Rehoboam rebel against the Davidic dynasty of Israel? *It was a turn of events from the Lord. (101-102)*

3. According to the Bible, why did Shishak of Egypt attack Israel? *Because Israel had been unfaithful to the Lord (102)*
4. What did the Lord call Cyrus, the leader of Persia? *His shepherd and His anointed (102)*
5. Does God create and guide only monarchies? *No, He creates republics and democracies also. (102-103)*
6. How should we interpret historical events after the time of the Bible? *By using principles we find in the Bible (104)*
7. How long do the plans of God's heart stand? *From generation to generation (104)*
8. What should we think if things happen that we don't like or that we think are not good? *We should realize that God is still in charge. (104)*
9. Who causes the rise and fall of nations? *God (104)*

Quiz on Unit 4

1. b; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. d; 6. b; 7. b; 8. a; 9. a; 10. a; 11. c; 12. c; 13. a; 14. c; 15. d; 16. d; 17. a; 18. b; 19. a; 20. d

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. What were four issues facing the new United States? *Debt, economic crises in the states, frontier Indian attacks, foreign relations (107-108)*
2. What pattern did the Northwest Ordinance establish for the country? *The organization of territories and how territories could become states (108)*
3. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet? *1787 (109)*
4. Who was the chairman of the Constitutional Convention? *George Washington (109)*
5. Who was the most prominent and active delegate at the convention? *James Madison (109)*
6. What issue was resolved by the Great Compromise? *How the states would be represented in Congress (110)*
7. What compromise was reached on how the President was to be chosen? *Electors would be chosen in every state who would vote for President (110-111)*
8. What did the Three-Fifths Compromise call for? *Three-fifths of the slaves would be counted for taxation and representation (111)*
9. What was *The Federalist* or *The Federalist Papers*? *Essays published in support of ratification of the Constitution (112)*
10. What were the people called who opposed ratification of the Constitution? *Antifederalists (112)*

Bible Assignment: From Psalm 119. How can a person keep his way blameless (verse 1)? *By walking in the law of the Lord.* How can a young person keep his way pure (verse 9)? *By keeping it according to God's Word.* Why has the psalmist treasured God's Word in his heart (verse 11)? *To keep from sinning against God.* How does the psalmist feel about studying and learning the Word

(verses 14, 24, and 47)? *It is a delight.* Where does the psalmist find the answers that he gives to others (verse 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, fear of democracy (114)*
2. What are three examples of the limited government established by the Constitution? *Delegated or enumerated powers, separation of powers, checks and balances (115-116)*
3. What are the two chambers or houses of Congress? *Senate and House of Representatives (116)*
4. How often are members of the House of Representatives elected? *Every two years (116)*
5. What are the two specific responsibilities of the House? *To initiate revenue bills, and to initiate the impeachment process (117)*
6. How long is the term for a U.S. Senator? *Six years (117)*
7. What fraction of the Senate is elected every two years? *One-third (117)*
8. What are the three specific responsibilities of the Senate? *To ratify treaties, to approve presidential nominations, to try impeachment cases (118)*
9. Describe the process of how a bill becomes law. *When a bill is introduced, it is assigned to a committee of that body (either the House or the Senate). If the committee considers it and votes it out, the entire body can consider it and vote on it. If it passes, it is sent to the other house for the same process. If the two versions are different, a compromise committee writes a single version. When both houses pass the identical bill, it is sent to the President. The President can either sign it (and it becomes law), veto it and return it to Congress (which must pass it with a two-thirds majority in both houses), or not sign it in a pocket veto (the bill still becomes law after ten days if Congress is still in session). (118-119)*
10. What options does the President have when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him? *Sign it (and it becomes law), veto it and return it to Congress (which must pass it with a two-thirds majority in both houses), or not sign it in a pocket veto (the bill still becomes law after ten days if Congress is still in session). (118-119)*

Bible Assignment: How valuable is the Word to the psalmist (Psalm 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 (121)*
2. To how many terms can a person be elected President? *Two (121)*

- Who actually chooses the President and Vice President? *Electors, or the electoral college (121-122)*
- How many electors are there, and why? *538; one for each Senator and Congressman plus three for the District of Columbia (122)*
- What role does the President have with the armed forces? *He is their commander. (122)*
- What role does the President have with the operation of the Federal government? *He oversees the executive branch in carrying out the laws. (122)*
- What role does the President have with other countries? *He conducts relations with other countries, negotiates treaties, and receives official representatives (122)*
- What is the basis for impeachment? *Treason, bribery, other high crimes and misdemeanors (123)*
- What are the three levels of the Federal court system? *District, appeals, supreme (123)*
- What does "full faith and credit" mean? *Each state is to give full faith and credit to the laws and actions of every other state. (125)*

Bible Assignment: How much does the psalmist say that he meditates on the Word (Psalm 119:97)? *All the day.* How does the psalmist describe the guidance that he receives from the Word (Psalm 119:105)? *As a lamp to his feet and a light to his path.*

Lesson 24

- 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 (126)*
- What four issues does the 1st Amendment address? *Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to assemble peaceably and to tell the government what they believe are wrongs that should be addressed (127)*
- What does the 2nd Amendment guarantee? *The right to keep and bear arms (127)*
- What rights do the 5th through 8th Amendments protect? *Rights of the accused (127)*
- 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 (128)*
- What does the 16th Amendment enable? *A Federal income tax (129)*
- What did the 19th Amendment do? *Gave women the right to vote (129)*
- What did the 24th Amendment outlaw? *The poll tax (129)*
- What does the 25th Amendment provide for? *Presidential succession (130)*
- What did the 26th Amendment do? *Gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote (130)*

Bible Assignment: Read Psalm 119:137-176. What synonyms does the psalmist use for the Word?

Judgments, testimonies, statutes, ordinances, Other answers possible depending on translation. How do you feel about Bible study? When do you usually study the Bible? What can you do to grow in your Bible study and in your application of what you read in the Bible? What problems and divisions have you seen because people have not interpreted the Bible correctly? *Various answers possible.*

Lesson 25

- What is the supreme law for Christians? *The Bible (131)*
- What claims does the Bible make for itself? *Final, inspired, infallible, not to be added to or taken from (131)*
- What are the two basic steps of interpretation? *Determining what a text says and determining what a text means (132)*
- Who interprets Scripture? *Everyone (132)*
- How should the Bible be read and understood? *The way it was written (133)*
- What is the meaning of proof-texting? *Taking a verse out of context to defend an already-established belief or practice (133)*
- What is the best interpreter of Scripture? *Other passages of Scripture (133)*
- What is the primary truth? *God (134)*
- What is God's most important act? *Jesus (134)*
- What do we need to remember about Scripture, us, and interpretation? *Scripture interprets us. (135)*

Quiz on Unit 5

1. B; 2. G; 3. I; 4. F; 5. C; 6. A; 7. E; 8. D; 9. J; 10. H; 11. X; 12. P; 13. S; 14. M; 15. T; 16. K; 17. U; 18. Y; 19. W; 20. V; 21. N; 22. L; 23. R; 24. Q; 25. O

History Exam on Units 1-5

- Condemned to repeat it
- The Roman Catholic Church
- Renaissance
- Aztec
- Spain
- Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci
- St. Augustine
- Henry VIII
- John Cabot
- Roanoke
- The Spanish Armada
- Jamestown, 1607
- Separatists (or Pilgrims)
- Puritans
- Maryland
- The idea that kings are placed on their thrones by God and therefore cannot be questioned
- Mayflower Compact
- A city on a hill
- The governor
- George Washington

21. Louisiana
22. Great Britain (68)
23. A protest against lower tea prices
24. Patrick Henry
25. Cornwallis
26. Daniel Boone
27. Articles of Confederation
28. 1787
29. How the states would be represented in Congress
30. How slaves were to be counted for taxation and to determine representation in Congress
31. Checks and balances
32. Congress
33. Two years
34. Six years
35. Four years
36. The Vice President of the United States
37. One-third
38. Veto
39. The Bill of Rights
40. The 1st Amendment

English Exam on Units 1-5

1. Anne Bradstreet
2. *Bay Psalm Book*
3. *New England Primer*
4. Journals
5. Almanacs
6. *Poor Richard's Almanack*
7. Adultery or adulteress
8. They thought he was strong and upright, but in fact he was weak and was an adulterer also.
9. Sin that is kept hidden eats away and destroys, but sin that is dealt with openly can be overcome.
10. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
11. Answers will vary, but the answer might include drama, excitement, anticipation.
12. Ralph Waldo Emerson
13. The dedication of a monument at the bridge where fighting took place in 1775
14. Thomas Paine
15. She was able to learn the gospel.
16. *The Federalist* or *The Federalist Papers*
17. *The Federalist Papers* or *The Federalist Number 10*
18. "The Crisis"
19. *Poor Richard's Almanack*
20. *The Scarlet Letter*

Bible Exam on Units 1-5

1. To help the people remember their history
2. How a person sees and understands the world in which he or she lives
3. Any one of these is correct: the belief that God made the world, that God made man in His image as a special creation, that God guides the world, that all is to be for God's glory, that He gave absolute standards of right and wrong, that the world is heading for judgment
4. Indulgences

5. Martin Luther
6. 95 Theses
7. Protestant Reformation
8. Offer some benefits of church membership to the children of the unconverted
9. Protestant
10. Roger Williams
11. Religious toleration
12. It pushed God to the sidelines by saying that the world operates by fixed natural laws; it also challenged religious tradition and even religious faith.
13. A period of spiritual revival in the American colonies
14. The middle of the 1700s
15. Jonathan Edwards
16. God is angry with man for his sins and barely holds back His wrath against man. People need to repent and come to God or face this wrath.
17. Some preachers condemned churches as spiritually dead and ministers as unconverted.
18. Colleges
19. That He rules and that He guides what happens
20. The Bible
21. Determining what a text says, and determining what a text means
22. The rest of Scripture
23. Jesus
24. Taking a verse out of context to support an already existing belief or practice
25. God's Word

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. Who were the first President and Vice President under the Constitution? *George Washington, John Adams (137)*
2. What city was the first capital? *New York City (137)*
3. In what year did Washington first take the presidential oath of office? *1789 (137)*
4. What were the three executive departments and who headed them? *State—Thomas Jefferson; Treasury—Alexander Hamilton; War—Henry Knox (137)*
5. What did the heads of the executive departments come to be called? *Cabinet (137)*
6. What did Alexander Hamilton propose concerning debt? *That the Federal government assume the debts under the Confederation and of the states (138)*
7. What did Hamilton propose concerning a national financial system? *The establishment of a national bank (139)*
8. What did Hamilton propose regarding American manufacturing? *Assistance for manufacturers, specifically the enactment of protective tariffs (139)*

9. In what state did the Whiskey Rebellion take place and what was it about? *Pennsylvania; opposition to a Federal tax on whiskey (139)*
10. In what state did the Battle of Fallen Timbers occur and what movement did it help? *Ohio; it helped western settlement (140)*

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

1. In his first Inaugural Address, what did Washington say it would have been improper to omit? *Supplications to God (77)*
2. How did he see God guiding the United States? *He saw God's hand in every step of the formation of the new nation. (AV 79)*
3. He said we should never expect God to smile on what? *A nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right (AV 79)*
4. What did he say about accepting a salary (emolument) for his role as President? *He did not want to be paid for serving as President. (AV 79)*
5. In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, what did Washington say it was a duty 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 80)*
6. For what did he want Americans to give thanks? *For God's protection before they became a nation, for His guidance during the war, for their tranquility and plenty since the war, for the peaceful establishment of government, and for the many favors He had bestowed (AV 80)*
7. What did he want Americans to ask God for? *For pardon for their national transgressions, help in performing their duties well, to render the national government a blessing, to protect sovereigns and nations, and to grant prosperity (AV 80)*

Lesson 27

1. What was the first foreign policy crisis faced by the Washington administration? *How to respond to the French Revolution (141-142)*
2. How did the U.S. respond to the French Revolution? *The U.S. gave diplomatic recognition to the new French government. (141)*
3. How did Washington respond to the war that began in Europe? *He issued a proclamation of neutrality. (141)*
4. What actions of the French ambassador Genet were inappropriate? *He tried to outfit French ships and he tried to instigate attacks on Spanish-held territory in the western hemisphere. (141-142)*
5. What policy did the British follow on the high seas? *Stopping and seizing ships bound for enemy ports and impressment of those they claimed were British deserters. (142)*

6. What was the Jay Treaty? *An agreement with Great Britain, but it did not resolve important issues favorably in the opinion of many Americans. (142)*
7. What was the Pinckney Treaty? *It ended Spanish claims in North America outside of Florida and guaranteed American access to New Orleans. (142)*
8. What did Hamilton and those who agreed with him want? *A strong central government, the development of industry, and leadership by the elite (142-143)*
9. What did Jefferson and those who agreed with him believe? *That the individual citizen, especially the farmer was the backbone of a successful economy and society (143)*
10. What did these political differences lead to? *The formation of political parties (143)*

Questions on "The Legend of Rip Van Winkle"

1. What is a short story? *A work of fiction shorter than a novel, with fewer characters and usually only one plot line (AV 140)*
2. Describe Rip and his wife. *He was kind, easygoing, and lazy. She was harsh and suspicious. (AV 112)*
3. Whom did Rip see before he went to sleep, and what were they doing? *Odd-looking people playing ninepins (AV 115)*
4. 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 117)*
5. What was his son like? *Just like his father (AV 120)*
6. What function did Rip's tale serve in the village? *It explained thunder in the mountains and gave henpecked husbands a way to express their desire to be free of domestic unhappiness. (AV 120)*

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 re-elected. Agreeing with an unbiblical proposal in order to avoid controversy. Seeking the approval of people more than God. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 28

1. Who were the presidential and vice presidential candidates in 1796? *Federalist: John Adams and Thomas Pinckney; Republican: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (145)*
2. Who was elected President and Vice President? *John Adams was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson was elected Vice President. (145)*
3. How were American envoys to France insulted by representatives of the French foreign minister? *French representatives asked the Americans for a bribe, a large loan, and an apology just to begin negotiations. (146)*
4. What did the 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. (146)*

5. What wise judgment did Adams show in handling relations with France? *He resisted calls for war with France and negotiated a new agreement with that country. (146)*
6. Why did Congress enact the Alien Act and related laws? *To limit foreign influence and to weaken the Republicans, who were widely supported by new immigrants (146-147)*
7. What did these measures call for? *Naturalization Act: increased the time required for aliens to become citizens; Alien and Alien Enemy Acts: gave the President greater rights to imprison or deport those he saw as dangerous to the country; Sedition Act: outlawed false, scandalous, and malicious attacks on the government (147)*
8. What was the purpose of most newspapers published at the time? *To promote one political party over another (147)*
9. What did James Madison and Thomas Jefferson write in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts? *The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, which raised serious questions about the laws. (147)*
10. What were two results of the laws? *Ten people (all Republicans) were prosecuted under the Sedition Act, and these became martyrs for the Republican cause. The laws helped to bring about the end of the Federalist Party. (148)*

Lesson 29

1. Who were the presidential and vice presidential candidates in 1800? *Federalist: John Adams and Charles Pinckney; Republicans: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (149)*
2. Who was elected President? *Thomas Jefferson (149)*
3. What did the political differences between Adams and Jefferson destroy? *Their friendship (149)*
4. Who was the first President to live in the White House? *John Adams (150)*
5. What was the Judiciary Act of 1801? *An attempt by the lame-duck Federalist Congress to control the Federal judiciary (150)*
6. Whom did Adams nominate to be Chief Justice? *John Marshall (150)*
7. What was the U.S. population in 1790? *3.9 million (150)*
8. In 1790 half of the population was under what age? *Sixteen (151)*
9. What were the next four states admitted to the Union after the original thirteen? *Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio (151)*
10. What was the U.S. population in 1800? *5.3 million (151)*

Questions on "A Man Worth Knowing"

1. What does 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 as Chief Justice (AV 402)*

2. Under what conditions did Adams go to France during the Revolutionary War? *Extreme danger of being captured and hanged (AV 402-403)*
3. When he returned from France, what document was he called upon to write? *The Massachusetts state constitution (AV 403)*
4. What did Adams do to save the Revolutionary cause? *He arranged for the Netherlands to give loans to the U.S. (AV 404)*

Bible Assignment: 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 possible.*

Lesson 30

1. What aspects of the Protestant Reformation influenced American religious practice? *The identity of the church, the relationship between the church and government, and the nature of an individual's walk with God (153)*
2. What aspect of the English religious experience influenced American religious practice? *Toleration of religious diversity (153)*
3. What aspect of the religious experience in the American colonies influenced later American thought? *The idea of a community or a nation being founded for a religious purpose (154)*
4. What were three results of the American Revolution on American religious practice? *Religiously active, individual freedom, diversity of distinctive American religious groups (154-155)*
5. What did most Americans and most political leaders believe about God? *Most had a strong faith in God. (155)*
6. What Chief Justice was an active Episcopalian and later President of the American Bible Society? *John Jay (155)*
7. What was a belief system that was growing in acceptance at the end of the eighteenth century? *Rationalistic belief (156)*
8. What is generally believed about church membership in America from the Revolutionary War to 1800? *A decline in church membership took place during this time. (156)*
9. What is the term given to the accepted national belief system of the United States? *Civil religion (156)*
10. How is this belief system expressed? *Answers will vary, but might include statements like: The motto "In God We Trust," official statements that mention God, recognition of God in official actions, tax exemptions for churches, maintaining a balance between freedom of religion and freedom from religion, recognition of God without an established religion (156-157)*

Quiz on Unit 6

1. N (146-148); 2. H (142); 3. O (149-150); 4. E (150); 5. F (137); 6. A (137); 7. M (142-143); 8. D (145); 9. L (147); 10. C (139); 11. J (141); 12. K (146); 13. G (142); 14. I (AV 404); 15. B (139)

Unit 7

Lesson 31

1. List the first three Presidents in order from memory. *Washington, Adams, Jefferson*
2. How were campaigns conducted in the first years after the Constitution went into effect? *Candidates did not campaign. Party spokesmen and party newspapers honored their own candidates. (162)*
3. What was the crisis in the electoral college in 1800-1801 and how was it resolved? *Jefferson and Burr tied in the electoral college. The House of Representatives chose Jefferson. (162)*
4. What did Thomas Jefferson call his being elected President? *The Revolution of 1800 (161)*
5. What major acquisition of land did Jefferson oversee? *The Louisiana Purchase (164-165)*
6. What two men led the Corps of Discovery? *Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (164-165)*
7. Up what river did the corps go from St. Louis? *Missouri River (165)*
8. Who was the Native American woman who was a translator for the corps? *Sacajawea (165)*
9. What was outlawed during Jefferson's term in office? *The importation of slaves (164)*
10. Who won the presidential election in 1804? *Jefferson (166)*

Lesson 32

1. What chief justice led the expansion of the power of the Supreme Court? *John Marshall (169)*
2. Of what state was he a native? *Virginia (168)*
3. Marshall led the Supreme Court into a new era of _____. *Activism (168)*
4. What was at issue in *Marbury v. Madison*? *Secretary of State James Madison refused to give William Marbury his commission that President Adams had signed, and Marbury sued for it in the Supreme Court according to the Judiciary Act of 1801. (168-169)*
5. What did the opinion say about Marbury being entitled to his commission? *Marshall said that Marbury was entitled to it. (169)*
6. What did the opinion say about the Judiciary Act of 1801? *It was unconstitutional since it gave the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in an area which the Constitution did not give it. (169)*
7. What did the opinion say about the Supreme Court's power of judicial review? *It said that the Court had the power to determine what the law is and to decide if a law is void because it violates the*

Constitution. (169)

8. What was the effect of the ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland*? *It upheld the Bank of the United States, and thus the "necessary and proper" clause; and up held the view that the Federal government had certain areas of sovereignty that states could not violate. (170)*
9. What is on trial in a Supreme Court case? *The law itself (170)*
10. What is the potential problem with judicial review? *Judges might inject their own opinions when they interpret the law. (170)*

Questions on *Marbury v. Madison*

1. What is "the province and duty of the judicial department"? *"To say what the law is." (AV 100)*
2. Marshall said that a law repugnant to the Constitution is what? *Void (AV 100)*

Bible Assignment: Second Kings 18:1-6 describes the reform led by King Hezekiah to do away with what practices in the temple? *the sacred pillars and Asherah, and worship of 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? *Great Britain and France (172)*
2. What was Jefferson's response to their interference, and what was the effect of this action? *The Embargo Act, which primarily hurt the U.S. (173)*
3. What other area of the country was affected by conflict with the British? *The West (173-174)*
4. What was the irony of events in 1812? *Just before Congress declared war, the British government had decided to ease interference with American trade and appeared ready to negotiate on other matters. (174)*
5. The people in what area of the country strongly opposed the War of 1812? *New England (174)*
6. What city did the British invade and burn? *Washington, D.C. (175)*
7. Ft. McHenry was located in what city? *Baltimore (175)*
8. Who led American military efforts in the South during the war? *Andrew Jackson (175-176)*
9. What was the last battle of the war and what was its irony? *New Orleans. It was fought after the peace treaty had been signed. (176)*
10. What were the major results of the war for the United States? *The U.S. held the British at bay and also had a burst of optimism and self-confidence. (178)*

Questions on the Letters from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

1. What is the only equality that Adams recognized? *Justice for everyone and the golden rule (AV 103)*
2. What did Jefferson say composed the natural aristocracy? *Virtue and talents (AV 104)*
3. What did Jefferson say composed the artificial aristocracy? *Wealth and birth (AV 104)*

4. Jefferson trusted the people to elect what sort of people? *The real good and wise (AV 104)*
5. Jefferson said that he was doing what Adams had suggested, namely that they ought not to die until they had done what? *Explained themselves to each other (AV 106)*

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

Lesson 34

1. How much had the United States grown twenty years after the end of the Revolutionary War? *It had stretched from 13 states along the east coast to two-thirds of the way across the continent. (179)*
2. From what state did the three Presidents who served from 1801 to 1825 come? *Virginia (179)*
3. What phrase did a newspaper use to describe this period? *The Era of Good Feelings (179)*
4. Why was it an appropriate term, and why was it inappropriate? *Appropriate: Only one major political party, a general feeling of growth and goodwill across the country; inappropriate: political divisions still existed, the economy was weak, the issue of slavery was starting to divide the country. (179)*
5. What factors contributed to a weak U.S. economy during this period? *Debt from the War of 1812, the closing of the first Bank of the U.S. in 1811, the unregulated activity of state banks, the inability of American agriculture to meet the opportunities of foreign trade (180)*
6. What three major steps were taken by Congress to help the nation? *A protective tariff, the creation of the Second Bank of the United States, a system of internal transportation improvements (180)*
7. What factors increased western population during this period? *The desire to settle new land, cheaper land prices, immigration (183)*
8. What were the beginning and ending points of the National Road? *Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois (182)*
9. What canal in New York connected Buffalo to New York City? *Erie Canal (182)*
10. What major transportation innovation revolutionized water travel? *The steamboat (182)*

Questions on "Thanatopsis" and "To a Waterfowl"

1. Who or what speaks "a various language"? *Nature (AV 108)*
2. Bryant suggests that when one is saddened at the prospect of death, he should do what? *Go out and listen to nature's teachings (AV 108)*
3. With whom will you lie when you die? *With kings, the wise, the good (AV 108)*
4. Bryant says that the beauties of nature are but solemn decorations for what? *The tomb of man (AV 109)*

5. He says that all that breathe will do what? *Share thy destiny (AV 109)*
6. Where does the innumerable caravan go? *"To that mysterious realm" of death (AV 109)*
7. How should one go when he dies? *Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, lie down to pleasant dreams (AV 109)*
8. In "To a Waterfowl," what question does Bryant ask the bird? *Where are you going? (AV 110)*
9. Who guides the bird? *God (AV 110)*
10. What lesson does Bryant learn from the scene? *God will guide him aright also. (AV 110)*

Bible Assignment: In 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

1. What factors discouraged religious activity in America in the late 1700s and early 1800s? *The Revolutionary War and the break from English-based churches, Enlightenment and Deistic thinking, the movement west to settle new lands and acquire wealth, the rough lifestyle on the frontier (185)*
2. Where is Cane Ridge, Kentucky? *Just north of Lexington, Kentucky (185,186)*
3. How many people attended the Cane Ridge Meeting in August 1801? *At least 10,000 (186)*
4. What unusual physical actions occurred at Cane Ridge? *The "exercises" (uncontrolled physical reactions such as falling, jerking, dancing, barking, and laughing) (186)*
5. How did the Second Great Awakening change religious practice in America? *Congregations became more numerous and larger, they had more influence in communities; people began to see faith as a matter of personal decision, not something predestined (186)*
6. What did the Scottish Common Sense Philosophy say about understanding the Bible? *That anyone could understand the Bible by studying it rationally with common sense (186-187)*
7. What new ideas about ministers arose during this time? *That they should live the way church members did, and that they did not need extensive specialized training. (188)*
8. What changes occurred in how people looked at traditional denominational organizations? *Many people wanted to leave denominational groupings and simply follow the New Testament (187)*
9. What two religious groups began in America during the early 1800s? *The Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Disciples (Christian Church/Churches of Christ) (188)*
10. With the events and trends taking place in America, what did many believe might take place soon? *The millennium (188)*

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

1. The presbytery wanted its power of making laws for the governing of the church to cease and for people to have free recourse to what? *The Bible (AV 102)*
2. The presbytery wanted candidates for the ministry to be licensed by whom? *God (AV 102)*
3. How did it want churches to get preachers? *For each to hire its own (AV 102)*
4. What is the only sure guide to heaven? *The Bible (AV 102)*
5. What might happen to someone with many books? *He might be cast into hell. (AV 102)*

Questions on *Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*

All of these questions have subjective or various possible answers.

