



*“Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.” – Ecclesiastes 12:1*

*Dedicated to my two sons, D. Parnell and Calvin, that they may remember the Creator in the days of their youth, and use their energies to promote Christ’s kingdom.*

**Compiled and edited by J. Parnell McCarter**

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**The Puritans’ Home School Curriculum**

**[www.puritans.net](http://www.puritans.net)**

# **THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND**

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS**

### **Course Objective**

This course should provide the student with an overview of world history from a reformed Christian perspective. He should come out with a grasp of the major events of history, along with their time and place of occurrence.

### **Course Prerequisites**

Before pursuing this course the student should be proficient in reading, writing, and world geography. It is accordingly designed for those in the sixth grade and above.

### **General Course Activities**

The student should first read each chapter in the book. While reading each chapter the student should be able to identify on a World Map the region being discussed in the chapter. In addition, the student should record on the appropriate Time Line of History (copy included in this Manual for copying and distribution) major events as he reads about them. Some events have already been recorded on the time lines provided.

### **Chapter Tests, Essays, and Summary Tests**

Each chapter in *The Real Story of Mankind* comes with a chapter test (except Chapter 13) in this Manual. These should be copied and distributed to each student. The status of completion and grades for all of these should be recorded by the student on his Chapter Check-Off and Performance List, a master copy of which is included in this Manual.

Certain chapters in *The Real Story of Mankind* come with an essay question. And once a section of chapters is completed, the appropriate Summary Test should be administered to the student.

### **Overall Course Grade**

The student should receive an overall grade for the course upon completion. The overall grade should be a weighted average of the grades received on course tests and assignments. We recommend assigning the following weights by category:

- 45% Chapter Tests
- 10% Essays
- 40% Summary Tests
- 5% General Activities (Time Lines and Maps)

# THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND

## CHAPTER CHECK-OFF AND PERFORMANCE LIST

This will help the student and teacher alike track progress in completing this course. The student should place an “X” in the box once a chapter has been completed, and test grades should be recorded in the appropriate boxes. Each student should be supplied with this Chapter Check-Off and Performance List:

Chapter	Chapter Read	Test Taken	Test Grade
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13		N/A	N/A
14			
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34			

**THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND**  
**CHAPTER CHECK-OFF AND PERFORMANCE LIST**

Chapter	Chapter Read	Test Taken	Test Grade
35			
36			
37			
38			
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41			
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60			
61			
62			
63			

Chapter Test Grade Average: \_\_\_\_\_

# THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND

## SUMMARY TEST CHECK-OFF LIST

This will help the student and teacher alike track progress in completing this course's Summary Tests, as well help the student understand a major theme in each era of world history. The student should place an "X" in the box once a Summary Test has been completed, and test grades should be recorded in the appropriate boxes.

Chapters Covered	General Topic	Test Completed	Test Grade
1 - 13	Pre-Roman/Pre-Christian Era		
14 – 18	The Roman Empire and The Rise of Christianity		
19 – 28	The Middle Ages and The Rise of The Man of Sin		
29 – 39	The Renaissance and The Protestant Reformation		
40 – 52	The Enlightenment Movement Arises in Subversion of The Protestant Reformation		
53 - 63	The War of Ideologies in The Context of The Industrial and Technological Revolution		

Summary Test Grade Average: \_\_\_\_\_

# THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND

## ESSAY CHECK-OFF LIST

**This will help the student and teacher alike track progress in completing this course's essays. The student should place an "X" in the box once a Summary Test has been completed, and test grades should be recorded in the appropriate boxes. Each student should be supplied with this Summary Test Check-Off List:**

Chapter	Essay Completed	Essay Grade
9		
20		
26		
29		
45		
63		
Supplemental Reading (Teacher's Option)		

Essay Grade Average: \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 1 - 63 ACTIVITIES : MAPS AND TIME-LINES

To help get students started in identifying geographic locations as they are reading each chapter in *The Real Story of Mankind*, show the students the maps on the next two pages of the Teacher's Manual where chapter one events occurred. On future chapters see if the students can show you the geographic location of the events covered in the chapter. The first six chapters of *The Real Story of Mankind* relate to events located on the maps shown in more detail on the next two pages. But starting with chapter seven the geographic focus expands beyond this area.

Also acquaint the students with the Time Line of human history. Time Lines for copying and distribution to students have been included in this Manual. Show them how to record events on this Time Line so they will know how to do it for future chapters.

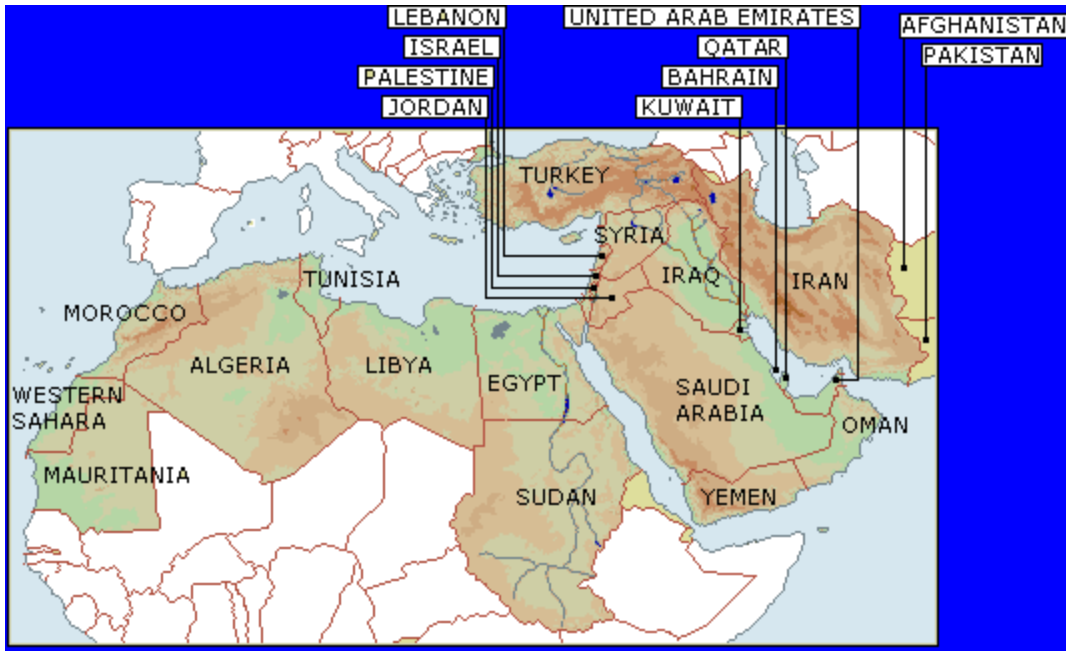
Students should be introduced both to the wonderfully detailed chronology scripture provides, as well as to some of the complications of deriving a chronology of human history from scripture. A supplemental reading has been included with this course on this topic. Depending upon the educational level of the student, the material in the supplemental reading can either be discussed with the student, or the student can be asked to read it for himself.



**THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND  
MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING THE AREA  
WHERE MAN WAS CREATED AND THE EARLY  
CIVILIZATIONS DEVELOPED**

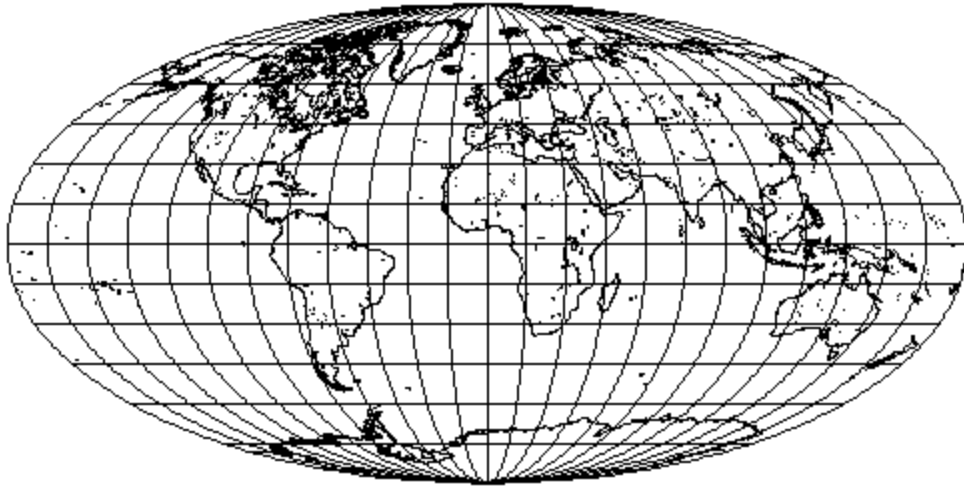


**THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND  
MAP OF THE AREA TODAY WHERE MANY  
CENTURIES AGO MAN WAS CREATED AND THE  
FIRST CIVILIZATIONS DEVELOPED**



# **THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND**

## **MAP OF THE WORLD**



## **TEACHER'S GUIDE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL READING: *CHRONOLOGY : THE BACKBONE OF WORLD HISTORY***

It is important for students to have some understanding of what goes into composing an account of world history. They need to have an idea of some of the complexities involved, and how we as Christians should not take for granted that God has provided us in His word with an outline of world history, from which we can add details from uninspired sources. They also need to understand how monumental and really impossible the task is for anyone who refuses to pre-suppositionally believe in scripture. Without this faith, one cannot derive a chronology that is reasonably accurate; and without a chronology one cannot provide an account of world history. It should not be surprising to us that secular humanistic world history textbooks miss the date for the beginning of the world and mankind by millions of years, since they refuse to use the chronological outline revealed by God.

Finally, students need to understand, that while scripture provides us with a chronological outline of history, there are complexities involved in determining the exact year and day of creation of the world and then of mankind. For purposes of *The Real Story of Mankind*, we have used the chronological deductions of Bishop James Ussher based upon his studies of scripture and physical phenomena. It certainly is a reasonable and plausible chronology derived from scripture and physical phenomena. But we should not treat it as an inspired chronology; only scripture provides that. But the scriptural chronology is not in the format of our modern chronological dating of events. Scripture does not explicitly say that Day One of creation occurred on October 10, 4004 BC, to take one of many possible dates; rather, it indicates years that have transpired from the creation to one event, and then from that event to another event, and so on. But to go from scripture to our dating system necessarily involves various uninspired logical deductions, which are of course prone to error. Then there are some complexities relating to the Old Testament text to use for our chronology. All of this suggests we must be cautious about asserting we know the precise year and date of creation, even though we can be quite certain of the general chronological outline scripture affords. When we compare what scripture certainly provides, versus what lack of divine special revelation on this topic would afford, we can be very thankful that as Christians we can provide an accurate account of world history, whereas the world is left to mere speculation, especially with regards to an ancient chronology and therefore ancient history. And we should also be thankful that scripture provides us with a model for how history should be interpreted and written.

Teachers are encouraged to have their students read the supplemental reading for this world history course, *CHRONOLOGY : THE BACKBONE OF WORLD HISTORY*, and then prepare a one to two page essay on the question on the following page. For those students who may not be at a level where they can understand reading it on their own, we recommend that teachers help these students through it contents. It is worth the effort.

## SUPPLEMENTAL READING ESSAY QUESTION

Write a one-two page essay below summarizing why a chronology is the backbone of an account of world history, the problems inherent in formulating a chronology without reliance upon scripture, the sound foundation of scriptural chronology, and some of the complexities involved in applying scriptural chronology. Your answer needs only to be a summary of what you read in *CHRONOLOGY : THE BACKBONE OF WORLD HISTORY*, and not a recapitulation of its details.

