

***PATRICK***  
**APOSTLE TO IRELAND**

**TEACHER'S MANUAL**

*J. Parnell McCarter*

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**The Puritans' Home School Curriculum**

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**TEACHER’S MANUAL FOR  
PATRICK, APOSTLE TO IRELAND  
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

*Section One : Course Instructions.....p. 4*

*Section Two : Course Check-off List.....p. 6*

*Section Three : Maps.....p. 9*

*Section Four : Tests and Answer Keys.....p. 12*

# **SECTION ONE: COURSE INSTRUCTIONS**

### ***Purpose***

*Patrick, Apostle to Ireland* provides students with an understanding of Patrick, the times in which he lived, and the effect of his life upon Ireland. Patrick in many ways is a model of Christian character, having been redeemed through Jesus Christ. He was greatly responsible for establishing Celtic Christianity in Ireland, which long rivaled Roman Christianity.

### ***Check-Off List***

Students should record when they have completed tests on their check-off list, and teachers should record test scores on the check-off list. A master of the check-off list has been included in this manual, from which copies can be made and distributed to students. A chart is supplied in order to translate scores (based upon a 100-point scale) into grades (ranging from A+ to F).

### ***Maps***

At the beginning of this mini-course the teacher should review with students maps of Britain and Ireland so students understand the locations discussed in the readings. Two maps have been provided in the teacher's manual, but they should be supplemented with others as well. Even modern maps are satisfactory.

### ***Tests and Answer Keys***

This teacher's manual contains tests and answer keys for the course. The tests may be taken by students in 'open book' fashion or 'closed book' fashion, according to the decision of the teacher. The teacher may decide to administer some of the tests to students in 'closed book' fashion (not allowing the student to read the textbook while taking the test), while others are administered in 'open book' fashion.

### ***Grading***

The average grade of the tests should be calculated in order to determine the overall grade for the course.

## **SECTION TWO: COURSE CHECK-OFF LIST**

## **PATRICK, APOSTLE TO IRELAND**

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### *Test Check-Off List*

<b>Test #</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>TEST COMPLETED? (X)</b>	<b>TEST GRADE AND SCORE</b>
1	<i>Chapter 1 : Patrick's Birth, Boyhood, and Youth-Carried Off by Pirates</i>		
2	<i>Chapter 2 : Patrick's Captivity in Ireland- His Conscience Awakens- Prolonged Anguish</i>		
3	<i>Chapter 3 : Patrick Finds Peace- Unconscious Preparation for Future Work- Escapes from Ireland</i>		
4	<i>Chapter 4 : Patrick Finds Peace- Unconscious Preparation for Future Work- Escapes from Ireland</i>		
5	<i>Chapter 5 : Patrick Goes to Ireland- The Greatness of His Mission- Its Opportuneness- Year of Patrick's Arrival- He Precedes Palladius- Palladius Sent from Rome to Counteract Him</i>		
6	<i>Chapter 6 : Patrick Crosses the Sea- Begins His Ministry- Manner of His Preaching- Effect on the Irish</i>		
7	<i>Chapter 7 : Patrick's Barn- His Tour- Sin Country District- Sin Towns- Conversations- Sermons- Toils and Perils- Efforts on Behalf of Slaves- Was He Ever at Rome?</i>		
8	<i>Chapter 8 : Patrick's "Day of Tara" - Conversion of Ireland, etc.</i>		
9	<i>Chapter 9 : The Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Churches</i>		
10	<i>Chapter 10 : Ireland After Patrick</i>		
<i>Average Test Score (sum of the chapter test scores / 10)</i>			

