

**ASSIGNMENTS
AND TESTS FOR
*THE REAL STORY
OF MANKIND***

Compiled and edited by J. Parnell McCarter

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The Puritans' Home School Curriculum
www.puritans.net

CHAPTER 1 TEST ON ‘THE FIRST MAN AND WOMAN’

1. Who were the first man and first woman created by God?
2. What was their sin?
3. What was their judgment?
4. What was God’s hopeful promise to them?
5. So how should we summarize in one sentence the overall history of mankind?

CHAPTER 2 TEST ON ‘JUDGED BY THE GREAT FLOOD’

1. Who constructed an ark and survived the Great Flood?
2. From which region of the world have humans migrated since the time of Noah?
3. Where did most descendants of Shem settle?
4. Where did most descendants of Ham settle?
5. Where did most descendants of Japhet settle?
6. What are the descendants of Japhet often called?

CHAPTER 3 TEST ON ‘THE MESOPOTAMIANS’

1. What does ‘Mesopotamia’ literally mean?
2. Who was ruler during the effort to construct the Tower of Babel?
3. What is the writing of the Sumerians called?
4. Which ancient Babylonian king gave his people a famous set of laws that was discovered on a great stone monument in recent centuries?
5. What was the capital of the Assyrians?
6. Which people re-established Babylon and made it their capital in the seventh century B.C.?

CHAPTER 4 TEST ON 'THE EGYPTIANS'

1. Which son of Ham settled in Egypt?
2. In what respects were the Egyptians technologically advanced?
3. What was found on the Rosetta Stone?
4. What is the name of the sacred writing of the ancient Egyptians?
5. Who was the main god of the ancient Egyptians?
6. Were the ancient Egyptians monotheistic or polytheistic?
7. What do each of these terms mean:
 - a. Monotheism
 - b. Polytheism
8. What was the term for an embalmed body?
9. What was the title for an ancient Egyptian king?
10. Which desert shepherds from the east invaded Egypt and conquered it for a few centuries?
11. Around 900 B.C. the Assyrians invaded and conquered Egypt. Around 525 B.C. the Persians took possession of Egypt. Which Macedonian leader conquered Egypt from the Persians?
12. What was the name of the Egyptian dynasty that ruled it from Alexandria?
13. Which nation conquered Egypt in 30 B.C.?

CHAPTER 5 TEST ON ‘THE CANAANITES, THE PHOENICIANS, AND THE HITTITES’

1. What is the literal meaning of the name ‘Canaan’?
2. Where did the Canaanites settle?
3. What were the two great well-fortified towns of the Phoenicians?
4. What was the greatest colonial settlement of the Phoenicians on the north African coast?
5. What is the origin of the English alphabet?
6. Where was the Hittite Empire based?
7. What made the Hittites so militarily strong?

CHAPTER 6 TEST ON 'THE HEBREWS'

1. Why was Abram's name changed to Abraham?
2. Which son of Abraham inherited the promise?
3. How was the Red Sea named?
4. Who settled in Idumea?
5. Who led the Hebrews out of Egypt?
6. Where was the moral law of the Hebrews summarized?
7. What was copied in the Ark and Tabernacle design provided by God to Moses?
8. What is the name for the civil council that adjudicated cases for the new nations of Israel?
9. What was the majority report of the spies who had visited the land of Canaan for the Hebrews?
10. Who was to be the future Great Prophet like unto Moses raised up by God from among the Hebrews?
11. Which young Levite was bred by Eli and later rallied the Israelites against the Philistine enemies?
12. Which Israelite from the tribe of Benjamin became the first king of the Israelites, but failed in office due to his disobedience to God?
13. Which man who would become king of the Israelites as a young man killed the giant Philistine, Goliath?
14. What does 'Jerusalem' literally mean?
15. Which Israelite king first made Jerusalem its capital?
16. Which great king of Israel consecrated the Temple in Jerusalem?
17. Who conquered the northern kingdom of Israel?
18. Who conquered the southern kingdom of Judah?

CHAPTER 7 TEST ON 'THE CHINESE'

1. Do the Chinese have an account of the Great Flood in their ancient traditions?
2. Which was China's first dynastic kingdom?
3. How were records kept during the Shang dynasty?
4. Who is the famous Chinese sage who lived during the Chou dynasty and developed a code of ethics for it?
5. From which dynasty does China get its name? And what was the structure of this dynasty's civil government?
6. Why was the Great Wall of China constructed?
7. During which dynasty did China begin to be governed by a body of officials theoretically selected on merit?

CHAPTER 8 TEST ON 'THE INDO-EUROPEANS'

1. The Indo-Europeans are descended from which son of Noah?
2. Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes were kings of which great empire?
3. Knossos (or Cnossus) was an important ancient city on which island in the Mediterranean?
4. Which people called themselves Hellenes?

CHAPTER 9 TEST ON ‘THE RISE OF THE GREEK CIVILIZATION’

1. Which people plundered Cnossus and destroyed Troy?
2. What was the Greek attitude towards moderation?
3. Which famous Macedonian conquered much of the ancient world and brought Greek culture to the lands he conquered?
4. Who was the (false) god of wine in ancient Greek religion?
5. Which institution of Greek culture evolved from processions associated with the (false) god of wine?

CHAPTER 9 ESSAY QUESTION

Write a few paragraph essay comparing ancient Greek civil government (especially as represented in Athens) and ancient Egyptian civil government:

CHAPTER 10 TEST ON 'THE PERSIAN WARS'

1. What did the Persian Empire do with conquered territories instead of plundering them?
2. What was the outcome of the Battle of Marathon?
3. Which brave commander led the Greek forces at Thermopylae?
4. Which two major Greek city-states formed an alliance with other Greek city-states finally to defeat and force out the Persian invaders?

CHAPTER 11 TEST ON 'ATHENS vs. SPARTA IN THE PELOPONNESIAN WARS'

1. What was the common language of Athens and Sparta?
2. How was Sparta different from Athens?
3. Which side was the victor in the Peloponnesian Wars?
4. Who was Pericles?

CHAPTER 12 TEST ON 'ALEXANDER THE GREAT'

1. Which Macedonian leader made himself the master of all Greece but was murdered before he could start upon this well-prepared expedition for Persia?
2. How far east did Alexander the Great's conquests reach?
3. Which great power to the west of Greece ended up conquering its erstwhile empire?

CHAPTER 13 SUMMARY TEST ON THE PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

1. Who were the first man and first woman created by God?
2. What was their sin?
3. What was their judgment?
4. What was God's hopeful promise to them?
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82. Which great power to the west of Greece ended up conquering its erstwhile empire?

CHAPTER 14 TEST ON 'ROME AND CARTHAGE'

1. What is a plutocracy?
2. Which of these was best described as a plutocracy: Rome or Carthage?
3. Which regions were Carthaginian possessions until its defeat by Rome?
4. Which famous city was on the banks of the Tiber River, had seven hills, and spoke the Latin language?
5. Which mountaineers on the Italian peninsula posed a constant threat to the Romans?
6. Which sea-people on the Italian peninsula, from whom the Romans acquired much skill and knowledge, also posed a threat to the Romans?
7. Which civil magistrate was elected by the freemen of Rome to protect their interests against the despotism of the aristocratic judges?
8. What characteristic of Roman foreign policy made it so successful as a colonizing power?
9. What is the name given to the war between Rome and Carthage?
10. In the First Punic War, what naval innovation led to Rome's victory over Carthage, especially in the battle of Mylae?
11. Which Carthaginian leader with fifty thousand soldiers, nine thousand horsemen and thirty-seven fighting elephants, crossed the Alps in conquest of the Italian peninsula?
12. When the Carthaginian forces were eventually defeated on the Italian peninsula, was Carthage able to defeat Rome in northern Africa?

CHAPTER 15 TEST ON 'THE RISE OF ROME'

1. In the year 203 B.C. Scipio had crossed the African Sea and had carried the war into Africa on behalf of which city-state?
2. Which power was defeated by the Romans in the year 197 B.C. at the battle in the plains of Cynoscephalæ, or "Dogs' Heads," in central Thessaly?
3. Which kingdom did Antiochus III rule that was defeated by the Romans near Magnesia (in the year 190 B.C.)?
4. Which Roman landowner, military leader and eventually Roman "Dictator" in 88 BC was sent by the Roman Senate to defeat Mithridates' rebellion in the region near the Black Sea?
5. Which Roman general led a triumphal procession through Rome in the year 62 BC after military success in the east?
6. With whom were Crassus and Pompey on a triumvirate ruling Rome?
7. With which Egyptian queen did Julius Caesar fall in love?
8. Who murdered Julius Caesar?