## SUPPLEMENTAL READING ESSAY QUESTION ANSWER

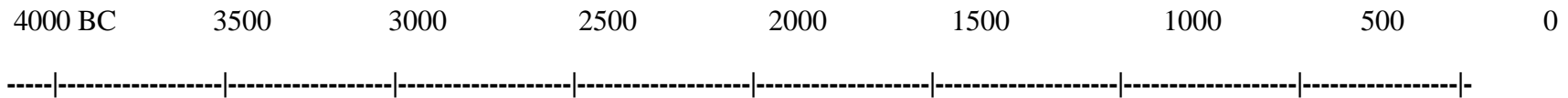
**Write a one-two page essay below summarizing why a chronology is the backbone of an account of world history, the problems inherent in formulating a chronology without reliance upon scripture, the sound foundation of scriptural chronology, and some of the complexities involved in applying scriptural chronology. Your answer needs only to be a summary of what you read in *CHRONOLOGY : THE BACKBONE OF WORLD HISTORY*, and not a recapitulation of its details.**

The student's essay should address each of the points covered in the essay question. So it should:

- Explain how a chronology is the backbone of an account of world history, noting that we must be able to arrange and order the events of history before we can hope to describe these events in their context.
- Demonstrate the problems inherent in formulating a chronology without reliance upon scripture, noting the lack of any other reasonable outline of history other than that provided in God's word.
- Point out the sound foundation of scriptural chronology, noting how God alone witnessed it all, and He can be trusted to provide an accurate outline and interpretation of it.
- Note some of the complexities involved in applying scriptural chronology

# THE REAL STORY OF MANKIND

## TIME LINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD B.C.



**Mesopotamia:**

Creation      Pre-Flood Civilization      Worldwide Flood      Hammurabi      Assyrian Kingdom

**Egypt:**

New Kingdom      Ptolemaic

**Israel:**

Abraham      Moses      David

**China:**

**Greece:**

**Rome:**

**Other:**







## **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 1 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the first man and first woman created by God? Adam and Eve
2. What was their sin? Eating the forbidden fruit
3. What was their judgment? They were forced out of the Garden and were made subject to death.
4. What was God's hopeful promise to them? God promised to raise up a descendant of Eve (Christ) who would bruise Satan and redeem His people.
5. So how should we summarize in one sentence the overall history of mankind? History is the story of how man rebelled against God, but God saves a people from their sins and redeems a world for His glory.

## **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 2 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who constructed an ark and survived the Great Flood? Noah
2. From which region of the world have humans migrated since the time of Noah? The Middle East
3. Where did most descendants of Shem settle? Many remained in Mesopotamia, but others traveled towards China and India
4. Where did most descendants of Ham settle? Mesopotamia, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Canaan
5. Where did most descendants of Japhet settle? Northern Asia and Europe
6. What are the descendants of Japhet often called? Indo-Europeans

## **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 3 TEST ANSWERS

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

## 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 4 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which son of Ham settled in Egypt? Mizraim
2. In what respects were the Egyptians technologically advanced? They knew about irrigation, built temples and great pyramids, had a sophisticated calendar, and had writing.
3. What was found on the Rosetta Stone? Writing in the ancient hieroglyphic language as well as in the demotic and Greek languages.
4. What is the name of the sacred writing of the ancient Egyptians? Hieroglyphics
5. Who was the main god of the ancient Egyptians? Osiris
6. Were the ancient Egyptians monotheistic or polytheistic? Polytheistic
7. What do each of these terms mean: monotheistic- belief that there is only one (universal) God; polytheistic - belief that there are many gods
8. What was the term for an embalmed body? Mummy
9. What was the title for an ancient Egyptian king? Pharaoh
10. Which desert shepherds from the east invaded Egypt and conquered it for a few centuries? Hyksos
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? Alexander the Great
12. What was the name of the Egyptian dynasty that ruled it from Alexandria? Ptolemaic dynasty
13. Which nation conquered Egypt in 30 B.C.? Rome

## **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 5 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is the literal meaning of the name 'Canaan'? merchant or trader
2. Where did the Canaanites settle? Palestine
3. What were the two great well-fortified towns of the Phoenicians? Tyre and Sidon
4. What was the greatest colonial settlement of the Phoenicians on the north African coast? Carthage
5. What is the origin of the English alphabet? The Phoenician alphabet
6. Where was the Hittite Empire based? Asia Minor (present day Turkey)
7. What made the Hittites so militarily strong? Their ability to work iron.

## 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 6 TEST ANSWERS

1. Why was Abram's name changed to Abraham? Because he was to be the father of many nations.
2. Which son of Abraham inherited the promise? Isaac
3. How was the Red Sea named? After the descendants of Esau (Edomites) who lived near it.
4. Who settled in Idumea? The Edomites
5. Who led the Hebrews out of Egypt? Moses
6. Where was the moral law of the Hebrews summarized? The Ten Commandments
7. What was copied in the Ark and Tabernacle design provided by God to Moses? The Courts of Heaven
8. What is the name for the civil council that adjudicated cases for the new nations of Israel? Sanhedrin
9. What was the majority report of the spies who had visited the land of Canaan for the Hebrews? The Israelites should not invade it because the inhabitants were supposedly too strong.
10. Who was to be the future Great Prophet like unto Moses raised up by God from among the Hebrews? Jesus Christ
11. Which young Levite was bred by Eli and later rallied the Israelites against the Philistine enemies? Samuel
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? Saul
13. Which man who would become king of the Israelites as a young man killed the giant Philistine, Goliath? David
14. What does 'Jerusalem' literally mean? Vision of peace

15. Which Israelite king first made Jerusalem its capital? David
16. Which great king of Israel consecrated the Temple in Jerusalem? Solomon
17. Who conquered the northern kingdom of Israel? the Assyrians
18. Who conquered the southern kingdom of Judah? the Babylonians

## 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 7 TEST ANSWERS

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



## 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 8 TEST ANSWERS

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

## **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 TEST ANSWERS

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

## **CHAPTER 9 ESSAY QUESTION**

**Write an essay comparing ancient Greek civil government (especially as represented in Athens) and ancient Egyptian civil government:**

## **CHAPTER 9 ESSAY QUESTION GRADING SUGGESTIONS**

The student should contrast the very centralized, autocratic Egyptian government with the more decentralized, democratic Greek government, especially found in Athens. The student should provide some specific examples in his essay of how Egyptian and Greek government manifested these characteristics.

## **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 10 TEST ANSWERS

1. What did the Persian Empire do with conquered territories instead of plundering them? Forced them to pay a tribute to the Persian government.
2. What was the outcome of the Battle of Marathon? The Persians were defeated.
3. Which brave commander led the Greek forces at Thermopylae? Leonidas the Spartan
4. Which two major Greek city-states formed an alliance with other Greek city-states finally to defeat and force out the Persian invaders? Sparta and Athens



## **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 11 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the common language of ATHENS and Sparta? Greek
2. How was Sparta different from Athens? Sparta was much more militarized and autocratic, whereas Athens was more democratic and excelled in arts and humanities.
3. Which side was the victor in the Peloponnesian Wars? Sparta
4. Who was Pericles? He was the leader of the Athenian democracy at the height of its power.

## **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 12 TEST ANSWERS

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?  
Phillip
2. How far east did Alexander the Great's conquests reach? To India
3. Which great power to the west of Greece ended up conquering its erstwhile empire? Rome

## **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?
5. So how should we summarize in one sentence the overall history of mankind?
6. Who constructed an ark and survived the Great Flood?
7. From which region of the world have humans migrated since the time of Noah?
8. Where did most descendants of Shem settle?
9. Where did most descendants of Ham settle?
10. Where did most descendants of Japhet settle?
11. What are the descendants of Japhet often called?
12. What does 'Mesopotamia' literally mean?

13. Who was ruler during the effort to construct the Tower of Babel?
14. What is the writing of the Sumerians called?
15. Which ancient Babylonian king gave his people a famous set of laws that was discovered on a great stone monument in recent centuries?
16. What was the capital of the Assyrians?
17. Which people re-established Babylon and made it their capital in the seventh century B.C.?
18. Which son of Ham settled in Egypt?
19. In what respects were the Egyptians technologically advanced?
20. What was found on the Rosetta Stone?
21. What is the name of the sacred writing of the ancient Egyptians?
22. Who was the main god of the ancient Egyptians?
23. Were the ancient Egyptians monotheistic or polytheistic?
24. What do the terms 'monotheism' and 'polytheism' mean:
25. What was the term for an embalmed body?
26. What was the title for an ancient Egyptian king?
27. Which desert shepherds from the east invaded Egypt and conquered it for a few centuries?

28. 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?
29. What was the name of the Egyptian dynasty that ruled it from Alexandria?
30. Which nation conquered Egypt in 30 B.C.?
31. What is the literal meaning of the name 'Canaan'?
32. Where did the Canaanites settle?
33. What were the two great well-fortified towns of the Phoenicians?
34. What was the greatest colonial settlement on the north African coast?
35. What is the origin of the English alphabet?
36. Where was the Hittite Empire based?
37. What made the Hittites so militarily strong?
38. Why was Abram's name changed to Abraham?
39. Which son of Abraham inherited the promise?
40. How was the Red Sea named?

41. Who settled in Idumea?
  
42. Who led the Hebrews out of Egypt?
  
43. Where was the moral law of the Hebrews summarized?
  
44. What was copied in the Ark and Tabernacle design provided by God to Moses?
  
45. What is the name for the civil council that adjudicated cases for the new nations of Israel?
  
46. What was the majority report of the spies who had visited the land of Canaan for the Hebrews?
  
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49. Which Israelite from the tribe of Benjamin became the first king of the Israelites, but failed in office due to his disobedience to God?
  
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51. What does 'Jerusalem' literally mean?



52. Which Israelite king first made Jerusalem its capital?
53. Which great king of Israel consecrated the Temple in Jerusalem?
54. Who conquered the northern kingdom of Israel?
55. Who conquered the southern kingdom of Judah?
56. Do the Chinese have an account of the Great Flood in their ancient traditions?
57. Which was China's first dynastic kingdom?
58. How were records kept during the Shang dynasty?
59. Who is the famous Chinese sage who lived during the Chou dynasty and developed a code of ethics for it?
60. From which dynasty does China get its name? And what was the structure of this dynasty's civil government?
61. Why was the Great Wall of China constructed?
62. During which dynasty did China begin to be governed by a body of officials theoretically selected on merit?
63. The Indo-Europeans are descended from which son of Noah?
64. Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes were kings of which great empire?

65. Knossos (or Cnossus) was an important ancient city on which island in the Mediterranean?
66. Which people called themselves Hellenes?
67. Which people plundered Cnossus and destroyed Troy?
68. What was the Greek attitude towards moderation?
69. Which famous Macedonian conquered much of the ancient world and brought Greek culture to the lands he conquered?
70. Who was the (false) god of wine in ancient Greek religion?
71. Which institution of Greek culture evolved from processions associated with the (false) god of wine?
72. What did the Persian Empire do with conquered territories instead of plundering them?
73. What was the outcome of the Battle of Marathon?
74. Which brave commander led the Greek forces at Thermopylae?
75. Which two major Greek city-states formed an alliance with other Greek city-states finally to defeat and force out the Persian invaders?
76. What was the common language of Athens and Sparta?
77. How was Sparta different from Athens?

78. Which side was the victor in the Peloponnesian Wars?

79. Who was Pericles?

80. Which Macedonian leader himself the master of all Greece but was murdered before he could start upon this well-prepared expedition for Persia?