**Overall Grade in Course (Letter Grade Equivalent of the Average Test Score): \_\_\_\_\_**

**Note:** Grading in this course should be done on a 100-point scale, with letter grades assigned as follows:

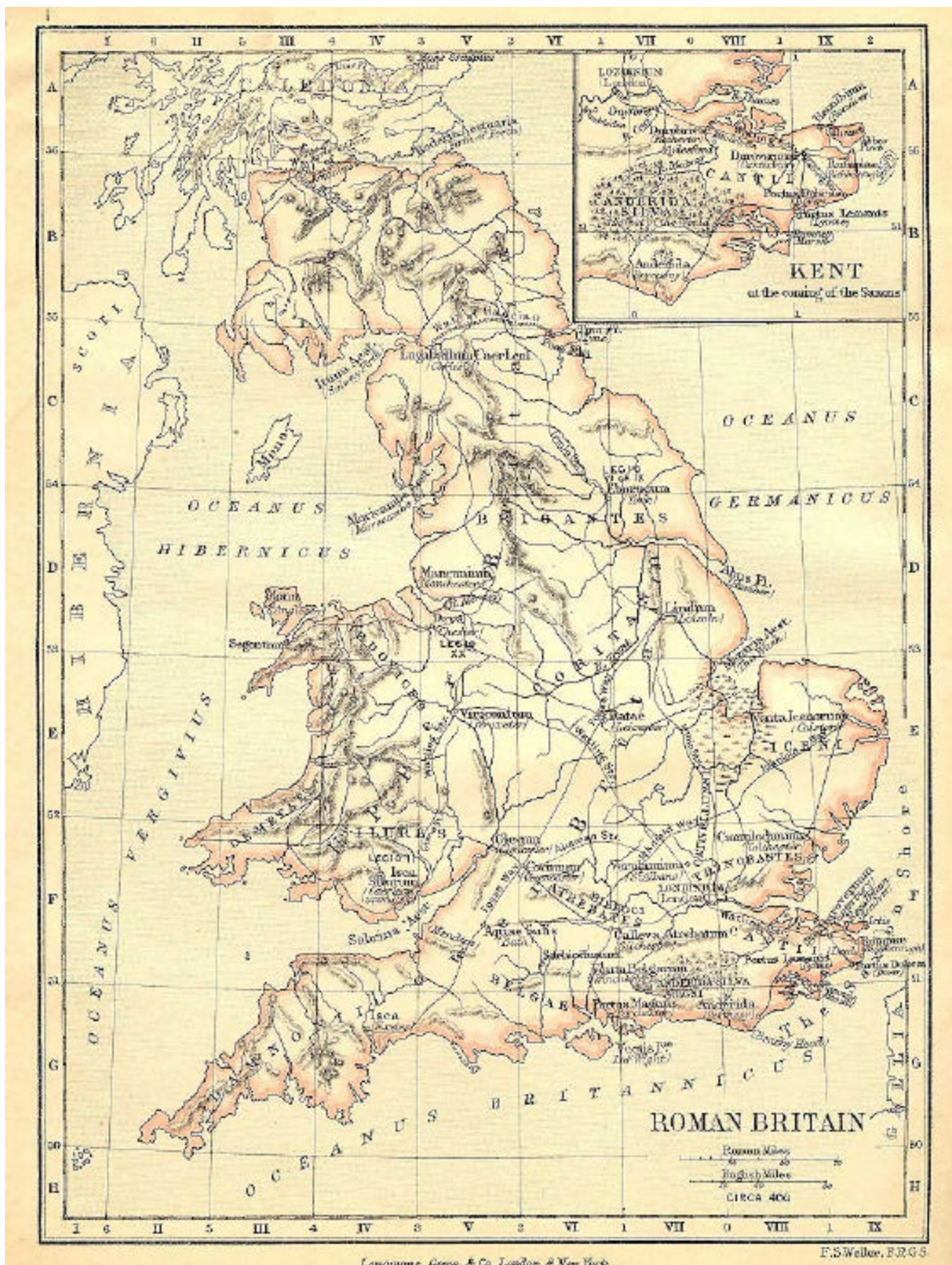
<b>Letter Grade</b>	<b>Score on 100-Point Scale</b>
A+	97 - 100
A	94 - 96
A-	90 - 93
B+	87 - 89
B	84 - 86
B-	80 - 83
C+	77 - 79
C	74 - 76
C-	70 - 73
D	60 - 69
F	0 - 59

In order to determine how many points each question in a chapter test is worth, divide 100 by the number of questions in the test. For example, if there are 10 questions in a test, then each question is worth 10 points ( $= 100 / 10$ ). So if a student got 9 out of the 10 questions right, then his test score is 90 ( $= 9 \times 10$ ). His letter grade, according to the table above, would then be an A-.