CHAPTER 16 TEST ON 'THE GREAT ROMAN EMPIRE'

1. Which two men vied to be the successor of Julius Caesar?
2. Which Roman body first addressed Octavian with the title of 'Augustus'?
3. Which was larger: Alexander's Greek empire or Caesar Augustus' Roman empire?

CHAPTER 17 TEST ON 'THE EVERLASTING KINGDOM OF JESUS CHRIST'

1. During which Roman emperor's reign was Jesus born?
2. Where was Jesus born?
3. Who did Tiberius Caesar make Procurator of Judea?
4. Who was declared "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"?
5. On which day of the week did Jesus Christ rise from the dead?
6. What is generally reckoned as the beginning of the Christian Church?
7. What was the Great Commission?

CHAPTER 18 TEST ON 'THE FALL OF ROME'

1. The date 476 AD is normally associated with which great event in Roman history?
2. What were the military body-guards of the Roman emperor called?
3. Which Roman emperor moved the capital of the empire to Byzantium?
4. Which Asiatic horsemen invaded northern Europe and forced the Goths westward and southward into the Roman Empire?
5. Where was the eastern Roman Empire based?
6. What was the primary cohesive factor in the former western Roman Empire in the centuries following its collapse?

CHAPTERS 14 - 18 SUMMARY TEST

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36. What was the primary cohesive factor in the former western Roman Empire in the centuries following its collapse?

CHAPTER 19 TEST ON 'THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY AND THE RISE OF ANTI-CHRIST'

1. Was the Roman Empire generally tolerant of the religions of the nations it conquered?
2. Under whose rule did the Roman Empire officially become Christian?
3. What did the council of Nicaea accomplish?
4. Who called the Christian elders together to meet in the council of Nicaea?
5. What is the establishment principle?
6. Which great Christian theologian during the early centuries of the church was bishop of Hippo in Roman-controlled northern Africa?
7. Which is the first bishop of Rome to take the title of Pope?
8. Which Byzantine ruler issued the *Ecloga* and what did it contain?
9. What is an 'iconoclast'?
10. What role did the empress Irene play in the iconoclasm controversy?
11. Which formerly great empire was finally vanquished in 1453 AD?

CHAPTER 20 TEST ON ‘MOHAMMED AND ISLAM ON THE MARCH’

1. What is the foremost holy book of Islam, which supposedly consists of the teachings of Mohammed?
2. In the year 622 AD Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. What is this Great Flight known as?
3. How did the Muslim followers of Medina go about “persuading” the people of Mecca to become Muslim?
4. What is Muslim ‘holy war’ called? (called jihad)
5. What are the two main divisions of Islam arising out of a dispute over who should be caliph?
6. Which Frankish chieftain defeated the Muslims in their conquest of Europe, thus stopping Islam’s spread throughout Europe?
7. What was the last Muslim stronghold in Spain to fall in the year 1492 AD?

CHAPTER 20 ESSAY QUESTION

Write a one-paragraph essay below explaining some of the reasons why Islam spread so rapidly:

CHAPTER 21 TEST ON 'CHARLEMAGNE AND THE RISE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST'

1. Which famous battle had saved Europe from the Mohammedans?
2. Which Germanic tribe occupying north-western Europe was ruled by the Merovingians?
3. Pepin took Ravenna and several other cities away from the Longobards and presented them to the Pope. The Pope incorporated these new domains into what political entity?
4. Which Frankish king succeeded Pepin in the year 768 AD?
5. Which Frankish king was crowned by Pope Leo III and hailed by him with the title of "Augustus"?
6. Is the language of France of Germanic or Latin origin?
7. Pope, Leo VIII, made Otto "Emperor" of a political entity in return for Otto's service on behalf of the Papacy. It contained much of present day Germany, and was the eastern half of Charlemagne's old kingdom. What is the name of this political entity that remained until 1801?
8. Which French political and military leader destroyed the old Germanic Empire described in the previous question in 1801?

CHAPTER 22 TEST ON 'THE NORSEMEN'

1. From which present day nations did the Norsemen originate who ravaged the coasts of Europe with rape, plunder and theft?
2. What name, literally meaning Sea-Kings, is used for these Norsemen?
3. Which coastal region in northwest France was given in the tenth century to a group of Norsemen under Rollo?
4. Which Norman duke defeated and killed Harold of Wessex at the battle of Hastings, and proclaimed himself king of England?

CHAPTER 23 TEST ON 'FEUDALISM'

1. Which threat posed the greatest danger to the south of Europe around 1000 AD?
2. Which threat posed the greatest danger along the western coasts of Europe around 1000 AD?
3. Why did the common people of Europe of the eleventh century not object to Feudalism?
4. What is Feudalism?
5. What were the duties of a knight under Feudalism?
6. What is chivalry?

CHAPTER 24 TEST ON 'POPE vs. EMPEROR'

1. Which two offices claimed to be the proper successor in power of the Roman Empire?
2. Which tool could the Pope use to wield power throughout Europe in the Middle Ages?
3. After the year 1059 AD which body was responsible for electing the Pope?
4. Which powerful Pope did the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV compete with for power?
5. What was the site where Henry, dressed as a penitent pilgrim, waited outside the gates of the castle for three long days to plea for pardon from the Pope?

CHAPTER 25 TEST ON ‘THE CRUSADES’

1. Which Moslems, early in the eleventh century, became masters of the Mohammedan state in western Asia, ended even limited tolerance, took all of Asia Minor away from the eastern Roman Emperors, made an end to the trade between east and west?
2. Which Pope at the council of Clermont in France in the year 1095 arose, described the terrible horrors which the infidels had inflicted upon the Holy Land, gave a glowing description of this country which ever since the days of Moses had been overflowing with milk and honey, and exhorted the knights of France and the people of Europe in general to leave wife and child and deliver Palestine for Christianity?
3. How did the first Crusade conclude?
4. How was the Second Crusade differently organized?
5. From a military and political perspective, what was the end result of the Crusades?
6. What was the cultural impact of the Crusades?

CHAPTER 26 TEST ON 'THE MEDIÆ VAL CITY'

1. What is a 'serf'?
2. What is a 'monastery'?
3. What is a 'feudal lord'?
4. What were the Crusades?

CHAPTER 26 ESSAY QUESTION

Compose a one paragraph response to the following question: How did the merchants in the city over time take more and more power away from the landed feudal lords or gentry?

CHAPTER 27 TEST ON ‘THE MEDIÆVAL WORLD’

1. What does ‘social mobility’ mean?
2. What does ‘geographic mobility’ mean?
3. Were the majority of people literate in the Middle Ages?
4. In the twelfth century, the teachings of which ancient Greek philosopher were endowed with signanother authority?
5. Who were the Scholastics (or Schoolmen)?
6. What is a ‘presupposition’?
7. What are ‘guilds’?

CHAPTER 28 TEST ON 'MEDIÆ VAL TRADE'

1. In which present day nation were Venice, Genoa, and Florence?
2. Of the cities in Europe, why were Italian cities the first to regain a position of great importance during the late Middle Ages?
3. Which commodity did Venice sell which made it flourish during the Middle Ages?
4. How did Venice financially prosper from the Crusades?
5. Which powerful family controlled political affairs in Florence?
6. How did this powerful family gain its wealth?
7. Where was the Republic of Novgorod?
8. What was the Hanseatic League?

CHAPTER 19 - 28 SUMMARY TEST

1. Under whose rule did the Roman Empire officially become Christian?
2. Was the Roman Empire generally tolerant of the religions of the nations it conquered?
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CHAPTER 29 TEST ON 'THE DAWN OF THE RENAISSANCE'

1. What was the international language used by European scholars during the Middle Ages?
2. Who was Abelard?
3. Who was Giotto?
4. Who was Dante?
5. Who was Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca)?

CHAPTER 29 ESSAY QUESTION

Compose a one paragraph response to the following question: Why do some people call the Medieval era ‘the Dark Ages’? In which respects (if any) is this a fair description and in which respects (if any) is this an unfair description?