81. How far east did Alexander the Great's conquests reach?

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 14 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is a plutocracy? The Greek word for rich is "ploutos" and the Greeks called such a government by "rich men" a "Plutocracy."
2. Which of these was best described as a plutocracy: Rome or Carthage? Carthage
3. Which regions were Carthaginian possessions until its defeat by Rome? As the years went by the influence of Carthage upon her neighbors increased until the greater part of the African coast, Spain and certain regions of France were Carthaginian possessions, and paid tribute, taxes and dividends to Carthage.
4. Which famous city was on the banks of the Tiber River, had seven hills, and spoke the Latin language? Rome
5. Which mountaineers on the Italian peninsula posed a constant threat to the Romans? Sabines
6. Which sea-people on the Italian peninsula, from whom the Romans acquired much skill and knowledge, also posed a threat to the Romans? Etruscans
7. Which civil magistrate was elected by the freemen of Rome to protect their against the despotism of the aristocratic judges? tribunes
8. What characteristic of Roman foreign policy made it so successful as a colonizing power? It would treat its allies as full-fledged citizens of Rome. In return for this privilege they expected their allies to fight for Rome, whenever necessary. The "outsider" appreciated this generosity and he showed his gratitude by his unswerving loyalty to Rome.
9. What is the name given to the war between Rome and Carthage? The Punic Wars
10. In the First Punic War, what naval innovation led to Rome's victory over Carthage, especially in the battle of Mylae? Roman engineers invented a new craft which carried a boarding bridge across which the Roman infantrymen stormed the hostile ship.
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? Hannibal
12. When the Carthaginian forces were eventually defeated on the Italian peninsula, was Carthage able to defeat Rome in northern Africa? no

## 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 15 TEST ANSWERS

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? Rome
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? Macedonia
3. Which kingdom did Antiochus III rule that was defeated by the Romans near Magnesia (in the year 190 B.C.)? Syria
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? Sulla
5. Which Roman general led a triumphal procession through Rome in the year 62 BC after military success in the east? Pompey
6. With whom were Crassus and Pompey on a triumvirate ruling Rome? Julius Caesar
7. With which Egyptian queen did Julius Caesar fall in love? Cleopatra
8. Who murdered Julius Caesar? Many young Roman aristocrats

## **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 16 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which two men vied to be the successor of Julius Caesar? Antony and Octavian
2. Which Roman body first addressed Octavian with the title of 'Augustus'? the Roman Senate
3. Which was larger: Alexander's Greek empire or Caesar Augustus' Roman empire? 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 17 TEST ANSWERS

1. During which Roman emperor's reign was Jesus born? It was during the reign of Caesar Augustus in Rome.
2. Where was Jesus born? Bethlehem
3. Who did Tiberius Caesar make Procurator of Judea? Pontius Pilate
4. Who was declared "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"?  
Jesus Christ
5. On which day of the week did Jesus Christ rise from the dead? The first day of the week
6. What is generally reckoned as the beginning of the Christian Church?  
Pentecost Sunday, upon the outpouring of the Holy Spirit
7. What was the Great Commission? To make Christian disciples of all the nations

## 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?

## CHAPTER 18 TEST ANSWERS

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

## CHAPTERS 14 - 18 SUMMARY TEST

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?
13. 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?

14. 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?
15. Which kingdom did Antiochus III rule that was defeated by the Romans near Magnesia (in the year 190 B.C.)?
16. 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?
17. Which Roman general led a triumphal procession through Rome in the year 62 BC after military success in the east?
18. With whom were Crassus and Pompey on a triumvirate ruling Rome?
19. With which Egyptian queen did Julius Caesar fall in love?
20. Who murdered Julius Caesar?
21. Which two men vied to be the successor of Julius Caesar?
22. Which Roman body first addressed Octavian with the title of 'Augustus'?
23. Which was larger: Alexander's Greek empire or Caesar Augustus' Roman empire?
24. During which Roman emperor's reign was Jesus born?
25. Where was Jesus born?
26. Who did Tiberius Caesar make Procurator of Judea?

27. Who was declared "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"?
28. On which day of the week did Jesus Christ rise from the dead?
29. What is generally reckoned as the beginning of the Christian Church?
30. What was the Great Commission?
31. The date 476 AD is normally associated with which great event in Roman history?
32. What were the military body-guards of the Roman emperor called?
33. Which Roman emperor moved the capital of the empire to Byzantium?
34. Which Asiatic horsemen invaded northern Europe and forced the Goths westward and southward into the Roman Empire?
35. Where was the eastern Roman Empire based?
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 19 TEST ANSWERS

1. Was the Roman Empire generally tolerant of the religions of the nations it conquered? yes
2. Under whose rule did the Roman Empire officially become Christian? Constantine
3. What did the council of Nicaea accomplish? There was a controversy in the church of his day splitting it apart. Heretics led by Arius were advancing the position that Jesus Christ was not God the Son, but merely an exalted creature of God. However, Athanasius and others were defending the Biblical stance that Jesus Christ was and is God the Son. Constantine called an assembly or synod of bishops (also called elders) from all over the Christian Church to resolve the dispute. The meeting was at Nicaea in Asia Minor in 325 A.D. The council condemned the Arian heresy and drew up the Nicene Creed, which we still have today. Constantine then worked to suppress this heresy using the powers of the State.
4. Who called the Christian elders together to meet in the council of Nicaea?  
Constantine
5. What is the establishment principle? In Christian theology, the principle that a Christian civil ruler should support the Christian Church and protect Christ's interests in the nation.
6. Which great Christian theologian during the early centuries of the church was bishop of Hippo in Roman-controlled northern Africa? Augustine
7. Which is the first bishop of Rome to take the title of Pope? Gregory
8. Which Byzantine ruler issued the *Ecloga* and what did it contain? Leo III
9. What is an 'iconoclast'? one who sought to suppress false worship in the use of icons in Christian worship

10. What role did the empress Irene play in the iconoclasm controversy? The wicked empress named Irene arose who was opposed to iconoclasm. She loved icons more than Christ and Christ's law. She convoked a Council of churches to rubberstamp her opposition to iconoclasm in 787. The use of icons was promoted by the Empire, and false worship waxed strong. God punished the Byzantine Empire for this unfaithfulness.
11. Which formerly great empire was finally vanquished in 1453 AD? The Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire)

## **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.
5. What is Muslim ‘holy war’ called? (called jihad)
6. What are the two main divisions of Islam arising out of a dispute over who should be caliph?
7. Which Frankish chieftain defeated the Muslims in their conquest of Europe, thus stopping Islam’s spread throughout Europe?
8. What was the last Muslim stronghold in Spain to fall in the year 1492 AD?

## CHAPTER 20 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is the foremost holy book of Islam, which supposedly consists of the teachings of Mohammed? The Koran
2. In the year 622 AD Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. What is this Great Flight known as? The Hegira
3. How did the Muslim followers of Medina go about “persuading” the people of Mecca to become Muslim? By force of arms in a jihad
4. What is Muslim ‘holy war’ called? jihad
5. What are the two main divisions of Islam arising out of a dispute over who should be caliph? Omar was succeeded by Ali, the husband of Mohammed's daughter, Fatima, but a quarrel broke out upon a point of Moslem doctrine and Ali was murdered. The major division within Islam resulted at this point. Those who thought the family of Ali should retain the caliphate are called the Shi’ites, but the majority who thought otherwise are called the Sunnites.
6. Which Frankish chieftain defeated the Muslims in their conquest of Europe, thus stopping Islam’s spread throughout Europe? Charles Martel
7. What was the last Muslim stronghold in Spain to fall in the year 1492 AD? Granada

## **CHAPTER 20 ESSAY QUESTION**

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

## CHAPTER 20 ESSAY QUESTION ANSWER

The student's paragraph should note some of the following factors for the rapid spread of Islam:

1. In the first place, the creed which Mohammed taught to his followers had a great deal of truth in it- certainly more than these poor Arabs possessed in their paganism. God has endowed humans with a conscience to know that there is only one God of the Universe, who is spiritual, and not a mere stone or tree. And He has endowed man to know that all men and institutions of men should obey this God. And he has given them a conscience to know they should not worship material idols or icons, and that they must honor and obey their parents, and not steal, but be just to the poor and sick. And he has given them a conscience to know they will one day be judged according to God's rules. All of these things were aspects of Mohammed's teachings, which he had borrowed from Christianity.
2. A second reason for Islamic success lies in its ease. Islam did not require its followers to do spiritual battle with the sinful flesh in the way Christianity demands, nor to take great strides to bring glory to God on earth. So long as the Muslim observed his set of rituals, he was promised Heaven. Five times a day he turned his face towards Mecca, the Holy City, and said a simple prayer. For the rest of the time he let Allah rule the world as he saw fit and accepted whatever fate brought him with patient resignation.
3. The third reason which explains the success of the Muslims in their warfare upon the Christians, had to do with the conduct of those Mohammedan soldiers who went forth to do battle for their faith. The Prophet promised that those who fell, facing the enemy, would go directly to Heaven. This made sudden death in the field preferable to a long but dreary existence upon this earth.
4. God wanted to punish Christians for their own religious backsliding.

## **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 21 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which famous battle had saved Europe from the Mohammedans? The battle of Poitiers
2. Which Germanic tribe occupying north-western Europe was ruled by the Merovingians? The Franks
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? the Papal State
4. Which Frankish king succeeded Pepin in the year 768 AD? Charles, commonly known as Carolus Magnus or Charlemagne, succeeded Pepin in the year 768.
5. Which Frankish king was crowned by Pope Leo III and hailed by him with the title of "Augustus"? Charlemagne
6. Is the language of France of Germanic or Latin origin? Latin
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? the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation."
8. Which French political and military leader destroyed the old Germanic Empire described in the previous question in 1801? Napoleon

## 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 22 TEST ANSWERS

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

## **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 23 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which threat posed the greatest danger to the south of Europe around 1000 AD? Mohammedans (Muslims)
2. Which threat posed the greatest danger along the western coasts of Europe around 1000 AD? The Northmen (also called Norsemen or Vikings)
3. Why did the common people of Europe of the eleventh century not object to Feudalism? They supported Feudalism because it was a very practical and necessary institution. Their lord and master usually lived in a big stone house erected on the top of a steep rock or built between deep moats, but within sight of his subjects. In case of danger the subjects found shelter behind the walls of the baronial stronghold. That is why they tried to live as near the castle as possible and it accounts for the many European cities which began their career around a feudal fortress.
4. What is Feudalism? A social and political system that developed in Medieval Europe. It was marked by small principalities, each one ruled by a duke or a count or a baron or a bishop, as the case might be, and organized as a fighting unit. These dukes and counts and barons had sworn to be faithful to the king who had given them their "feudum" (hence our word "feudal,") in return for their loyal services and a certain amount of taxes.
5. What were the duties of a knight under Feudalism? First, the knight of the early middle ages was a professional soldier. But also he was the civil servant of that day. He was the judge of his community and he was the chief of police. He caught the highwaymen and protected the wandering peddlars who were the merchants of the eleventh century. He looked after the dikes so that the countryside should not be flooded. He encouraged the Troubadours who wandered from place to place telling the stories of the ancient heroes who had fought in the great wars of the migrations. Besides, he protected the churches and the monasteries within his territory.
6. What is chivalry? courtesy and loving our neighbor as ourselves

## 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 24 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which two offices claimed to be the proper successor in power of the Roman Empire? The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and the Pope
2. Which tool could the Pope use to wield power throughout Europe in the Middle Ages? But more frequently the Pope was the stronger. Then the Emperor or the King together with all his subjects was excommunicated. This meant that all churches were closed, that no one could be baptized, that no dying man could be given absolution -- in short, that half of the functions of mediæval government came to an end. More than that, the people were absolved from their oath of loyalty to their sovereign and were urged to rebel against their master.
3. After the year 1059 AD which body was responsible for electing the Pope? The College of Cardinals
4. Which powerful Pope did the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV compete with for power? Hildebrand, who took the name of Gregory VII
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? Canossa

## 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 25 TEST ANSWERS

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? a Tartar tribe from the wilds of Asia, called the Seljuks or Turks
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?  
Pope Urban II
3. How did the first Crusade conclude? a wild mob of sincere but deluded Christians, defaulting bankrupts, penniless noblemen and fugitives from justice, following the lead of half-crazy Peter the Hermit and Walter-without-a-Cent, began their campaign against the Infidels by murdering all the Jews whom they met by the way. They got as far as Hungary and then they were all killed.
4. How was the Second Crusade differently organized? It was much better organized. A year was spent in training and equipping an army of 200,000 men. They were placed under command of Godfrey of Bouillon, Robert, duke of Normandy, Robert, count of Flanders, and a number of other noblemen, all experienced in the art of war.
5. From a military and political perspective, what was the end result of the Crusades? No significant change from the situation in place before the Crusades, although the Crusades tended to weaken the Eastern Roman Empire even further
6. What was the cultural impact of the Crusades? The cultural impact was significant. The West became more aware of culture outside their time and region. It promoted trade and commerce. It led to classical scholarship.