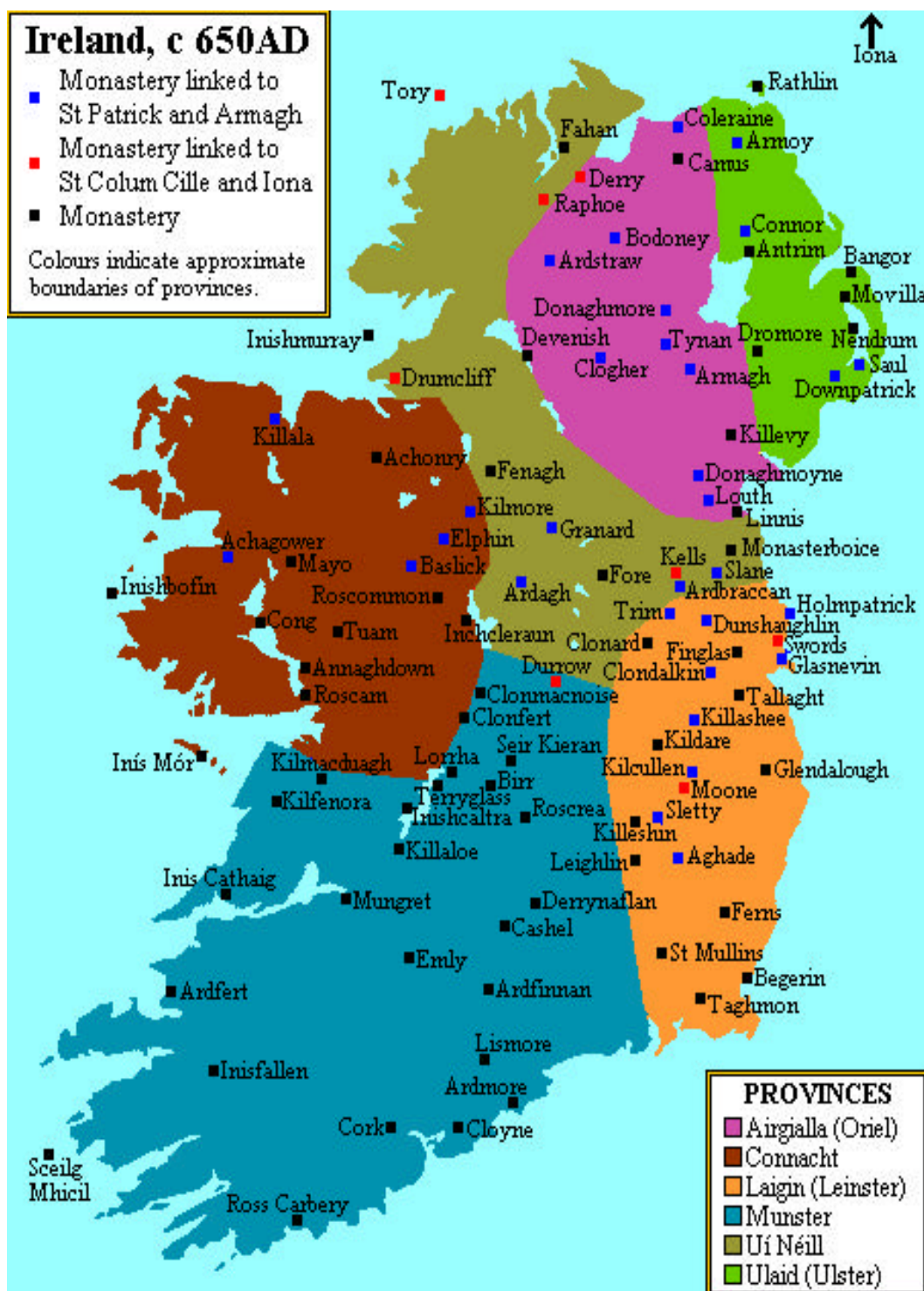


# MAPS

# ROMAN BRITAIN C. 400 AD



## IRELAND C. 650 AD



This map created for The Ireland Story. It may be used elsewhere provided the site is non-profit, a link is given to [www.irelandstory.com](http://www.irelandstory.com) and the graphic is not modified.

**SECTION THREE:  
TESTS AND ANSWER KEYS**

## TEST 1

### ***Reading:***

Chapter 1 : Patrick's Birth, Boyhood, and Youth- Carried Off by Pirates

***Test on the Reading (each question is worth 20 points on the 100-point scale):***

1. What was Patrick's name among the people of his own tribes?
2. Where was he born?
3. What office did his father hold in the Christian church?
4. What officer did his grandfather hold in the Christian church?
5. Who captured Patrick while in youth and escorted him away from his home?



## TEST 1 ANSWERS

1. What was Patrick's name among the people of his own tribes? Succat
2. Where was he born? near the Clyde River in the British Kingdom of Strathclyde
3. What office did his father hold in the Christian church? deacon
4. What officer did his grandfather hold in the Christian church? presbyter
5. Who captured Patrick while in youth and escorted him away from his home?  
Irish pirates

## TEST 2

### *Reading:*

Chapter 2 : Patrick's Captivity in Ireland- His Conscience Awakens- Prolonged Anguish

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 20 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. What had been Patrick's spiritual condition before his capture?
2. What did Patrick become once he reached Ireland?
3. What body of water separated his new residence in Ireland from his home in Britain?
4. Amid which mountains in Ireland did Patrick ruminate about his great change in circumstances and the sovereign God who brought it about?
5. Amidst all of Patrick's tribulations in Ireland, what troubled Patrick most?