CHAPTER 30 TEST ON 'THE MORNING-STAR OF THE REFORMATION'

1. What was Wyckliffe's accusation against the begging friars that made them so detest him?
2. What contest arose in the year 1378 between Urban VI and Clement VII which had the effect of strengthening Wyckliffe and weakening the Papacy?
3. What did Wyckliffe translate into English which had such a powerful effect upon the people?
4. Who sought to suppress Wyckliffe's translation?
5. What were Wyckliffe's followers called?
6. What is the Romish doctrine of 'transubstantiation'?
7. Which scholar at the University of Prague was deeply impressed by what Wyckliffe wrote, preached the gospel to the people in the Czech language and against the doctrine of transubstantiation, and was executed following the Council of Constance?
8. What is the doctrine of predestination?

CHAPTER 31 TEST ON 'THE RESPONSE OF ROME TO THE RENAISSANCE AND THE REFORMATION'

1. Who was Niccolò Macchiavelli?
2. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
3. Which great cathedral in Rome was Michael Angelo hired to draw the plans for and then to work on its construction?
4. What did Savonarola do to attract the ire of the Papacy?
5. Who was Thomas à Kempis?
6. What is Thomas à Kempis' most famous written work?

CHAPTER 32 TEST ON 'CHINA AND MARCO POLO'

1. Which late Medieval explorer from Venice wrote a book about his adventures in the Far East and excited centuries of efforts to explore this region of the world so mysterious to Europeans?
2. What role did eunuchs play in the Han dynasty?
3. What is meant by the dynastic cycle in Chinese history?
4. During which Chinese dynasty did the following accomplishments occur: the inventions of sundials and water clocks, the division of the day equally into ten and then into 12 periods, devising the lunar calendar that continued to be used until 1912, and the invention of wheelbarrows, locks to control water levels in streams and canals, and compasses?
5. What was the official state religion of China during most of the dynasties up to the time of the Mongol barbarians like the great Kublai Khan?

CHAPTER 33 TEST ON 'GREAT DISCOVERIES BY SEA'

1. What great feat did Magellan's voyage accomplish?
2. What is scurvy?
3. What country was known as Cathay?
4. What country was known as Zipangu?
5. Over which country did Prince Henry, known as Henry the Navigator, who oversaw systematic exploration of the African coast, rule?
6. Who was "Presser John"?
7. Which cape did Bartholomew Diaz reach in the year 1486?
8. Which royal Spanish couple united Spain into a single kingdom and sponsored Columbus' voyage to the west?
9. In which year did Columbus land in the Americas?
10. Which Portuguese explorer in 1498 had been able to reach the coast of Malabar and return safely to Lisbon with a cargo of spice?
11. Which explorer gave his name to the American continents?
12. Who crossed the Isthmus of Panama, had climbed the famous peak in Darien, and had looked down upon a vast expanse of water which seemed to suggest the existence of another ocean?

CHAPTER 34 TEST ON 'INDIA'

1. Who were the Aryans that arrived around 1400 BC in India?
2. Explain India's caste system.
3. What language was the book of hymns called the Vedas written in?
4. What was the name given for the all-creator of the Indian Hindu religion, who was regarded as the one God and supreme ruler of life and death, and was worshipped as the highest ideal of perfection?
5. What is the belief of reincarnation?
6. What is suttee?
7. Which false prophet in the sixth century BC of India's history taught an Eightfold Path to alleviate man's pain and suffering?
8. Which Indian dynasty reigned from 300 to 550 AD and marked the peak of classical Indian civilization?

CHAPTER 35 TEST ON 'THE REFORMATION'

1. Who invented the movable type printing press?
2. What was the first book published on his movable type printing press?
3. What was the view of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V towards the Protestant Reformation?
4. What do the following have in common in the period preceding the Protestant Reformation: English Lollards, the Bohemian Hussites, and the Piedmont Waldensians?
5. Which learned sixteenth century scholar from the Netherlands knew both Latin and Greek and gave us the first reliable version of the New Testament, which he translated into Latin together with a corrected edition of the original Greek text?
6. What popular sixteenth century book did he write which attacked the monks and their credulous followers by satirizing them?
7. Where was Martin Luther a professor?
8. What economic consideration especially motivated Pope Leo X to sell ``indulgences''?
9. What is an ``indulgence''?
10. Who was Johan Tetzel?
11. What were Luther's ``ninety-five theses''?
12. What was Luther's thesis in his book *The Bondage of the Will*?

CHAPTER 36 TEST ON ‘THE FURTHER SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE’

1. Who was the Catholic minister turned Protestant Reformer in Zurich during roughly the same period of time that Luther was serving God in Germany?
2. How did Zwingli and Luther differ regarding the Lord’s Supper?
3. Which French reformer in Geneva persuaded John Calvin to stay there and lead its reformation?
4. What is Calvin’s most famous book that became the rallying point for Protestants all across Europe?
5. Name some (at least four) elements to Geneva’s reformation.
6. Which “man of iron” did the Hapsburg ruler – Philip- in his despair send to the Netherlands to make the Protestants there conform?
7. Who was the German prince who had been the private secretary of the Emperor Charles V and later became the leader of the Dutch army and commander of their freebooting sailors (known as the Beggars of the Sea) against the Spanish forces?
8. What is the name of the document issued in 1619 by the Calvinists in the Netherlands in response to the Arminian Remonstrants?

CHAPTER 37 TEST ON 'THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION REACHES ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND BEYOND'

1. Which pagan tribes from northern Germany settled in England (which was at the time controlled by the Christian Britons) not long after the forces of the Roman Empire had evacuated it?
2. Which king compiled the law into written form, showing its basis in the Ten Commandments; translated the Psalms into the Anglo-Saxon tongue; began the inscripturation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*; started an academy that became Oxford University later in history; and successfully fought off the pagan Danish Viking invaders during his day?
3. Who was the leader of the Normans that crossed the Channel in the year 1066 and at the battle of Hastings destroyed the weak forces under Harold of Wessex?
4. Which English king removed England from the authority of the Roman Catholic Church over a dispute concerning his marriage to Katherine of Arragon?
5. Who was archbishop of the Church of England during the reign of the young Protestant King Edward VI?
6. Why was Mary, the daughter of Henry's first wife and a staunch Roman Catholic, called "The Bloody Mary"?
7. During which English monarch's reign was the Spanish Armada defeated?
8. Which was the reforming party in English history, which wanted church worship and government regulated by scripture alone?
9. In Scotland's history, who had been the Scot missionary who took the gospel to the king of the Picts, who converted to Christianity, and with him all the Picts?
10. Who had visited Calvin's Geneva, and brought a similar reformation to Scotland?

CHAPTER 38 TEST ON 'ROME'S COUNTER-REFORMATION'

1. The Spaniard Ignatius de Loyola was the founder and leader of which religious order?
2. In what field did this religious order specialize?
3. Which infamous Counter-Reformation council of the Romish Church rejected justification by faith alone, declared there to be 7 sacraments, upheld tradition along with scripture as a source of doctrinal authority, and required that bishops could have no more than one diocese and must reside in the one they were over?
4. What was the Roman Inquisition?
5. Which European war that was the result of Romish force employed to exterminate the Protestant faith broke out in the year 1618 and ended with the famous treaty of Westphalia in 1648?
6. Which Protestant king of Sweden saved the Protestant cause in that war?
7. What was the name of the French Calvinistic Protestants who were so thoroughly persecuted in French history?

CHAPTER 39 TEST ON ‘ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE 17TH CENTURY’

1. Which family of English and Scottish monarchs ruled Britain for almost the entire 17th century?
2. Explain the meaning of the term the “divine right of kings.”
3. What was the bill of liberties which English parliamentarians like Edward Coke put forth called?
4. What did the Westminster Assembly convened by order of the English Parliament prepare in the 1640s?
5. Who essentially set himself up as dictator (Lord Protector) of the Commonwealth after he grew impatient with the English Parliament dominated by Presbyterian Puritans?
6. What were the Presbyterian dissenters called during the reigns of Charles II and James II, named for their adherence to the Solemn League and Covenant and National Covenant?
7. Who was invited to replace James II by leading Protestant Parliamentarians to avert Britain’s becoming Roman Catholic?