## **CHAPTER 26 TEST ON 'THE MEDIÆVAL CITY'**

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

## CHAPTER 26 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is a 'serf'? farm-hands who were as much a part of the soil upon which they lived as the cows and sheep whose stables they shared, who worked the land owned by their feudal lords
2. What is a 'monastery'? the homes of the the monks
3. What is a 'feudal lord'? In medieval society this is the person who owned the land which he allowed his vassals to use in return for giving him a portion of their produce.
4. What were the Crusades? The effort by European Christians to re-take the "Holy Land" from the Muslims, based upon the original call for such an effort by Pope Urban II.

## 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 26 ESSAY ANSWER

**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?**

The student needs to write something along these lines: "The Crusades upset the routine of the old agricultural life in a very drastic fashion. Suppose that the Duke of Hildesheim was going to the Holy Land. He must travel thousands of miles and he must pay his passage and his hotel-bills. At home he could pay with products of his farm. But he could not well take a hundred dozen eggs and a cart-load of hams with him to satisfy the greed of the shipping agent of Venice or the inn-keeper of the Brenner Pass. These gentlemen insisted upon cash. His lordship therefore was obliged to take a small quantity of gold with him upon his voyage. Where could he find this gold? He could borrow it from the Lombards, the descendants of the old Longobards, who had turned professional money-lenders, who seated behind their exchange-table (commonly known as "banco" or bank) were glad to let his grace have a few hundred gold pieces in exchange for a mortgage upon his estates, that they might be repaid in case his lordship should die at the hands of the Turks."

## 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 27 TEST ANSWERS

1. What does 'social mobility' mean? your occupation can be other than what your parent was
2. What does 'geographic mobility' mean? your region of residence can be other than that of your parents
3. Were the majority of people literate in the Middle Ages? no
4. In the twelfth century, the teachings of which ancient Greek philosopher were endowed with signanother authority? Aristotle
5. Who were the Scholastics (or Schoolmen)? With the help of an odd combination of the Bible, the Romish traditions, and Aristotle, many of the most brilliant men of the Middle Ages now set to work to explain all things between Heaven and Earth. These brilliant men, the so-called Scholastics or Schoolmen, were really very intelligent, but they started from erroneous presuppositions
6. What is a 'presupposition'? our underlying beliefs which we put our faith in and build our knowledge upon
7. What are 'guilds'? an important feature of the Medieval period. In the towns the merchants and the artisans established trade groups, called guilds, which assured every member of a steady income. It did not encourage the ambitious to do better than their neighbors.

## CHAPTER 28 TEST ON 'MEDIÆVAL 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 28 TEST ANSWERS

1. In which present day nation were Venice, Genoa, and Florence? Italy
2. Of the cities in Europe, why were Italian cities the first to regain a position of great importance during the late Middle Ages? First, more roads and more towns and more schools survived there from the Roman Empire. In the second place, the Pope lived in Italy and as the head of a vast political machine, which owned land and serfs and buildings and forests and rivers and conducted courts of law, he was in constant receipt of a great deal of money. The Papal authorities had to be paid in gold and silver as did the merchants and ship-owners of Venice and Genoa. The cows and the eggs and the horses and all the other agricultural products of the north and the west must be changed into actual cash before the debt could be paid in the distant city of Rome. This made Italy the one country where there was a comparative abundance of gold and silver. Finally, during the Crusades, the Italian cities had become the point of embarkation for the Crusaders and had profited to an almost unbelievable extent.
3. Which commodity did Venice sell which made it flourish during the Middle Ages? salt
4. How did Venice financially prosper from the Crusades? The town had grown rich and had begun to build ships, which engaged in trade with the Orient. During the Crusades, these ships were used to carry passengers to the Holy Land, and when the passengers could not pay for their tickets in cash, they were obliged to help the Venetians who were for ever increasing their colonies in the Ægean Sea, in Asia Minor and in Egypt.
5. Which powerful family controlled political affairs in Florence? the Medici
6. How did this powerful family gain its wealth? banking
7. Where was the Republic of Novgorod? the old commercial center of Russia (which was destroyed by Ivan the Terrible in the middle of the sixteenth century)
8. What was the Hanseatic League? A protective league during the Middle Ages of more than a hundred cities primarily in northern Europe that were engaged in shipping commerce and used the league to protect themselves against pirates and excessive tolls and annoying legislation. The association maintained a navy of its own which patrolled the seas.

## 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?
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?
12. What is the foremost holy book of Islam, which supposedly consists of the teachings of Mohammed?
13. In the year 622 AD Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina. What is this Great Flight known as?

14. How did the Muslim followers of Medina go about “persuading” the people of Mecca to become Muslim?
15. What is Muslim ‘holy war’ called? (called jihad)
16. What are the two main divisions of Islam arising out of a dispute over who should be caliph?
17. Which Frankish chieftain defeated the Muslims in their conquest of Europe, thus stopping Islam’s spread throughout Europe?
18. What was the last Muslim stronghold in Spain to fall in the year 1492 AD?
19. Which famous battle had saved Europe from the Mohammedans?
20. Which Germanic tribe occupying north-western Europe was ruled by the Merovingians?
21. 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?
22. Which Frankish king succeeded Pepin in the year 768 AD?
23. Which Frankish king was crowned by Pope Leo III and hailed by him with the title of “Augustus”?
24. Is the language of France of Germanic or Latin origin?

25. 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?
  
26. Which French political and military leader destroyed the old Germanic Empire described in the previous question in 1801?
  
27. From which present day nations did the Norsemen originate who ravaged the coasts of Europe with rape, plunder and theft?
  
28. What name, literally meaning Sea-Kings, is used for these Norsemen?
  
29. Which coastal region in northwest France was given in the tenth century to a group of Norsemen under Rollo?
  
30. Which Norman duke defeated and killed Harold of Wessex at the battle of Hastings, and proclaimed himself king of England?
  
31. Which threat posed the greatest danger to the south of Europe around 1000 AD?
  
32. Which threat posed the greatest danger along the western coasts of Europe around 1000 AD?
  
33. Why did the common people of Europe of the eleventh century not object to Feudalism?

34. What is Feudalism?
  
35. What were the duties of a knight under Feudalism?
  
36. What is chivalry?
37. Which two offices claimed to be the proper successor in power of the Roman Empire?
  
38. Which tool could the Pope use to wield power throughout Europe in the Middle Ages?
  
39. After the year 1059 AD which body was responsible for electing the Pope?
  
40. Which powerful Pope did the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV compete with for power?
  
41. 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?
  
42. 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?

43. 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?
44. How did the first Crusade conclude?
45. How was the Second Crusade differently organized?
46. From a military and political perspective, what was the end result of the Crusades?
47. What was the cultural impact of the Crusades?
48. What is a 'serf'?
49. What is a 'monastery'?
50. What is a 'feudal lord'?
51. What were the Crusades?
52. What does 'social mobility' mean?



59. In which present day nation were Venice, Genoa, and Florence?
60. Of the cities in Europe, why were Italian cities the first to regain a position of great importance during the late Middle Ages?
  
61. Which commodity did Venice sell which made it flourish during the Middle Ages?
62. How did Venice financially prosper from the Crusades?
  
63. Which powerful family controlled political affairs in Florence?
64. How did this powerful family gain its wealth?
65. Where was the Republic of Novgorod?
66. What was the Hanseatic League?



## **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 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the international language used by European scholars during the Middle Ages? Latin
2. Who was Abelard? a young priest from Brittany, who early in the twelfth century began to lecture on theology and logic in Paris. Thousands of eager young men flocked to the French city to hear him. Other priests who disagreed with him stepped forward to explain their point of view. Paris was soon filled with a clamoring multitude of Englishmen and Germans and Italians and students from Sweden and Hungary and around the old cathedral which stood on a little island in the Seine there grew the famous University of Paris.
3. Who was Giotto? A painter in the Middle Ages famous for his paintings of the life of St. Francis of Assisi upon the walls of the Church of the Holy Cross in Florence, Italy
4. Who was Dante? He was a Florentine author and poet of the Middle Ages who was exiled because of his political convictions, and made famous by his book which describes an imaginary trip through Purgatory and through Hell.
5. Who was Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca)? An Italian Renaissance poet who edited many of the ancient Greek texts

## 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 29 ESSAY ANSWER

**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?**

The student should note both the aspects which contributed to ignorance and poverty as well as those aspects of Medieval life and society which were enlightened. With regards to the latter, such aspects should be mentioned as the general desire to frame society on Christianity and Christian principles, the growing level of international trade, the international language (Latin) and culture, and the improvement of religious conditions over the paganism of the Gentile peoples in the pre-Christian era. With regards to the former, such aspects should be mentioned as the superstition and moral corruption ushered in (especially through the Romish Papacy), the suppression of valid Biblical and scientific scholarship, the widespread illiteracy and inability to read scripture by a large segment of society, the lack of sanitation and conditions necessary for good health, and the generally poor means of communication and transportation.

## **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 30 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was Wyckliffe's accusation against the begging friars that made them so detest him? Wyckliffe had long held these religious friars in contempt for the laziness of their lives, and had now a fair opportunity of exposing them. He published a treatise against able beggary, in which he lashed the friars, and proved that they were not only a reproach to religion, but also to human society.
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? The controversy over which was the lawful Pope, and true vicegerent of God.
3. What did Wyckliffe translate into English which had such a powerful effect upon the people? When Wyckliffe recovered, he set about a most important work, the translation of the Bible into English. Before this work appeared, he published a tract, in which he showed the necessity of it.
4. Who sought to suppress Wyckliffe's translation? The zeal of the bishops to suppress the Scriptures greatly promoted its sale, and they who were not able to purchase copies, procured transcripts of particular Gospels or Epistles.
5. What were Wyckliffe's followers called? Lollards by their opponents. This was not a very flattering term because in Dutch 'lollaerd' means 'a mumblor' or 'mutterer.'
6. What is the Romish doctrine of 'transubstantiation'? Transubstantiation is a big word. It means that in the Lord's Supper Roman Catholics believe the bread is actually Jesus' body, and not simply a sign of His body. And they believe the wine is actually Jesus' blood, and not simply a sign of His blood. So Roman Catholics believe that in every Lord's Supper Jesus Christ is being re-sacrificed, whereas the Bible teaches that the Lord's Supper is a remembrance of Christ's once-for-all-time sacrifice on the Cross. This strange opinion of Rome was invented by Paschade Radbert, and asserted with amazing boldness.
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? John Huss
8. What is the doctrine of predestination? It is a Biblical doctrine that simply says everything that happens happens because God has willed it to happen. This includes who is saved and who is not saved.