Literary Analysis of *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett*

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 grooming his image as a presidential candidate.*

Quiz on Unit 7

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Thomas Jefferson | 12. Jefferson’s First Inaugural Address |
| 2. Meriwether Lewis, William Clark | 13. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> Supreme Court decision |
| 3. Sacajawea | 14. Letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Adams |
| 4. Alexander Hamilton | 15. The Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery |
| 5. Aaron Burr | |
| 6. John Marshall | |
| 7. James Madison | |
| 8. James Monroe | |
| 9. Andrew Jackson | |
| 10. Henry Clay | |
| 11. Robert Fulton | |

Unit 8

Lesson 36

1. Which of the original thirteen colonies and states allowed slavery at some point? *All of them (191)*
2. Which states outlawed slavery before 1820? *The seven northernmost ones (191)*
3. What did Congress do to keep a balance of slave and free states in the Senate? *Admitted a slave state and a free state at the same time (191)*
4. Which three states applied for admission in 1819? *Alabama, Missouri, Maine (192)*
5. Which section of the country grew most in population in the early 1800s? *North (192)*

6. How did people in different parts of the country feel about extending slavery into the territories? *Slave states wanted slavery to be extended into the territories while free states opposed it. (191)*
7. What two factors made Missouri’s petition for admission into the Union problematic? *It raised the issue of slavery in the Louisiana Territory, and a proposal was made in Congress for the gradual abolition of slavery in Missouri. (192)*
8. Who led the effort to reach a compromise on the Missouri question? *Henry Clay (192)*
9. Where did the Missouri Compromise ban slavery? *In the Louisiana Territory north of the 36°30’ latitude line, except for Missouri itself (192)*
10. Which founding father was concerned about the Missouri Compromise because it introduced slavery as an issue of national policy? *Thomas Jefferson (193)*

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

Lesson 37

1. Name the first five American Presidents in order. *Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe*
2. What characterized American foreign policy in its early history? *Caution and neutrality (195)*
3. What was America’s main interest in its international relations? *Being able to trade with other countries (195)*
4. What agreements were reached between the United States and Great Britain? *Removing warships from the Great Lakes, affirming fishing rights, establishing U.S.-Canadian border, agreeing to joint occupation of the Oregon Territory (195)*
5. What agreement was reached with Spain regarding Florida and the southwest? *Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and the western border of the Louisiana Territory was established. (196)*
6. What did European leaders discuss regarding domestic revolutions? *They discussed whether European armies should intervene in the popular revolutions of other countries. (196)*
7. What were the Monroe Administration’s interests in the western hemisphere? *Trade relations and the possibility of acquiring other territories (197)*
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 nor in European wars. (197)*
9. What was the real power of enforcement at the time? *The British navy (197)*

10. What was a twentieth-century challenge to the Monroe Doctrine? *Soviet involvement in the Communist revolution in Cuba (198)*

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 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 (199)*
2. John Quincy Adams was the principal architect of what policy? *The Monroe Doctrine (199)*
3. What Cabinet position was seen as the stepping stone to the presidency? *Secretary of State (199)*
4. Who were the four candidates for President in 1824? *Jackson, Adams, Clay, Crawford (199-200)*
5. Who won the most votes and the most electoral votes? *Jackson (200)*
6. How was the election decided? *The House of Representatives selected Adams. (200)*
7. For what two reasons did Andrew Jackson believe that he had been robbed of the presidency? *Jackson had received the most votes but he was not chosen; and he suspected a "corrupt bargain" between Clay and Adams for Adams to be elected President and Clay to be appointed Secretary of State. (200)*
8. What controversial law caused political turmoil? *The Tariff of 1828 (the "Tariff of Abominations") (201-202)*
9. What public office did Adams fill after he was President? *Congressman from Massachusetts (202)*
10. What two issues did he promote there? *He opposed the expansion of slavery and promoted the Smithsonian Institution. (202)*

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 possible.*

Lesson 39

1. What Revolutionary War experience influenced Jackson? *His capture by the British and his abuse at the hands of a British officer. (204)*
2. What brought him to Tennessee? *He was named public prosecutor for the Western District of North Carolina (the area that became Tennessee). (205)*
3. To whom was the former Rachel Donelson married when Jackson met her? *Lewis Robards (205)*
4. What mistake involving Rachel haunted Jackson's political career? *Andrew and Rachel accidentally got married while Rachel was still married to Robards. (205)*

5. In what ways was Jackson involved in government in Tennessee? *He served in the state constitutional convention and was a Congressman and Senator from the state and a superior court judge and major general of the state militia. (205)*
6. What made Jackson a national hero? *The victory over the British that he led in the Battle of New Orleans (206)*
7. What did Jackson think about the national government? *He thought that many of its leaders were corrupt and were using their positions for personal gain. (206)*
8. Who was a prominent politician from the West who was a rival of Jackson? *Henry Clay (206)*
9. Who was elected President and Vice President in 1828? *Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun (207)*
10. What tragedy befell Jackson after he was elected but before he was inaugurated? *Rachel Jackson died. (208)*

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 don't like to be left out. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 40

1. What do Unitarians believe about God? *That He is one and not three Persons (209)*
2. What do Universalists believe about salvation? *That all will be saved (210)*
3. Who was the leading evangelist of this period? *Charles G. Finney (210)*
4. What term did transcendentalists use for the Deity that they said is in all people and things? *The Over-Soul (210)*
5. Who founded Mormonism? *Joseph Smith (211)*
6. What unusual beliefs do the 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. (211-212)*
7. Who led the Mormons west to the Great Salt Lake? *Brigham Young (212)*
8. What did William Miller inaccurately predict? *The second coming of Christ (212)*
9. What is the term given to the kind of communities created to be perfect? *Utopian (213)*
10. What were some examples of these communal attempts? *Shakertown, (New) Harmony, Oneida, Brook Farm (213)*

Questions on Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

1. Who were Douglass' parents? *A slave woman and a white man, perhaps his master.*
2. What was Douglass' experience of slavery? *He saw it as harsh, demeaning, and inhumane. He recognized that it demeaned slaveowners as well as slaves.*

3. What was the general view among whites about educating slaves? *Whites generally thought it was a waste of time and dangerous.*
4. What skill was Douglass able to learn and practice? *Shipbuilding*
5. What kind of masters did Douglass find those to be who made 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' 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 possible.*
5. Why did Andrew Jackson oppose the 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. (219)*
6. What was the term used for state banks that received Federal deposits? *"Pet banks" (219)*
7. What was the effect of Jackson's monetary policies? *They probably contributed to an economic downturn, culminating in the Panic of 1837. (219)*
8. What was the policy of Indian removal? *The policy of the Federal government to force Indian tribes to give up their land within states in exchange for other land west of the Mississippi. (220-222)*
9. What was the best known incident of Indian removal? *The Cherokee Trail of Tears (222)*
10. What political party held the first national nominating convention? *Anti-Mason Party (222)*

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 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 possible.*

Quiz on Unit 8

All of the statements are false.

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. How did the election of Andrew Jackson as President signal a new day in American politics? *It reflected the greater power of the people; it showed the growing political power of the West. (217)*
2. What was Jackson's idea on how jobs in the Federal government should be fulfilled? *He thought that those who filled such jobs should be rotated out on a regular basis; he also believed that the winning political party should be able to fill government positions with its supporters. (217)*
3. In the nullification controversy, what state opposed Jackson? *South Carolina (218)*
4. What did John Calhoun believe about the enforcement of Federal laws? *That a state had the right to nullify or refuse to enforce a Federal law it believed was unconstitutional (218)*

Lesson 42

1. Who was Old Kinderhook? *Martin Van Buren (225)*
2. What two key positions did he hold in the Jackson administration? *Secretary of State, Vice President (225)*
3. What new political party opposed the Jacksonian Democrats? *Whig (225)*
4. How did that party hope to win the presidency in 1836? *By fielding several regional candidates to run against Van Buren (225)*
5. The administration of the man elected President in 1836 was hurt by what event? *The Panic of 1837 (225)*
6. What government office handled Federal revenues and cash flow? *Independent treasury (226)*
7. Who were the 1840 presidential nominees? *Whig: William Henry Harrison; Democrat: Martin Van Buren (226-227)*
8. What happened to the winner of that election soon after he took office? *Harrison died a month after taking office. (227)*
9. How did John Tyler and the Whig Party get along? *Not well. The Whigs cast him out of the party. (227)*
10. What issue did the Democrats hope to ride back into power in 1844? *Westward expansion (231)*

Questions on "The Growth of American Literature"

1. D (228); 2. H (229); 3. G (228); 4. A (229); 5. F (230); 6. I (230); 7. B (230); 8. J (229); 9. C (228); 10. E (229)

Questions on Democracy in America

1. What did De Tocqueville say was the basis for the American nation? *Religion (AV 134)*

2. What did De Tocqueville say was the duty of lawgivers and upright men? *To raise the souls of their fellow citizens and turn their attention toward heaven (AV 135)*
3. How does De Tocqueville describe American elections? *They were all-engrossing for candidates and the people (AV 135)*
4. What did De Tocqueville say was the most formidable evil threatening America's future? *The presence of black slaves in the country (AV 136)*
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. (138)*
4. Why did Whitman portray America as singing? *Because many Americans sing while doing their work and at play (186)*
5. 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." (186)*
6. How does "I Hear America Singing" make you feel about America? *Various answers possible*

Bible Assignment: What attributes of God does Holmes praise in "Lord of All Being, Throned Afar"? *Glory, mercy, truth, love. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 43

1. Define manifest destiny. *The idea that it was clear (manifest) that America's God-given destiny was to own and govern the land that stretched from the east coast of the U.S. to the west coast (232)*
2. Over what trail did settlers travel from Independence, Missouri, to what is now the American northwest? *Oregon Trail (233)*
3. What two countries jointly oversaw the Oregon Territory? *Great Britain and the United States (233)*
4. In the 1820s, what were California and Texas? *Part of Mexico (233-234)*
5. A land grant in Texas was given by the Mexican government to whom? *Moses Austin (234)*
6. Who encouraged Americans to settle in Texas? *Stephen Austin (234)*
7. Who were the Texians, and what did they establish in 1836? *They were from the U.S. in the province of Texas. They declared their independence in 1836. (234)*
8. What battle did the Texians lose? *The Alamo (235)*
9. What battle did the Texians win? *San Jacinto (235)*
10. What position did the new Mexican government take regarding the independence of Texas? *The new Mexican government refused to recognize Texas independence. (235)*

Questions on Poetry

1. What is a unit of thought in a poem? *Stanza (236)*
2. What is the term for how rhythm is expressed in a poem? *Meter (237)*
3. What is a common form of rhythm? *Iambic pentameter (237)*
4. What is the repetition of initial sounds in successive words? *Alliteration (237)*
5. What is the use of words that express sounds? *Onomatopoeia (237)*

Questions on "The Arrow and the Song" and "I Hear America Singing"

1. Where did Longfellow later find the arrow? *In an oak tree (138)*
2. Where did he later find the song? *In the heart of a friend (138)*

Lesson 44

1. Who was president of the Republic of Texas? *Sam Houston (239)*
2. What was the desire of Texas with regard to the U.S.? *To be annexed for the purpose of becoming a state (239)*
3. What prevented Texas being annexed to the U.S. during the Tyler administration? *A letter by John Calhoun supporting slavery (239)*
4. Who were the two major party candidates for President in 1844? *Democrat: James K. Polk, Whig: Henry Clay (239-240)*
5. How was the Oregon question resolved? *The U.S. and Great Britain agreed to divide the territory at the 49th parallel. (240-241)*
6. What two significant events took place in 1845 regarding Texas' relationship to the U.S.? *Texas was annexed in March and became a state in December. (241)*
7. What was the controversy that led to the Mexican War? *Polk claimed that American troops were fired upon on Texas soil, but Mexico disputed that the land really belonged to Texas. (241)*
8. In what year did the Mexican War begin, and in what year did it end? *1846, 1848 (241-242)*
9. What did the U.S. receive as a result of the Mexican War? *Texas, California, and the land in between for \$15 million (242)*
10. What issue was a problem with many people about Texas becoming a state? *Texas practiced slavery, and many Americans objected to the admission of another slave state. (239)*

Lesson 45

1. What has been the importance of protest in American history? *Our country started with a protest; we have seen many protests in our history (civil rights and Vietnam, for instance). (245)*
2. Who were some protesters in the Old Testament? *Moses, Nathan, the prophets (246)*
3. How did Jesus protest what was done in the temple? *By clearing the sellers and moneychangers from the temple (247)*

4. What were some protests in the Old Testament that were wrong? *Protests against Moses' leadership; the elders rejecting Samuel's sons and wanting a king; Jeroboam's rejection of Rehoboam's authority; other answers possible* (246)
5. Can God work through wrong actions by people to accomplish His will? *Yes* (246)
6. 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 that leads to disobeying man, Christians must accept the consequences.* (246,248)
7. How can protest lead to change? *Protest can cause people to realize that laws, conditions, or practices should change; and protests can lead to such changes.* (247-248)

Questions on "Civil Disobedience"

1. For Thoreau, what is the best government? *The one that governs least or not at all* (AV 146)
2. Why does he say the majority rules? *Because they are the strongest* (AV 147)
3. What is Thoreau's main objection to the Massachusetts and U.S. governments? *Their acceptance of and participation in slavery* (AV 148-149)
4. How is the free state of Massachusetts affected by slavery? *People in Massachusetts benefit economically from the products of slavery.* (AV 148)
5. Under an unjust government, where does Thoreau say is the true place for a just man? *In prison* (AV 152)
6. What authority does Thoreau say a government has over a person? *What the governed person consents to give* (AV 158)
7. What is your opinion about Thoreau's position? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 9

1. N; 2. G; 3. J; 4. O; 5. C; 6. M; 7. K; 8. F; 9. B; 10. D; 11. A; 12. I; 13. L; 14. H; 15. E

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. Was slavery practiced in the time of the Old Testament? *Yes* (251)
2. What does the New Testament say about slavery? *The New Testament tells slaves to respect their masters and masters to treat slaves kindly. Christian slaves and masters were to love and respect each other. The teachings of Jesus eventually led to the abolition of slavery.* (251)
3. How was slavery in the ancient world different from slavery in the United States? *It was not based on skin color. Slaves were usually captives from war. Many were well-educated and held positions of responsibility for their masters.* (251)

4. Under what conditions were slaves brought to America? *Horrible conditions on slave ships.* (251-252)
5. What was the legal standing of slaves in the United States? *They were considered property and had no legal rights.* (252)
6. How were slaves abused? *Whipped and given other severe punishment, families separated, sexual exploitation* (252-253)
7. What was the response of many slaves to the Christian faith? *Many slaves accepted the gospel. They saw themselves as being like the Israelites in Egypt.* (253)
8. How were free blacks treated? *With prejudice and discrimination. Some were seized as suspected slaves.* (254)
9. What was the effect of slavery on all those involved? *It was dehumanizing for all involved ("made beasts of slave owners").* (255)
10. What was the South's preferred way of handling the issue? *Not to talk about it.* (255)

Bible Assignment: Read Philippians 3:2-11. List three marks of success as the world defines it and three marks of success as God defines it. *Power, pleasure, wealth. Service, sacrifice, generosity. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 47

1. How was slavery seen politically? *As a state issue, not a Federal one* (257)
2. What was the goal of the American Colonization Society? *To resettle slaves in Africa* (257)
3. What were two abolitionist newspapers published prior to 1831? *The Manumission Intelligencer, The Genius of Universal Emancipation* (257)
4. What was the newspaper begun by William Lloyd Garrison and what was its tone? *The Liberator; its tone was uncompromising in calling for immediate abolition* (258)
5. What slaves plotted rebellions prior to 1831? *Gabriel, Denmark Vesey* (259)
6. What was Nat Turner's rebellion? *A rebellion by slaves in Virginia in which the slaves killed many whites* (259)
7. What was the reaction among white southerners to it? *To defend slavery more and to limit the rights of free blacks* (259)
8. What Illinois editor became a martyr for the abolitionist cause? *Elijah Lovejoy* (260)
9. Over what question did the abolitionist movement divide? *Over how and whether to include women in the movement* (261)
10. What was the impact of abolitionism? *Many whites gradually changed their view about slavery. Many abolitionists were frustrated at the slow progress, but attitudes did change over time.* (261-262)

Questions on “To the Public” (from the first issue of *The Liberator*)

1. How was Garrison’s original proposal to publish *The Liberator* received? *With indifference (AV 131)*
2. What attitudes toward slavery did Garrison find in New England? *Apathy, prejudice, contempt for abolitionists (AV 131)*
3. What does Garrison say about his previous endorsement of gradual abolition? *He says it was wrong and he apologizes for it. (AV 132)*
4. What does Garrison say about using moderate language? *He does not intend to be moderate in his arguments. (AV 132)*

Questions on “Bury Me in a Free Land”

1. Where does Harper not want to be buried? *In a land that practices slavery (AV 183)*
2. What would keep her from resting? *Hearing the steps of slaves or a mother’s wild shriek (AV 183)*
3. How does the poem express the experiences of slaves? *It reflects the abuses and trials they suffered. (AV 183)*
4. What goal does Harper express by the poem? *The ending of slavery in the U.S. (AV 183)*

Bible Assignment: Read Luke 16:19-31. List three ways to avoid being blinded by material success and popularity so that you can see God’s definition of success. *Live with gratitude rather than a sense of entitlement for what God has given you. Spend time serving others who have needs. Try to draw attention to God rather than your good deeds. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 48

1. How did the American population shift in the first half of the 1800s? *Population spread west, and cities grew. (263)*
2. How did manufacturing help agriculture? *Manufacturers produced machinery that helped farmers. (264)*
3. What were three inventions that helped farming? *The steel-tipped plow, the reaper, and the cotton gin (264)*
4. How did cotton growing spread and what was the effect of this spread? *It spread west, taking the plantation system and slavery with it. (264)*
5. What town became a center for textile mills? *Lowell, Massachusetts (265)*
6. How did millworks change American society? *People, especially young women, left home to work in the mills. (265)*
7. How did workers try to exercise power? *By organizing unions (266)*
8. What was a key factor in the growth of railroads? *Government assistance (267)*
9. What were some leisure activities that developed in the early 1800s? *Lecture halls, theaters, gambling, boxing, circuses, horse racing (267-268)*

10. What were minstrel shows? *White performers in blackface portraying blacks (268)*

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. *He gave up a powerful position to serve others. He went through suffering because he cared about others. His kingdom endures while the kingdom of Rome faded. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 49

1. Why did so many Irish come to America? *Many came because of the potato famine in Ireland. (269)*
2. What was the center of a typical Irish neighborhood? *The Roman Catholic parish church (269)*
3. How did politicians take advantage of the Irish? *By giving them favors in exchange for their votes (270)*
4. What characterized many German immigrants? *Education, professional status, often having a good bit of money (270)*
5. To where did many Scandinavian immigrants move? *To the Midwest (270)*
6. Why did few Irish immigrants move to the South? *Most did not go to the South because it was far from where they came to the U.S., they had little interest in farming, and they would have had to compete with slave labor. (270)*
7. Why were immigrants opposed by many Americans? *They were suspicious of the immigrants’ cultural and religious differences from most Americans and they feared that the immigrants would work for less pay. (270)*
8. What was the American Party sometimes called? *The Know-Nothing Party (271)*
9. 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 (271)*
10. What are some examples of popular social causes during this period? *Sabbath-keeping, the outlawing of duels, reform of prisons and institutions for the mentally ill, the abolition of slavery, and temperance*

Questions on the Seneca Falls Declaration

1. Which complaints in the Seneca Falls Declaration seem valid to you and which do not? *Answers will vary. (AV 143-145)*
2. What appeals to God are made in the document? *Reference to Nature’s God (AV 143); God as Creator gave women inalienable rights (AV 143); God intended woman to be man’s equal (AV 145); God gave woman the same capabilities as man (AV 145); God assigns sphere of action (AV 144).*
3. Are these appeals legitimate? *Answers will vary.*
4. Women were guaranteed the right to vote by a Constitutional amendment ratified in 1920. What cause would you be willing to fight for all of your life and yet still not see it resolved? *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. *Having less gratitude toward or realization of dependence on God. Ignoring the needs of others. Focusing on becoming even more economically successful. Other answers possible.* List three ways that immigrants might define success. *Providing a safe home for one's family. Establishing a productive farm or business. Being able to send money back to relatives in the home country. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 50

1. What does God care about more than material success? *Faithfulness (274)*
2. What is the Bible's view of Egypt compared to secular history's view? *History considers Egypt a great civilization, but the Bible portrays it as the place of slavery and an enemy of God. (274-275)*
3. How were appearances deceiving in the case of Saul? *Saul looked impressive physically but he was a failure spiritually. (275)*
4. How are kings of Israel and Judah evaluated in the books of Kings and Chronicles? *By whether or not they were faithful to God (275)*
5. How important is Israel in the story of the Bible and in secular history? *Israel is central to the Bible but was a relatively minor country in the ancient world. (275)*
6. How is Rome portrayed in the book of Revelation? *Rome is the great harlot and the persecutor of the church. (276)*
7. Why is the rich young ruler a surprising figure? *He looked successful in worldly terms but was a failure spiritually. (276)*
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 secular historians do? *God considers the heart and whether people are faithful to Him.*
10. How do you define success? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on "The Great Stone Face"

1. On what geological formation is the story based? *The Old Man of the Mountain in New Hampshire (AV 159)*
2. What is the main character's name? How is his name significant? *Ernest (AV 160); he wanted to be earnest in his life.*
3. What prophecy was believed in the region? *That someone would come along one day who would be the "greatest and noblest personage of his time" and who would look like the Great Stone Face (AV 160)*
4. What three figures came to the valley but were disappointments? *The rich Gathergold (AV 161), the soldier Old Blood and Thunder (AV 163), and the statesman Old Stony Phiz (AV 166)*
5. With whom did the main character feel a connection? *The poet (AV 167)*

6. Why did the poet say he was not the fulfillment of the prophecy? *His life did not match up with the words he had written. (AV 169)*
7. Who was the fulfillment of the prophecy? *Ernest (AV 170)*
8. What did this person think about being the fulfillment? *He did not think that he deserved the honor, and he hoped that another would come along to fulfill it. (AV 170)*
9. 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 possible.*
10. 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 possible.*

Bible Assignment: List three ways in which you can "fix your eyes on Jesus" (Hebrews 12:2) and so become like Him (2 Corinthians 3:18). *Spend time reading about His life. Contrast His way of life with that of other prominent figures in history. Imitate the example of others who follow Him. Other answers possible.*

Quiz on Unit 10

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

History Exam on Units 6-10

1. New York City
2. 1789
3. State, Treasury, War
4. The Cabinet
5. Neutrality
6. Forcing sailors from the ships of other countries into duty on one's own ships; especially practiced by the British against American sailors
7. John Adams
8. Thomas Jefferson
9. John Marshall
10. The Massachusetts state constitution
11. Federalists, Republicans
12. The Louisiana Purchase
13. Lewis and Clark
14. John Marshall
15. The Court had the right to determine whether a law was constitutional.
16. New England
17. The West
18. War Hawks
19. Baltimore, Maryland
20. The Battle of New Orleans
21. Monroe Doctrine
22. Secretary of State
23. Apparently Henry Clay agreed to support John Quincy Adams for President, in return for which Adams named Clay to be Secretary of State.