CHAPTERS 29 - 39 SUMMARY TEST

1. What was the international language used by European scholars during the Middle Ages?
2. Who was Abelard?
3. Who was Giotto?
4. Who was Dante?
5. Who was Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca)?
6. What was Wyckliffe's accusation against the begging friars that made them so detest him?
7. What contest arose in the year 1378 between Urban VI and Clement VII which had the effect of strengthening Wyckliffe and weakening the Papacy?
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8. What did Wyckliffe translate into English which had such a powerful effect upon the people?
9. Who sought to suppress Wyckliffe's translation?
10. What were Wyckliffe's followers called?
11. What is the Romish doctrine of 'transubstantiation'?
12. Which scholar at the University of Prague was deeply impressed by what Wyckliffe wrote, preached the gospel to the people in the Czech language and against the doctrine of transubstantiation, and was executed following the Council of Constance?
13. What is the doctrine of predestination?
14. Who was Niccolò Macchiavelli?
15. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
16. Which great cathedral in Rome was Michael Angelo hired to draw the plans for and then to work on its construction?
17. What did Savonarola do to attract the ire of the Papacy?
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18. Who was Thomas à Kempis?
19. What is Thomas à Kempis' most famous written work?
20. Which late Medieval explorer from Venice wrote a book about his adventures in the Far East and excited centuries of efforts to explore this region of the world so mysterious to Europeans?
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22. What is meant by the dynastic cycle in Chinese history?
23. During which Chinese dynasty did the following accomplishments occur: the inventions of sundials and water clocks, the division of the day equally into ten and then into 12 periods, devising the lunar calendar that continued to be used until 1912, and the invention of wheelbarrows, locks to control water levels in streams and canals, and compasses?
24. What was the official state religion of China during most of the dynasties up to the time of the Mongol barbarians like the great Kublai Khan?
25. What great feat did Magellan's voyage accomplish?
26. What is scurvy?
27. What country was known as Cathay?

28. What country was known as Zipangu?
124
29. Over which country did Prince Henry, known as Henry the Navigator, who oversaw systematic exploration of the African coast, rule?
30. Who was "Presser John"?
31. Which cape did Bartholomew Diaz reach in the year 1486?
32. Which royal Spanish couple united Spain into a single kingdom and sponsored Columbus' voyage to the west?
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35. Which explorer gave his name to the American continents?
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40. What was the name given for the all-creator of the Indian Hindu religion, who was regarded as the one God and supreme ruler of life and death, and was worshipped as the highest ideal of perfection?
41. What is the belief of reincarnation?
42. What is suttee?
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44. Which Indian dynasty reigned from 300 to 550 AD and marked the peak of classical Indian civilization?
125
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52. What economic consideration especially motivated Pope Leo X to sell "indulgences"?
53. What is an "indulgence"?
54. Who was Johan Tetzel?
55. What were Luther's "ninety-five theses"?

56. What was Luther's thesis in his book *The Bondage of the Will*?
57. Who was the Catholic minister turned Protestant Reformer in Zurich during roughly the same period of time that Luther was serving God in Germany?
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60. What is Calvin's most famous book that became the rallying point for Protestants all across Europe?
61. Name some (at least four) elements to Geneva's reformation.
62. Which "man of iron" did the Hapsburg ruler – Philip- in his despair send to the Netherlands to make the Protestants there conform?
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73. In Scotland's history, who had been the Scot missionary who took the gospel to the king of the Picts, who converted to Christianity, and with him all the Picts?
74. Who had visited Calvin's Geneva, and brought a similar reformation to Scotland?
75. The Spaniard Ignatius de Loyola was the founder and leader of which religious order?
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77. Which infamous Counter-Reformation council of the Romish Church rejected justification by faith alone, declared there to be 7 sacraments, upheld tradition along with scripture as a source of doctrinal authority, and required that bishops could have no more than one diocese and must reside in the one they were over?

78. What was the Roman Inquisition?
79. Which European war that was the result of Romish force employed to exterminate the Protestant faith broke out in the year 1618 and ended with the famous treaty of Westphalia in 1648?
80. Which Protestant king of Sweden saved the Protestant cause in that war?
81. What was the name of the French Calvinistic Protestants who were so thoroughly persecuted in French history?
82. Which family of English and Scottish monarchs ruled Britain for almost the entire 17th century?
83. Explain the meaning of the term the “divine right of kings.”
84. What was the bill of liberties which English parliamentarians like Edward Coke put forth called?
85. What did the Westminster Assembly convened by order of the English Parliament prepare in the 1640s?
86. Who essentially set himself up as dictator (Lord Protector) of the Commonwealth after he grew impatient with the English Parliament dominated by Presbyterian Puritans?
87. What were the Presbyterian dissenters called during the reigns of Charles II and James II, named for their adherence to the Solemn League and Covenant and National Covenant?
88. Who was invited to replace James II by leading Protestant Parliamentarians to avert Britain’s becoming Roman Catholic?

CHAPTER 40 TEST ON 'THE BALANCE OF POWER'

1. Which two powerful Roman Catholic Cardinals hammered the ancient French Kingdom into the most strongly centralized state of the seventeenth century and thoroughly suppressed and undermined Huguenot Protestantism?
2. Who was called the "Sun King" in French history?
3. Of what house or family dynasty was the so called "Sun King"?
4. Which European war began in the year 1701, immediately after the death of Charles II, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs, ended in 1713 by the Peace of Utrecht, had ruined the treasury of the "Sun King" of France?
5. Explain what is meant by the term "balance of power."

CHAPTER 41 TEST ON 'THE RISE OF RUSSIA'

1. Which European had discovered America in 1492?
2. Which ethnic tribes descended from Japhet long ago left their homes in Central Asia, wandered for many years through the forests and plains of the region between the Dniester and Dnieper rivers, and ultimately formed the primary ethnicity of the Russian peoples?
3. Which people from northwestern Europe around the Baltic Sea conquered some of these tribes and set up a capital in Kiev?
4. From where did Christian missionaries first come to Christianize these pagan Russian peoples?
5. Which Mongol people under Jenghiz Khan in the year 1224 invaded this region and ultimately conquered the vast Russian plains?
6. What town upon a steep hill on the banks of the Moskwa river was the capital of a small state which eventually defeated the Mongol rulers?
7. Which capital of the Byzantine Empire was taken by the Turks in the year 1458?
8. What title did the grand dukes of Moscow acquire as a way of expressing that the Slavic state under their control laid claim to the worldly and spiritual inheritance of the lost Byzantine Empire?
9. Which Moscow family became a dynasty of rulers of the Russian state, after having been first elected by the Russian nobles?
10. Which Russian ruler born in 1672 sought to change Russia almost overnight into a European empire?

CHAPTER 42 TEST ON ‘RUSSIA vs. SWEDEN’

1. Who did Peter the Great make head of the Russian Church?
2. Along what sea did Peter move the capital of his government and his “Imperial Residence”, in order to thwart the old Russian elements that had a rallying point in the town of Moscow?
3. What kingdom along this same sea was a rival to Russia and sought to thwart the construction of St. Petersburg?
4. Which side prevailed in the famous battle of Narva in November of the year 1700?
5. Which side finally prevailed in the year 1709, in the battle of Poltava?

CHAPTER 43 TEST ON ‘THE RISE OF PRUSSIA’

1. Who originally founded the frontier state of Brandenburg to defend his eastern possessions against raids of the wild Saxon tribes?
2. After a succession of noble families exercised the functions of imperial governor in this frontier state, which house or dynasty finally in the fifteenth century made its appearance as Electors of Brandenburg?
3. Why were they called “Electors”?
4. During the Reformation, which side had the Electors of Brandenburg taken in the religious struggle?
5. How was Frederick William I different from Frederick II (also called ‘Frederick the Great’)?
6. Which Florentine historian who had advised his princely pupils to lie and cheat whenever it was necessary to do so for the benefit of their country did the young Frederick II reject in a book he wrote against his philosophy?
7. Did Frederick II when he grew old remain true to what he had written in his youth?

CHAPTER 44 TEST ON ‘THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM’

1. How did the discovery of America affect the availability of gold and silver in Europe?
2. What was the “mercantile system” of the sixteenth century?
3. How did the mercantile system work out in practice?
4. How did the mercantile system affect the colonies?