## **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 31 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who was Niccolò Macchiavelli? Florentine historian who authored books describing the ideal humanist state.
2. Who was Leonardo da Vinci? Renaissance humanist who revealed humanist possibilities in his many inventions, as well as his prose, his painting, and his sculptures.
3. Which great cathedral in Rome was Michael Angelo hired to draw the plans for and then to work on its construction? the Church of St. Peter in Rome
4. What did Savonarola do to attract the ire of the Papacy? Even as a young man God laid it upon Savonarola's heart to detest the humanistic paganism which had corrupted life and religion in Italy. He entered the Dominican order in Bologna, and returned to Ferrara four years later to teach the Scriptures. In 1490 he arrived in Florence to preach how there must be reform. An unusual series of providential circumstances, combined with the convicting preaching of Savonarola, resulted in Savonarola's actually becoming the leader of Florence. He quickly established a democratic republic in Florence, and removed the corruption which had been legend there. But the forces of Rome were all against him. The Pope invited Savonarola to Rome to congratulate him. This was but a clever ploy to kill Savonarola, and he saw through it. Next the Pope ordered Savonarola to Rome, to which Savonarola refused. Next the Pope ordered him to stop preaching. But Savonarola continued to preach against the scandalous court life of Rome. Next the Pope sought to bribe him with a high cardinal's position. But Savonarola only replied, 'A red hat? I want a hat of blood.' Finally, the Pope threatened the city with an interdict and instigated a mob to take Savonarola. After apprehension and a perfunctory trial, Savonarola was hanged and burned. Such was the life of one who dared stand in the way of Rome's pomp.
5. Who was Thomas à Kempis? A Dutch monk during the latter Middle Ages, famed for his authorship of the book "The Imitation of Christ"
6. What is Thomas à Kempis' most famous written work? the Imitation of Christ



## 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 32 TEST ANSWERS

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? Marco Polo
2. What role did eunuchs play in the Han dynasty? Eunuchs were castrated males recruited from the lower classes to serve as bodyguards for the imperial harem.
3. What is meant by the dynastic cycle in Chinese history? The pattern of the rise and fall of Han was to be repeated in later periods with other dynasties.
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? Han dynasty
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? Confucianism

## 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 33 TEST ANSWERS

1. What great feat did Magellan's voyage accomplish? Magellan made his famous trip around the world, which lasted many years.
2. What is scurvy? a disease which is caused by lack of fresh vegetables and which affects the gums and poisons the blood until the patient dies of sheer exhaustion
3. What country was known as Cathay? China
4. What country was known as Zipangu? Japan
5. Over which country did Prince Henry, known as Henry the Navigator, who oversaw systematic exploration of the African coast, rule? Portugal
6. Who was "Prester John"? He was the "mythical" Christian Priest who was said to be the Emperor of a vast empire "situated somewhere in the east." The story of this strange potentate had first been told in Europe in the middle of the twelfth century. For three hundred years people had tried to find "Prester John" and his descendants. Actually, Prester John was no one less than the Black Negus (or King) of Abyssinia, whose ancestors had adopted Christianity in the fourth century, seven hundred years before the Christian missionaries had found their way to Scandinavia.
7. Which cape did Bartholomew Diaz reach in the year 1486? At first he called it the Storm Cape, on account of the strong winds which had prevented him from continuing his voyage toward the east, but the Lisbon pilots who understood the importance of this discovery in their quest for the India water route, changed the name into that of the Cape of Good Hope.
8. Which royal Spanish couple united Spain into a single kingdom and sponsored Columbus' voyage to the west? Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile
9. In which year did Columbus land in the Americas? 1492
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? Vasco da Gama
11. Which explorer gave his name to the American continents? Amerigo Vespucci
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? Vasco Nuñez de Balboa

## 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 34 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the Aryans that arrived around 1400 BC in India? They were a warrior people, and they easily conquered the native Indians. The Aryans were distant cousins of the Europeans, and they had traveled from north of Mesopotamia before finally arriving in India. (In other words, they were the Indo-European descendants of Japhet I have told you about before.) The Aryans became the rulers and masters of tens of millions of docile little brown men.
2. Explain India's caste system. To maintain themselves in the seat of the mighty, they had divided the population into different classes and gradually a system of "caste" of the most rigid sort had been enforced upon the natives. The descendants of the Indo-European conquerors belonged to the highest "caste," the class of warriors and nobles. Next came the caste of the priests. Below these followed the peasants and the business men. The ancient natives, however, who were called Pariahs, formed a class of despised and miserable slaves and never could hope to be anything else.
3. What language was the book of hymns called the Vedas written in? Sanskrit
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? "Brahman"
5. What is the belief of reincarnation? This strange, wicked belief taught that people's souls are in a seemingly endless cycle of birth and death, going from one creature to another on earth.
6. What is suttee? the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her dead husband
7. Which false prophet in the sixth century BC of India's history taught an Eightfold Path to alleviate man's pain and suffering? Buddha
8. Which Indian dynasty reigned from 300 to 550 AD and marked the peak of classical Indian civilization? the Gupta dynasty

## 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 35 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who invented the movable type printing press? Johann Gutenberg.
2. What was the first book published on his movable type printing press? the famous 'Gutenberg Bible'
3. What was the view of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V towards the Protestant Reformation? He was staunchly opposed to it.
4. What do the following have in common in the period preceding the Protestant Reformation: English Lollards, the Bohemian Hussites, and the Piedmont Waldensians? They opposed many of the corruptions of the Roman Catholic Church and their efforts were the precursor of the Protestant Reformation.
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? Gerard Gerardzoon, or Desiderius Erasmus, as he is usually called.
6. What popular sixteenth century book did he write which attacked the monks and their credulous followers by satirizing them? the "Praise of Folly"
7. Where was Martin Luther a professor? the theological school of Wittenberg in Germany
8. What economic consideration especially motivated Pope Leo X to sell "indulgences"? The gigantic church of St. Peter which Pope Julius had wished upon his innocent successors, although only half begun, was already in need of repair. Alexander VI had spent every penny of the Papal treasury. Leo X, who succeeded Julius in the year 1513, was on the verge of bankruptcy. He thus reverted to the old method of raising ready cash through indulgences.
9. What is an "indulgence"? An indulgence was a piece of parchment of the Romish Church which in return for a certain sum of money, promised a sinner a decrease of the time which he would have to spend in purgatory.
10. Who was Johan Tetzel? He was a Dominican monk who was given in 1517 the exclusive territory for the sale of indulgences in Saxony. Luther's dispute with him precipitated the Protestant Reformation.
11. What were Luther's "ninety-five theses"? They were ninety-five statements (or theses) written by Martin Luther attacking the sale of indulgences which he posted on the 31st of October of the year 1517. They were written in Latin.
12. What was Luther's thesis in his book *The Bondage of the Will*? It set forth man's total depravity and God's electing grace through Jesus Christ.



## 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 36 TEST ANSWERS

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?  
Huldrych Zwingli
2. How did Zwingli and Luther differ regarding the Lord's Supper? Luther realized that there could not be a re-sacrifice of Christ in the Lord's Supper (for scripture teaches that Christ's sacrifice on Calvary was complete and sufficient), but he was never willing to admit that the bread and wine did not actually become Christ's body and blood. Zwingli did, however, and said that the bread and wine were just emblematically Christ's body and blood.
3. Which French reformer in Geneva persuaded John Calvin to stay there and lead its reformation? William Farel
4. What is Calvin's most famous book that became the rallying point for Protestants all across Europe? his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
5. Name some (at least four) elements to Geneva's reformation. In terms of the State, idols were destroyed and idolatry outlawed. The Christian Sabbath was enforced. Adultery was punished by law. Promoters of flagrant heresy - be they Socinians who denied the Trinity (like Servetus), Roman Catholics who rejected justification through faith alone, Libertines who rejected God's moral law, or Anabaptists who rejected the principle of covenant headship and infant baptism - were punished. In terms of the Church, preaching was made central to the worship. A metrical Psalter of the book of Psalms was composed and made the hymnal of the Church's worship. Idols and musical instruments were removed from the Church's worship as well. Catechism in the reformed faith was stressed, and admission to the Lord's Table required affirmation with the reformed confession and catechism. Church government was reformed, and un-scriptural positions like pope and arch-bishop were not recognized.
6. Which "man of iron" did the Hapsburg ruler - Philip- in his despair send to the Netherlands to make the Protestants there conform? the Duke of Alba
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?  
William of Orange
8. What is the name of the document issued in 1619 by the Calvinists in the Netherlands in response to the Arminian Remonstrants? the Canons of Dort

## 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 37 TEST ANSWERS

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? the Saxons
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? King Alfred the Great
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? William, duke of Normandy
4. Which English king removed England from the authority of the Roman Catholic Church over a dispute concerning his marriage to Katherine of Arragon? Henry VIII
5. Who was archbishop of the Church of England during the reign of the young Protestant King Edward VI? Cranmer
6. Why was Mary, the daughter of Henry's first wife and a staunch Roman Catholic, called "The Bloody Mary"? She had many of the Protestants put to death and in other ways followed the example of her royal Spanish husband.
7. During which English monarch's reign was the Spanish Armada defeated? Elizabeth I
8. Which was the reforming party in English history, which wanted church worship and government regulated by scripture alone? the Puritans
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? Columba
10. Who had visited Calvin's Geneva, and brought a similar reformation to Scotland? John Knox

## 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 38 TEST ANSWERS

1. The Spaniard Ignatius de Loyola was the founder and leader of which religious order? The Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)
2. In what field did this religious order specialize? education
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? The Council of Trent
4. What was the Roman Inquisition? It was instituted in 1542 by Pope Paul III, and was similar in design and operation to the medieval and Spanish inquisitions. The inquisition was spearheaded by a commission of six cardinals, called the Congregation of the Inquisition. The Roman inquisition was much freer from episcopal control than earlier inquisitions. Protestants were systematically rooted out and put to death. After Protestantism had been eliminated as a serious “danger” in places like Italy, the Roman Inquisition simply had to maintain the status quo. The Congregation of the Inquisition lasted in the Romish Church until 1908, when it was renamed the Holy Office. It was again renamed in 1965 the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and re-organized then as well.
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? The Thirty Years War
6. Which Protestant king of Sweden saved the Protestant cause in that war? King Gustavus Adolphus of the house of Vasa
7. What was the name of the French Calvinistic Protestants who were so thoroughly persecuted in French history? the Huguenots

## **CHAPTER 39 TEST ON ‘ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY’**

1. Which family of English and Scottish monarchs ruled Britain for almost the entire 17<sup>th</sup> 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?

## CHAPTER 39 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which family of English and Scottish monarchs ruled Britain for almost the entire 17<sup>th</sup> century? the Stuarts
  2. Explain the meaning of the term the “divine right of kings.” the principle of their “divine right” to administer their realm as they thought fit without sufficiently consulting God’s word, or considering the advice of the Parliament. When the Reformation proved successful, those rights which formerly had been invested in the Papacy were in some cases taken over by European sovereigns who became Protestants. As head of their own national or dynastic churches they insisted upon being “Christ’s Vice-Regents” within the limit of their own territory.
  3. What was the bill of liberties which English parliamentarians like Edward Coke put forth called? the Petition of Right
  4. What did the Westminster Assembly convened by order of the English Parliament prepare in the 1640s? the Westminster Standards, which were to be the confessional standards of the established church of England and Scotland.
- 
1. Who essentially set himself up as dictator (Lord Protector) of the Commonwealth after he grew impatient with the English Parliament dominated by Presbyterian Puritans? Oliver Cromwell
  2. 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? called Covenanters
  3. Who was invited to replace James II by leading Protestant Parliamentarians to avert Britain’s becoming Roman Catholic? the husband of James’s oldest daughter Mary, William III the Stadtholder or head of the Dutch Republic



## 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?

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?

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?
  
21. What role did eunuchs play in the Han dynasty?
  
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?