24. They got married before Rachel was divorced from her first husband.
25. Removing Indians from their lands east of the Mississippi River to land west of the Mississippi
26. Martin Van Buren
27. The belief that it was obvious that the destiny of the U.S. was to control the expanse of the continent from coast to coast
28. Independence from Mexico, the Battle of the Alamo, the Battle of San Jacinto, annexation by the United States, statehood
29. James K. Polk
30. To resettle slaves in Africa
31. Because of the potato famine in Ireland
32. The Know-Nothing Party
33. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk

English Exam on Units 6-10

1. Francis Scott Key
2. Walt Whitman
3. Emily Dickinson
4. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
5. Oliver Wendell Holmes
6. Henry David Thoreau
7. Nathaniel Hawthorne
8. Frances E. W. Harper
9. David Crockett
10. Herman Melville
11. James Fenimore Cooper
12. Henry David Thoreau
13. stanza
14. meter
15. alliteration

Bible Exam on Units 6-10

1. Civil religion is a belief system that blends love of country, belief in God, and trust in God's guidance of the United States. People from diverse Christian backgrounds—and even those from other religious backgrounds—can accept it.
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. Cane Ridge
4. Second Great Awakening
5. To do away with them and be simply Christians
6. Transcendentalism
7. The millennium or the second coming of Christ
8. Joseph Smith
9. The second coming of Christ
10. Utopian
11. He drove out the sellers and moneychangers.
12. Faithfulness

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What eventually contributed to the breakup of the Union? *Sectional differences* (281)
2. When and where did the idea of secession first come up in the United States? *New England during the War of 1812* (282)
3. What was the occupation of the majority of southern men before the Civil War? *Small farmers* (232)

4. What fraction of southern families owned slaves? *About one-fourth* (282)
5. What was the key element of the southern economy? *Plantation-owning interests* (282)
6. Who made up the southern middle class? *Plantation overseers, small farmers, skilled workers, and shopkeepers* (283)
7. How widespread in the South was support for slavery? *A majority of white southerners supported slavery.* (283)
8. What petitions were presented in Congress year after year? How were they stopped? *Petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The House adopted a gag rule to kill such petitions.* (285)
9. What was the Wilmot Proviso? *A proposed amendment that would forbid slavery in any territory gained by the U.S. from the appropriation to negotiate with Mexico.* (285)
10. What middle ground was proposed to help solve the issue of slavery in the territories? *Popular sovereignty: letting people of a territory decide whether the territory would be slave or free* (286)

Bible Assignment: Read Romans 12:3-13. List three good ways to handle the fact that we have differences, as described in this passage. *Think more of other people and less of yourself. Recognize that different does not always mean better or worse. Work hard to be at peace with others. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 52

1. What development in the West heightened the question of slavery in the territories? *The discovery of gold in California* (287)
2. What was President Taylor's position on California statehood? *He supported California becoming a free state.* (288)
3. What did the Nashville Convention call for? *The right to take slaves into all territories* (288)
4. 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 pre-admission debts; the slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia; a tougher Fugitive Slave Law would be enacted.* (288)
5. Who organized the compromise package and guided it through Congress? *Henry Clay* (288-89)
6. What was Millard Fillmore's position on the Compromise proposals? *He supported them.* (289)
7. How did the Compromise pass Congress? *The proposals were presented as individual bills and different coalitions supported them.* (289)

8. What were some objections to the Fugitive Slave Law? *It applied to any slave who had ever run away, and it forced northerners to assist in something to which they were morally opposed.* (289)
9. Who won the presidential election of 1852 and what party did he represent? *Franklin Pierce, Democrat* (290)
10. What was the effect of the 1852 election on the Whig Party? *The Whig Party died out after the election.* (290)
11. Who promoted Chicago as the eastern terminus for a transcontinental railroad? *Stephen Douglas* (291)
12. What was his plan regarding the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories? *For them to decide on slavery by popular sovereignty* (291)
13. What happened in Kansas Territory? *Proslavery and antislavery forces fought each other.* (291-292)
14. Who gave a speech in the Senate strongly denouncing slave interests? *Charles Sumner* (292)
15. What happened to him as a result? *He was attacked by Preston Brooks, a Congressman and a nephew of South Carolina Senator Andrew Butler.* (293)

Questions on "Crime Against Kansas"

1. Where does Sumner say that Kansas is located geographically? *At the center of North America* (AV 188)
2. What is the crime that Sumner says is being committed against Kansas? *People who oppose slavery are being forced to accept slavery.* (AV 189)
3. What is Sumner's attitude toward Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina? *He strongly condemns Butler and is mocking and denigrating toward him.* (AV 190-191)
4. How does Sumner portray Butler's loyalty to slavery? *As being loyal to a harlot* (AV 190-191)
5. What does Sumner predict about Kansas and South Carolina? *Kansas will be a "ministering angel" when South Carolina "lies howling."* (AV 192)

Bible Assignment: Read Romans 14:1-23. List three attitudes discussed in this passage that we should have toward other believers who have different opinions from ours. *We should honor other believers and not hold them in contempt. We should trust God to work on their consciences if necessary. We should be willing to give up our rights for their good. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 53

1. What state did Henry Clay represent in Congress? *Kentucky* (294)
2. Politically, Clay was known for crafting what? *Compromises* (294-295)
3. What Cabinet position did Clay hold? *Secretary of State* (295)
4. What two states did Daniel Webster represent in Congress? *New Hampshire and Massachusetts* (296)
5. For what skill was Webster known? *Oratory* (295)
6. What Cabinet position did Webster hold? *Secretary of State* (296)

7. What state did John C. Calhoun represent in Congress? *South Carolina* (297)
8. Calhoun was a defender of what controversial practice? *Slavery* (297)
9. What Cabinet positions did Calhoun hold? *Secretary of War and Secretary of State* (297)
10. What office did all three men want but never win? *The presidency* (294)

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

1. What does Clay say is his country? *The Union* (AV 171)
2. Who does Clay say will be guilty if blood is spilled? *Those who promote disunion* (AV 171)
3. What does Webster say is impossible to conceive? *Peaceable secession* (AV 172)
4. Instead of talk about secession, what does Webster encourage? *Liberty and Union* (AV 173)
5. What does Calhoun say is the cause for the danger to the Union? *Discontent regarding the South over slavery and the loss of equilibrium between slave and non-slave states* (AV 174)
6. How does Calhoun say the Union can be preserved? *By protecting the rights of the South regarding slavery* (AV 173-175)

Bible Assignment: Read 1 Corinthians 12:4-27. List three positive attitudes that are taught in this passage about the different gifts or abilities that God gives us. *The gifts that other people have complement our gifts. Instead of competing with other believes, we should be cooperating. We can support each other in suffering and celebrate with each other in blessing. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 54

1. What was the Ostend Manifesto? *A statement of the interest by the U.S. in purchasing or taking Cuba* (299)
2. Who was elected President in 1856 and what party did he represent? *James Buchanan, Democrat* (299)
3. Who was the main opposition in the election, and what party did he represent? *John C. Fremont, Republican* (299)
4. Describe the Dred Scott case. *An Army officer had taken his slave, Dred Scott, into a free state and a free territory. Scott later sued to obtain his freedom on the grounds that his residence in free areas made him free.* (299-300)
5. Summarize the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case. *The Court said that Scott was not a citizen and thus did not have the right to sue; that blacks were not citizens; and that the Missouri Compromise had denied citizens of their right to property by declaring certain areas as free and thus was unconstitutional.* (300)

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. (300)*
7. In what contest and in what year did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place? *The U.S. Senate race in Illinois in 1858 (301)*
8. What was the outcome of that contest between Lincoln and Douglas? *Douglas was chosen by the Illinois legislature. (302)*
9. On what did John Brown lead a raid in October of 1859? *The U.S. military arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. (302)*
10. List the first fifteen 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*
5. Why are Christians able to have unity? *Because God gives unity (306)*
6. What are some differences in which at least one person is wrong? *When sin is present; when someone is teaching what is false (306)*
7. How should Christians handle having different gifts and talents? *Accept one another as valuable and see how each contributes to the body and to its mission (307)*
8. How does Romans 14 say that Christians should handle differences in matters of opinion? *By accepting those who have different views and being sure that you are not a cause of stumbling to others (307)*
9. Why is it difficult to apply this passage today? *People have differences of opinion about what is a difference of opinion. Christians often see their own opinions as truth and thus cannot accept those who differ with them. (308)*
10. How can unity among Christians be a powerful message to the world? *With the world divided in so many ways, Christian unity is a powerful way to say that the gospel can make people different. (308)*

Questions on the "House Divided" Speech

1. When did Lincoln give this speech? *When he was accepting the Republican nomination to run for U.S. Senator from Illinois in 1858 (AV 193)*
2. If the country cannot remain divided, what does Lincoln say will happen? *Either slavery will end or it will spread to all the states (AV 193)*
3. What does he say is the tendency of the country? *He says the tendency is toward the spread of slavery. (AV 193)*
4. Lincoln says that Douglas, if he is not a dead lion, is what? *A caged and toothless lion (AV 196)*
5. How confident is Lincoln of victory? *He is very confident of victory. (AV 197)*

Bible Assignment: Read 1 Peter 4:7-11. List three ways that Christians are to act toward one another that are taught in this passage. *Love, be hospitable, serve, or speak God's Word.*

Lesson 55

1. What are some ways in which people differ from one another? *Answers will vary.*
2. How might differences be a source of conflict? *When there is jealousy and suspicion because of differences; when two countries differ and start a war; or when Christians do not get along and judge each other (305)*
3. How can differences be a source of strength? *When people appreciate the value of others who are not like them, when people grow from being with others who are different, and when differences result in a more well-rounded group (305)*
4. What major ethnic and religious difference did Christ bridge? *Division between Jews and Gentiles (306)*

Questions on Uncle Tom's Cabin

1. Who is Mr. Shelby? *Tom's first owner*
2. Who is Uncle Tom? *Slave who is sold twice and finally killed*
3. Who is Eliza? *Slave woman who escapes to freedom*
4. Who is Augustine St. Claire? *Tom's second owner who lives in Louisiana and dies before he is able to free Tom*
5. Who is Simon Legree? *Tom's cruel final owner*
6. What are some of the attitudes displayed by white southerners in the book? *Condescending, hateful toward slaves; see selves 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 slaves*
8. What are the attitudes of slaves displayed in the book? *Accepting, eager to escape, fearful*
9. What impact do you think that 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.*
11. What are the author's suggestions for dealing with slavery? *Right attitudes about slavery and blacks; prepare them for self-government; colonization in Africa*

Literary Analysis of Uncle Tom's Cabin

Answers will vary.

Quiz on Unit 11

1. I; 2. G; 3. H; 4. F; 5. E; 6. D; 7. B; 8. A; 9. C; 10. J; 11. S; 12. T; 13. R; 14. O; 15. Q; 16. P; 17. L; 18. K; 19. N; 20. M

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. What were the key issues in the slavery debate? *Was the main issue slavery or states' rights? Was the main question slavery in the territories or in the states? Should slavery be abolished or expanded? What should be the goal of Federal policy on slavery: protection, abolition, or limitation?* (311)
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 later nominated John Breckenridge.* (311-312)
3. Where was the 1860 Republican convention held, and who was its nominee? *Chicago; Abraham Lincoln* (312)
4. Why was William Seward not nominated by the Republicans? *He was perceived as being too strongly against slavery.* (312)
5. Who was the fourth national candidate for President, and what party did he represent? *John Bell, the Constitutional Union Party (made up mostly of former Whigs)* (313)
6. What political experience did Abraham Lincoln have before 1860? *He had served in the Illinois state legislature and one term in the U.S. House, and he had run for U.S. Senator against Stephen Douglas.* (313)
7. Who won the 1860 presidential election? *Abraham Lincoln* (314)
8. What action did South Carolina take after the election? *It seceded from the Union.* (314)
9. What other states followed suit? *Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas (other states followed later)* (314-315)
10. Where was the Confederate government formed, and who was chosen to lead it? *Montgomery, Alabama; Jefferson Davis as President, Alexander Stephens as Vice President* (315)

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

1. What did the Confederate Constitution say about the importation of slaves? *It was outlawed.* (AV 204)
2. What did the Confederate Constitution say about guaranteeing slavery in the states and any future territories? *Slavery was guaranteed in those areas.* (AV 204)
3. What did Alexander Stephens say about internal improvements in the Confederacy? *They should be paid for by the states in which they were to be built.* (AV 206)
4. What arrangement did the new Confederate government have about Cabinet members and heads of executive departments? *Cabinet members and heads of executive departments could also serve in the Confederate Congress.* (AV 206)

5. What did Stephens say was the cornerstone on which the Confederate government rested? *The idea that blacks were inferior to whites* (AV 207)

Lesson 57

1. What last-ditch proposals were put forward in Congress to avoid war? *Proposals to guarantee slavery where it existed and to allow it in territories south of the 36°30' parallel* (316)
2. What Constitutional amendment was passed by Congress but not considered by the states? *An amendment which guaranteed slavery where it then existed* (316)
3. What position on slavery and secession did Lincoln express in his first inaugural address? *He said that he did not intend to do anything about slavery where it existed, and he said he believed that secession was wrong.* (317)
4. Who did Lincoln say had the responsibility for deciding about war? *The people of the South* (317)
5. What Federal action prompted the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter? *An attempt to resupply the fort* (317-318)
6. What move by President Lincoln led to other states seceding from the Union? *His call for 75,000 volunteers to join state militias* (318)
7. Name the eleven states of the Confederacy. *South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia* (314, 315, 318)
8. What four other slave states remained in the Union? *Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri* (319)
9. What areas of some southern states had strong unionist sentiment? *The mountainous region where slavery was rare* (318)
10. How did Lincoln keep Maryland in the Union? *By using every means he could, including suspending the writ of habeas corpus and putting Confederate supporters in jail* (319)

Questions on Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

1. What did Lincoln say about his position—had it changed or not from what he had said during the campaign? *He said that it had not changed.* (AV 198)
2. What did Lincoln say would be his policy regarding fugitive slaves? *He said that he would enforce the law.* (AV 198)
3. What did Lincoln say might happen among the states that seceded from the Union? *He said that some of them might secede from the Confederacy.* (AV 201)
4. 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 201)

5. What did he mean by the phrase “the better angels of our nature”? *Better thinking than had been used up to that time (AV 203)*

Lesson 58

1. What was the population difference between the North and the South when the Civil War started? *North: 23 million; South: 9 million (including 3.5 million slaves) (322)*
2. How many southerners joined the Union army? *About 100,000 (322)*
3. What did Americans have in common? *Most were Protestant; most of the free population was descended from the British or from Western or Northern Europeans; they spoke the same language; and they shared intangible values such as a commitment to democracy, a pioneer spirit, and faith in and pride in America. (322)*
4. What factor led Robert E. Lee to fight for the Confederacy? *He could not fight against Virginia. (321)*
5. How did North and South compare in terms of manufacturing, railroads, finances, and farming? *The North had more manufacturing and railroads, better finances, and was able to continue farming. (322)*
6. What were the military advantages of each side? *North: a standing Army and Navy, more population to draw from, better equipped; South: talented officers, a captive work force that freed men to fight, only having to fight a defensive war on their home turf (322-323)*
7. How many states were in the Confederacy and how many were in the Union? *Eleven in the Confederacy, 23 in the Union (322)*
8. What was the substitute policy regarding serving in the army? *Draft laws in both the North and the South allowed men to pay a fee or hire a substitute to fight for them. (323)*
9. Do you believe that the Civil War was inevitable? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 59

1. What were the three elements of the Union Anaconda strategy against the South? *Blockade the southern coast; defend Washington D.C. and attack Richmond, VA; divide the Confederacy along its major rivers (325)*
2. What was the main goal of Confederate military strategy? *To hold the Union to a stalemate that would lead to more favorable events (325)*
3. 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 the North would tire of the war and want a negotiated peace. (325-326)*
4. What was the first battle of the war in Virginia? What was the result? *Bull Run (Manassas Junction); Confederate victory (327)*
5. Who led the capture of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi River for the Union? *David Farragut (327)*

6. How did the South try to defend the west, especially its major rivers? *By establishing a long line of defense along the northern Tennessee border in western Kentucky, across the Mississippi, and into Arkansas (327)*
7. In what two states did the most battles take place? *Virginia and Tennessee (325)*
8. Who led the Union breakthrough action in the west? *U.S. Grant (328)*
9. What two forts in Tennessee did the Union capture? *Fort Henry and Fort Donelson (328)*
10. What nickname did U.S. Grant receive? *“Unconditional Surrender” (329)*

Lesson 60

1. Why did Jesus tell Peter to put his sword away? *Because “all who take up the sword shall perish by the sword.” (332)*
2. What Old Testament examples indicate God’s acceptance and use of war? *Conquering the Promised Land (Joshua 1:5, 6:21). Samuel finishing the job that Saul had failed to do (1 Samuel 15:9, 32-34). Sometimes the Lord told David to pursue and defeat his enemies (1 Samuel 30:7-8). Other answers possible. (332-333)*
3. What New Testament teachings offer perspectives about war and conflict? *Jesus said to love one’s enemies and turn the other cheek when offended (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 possible. (333)*
4. How did Roman law change regarding Christians in the military? *When the church began, Christians were not allowed to serve in the Roman army. After Christianity became the official religion of Rome, soldiers had to be Christians. (333-334)*
5. What kind of wars are probably not within God’s will today? *Wars fought for national pride or for the purpose of aggression and acquisition of land (335)*
6. Why are Christians to pray for peace? *Because peaceful conditions are the best way for people to hear the gospel and be saved (335)*
7. How can good come from war? *Answers will vary, but might include: examples of courage and sacrifice; stopping evil; encouraging people to spread the gospel*
8. 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 issue to the individual’s conscience. (335)*
9. Who was the conscientious cooperator who received a Medal of Honor for his service in World War II? *Desmond T. Doss Sr. (333)*
10. What do you think about the idea of a just war? *Answers will vary.*

Quiz on Unit 12

1. d; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c; 6. c; 7. a; 8. d; 9. b; 10. a; 11. c; 12. b; 13. c; 14. a; 15. d; 16. b; 17. d; 18. d; 19. a; 20. b

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What were the capitals of the Union and the Confederacy? *Washington, Richmond (339)*
2. How did McClellan move against Lee's forces in Virginia? *Moving his troops by ship to the end of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers (339)*
3. What rail center was Grant heading for when he was attacked at Shiloh? *Corinth, Mississippi (340)*
4. What Confederate commanding general was killed at Shiloh? *Albert Sidney Johnston (340)*
5. How high were the casualties at Shiloh? *Almost 20,000, which was more than the casualties during the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined (340)*
6. Where did Lee first invade the Union? *Antietam (Sharpsburg) (341)*
7. What two commanders led the opposing forces at Stones River? *Rosecrans (Union) and Bragg (Confederate) (342)*
8. Which side is considered the winning army at these battles? a. Shiloh Union (340); b. Second Bull Run Confederacy (341); c. Antietam Union (341); d. Fredericksburg Confederacy (341) e. Stones River Union (342)

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 62

1. What were some of the positions in the North on emancipation for slaves? *Immediate emancipation and integration into white society; allowing slavery in the states where it existed but not extending it to the territories; end slavery but not integrate former slaves into white society (343)*
2. What were Lincoln's reasons for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation? *To boost Union morale; to make the war a crusade against slavery, thus dissuading Great Britain and France from helping the Confederacy (343)*
3. Where did the Emancipation Proclamation apply? *To the states in rebellion (not in border states or in areas controlled by Union army) (343)*
4. How many African Americans served in the Union army? *Almost 200,000 (344)*

5. How did Grant take Vicksburg, Mississippi? *He circled around and besieged it from the east, pinning the Confederates against the Mississippi River. (344)*
6. Why did Lee invade the Union again? *To relieve pressure on Vicksburg, to gain recognition for the Confederacy; perhaps to win the war (344-345)*
7. On what occasion did Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg Address? *At the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery (346)*
8. Which side is considered the winner in these battles? a. Gettysburg Union; b. Chickamauga Confederacy; c. Lookout Mountain Union (345-346)

Questions on the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address

1. What did the Emancipation Proclamation call for? *The immediate abolition of slavery in those states and parts of states still in rebellion. (AV 214)*
2. What was the determination of whether a state was in rebellion or not? *Whether the states were fairly represented in Congress (AV 214)*
3. On what authority did Lincoln issue the proclamation? *As commander-in-chief of the Army (AV 214)*
4. Lincoln said that he believed the action to be what? *An act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity (AV 215)*
5. What did Lincoln invoke on his action? *The considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God (AV 215)*
6. How long ago had the republic been founded when Lincoln spoke? *87 years earlier (fourscore and seven years), in 1776 (AV 232)*
7. Who did Lincoln say had really consecrated the battlefield? *The men who had fought there (AV 232)*
8. What was the task of the living? *To be dedicated to the unfinished work of restoring the Union (AV 232)*
9. What did Lincoln hope would not perish from the earth? *Government of the people, by the people, for the people. (AV 232)*

Questions on "The Man Without a Country"

1. What was the name of the "Man Without a Country"? *Philip Nolan (AV 216)*
2. When did he die? *May 11, 1863 (AV 216)*
3. For what was he tried? *Treason, for his involvement with Aaron Burr's plot (AV 217)*
4. Why was he sentenced as he was? *At the trial, he said that he didn't want to hear of the United States again; and the judge granted his request. (AV 217-218)*
5. How was he kept from hearing about the United States? *He was kept at sea, transferred from ship to ship; newspapers were censored; and no one was allowed to talk to him about the United States. (AV 218)*
6. Who wrote to the narrator to tell him of the man's last hours? *Danforth (AV 228)*

- 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 63

- Who was the last general-in-chief that Lincoln appointed? *Grant (347)*
- What Union general took Atlanta and led the March Across Georgia? *Sherman (347)*
- Who was Lincoln's vice presidential nominee in 1864? *Andrew Johnson (347)*
- Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1864? *George McClellan (347)*
- Where was the last push of the Confederate war effort in the west? *Middle Tennessee: Franklin and Nashville (347-348)*
- Where did Lee surrender? *Appomattox Court House, Virginia (348)*
- What was the conflict between Lincoln and Radical Republican leaders in Congress over the readmission of southern states? *Lincoln wanted to make it relatively easy for states to come back in; Radical Republicans wanted to punish the South. (348-349)*
- When and where was Lincoln assassinated? *April 14, 1865, Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. (349-350)*
- Who shot Lincoln? *John Wilkes Booth (349-350)*
- Who else were targets of assassins the same evening? *Vice President Johnson and Secretary of State Seward (350)*

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

- In the Thanksgiving Proclamation, how did Lincoln describe the enemy? *Of our own household (AV 233)*
- Lincoln said the war was the result of adherence to what cause? *The cause of freedom and humanity (AV 233)*
- 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 235)*
- 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 235)*
- What is one possible reason that Lincoln gave for the war? *As a judgment for the offense of slavery (AV 235)*

- What was the work that was to 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 235)*

Questions on "O Captain! My Captain!"