CHAPTER 45 TEST ON ‘THE ENLIGHTENMENT’

1. Out of a milieu of spiritual fatigue, which two great social movements swept through the English-speaking world in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
2. What was the Enlightenment?
3. Who was Descartes?
4. Who was John Locke?
5. What did Locke assert in “A Letter Concerning Toleration”?
6. In what century did Jonathan Edwards live and in what region was he born?

CHAPTER 45 ESSAY QUESTION

Write an essay explaining some of the factors leading to spiritual fatigue even in the Protestant nations by the end of the seventeenth century:

CHAPTER 46 TEST ON 'ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY'

1. What was the name given for the few trusted advisors and councilors for the King of England who helped him rule?
2. Which monarch succeeded William in 1702?
3. George I who succeeded this monarch in 1714 was from which ruling house in Germany?
4. Whose Parliament had been joined to that of England in 1707?
5. Which English king tried to get back the power from his Cabinet, but the results were disastrous?
6. What was the established church of England?
7. What were the tendencies of moderatism in the established Presbyterian church of Scotland?
8. What was pietism?
9. What was the Great Awakening?
10. During its time the Great Awakening encountered strong opposition, even as it generated mass appeal as well. Within New England Congregationalism, it created a rift between "New Lights" and "Old Lights". What did the "Old Lights" stand for?
11. Within Presbyterianism the Great Awakening brought about a rift between the "New Side" and the "Old Side". What did the "Old Side" stand for?
12. Which family of ministers were prominent "New Side" Presbyterians?

CHAPTER 47 TEST ON 'THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION'

1. Which department of the British military was especially advantageous for her to acquire a great empire?
2. Both France and England claimed most of the North American coast which had been discovered and a lot more which the eye of no white man had ever seen. Which English naval leader in 1497 had landed in the northern part of America and claimed the region for the English?
3. Which Frenchman twenty-seven years later had visited these same coasts and claimed the region for the French?
4. Who from England settled in New England, with the desire to establish a 'city upon a hill' of the reformed Christian faith?
5. What was the religious affiliation of most of those British who settled in the South?
6. What was the religious affiliation of the French who settled in the French colonies of North America?
7. Why as long as the Stuarts had ruled England had there been no danger of a major war with France, especially regarding the North American colonies?
8. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the fight between which two nations for the possession of India and North America?
9. Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, and Marquette were explorers for which nation?
10. The mercenary soldiers from which nation were used by the British to fight American colonists that wanted independence?
11. Who was the great leader and general of the cause of independence of the American colonists?
12. Which representative from Virginia proposed a motion to the Continental Congress that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved"?
13. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
14. Which document was adopted in 1787 for the newly formed United States, lacking mention of God and prohibiting the establishment principle and religious test oaths?

CHAPTER 48 TEST ON 'THE FRENCH REVOLUTION'

1. Define a 'political revolution.'
2. Which segment of French society paid most of the cost of the high spending French government before the French Revolution?
3. Who was Voltaire?
4. Who wrote "Social Contract", which called for a society in which the king and the state were one and appealed for a return to the supposedly blessed days when the real sovereignty had lain in the hands of the people and when the king had been merely the servant of his people?
5. Who wrote "Persian Letters" in which two distinguished Persian travellers turn the whole existing society of France topsy-turvy and poke fun at everything from the king down to the lowest of his six hundred pastry cooks?
6. What did Messieurs Diderot, d'Alembert, Turgot and a score of other distinguished writers write in 28 volumes which contained "all the new ideas and the new science and the new knowledge"?
7. The French Revolution roughly lasted from 1789 to 1799. During the 1789 to 1791 phase which was more orderly than the second phase, what form of government was attempted to be introduced?
8. In the French Revolution, who were the Jacobins?
9. In October of the year 1793 the Constitution was suspended "until peace should have been declared." All power was placed in the hands of a small committee of Public Safety. Who were the leaders of this committee?

CHAPTER 49 TEST ON 'NAPOLEON'

1. NAPOLEON was born in the year 1769 in which island that had been an old Greek, Carthaginian and Roman colony in the Mediterranean Sea?
2. Which movement marched to the slogan of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality"?
3. Who in the year 1804 did Pope Pius VII crown as Hereditary Emperor of the French?
4. This followed the example of the crowning of which great King of the Franks in the year 800 AD?
5. Which nation's fleet had blockaded France ever since the year 1798, spoiled Napoleon's plan to invade India by way of Egypt, had forced him to beat an ignominious retreat, after his victories along the banks of the Nile, and annihilated the Napoleonic fleet near Cape Trafalgar off the Spanish coast?
6. In the year 1812 in which nation did Napoleonic forces suffer a crushing defeat, especially due to weather conditions?
7. After defeat in 1813, on which little island in the Mediterranean was Napoleon exiled?
8. Who was known as the "little Corporal"?
9. In the year 1815 Napoleon briefly assumed again the office of Emperor. But where did the Prussian forces under Blücher and the British forces under Wellington defeat him?
10. In the year 1803, for a mere song, Napoleon had sold which French colony in North America to the United States?
11. Where did Napoleon spend the last seven years of his life exiled?

CHAPTER 50 TEST ON ‘THE (UN) HOLY ALLIANCE’

1. Which three men dominated the Congress of Vienna which arranged the course of Europe following the Napoleonic era?
2. Which nation did each of these three men represent?
3. Which alliance of nations was the main result of the Congress of Vienna?
4. Which family dynasty was back on the throne in France when the Congress of Vienna was meeting?
5. Which Russian Tsar for awhile followed the teachings of a seeress named Baroness von Krüdener who was foretelling the coming doom of the world and was exhorting people to repent ere it be too late?

CHAPTER 51 TEST ON ‘THE GREAT REACTION’

1. What does the term “the Hundred Days” refer to as it is associated with Napoleon?
2. Following the Napoleonic era, with which country was Belgium temporarily united?
3. What was the status of Poland as a result of the Congress of Vienna?
4. What was the status of Norway as a result of the Congress of Vienna?
5. Which Austrian family inherited control at the Congress of Vienna of some of the small Italian principalities formed by Napoleon?
6. What was the name of the principality controlled by the Romish papacy on the Italian peninsula?
7. Which power controlled most of the Slavs and Greeks following the Congress of Vienna?
8. The Congress of Vienna had established a new German Confederation, a league of thirty-eight sovereign states, under the chairmanship of the King of Austria, who was now known as the Emperor of Austria. What body was established for this Confederation in the old coronation city of Frankfort, that had been created to discuss matters of “common policy and importance”?
9. Marie Antoinette was put to death on a scaffold by a guillotine as part of a great revolution that had overthrown the monarchy there and eventually resulted in Napoleonic rule, until Napoleon was exiled. Over which country had she been queen?

CHAPTER 52 TEST ON 'NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE'

1. Name at least two principles that had come to be associated with the American and French revolutions which the Congress of Vienna failed to take account of in drawing its map and setting up government following the Napoleonic era.
2. Which black leader had led the successful independence movement on the island of Haiti and inspired other independence movements in the region?
3. Which native of Caracas in Venezuela, born in the year 1783, had been educated in Spain, had visited Paris where he had seen the Revolutionary government at work, as well as visiting the United States, and led the independence movement in South America from Spain?
4. To which alliance did Spain ask help in thwarting this independence movement in South America?
5. What was the "Monroe Doctrine" which was issued in response to this proposed alliance to help Spain thwart independence in South America?
6. What was the Dekaberist revolt in Russia?
7. In the year 1821, a young Greek, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, began a revolt in Moldavia against which power that controlled the region?
8. Which national patriots in 1821 hoisted the flag of independence in the Morea (the ancient Peloponnesus) and drove the Turkish garrisons away?
9. Which rich young Englishman wrote popular poetry and died helping the Greek independence effort?
10. On October 20 of the year 1827, the ships of three European nations attacked which nation's fleet in the bay of Navarino and destroyed it, resulting in Greek independence?
11. Which Austrian prime minister who had been a leading delegate at the Congress of Vienna sought to suppress the various national independence movements?
12. Bourbon rule in which nation ended in 1830 with the exile of Charles X?
13. Who succeeded Charles X?
14. Which British leader is credited with describing Charles X's rule as a government "by priests, through priests and for priests"?
15. Who did the Belgians elect as their new king once they had declared themselves independent of the Netherlands?
16. Which nation declared itself independent, and commenced a war against the Habsburgs under the leadership of Louis Kossuth?
17. Which nation's parliament, consisting of 550 delegates from all parts of the country, came together in Frankfort in 1849 and proposed that king Frederick William of Prussia should be the Emperor of a united country?
18. Which nation foiled this proposal in favor of retaining a weak Confederation of independent states?
19. Which Prussian leader began to mastermind a united Germany under the rule of the house of Hohenzollern in Prussia?
20. Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi led the successful effort to unite which nation and rid it of Austrian domination?
21. Who became emperor of France in 1852, trading upon his famed ancestor?
22. In the Crimean War, Turkey was aided by England and France to thwart an attack

by which nation?

