

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

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*However...*

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



Cheating won't help you in the long run.



# **Exploring America**

History, Literature, and Faith

## **Answer Key**



## Unit 1 – The Study of History

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 1

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

### Lesson 2

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

### Lesson 3

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

### Lesson 4

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

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

### Lesson 5

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

## Unit 2 – Exploration and Settlement

### Quiz Answers

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

### Lesson 6

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

### Lesson 7

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

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

#### Lesson 8

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

#### Lesson 9

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

#### Lesson 10

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

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

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

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 11

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

#### Lesson 12

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

### Lesson 13

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

### Lesson 14

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

### Lesson 15

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

### 10. Oliver Cromwell

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

### Bible Study Questions

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

### Unit Review

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

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

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 16

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

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

#### Lesson 17

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

#### Lesson 18

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

#### Lesson 19

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

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

#### Lesson 20

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

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

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

#### The Scarlet Letter

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



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

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

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

### **Unit 5 – Revolution**

#### **Quiz**

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

#### **Lesson 21**

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

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

#### **Lesson 22**

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

#### **Lesson 23**

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

## Lesson 24

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

## Lesson 25

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

## Bible Study Questions

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

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

1. So she could learn about Christ

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

## "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"

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

## "Rip Van Winkle"

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

## Unit 6 – The Constitution and the New Nation

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### Quiz

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

## Lesson 26

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

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

#### Lesson 27

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

#### Lesson 28

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

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

#### Lesson 29

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

#### Lesson 30

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

### Bible Study Questions

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

## Unit 7 – The Era of Thomas Jefferson

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 31

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

### Lesson 32

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

### Lesson 33

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

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

### Lesson 34

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

### Lesson 35

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

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

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

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

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 36

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

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

#### Lesson 37

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

#### Lesson 38

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

#### Lesson 39

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

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

#### Lesson 40

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

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

*These questions have subjective answers.*

### **Unit 9 – The Era of Andrew Jackson**

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 41

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

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

#### Lesson 42

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

#### Lesson 43

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

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

#### Lesson 44

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

#### Lesson 45

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

#### Bible Study

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

#### The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

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

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

## Unit 10 America Expands

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 46

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

### "Civil Disobedience"

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

### Lesson 47

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

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

#### Lesson 48

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

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

#### Lesson 49

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

#### Lesson 50

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

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

#### Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

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

### Unit 11 – The Approaching Conflict

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 51

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



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

#### Lesson 52

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

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

#### Lesson 53

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

#### Lesson 54

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

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

#### Lesson 55

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

## Unit 12 – The Nation Divides

### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 56

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

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

#### Lesson 57

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

#### Lesson 58

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

#### Lesson 59

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

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

#### Lesson 60

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

#### Uncle Tom's Cabin

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

### Unit 13 – The Terrible Conflict

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 61

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

#### Lesson 62

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

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

#### Lesson 63

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

#### Lesson 64

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

#### Lesson 65

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

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

#### Bible Study Questions

##### Luke 7:2-10

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

##### Luke 23:47

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

##### Acts 10:1-48

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

##### Acts 11:1-18

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

#### Co. Aytch

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

## Unit 14 – The Nation Rebuilds

#### Quiz

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

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

#### Lesson 66

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

#### Lesson 67

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

#### Lesson 68

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

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

#### Lesson 69

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

#### Lesson 70

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

### Unit 15 – Moving Forward

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 71

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

#### Lesson 72

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

#### Lesson 73

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

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

#### Lesson 74

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

#### Lesson 75

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

#### Little Women

*Answers to questions are subjective.*

#### Bible Study

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

### Unit 16 – Politics in the Gilded Age

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 76

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

#### Lesson 77

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

#### Lesson 78

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

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

#### Humorous Stories and Sketches

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

#### Lesson 79

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

#### Lesson 80

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

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

#### Bible Study

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

### Unit 17 – Changing America

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 81

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

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

#### Lesson 82

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

#### Up From Slavery

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

#### Lesson 83

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

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

#### Lesson 84

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

#### Lesson 85

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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



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

### Looking Backward

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

## Unit 18 – The Turn of the Century

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 86

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

### Lesson 87

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

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

### Lesson 88

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

### Lesson 89

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

### Lesson 90

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

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

#### Bible Study

*Various answers possible.*

#### In His Steps

*Various answers possible.*

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

#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 91

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

#### Lesson 92

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

#### Lesson 93

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

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

#### Lesson 94

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

#### Lesson 95

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

### Mama's Bank Account

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

## Unit 20 – America and the Great War

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 96

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

### Lesson 97

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

### Lesson 98

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

9. November 11, 1918

10. Alvin York

### Lesson 99

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

### Lesson 100

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

## Unit 21 – America in the 20s

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 101

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

### Lesson 102

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

### Lesson 103

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

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

### Lesson 104

1. More blacks moved to northern cities
2. The NAACP
3. Marcus Garvey
4. Ku Klux Klan
5. It went underground
6. Criminals
7. Disillusionment
8. The relativity and quantum theories and the uncertainty principle

### Lesson 105

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

### Bible Study

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

### Christy

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

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

## Unit 22 – The New Deal

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 106

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

### Lesson 107

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

### Lesson 108

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

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

### Lesson 109

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

### Lesson 110

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

### Bible Study

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

### To Kill a Mockingbird

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

7. Various answers possible
8. Various answers possible

## Unit 23 – World War II

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 111

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

### Lesson 112

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

### Lesson 113

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

### Lesson 114

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

### Lesson 115

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

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

## Unit 24 – Postwar America

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 116

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

### Lesson 117

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

### Lesson 118

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

### Lesson 119

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

### Lesson 120

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

### Bible Study Questions

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

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

## Unit 25 – The 1950s

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 121

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

### Lesson 122

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

### Lesson 123

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

### Lesson 124

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

### Lesson 125

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

### Bible Study Questions

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

## Unit 26 – The Turbulent Sixties

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 126

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

### Lesson 127

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

### Lesson 128

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

### Lesson 129

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

### Lesson 130

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

### Bible Study Question

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



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

## Unit 27 – The 1970s

### Quiz

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

### Lesson 131

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

### Lesson 132

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

### Lesson 133

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

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

### Lesson 134

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

### Lesson 135

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

### The Giver

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

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

## **Unit 28 – The Reagan-Bush Era**

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 136

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

### Lesson 137

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

### Lesson 138

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

### Lesson 139

1. Iraq invaded Kuwait

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

### Lesson 140

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

### Bible Study

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

## **Unit 29 – The 1990s**

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### Quiz

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

### Lesson 141

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

### Lesson 142

1. Latin America

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

#### Lesson 143

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

#### Lesson 144

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

#### Lesson 145

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

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

#### Bible Study

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

### Unit 30 – The New Millennium

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#### Quiz

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

#### Lesson 146

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

#### Lesson 147

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

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

#### Lesson 148

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

#### Lesson 149

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

#### Lesson 150

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

#### Bible Study Questions

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

## Answers to Exams

### Exam 1 (Units 1-8)

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

### Exam 2 (Units 9-15)

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

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

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

### Exam 3 (Units 16-23)

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

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

## Exam 4 (Units 24-30)

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

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