- 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 187)*
- 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 187)*
- What emotions does the poem evoke? *Shock, anguish, confusion, sorrow, sadness in the midst of joy (AV 187)*

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 possible.*

Lesson 64

- How were military companies usually organized? *By locality (353)*
- What was the reaction to military drafts in the North and South? *Strongly resisted (353)*
- How were women involved in war efforts? *Running homes and farms, working in factories, teaching school, helping with medical needs, as spies, by disguising themselves as men and serving as soldiers (353-354)*
- What was the effect of the war on the northern economy? Give examples. *It helped the northern economy: greater industrial output and farm production (355)*
- What was the effect of the war on the southern economy? Give examples. *It devastated the southern economy: loss of farms, railroads, cities; loss of wealth in expenditures and land value (355)*
- Give some examples of political opposition in both North and South. *Vice President Stephens and many others opposed Jefferson Davis' administration; Lincoln was assailed from all sides, some wanting him to do more, some wanting him to do less. (356-357)*
- How did the Union finance the war? *Taxes, printing greenbacks, issuing bonds (355)*
- How did the Confederacy finance the war? *Taxes, loans, printing money (355-356)*
- From what countries did the Confederacy try to get recognition? *Great Britain and France (356)*
- Who were Copperheads? *Peace Democrats in the North; more broadly, any northerner sympathetic to the South (357)*

Lesson 65

- What are some examples of Confederate officers who had strong faith? *Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Leonidas Polk (359)*

2. What printed material was distributed to soldiers? *Bibles, New Testaments, and religious literature* (359)
3. What religious activities took place in encampments? *Prayer meetings, revivals* (359)
4. What evils were present among the soldiers? *Gambling, drinking, swearing, etc.* (360)
5. What is the religion of the lost cause? *The belief among southerners that the defeat of their cause proves its righteousness, just as Jesus was crucified despite his being righteous.* (361)

Questions on Co. Aytch

1. How does Watkins portray the way that sectional differences and the war got started? *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; he endured 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 he experienced? *Trying to eat a rat, getting some corn to eat, etc.*
6. What view does 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' style and effectiveness in communicating his experiences and ideas. *Various answers possible*
8. What are some strengths of Watkins' first-hand 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.*
9. How do Watkins' 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

1. F; 2. D; 3. G; 4. E; 5. C; 6. B; 7. A; 8. N; 9. O; 10. L; 11. J; 12. M; 13. I; 14. K; 15. H

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What questions faced the South as the Civil War ended? *Answers will vary, but might include: How was the South going to rebuild? What would happen to the southern economy? What was to be done with the newly freed slaves?* (365)

2. What were some attitudes present in the North? *They had different ideas about how to readmit southern States and showed prejudice toward blacks.* (365)
3. What did the Freedmen's Bureau do to help former slaves? *Helped the former slaves find food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; distributed land to blacks; helped build schools for blacks* (365-366)
4. How were blacks helped by military service? *They learned skills, how to read, and how to lead others.* (366)
5. What kind of groups formed in black society? *Churches, fraternal and other organizations.* (366)
6. What was sharecropping? How was it good for families? *A family lived on another person's land and worked the fields; in return, the family received a share of the crop as payment. It helped keep families together, although it did keep many in poverty.* (367)
7. What was the term given to laws passed to limit the rights of blacks? *Black codes* (367)
8. What were two ideas held by Radical Republicans regarding the status of the former Confederate states after the war? *"State suicide" theory and "conquered provinces" theory* (369)
9. Describe the kind of people elected from the former Confederate states in 1865 to serve in Congress. *Many former Confederate officials and officers.* (369)
10. What was the response of Congress? *Congress refused to seat any southern Senators or Representatives.* (369)

Lesson 67

1. What body was formed by Congress to develop a plan for Reconstruction? *The Joint Committee on Reconstruction* (371)
2. How did the Fourteenth Amendment protect the rights of blacks? *By guaranteeing their legal rights and voting rights* (371-372)
3. What punishment was called for by the Fourteenth Amendment if blacks were not allowed to vote? *A state would lose representation in Congress equal to the percentage of adult males who were not allowed to vote.* (372)
4. What plan was made for Confederate debts? *They were declared null and void.* (372)
5. What group won a big majority in the 1866 congressional elections? *The Radical Republicans* (372)
6. What three factors helped them win? *Race riots in the South, Johnson's intemperate outbursts, lingering memories of the war* (372)
7. How were the former Confederate states organized in the Military Reconstruction Act? *Five military districts, each with a military governor and Union troops stationed there* (372)
8. Who were carpetbaggers? *Northerners who came south for personal or political advantage or to try to help southerners* (372)
9. Who were scalawags? *Southerners who cooperated with the Republicans in power* (372)

- How did some unreconstructed southerners react to the changes taking place around them? *They resorted to violence against blacks and Republicans. (374)*

Lesson 68

- What was Andrew Johnson's profession? *Tailor (376)*
- To what position did Abraham Lincoln appoint Johnson in 1862? *Military governor of Tennessee (376)*
- What social group did Johnson hate? *Aristocrats (376)*
- What did the Command of the Army Act require? *That the President's military orders pass through the General of the Army, who could not leave Washington without the permission of Congress. (377)*
- What did the Tenure of Office Act forbid? *It forbade the President from firing any appointee that had been confirmed by Congress. (377)*
- What body impeached Johnson? *The House of Representatives (378)*
- What body conducted the impeachment trial? *The Senate (378)*
- What were the arguments of Johnson's defenders in the trial? *The law did not apply to Johnson; the law was unconstitutional; what Johnson had done was not an indictable offense in a court of law. (378)*
- What was the vote on impeachment? *One vote short of the two-thirds necessary to remove Johnson from office (378)*
- What was the result of impeachment on Johnson and on Congress? *Johnson did not oppose any further congressional action on Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans lost public support, but Congress continued to control Reconstruction. (379)*

Lesson 69

- How did Congress change tariffs during the Civil War? *Increased them (381)*
- What position did Robert E. Lee fill after the Civil War? *President of Washington University (382)*
- What was Jefferson Davis' legal status after the war? *He was held for two years and indicted for treason, but he was released on bail and never tried. President Johnson granted him a pardon in 1869. (382)*
- What did the Homestead Act allow? *It said that a person could receive 160 acres free by living on it or planting on it for five years. (381)*
- What institutions did the Morrill Land Grant Act authorize? *Agricultural and mechanical universities (383)*
- Describe U.S. monetary policy before 1863. *The Federal government operated on a hard money policy. State banks were loosely regulated, and state bank notes varied in their worth. (383-384)*
- What immediate need did the 1863 National Bank Act address? *Financing the Union war effort (384)*

- What institutions could be chartered under the law? *Federally-chartered banks (384)*
- How did the new procedures help the country? *It provided a sound, stable national currency and stronger banks. (384)*

Lesson 70

- What had not happened in Jerusalem even after many years following the return of the captives? *The wall had not been rebuilt. (387)*
- How important is prayer to Nehemiah and the story in the book of Nehemiah? *Very important! Nehemiah depended on it and credited God for the good that happened. (387)*
- How does the story combine the spiritual and the practical? What lesson do you get from this? *Answers will vary, but could include: Nehemiah and the people prayed and then went to work. It is a good illustration of what we need to do every day. (388-389)*
- How did opponents try to discourage or stop the work? *By opposing Nehemiah, ridiculing the work, wanting to meet with Nehemiah, spreading rumors, trying to kill Nehemiah (388-389)*
- How did Nehemiah make the rebuilding a shared project? How did the community work together? *He shared his vision with the leaders of the people, and they adopted it as their project. With families side by side, building the portion of the wall next to their homes. (388-389)*
- How did internal dissension threaten the work and how was the crisis resolved? *Some Jews were trying to make a profit from the distress of others. Nehemiah convicted them of their sin and they quit. (388-389)*
- What good leadership qualities did Nehemiah exhibit? *Answers will vary, but might include: self-sacrifice, a clear vision of the goal, dependence on God, not being distracted by opponents. (389)*
- How did the Jews react to hearing the Law? *They were convicted of their sins and wept. (389)*
- How was the restoration project unfinished even after the wall was completed? *They had to be rid of foreigners, restart tithing and Sabbath observances, and put away foreign wives. (390)*
- What principles do you learn from the story of Nehemiah? *Various answers possible*

Quiz on Unit 14

1. d; 2. c; 3. d; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b; 7. d; 8. b; 9. a; 10. b; 11. c; 12. c; 13. c; 14. b; 15. a

Unit 15

Lesson 71

- What was Grant's military record before the Civil War? *Attended West Point, served in the Mexican War, served at various military posts, resigned his commission because of alcoholism (393)*

2. Who provided Grant with his margin of victory in the 1868 election? *Black voters (393)*
3. What does the Fifteenth Amendment prohibit? *Denying the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude (393)*
4. What were some scandals during the Grant Administration? *The attempt to corner the gold market, bribery involving selling goods to an Army post, the St. Louis Whiskey Ring, the Credit Mobilier railroad construction scandal (393-394)*
5. What was the Tammany Hall machine or the Tweed Ring? *The political machine that used corruption to run New York City and skim off large amounts of public money (394-395)*
6. Who was Grant's opponent in the 1872 election? *Horace Greeley (395-396)*
7. What were greenbacks? *Paper money issued by the government (396-397)*
8. How did their use affect the nation's economy? *They made money cheaper and allowed some degree of inflation. Farmers and debtors wanted them used. (397)*
9. What were some of the reasons why Democrats regained power in the South? *Blacks were not generally politically active; whites wanted power and were willing to use intimidation to keep blacks out of politics and voting; whites controlled the southern economy; Congress pardoned many former Confederates; there was no widespread commitment to equality for blacks in either the North or the South (397-398)*
10. List the Presidents of the United States in order through Grant. *Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant*

Bible Assignment: List three ways in which the world commonly defines progress. *Increased standard of living. Technological development. Expansion of territory or influence.*

Lesson 72

1. What were some of the reasons why Americans were optimistic after the Civil War? *The war was over and slavery had been ended; the prospects for settling the west were good; people were gaining a higher standard of living; advances were being made in technology, communication, and transportation. (400)*
2. What discoveries encouraged people to move west? *Gold, silver, and copper (400-401)*
3. Where did most cattle drives begin and end? *Began in Texas; ended in Abilene, Kansas (401)*
4. How many battles between Native Americans and the U.S. Army took place between 1869 and 1875? *Over 200 (402)*
5. Who won the battle between an Army force led by George A. Custer and Sioux warriors led by Sitting Bull? *The Sioux (402)*
6. How much did urban population increase between 1830 and 1870? *Nine-fold, from 1.1 million to 9.9 million (403)*

7. What areas of the country had large percentages of foreign-born immigrants or children of immigrants? *New England and the Middle Atlantic states (403)*
8. From where did most of the new immigration come? *Eastern and Southern Europe, including Italy, the Balkans, Poland, and Russia (403)*
9. What services grew in the cities to meet the public's needs? *Public transportation, street lighting, police and fire protection, sanitation (404)*
10. What group was largely denied access to the American dream? *African Americans (405)*

Lesson 73

1. Why was a transcontinental railroad promoted? *No other single method of crossing the continent conveniently was available; travel between the coasts was slow and often dangerous. (407)*
2. What was the proposed eastern terminus of a southern-route transcontinental railroad? *New Orleans (407)*
3. What two companies built the transcontinental railroad? *The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific (408)*
4. What was the eastern terminus and what was the western terminus for the railroad? *Eastern: Omaha, Nebraska; Western: Sacramento, California (408)*
5. What immigrant groups were hired in large numbers by the railroad companies? *The Union Pacific hired many Irish, and the Central Pacific hired many Chinese. (408)*
6. In what three ways did government give financial assistance to the railroads? *Land grants, loans, and tax breaks (408-409)*
7. When was the transcontinental railroad finished? *May 10, 1869 (409)*
8. At what point did the two lines meet? *Promontory Point, Utah (409)*
9. What were some of the benefits of the project? *A trip across the country now took only a week; materials and goods could reach factories and markets; the government carried workers, materials, and the mails cheaply or for free; new markets were opened up and the national economy was stimulated. (409-410)*
10. What were some of the costs of the project? *Excessive profit-taking by the companies; destruction of the buffalo and the Native American way of life. (410-411)*

Bible Assignment: How are we under obligation to use well these blessings of progress? *Transportation and travel: taking the gospel to more people; helping people. Communication: teaching the gospel to more people, developing better Bible knowledge. Medical and agricultural technology: helping people have a better quality of life. American churches and Christians: using our resources to support evangelists and missionaries and to help the poor. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 74

1. Who were the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates in 1876? *Republican: Rutherford B. Hayes; Democrat: Samuel J. Tilden (414)*
2. The electoral votes from what states were questioned in the election? *Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida (414)*
3. What did Congress do to settle the controversy of the presidential election of 1876? *Congress appointed a commission that voted 8-7 along party lines for Hayes. (415)*
4. What deal did leading Republicans and southern Democrats evidently make behind the scenes in late February of 1877? *Hayes agreed to remove the remaining Reconstruction troops from the South and to appoint a southerner as Postmaster General, and Democrats agreed to withdraw their opposition to Hayes. (416)*
5. What was the main goal for the Democrats involved in the negotiations? *To be able to control state politics in the South (416)*
6. What happened after Hayes took office? *Hayes did the two things mentioned above, but other actions that had been discussed were not taken. (416)*
7. Who were the main losers in the deal that was made? Why? *Blacks. Neither party defended their rights and they came to be at the mercy of southern Democrats. (416-417)*
8. What happened to the civil rights of blacks in the years after 1877? *Democratic state governments in the South limited or removed the civil rights of blacks. (417)*
9. How strong was Republican domination of politics in the last half of the nineteenth century? *Republicans had the most power, but Democrats were not far behind. (417)*

Lesson 75

1. What appears to be progress might actually only be what? *Going faster (418)*
2. How was American life a mixture of good and bad in the late nineteenth century? *Good: better health care, better ability to travel and communicate, slavery had ended, farming techniques were improving; bad: racial prejudice was widespread; industrial workers were paid low wages in unsafe conditions (418)*
3. What spiritual issues are involved in medical research and advances? *Quality of life issues for babies and the elderly, the cost for such care in terms of money and human effort; questions surrounding stem cell research, etc. (419)*
4. What are some moral issues involved in embryonic stem cell research? *Doing research with embryonic stem cells destroys the embryo; the possibility exists of abortions being performed for the purpose of using cells for research or medical treatment. (419)*
5. How can the city pull people away from God? *By emphasizing the accomplishments of man and preventing appreciation of God's world (419-420)*

6. How does God define progress? *Getting closer to the goals that He wants us to accomplish. (420-421)*
7. What is one surprising way to make progress as God defines it? *To go back to His ways when people have left them (421)*
8. How must Christians handle all material progress that is made in the world? *By using the principles of God's truth (422)*
9. In what ways is American life today better than it was 100 years ago, and in what ways is it not as good? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on Humorous Stories and Sketches

1. What do you learn about life in the frontier West in "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"? *Men liked to bet on many things, they played tricks on each other, and they liked telling tall tales.*
2. What characterizes "Journalism in Tennessee"? *Exaggeration and lies, pointed personal attacks, and even physical violence*
3. Tell what you find humorous about one of the following stories: "About Barbers," "A Literary Nightmare," or "The Stolen White Elephant." *Answers will vary. Twain takes a common thing (such as barbers or typical human behavior) and exaggerates it for humorous effect.*
4. What is bittersweet about "The Private History of a Campaign That Failed"? *The men marching around and playing soldier is funny until they actually kill someone, which reminds us that the story is about war.*
5. What does Twain think of the writing style of James Fenimore Cooper? *He doesn't like it.*

Quiz on Unit 15

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. False; characterized by scandals | 5. False; significant conflict |
| 2. False; nominee of the Democratic Party and of liberal Republicans | 6. True |
| 3. False; because whites had a lack of commitment to equality for blacks | 7. False; Sacramento, California |
| 4. True | 8. True |
| | 9. False; decided by a commission created by Congress |
| | 10. True |

History Exam on Units 11-15

1. One-fourth
2. Petitions calling for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia
3. The idea that settlers in a territory should decide whether the territory would be slave or free
4. It included a more stringent fugitive slave law that angered many in the North.
5. Violence between proslavery and antislavery forces in the Kansas Territory
6. Kentucky
7. New Hampshire and Massachusetts
8. He defended it and saw it as a positive good.
9. It said that blacks could not be citizens.

10. The 1858 U.S. Senate race in Illinois
11. Harper's Ferry, Virginia
12. He said that he would not interfere with it in the states but that he opposed its extension in the territories.
13. South Carolina
14. Jefferson Davis
15. The belief that blacks were inferior to whites
16. Fort Sumter, South Carolina
17. Any four of these: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia
18. Any two of these: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri
19. Blockade the southern coast; defend Washington, D.C., and attack Richmond, VA; divide the Confederacy along its major rivers
20. Recognition by Britain and/or France and a negotiated peace with the Union
21. Virginia and Tennessee
22. It led to more states seceding from the Union.
23. Freedom for slaves in those states still in rebellion against the Union.
24. The dedication of the military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield
25. William T. Sherman
26. Appomattox Court House, Virginia
27. John Wilkes Booth
28. A man could pay a fee or hire a substitute to avoid serving.
29. Freedmen's Bureau
30. Sharecroppers
31. Laws passed by states to restrict the rights of blacks
32. Many former Confederate officials and officers were among those who had been elected.
33. It abolished slavery.
34. It defined citizenship and the rights of citizens.
35. It guaranteed the right to vote regardless of race or previous condition of servitude.
36. Scalawags
37. His alleged violation of the Tenure of Office Act
38. Tammany Hall or the Tweed Ring
39. Land grant universities that emphasized agriculture and mechanical engineering
40. Greenbacks
41. Union Pacific and Central Pacific
42. Hayes (Republican), Tilden (Democrat)
43. The returns from four states were disputed.
44. Democrats dropped their efforts to get Tilden elected as President, and Republicans ended Reconstruction in the South.
45. Southern blacks

English Exam on Units 11-15

1. See the literary analysis in the *Student Review*. The book put the slavery issue in personal terms and showed how, even in a "good" situation, slavery was intolerable.

2. Nolan expressed hatred for the U.S. when he began his sentence. He was troubled by what he had done during the sentence. At the end of his life, he expressed love for his country.
3. Whitman uses the image of a captain dying just as his ship comes into harbor. The poem expresses shock and deep sadness at such a tragedy, especially when joy had been anticipated.
4. 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.
5. See the literary analysis for information about each piece.

Bible Exam on Units 11-15

1. Answers will vary but might include race, family background, education, experiences, etc.
2. People can learn from each other, and the group can be stronger if people can offer different abilities.
3. They usually see differences as a reason to be suspicious of others and to separate from those who are different.
4. The Jew-Gentile difference
5. Accept them as the work of the Spirit, use their abilities to bless others.
6. Accept those who see things differently as people who answer to the Lord and not to them
7. With the world divided in so many ways, it is a powerful message when Christians are able to get along.
8. God's commanding Israel to go to war, to conquer the Promised Land, to destroy their enemies, etc.
9. Jesus said to love one's enemies and to turn the other cheek.
10. Peace provides the best conditions for teaching the gospel so that people can be saved.
11. Conscientious objector
12. It provides examples of courage and sacrifice; evil is stopped; those in the military are challenged to think about what is really important; and people are moved to teach the gospel to those in other lands.
13. Bibles, New Testaments, and tracts
14. Preaching, prayer meetings, and revivals
15. The belief among southerners that the defeat of their cause proved its righteousness, just as Jesus was crucified despite His being righteous.
16. The wall had not been rebuilt.
17. Nehemiah
18. He spoke of it as their project; people worked on it regardless of their skills; families worked on the portion of the wall near their homes.
19. Improved medical technology enables longer lives, but such treatment is expensive and requires more care; stem cell research involves questions about destroying embryos, using cells from aborted babies, and other issues.
20. Faithfulness

Unit 16

Lesson 76

1. What two factions existed in the Republican Party? *The Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds (425)*
2. How did President Hayes end Reconstruction? *He withdrew the last remaining Federal troops from the South. (425)*
3. Why was Hayes viewed with suspicion? *Because of the deal that had allowed him to become President (426)*
4. What were some of Hayes' positions on other issues? *Hayes refused to give government jobs as political favors; he opposed labor strikes; he refused to limit Chinese immigration because it would violate a treaty; and he opposed increasing the minting of silver coins. (426-427)*
5. Who were the two main candidates for President in 1880? *Republican: James Garfield; Democrat: Winfield Scott Hancock (427)*
6. What happened to President Garfield in July of 1881? *He was shot (and he died two months later in September). (427)*
7. What did the Pendleton Act provide for? *About twelve percent of Federal jobs were to be filled by competitive Civil Service examinations overseen by the Civil Service Commission; the President could increase the positions covered by Civil Service. (428)*
8. Who were the two main presidential candidates in 1884? *Republican: James G. Blaine; Democrat: Grover Cleveland (429)*
9. What personal attacks were made against each candidate? *Blaine was attacked as being politically corrupt; Cleveland was attacked for being personally corrupt. (429)*
10. What was the political significance of the winner's triumph? *It was the first presidential election that the Democrats had won since 1856. (430)*

Lesson 77

1. What two opposite actions on civil service did President Cleveland take? *He extended the list of Federal jobs to be filled by civil service examinations, but he also fired thousands of Federal employees and replaced them with Democrats. (431)*
2. What was Cleveland's stance on Union Army veterans' pensions? *He believed many were fraudulent and he vetoed many pension bills. (431-432)*
3. What did the Interstate Commerce Act call for? *Regulation of the railroad industry and the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and prosecute alleged violators (432)*
4. Who were the two leading candidates for President in 1888? *Democrat: Grover Cleveland; Republican: Benjamin Harrison (433)*

5. What were three actions that were taken during Harrison's presidency? *Many Federal workers were replaced with Republicans; the Dependent Pension Act was passed for Union Army veterans; tariffs were increased. (433)*
6. What issue did the Dawes Act address? *The government's policy toward Native Americans (432)*
7. What was the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act? *It forbade business combinations or conspiracies that limited trade or that created monopolies in interstate commerce. (434)*
8. The U.S. Treasury increased its purchases of what during Harrison's term? *Silver (434)*
9. What were the results of the 1890 mid-term election? *Democrats gained a large majority in the House and cut the Republican majority in the Senate. (434)*
10. What major change in society was the country facing during this time? *The nation was changing from an agricultural society to an industrial one. (435)*

Lesson 78

1. What was the problem with state banks? *State regulations varied, so the worth and reliability of the banks and their notes varied as well. (436)*
2. What were the restrictions felt under a hard money policy? *Business was not able to expand, and the gold supply was unpredictable. (437)*
3. What kind of banks did the National Bank Act of 1863 authorize? *Federally-chartered banks (436)*
4. What was the ratio of silver to gold used in minting coins? *16-to-1 (438)*
5. What did the Bland-Allison Act authorize? *The U.S. government was to buy between \$2 million and \$4 million in silver each month. (438)*
6. What did the Sherman Silver Purchase Act require? *It required that the government buy \$4.5 million in silver each month and to buy it with paper money that could be redeemed in either gold or silver. (439)*
7. What is the term for using both silver and gold as the standard for money? *Bimetallism (439)*
8. What was Cleveland's position on the Sherman Silver Purchase Act? *He wanted it to be repealed. (439)*
9. What problem developed with the U.S. gold reserve in 1893? *The gold reserve was running low, and the danger was that paper money might not be able to be redeemed in gold as promised. (439)*
10. How was the problem resolved? *A group of bankers agreed to buy U.S. bonds with gold and to try to stop the flow of gold overseas. (439)*

Lesson 79

1. What groups generally supported each of the two leading political parties? *Republicans: wealthy industrialists, Midwestern farmers, blacks, Union war veterans; Democrats: southern whites, big city political machines, factory workers, immigrants, small farmers, and businessmen who opposed a high tariff (441)*

2. What was the main interest of government during the late 1800s? *To promote business (441)*
3. What group felt left out during this time? *Farmers (441)*
4. What were some of the difficulties that this group faced? *Answers might vary, but might include: lower prices for farm produce, high tariffs, weather and insect problems. (442)*
5. What problems existed with organizing those in this group? *They were traditionally independent and did not live close together. (442)*
6. What was the first national organization specifically for farmers? *The National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange (442)*
7. What were the later groups formed for farmers called? *Alliances (Northwestern and Southern; also Colored) (443)*
8. The political party organized by farmers was called what? *The Populist or People's Party (444)*
9. What did the party want to see happen? *Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16-to-1, electoral reforms, government ownership of railroads and utilities, a graduated income tax, and shorter working hours for industrial laborers (444)*
10. What were the party's accomplishments in the 1890 and 1892 elections? *They won several congressional elections and governorships. Its 1892 presidential candidate received a million popular votes and 22 electoral votes. (444, 446)*
7. What are some problems with the theory of evolution? *Answers will vary, but might include: Evidence for macro-evolution does not exist; no evidence exists for evolution across species; known variations are almost all harmful, not helpful; the geologic column as a whole has never been found; the theory of evolution as held by scientists changes over time; the theory of evolution goes against the laws of thermodynamics; transitional forms have not been found; there is a qualitative difference between man and the rest of creation that evolution cannot bridge. (450)*
8. Why do you think the weak evidence regarding evolution and the strong evidence regarding a Creator are overlooked? *Because people want to find supposed evidence for evolution and ignore the evidence of a Creator. Other answers possible.*
9. How is evolution a form of faith (that is, how is believing it "the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen")? *People who believe it trust that it is true without the evidence to support their belief. Other answers possible.*

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

1. Why did Whitman become "tired and sick"? *He heard the astronomer going on and on with facts and figures and charts and being applauded by the audience. (AV 187)*
2. What did he do then? *He went out and wandered by himself. (AV 187)*
3. What made Whitman appreciate the stars? *When he would simply look up in silence at them (AV 187)*
4. How does the poem support Psalm 19:1-3? *The psalm says that the heavens declare the glory of God, even where there is no voice to be heard.*
5. 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 possible.*
6. When have you ever felt this way about a subject? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 80

1. What was Darwin's basic hypothesis regarding how variations and species arose? *Darwin suggested that variations in living things are hereditary. He said that all living things are in a struggle for survival and that only the fittest survive. He said that living things adapt through the process of natural selection and that change has taken place from simple to complex forms. (447)*
2. Give examples from the media that show how evolution is assumed to be true. *Assumptions that the earth is billions of years old; accepting what scientists say without any alternative views being offered; other answers possible*
3. How does materialistic evolution stand in opposition to what the Bible says about our world? *The Bible clearly says that God created the heavens and the earth out of nothing.*
4. What is theistic evolution? *The belief that God is the first cause in the evolutionary process. (448)*
5. What parts of the Bible have been interpreted as being a result of evolutionary change? *The Pentateuch and the Gospels (448)*
6. The quotation by Scott Huse in this lesson makes bold assertions about the negative influence of evolutionary thought. What evidence do you see that his assertions are true? *Increased crime rate, depression, abuse, abortion, etc. (447-448)*

Quiz on Unit 16

1. Stalwarts and Half-Breeds
2. He withdrew the last Federal troops from the South.
3. Chester A. Arthur
4. Civil service
5. A Republican who supported the Democrat Cleveland in 1884
6. He opposed them.
7. Benjamin Harrison
8. The Sherman Antitrust Act
9. The change from an agriculture-based to an industrial-based economy and society
10. Not always very reliable
11. Printing currency and coining silver
12. Populist Party (or People's Party)
13. - 25. The first 24 Presidents: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy

Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland

Unit 17

Lesson 81

1. What were three changes in technology and resources that contributed to the Second Industrial Revolution? *National rail transportation and national communication systems; electrical power; large number of inventions and advances in technology that were applied to industry (455)*
2. What are the two simplest forms a business can take? *Individual proprietorship and partnership (456)*
3. What is a business corporation? *A business organization chartered by a state government, run by a board of directors, possibly with the sale of stock, and considered a legal person separate from the persons involved in the business (456)*
4. What are the combinations that were used by businesses in the late 1800s? *Pool, trust, holding company, interlocking directorate (456-457)*
5. What were some benefits of big industry? *Answers might include: Large companies were able to supply and respond to a changing and growing national market; they could use mass production and distribution techniques and technological advances; they could produce products at lower cost which meant lower prices. (457)*
6. What was the impact of big business on labor? *Positive: more goods were available to the public at affordable prices; more Americans were able to find work; negative: lack of competition drove some prices higher and lowered quality; a larger gap developed between rich and poor; workers felt used by their employers. (459)*
7. What was the first big industry? *Railroads (457)*
8. In what industries did Cornelius Vanderbilt and John D. Rockefeller create their wealth? *Vanderbilt: shipping and railroads; Rockefeller: oil (459-460)*
9. What was finance capitalism? *The business of managing investments in companies (461)*
10. Who were three people who pioneered in catalog sales? *Ward, Sears, and Roebuck (461)*

Lesson 82

1. In 1900 what was the average laborer's work week and annual salary? *59 hours per week; under \$500 per year (463)*
2. What obstacles made organizing labor unions difficult? *The numbers of workers involved, the traditional American desire to be independent, resistance by and other difficulties with immigrants (such as language barriers), the view by many workers that their current job was temporary, and the suspicion of unions as being socialistic (464)*

3. The Molly Maguires were involved with what industry? *Coal mining (464)*
4. What were contract labor arrangements? *Agreements that immigrants would sign to work for a particular company, in return for which the company would pay their passage to America (465)*
5. With what labor organization was Terence Powderly associated? *Knights of Labor (465)*
6. Who was convicted of crime after the Haymarket Riot? *Eight anarchists (466)*
7. What were the two main ways of organizing workers into unions? *By craft (or profession) and by industry (466)*
8. Where was an important steel strike in 1892? *Homestead, PA (467)*
9. Who was the leader of the American Railway Union and what company did it strike in 1894? *Eugene V. Debs; the Pullman Railroad Car Company (467-468)*
10. What group was called the Wobblies? *Industrial Workers of the World (468-469)*

Lesson 83

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. (471)*
2. How was agriculture changed in the South after the Civil War? *Plantation system gone; plantations broken up into small farms; increased diversity of crops; development of a national market; harvesting of forest products; greater use of machinery and fertilizer; help from agricultural colleges (471)*
3. What was the effect of tenant and sharecropper farming? *It provided labor for farming, but it kept many people poor and unable to buy much. (471-472)*
4. How did southern manufacturing change after the war? *Building of textile mills and railroads; use of coal for energy (472)*
5. How did southern education change? *More colleges and trade schools were opened. (472-473)*
6. What company did Duke form in 1890? *The American Tobacco Company (473)*
7. What political party controlled the South after Reconstruction? *Democratic (473)*
8. What two terms were used to describe these political leaders? *Redeemers or Bourbons (474)*
9. What did these leaders support, and what did they oppose? *They supported industrial growth, but they opposed changes in social policy. (474)*
10. What issues arose in the West during this period? *Homesteading, water scarcity, conflict between cattle drivers on one hand and ranchers and farmers on the other (474-475)*

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

1. Why was there no longer a place for a frontier of settlement in the census reports? *The unsettled area of the country had been broken into isolated bodies of settlement.* (AV 258)
2. According to Turner, what has the advance of the frontier meant in regard to European influence? *A steady movement away from the influence of Europe, a steady growth of independence on American lines* (AV 259)
3. How had the frontier affected the American mindset? *It helped Americans always envision new possibilities and opportunities* (AV 258); *it helped Americans be adaptable and desire to gain control over nature* (AV 260); *it made ownership of land* (271), *the disposition of public lands* (AV 268), *and relations with Indians important issues* (AV 272).
4. How did western migration in the U.S. change the character of American life and of the American population from what it had been originally on the East Coast? *The first colonists were primarily English; but later immigrants were Scots-Irish* (AV 259) *(in the South), Pennsylvania Dutch* (AV 266) *(in the Midwest), and other ethnic groups; the interior developed an independence from the East Coast.*
5. What did Turner say was the most important effect of the frontier? *The promotion of democracy in the U.S. and in Europe* (AV 270)

Lesson 84

1. Why did cities grow during this period? *Migration from rural areas, new immigration from overseas* (477)
2. From what general areas did the new immigration come? *Southern and Eastern Europe* (477)
3. What facility in New York Harbor completed in 1892 processed millions of immigrants? *Ellis Island* (478)
4. For what were immigrants checked? *If they had jobs or relatives, whether they had a criminal record, what money they had with them, insanity, infectious diseases* (478)
5. What were some challenges new immigrants faced? *Prejudice, dangerous jobs, low wages, crowded tenements* (478-479)
6. What nationality was particularly discriminated against? *Chinese* (479)
7. What innovations helped the construction of taller buildings? *Iron and steel frames, elevators* (479)
8. What pressures caused a demand for greater government programs and services? *Growing urban population, government’s friendly attitude toward business, the needs of new immigrants (many of whom were poor)* (479-480)
9. What were some forms of entertainment that became popular during this period? *Stereopticon, bicycles, motion pictures, circuses, Wild West shows, vaudeville, music, team sports, etc.* (480-483)

10. What were the large, occasional events that attracted millions of visitors and showcased new developments? *World expositions and fairs* (483)

Lesson 85

1. What is Social Darwinism? *The belief that financially adept people and institutions would survive, and those that were weak would fall by the wayside* (485)
2. What English author applied survival of the fittest to society? *Herbert Spencer* (485)
3. Who was a leading American spokesman for Social Darwinism? *William Graham Sumner* (485)
4. Social Darwinists believed that big businesses and fabulously wealthy individuals were examples of what? *The survival of the fittest* (485)
5. Who was “The Forgotten Man”? *The average middle-class worker who wants the freedom to do as he wishes, who contributes to the welfare of society and benefits from society, and who is hampered by undue government regulation and interference.* (486)
6. What is the social gospel? *The belief that the mission of the church is to address the material needs of people* (486)
7. What are some examples of social gospel activity? *YMCA, Salvation Army, soup kitchens, and advocacy for laws to address social ills such as child labor* (486)
8. Who was a leading proponent of the social gospel? *Walter Rauschenbusch* (486)
9. How did he adapt Biblical teaching to his social gospel ideas? *He said that the kingdom of God was about a better life here on earth, that regeneration involved a renewed concern for other people, and that salvation was the “voluntary socializing of the soul.”* (486-487)
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 possible.* (487)

Questions on In His Steps

1. Give the name of: the minister of First Church, Raymond; the newspaper editor. *Henry Maxwell, Edward Norman*
2. Give the name of: the railroad shop superintendent; the president of Lincoln College. *Alexander Powers, Donald Marsh*
3. What was the rough area of town where the mission meetings took place? *The Rectangle*
4. Who was killed by a falling bottle? *Loreen*
5. To what city did the pledge-taking spread? *Chicago*
6. What was convicting to you about the book, and what seemed unrealistic? *Answers will vary.*
7. What situations do you face in which you need to ask, “What would Jesus do?” *Answers will vary.*
8. What would you be willing to risk or give up in order to be faithful to Jesus? What might you be tempted to compromise in order to keep your job or your comforts? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 18

Lesson 86

9. What is the Christian's responsibility in society to make a difference for good? Should a Christian's faith be separate from his or her political and social involvement? *Answers will vary.*
10. Describe someone you know who seems to ask "What would Jesus do?" in order to guide what he or she does. *Answers will vary.*

Literary Analysis of *In His Steps*

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. *Various answers possible.*

Quiz on Unit 17

1. C; 2. E; 3. B; 4. A; 5. F; 6. D; 7. K; 8. P; 9. Q; 10. T; 11. H; 12. G; 13. S; 14. R; 15. I; 16. M; 17. O; 18. J; 19. N; 20. L

1. Who won the presidential election of 1892? *Grover Cleveland (491)*
2. What hit the country soon after Cleveland took office? *The Panic of 1893 (491)*
3. On what did the President blame the economic downturn? *The Sherman Silver Purchase Act (492)*
4. What issues divided Democrats? *The gold standard (or the silver issue) and the tariff (492)*
5. What was passed and then declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court? *A personal income tax (493)*
6. Who were the major party nominees in 1896? *Republican: William McKinley; Democrat: William Jennings Bryan (493)*
7. What was the dilemma of the Populist Party? *Whether to nominate Bryan or choose another candidate. (493-494)*
8. How did the major party candidates differ in their campaigning in 1896? *McKinley gave speeches from his front porch while Bryan made an intense tour of the country. (494)*
9. What were some reasons why McKinley won in 1896? *Bryan did not do well among laborers, and many blamed the Democrats for the recession. (494)*
10. What were two important pieces of legislation passed by Congress during McKinley's term? *The Dingley Tariff and the Gold Standard Act (494)*

Questions on "Cross of Gold"

1. At what event was the speech given? *1896 Democratic National Convention (AV 278)*
2. What is the issue 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 280-281)*
3. What does he say about what other nations do? *He says the U.S. should not wait to see what other nations do but should chart its own course. (AV 282)*
4. What is the cross of gold? *The gold standard that he says will ruin the working man and family (AV 282)*

Lesson 87

1. What tactics were used in the South to prevent blacks from voting? *Residency requirements, denial of the vote because of conviction for crimes (sometimes petty), poll tax, literacy test, party primaries, grandfather clause (497)*
2. What was the status of blacks in the North during this time? *Victims of prejudice, discrimination, and segregation (498)*
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 action (498)*

4. What was a common practice that was used to justify segregation? *Separate but equal policy (498)*
5. What did *Plessy v. Ferguson* say about this practice? *It upheld the practice as a valid use of a state's police powers. (498)*
6. What is the term for a mob execution of a black? *Lynching (498)*
7. What was the position of Booker T. Washington on progress for blacks? *Washington believed that blacks could best help themselves by getting an education, pursuing a trade, and contributing to society in a positive way. He accepted segregation, and he encouraged blacks to do what they could to improve and advance themselves within the system. (498-499)*
8. What was the position of W. E. B. Du Bois on progress for blacks? *Du Bois was willing to agitate for such political and social equality. (499)*

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

1. What phrase does Washington use to describe what blacks (and whites) should do to make progress? *"Cast down your bucket where you are." (AV 275-276)*
2. How does Washington refer to agitations on questions of social equality? *The extremist folly (AV 277)*
3. Washington said it was important for blacks to have the privilege of the protection of the law but vastly more important to do what? *Be prepared for the exercise of these privileges (AV 277)*
4. He says it is better to do what with a dollar than to do what with a dollar? *Better to earn a dollar in a factory than to spend a dollar in an opera-house (AV 277)*
5. What illustration does Du Bois use for being separate in society but working together for everyone's betterment? *Separate as fingers on the hand but working together as a hand (AV 285)*
6. Du Bois says that Washington is the most distinguished southerner since whom? *Jefferson Davis (AV 285)*
7. What terms does Du Bois use to show his disapproval of Washington's position? *Terms such as compromiser, adjustment, and submission (AV 288)*
8. What does Du Bois say that Washington proposes that blacks must give up, at least for now? *Political power, insistence on civil rights, higher education of Negro youth (AV 289)*
9. What do those who disagree with Washington want? *The right to vote, civic equality, and the education of youth according to ability (AV 290)*
10. Du Bois says that black men have a "stern and delicate" duty to do what? *To oppose a part of the work of their greatest leader when he urges accommodation and acceptance of their position in society (AV 292)*

Lesson 88

1. What were some factors that led to the success of the Progressive Movement? *It built on the Populist movement; it was a middle-class, urban movement led by young, well-educated people who were politically active. (501)*
2. What were some conditions that Progressives wanted to address? *Poor working conditions, corrupt city governments, poor housing (501)*
3. What changes in elections did Progressives propose? *Secret ballot, direct party primaries, initiative, referendum, recall, direct election of U.S. Senators, off-year elections for states and cities, women's suffrage (502)*
4. What changes in local government did Progressives propose? *Commission government and the use of professional city managers (502)*
5. What city was the first to adopt a commission form of government? *Galveston, Texas (502)*
6. What work conditions did Progressives seek to change? *Child and women's labor, maximum ten-hour workdays, a minimum wage, regulation of monopolies and utilities (503)*
7. What was a social issue that many Progressives worked for? *Prohibition (503)*
8. What Wisconsin Senator was the leading Progressive spokesman? *Robert M. LaFollette (504)*
9. Who furthered the Progressive cause the most on the national level? *Theodore Roosevelt (504)*
10. What was the term used to describe writers who exposed abuses and failings in American life? *Muckrakers (504)*

Lesson 89

1. What were two books that helped turn American interests overseas? *Strong's Our Country and Mahan's The Influence of Sea Power (507)*
2. How did the United States take over Hawaii? *The whites living there overthrew the monarchy, set up a government, and appealed to the U.S. for annexation. (508)*
3. What factors made life difficult for people in Cuba? *Spanish misrule and a downturn in the sugar industry caused by the American tariff (508-509)*
4. What events pushed McKinley and the United States toward war with Spain? *An insulting letter about McKinley and the blowing up of the USS Maine. (509-510)*
5. What country besides Cuba was the target of U.S. attacks during the Spanish-American War? *The Philippines (510)*
6. What land did the United States gain as a result of the war and subsequent treaty? *Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The U.S. also took Wake Island during this time. (511)*
7. What happened in the Philippines after the United States took over? *Many Filipinos resisted American rule and continued to fight U.S. troops until 1902. (512)*

- Why did some European nations operate spheres of influence in China? *They were seeking to build empires (513)*
- What name was given to a group of extreme Chinese nationalists by Westerners? *The Boxers (513)*
- How was the uprising in China settled? *A combined force of various nations broke the rebellion, and China was ordered to pay \$333 million in damages. (513-514)*
- The people in what part of the country were the most generous in supporting Washington's work? *The North*
- What speech by Washington is given special emphasis in the book? *The Atlanta Cotton States Exposition Address*
- How did Washington believe that blacks 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*

Lesson 90

- According to Sigmund Freud, what are the three parts of the personality? *Id, ego, superego (515)*
- Freud said that man is essentially what? *Irrational (515)*
- According to Freud, what kind of drives influence people? *Subconscious (515)*
- What was the religious background of Freud's family? *Jewish (515)*
- What role did Freud give to the spiritual realm? *He did not recognize it. (515)*
- How have Freud's theories influenced our world? *People think in Freudian terms and look for answers in sources other than the Bible. Freud's ideas have been an influence for a materialistic view of people and the world. Other answers possible. (515-516)*
- How does Freudian psychiatry differ from what the Bible says about human beings? *The Bible says that a person is a spiritual being, created by and responsible to God, with a God-given capacity to determine right and wrong. Freud denied all of this. (516)*
- Is there any validity to the idea that a person's childhood and upbringing have a big influence in how he or she sees the world? *Yes, but a person is still responsible for his or her actions. (517)*
- How does Freudian psychiatry influence a person's sense of responsibility toward God? *It attempts to remove personal responsibility and says that God does not exist. (518)*
- If the ideas of Darwin and Freud are so weak, why do so many people, including some Christians, believe them to be true? What is their appeal? *Some people want a reason for not believing in and following God. Christians sometimes want to fit in with their contemporaries, and so they try to adapt the Bible's teachings to conform to contemporary philosophies. Other answers possible.*

Questions on Up From Slavery

- When was Washington born? *1858 or 1859*
- What school did Washington want very much to attend? *Hampton Institute*
- Where did he sleep in Richmond when he was on his way to Hampton? *Under the raised board sidewalk*
- How did Washington describe the Ku Klux Klan? *He thought it inhibited the activities of blacks, especially with regard to voting and politics*
- In what state was the Tuskegee Institute established? *Alabama*

- What speech by Washington is given special emphasis in the book? *The Atlanta Cotton States Exposition Address*
- How did Washington believe that blacks 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*
- What do you think Washington accomplished for blacks? *He gave them the opportunity to have self-respect, to make something of themselves, and to believe that America was their country also.*
- What tone does Washington convey in the book? *Patient, confident, optimistic, hard-working, thankful for his opportunities*

Quiz on Unit 18

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Booker T. Washington | 8. William McKinley |
| 2. Theodore Roosevelt | 9. Bimetallism |
| 3. William Jennings Bryan | 10. Grandfather clause |
| 4. Grover Cleveland | 11. Separate but equal |
| 5. W. E. B. Du Bois | 12. Progressive |
| 6. Robert LaFollette | 13. Muckrakers |
| 7. William Randolph Hearst | 14. Poll tax |
| | 15. Boxers |

Unit 19

Lesson 91

- What was the U.S. population in 1900 to the nearest million? *76 million (521)*
- What percentage of the population lived in communities of 2,500 or less? *60 percent (521)*
- What was the average life expectancy in 1900? *47.3 years (522)*
- What was the U.S. rank in the world for industrial output? *First (522)*
- What two industries were particularly important in the early 1900s for the growth of cities and transportation? *Steel and petroleum (522)*
- Who was a leader in reforming education in that period? *John Dewey (524)*
- What philosophy did he follow and promote? *Pragmatism (524)*
- What did he see as the purpose for public education? *To prepare children for the American workplace (524)*
- What was the movement that provided speakers and entertainment to many towns and cities? *Chautauqua Movement (524)*
- Name two popular magazines from this period. *Atlantic Monthly and Ladies' Home Journal (525)*

Lesson 92

1. What office was Theodore Roosevelt holding when he was nominated to run for Vice President? *Governor of New York (526)*
2. How did Roosevelt signal a new day in labor-management relations? *He brought representatives from the mine union and from mine owners to the White House to talk. This showed that unions ought to be recognized and respected. (527)*
3. What is the term used for the filing of suits to break up business trusts? *Trust-busting (528)*
4. What 1906 laws introduced Federal regulation of food and drug production? *The Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act (529)*
5. What was Roosevelt's stance on natural resources? *He wanted them protected and developed carefully. He put much land and resources under Federal control. (529)*
6. What war did Roosevelt help end? *The Russo-Japanese War (530-531)*
7. The situation in what country was the first test of the Roosevelt Corollary? *Dominican Republic (531)*
8. How was Taft different from Theodore Roosevelt? *Taft was not the political leader and activist that Roosevelt was. He saw his goal as consolidating and keeping within the law the reforms that Roosevelt started, but not so much initiating new reforms. He was not totally against reforms, however. (532-533)*
9. Why did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff hurt Taft's popularity? *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. (532-533)*
10. How did Taft run afoul of conservation advocates? *Taft appeared to be willing to let public lands be used by private industry, and he fired Forest Service chief Gifford Pinchot during a controversy. (534)*

Questions on the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1. What did Roosevelt say about "land hunger" by the United States? *He said the United States did not have any land hunger. (AV 293)*
2. What was America's goal for its neighboring countries? *To see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous (AV 293)*
3. On what basis would American intervention take place? *If the U.S. saw chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence resulting in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society (AV 293)*
4. What did Roosevelt say was a good example of a country making progress? *Cuba under the Platt Amendment (AV 293)*
5. What would determine the form of intervention? *It would depend upon the circumstances of the case—upon the degree of the atrocity and upon America's power to remedy it. (AV 293)*

Lesson 93

1. What were some reasons for the large number of inventions during this period? *Able to use developments of previous generations; availability of resources and electrical power; wealth for production and distribution; peaceful conditions for people to make and enjoy these goods (535)*
2. How much formal schooling did Thomas Edison receive? *Three months (536)*
3. What were Alexander Graham Bell's primary areas of interest? *Speech, the transmission of sound, and helping the deaf (536)*
4. What brothers built the first successful gasoline-powered car in the U.S.? *Frank and Charles Duryea (537)*
5. Who is credited with significant advances in mass production techniques? *Henry Ford (537)*
6. How much did he start paying his assembly line workers in 1914? *Five dollars per day (537)*
7. What was the growth in the number of cars in the U.S. between 1900 and 1920? *From 8,000 in 1900 to 8.1 million in 1920 (537)*
8. When did the Wright brothers make their first successful flight? *December 17, 1903 (538)*
9. For what invention is Marconi recognized? *Radio (or wireless) (538)*
10. Who created the chocolate candy bar? *Milton Hershey (539)*

Lesson 94

1. What was the first means of transit constructed across Panama? *A railroad (540)*
2. What was the impetus for building it? *The California gold rush (540)*
3. Ferdinand de Lesseps was involved in what two major canal projects? *Suez Canal and Panama Canal (540-541)*
4. What differences are there between Suez and Panama? *Suez is flat and sandy, Panama is mountainous with jungles; Suez is hot, Panama is hot and humid; Panama had deadly diseases. (541)*
5. What country's efforts to build a canal across Panama failed? *France (541)*
6. What were some factors in the failure? *A poor, unrealistic plan; lack of adequate technology and machinery; high death toll from diseases and accidents; corruption among those in charge of the project (541)*
7. What encouraged U.S. interest in building a canal? *The Spanish-American War (541)*
8. What political event made it easier for the U.S. to build a canal across Panama? *A revolution in Panama created a new nation there, and the new government wanted to negotiate a deal with the United States. (542)*
9. What President encouraged the canal project? *Theodore Roosevelt (542)*
10. How long did the U.S. construction project last? *From 1904 until 1914 (or ten years) (542,545)*

Lesson 95

1. Schools of theology in what country promoted liberal interpretation of Scripture? *Germany (546)*
2. How did people with these views see Scripture? *They questioned the inspiration and authority of Scripture, they saw Scripture as the product of evolutionary change, and they said it contains the word of God but is not the authoritative Word of God. (546-547)*
3. What parts of Scripture were especially subjects of debate? *The account of creation in Genesis and the Gospels (546-547)*
4. What doubts were raised about Jesus? *Whether He was really divine, whether He actually performed miracles, whether He really was raised from the dead, and whether He is really the exclusive means of salvation (546-547)*
5. Who were two popular conservative evangelists during this period? *Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday (547)*
6. Who promoted dispensational premillennialism? *John Darby and Cyrus Scofield (548)*
7. What denomination grew out of the Methodist Church? *The Church of the Nazarene (548-549)*
8. What two movements developed during this time? *Holiness and Pentecostalism (549)*
9. What was the series of booklets that explained traditional Biblical teachings? *The Fundamentals (549)*
10. What reform movement was largely promoted and led by Christians? *Prohibition (549)*

Questions on Mama's Bank Account

1. Why did Mr. Hyde not owe them 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.*
5. What was done to help Uncle Elizabeth? *A sponge soaked in chloroform was put in his 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 possible*
8. What are some character strengths that Mama showed? *Determination, fairness, wisdom; other answers possible*
9. What are some experiences that showed the difficult adjustments immigrants had to make? *Being taken by a renter, buying a farm, making arrangements for the reception; other answers 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.*

Literary Analysis of Mama's Bank Account

Answers will vary.