23. The failure of the revolution of the year 1848 in Germany led to the wholesale migration of Germans more opposed to autocracy and for German unity to which other areas in the world?

24. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were taken by a united force of Germans from which nation which had controlled these provinces?

25. Which Prussian official masterminded the unification of the Germans under Prussian domination in the latter half of the nineteenth century?

26. Which Austrian Grand-Duke had been installed as Emperor of Mexico by the French in 1863, but was overthrown after not many years?

CHAPTERS 40 - 52 SUMMARY TEST

1. Which two powerful Roman Catholic Cardinals hammered the ancient French Kingdom into the most strongly centralized state of the seventeenth century and thoroughly suppressed and undermined Huguenot Protestantism?
2. Who was called the "Sun King" in French history?
3. Of what house or family dynasty was the so called "Sun King"?
4. Which European war began in the year 1701, immediately after the death of Charles II, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs, ended in 1713 by the Peace of Utrecht, had ruined the treasury of the "Sun King" of France?
5. Explain what is meant by the term "balance of power."
6. Which European had discovered America in 1492?
7. Which ethnic tribes descended from Japhet long ago left their homes in Central Asia, wandered for many years through the forests and plains of the region between the Dniester and Dnieper rivers, and ultimately formed the primary ethnicity of the Russian peoples?
8. Which people from northwestern Europe around the Baltic Sea conquered some of these tribes and set up a capital in Kiev?
9. From where did Christian missionaries first come to Christianize these pagan Russian peoples?
10. Which Mongol people under Jenghiz Khan in the year 1224 invaded this region and ultimately conquered the vast Russian plains?
11. What town upon a steep hill on the banks of the Moskwa river was the capital of a small state which eventually defeated the Mongol rulers?
12. Which capital of the Byzantine Empire was taken by the Turks in the year 1458?
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13. What title did the grand dukes of Moscow acquire as a way of expressing that the Slavic state under their control laid claim to the worldly and spiritual inheritance of the lost Byzantine Empire?
14. Which Moscow family became a dynasty of rulers of the Russian state, after having been first elected by the Russian nobles?
15. Which Russian ruler born in 1672 sought to change Russia almost overnight into a European empire?
16. Who did Peter the Great make head of the Russian Church?
17. Along what sea did Peter move the capital of his government and his "Imperial Residence", in order to thwart the old Russian elements that had a rallying point in the town of Moscow?
18. What kingdom along this same sea was a rival to Russia and sought to thwart the construction of St. Petersburg?
19. Which side prevailed in the famous battle of Narva in November of the year 1700?
20. Which side finally prevailed in the year 1709, in the battle of Poltawa?
21. Who originally founded the frontier state of Brandenburg to defend his eastern possessions against raids of the wild Saxon tribes?
22. After a succession of noble families exercised the functions of imperial governor in this frontier state, which house or dynasty finally in the fifteenth century made

its appearance as Electors of Brandenburg?

23. Why were they called “Electors”?

24. During the Reformation, which side had the Electors of Brandenburg taken in the religious struggle?

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25. How was Frederick William I different from Frederick II (also called ‘Frederick the Great’)?

26. Which Florentine historian who had advised his princely pupils to lie and cheat whenever it was necessary to do so for the benefit of their country did the young Frederick II reject in a book he wrote against his philosophy?

27. Did Frederick II when he grew old remain true to what he had written in his youth?

28. How did the discovery of America affect the availability of gold and silver in Europe?

29. What was the “mercantile system” of the sixteenth century?

30. How did the mercantile system work out in practice?

31. How did the mercantile system affect the colonies?

32. Out of a milieu of spiritual fatigue, which two great social movements swept through the English-speaking world in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

33. What was the Enlightenment?

34. Who was Descartes?

35. Who was John Locke?

36. What did Locke assert in “A Letter Concerning Toleration”?

37. In what century did Jonathan Edwards live and in what region was he born?

38. What was the name given for the few trusted advisors and councilors for the King of England who helped him rule?

39. Which monarch succeeded William in 1702?

40. George I who succeeded this monarch in 1714 was from which ruling house in Germany?

41. Whose Parliament had been joined to that of England in 1707?

42. Which English king tried to get back the power from his Cabinet, but the results were disastrous?

43. What was the established church of England?

44. What were the tendencies of moderatism in the established Presbyterian church of Scotland?

45. What was pietism?

46. What was the Great Awakening?

47. During its time the Great Awakening encountered strong opposition, even as it generated mass appeal as well. Within New England Congregationalism, it created a rift between “New Lights” and “Old Lights”. What did the “Old Lights” stand for?

48. Within Presbyterianism the Great Awakening brought about a rift between the “New Side” and the “Old Side”. What did the “Old Side” stand for?

49. Which family of ministers were prominent “New Side” Presbyterians?

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50. Which department of the British military was especially advantageous for her to

acquire a great empire?

51. Both France and England claimed most of the North American coast which had been discovered and a lot more which the eye of no white man had ever seen.

Which English naval leader in 1497 had landed in the northern part of America and claimed the region for the English?

52. Which Frenchman twenty-seven years later had visited these same coasts and claimed the region for the French?

53. Who from England settled in New England, with the desire to establish a 'city upon a hill' of the reformed Christian faith?

54. What was the religious affiliation of most of those British who settled in the South?

55. What was the religious affiliation of the French who settled in the French colonies of North America?

56. Why as long as the Stuarts had ruled England had there been no danger of a major war with France, especially regarding the North American colonies?

57. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the fight between which two nations for the possession of India and North America?

58. Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, and Marquette were explorers for which nation?

59. The mercenary soldiers from which nation were used by the British to fight American colonists that wanted independence?

60. Who was the great leader and general of the cause of independence of the American colonists?

61. Which representative from Virginia proposed a motion to the Continental Congress that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved"?

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

63. Which document was adopted in 1787 for the newly formed United States, lacking mention of God and prohibiting the establishment principle and religious test oaths?

64. Define a 'political revolution.'

65. Which segment of French society paid most of the cost of the high spending French government before the French Revolution?

66. Who was Voltaire?

67. Who wrote "Social Contract", which called for a society in which the king and the state were one and appealed for a return to the supposedly blessed days when the real sovereignty had lain in the hands of the people and when the king had been merely the servant of his people?

68. Who wrote "Persian Letters" in which two distinguished Persian travellers turn the whole existing society of France topsy-turvy and poke fun at everything from the king down to the lowest of his six hundred pastry cooks?

69. What did Messieurs Diderot, d'Alembert, Turgot and a score of other distinguished writers write in 28 volumes which contained "all the new ideas and the new science and the new knowledge"?