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?
33. In which year did Columbus land in the Americas?
34. Which Portuguese explorer in 1498 had been able to reach the coast of Malabar and return safely to Lisbon with a cargo of spice?
35. Which explorer gave his name to the American continents?
36. 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?
37. Who were the Aryans that arrived around 1400 BC in India?
38. Explain India's caste system.
39. What language was the book of hymns called the Vedas written in?
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?
43. Which false prophet in the sixth century BC of India's history taught an Eightfold Path to alleviate man's pain and suffering?
44. Which Indian dynasty reigned from 300 to 550 AD and marked the peak of classical Indian civilization?

45. Who invented the movable type printing press?
46. What was the first book published on his movable type printing press?
47. What was the view of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V towards the Protestant Reformation?
48. What do the following have in common in the period preceding the Protestant Reformation: English Lollards, the Bohemian Hussites, and the Piedmont Waldensians?
49. 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?
50. What popular sixteenth century book did he write which attacked the monks and their credulous followers by satirizing them?
51. Where was Martin Luther a professor?
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?
58. How did Zwingli and Luther differ regarding the Lord’s Supper?

59. Which French reformer in Geneva persuaded John Calvin to stay there and lead its reformation?
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?
63. 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?
64. What is the name of the document issued in 1619 by the Calvinists in the Netherlands in response to the Arminian Remonstrants?
65. 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?
66. 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?
67. 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?
68. Which English king removed England from the authority of the Roman Catholic Church over a dispute concerning his marriage to Katherine of Arragon?

69. Who was archbishop of the Church of England during the reign of the young Protestant King Edward VI?
70. Why was Mary, the daughter of Henry's first wife and a staunch Roman Catholic, called "The Bloody Mary"?
71. During which English monarch's reign was the Spanish Armada defeated?
72. Which was the reforming party in English history, which wanted church worship and government regulated by scripture alone?
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?
76. In what field did this religious order specialize?
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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 40 TEST ANSWERS

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? Mazarin and Richelieu
2. Who was called the "Sun King"? King Louis XIV
3. Of what house or family dynasty was the so called "Sun King"? the House of Bourbon
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? the great war for the Spanish succession
5. Explain what is meant by the term "balance of power." This is a political theory as well as operating principle. The people who originated the idea maintained that Europe, in its nationalistic stage of development, could only survive when there should be an absolute balance of the many conflicting interests of the entire continent. No single power or single dynasty must ever be allowed to dominate the others.

## 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 41 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which European had discovered America in 1492? Columbus
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? The Slavic tribes
3. Which people from northwestern Europe around the Baltic Sea conquered some of these tribes and set up a capital in Kiev? The Norsemen
4. From where did Christian missionaries first come to Christianize these pagan Russian peoples? The existence of an organized Slavic State became known in Constantinople. This meant a new field for the zealous missionaries of the Christian faith. Byzantine monks followed the Dnieper on their way northward and soon reached the heart of Russia.
5. Which Mongol people under Jenghiz Khan in the year 1224 invaded this region and ultimately conquered the vast Russian plains? the Tartars
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? Moscow
7. Which capital of the Byzantine Empire was taken by the Turks in the year 1458? Constantinople
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? the title of Cæsar, or Tsar
9. Which Moscow family became a dynasty of rulers of the Russian state, after having been first elected by the Russian nobles? the Moscow family of Romanow
10. Which Russian ruler born in 1672 sought to change Russia almost overnight into a European empire? Peter the Great

## 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 42 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who did Peter the Great make head of the Russian Church? himself
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? The Baltic Sea
3. What kingdom along this same sea was a rival to Russia and sought to thwart the construction of St. Petersburg? Sweden
4. Which side prevailed in the famous battle of Narva in November of the year 1700? Sweden
5. Which side finally prevailed in the year 1709, in the battle of Poltava? The Russians

## 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 43 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who originally founded the frontier state of Brandenburg to defend his eastern possessions against raids of the wild Saxon tribes? Charlemagne
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? the House of Hohenzollern
3. Why were they called “Electors”? This name was given to those sovereign princes who were supposed to elect the Emperors of the old German Empire.
4. During the Reformation, which side had the Electors of Brandenburg taken in the religious struggle? the side of the Protestants, becoming Lutheran
5. How was Frederick William I different from Frederick II (also called ‘Frederick the Great’)? Frederick William I was a hard working, parsimonious Prussian sergent, with a great love for bar-room stories and strong Dutch tobacco, an intense dislike of all frills and feathers, (especially if they were of French origin,) and possessed of but one idea. That idea was Duty. Severe with himself, he tolerated no weakness in his subjects, whether they be generals or common soldiers. The relation between himself and his son Frederick II was never cordial, to say the least. The son considered the father to have boorish stereotypical German manners. The son's love for French humanistic manners, literature, philosophy and music was rejected by father as a manifestation of sissy-ness. The father was more in the mold of his Protestant Lutheran heritage; but the son was in the mold of Romish French humanism.
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? Macchiavelli
7. Did Frederick II when he grew old remain true to what he had written in his youth?  
No



## **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 44 TEST ANSWERS

1. How did the discovery of America affect the availability of gold and silver in Europe? Gold and silver had been a rare commodity in the middle ages. The discovery of America and the exploitation of the Peruvian mines changed all this. Gold and silver were mined in the American colonies and brought back to Europe. Through Spain and Portugal and Holland and England, precious metals began to find their way to Europe.
2. What was the “mercantile system” of the sixteenth century? It was a theory on the subject of political economy regarding national wealth which seemed to the people of the time entirely sound and of the greatest possible benefit to their respective countries. They reasoned that both gold and silver were actual wealth. Therefore they believed that the country with the largest supply of actual cash in the vaults of its treasury and its banks was at the same time the richest country. And since money meant armies, it followed that the richest country was also the most powerful and could rule the rest of the world.
3. How did the mercantile system work out in practice? The Mercantile system worked out as follows: To get the largest surplus of precious metals a country must have a favorable balance of export trade. If you can export more to your neighbor than he exports to your own country, he will owe you money and will be obliged to send you some of his gold. Hence you gain and he loses. As a result of this creed, the economic program of almost every seventeenth century state was as follows: Try to get possession of as many precious metals as you can; encourage foreign trade in preference to domestic trade; encourage those industries which change raw materials into exportable finished products; and encourage a large population, for you will need workmen for your factories and an agricultural community does not raise enough workmen; let the State watch this process and interfere whenever it is necessary to do so.
4. How did the mercantile system affect the colonies? A colony under the Mercantile System became merely a reservoir of gold and silver and spices, which was to be tapped for the benefit of the home country. The Asiatic, American and African supply of precious metals and the raw materials of these tropical countries became a monopoly of the state which happened to own that particular colony. No outsider was ever allowed within the precincts and no native was permitted to trade with a merchant whose ship flew a foreign flag.

## 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 TEST ANSWERS

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? the Enlightenment- and the Great Awakening
2. What was the Enlightenment? The Enlightenment was a philosophical movement arising out of the 17th century which advocated a rational and scientific approach to religious, social, political, and economic issues, as opposed to an approach based upon divine revelation. As such, it promoted a secular view of the world and a general sense of progress and perfectibility. And it attacked religious authority, dogmatism, intolerance, censorship, and economic and social restraints. It sought to usher in an Age of Reason that it was believed would rid mankind of the ills it faced.
3. Who was Descartes? Paving the way for the Enlightenment was a French-born philosopher named Descartes (1596-1650). Descartes sought to prove how, starting from a position of universal doubt, he could through reason arrive at a system of truth. This methodology has earned him the title of the ‘father of modern philosophy.’ He was Roman Catholic, educated in the Jesuit College at La Flèche and the University of Poitiers.
4. Who was John Locke? The philosopher who arguably most popularized the Enlightenment among the English-speaking peoples was John Locke (1632-1704). Locke argued that people had the gift of reason, or the ability to think. In the “Essay Concerning Human Understanding” Locke proposed that the mind is born blank, a tabula rasa upon which the world describes itself through the experience of the five senses. Knowledge arising from sensation is perfected by reflection, thus enabling humans to arrive at such ideas as space, time, and infinity.
5. What did Locke assert in “A Letter Concerning Toleration”? Locke asserted in “A Letter Concerning Toleration” that “the toleration of those that differ from others in matters of religion is so agreeable to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to the genuine reason of mankind, that it seems monstrous for men to be so blind as not to perceive the necessity and advantage of it in so clear a light.”
6. In what century did Jonathan Edwards live and in what region was he born? Edwards was born in Connecticut in 1703 and educated at home and at Yale University.

## **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 45 ESSAY QUESTION ANSWER

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

The essay should include some of the following information:

First, there was a fatigue with religious war, strife, and persecution. For example, the Thirty Years' War, with its great destruction in the battle pitting Romanists against Protestants, had exhausted Europeans. Also, the English civil wars of the 1640s followed later by the Stuarts' persecutions of Presbyterian and other dissenters made people desirous of peace.

Second, there was a fatigue with the seeming inability of the branches within Protestantism to unite. First there was the division between Lutheranism and Reformed. And within the reformed churches of the United Kingdom there were these three branches:

- Episcopal (the Anglican Church of England) – adhering to the Thirty-Nine Articles
- Presbyterian- adhering to the Westminster Standards
- Congregational- adhering to the Westminster Standards except regarding church government

Since the differences which separated them could not readily be ironed out, the intermediate measure had been to give each certain territory within the United Kingdom to be the established church. England, Wales, Ireland and the southern American colonies were Anglican; Scotland and effectively many colonial frontier settlements were Presbyterian; and New England was Congregational. While this led to a measure of peace, it nevertheless represented a disappointment that reformed Christians and the kingdom could not unite upon a common confession. And throughout Europe a similar development occurred, with Lutheran and Reformed each having its own territories. A united visible church with a common confession was not able to be forged at the time, though efforts were made. The closest thing to it was the great Synod of Dort among the Reformed. And there was even an effort to get the reformed of Europe to embrace the Westminster Standards, but local civil strife prevented its accomplishment.

Third, there was fatigue with controlling and containing the rising swell of non-reformed factions and sects, including Anabaptists, Baptists and Quakers, as well as others. Then there was the ever present Romanists, who never had entirely left most of the Protestant nations. The only way to suppress them seemed to be by civil force, by the use typically of banishment from the territory, but many people were growing fatigued by this method of suppression. This was part of an even broader fatigue with the imposition of authority concerning religion by the state, church and family.

Fourth, there was fatigue, especially among many intellectuals, with the reformed view of man's incapacity to attain knowledge apart from divine revelation (i.e., scripture) due to man's depraved sinful nature. (And as I have previously mentioned, Lutheranism early on became weak in this area.) Some viewed this proposition as a hindrance and not a help to intellectual, societal and cultural development. It was becoming more fashionable to believe only that which could be deduced by reason (the rationalism of Descartes) or by observation in experience (the empiricism of Bacon and Locke), and to

abandon a pre-suppositional approach to knowledge according to Augustine's dictum, "I believe in order that I may understand."

Fifth, there was fatigue among many, especially the more economically prosperous, with seeking to obey the regimen of the historic reformed faith, as summarized in the Ten Commandments. This fatigue compounded as many Britons enjoyed increasing prosperity with international commerce and colonization. Much of the prosperity which England and its American colonies enjoyed was a fruit of the Protestant work ethic, but this same prosperity tended towards more materialistic concerns and away from religious strictures. It also made time for more worldly entertainments.

Sixth, there was fatigue among many people within reformed churches, especially in the middle and lower class ranks, at a growing prevalence of lukewarm religion in the established reformed churches, especially arising from the spiritual fatigue among the economically prosperous. Many saw people just going through the motions of the reformed and Protestant religion, but with very little heart for Christ. Even in places like Puritan New England, Increase Mather observed that "clear, sound conversions are not frequent. Many of the rising generation are profane Drunkards, Swearers, Licentious and Scoffers at the power of Godliness."