Quiz on Unit 19

1. c; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a; 5. d; 6. c; 7. a; 8. b; 9. a; 10. d; 11. b; 12. d; 13. d; 14. b; 15. b; 16. A; 17. D; 18. E; 19. B; 20. C

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. Who were the three main candidates for President in 1912 and what party did each represent? *Democrat: Woodrow Wilson; Republican: William Howard Taft; Progressive: Theodore Roosevelt (553)*
2. What two positions had Woodrow Wilson held immediately before becoming President? *President of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey (554-555)*
3. How did Congress change the tariff during Wilson's presidency? *Congress lowered tariff rates significantly. (555)*
4. What new tax did Congress enact to get more revenue? *Personal income tax (555)*
5. What banking system was created in 1913? *Federal Reserve System (555)*
6. What new commission was formed to oversee companies involved in interstate commerce? *Federal Trade Commission (557)*
7. Tumultuous events in what western hemisphere country dominated Wilson's foreign policy during his first term as President? *Mexico (558)*
8. Who was Wilson's Secretary of State for most of Wilson's first term? *William Jennings Bryan (558)*
9. Against whom did Wilson run in 1916? *Charles Evans Hughes (558)*
10. What phrase did the Democrats use about Wilson in the 1916 campaign? *"He Kept Us Out of War." (558)*

Lesson 97

1. What were three factors contributing to an explosive situation in Europe? *Imperialism, nationalism, national and alliance rivalries (560-561)*
2. What were the opposing alliances that had formed in Europe? *Triple Alliance (Central Powers): Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; Triple Entente (Allies): Great Britain, France, Russia (560-561)*
3. What was the spark that erupted into a world war? *The assassination of Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1914 (561)*
4. What was the long-running military aspect of the war? *Stalemated trench warfare along a narrow western front near the French-German border. (562)*

5. What was the original American position on the war? *Neutrality* (562)
6. How was American public opinion divided regarding the combatant nations? *Most Americans supported Great Britain and France. German-Americans supported Germany. Irish-Americans disliked the British. Polish and Jewish Americans disliked Russia.* (562-563)
7. What policy of Germany challenged American neutrality? *Submarine warfare* (563)
8. What British passenger liner was sunk on May 7, 1915? *The Lusitania* (563)
9. Why did Secretary of State Bryan resign? *Because of a strongly-worded warning by Wilson to the German government* (563)
10. What did Wilson say that he wanted to see? *A peace without victory, a peace between equals* (564)
2. How was Wilson received when he went to Europe? *He was warmly received as a hero and savior.* (574)
3. Who were the three leaders of other nations who influenced the treaty negotiations most? *David Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, Vittorio Orlando of Italy* (571)
4. What expectations did Wilson have to contend with as negotiations began? *The expectations created by secret treaties made between countries at the start of the war about how to divide up the conquered nations and their colonies* (572)
5. What were the feelings of the Allied leaders about how to treat Germany? *They wanted to make Germany pay for damages and crush Germany's might.* (572)
6. What was Wilson's main agenda item for the treaty and the peace? *To see that the League of Nations was included in the treaty* (572)
7. How was Germany punished by the terms of the treaty? *It was made to accept the guilt for starting the war, it was forced to pay heavy war reparations, and its army was severely reduced.* (573)
8. What did Wilson do to make sure that the League of Nations was included in the treaty? *He compromised on the treatment of Germany and other issues.* (572-573)
9. What was the proposed structure of the League of Nations? *A secretary-general to administrate, a general assembly of all nations, a council composed of the Big Five (U.S., Britain, France, Japan, and Italy) to serve permanently as well as other nations on a rotating basis, and other agencies* (573)
10. What complaints were voiced in America about the treaty? *Too hard on Germany, Italy did not get enough, no call for an independent Ireland, the League of Nations would require a continued American commitment in world affairs* (573-574)
11. How did Senate Republicans respond to the treaty? *They opposed it. Henry Cabot Lodge drew up reservations to attach to the treaty.* (573-574)
12. What happened to Wilson while he was trying to build public support for the treaty? *He suffered a stroke.* (574)
13. What happened to the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate? *It was defeated twice.* (574)
14. What problems did the U.S. face after the war? *Unemployment and an economic slowdown; labor strikes, fears of Communists* (574-575)

Lesson 98

1. What was the Zimmerman telegram? *A note from the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing that Mexico enter into an alliance with Germany if the U.S. and Germany should go to war. It suggested that Mexico might win back Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.* (565)
2. When did the United States formally enter the war? *April 6, 1917* (565)
3. Who led the first American forces to Europe? *General John J. Pershing* (566)
4. How did the U.S. get more men to become soldiers? *By the Selective Service or draft* (566)
5. What programs were instituted on the home front to help the war effort? *The War Industrial Board, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration* (566)
6. What steps did the government take to influence and control public opinion? *The Committee on Public Information and new laws that forbade criticism of the government* (567)
7. How did Russia conclude its participation in the war? *The Bolshevik government concluded a separate peace with Germany and pulled out of the war* (568)
8. What was Wilson's plan, revealed in January of 1918, for settling war issues? *The Fourteen Points* (568-569)
9. What was the date when the war ended? *November 11, 1918* (569)
10. Who was the greatest individual hero of the war? *Alvin York* (568)

Lesson 99

1. What partisan steps did Wilson take concerning preparations for peace? *He asked for a Democratic Congress during the 1918 congressional election campaign; he did not name any Republicans to the peace delegation.* (571)

Lesson 100

1. How did people come to live in various parts of the earth? *After the flood, the children of the sons of Noah spread out over the earth.* (577)
2. How did people come to speak various languages? *When God confused the languages at the tower of Babel* (577)
3. What emphasis does the Bible make on racial divisions? *Very little* (577)
4. How did the Jews categorize people? *As Jews or Gentiles* (577)

- Who were the Samaritans? *Descendants of the tribes of the Northern Kingdom and Assyrians who repopulated the area (577)*
- How did Jesus look at people? *Without stereotypes and prejudices; as individuals (577-578)*
- What does the Greek word translated “nations” in Matthew 28:19 mean? *“Ethne” means ethnic groups more than it does our modern definition of political entities (578)*
- What was the first step in taking the gospel to all nations? *The preaching of the gospel to Jews from many nations on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2) (578)*
- In what kind of churches is the Christian faith most alive in China? *House churches (581)*
- What did Christians give to children in Nigeria that helped to save Christians’ lives later? *Pencils (581-582)*

Quiz on Unit 20

1. S; 2. N; 3. Q; 4. T; 5. P; 6. A; 7. E; 8. B; 9. O; 10. D; 11. R; 12. M; 13. H; 14. G; 15. J; 16. F; 17. I; 18. K; 19. C; 20. L

History Exam on Units 16-20

- Pendleton Civil Service Act. *Hiring government workers was corrupt and their work was inefficient. The act made hiring for some government positions based on competitive examinations.*
- Interstate Commerce Act. *Some railroad companies treated some customers unfairly and sometimes charged high rates. The law established regulations for transporting goods in commerce between states.*
- Sherman Antitrust Act. *Some business trusts created monopolies and otherwise limited trade. The law made combinations illegal if they restrained or limited competition.*
- Populism
- Progressivism
- Populism
- Progressivism
- Advances in transportation and communication, electricity, inventions and technology
- Workers felt used by business owners to create huge profits but were not able to share in the wealth; workers were poorly paid and often endured poor working conditions
- Getting large numbers of workers together was difficult, workers wanted their independence, many did not speak English, they feared being controlled by others, they hoped to get a better job, and many thought unions were like socialism or Communism.
- strike
- Spanish-American War
- France
- New Granada or Colombia
- Supportive
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Neutrality
- German attacks on American shipping; also the Zimmerman telegram

English Exam on Units 16-20

Here are some suggestions on what might be included in the assigned paragraphs:

- Based on your reading of *In His Steps*, what do you see as some of the costs and blessings of doing what you believe Jesus would do in every situation regardless of the consequences?

It might cost you money, social standing, acceptance by family members and church members, and perhaps even your health and life. You will be blessed by knowing you are following the Lord, using your life well, and helping other people. You will be contributing good and not evil to the world.

- 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 whites, a lack of funds for Tuskegee, the loss of two wives, blacks in America largely having no background in getting an education, disagreement by some blacks who wanted to press for social equality, the attitude of some blacks who wanted to avoid 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; he or she learns by living and shares her wisdom; she believes in you; she does what is best for you; she will sacrifice her own comfort for you; she will guide you in what is right; other answers possible.

Bible Exam on Units 16-20

1. Answers will vary; 2. Answers will vary.

Unit 21

Lesson 101

- Who were the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees in 1920? *Democrat: James Cox; Republican: Warren G. Harding (585-586)*
- Who were the vice presidential nominees? *Democrat: Franklin Roosevelt; Republican: Calvin Coolidge (585-586)*
- What were some of the scandals that took place during the Harding Administration? *The head of the Veterans’ Bureau stole medical supplies; the attorney general might have mishandled war reparation payments; the Teapot Dome scandal involved secret deals to tap oil on a government reserve (586)*
- What were some actions favorable to business that took place during Harding’s term? *Taxes were cut and tariffs were raised; trade associations were encouraged; the Supreme Court rendered decisions favorable to business. (586-587)*

- Who were the two major party candidates in 1924? Democrat: John Davis; Republican: Calvin Coolidge (587)
- What farm pricing system did the McNairy-Haugen Bill propose? Parity (588)
- What complicated war debt and reparation payments? The difficulty Germany had in making reparation payments and the loss of trade caused by America's high tariffs (589)
- What eventually happened with war debt and reparation payments? They were canceled. (589)
- What treaties did the Washington Armaments Conference lead to? Treaties to cut back naval armament, to promise respect for colonial holdings in the Pacific, and to maintain the open door policy in China (590)
- What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact (or the Treaty of Paris) call for? The outlawing of war except in self-defense (592)

Bible Assignment: Read Mark 12:28-34. What are three things a Christian should keep in mind as he studies science? God created everything on purpose. God gave us minds that can understand truth about the world around us. True science and true religion are not at odds with each other. Other answers possible.

Lesson 102

- How much did the U.S. population grow over the decade of the 1920s? From 106 million to 123 million (593)
- What population shift was first indicated in 1920? More people lived in urban areas than in rural areas (593)
- What changes in immigration laws were made in the 1920s? Immigration was severely restricted during this period. (593-594)
- What were some of the reasons for these changes? Fear of foreign influences, less need for labor, frustration over immigrants blending in to the U.S. culture (593)
- What was the reaction to these changes? Many first and second generation Americans and nationals in other countries resented the changes. (594)
- What sources of energy grew during the decade? Petroleum, natural gas, and electricity (594)
- How did the strength of unions change during the 1920s? It decreased from 12% of the work force in 1920 to 7% in 1930. (594)
- How did automobile ownership increase during the 1920s? From 8 million to 23 million (595)
- How much did radio grow during the decade? By 1929 over 600 radio stations were in operation and a third of the homes in America had radio. (595)
- What was the first talking movie? The Jazz Singer, 1927 (596)

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 possible.

Lesson 103

- What was "the noble experiment"? Prohibition (599)
- What happened to it? It was widely ignored. (600)
- What happened to the sale and consumption of liquor during Prohibition? It went underground. (599)
- What kind of people became involved in the liquor business? Criminals (599)
- What living pattern change did the black population undergo during this period? The black population became more urban and less rural and continued migrating to northern cities. (600)
- What group to help blacks was founded in 1910? The NAACP (600)
- Who was the leading proponent of black nationalism? Marcus Garvey (600)
- What group's rebirth troubled blacks, Jews, Catholics, and other minorities? Ku Klux Klan (601)
- The Great War touched off what attitude in many young people during the 1920s? Dispair and disillusionment (601)
- What scientific theories challenged the traditional way of looking at the world? The relativity and quantum theories and the uncertainty principle (602)

Bible Assignment: Read 1 Peter 3:13-17. What are three things you can do to be better prepared to give an answer for your faith if anyone asks you about your belief regarding the Creation versus evolution issue? Seek to understand what the Bible actually teaches and doesn't 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 possible.

Lesson 104

- Who were the two major party candidates for President in 1928? Democrat: Al Smith; Republican: Herbert Hoover (604)
- What two issues swirled around the Democratic nominee? His support for the repeal or cutback of Prohibition and his Roman Catholic faith (604)
- What long-term impact in the party came from the Democratic nominee's candidacy? It created the Democrats' urban base (604)
- What did the Agricultural Marketing Act do? It made loans to farm cooperatives to buy crops off the market when the price was low and put them back on the market when prices were better. (605)

- Name two of the factors that led to the stock market crash and depression in 1929? *Overspeculation in the stock market, especially buying stocks on margin; adjustments in the economy and poor agricultural prices; overproduction relative to consumer ability to buy; wages not keeping pace with production; investment in capital goods decreased; heavy selloff caused losses for those who had bought on margin.* (606)
- What date known as Black Tuesday saw a 13 percent loss of value in the stock market? *October 29, 1929* (606)
- What did the Hawley-Smoot Bill do, and how did it affect the nation's recovery? *It raised tariffs, which hurt the economy.* (607)
- What did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation do? *It made loans to banks and large businesses to keep them afloat.* (608)
- What did the Bonus Expeditionary Force want? *A quicker payment of a bonus that had been promised to them* (608)
- Who led the break-up of the Bonus Army's camp? *Douglas MacArthur* (609)
- What did Mrs. Sloop see as a tragic practice for adolescents that she worked to discourage? *Marrying as young adolescents* (68)
- How did Mrs. 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)
- On what issue did the Crossnore community have a close vote? *Whether to build a high school* (102-108)
- In what illegal activity did many mountain men engage to supplement their income? *Making moonshine whiskey* (108)
- 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)
- What national women's organization contributed significantly to the success of Crossnore? *The DAR* (154)
- What award did both the North Carolina and National Federation of Women's Clubs present to Mrs. Sloop? *Mother of the Year* (217-219)
- What are the three key elements in Mrs. Sloop's philosophy of life? *Work, pray, and have faith* (231)

Lesson 105

- What was strongly challenged and strongly defended during the 1920s? *Traditional accepted beliefs* (610)
- What did the 1925 Butler Act in Tennessee forbid? *The teaching of any theory in public schools that denied God's creation of man as taught in the Bible* (611)
- What group proposed a challenge to the Butler Act? *The ACLU* (611)
- Where was the test case held? *Dayton, Tennessee* (611)
- Who was the teacher charged with violating the Butler Act? *John T. Scopes* (611)
- Who were the two lead attorneys in the case? *Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan* (611)
- What was the highlight of the trial? *When Darrow put Bryan on the witness stand and questioned him* (612)
- What was the outcome of the trial and its appeal? *Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, but the conviction was later reversed on appeal because of a technicality.* (613)
- What happened to Bryan after the trial? *He died five days later.* (613)
- What work misrepresented what happened in the trial? *Inherit the Wind (play and movie)* (613)

Questions on *Miracle in the Hills*

- What resolve did Mary make to the Lord when she was five years old? *That she would become a medical missionary.* (14)
- What did a person have to do for Mrs. Sloop to give him or her a Bible? *Recite 200 Bible verses from memory* (51)

Quiz on Unit 21

- C; 2. E; 3. J; 4. I; 5. G; 6. D; 7. H; 8. F; 9. A; 10. B; 11. L; 12. M; 13. K; 14. O; 15. N

Unit 22

Lesson 106

- On what did President Hoover blame the Depression? *International economic conditions* (617)
- When was Franklin Roosevelt a candidate for Vice President? *1920* (617)
- Roosevelt was governor of what state before becoming President? *New York* (617)
- What fraction of the nation's workers were unemployed at the worst point of the Depression? *One-fourth* (618)
- What was the overall name for FDR's program? *New Deal* (617)
- What three areas (3 Rs) did Roosevelt's programs address? *Relief, recovery, reform* (618)
- What was the nickname for Roosevelt's close circle of advisors? *The brain trust* (618)
- What step did Roosevelt take with regard to gold? *Took the country off the gold standard* (619)
- Identify and describe the: CCC, NRA, AAA. CCC—*Civilian Conservation Corps: cleared forests, built state parks, dams*; NRA—*National Recovery Administration: regulated business, developed industry codes*; AAA—*Agricultural Adjustment Act (or Administration): limited farm production, paid farmers for not growing crops* (620-621)

10. What was the best-known recovery program, and what did it do? *The Works Progress Administration (WPA)—various projects including building or repairing schools, sewage plants, and roads, and funding projects by writers, musicians, and artists (620-621)*

Questions on Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address

1. What did Roosevelt say was the only thing the people had to fear? *Fear itself (AV 314)*
2. Roosevelt was thankful that the difficulties they faced concerned only what? *Material things (AV 314)*
3. Where did he say that we find happiness? *In the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort (AV 314)*
4. What did he say was the greatest primary task? *To put people to work (AV 315)*
5. What did Roosevelt suggest he might do if the normal executive-legislative balance of authority did not work? *Ask Congress to grant him broad executive powers to deal with the emergency (AV 316)*

Bible Assignment: 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 doesn't He stop disasters from happening? Why is life unfair? Other questions possible.*

Lesson 107

1. What program was a new experiment in unified planning for an entire region? *Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (624)*
2. What were some specific areas that this program addressed? *Production of electricity, flood control, navigation, soil conservation, recreational lakes (624)*
3. What were three areas addressed by Social Security? *Unemployment assistance, disability payments, retirement pensions (625)*
4. How was Social Security paid for? *Taxes on workers and employers (625)*
5. What was the Supreme Court's reaction to the New Deal? *It struck down several New Deal measures. (625)*
6. Who was the Republican Presidential candidate in 1936? *Alf Landon (626)*
7. What was FDR's court-packing plan? *He wanted to add a justice for every one over seventy who did not retire. (627)*
8. What happened to the plan? *It did not pass Congress. (627-628)*
9. What was the result of FDR's desire to purge the Democratic Party in 1938? *It backfired into Republican victories. (628)*
10. Why did a recession occur in 1937? *The Federal government cut back expenditures. (628)*

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 possible.*

Lesson 108

1. Who was the "Kingfish," the boss of Louisiana politics? *Huey Long (632)*
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 (632)*
3. What was the Townsend Plan? *A plan to give all retirees sixty and over \$200 per month, provided that they not work and that they spend the money within the month (632)*
4. What priest broadcast his political agenda on radio? *Charles Coughlin (632)*
5. What region of the United States was known as the Dust Bowl during the Depression? *An area of western Kansas and Oklahoma (633)*
6. To what state did many people from the Dust Bowl move? *California (633)*
7. What were two popular forms of entertainment during the 1930s? *Movies and radio (633)*
8. What illustrated news magazine was introduced in 1936? *Life (633)*
9. What humorist was a star of stage and screen in the early 1930s? *Will Rogers (633)*
10. What happened to church membership during the 1930s? *Conservative churches grew while liberal denominations declined. (634)*

Bible Assignment: *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 109

1. What significant diplomatic recognition was extended by the Roosevelt Administration in 1933? *Recognizing the Soviet Union (637)*
2. What was the new approach the U.S. followed in dealing with Latin American countries? *Being a good neighbor and partner (638)*
3. What two changes in foreign trade were begun with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act? *Treaties setting tariffs were made with individual countries, and most favored nation status was created. (638)*
4. Name two of the problems in the world that led to the Second World War. *The student is to give two of these possible answers: The previous international framework was not strong; internal turmoil in Germany, Italy, and Japan enabled the rise of dictatorships; the alliance among Great Britain, France, and Russia was an uneasy one; France and Britain had allowed their military strength to slip while German power increased; the U.S. removed itself as a player in the international scene; isolationism and pacifism made any move toward increasing armaments politically risky; a complicated web of treaties and alliances drew countries quickly into war. (639)*
5. Who were some dictators that came to power between the wars? *Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin; Japanese militarists (639-640)*

6. What aggressive moves were taken by Germany? *Militarizing the Rhineland; taking Austria and the Sudetenland* (641)
7. What policy was urged by Neville Chamberlain? *Appeasing Germany* (641)
8. Why was the U.S. reluctant to become involved in international affairs? *Disillusionment over World War I and its outcome, evidence of profiteering from the war, not seeing the need to become involved, great needs at home, wanting to avoid all war* (642)
9. What was the official U.S. policy when political and military crises began developing in Europe? *Neutrality* (642)
10. How was the direct threat to American interests demonstrated in 1937? *Japanese forces attacked the U.S. gunboat Panay.* (643)
11. What event is seen as beginning World War II in Europe? *Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939* (643)
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False; the TVA built dams for electricity, flood control, navigation, and recreation and was involved in soil erosion and conservation projects and other aspects of planning for the Tennessee River Valley.
8. True
9. False; he proposed adding up to six justices for those who did not retire at 70.
10. False; he caused a reaction by opposing Democrats he wanted to see defeated.
11. False; it became more active.
12. False; the hard times brought out advocates of radical ideas.
13. False; the Dust Bowl was a hard hit agricultural area of Kansas and Oklahoma.
14. False; the two popular forms of entertainment were radio and movies.
15. False; he extended diplomatic recognition to the U.S.S.R.
16. False; they seized power undemocratically and were dictators.
17. False; many Americans wanted the U.S. to become less involved in the world.
18. False; his policy was called appeasement.
19. False; Roosevelt wanted to quarantine aggressor nations.
20. False; it started with Germany's invasion of Poland.

Lesson 110

1. What could not have produced a rational world? *An irrational process* (645)
2. What are our only choices about God being in control of the world? *Either He is or He isn't.* (645)
3. What are problems with talking about what life would be like in a better world? *In such a world, people would not have the opportunity to rise to the occasion in difficulty, show courage, and have other traits that are valuable. Also, in a different world we would not be who we are in this world.* (646)
4. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Job? *We have to trust the God who is even when we don't understand things.* (647)
5. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the story of Joseph in Genesis? *God can bring good out of bad.* (647)
6. What is a theme about suffering in the New Testament? *Suffering helps us grow.* (647-648)
7. What lesson about suffering do we learn from the book of Habakkuk? *The righteous will live by faith as unsettling events unfold.* (649)
8. What lesson about suffering do we learn from Jesus' statement in John 9:3? *Suffering gives us the opportunity to work the works of God.* (649)
9. What is Paul's explanation about suffering in Romans 8:22? *The creation is groaning as in childbirth toward its redemption.* (649)
10. What did C.S. Lewis call pain? *God's megaphone to rouse a deaf world* (649)

Quiz on Unit 22

1. False; he blamed it on international economic conditions.
2. False; economic conditions worsened during that period.
3. False; Franklin Roosevelt came into office with no carefully devised program to stimulate the economy.

Unit 23

Lesson 111

1. What was the series of defensive forts that France had built along its border with Germany? *Maginat Line* (653)
2. From what French coastal city did England evacuate its troops? *Dunkirk* (653)
3. What was the Battle of Britain? *The German air attack on Great Britain and the British defense against it.* (653)
4. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1940? *Wendell Willkie* (654)
5. What was controversial about Roosevelt's candidacy in 1940? *He was running for an unprecedented third term as President.* (654)
6. What deal was made between Great Britain and the United States in September of 1940? *The U.S. gave Britain fifty older destroyers in return for the use of British bases in the western hemisphere.* (655)
7. What was the Lend-Lease program? *The U.S. agreed to lend or lease equipment to any nation resisting Axis aggression.* (655)
8. What was the document issued from a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt that stated shared principles? *Atlantic Charter* (655)

9. What type of treaty was signed by Japan and the Soviet Union in April of 1941? *A non-aggression treaty* (656)
10. On what day was Pearl Harbor attacked? *December 7, 1941* (656)

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 possible.*

Lesson 112

1. What did General Douglas MacArthur say when he left the Philippines? *"I shall return."* (658)
2. What two naval battles stopped the Japanese advance in the Pacific? *Coral Sea and Midway Island* (658)
3. What island in the Solomon Islands took six months for the Americans to clear? *Guadalcanal* (658)
4. How did the Allies defeat the Germans in North Africa? *American and British forces caught the Germans between them in a pincer move.* (659)
5. Where did the Allies attack after taking Africa? *Sicily and Italy* (659)
6. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet for the first time? *Tehran, Iran* (659)
7. What is the name given to the massive Allied invasion of northern France at Normandy? *D-Day (or Operation Overlord)* (660)
8. Who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1944? *Thomas Dewey* (661)
9. What was the largest naval battle of the war? *Battle of Leyte Gulf* (662)
10. What was the breakthrough of German forces in Belgium in December of 1944? *Battle of the Bulge* (662)

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 113

1. Where did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet in February of 1945? *Yalta* (663)
2. What concessions were given to Stalin at that meeting? *The Soviets were given land from Japan and China and a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.* (663)
3. What was the name given to May 8, the end of the war in Europe? *V-E Day* (664)
4. What was discovered as the Allies took control of Germany? *The horrors of the Nazi concentration camps.* (664)
5. What island only 750 miles from Japan was taken at a cost of 7,000 American lives? *Iwo Jima* (664)

6. What was the name of the American project to develop an atomic bomb? *Manhattan Project* (665)
7. What two cities in Japan were hit by atomic bombs? *Hiroshima and Nagasaki* (666)
8. What were two factors that helped the American effort to win the war? *The courage and sacrifice of the American armed forces and the service and sacrifice by Americans on the home front* (666)
9. What happened to about 100,000 Japanese-Americans during the war? *They were interned in relocation camps in the U.S.* (668)
10. What was the U.S. death toll from the war? What was the estimated world death toll? *About 400,000; about fifty million* (668)

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 possible.*

Lesson 114

1. What made Mr. Notgrass decide to enlist? *He got a notice from the Army encouraging him to enlist before he was drafted.* (670)
2. In what Corps did Mr. Notgrass serve? *Medical Corps, Headquarters Company, First Army* (671)
3. Where was he assigned in New York City? *Governor's Island* (671)
4. How long did it take the *Queen Elizabeth* to cross the Atlantic? *Five days* (672)
5. Where was Sgt. Notgrass stationed in England? *Clifton College, Bristol* (672)
6. What important document did he accidentally see? *The top secret D-Day orders* (673)
7. When did he go to Europe? *D-Plus 1, or the day after D-Day* (673)
8. What famous singer did he meet there? *Dinah Shore* (674)
9. Why did he leave his unit and return to England? *To get married* (676)
10. What medal did he receive? *The Bronze Star* (676)

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 115

1. What was the meaning of the question, "Don't you know there's a war on?" during World War II? *It was asked of people who were acting in a way that seemed to disregard the war effort.* (678)
2. What spiritual war is going on right now? *A war between the people of God and the forces of evil, between God and Satan* (678)
3. Where is a Christian's citizenship? *In heaven* (678)

4. What choice do Christians have about participating in this war? *They do not have a choice; they are in the war.* (678)
5. What tactics does the enemy use? *Anything he can to capture souls, including appearing as an angel of light* (678)
6. What are three battlefields on which the war is taking place? *The individual soul, the fellowship of believers, and the world's attack on Christians* (679)
7. What is the Christian's battle plan? *To sanctify the Lord in our hearts* (679)
8. What does sanctify mean? *To set apart or make holy* (679)
9. Who will win this war? *The Lord and those who are faithful to Him* (680)
10. What must we all decide? *Whether or not we are going to be on the winning side* (680)
2. What part of this organization holds the real power in making decisions? *Security Council* (683)
3. What are the five permanent members of the Security Council? *U.S., Russia, Great Britain, France, China* (683-684)
4. What are some ways in which the American and Communist world views conflict? *Role of government, freedom, religion, influence on other countries* (684)
5. How did the Soviet Union act aggressively after World War II? *Controlled Eastern Europe, threatened Turkey and Greece* (685)
6. What chilling development especially concerned American policy makers? *The news that the Soviets had an atomic bomb* (686)
7. What happened in China in 1949? *The Communist forces ran the Nationalist government off the mainland.* (686)

Questions on *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 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.*
9. What does the book teach you about prejudice? *Various answers possible*
10. Give a one-paragraph reaction to the book. *Various answers possible*
8. What was the Truman Doctrine? *The U.S. would help people fighting aggression or subversion.* (687)
9. What was the Marshall Plan? *A plan to help the countries of Western Europe rebuild their economies and resist Communist influence* (687)
10. How did the U.S. get supplies to West Berlin when the Russians blockaded it? *By an airlift* (687)
11. What is NATO? *North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a mutual defense pact of several North American and European countries* (688)
12. What were the four points that Truman wanted to guide the American policy of containment? *The U.N., the Marshall Plan, NATO, and technological and industrial assistance to third world countries* (688)

Lesson 117

1. Who were the Hollywood Ten? *Film actors, writers, and producers who were brought before a Congressional committee to find out about their Communist affiliations* (690)
2. What question did they refuse to answer? *"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"* (690)
3. What did the McCarran Act require? *Communist and Communist front groups had to register with the Justice Department; anyone who had once been a Communist could not enter the country.* (690)
4. What jobs did Alger Hiss hold? *Attorney in the State Department and other departments; secretary-general of the U.N. organizing conference; president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace* (691)
5. What accusation did Whittaker Chambers make against Hiss? *That he had once been a Communist agent* (691)
6. What was the legal response Hiss made to Chambers' charges? *Hiss sued Chambers for slander.* (691)
7. What was the outcome of the Hiss case? *Hiss was found guilty of perjury and sent to prison.* (691)

Literary Analysis of *To Kill A Mockingbird*

Answers will vary, but should include the theme of prejudice and learning to overcome prejudice.