70. The French Revolution roughly lasted from 1789 to 1799. During the 1789 to

- 1791 phase which was more orderly than the second phase, what form of government was attempted to be introduced?
71. In the French Revolution, who were the Jacobins?
 72. In October of the year 1793 the Constitution was suspended "until peace should have been declared." All power was placed in the hands of a small committee of Public Safety. Who were the leaders of this committee?
 73. NAPOLEON was born in the year 1769 in which island that had been an old Greek, Carthaginian and Roman colony in the Mediterranean Sea?
 74. Which movement marched to the slogan of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality"?
 75. Who in the year 1804 did Pope Pius VII crown as Hereditary Emperor of the French?
 76. This followed the example of the crowning of which great King of the Franks in the year 800 AD?
 77. Which nation's fleet had blockaded France ever since the year 1798, spoiled Napoleon's plan to invade India by way of Egypt, had forced him to beat an ignominious retreat, after his victories along the banks of the Nile, and annihilated the Napoleonic fleet near Cape Trafalgar off the Spanish coast?
 78. In the year 1812 in which nation did Napoleonic forces suffer a crushing defeat, especially due to weather conditions?
 79. After defeat in 1813, on which little island in the Mediterranean was Napoleon exiled?
 80. Who was known as the "little Corporal"?
 81. In the year 1815 Napoleon briefly assumed again the office of Emperor. But where did the Prussian forces under Blücher and the British forces under Wellington defeat him?
 82. In the year 1803, for a mere song, Napoleon had sold which French colony in North America to the United States?
 83. Where did Napoleon spend the last seven years of his life exiled?
 84. Which three men dominated the Congress of Vienna which arranged the course of Europe following the Napoleonic era?
 85. Which nation did each of these three men represent?
 86. Which alliance of nations was the main result of the Congress of Vienna?
 87. Which family dynasty was back on the throne in France when the Congress of Vienna was meeting?
 88. Which Russian Tsar for awhile followed the teachings of a seeress named Baroness von Krüdener who was foretelling the coming doom of the world and was exhorting people to repent ere it be too late?
 89. What does the term "the Hundred Days" refer to as it is associated with Napoleon?
 90. Following the Napoleonic era, with which country was Belgium temporarily united?
 91. What was the status of Poland as a result of the Congress of Vienna?
 92. What was the status of Norway as a result of the Congress of Vienna?
 93. Which Austrian family inherited control at the Congress of Vienna of some of the small Italian principalities formed by Napoleon?
 94. What was the name of the principality controlled by the Romish papacy on the

Italian peninsula?

95. Which power controlled most of the Slavs and Greeks following the Congress of Vienna?

96. The Congress of Vienna had established a new German Confederation, a league of thirty-eight sovereign states, under the chairmanship of the King of Austria, who was now known as the Emperor of Austria. What body was established for this Confederation in the old coronation city of Frankfort, that had been created to discuss matters of "common policy and importance"?

97. Marie Antoinette was put to death on a scaffold by a guillotine as part of a great revolution that had overthrown the monarchy there and eventually resulted in Napoleonic rule, until Napoleon was exiled. Over which country had she been queen?

98. Name at least two principles that had come to be associated with the American and French revolutions which the Congress of Vienna failed to take account of in drawing its map and setting up government following the Napoleonic era.

99. Which black leader had led the successful independence movement on the island of Haiti and inspired other independence movements in the region?

100. Which native of Caracas in Venezuela, born in the year 1783, had been educated in Spain, had visited Paris where he had seen the Revolutionary government at work, as well as visiting the United States, and led the independence movement in South America from Spain?

101. To which alliance did Spain ask help in thwarting this independence movement in South America?

102. What was the "Monroe Doctrine" which was issued in response to this proposed alliance to help Spain thwart independence in South America?

103. What was the Dekaberist revolt in Russia?

104. In the year 1821, a young Greek, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, began a revolt in Moldavia against which power that controlled the region?

105. Which national patriots in 1821 hoisted the flag of independence in the Morea (the ancient Peloponnesus) and drove the Turkish garrisons away?

106. Which rich young Englishman wrote popular poetry and died helping the Greek independence effort?

107. On October 20 of the year 1827, the ships of three European nations attacked which nation's fleet in the bay of Navarino and destroyed it, resulting in Greek independence?

108. Which Austrian prime minister who had been a leading delegate at the Congress of Vienna sought to suppress the various national independence movements?

109. Bourbon rule in which nation ended in 1830 with the exile of Charles X?

110. Who succeeded Charles X?

111. Which British leader is credited with describing Charles X's rule as a government "by priests, through priests and for priests"?

112. Who did the Belgians elect as their new king once they had declared themselves independent of the Netherlands?

113. Which nation declared itself independent, and commenced a war against the Habsburgs under the leadership of Louis Kossuth?

114. Which nation's parliament, consisting of 550 delegates from all parts of the country, came together in Frankfort in 1849 and proposed that king Frederick William of Prussia should be the Emperor of a united country?
115. Which nation foiled this proposal in favor of retaining a weak Confederation of independent states?
116. Which Prussian leader began to mastermind a united Germany under the rule of the house of Hohenzollern in Prussia?
117. Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi led the successful effort to unite which nation and rid it of Austrian domination?
118. Who became emperor of France in 1852, trading upon his famed ancestor?
119. In the Crimean War, Turkey was aided by England and France to thwart an attack by which nation?
120. The failure of the revolution of the year 1848 in Germany led to the wholesale migration of Germans more opposed to autocracy and for German unity to which other areas in the world?
121. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were taken by a united force of Germans from which nation which had controlled these provinces?
122. Which Prussian official masterminded the unification of the Germans under Prussian domination in the latter half of the nineteenth century?
123. Which Austrian Grand-Duke had been installed as Emperor of Mexico by the French in 1863, but was overthrown after not many years?

CHAPTER 53 TEST ON 'THE AGE OF THE ENGINE AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION'

1. Who perfected the system of infinitesimal calculus?
2. Which instrument maker in Glasgow, Scotland in 1777 gave the world the first steam engine that proved of real practical value?
3. Which American invented the cotton-gin?
4. Who organized a successful steamboat company together with Robert R. Livingston, with its first steamer called the "Clermont"?
5. Which Scotchman, who had been building locomotives for the purpose of hauling coal from the mine-pit to smelting ovens and cotton factories, built his famous "traveling engine" which reduced the price of coal by almost seventy per cent and which made it possible to establish the first regular passenger service between Manchester and Liverpool, when people were whisked from city to city at the unheard-of speed of fifteen miles per hour?
6. Who built the first telegraph, connecting Baltimore and Washington?
7. Who invented the telephone?
8. Which Yorkshire-man from England constructed the first "dynamo", which could provide electrical power for machines?
9. Which invented the incandescent light bulb?

CHAPTER 54 TEST ON 'THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION THAT ACCOMPANIED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION'

1. What economic role did Insurance Companies play?
2. What does the French term "laissez faire" mean?
3. Which economist in England wrote the "Wealth of Nations" which made another plea for "liberty" and the "natural rights of trade"?
4. What was the Chartist movement in England during the latter 19th century?

CHAPTER 55 TEST ON 'LABOR MOVEMENTS, ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, STATES' RIGHTS, AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR'

1. In England, William Wilberforce and Zachary Macaulay, (the father of a famous English historian) organized a society for the suppression of what form of labor?
2. What was the name of the country formed from those states which had seceded from the United States in response to the election of Abraham Lincoln?
3. What was the "Emancipation Proclamation"?

CHAPTER 56 TEST ON ‘SCIENCE AND PSEUDO- SCIENCE’

1. Which English mathematician and scientist discovered the Law of Gravitation?
2. Who invented a workable microscope during the last half of the 17th century?
3. Which geologist in the year 1830 published his ``Principles of Geology" which denied the story of creation as related in the Bible and gave a description of slow growth and gradual development by ‘natural forces’?
4. What were biologists like Lamarck and Charles Darwin proposing as an alternative to the Genesis account of creation?

CHAPTER 57 TEST ON ‘SOCIALISM AND MARXISM’

1. Which two factors combined to produce what became the socialist and Marxist movements in many parts of the West?
2. Which owner of many cotton mills in England founded a “socialistic community” called New Lanark, that ultimately shut down?
3. Which two men published the ‘Manifesto of the Communist Party’ in 1848?
4. Describe what the Communists wanted their revolution to accomplish?
5. What was the Communist view of religion?

CHAPTER 58 TEST ON 'ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND LITERATURE THROUGH THE CENTURIES'

1. Which ancient people living in city-states and who were descendents of Japhet are especially known for their songs which celebrated the mighty deeds of their great leaders, invented a form of poetry which has survived until our own day, and expressed their joy (and their sorrows) in temples, in statues, in comedies and in tragedies, and in every conceivable form of art, but without much regard for their effect on morality?
2. Which religion which came to dominate the Mediterranean world of the early centuries A.D. condemned art and drama which led to moral degeneracy, and at first rejected the use of icons in its religious worship?
3. Which form of art and architecture came to dominate art and architecture in northern Europe (especially among the Germanic peoples) during the Middle Ages?
4. In the old Greek and Roman cities what had been the center of civic life?
5. During the Middle Ages in Europe, what became the center of civic life?
6. What is the name of that method of painting popular in the Middle Ages in which the painter mixes his colors with the water of the wet plaster which was put upon the walls of the churches?
7. What innovation in painting did the famous Flemish brothers Jan and Hubert van Eyck in the southern Netherlands introduce?
8. In which nation did these famous painters live: Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Vermeer?
9. Who remained the largest patron of the arts in Italy even after the latter Middle Ages?
10. What was the first book published from the first printing press in North America?
11. Who was the most famous English playwright during the reign of Elizabeth and James I?
12. Which organist of the Thomas Church of Leipzig and who died in the year 1750 became famous for his musical compositions for every known instrument, from comic songs and popular dances to the most stately of sacred hymns and oratorios?
13. Which musical composer living during the French Revolution gave us our modern orchestra, yet heard none of his greatest compositions because he was deaf?