## CHAPTER 46 TEST ON 'ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN THE 18<sup>TH</sup> 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 46 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the name given for the few trusted advisors and councilors for the King of England who helped him rule? They were called the "Cabinet Council." After a short while they were known as the "Cabinet."
2. Which monarch succeeded William in 1702? William's sister-in-law, Anne, succeeded him in 1702.
3. George I who succeeded this monarch in 1714 was from which ruling house in Germany? the House of Hanover
4. Whose Parliament had been joined to that of England in 1707? Scotland
5. Which English king tried to get back the power from his Cabinet, but the results were disastrous? George III
6. What was the established church of England? the Anglican Church
7. What were the tendencies of moderatism in the established Presbyterian church of Scotland? Moderatism downplayed the tenets of the reformed faith, and emphasized instead just living a decent life.
8. What was pietism? Pietism was a Protestant religious movement stressing the importance of personal godliness. At its best, it stressed personal godliness, without compromising doctrinal orthodoxy and Christianity's claim upon societies as well as individuals. Quite often though, it tended to diminish the importance of confessional orthodoxy, and move towards a sort of subjective mysticism. In these forms it also tended to undermine the Establishment Principle, which recognized the importance of Christian civil governments in support of true Biblical churches. The Pietistic movement was especially pronounced in Germany and the Netherlands, primarily in Lutheranism, but also in reformed circles.
9. What was the Great Awakening? This revival movement within English and North American Protestantism was led by men like the Anglicans George Whitefield and John Wesley, the New England Puritan Jonathan Edwards, and the Presbyterian Gilbert Tennent. It especially emphasized the need for a conversion experience, and tended to de-emphasize strict confessional orthodoxy. The movement reached its peak during the 1740s and 1750s, with George Whitefield as its central figure.

Whitefield engaged in itinerant ministry in Great Britain and North America, which often included open air preaching, instead of at the invitation and in the setting of local churches.

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? The “Old Lights”, led by Charles Chauncy, a Boston clergyman, opposed the revivalist movement as extravagant and impermanent. They held to liberal doctrines which would develop into the Universalist or Unitarian positions.
  
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? The Presbyterian establishment was centered in Philadelphia and was “Old Side”. It was sometimes referred to as the “Old Synod”. Old Siders insisted that the call of men to the ordained gospel ministry must be carried out by the duly constituted officers of the church. They began to challenge the legitimacy of men trained under Tennent’s supervision by the so called “Log College” in New Jersey. They were especially wary of Tennent’s looser subscriptionism to the Westminster Confession. They were also concerned that the Tennents laid claim to supernatural discernment, which the Presbyterian anti-revivalists regarded as superstitious and pretentious.
  
12. Which family of ministers were prominent “New Side” Presbyterians? the Tennents

## 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 47 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which department of the British military was especially advantageous for her to acquire a great empire? the British navy
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? Cabot
3. Which Frenchman twenty-seven years later had visited these same coasts and claimed the region for the French? Giovanni Verrazano
4. Who from England settled in New England, with the desire to establish a 'city upon a hill' of the reformed Christian faith? Puritans
5. What was the religious affiliation of most of those British who settled in the South? They were an extension of the Anglican culture of the Mother Country of England.
6. What was the religious affiliation of the French who settled in the French colonies of North America? Roman Catholic
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? The Stuarts needed the Bourbons in their attempt to establish an autocratic form of government and to break the power of Parliament and Puritanism.
8. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the fight between which two nations for the possession of India and North America? France and England
9. Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, and Marquette were explorers for which nation? France
10. The mercenary soldiers from which nation were used by the British to fight American colonists that wanted independence? Germany
11. Who was the great leader and general of the cause of independence of the American colonists? Washington
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"? Richard Henry Lee
13. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson
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? the Constitution

## 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 48 TEST ANSWERS

1. Define a 'political revolution.' A revolution is "a swift overthrow, in a few years, of institutions which have taken centuries to root in the soil, and seem so fixed and immovable that even the most ardent reformers hardly dare to attack them in their writings. It is the fall, the crumbling away in a brief period, of all that up to that time has composed the essence of social, religious, political and economic life in a nation."
2. Which segment of French society paid most of the cost of the high spending French government before the French Revolution? the agricultural population (the peasants)
3. Who was Voltaire? the atheistic old philosopher, playwright, historian and novelist, and the great enemy of all true religion, began to throw his bombs of criticism at everything connected with the Established Order of Things, the whole French world applauded him and his theatrical pieces played to standing room only.
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? Jean Jacques Rousseau
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? Montesquieu
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"? an Encyclopædia
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? a constitutional monarchy
8. In the French Revolution, who were the Jacobins? Most extreme revolutionary members of the National Assembly. These young men (most of them belonging to the professional classes) made very violent speeches. Finally they took over power in the National Assembly and gave all power to a small committee of themselves, called the committee of Public Safety. But in the end they were overthrown due to their brutality.
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? Danton and Robespierre

## 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 49 TEST ANSWERS

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? Corsica
2. Which movement marched to the slogan of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality"? the French Revolution under the Jacobins
3. Who in the year 1804 did Pope Pius VII crown as Hereditary Emperor of the French? Napoleon
4. This followed the example of the crowning of which great King of the Franks in the year 800 AD? Charlemagne
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? England's
6. In the year 1812 in which nation did Napoleonic forces suffer a crushing defeat, especially due to weather conditions? Russia
7. After defeat in 1813, on which little island in the Mediterranean was Napoleon exiled? Elba
8. Who was known as the "little Corporal"? Napoleon
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? near Waterloo in Belgium
10. In the year 1803, for a mere song, Napoleon had sold which French colony in North America to the United States? Louisiana
11. Where did Napoleon spend the last seven years of his life exiled? St. Helena



## 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 50 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which three men dominated the Congress of Vienna which arranged the course of Europe following the Napoleonic era? The three most important men at Vienna were the Emperor Alexander of Russia, Metternich, who represented the interests of the Austrian house of Habsburg, and Talleyrand, the erstwhile bishop of Autun, who had managed to live through the different changes in the French government by the sheer force of his cunning and his intelligence and who now travelled to the Austrian capital to save for his country whatever could be saved from the Napoleonic ruin.
2. Which nation did each of these three men represent? Emperor Alexander of Russia, Metternich, who represented the interests of the Austrian house of Habsburg, and Talleyrand, representing the French government
3. Which alliance of nations was the main result of the Congress of Vienna? The Holy Alliance
4. Which family dynasty was back on the throne in France when the Congress of Vienna was meeting? the Bourbons ( Louis XVIII was on the throne)
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? Alexander

## 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 51 TEST ANSWERS

1. What does the term “the Hundred Days” refer to as it is associated with Napoleon?  
The time that Napoleon had assumed again the leadership of France before his defeat at Waterloo and subsequent exile.
2. Following the Napoleonic era, with which country was Belgium temporarily united?  
The Dutch Kingdom (the Netherlands)
3. What was the status of Poland as a result of the Congress of Vienna? Poland was made a semi-independent part of Russia with Alexander as her king.
4. What was the status of Norway as a result of the Congress of Vienna? The Congress of Vienna went one step further. It took Norway (which since the union of Calmar of the year 1397 had been united with Denmark) away from Denmark and gave it to Charles XIV of Sweden as a reward for his betrayal of Napoleon, who had set him up in the king business.
5. Which Austrian family inherited control at the Congress of Vienna of some of the small Italian principalities formed by Napoleon? the Habsburg family
6. What was the name of the principality controlled by the Romish papacy on the Italian peninsula? The Papal State.
7. Which power controlled most of the Slavs and Greeks following the Congress of Vienna? In the east, nothing was done to improve the terrible conditions of both the Slavs and the Greeks who were still subjects of the Sultan in Turkey. The Turks had continued to be the undisputed masters of the Balkans.
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”? a German Diet
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? France

## 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 Frankfurt 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?

## CHAPTER 52 TEST ANSWERS

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. One of the things which the American and French Revolutions had taught Europe and America was the "right" of people to their own "nationality." Furthermore, the long history of successful representative government based upon law in the United Kingdom and the United States made it very difficult to explain to continental Europeans why they could not enjoy the same benefits as well.
2. Which black leader had led the successful independence movement on the island of Haiti and inspired other independence movements in the region? Toussaint l'Ouverture
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? Simon Bolivar
4. To which alliance did Spain ask help in thwarting this independence movement in South America? the Holy Alliance
5. What was the "Monroe Doctrine" which was issued in response to this proposed alliance to help Spain thwart independence in South America? President Monroe, on the 2nd of December of the year 1823, addressed Congress and stated that: "America would consider any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this western hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and gave warning that "the American government would consider such action on the part of the Holy Alliance as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."
6. What was the Dekaberist revolt in Russia? A revolt which ended with the hanging of a large number of patriots who had been disgusted by the reaction of Tsar Alexander's last years and had tried to give Russia a constitutional form of government.
7. In the year 1821, a young Greek, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, began a revolt in Moldavia against which power that controlled the region? against the Turks
8. Which national patriots in 1821 hoisted the flag of independence in the Morea (the ancient Peloponnesus) and drove the Turkish garrisons away? Greek patriots
9. Which rich young Englishman wrote popular poetry and died helping the Greek independence effort? Lord Byron

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? Turkey's
11. Which Austrian prime minister who had been a leading delegate at the Congress of Vienna sought to suppress the various national independence movements? Metternich
12. Bourbon rule in which nation ended in 1830 with the exile of Charles X? France
13. Who succeeded Charles X? Louis Philippe
14. Which British leader is credited with describing Charles X's rule as a government ``by priests, through priests and for priests'? the Duke of Wellington
15. Who did the Belgians elect as their new king once they had declared themselves independent of the Netherlands? Leopold of Coburg, the uncle of Queen Victoria of England
16. Which nation declared itself independent, and commenced a war against the Habsburgs under the leadership of Louis Kossuth? Hungary
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? Germany
18. Which nation foiled this proposal in favor of retaining a weak Confederation of independent states? Austria
19. Which Prussian leader began to mastermind a united Germany under the rule of the house of Hohenzollern in Prussia? Bismarck
20. Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi led the successful effort to unite which nation and rid it of Austrian domination? Italy
21. Who became emperor of France in 1852, trading upon his famed ancestor? Napoleon III the son of Louis Bonaparte the former King of Holland, and the small nephew of a great uncle
22. In the Crimean War, Turkey was aided by England and France to thwart an attack by which nation? Russia
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? These young fellows had moved to the United States of America, to Brazil, to the new colonies in Asia and America.
24. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were taken by a united force of Germans from which nation which had controlled these provinces? Denmark



25. Which Prussian official masterminded the unification of the Germans under Prussian domination in the latter half of the nineteenth century? Otto von Bismarck
26. Which Austrian Grand-Duke had been installed as Emperor of Mexico by the French in 1863, but was overthrown after not many years? Maximilian

## 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?

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 Poltava?
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?



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?