Quiz on Unit 23

1. J; 2. I; 3. F; 4. D; 5. C; 6. E; 7. G; 8. B; 9. H; 10. A; 11. S; 12. T; 13. O; 14. R; 15. M; 16. N; 17. P; 18. L; 19. K; 20. Q

Unit 24

Lesson 116

1. What international organization to promote peace was formed after World War II? *United Nations* (683)

8. What did Joseph McCarthy claim about Communists in the U.S. government? *That the State Department and other agencies were infested with Communists* (693)
9. What atmosphere did McCarthy create? *One of fear and suspicion* (693)
10. What televised event began McCarthy's downfall? *The Army-McCarthy hearings* (693)

Lesson 118

1. Where is Korea located? *Off the China mainland just west of Japan* (695)
2. How was Korea divided after World War II? *The Soviets controlled the North, while Americans controlled the South.* (695)
3. How did the Korean conflict start? *North Korean troops invaded the South to try to reunite the country.* (695)
4. What was the response of the United Nations? *It condemned the invasion and asked for troops to repel it.* (695)
5. Who was the commander of the U.S. and U.N. forces? *Douglas MacArthur* (695)
6. What bold military move by U.N. forces turned the tide when they were losing? *An amphibious landing at Inchon, well behind enemy lines* (695)
7. How did the U.N. commander want to pursue the war even further? *Bomb China where supplies for North Korea were being stored.* (696)
8. Why did the Truman Administration hold back from this action? *It feared bringing Russia and China more directly into the conflict.* (696)
9. How was the conflict resolved? *Truman fired MacArthur.* (697)
10. When did a truce go into effect in Korea? *July 27, 1953* (697)

Questions "Old Soldiers Never Die"

1. What did MacArthur say created a new situation in the Korean War? *The invasion of Korea by Communist Chinese troops* (AV 321)
2. What did he say the response was when he asked for reinforcements? *He was informed that reinforcements were not available.* (AV 321)
3. MacArthur said that in war, there is no substitute for what? *Victory* (AV 322)
4. How long was MacArthur's military career? *52 years* (AV 322)
5. According to the song, old soldiers never die; they just do what? *They just fade away.* (AV 322)

Lesson 119

1. What law of 1944 benefited veterans returning from World War II? *The GI Bill (of Rights)* (700)
2. What do we call the large increase in population during the postwar years? *The Baby Boom* (700)

3. What is inflation? *Falling value of the dollar and rising prices* (700)
4. Why was inflation a problem after World War II? *People were ready to spend, businesses wanted more profit, and workers demanded more pay.* (701)
5. What steps did President Truman take to further civil rights for blacks? *He appointed the first Civil Rights Commission and other groups; he forbade discrimination in Federal hiring and ordered the military to be desegregated.* (701)
6. Who was the first black player in major league baseball? *Jackie Robinson* (702)
7. Which party won control of Congress in 1946? *Republican* (702-703)
8. What did Truman call Congress in the 1948 campaign? *The Do-Nothing Congress* (704)
9. Who was expected to win the 1948 presidential race? *Republican candidate Thomas Dewey* (704)
10. What did Truman call his program of legislation in 1949? *The Fair Deal* (705)

Lesson 120

1. What promise did God make to Abraham in Genesis 17:8? *I will give to you and your descendants after you, the land of your sojourning, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.* (706)
2. From whom do Arabs trace their lineage? *Ishmael* (707)
3. Who conquered and then controlled Palestine for about 1300 years? *Muslim invaders* (706)
4. What was the name for the drive to form a modern state of Israel? *Zionism* (706)
5. What European country had a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Palestine? *Great Britain* (707)
6. When did Israel declare itself to be an independent nation? *May 14, 1948* (707)
7. What has been the response of Arabs and Palestinians to Israel? *To attack Israel* (707)
8. What were the children of Jehovah's Witnesses doing that led to a Supreme Court case? *Refusing to salute the U.S. flag* (708)
9. What did the Supreme Court decide about a school district reimbursing parents for transportation costs? *That it was constitutional* (708)
10. Under what circumstances did the Supreme Court say released time religious instruction was constitutional? *If the instruction took place off school grounds and received no help from the school district.* (709)

Quiz on Unit 24

1. b; 2. d; 3. d; 4. a; 5. b; 6. c; 7. c; 8. a; 9. a; 10. b; 11. c; 12. b; 13. a; 14. a; 15. d

Unit 25

Lesson 121

1. Who was the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee? *Adlai Stevenson (713)*
2. Who was the early favorite for the Republican nomination? *Robert A. Taft (713)*
3. What controversy did Richard Nixon have to address during the campaign? *The existence of and Nixon's access to an \$18,000 fund (713-714)*
4. How did he say he would make his decision about staying on the ticket? *By the people's responses to him sent to the Republican National Committee (714)*
5. What two states were admitted to the Union during Eisenhower's term? *Alaska and Hawaii (715)*
6. What significant transportation program was begun by Eisenhower? *The Interstate Highway System (715-716)*
7. What did the Kefauver Committee investigate? *Organized crime, especially with regard to labor unions (716)*
8. What two labor organizations merged in 1955? *AFL and CIO (716)*
9. What raised questions about whether Eisenhower would be able to run for a second term? *His heart attack (716)*
10. Who was Adlai Stevenson's running mate in 1956? *Estes Kefauver (717)*

Lesson 122

1. What Supreme Court decision said that separate but equal facilities were acceptable? *Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896 (719)*
2. Why did blacks want to challenge the separate but equal doctrine? *Separate facilities were almost never equal. (719)*
3. What did the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision say about separate but equal? *That separate facilities were inherently unequal (720)*
4. How did most southern school districts react to the *Brown* decision? *By resisting the call to integrate schools (720)*
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 (721)*
6. What groups were formed in many cities to resist racial integration? *White Citizens Councils (721)*
7. What black woman's actions began the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott? *Rosa Parks (722)*
8. How was the bus boycott ended? *A court ruled that segregation on city buses was unconstitutional. (722)*
9. What was the main issue that the Federal civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960 addressed? *Voting rights (722)*
10. What caused racial segregation in northern schools? *Residential patterns which were the result of segregation laws or unofficial discrimination (723)*

Questions on *Brown v. Board of Education*

1. From what four states did the cases come? *Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware (AV 329)*
2. What part of the Constitution was being addressed in the cases? *The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment (AV 329)*
3. What aspect of society did the Court note that had changed since 1896? *The importance of public education (AV 330)*
4. What did the Court say was the effect on black children of segregated facilities? *It gives them a sense of inferiority and has a detrimental effect. (AV 331)*
5. What did the Court recognize as a result of its decision? *The complexity of implementing changes in public schools as a result of the decision. (AV 332)*

Lesson 123

1. Who became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin? *Nikita Khrushchev (724)*
2. What proposal did President Eisenhower make at the 1955 Geneva summit? *For the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to exchange military information and to allow air photography of military installations (724)*
3. What was the "kitchen debate"? *A sometimes heated discussion between Khrushchev and Vice President Nixon at a display of a modern American kitchen in Moscow in 1959 (724-725)*
4. What incident disrupted the 1960 summit meeting in Paris? *Russia shot down an American U-2 spy plane few days before the meeting. (725)*
5. People in what European country attempted to revolt against Soviet domination in 1956? *Hungary (726)*
6. What Middle Eastern country was the focus of a conflict in 1956 regarding the Suez Canal? *Egypt (726)*
7. Into what Middle Eastern country did the U.S. send troops in 1958? *Lebanon (726)*
8. Who seized power in Cuba in 1959 with cautious support from the United States? *Fidel Castro (728)*
9. Who was the Communist leader that declared a new government in North Vietnam in 1945? *Ho Chi Minh (726)*
10. What was the dividing line between North and South Vietnam? *The 17th parallel (727)*

Lesson 124

1. What Russian accomplishment punctured American pride on October 4, 1957? *The Russian launch of the Sputnik (729)*
2. Why do you think this was a cause for concern in the United States? *Answers will vary, but may include: It caused Americans to question their assumed superiority in technology, space science, and military preparedness. (729)*
3. What passenger did *Sputnik II* have on board? *A dog (730)*

- When did the United States launch its first successful satellite? *January 31, 1958 (730)*
- What two other accomplishments in space did the Soviet Union achieve by 1961? *Hitting the moon with an unmanned satellite (1959) and sending a man into orbit around the earth (1961) (730)*
- What new government agency assumed control of the American space program from the military? *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (730)*
- What does ICBM stand for? *Inter-continental ballistic missile (731)*
- What two missile capabilities did the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. try to achieve? *First-strike and responding with total destruction (731)*
- What was NORAD? *North American Air Defense, a radar system that kept watch for incoming missiles over the North Pole (731)*
- What area of American life received increased Federal funding in response to the space race? *Public education, especially in teaching math, science, and foreign languages (731)*

Lesson 125

- What industry is a good indicator of the economy's strength? *Home construction (734)*
- What areas of the country saw especially large population increases in the 1950s? *The South and Southwest (the Sunbelt) (734)*
- How did church membership change during the 1950s? *It increased. (734)*
- What phrases were added to the official U.S. vocabulary in 1954 and 1956? *"Under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance and "In God We Trust" as the national motto (735)*
- What three important motion pictures released in the 1950s were set in Biblical times? *The Robe, The Ten Commandments, and Ben-Hur (735)*
- What communication device came to be in almost every American home in the 1950s? *Television (735)*
- What music became popular with American youth? *Rock and roll (735)*
- Economic prosperity during the 1950s led to widespread what? *Materialism (736)*
- What were some ironies related to the increase in church membership during the 1950s? *The increase in church membership was not the same as an increase in discipleship, people often joined churches to blend in with society, a greater emphasis on positive Christian attitudes and cultural Christianity, and many rabid segregationists were church-goers. (737)*
- What was the direction of the teenage subculture? *Separation from and in rebellion against the adult generation (737)*

Quiz on Unit 25

1. R; 2. T; 3. P; 4. B; 5. S; 6. O; 7. Q; 8. C; 9. N; 10. D; 11. H; 12. G; 13. L; 14. I; 15. E; 16. K; 17. J; 18. F; 19. M; 20. A

History Exam on Units 21-25

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

- Prohibition—*Outlawing of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. U.S. policy during the 1920s. Widely ignored. Illegal sale carried on by organized crime. Ended under Roosevelt.*
- WPA (Works Progress Administration)—*New Deal program that gave work to many people. Jobs included construction projects; artistic projects also funded.*
- Social Security—*New Deal program that provided unemployment, disability, and retirement benefits. Funded by taxes.*
- Berlin Airlift—*When Soviets blocked land access to West Berlin, U.S. airlifted food, fuel, and other supplies to the city for almost a year, 1948-1949. Soviets eventually backed down and re-opened the road.*
- GI Bill—*Law passed by Congress after World War II that provided medical, educational, housing and other benefits to veterans.*
- Marshall Plan—*Developed by Secretary of State George Marshall to help European countries rebuild after World War II. Prevented rise of new dictators and lessened Communist influence in western Europe.*
- Cold War—*Tense standoff between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The two countries never fought each other directly, but the arms buildup by both nations increased tensions and the fear of a nuclear war. Both nations sought to influence other countries to be their allies.*
- Battle of Britain—*German bombing of the island of Great Britain during World War II and the resistance by the RAF and the British people. The bombing was carried out in anticipation of a German invasion of Britain, but British resistance was so strong and German losses so great that the invasion was called off.*
- Brown v. Board of Education*—*1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision that declared segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional. This was a landmark decision that recognized the inequality of educational opportunities for blacks and the need for greater civil rights for blacks. Implementation was slowed by white resistance to the decision, especially in the South.*
- Sputnik—*First man-made satellite to orbit the earth. Launched by the Soviet Union in 1957, it was a matter of concern to the U.S. because it indicated that the Communists were ahead of the U.S. in space technology. The U.S. responded with its own satellite the next year, the formation of NASA, and increased Federal funding for science education.*

II. Matching

1. B; 2. J; 3. E; 4. F; 5. C; 6. M; 7. L; 8. O; 9. N; 10. K; 11. I; 12. G; 13. A; 14. D; 15. H

III. Korean War—*Summary should include: At the end of World War II, Communists controlled North Korea and the U.S. controlled the south. In 1950 Communist North Korean troops invaded South Korea and pushed U.S. and South Korean forces to the southern tip of the peninsula. The U.N. called for help to repel the invasion. Allied forces*

led by Douglas MacArthur landed at Inchon and cut the supply lines of the Communists troops. The Allied forces pushed the Communists back to the Chinese border, but then Chinese troops invaded and pushed the Allies back to about the 38th parallel. Keeping South Korea free became the official American policy, but it was difficult for many Americans to accept the idea of a limited war. MacArthur wanted to bomb areas of China and use Taiwanese troops, but Truman resisted. When MacArthur publicly differed with Administration policy, Truman fired MacArthur. A cease-fire was finally declared in 1953, but no official peace agreement has been reached.

IV. Presidents: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower

English Exam for Units 21-25

The point of this exam is to help the student begin to compare and contrast works of literature. The essay below shows some ways that this can be done. A big part of the grade for this exam should be for your student really trying to think about the assignment and putting those thoughts down in readable and logical form.

A suggested essay (about 400 words):

Miracle in the Hills and *To Kill a Mockingbird* are both set in the rural South in the early twentieth century. *Miracle in the Hills* is a memoir that tells about Eustace and Mary Sloop, a husband-and-wife doctor couple who blessed and transformed the Appalachian community of Crossnore for forty years. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a novel set in the small town of Maycomb in southern Alabama that wrestles with the issue of prejudice. They both tell powerful stories but in different ways.

In both settings, community expectations are strong. The ways of doing things in Crossnore go back for generations. Most people saw no need for new schools, improved medical care, and other changes available in the twentieth century. In Maycomb social patterns are also firmly set, and to challenge them is to risk widespread disapproval. The prejudice in Crossnore is against outsiders; the prejudice in Maycomb is against blacks and any whites who extended them any unusual consideration. The Sloops brought many changes to Crossnore, and the people eventually accepted them. Mary Sloop led in bringing these changes, primarily through her willingness to press for change and her unwillingness to accept things as they were. The only changes perceptible in Maycomb were in the attitudes of Scout and Jem Finch, primarily through the words and actions of their father. Atticus Finch did not go on any campaigns for reform; he simply taught his children what he thought they needed to know and

defended Tom Robinson against an unjust charge when he needed an attorney.

The children of Crossnore were the focus of Mary Sloop's effort to build schools, stop moonshine production, and end child marriages. She wanted to give the children of Crossnore the chance for a better life than they had known. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is told through the eyes of one child, Scout. By her words we learn the insights she gained about Boo Radley and her town. Both books remind us that children are dependent on adults to provide, protect, and guide them.

Miracle in the Hills shows what one person can do through determination and prayer to make a difference, even when longstanding social patterns are set against you. *To Kill a Mockingbird* shows us that when one person does what is right, he can live with himself, set an example for his children, and begin to push back the barriers of prejudice.

Bible Exam for Units 21-25

This test consists of five one-paragraph answers. Answers should be graded on the basis of how well the student grasps the spiritual issues involved with each topic.

Unit 26

Lesson 126

1. Who were the major party nominees for President in 1960? *Democrat: John F. Kennedy; Republican: Richard Nixon (741)*
2. Which one had the lead as the campaign began? *Nixon (742)*
3. What might have been the deciding factor in the race? *The televised debates between the candidates (742)*
4. What did Kennedy call his program? *The New Frontier (743)*
5. What made Kennedy's relations with Congress difficult? *Resistance to Kennedy's program by southern Democrats (743)*
6. Where did the attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro forces take place? *The Bay of Pigs (743)*
7. What German phrase did Kennedy use when he visited West Berlin? *"Ich bin ein Berliner" ("I am a Berliner") (743)*
8. How did the U.S. confirm that missile sites were being built in Cuba? *High altitude photography (744)*
9. How was the Cuban missile crisis resolved? *The Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles, and the U.S. agreed not to invade Cuba. The U.S. also removed some missiles in Turkey and Europe. (744)*
10. Who was arrested for killing President Kennedy? *Lee Harvey Oswald (745)*

Questions on John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address

1. Kennedy said the torch had been passed to whom? *A new generation of Americans (AV 337)*

2. What did he say America would do to assure the survival and success of liberty? *We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, and oppose any foe. (AV 337)*
3. What dilemma did he say a free society faced with regard to poor and rich? *If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich. (AV 338)*
4. What did he want every other power to know that this hemisphere intends to remain? *Master of its own house (AV 338)*
5. What question did he tell 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 339)*

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 resist enemies with kindness rather than hate. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 127

1. Who became President in 1963 upon the death of John F. Kennedy? *Lyndon Johnson (747)*
2. From what state did the new President come? *Texas (747)*
3. What was the name he gave to his legislative agenda? *The Great Society (747)*
4. What two significant laws were enacted in 1964 and 1965 to help blacks? *The Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act (747)*
5. What did Johnson call his efforts to help poor Americans? *The War on Poverty (747)*
6. What two programs to provide medical care came into being during Johnson's term? *Medicare and Medicaid (748)*
7. Who was the Republican presidential nominee in 1964? *Barry Goldwater (749)*
8. What was the charge made by supporters of the GOP nominee about their party? *That the party had been controlled by a liberal Eastern Establishment (749)*
9. What issues did the three Constitutional amendments ratified in the 1960s deal with? *Giving the District of Columbia three electoral votes, outlawing the poll tax, and presidential succession (750)*
10. Supreme Court decisions on what three topics were discussed in the lesson? *Legislative reapportionment, the rights of accused persons, and mandatory school prayer and Bible reading (751-752)*

Bible Assignment: Read Luke 6:1-11. List the two incidents in this passage in which Jesus challenged traditional religious practices of His day. *Picking and eating grain on the Sabbath and healing a man on the Sabbath*

Lesson 128

1. What strategy did blacks use to highlight segregation at lunch counters? *Sit-ins (754)*
2. At what two universities did scenes of confrontation take place over integration? *The University of Mississippi and the University of Alabama (754)*
3. In what city was Martin Luther King Jr. arrested? *Birmingham, Alabama (754)*
4. On what occasion did King deliver his "I Have a Dream" speech? *The March on Washington civil rights demonstration in August of 1963 (754-755)*
5. What happened in many cities in 1965-1967? *Rioting by blacks (755)*
6. What was the name of Communist guerilla forces in South Vietnam? *Viet Cong (756)*
7. What resolution passed by Congress was used to escalate American involvement in Vietnam? *The Gulf of Tonkin resolution (756)*
8. Why did the U.S. fight a limited war in Vietnam? *Fear of the Soviet Union or China increasing its involvement in the war (757)*
9. What problems existed with the South Vietnamese government? *It was weak and corrupt and the South Vietnamese army was not strong or well-trained. (757)*
10. How did the U.S. attack North Vietnam? *Aerial bombing followed by combat troops (756)*

Questions on "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" and the "I Have a Dream" Speech

1. King's letter was in response to what? *An open letter from a group of local ministers calling the demonstrations "unwise and untimely" (AV 340)*
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 340)*
3. What were the four steps he outlined in a non-violent campaign? *Collection of the facts to determine whether injustices exist, negotiation, self-purification, and direct action (AV 341)*
4. 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 343)*
5. With whom was King disappointed? *White moderates and the church (AV 343, 347)*
6. When King gave his speech, how long had it been since the Emancipation Proclamation? *100 years (five score years) (AV 351)*
7. King said it was time to lift the nation from what to what? *From the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood (AV 352)*
8. He said there would be neither rest nor tranquility until what happened? *Until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights (AV 352)*

9. 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 353)*
10. What words from a Negro spiritual did he quote? *"Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last." (AV 353)*

Lesson 129

1. What was the USS *Pueblo*? *An intelligence-gathering ship captured by North Korea in 1968 (760)*
2. What was the impact of the Tet Offensive on American public opinion? *It turned people against the war. (760)*
3. Who challenged President Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination in early 1968? *Eugene McCarthy (760)*
4. What announcements did Johnson make in his televised speech on March 31, 1968? *That he was seeking peace in Vietnam and that he would not run for re-election (762)*
5. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. when he was assassinated? *Memphis, Tennessee (762)*
6. What victory had Robert Kennedy won just before he was assassinated? *The California primary (763)*
7. What groups clashed outside of the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago? *The police and demonstrators (763)*
8. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1968? *Hubert Humphrey (763)*
9. Who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1968? *George Wallace (764)*
10. Who won the presidential election in 1968? *Richard Nixon (764)*

Lesson 130

1. During the 1960s, what was a popular way for countercultural ideas to be expressed? *Music (766)*
2. In what ways was the period when Jesus was born "the fullness of the time"? *The Jews had spread belief in God, Greek had become a world language, and the Roman Empire provided a relatively peaceful world in the Mediterranean region. (768)*
3. How did Jesus confront the religious establishment? *He told the Jewish leaders how they were wrong and called them hypocrites. (768)*
4. How was Jesus' attitude toward people different from what was common in His day? *He showed the value of the individual, he redefined what it means to be male and female, and he had a great respect for marriage and children. (769)*
5. How have Christians helped to change the world? *Involvement in reform movements such as abolition of slavery and prohibition, building hospitals and providing medical care, encouraging education (770)*

6. What have been some failings of people of faith? *Believers have done some cruel things in the name of Jesus; Christianity in Europe is largely a dead faith; denominational divisions have turned many people off. (771)*
7. Who were the heroes in the stories Jesus told? *A Samaritan, a beggar, a wasteful son who repented. Other answers possible. (772)*
8. How have your life and the life of 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 26

1. H; 2. D; 3. O; 4. M; 5. I; 6. K; 7. C; 8. N; 9. E; 10. A; 11. F; 12. B; 13. G; 14. J; 15. L

Unit 27

Lesson 131

1. What were the three parts of Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam War? *Continue the peace negotiations, Vietnamize the war, bomb Communist sites in Cambodia (775-776)*
2. Where did a deadly clash take place between college students and National Guardsmen? *Kent State University (776)*
3. What were the Pentagon Papers? *Secret Pentagon documents leaked to the press by Daniel Ellsberg (776)*
4. What happened in Vietnam when the U.S. pulled out? *The Communists launched a full scale attack and the South Vietnamese military and government collapsed. (777)*
5. What were some problems with American policy in Vietnam? *Poor planning, no strategy for victory, unreliable South Vietnamese army, committed enemy (777)*
6. What goal of President Kennedy was fulfilled on July 20, 1969? *The U.S. landed the first man on the moon. (779)*
7. What was the Equal Rights Amendment? *A proposed Constitutional amendment forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex. It never became part of the Constitution. (778)*
8. What group cut sales of oil resulting in severe disruption in the U.S.? *OPEC (778-779)*
9. What two bold foreign policy moves did Nixon make? *Visiting Communist China and the Soviet Union (780-781)*
10. What was the term given to the policy of easing tensions with the Soviet Union? *Detente (781)*