CHAPTER 59 TEST ON 'COLONIAL EXPANSION AND WAR'

1. Which colonial European nation had interests in Algiers and Madagascar and Annam and Tonkin (in eastern Asia)?
2. Which colonial European nation tried to take over Abyssinia, was disastrously defeated by the soldiers of the Negus, and consoled herself by occupying the Turkish possessions in Tripoli in northern Africa?
3. Which nation occupied all of Siberia, and took Port Arthur away from China?
4. Which East Asian nation, having defeated China in the war of 1895, occupied the island of Formosa and in the year 1905 began to lay claim to the entire empire of Korea?
5. Which Englishman helped England to lay the foundations for a great African state, which reached from the Cape almost to the mouth of the Nile?
6. The shrewd King Leopold of which nation used the discoveries of Henry Stanley to found the Congo Free State in the year 1885?
7. At the turn of the twentieth century which nation acquired Puerto Rico and the Philippines as colonies from Spain?
8. Who was empress of India during its period as a colony?
9. Which British prime minister watched over the fate of his friends the Turks whose whose nation was important to the safety of the British Empire as a bulwark against further Russian aggression?
10. Which European empire was allowed to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from the Turks to be "administered" as part of the Habsburg domains?
11. Where was the archduke Ferdinand murdered on June 28 of the year 1914?

CHAPTER 60 TEST ON 'WORLD WAR I'

1. What year did World War I begin with the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria?
2. What were the member nations of the Triple Entente?
3. What is meant by a 'total war'?
4. What nation entered World War I in 1917 tipping the balance so the war was brought to conclusion?
5. Who was President of the United States during World War I?
6. Who promised that his plan for concluding the Great War would make it a "war to end war"?
7. Which treaty concluded World War I?

CHAPTER 61 TEST ON ‘COMMUNISM, FASCISM, WORLD WAR II AND A COLD WAR’

1. Who led the Bolshevik communists in their revolution in Russia?
2. Which movement rose in Italy, Germany, and Japan following World War I and stressed nationalism, strong central authority, uniformity, and subordination of the individual to the good of the state?
3. Which three nations became known as the Axis powers in World War II?
4. Who were the leaders of each of the Axis powers?
5. In 1940 Germany invaded and quickly conquered the Low Countries of Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The Allied forces had to perform a massive evacuation of troops and material from which town in Belgium?
6. Germany invaded France, conquering it. What was the name of the fascist French government set up by the Germans during World War II?
7. Which Frenchman led the resistance effort while in exile against the fascist government set up in France?
8. In what was surely the darkest hour of World War II, the Battle of Britain ensued. Germany ferociously bombed Britain, but Britain refused to cave in under which man’s leadership?
9. What nation became Germany’s greatest adversary on its Eastern Front in 1941?
10. On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the United States at its military installation of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Who was President of the United States at the time?
11. Upon which beaches in France did the United States and Great Britain engaged in a massive invasion from the West?
12. Meanwhile in the Pacific theater, the United States had been regaining islands from the Japanese, under the command of which U.S. general?
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13. Almost as soon as World War II was completed, a new and more subtle war was begun between the communist nations in the East and the democracies in the West. What is the name given for this war?
14. What was the Marshall Plan?
15. Which Chinese leader led the formation of the Republic of China earlier in the twentieth century, replacing the dynasty of the Manchus?
16. Which group took over mainland China in 1949?
17. Which U.S. President threw down the gauntlet with the communist Soviet Union by challenging it to tear down the Berlin Wall, calling it the “Evil Empire”, and spending billions of dollars in military capability to overcome it?

CHAPTER 62 TEST ON 'ZIONISM AND ISLAMIC RESURGENCE'

1. What is secularism?
2. Which Austrian journalist wrote *The Jewish State* (1896), called for the formation of a Jewish nation state, and in 1897 called the first World Zionist Congress at Basel, which brought together diverse proto-Zionist groups into one movement?
3. Which British declaration, issued in 1917 during World War I, promised to help establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine?
4. What international body replaced the old League of Nations following World War II?
5. In 1948 the Jews proclaimed the creation of which nation in Palestine?
6. The Ayatollah Khomeini led an Islamic Revolution against the Shah in which nation?
7. What is Sharia law?

CHAPTER 63 TEST ON ‘SECULARISM AND NEO-PURITANISM’

1. Explain some ways in which Western culture at the end of the twentieth century is dominated by secular humanism.
2. What are the population trends as the twentieth century closes, comparing the West with the rest of the world?
3. What impact has the Banner of Truth Trust had in the Christian community since its founding in 1957 in London?
4. Sadly, many of the theonomic (aka Christian Reconstruction) movement’s leaders, like Rushdoony, sought a civil government which included a political confederacy of Protestants and Roman Catholics, unlike the what we read in scripture and what we find in the Protestant Reformation. But they were correct in their critique of secularist civil government. What is the thesis of what came to be called the ‘theonomic movement’?

CHAPTER 63 ESSAY QUESTION

Compose an essay explaining how much of the world broke the grip of Romish superstition in the Reformation but has continued to be deceived by many Romish errors proceeding from the Roman Catholic Church herself as well as many other harlots she has mothered, especially associated with ‘the Enlightenment’:

CHAPTERS 53 - 63 SUMMARY TEST

1. Who perfected the system of infinitesimal calculus?
2. Which instrument maker in Glasgow, Scotland in 1777 gave the world the first steam engine that proved of real practical value?
3. Which American invented the cotton-gin?
4. Who organized a successful steamboat company together with Robert R. Livingston, with its first steamer called the "Clermont"?
5. Which Scotchman, who had been building locomotives for the purpose of hauling coal from the mine-pit to smelting ovens and cotton factories, built his famous "traveling engine" which reduced the price of coal by almost seventy per cent and which made it possible to establish the first regular passenger service between Manchester and Liverpool, when people were whisked from city to city at the unheard-of speed of fifteen miles per hour?
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66. On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the United States at its military installation of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Who was President of the United States at the time?
67. Upon which beaches in France did the United States and Great Britain engaged in a massive invasion from the West?
68. Meanwhile in the Pacific theater, the United States had been regaining islands from the Japanese, under the command of which U.S. general?
69. Almost as soon as World War II was completed, a new and more subtle war was begun between the communist nations in the East and the democracies in the West. What is the name given for this war?
70. What was the Marshall Plan?
71. Which Chinese leader led the formation of the Republic of China earlier in the twentieth century, replacing the dynasty of the Manchus?
72. Which group took over mainland China in 1949?

73. Which U.S. President threw down the gauntlet with the communist Soviet Union by challenging it to tear down the Berlin Wall, calling it the “Evil Empire”, and spending billions of dollars in military capability to overcome it?
74. What is secularism?
75. Which Austrian journalist wrote *The Jewish State* (1896), called for the formation of a Jewish nation state, and in 1897 called the first World Zionist Congress at Basel, which brought together diverse proto-Zionist groups into one movement?
76. Which British declaration, issued in 1917 during World War I, promised to help establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine?
77. What international body replaced the old League of Nations following World War II?
78. In 1948 the Jews proclaimed the creation of which nation in Palestine?
79. The Ayatollah Khomeini led an Islamic Revolution against the Shah in which nation?
80. What is Sharia law?
81. Explain some ways in which Western culture at the end of the twentieth century is dominated by secular humanism.
82. What are the population trends as the twentieth century closes, comparing the West with the rest of the world?
83. What impact has the Banner of Truth Trust had in the Christian community since its founding in 1957 in London?
84. Sadly, many of the theonomic (aka Christian Reconstruction) movement’s leaders, like Rushdoony, sought a civil government which included a political confederacy of Protestants and Roman Catholics, unlike the what we read in scripture and what we find in the Protestant Reformation. But they were correct in their critique of secularist civil government. What is the thesis of what came to be called the ‘theonomic movement’?