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 Frankfurt 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 53 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who perfected the system of infinitesimal calculus? Gottfried Leibnitz of Leipzig
2. Which instrument maker in Glasgow, Scotland in 1777 gave the world the first steam engine that proved of real practical value? James Watt
3. Which American invented the cotton-gin? Eli Whitney
4. Who organized a successful steamboat company together with Robert R. Livingston, with its first steamer called the "Clermont"? Robert Fulton
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? George Stephenson
6. Who built the first telegraph, connecting Baltimore and Washington? Samuel Morse
7. Who invented the telephone? Alexander Graham Bell
8. Which Yorkshire-man from England constructed the first "dynamo", which could provide electrical power for machines? Michael Faraday
9. Which invented the incandescent light bulb? Thomas Edison

## **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 19<sup>th</sup> century?

## CHAPTER 54 TEST ANSWERS

1. What economic role did Insurance Companies play? Insurance Companies had been organized as early as the 17th century and protected companies and individuals against unusual loss.
2. What does the French term "laissez faire" mean? It means "let the people do as they please." In economics it means government does not regulate but allows individual people liberty of action.
3. Which economist in England wrote the "Wealth of Nations" which made another plea for "liberty" and the "natural rights of trade"? Adam Smith
4. What was the Chartist movement in England during the latter 19<sup>th</sup> century? A movement of English factory workers for the right to vote. They put their demands down in a document which came to be known as the "People's Charter." The debates about this charter grew more and more violent. They had not yet come to an end when the revolutions of the year 1848 broke out. Frightened by the threat of a new outbreak of Jacobinism and violence, the English government placed the Duke of Wellington, who was now in his eightieth year, at the head of the army, and called for Volunteers. London was placed in a state of siege and preparations were made to suppress the coming revolution. But the Chartist movement killed itself through bad leadership and no acts of violence took place.



## **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 55 TEST ANSWERS

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?  
Slavery
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? the  
``Confederate States of America"
3. What was the ``Emancipation Proclamation"? Early in the year 1863, President Lincoln issued this act which set all slaves free in the US.

## 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 56 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which English mathematician and scientist discovered the Law of Gravitation? Isaac Newton
2. Who invented a workable microscope during the last half of the 17th century? Anthony van Leeuwenhoek
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'? Sir Charles Lyell
4. What were biologists like Lamarck and Charles Darwin proposing as an alternative to the Genesis account of creation? Biologists such as Lamarck and Charles Darwin proposed that the human race had evolved from a long series of ancestors who could trace the family-tree back to the little jelly-fishes who were the first inhabitants of our planet. Incredibly, they said all these things happened by the chance movement of particles and the forces between them. They reduced all reality to the material, or so they thought.

## 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 57 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which two factors combined to produce what became the socialist and Marxist movements in many parts of the West? First, the atheistic materialism of evolution was embraced by many men in academic circles. Second, an abhorrence of the mistreatment and poor working conditions of many people in the industrial centers grew.
2. Which owner of many cotton mills in England founded a “socialistic community” called New Lanark, that ultimately shut down? Robert Owen
3. Which two men published the ‘Manifesto of the Communist Party’ in 1848? Marx and Engels
4. Describe what the Communists wanted their revolution to accomplish? Marx called for a revolution of the proletariat which would put all wealth in the hands of the government and enforce economic equality.
5. What was the Communist view of religion? He scorned religion as “the opiate of the people”. He thought it prevented men from engaging in his revolution, and he considered it a waste of time since he denied Jesus Christ and even the existence of God.

## 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 58 TEST ANSWERS

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? Greeks
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? Christianity
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? Gothic
4. In the old Greek and Roman cities what had been the center of civic life? The market-place, where the temple stood
5. During the Middle Ages in Europe, what became the center of civic life? the Church
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? It is generally called "fresco" or "fresh" painting.
7. What innovation in painting did the famous Flemish brothers Jan and Hubert van Eyck in the southern Netherlands introduce? They mixed their paint with specially prepared oils and this allowed them to use wood and canvas or stone or anything else as a background for their pictures.
8. In which nation did these famous painters live: Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Vermeer? Holland (the Netherlands)
9. Who remained the largest patron of the arts in Italy even after the latter Middle Ages? The Pope
10. What was the first book published from the first printing press in North America? the Bay Psalm Book of the Puritans
11. Who was the most famous English playwright during the reign of Elizabeth and James I? William Shakespeare
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? Johann Sebastian Bach
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? Ludwig van Beethoven



## 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 59 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which colonial European nation had interests in Algiers and Madagascar and Annam and Tonkin (in eastern Asia)? France
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? Italy
3. Which nation occupied all of Siberia, and took Port Arthur away from China? Russia
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? Japan
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? Cecil Rhodes
6. The shrewd King Leopold of which nation used the discoveries of Henry Stanley to found the Congo Free State in the year 1885? Belgium
7. At the turn of the twentieth century which nation acquired Puerto Rico and the Philippines as colonies from Spain? the United States
8. Who was empress of India during its period as a colony? Queen Victoria
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? Disraeli
10. Which European empire was allowed to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from the Turks to be "administered" as part of the Habsburg domains? Austria
11. Where was the archduke Ferdinand murdered on June 28 of the year 1914? Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia

## 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 60 TEST ANSWERS

1. What year did World War I begin with the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria? 1914
2. What were the member nations of the Triple Entente? Russia, England and France
3. What is meant by a 'total war'? In this war nations did not simply hire some mercenary soldiers to fight on their behalf. Rather, all the resources of each nation involved were employed to try to defeat the enemy. This meant the war touched many, many lives.
4. What nation entered World War I in 1917 tipping the balance so the war was brought to conclusion? USA
5. Who was President of the United States during World War I? Woodrow Wilson
6. Who promised that his plan for concluding the Great War would make it a "war to end war"? Woodrow Wilson
7. Which treaty concluded World War I? The Treaty of Versailles

## **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?

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 61 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who led the Bolshevik communists in their revolution in Russia? Lenin
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? fascism
3. Which three nations became known as the Axis powers in World War II? Italy, Germany, and Japan
4. Who were the leaders of each of the Axis powers? Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, and Tojo in Japan
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? Dunkirk, 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? the Vichy government
7. Which Frenchman led the resistance effort while in exile against the fascist government set up in France? Charles de Gaulle
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? Winston Churchill
9. What nation became Germany's greatest adversary on its Eastern Front in 1941? the Soviet Union
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? Franklin Roosevelt
11. Upon which beaches in France did the United States and Great Britain engaged in a massive invasion from the West? Normandy
12. Meanwhile in the Pacific theater, the United States had been regaining islands from the Japanese, under the command of which U.S. general? General Douglas MacArthur
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? the Cold War
14. What was the Marshall Plan? Having learned its lesson from the aftermath of World War I, in which totalitarian regimes gained power amidst economic collapse, the United States sought to economically rebuild Europe under what was called the Marshall Plan. Tremendous amounts of aid flowed there from the

- United States, and the economies of Western Europe quickly began to prosper, unlike communist Eastern Europe.
15. Which Chinese leader led the formation of the Republic of China earlier in the twentieth century, replacing the dynasty of the Manchus? Sun Yat-sen
  16. Which group took over mainland China in 1949? Communists led by Mao Zedong
  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? President Ronald Reagan



## 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 62 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is secularism? A social condition in which people become less inclined to depend upon divine revelation to shape life and culture, and more inclined to trust their own capability to reason and discover truth by observation of the material world.
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? Theodor Herzl
3. Which British declaration, issued in 1917 during World War I, promised to help establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine? the Balfour Declaration
4. What international body replaced the old League of Nations following World War II? The United Nations
5. In 1948 the Jews proclaimed the creation of which nation in Palestine? Israel
6. The Ayatollah Khomeini led an Islamic Revolution against the Shah in which nation? Iran
7. What is Sharia law? Proper law according to the Muslim faith

## **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. What is the thesis of what came to be called the 'theonomic movement'?

## CHAPTER 63 TEST ANSWERS

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? The publication of old reformed and Puritan literature began to awake a more widespread audience of Christians to the doctrines of the historic faith. The first impact of the Puritan literature was to re-awaken Protestant Christians to God's prescription for personal faith and piety. The second impact of the reformed and Puritan literature, published by Banner of Truth Trust as well as by others, was to re-awaken Protestant Christians to God's prescription for church and civil life. Issues like church discipline and church government began to be discussed again more widely, and that not simply on the basis of pragmatic- but rather Biblical- grounds.
4. What is the thesis of what came to be called the 'theonomic movement'? Government cannot be religiously neutral; that government which is not Christian must necessarily be anti-Christian.

## **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’:**

## CHAPTER 45 ESSAY QUESTION ANSWER

**Compose an essay explaining how 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’:**

This essay should include some of the following information:

- It should describe the various corruptions and superstitions like transubstantiation and the office of the Papacy.
- It should explain how the Reformation exposed and addressed these corruptions and superstitions.
- It should explain some of the subtle ways in which Romish errors persisted, even in many of the Protestant churches.
- It should explain how ‘the Enlightenment’ rested upon the false Romish notion that man is not totally depraved, and how this error has eroded Christian government and Christian culture.

## 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?
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?
10. What economic role did Insurance Companies play?
11. What does the French term "laissez faire" mean?
12. Which economist in England wrote the "Wealth of Nations" which made another plea for "liberty" and the "natural rights of trade"?
13. What was the Chartist movement in England during the latter 19<sup>th</sup> century?

14. 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?
15. 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?
16. What was the "Emancipation Proclamation"?
17. Which English mathematician and scientist discovered the Law of Gravitation?
18. Who invented a workable microscope during the last half of the 17th century?
19. 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'?
20. What were biologists like Lamarck and Charles Darwin proposing as an alternative to the Genesis account of creation?
21. Which two factors combined to produce what became the socialist and Marxist movements in many parts of the West?
22. Which owner of many cotton mills in England founded a "socialistic community" called New Lanark, that ultimately shut down?
23. Which two men published the 'Manifesto of the Communist Party' in 1848?
24. Describe what the Communists wanted their revolution to accomplish?



25. What was the Communist view of religion?
  
26. 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?
27. 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?
28. Which form of art and architecture came to dominate art and architecture in northern Europe (especially among the Germanic peoples) during the Middle Ages?
29. In the old Greek and Roman cities what had been the center of civic life?
  
30. During the Middle Ages in Europe, what became the center of civic life?
31. 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?
32. What innovation in painting did the famous Flemish brothers Jan and Hubert van Eyck in the southern Netherlands introduce?
  
33. In which nation did these famous painters live: Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Vermeer?
34. Who remained the largest patron of the arts in Italy even after the latter Middle Ages?
35. What was the first book published from the first printing press in North America?
  
36. Who was the most famous English playwright during the reign of Elizabeth and James I?
  
37. 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?
38. Which musical composer living during the French Revolution gave us our modern orchestra, yet heard none of his greatest compositions because he was deaf?
  39. Which colonial European nation had interests in Algiers and Madagascar and Annam and Tonkin (in eastern Asia)?
  40. 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?
  41. Which nation occupied all of Siberia, and took Port Arthur away from China?
  42. 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?
  43. 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?
  44. The shrewd King Leopold of which nation used the discoveries of Henry Stanley to found the Congo Free State in the year 1885?
  45. At the turn of the twentieth century which nation acquired Puerto Rico and the Philippines as colonies from Spain?
  46. Who was empress of India during its period as a colony?
  47. 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?
  48. Which European empire was allowed to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from the Turks to be "administered" as part of the Habsburg domains?
  49. Where was the archduke Ferdinand murdered on June 28 of the year 1914?

50. What year did World War I begin with the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria?
51. What were the member nations of the Triple Entente?
52. What is meant by a 'total war'?
53. What nation entered World War I in 1917 tipping the balance so the war was brought to conclusion?
54. Who was President of the United States during World War I?
55. Who promised that his plan for concluding the Great War would make it a "war to end war"?
56. Which treaty concluded World War I?
57. Who led the Bolshevik communists in their revolution in Russia?
58. 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?
59. Which three nations became known as the Axis powers in World War II?
60. Who were the leaders of each of the Axis powers?
61. 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?
62. Germany invaded France, conquering it. What was the name of the fascist French government set up by the Germans during World War II?

63. Which Frenchman led the resistance effort while in exile against the fascist government set up in France?
64. 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?
65. What nation became Germany's greatest adversary on its Eastern Front in 1941?
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. What is the thesis of what came to be called the 'theonomic movement'?