Lesson 132

1. What happened to George Wallace during the 1972 campaign? *He was shot and paralyzed by a gunman in Laurel, MD. (782)*
2. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972? *George McGovern (782)*
3. What happened with the Democrats' vice presidential nominee? *Thomas Eagleton was found to have received psychiatric treatment, so he was replaced by Sargent Shriver. (782-783)*
4. What was the Watergate break-in? *Employees of the Committee to Re-Elect the President were arrested for breaking into the offices of the Democratic National Committee. (783)*
5. What question did Senator Baker ask repeatedly at the Senate Watergate hearings? *"What did the President know and when did he know it?" (784)*
6. What new source of evidence of Oval Office conversations was revealed in the hearings? *A secret recording system (785)*
7. What happened to Vice President Agnew? *He pleaded no contest to a charge of tax evasion and resigned. (784)*
8. What major error did Nixon make that brought his administration down? *He participated in the cover-up of the Watergate scandal and obstructed its investigation. (784-785)*
9. How far did impeachment proceedings against Nixon progress? *The House Judiciary Committee had approved three articles of impeachment, and the House was about to take up the matter to vote on the articles. (785)*
10. What controversial move did President Ford make regarding Nixon? *He pardoned Nixon for any crimes he might have committed while President. (785)*

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

1. How did Ford ask Americans to confirm him as President? *With their prayers (AV 363)*
2. Ford said that he had not gained the office of President by what? *By any secret promises (AV 363)*
3. What did he say was now over? *Our long national nightmare (AV 364)*
4. Ford said that what had happened confirmed that the Republic was a government of what? *A government of laws and not of men (AV 364)*
5. For whom else did Ford ask Americans to pray? *For Nixon and his family (AV 364)*

Lesson 133

1. What was Gerald Ford's position in Washington before he became Vice President? *Minority leader in the House (787)*
2. What factors made Ford's presidency difficult? *Recovery from Watergate scandal, poor economy, fall of Vietnam (787)*

3. Who was Ford's running mate in 1976? *Robert Dole (787)*
4. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1976? *Jimmy Carter (788)*
5. What was the highest office he had held prior to his presidential bid? *Governor of Georgia (788)*
6. Who did Jimmy Carter choose as his running mate? *Walter Mondale (788)*
7. What economic problems occurred during Carter's term? *Inflation, high interest rates, unemployment, higher fuel costs (788)*
8. What historic agreement did Carter help bring about? *The Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt (789)*
9. What was Carter's response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan? *Suspended nuclear arms treaty negotiations, cutting grain shipments to Russia, boycotting the Moscow Olympics (789-790)*
10. What crisis led to Carter's (and America's) embarrassment? *The Iran hostage crisis (790)*

Lesson 134

1. What event brought questions about Islamic fundamentalism to the minds of Americans? *The Iran hostage crisis (792)*
2. What are the two main reasons that some Muslims don't like the U.S.? *America's support of Israel and the immoral material produced in the U.S. (793)*
3. What human rights policy did Carter implement? *He limited foreign aid to countries with poor human rights records. (793)*
4. What is your answer to the question in the text: Does American toleration of religious differences extend to those who want to do us harm? *Answers will vary. (793)*
5. What organization, established in 1982, works in many countries around the world to promote peace, fight disease, and encourage economic growth? *Carter Center (793)*
6. What cult came to be called Moonies? *The Unification Church (794)*
7. What cult caused the death of over 900 people in 1978? *The People's Temple in Jonestown, Guyana. (794)*
8. On what occasion did Alexander Solzhenitsyn criticize Western culture? *The 1978 Harvard commencement exercise (796)*
9. What were some failings of the West that Solzhenitsyn noted? *A loss of courage; using freedom to promote evil; hastiness, superficiality, and sensationalism in the press; crisis of the spirit brought about by material abundance (796)*
10. What did Solzhenitsyn say determined whether a person's life was a success? *Whether the world is better by a person's life (796)*

Lesson 135

1. When did countries and American states begin passing strict anti-abortion laws? *Nineteenth century (797)*
2. Who was Jane Roe? *A Texas woman who was not able to obtain an abortion. A suit was filed on her behalf. (798)*
3. What did the Supreme Court say in its *Roe v. Wade* decision about state regulation of abortion? *Abortion had to be available before viability, but it could be regulated after that point. (798)*
4. What is an important legal question about the unborn with regard to the 14th Amendment? *Is the unborn a person, who has the right to equal protection under the law? (798-799)*
5. What is the testimony of Scripture regarding the identity of the unborn? *That they are created by God and are seen as persons. (799)*
6. What convincing evidence from the New Testament is given about the unborn Jesus and John the Baptists? *They are called child and baby. (801)*
7. What is the testimony of the early church leaders regarding abortion? *They believed that abortion was wrong. (801-802)*
8. What other historical evidence exists regarding opposition to abortion? *The Hippocratic oath, statements of nineteenth century feminists, opinions of medical and scientific experts (802-803)*
9. What can we do to oppose abortion? *Choose life, embrace all children, oppose funding for abortion and candidates who support it, teach people about Jesus so their lives and hearts will change; other ideas possible. (804)*

Questions on *Roe v. Wade*

1. What right is not explicitly stated in the Constitution but is recognized by the Court? *The right of privacy (AV 357)*
2. Blackmun said that the state's compelling interest in the unborn begins at what point? *Viability of the fetus (AV 359)*
3. What are the time periods Blackmun used to indicate what state regulations are permitted? *The trimesters of a pregnancy (AV 359-360)*
4. Over what three issues did Justice Rehnquist dissent? *There was no indication of wrong in Roe's first trimester, the case did not involve a violation of privacy, and he thought it was wrong to strike down the entire Texas law. (AV 361-362)*

Questions on *The Giver*

1. What is special about the Ceremony of Twelve? *This was when life assignments were given.*
2. What is the most shocking rule that is given to Jonas with his new role? *That he could lie*
3. What word does the Giver use to describe life with no changes and no color? *Sameness*

4. What is unusual about the memory of the twinkling lights and presents? *Grandparents were there, love was present*
5. What does "release" mean? *To kill or euthanize*
6. Why do Jonas and the Giver plan for Jonas to escape? *To help things change, to share memories with the people*
7. 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 possible.*
8. What happens when lies become acceptable in a society? *People cannot be trusted.*
9. 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 possible.*
10. 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 possible.*
11. What trends and events do you see in today's society that are paralleled in the book? *Abortion, physician-assisted suicide, lack of knowledge of history; other answers possible*
12. What are some problems that come as a result of having no problems? *Life and people have less value and meaning; other answers possible*
13. Write a brief review and reaction to the book. *Various answers possible*

Literary Analysis of *The Giver*

These are subject to interpretation; there are not necessarily "right" and "wrong" answers. See a diagram of Freytag's pyramid on page 2 of the Student Review.

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 27

1. c; 2. d; 3. d; 4. c; 5. c; 6. d; 7. a; 8. b; 9. a; 10. b; 11. b; 12. c; 13. d; 14. d; 15. a

Unit 28

Lesson 136

1. What was Ronald Reagan's profession before he entered politics? *Actor (807)*
2. To what position was Reagan elected in 1966? *Governor of California (807)*
3. Whom did Reagan defeat for the presidency in 1980? *Jimmy Carter (808)*
4. What was Reagan's key question in his televised debates? *"Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" (808)*
5. What Christian political group was founded by Jerry Falwell? *Moral Majority (808)*
6. How did Reagan resolve the air traffic controllers' strike? *He fired the air traffic controllers and had new ones trained. (809)*
7. What happened to the Federal budget under Reagan? *It began running huge deficits. (809)*
8. How much did the New York Stock Exchange lose on October 19, 1987? *508 points of the Dow Jones average, or 22% of its value (809)*
9. What is the name given to America's reusable space craft? *Space Shuttle (809)*
10. What does AIDS stand for? *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (810)*
11. Whom did Reagan defeat in 1984? *Walter Mondale (811)*

Lesson 137

1. What did Ronald Reagan call the Soviet Union? *An evil empire (813)*
2. What was the independent labor union in Poland that sought recognition? *Solidarity (813)*
3. What was the name for the satellite-based missile defense system proposed by Reagan? *Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") (813)*
4. What historic agreement was made between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.? *The elimination of a complete class of weapons, intermediate nuclear missiles (813)*
5. What did Reagan challenge Gorbachev to do in Berlin? *Tear down the Berlin Wall (814)*
6. Why were American troops in Lebanon? *As part of a peace-keeping force (814)*
7. What Caribbean nation did American troops invade? *Grenada (814)*
8. What was the scandal called involving arms sales, hostages, and Central American freedom fighters? *The Iran-Contra scandal (814-815)*
9. What were the steps taken in the arms sales and the transfer of funds? *People in the U.S. government secretly sold arms to Iran in the hope that Iran could influence the release of American hostages in Lebanon. Some of the profits from the arms sales were sent to the Contras in Nicaragua who were fighting the Communist government there. (815)*
10. Who was the central figure in the scandal? *Oliver North (815)*

Questions on Ronald Reagan's Farewell Address

1. What did the refugee call the American sailor? *Freedom man (AV 372)*
2. How many new jobs did Reagan say had been created during his presidency? *19 million (AV 372)*
3. With what country did Reagan say the U.S. had developed a "satisfying new closeness"? *The Soviet Union (AV 373)*
4. What regret did Reagan say that he had? *The deficit (AV 374)*
5. What early colonial leader did Reagan quote calling America a "city on a hill"? *John Winthrop (AV 375)*

Lesson 138

1. Who were the two major party presidential candidates in 1988? *George Bush (Republican), Michael Dukakis (Democrat) (818)*
2. What positions did George Bush hold before he became Vice President? *Congressman, U.N. ambassador, liaison to China, chairman of the Republican National Committee, director of the CIA (818)*
3. What financial industry collapsed during Bush's term? *Savings and loan (819)*
4. What deal was made between Bush and Congress in 1990? *To raise taxes and cut spending (819)*
5. What pledge had Bush made in 1988? *That he would agree to no new taxes (818)*
6. Whom did Bush appoint to the Supreme Court? *Clarence Thomas (820)*
7. Who made charges against this nominee? *Law professor Anita Hill (820)*
8. What Central American country did the U.S. invade? *Panama (821)*
9. Who was the Soviet leader who ushered in many changes? *Mikhail Gorbachev (821)*
10. What happened in November of 1989 that symbolized the fall of Communism? *The Berlin Wall was torn down. (822)*
11. The U.S.S.R. was replaced by what federation? *Commonwealth of Independent States (822)*

Lesson 139

1. What Middle Eastern nation invaded another Middle Eastern nation in August of 1990? What nation did it invade? *Iraq invaded Kuwait. (824)*
2. What was the stance of the U.N. toward this invasion? *It condemned the aggression and approved the use of force to repel Iraq. (824)*
3. What was the operation to oust this aggressor called? *Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm (825)*
4. Who was the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at this time? *Colin Powell (825)*
5. Who was the American commander in the field during the Persian Gulf War? *Norman Schwarzkopf (825)*
6. What was the first phase of the attack? *Air and missile attacks on Iraq (825)*

- How long did ground operations last? *100 hours (825)*
- What were the terms of the cease-fire? *Iraq was to pay reparations to Kuwait, destroy its chemical and biological weapons and allow for international inspection, and respect no-fly zones over the country. (825)*
- What did the war reveal about the American military? *It demonstrated the advanced state of American military technology. (826)*
- How did the war affect President Bush's popularity with the American people? *Bush received unprecedented job approval ratings. (827)*
- What significant change took place in the 1994 congressional election? *Republicans gained control of the House and Senate; first time since 1952 (839)*
- What is NAFTA? *North American Free Trade Agreement, creating a free-trade zone among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada. (839-840)*
- Who was the Republican candidate for President in 1996? *Bob Dole (840)*
- What is the DJIA? *Dow Jones Industrial Average, an index of stock values based on the stock of 30 large companies (841)*
- What is the Fed? *The Federal Reserve Board, which guides monetary policy for the U.S. government. (841)*

Lesson 140

- How did God bring good out of the bad of Joseph's situation in Genesis? *He brought Joseph to a position of power and saved his family's lives. (828)*
- How did God bring good out of the execution of Jesus? *He brought salvation out of the cruel and unjust death of Christ. (828)*
- What is an example of good coming out of World War II? *The missionary impulse that followed the war (828-829)*
- How did Paul view his imprisonment in Philippians 1? *It served to advance the gospel. (829)*
- How did he view the motives of some proclaimers? *Despite their motives, Christ was proclaimed. (831)*
- How did Paul view the permanence of his imprisonment? *He would get out either by being released or by being executed. (831-832)*
- What principle guided Paul's life? *To live is Christ and to die is gain. (832)*
- The letter of Philippians is a lesson on what? *Attitude (829)*

Quiz on Unit 28

1. G; 2. B; 3. F; 4. E; 5. C; 6. A; 7. D; 8. a; 9. c; 10. d; 11. d; 12. c; 13. b; 14. a; 15. b

Unit 29

Lesson 141

- What issue hurt President George H. W. Bush the most in the 1992 presidential election? *The economy (837)*
- Of what state was Bill Clinton governor? *Arkansas (838)*
- Who was Clinton's vice presidential running mate in 1992? *Tennessee Senator Albert Gore (838)*
- Who was the candidate for President of the Reform Party in 1992 and 1996? *H. Ross Perot (838)*
- What was the name of the commitment for change made by Republican House candidates in 1994? *Republican Contract With America (839)*

Lesson 142

- From where is most of the new immigration coming? *Latin America (842)*
- What are some issues confronting America related to illegal immigration? *Assimilating them into society, education and social services for them; how they should be registered and pay taxes (842)*
- A young boy from which country was at the center of an immigration controversy in 1999-2000? *Cuba (842)*
- What group was in a compound in Waco, Texas in a standoff with Federal officials? *The Branch Davidians (843)*
- What domestic terrorist attack was a response to the Waco incident? *The bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City (843)*
- What serious problem surfaced repeatedly in public schools in the 1990s? *School shootings (844)*
- When was the first electronic computer built? *1944 (844)*
- What is one reason why computers have become so popular? *They are able to perform so many different functions (844)*
- What is the Internet? *A network of networks that provides e-mail, information, and business communication among computers (845)*
- Who founded Amazon.com? *Jeff Bezos (846)*

Questions on "Defense of Conservatism"

- To what group did Thomas give this speech? *The National Bar Association (AV 378)*
- What event did Thomas say shattered his faith in his religion and his country? *The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (AV 379)*
- Thomas said that the Supreme Court is a model of what? *Civility (AV 380)*
- What did Thomas say was an interesting surprise in being on the Court? *The virtual isolation he felt, even within the Court (AV 380)*
- What does Thomas say is an accepted way of doing business in Washington, D.C.? *The tendency to personalize differences (AV 381)*
- What was a major emotion that Thomas felt in the late 1960s? *Anger (AV 382)*

7. Thomas said that by his speech he wanted to assert what? *His right to think for himself (AV 384)*

Lesson 143

1. Where did the United States attempt to implement the policy of nation building? *Somalia (847)*
2. Who was the president of Haiti that the U.S. helped? *Jean-Bertrand Aristide (847)*
3. What is the land-for-peace idea in the Middle East? *The proposal that Israel agree to give the Palestinians control of land and that the Palestinians agree not to attack Israel (848)*
4. With what country did Israel sign a treaty in 1994? *Jordan (848)*
5. Who was the Israeli prime minister assassinated in 1995? *Yitzhak Rabin (848)*
6. What country included Serbia and Montenegro? *Yugoslavia (850)*
7. What leader of Yugoslavia was charged with war crimes? *Slobodan Milosevic (851)*
8. What province of Yugoslavia wanted independence? *Kosovo (851)*
9. What is the ethnic and religious majority of Kosovo? *Albanian Muslims (851)*
10. What multi-national force took action against Yugoslavia in 1998? *NATO (851)*

Lesson 144

1. What Arkansas resort project was the target of an investigation that involved the Clintons? *Whitewater (853)*
2. Who sued President Clinton over his alleged misconduct while he was governor of Arkansas? *Paula Jones (853)*
3. What was the outcome of that suit? *It was settled in November of 1998 when Clinton agreed to pay Jones \$850,000 but without any admission or apology. (854)*
4. With what intern was President Clinton linked? *Monica Lewinsky (853-854)*
5. What was the President's initial reaction to the charges against him? *He denied them. (853)*
6. When did the President finally admit to doing wrong? *In August of 1998 in grand jury testimony and in a speech to the American people (854)*
7. What articles of impeachment were passed by the House against Clinton? *Perjury and obstruction of justice (854)*
8. What was the outcome of the impeachment trial in the Senate? *Both articles failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. (855)*
9. What deal did Clinton make on his last 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, Clinton would not be prosecuted after leaving office. (855)*
10. What do you think about the Clinton-Lewinsky affair and the impeachment attempt? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 145

1. Who are some examples of public leaders who have had personal failings? *Bill Clinton, Richard Nixon, Jesse Jackson, and Newt Gingrich. Other answers possible. (857)*
2. What is one thing all human beings have in common? *We are imperfect. (857)*
3. What happens when we start making excuses for sinful behavior in others? *Our perception becomes clouded; we might think that it is acceptable for us to commit wrong; we might use a double standard; we might think that some sins are worse than others. (858)*
4. 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 (858)*
5. What is a person's first responsibility? *To make sure that his or her own life is right before God. (858)*
6. What is a person's second responsibility? *To make sure that his or her influence on others is good. (859)*
7. To whom do we answer for our decisions and lives? *God (860)*
8. What did Jesus mean when He said to cut off an offending part of the body? *To be rid of everything, including thoughts, that cause you to sin, even if they are very much a part of your life and even if society thinks you are strange for getting rid of them. (860)*

Quiz on Unit 29

1. E; 2. I; 3. K; 4. J; 5. A; 6. N; 7. D; 8. M; 9. G; 10. B; 11. H; 12. C; 13. F; 14. L; 15. P; 16. S; 17. T; 18. O; 19. Q; 20. R

Unit 30

Lesson 146

1. What was the official population of the United States on April 1, 2010? *308,745,538 (866)*
2. What was the country's growth rate over the previous decade? *9.7% (866)*
3. What is the most populous state? *California (863)*
4. What is the most populous urban metropolitan area? *New York City (863)*
5. What was the average life expectancy in the U.S. as of 2000? *76.7 years (864)*
6. How many people living in the United States in 2000 were born in other countries? *28 million (864)*
7. According to the 2000 census, how many households were in the United States? *105.5 million (864)*
8. What was the gross domestic product of the United States in 2000? *Almost ten trillion dollars (865)*
9. What is the largest religious group in the country? *The Roman Catholic Church (865)*
10. What is the largest Protestant denomination? *Southern Baptist Convention (865)*
11. How many Muslims lived in the U.S. as of 2000? *5.8 million (865)*

Lesson 147

1. Who were the major party candidates for President in 2000? *Democrats: Al Gore; Republicans: George Bush (868)*
2. What was the historical significance of the Democratic nominee for Vice President? *Joseph Lieberman was the first major party candidate for national office who was Jewish. (868)*
3. Who was the Republican candidate for Vice President in 2000? *Richard Cheney (868)*
4. What state held the outcome of the election in the balance? *Florida (868)*
5. The final decision on the election was made in practical terms by what body? *The U. S. Supreme Court (869)*
6. Who won the popular vote? *Gore (869)*
7. What was the electoral vote? *Bush won 271 to 266 (869)*
8. What 2002 law increased Federal involvement in education? *No Child Left Behind Act (870)*
9. Who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 2004? *John Kerry (870)*
10. What two U.S. Supreme Court nominees of George W. Bush were confirmed by the Senate? *John Roberts, Samuel Alito (872)*

Lesson 148

1. How many flights were involved in the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001? *Four (874)*
2. What New York City landmark was struck? *World Trade Center (874)*
3. What Washington-area government building was struck? *Pentagon (874)*
4. What happened to the fourth plane? *Passengers attacked the hijackers, and the plane went down in Pennsylvania. (875)*
5. Who masterminded the attack? *Osama bin Laden (876)*
6. What two countries did forces from the United States and other countries attack and invade as part of the war on terror? *Afghanistan and Iraq (877-878)*
7. Who was the leader of Iraq who was captured, tried, and executed? *Saddam Hussein (879)*
8. In what country was Osama bin Laden found and killed by Navy SEAL forces? *Pakistan (879)*

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

1. What passenger on a plane taken over by terrorists did President Bush name? *Todd Beamer (AV 388)*
2. How much money did Congress appropriate for rebuilding communities and for funding the U.S. military? *\$40 billion (AV 388)*
3. What new Cabinet-level office did Bush announce? *Office of Homeland Security (AV 391)*

4. What kind of war against terrorism did the President expect? *A protracted war, occurring in many different places, sometimes with secret actions (AV 390)*
5. The shield (or badge) of what New York City policeman had been given to President Bush? *George Howard (AV 392)*

Lesson 149

1. The credit crunch that climaxed in the fall of 2008 was the result at least in part of large-scale failures in what part of the economy? *home mortgages (881)*
2. What is another term for a less than excellent credit history? *subprime (881)*
3. What office did Barack Obama hold when he was nominated for President in 2008? *U.S. Senator from Illinois (882)*
4. Who was John McCain's running mate in 2008? *Alaska governor Sarah Palin (882)*
5. What comprehensive law did Congress pass in early 2010 that Obama had promised to work toward during the 2008 campaign? *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (often called "Obamacare" or health care reform) (883)*
6. How much was the Federal debt as of May 2014? *\$17.4 trillion (883)*
7. What significant change did Congress experience as a result of the 2010 congressional election? *Republicans gained a majority in the U.S. House (884)*
8. What prestigious world honor did Obama receive in December 2009? *He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (886)*
9. The Internal Revenue Service gave unusually intense scrutiny to applications for tax-exempt status from what kind of groups? *politically conservative groups (885)*
10. What Arizona Congresswoman was wounded in an assassination attempt in January 2011? *Gabrielle Giffords (885)*

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

Lesson 150

1. What has been a major factor in America since its founding? *Christian religion (888)*
2. What evidence is there of a decline in the influence of religion in America? *Abortion, euthanasia, pornography, physical and sexual abuse, etc. (888)*
3. What might a person do that would help him appreciate his freedoms in the U.S.? *Visit another country (889)*
4. Why has the Constitution worked so well across more than two centuries? *We still share the basic ideals and principles that lie behind it. (890)*

5. What are some changes that have taken place in government and politics since the nation began? *The way we select representatives, who can vote, the size and influence of the Federal government, the role of political parties (890)*
6. Is America defined now by rural life or by urban life? *Urban (891)*
7. What is more important than being admired for what we have? *Being admired for who we are (891)*
8. Why are homes not as strong in the U.S. as they once were? *People have not decided to make their families strong; families are influenced by the world; both men and women work outside of the home and fill their lives with many activities away from the home. (892)*
9. What replaced the threat of Communism? *The threat of terrorism (892)*
10. With what perspective should we see the past, present, and future? *The perspective of faith (894)*

Quiz on Unit 30

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. 75% white | 12. Osama bin Laden |
| 2. California | 13. Afghanistan and Iraq |
| 3. Los Angeles | 14. Pakistan |
| 4. 80% | 15. John Kerry |
| 5. Ten trillion dollars | 16. home mortgage failures |
| 6. Roman Catholic Church | 17. subprime |
| 7. Al Gore | 18. John McCain and Mitt Romney |
| 8. Florida | 19. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act |
| 9. The U.S. Supreme Court | 20. Nobel Peace Prize |
| 10. Four passenger planes | |
| 11. Pentagon | |

History Exam on Units 26-30

1. d; 2. b; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a; 9. b; 10. c; 11. c; 12. a; 13. c; 14. d; 15. a; 16. a; 17. c; 18. b; 19. b; 20. d; 21. d; 22. a; 23. b; 24. d; 25. d; 26. a; 27. c; 28. a; 29. d; 30. a; 31. c; 32. c; 33. b; 34. d; 35. a

Presidents: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Clinton, George W. Bush, Obama

English Exam on Units 26-30

1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. Answers will vary; 5. Man landing on the moon

Final essay thoughts will vary.

Bible Exam on Units 26-30

1. d; 2. c; 3. d; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. b; 9. d; 10. b
11. Jesus condemned the hypocrisy and faithless traditions of the religious leaders and their grip on the spiritual lives of the people. They had elevated their traditions to the level of the doctrines of God. Jesus honored many who were looked down upon socially in His day, such as women, the handicapped, Gentiles, and those who were seen as "sinners."
12. Answers will vary, but should include these ideas: All have sinned, but this does not mean that we should turn a blind eye to sin in the lives of leaders or of ourselves. We should expect integrity in public leaders. Each person answers to God for our lives, but we should be aware of our influence on others.