## TEST 2 ANSWERS

1. What had been Patrick's spiritual condition before his capture? a scoffer at Christianity
2. What did Patrick become once he reached Ireland? a slave herding cattle and swine
3. What body of water separated his new residence in Ireland from his home in Britain? the Irish Channel
4. Amid which mountains in Ireland did Patrick ruminate about his great change in circumstances and the sovereign God who brought it about? Antrim
5. Amidst all of Patrick's tribulations in Ireland, what troubled Patrick most? His sins in so long defying God



## TEST 3

### *Reading:*

Chapter 3 : Patrick Finds Peace- Unconscious Preparation for Future Work- Escapes from Ireland

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 20 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. In what did Patrick find peace?
2. Approximately how long did Patrick remain a slave in Ireland, before his escape?
3. How did Patrick get from the mountains of Antrim where he was a slave to the shore of Ireland?
4. How did Patrick get from Ireland to the British shore?
5. What was the greatest lesson Patrick had learned while a slave in Ireland?

## TEST 3 ANSWERS

1. In what did Patrick find peace? the grace of God in the forgiveness of his sins through Jesus Christ
2. Approximately how long did Patrick remain a slave in Ireland, before his escape? six years
3. How did Patrick get from the mountains of Antrim where he was a slave to the shore of Ireland? He journeyed by foot.
4. How did Patrick get from Ireland to the British shore? by ship which allowed him to travel on board
5. What was the greatest lesson Patrick had learned while a slave in Ireland? that he was a sinner in need of salvation in Christ

## TEST 4

### *Reading:*

Chapter 4 : Patrick Finds Peace- Unconscious Preparation for Future Work- Escapes from Ireland

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 20 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. With what should we compare in Patrick's life that is analogous to Moses' years of solitude in Midian and Luther's years in the Augustinian convent?
2. Once Patrick was returned to his home, what did he do with his old friends who scoffed at Christianity?
3. What did Patrick's parents think of his plan to return to Ireland to bring the people the gospel of Christ?
4. How much formal preparation and training does it seem Patrick had before returning to Ireland?
5. How did Patrick respond when accused of being unlearned?

## TEST 4 ANSWERS

1. With what should we compare in Patrick's life that is analogous to Moses' years of solitude in Midian and Luther's years in the Augustinian convent? Patrick's time in the mountains of Antrim
2. Once Patrick was returned to his home, what did he do with his old friends who scoffed at Christianity? He did not join with them in their amusements and mocking.
3. What did Patrick's parents think of his plan to return to Ireland to bring the people the gospel of Christ? They opposed it.
4. How much formal preparation and training does it seem Patrick had before returning to Ireland? very little or none
5. How did Patrick respond when accused of being unlearned? He confesses the accusation is true.

## TEST 5

### ***Reading:***

Chapter 5 : Patrick Goes to Ireland- The Greatness of His Mission- Its Opportuneness- Year of Patrick's Arrival- He Precedes Palladius- Palladius Sent from Rome to Counteract Him

### ***Test on the Reading (each question is worth 14.3 points on the 100-point scale):***

1. At what age did Patrick arrive back in Ireland to preach the gospel?
2. How many years did Patrick then labor in Ireland preaching the gospel?
3. In approximately what year did Patrick arrive in Ireland to preach the gospel?
4. What year do his medieval biographers allege he arrived in Ireland?
5. Which Pope sent Palladius to be the bishop of Ireland?
6. What year does Prosper say Palladius was sent to Ireland by the Pope?
7. It appears Patrick had already Christianized much of Ireland by the time Palladius had arrived in Ireland. How did the Christians of Ireland receive Palladius and the Romish Church which he represented?

## TEST 5 ANSWERS

1. At what age did Patrick arrive back in Ireland to preach the gospel? 30 years old
2. How many years did Patrick then labor in Ireland preaching the gospel? 60 years
3. In approximately what year did Patrick arrive in Ireland to preach the gospel? 405 AD
4. What year do his medieval biographers allege he arrived in Ireland? 432 AD
5. Which Pope sent Palladius to be the bishop of Ireland? Celestine
6. What year does Prosper say Palladius was sent to Ireland by the Pope? 431 AD
7. It appears Patrick had already Christianized much of Ireland by the time Palladius had arrived in Ireland. How did the Christians of Ireland receive Palladius and the Romish Church which he represented? They opposed him. (This explains why for so many years after Patrick Ireland's Celtic Christianity opposed Roman Christianity.)

## TEST 6

### *Reading:*

Chapter 6 : Patrick Crosses the Sea- Begins His Ministry- Manner of His Preaching- Effect on the Irish

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 20 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. What is Innes Patrick?
2. In what region of Ireland did Patrick begin his gospel ministry there?
3. What happened at Downpatrick in Patrick's ministry?
4. What was then the common tongue of Ireland along with the North of Europe?
5. What was the name of the priests that had religiously ruled pagan Ireland?

## TEST 6 ANSWERS

1. What is Innes Patrick? a small island off the coast of Dublin where Patrick briefly stayed on his voyage back to Ireland
2. In what region of Ireland did Patrick begin his gospel ministry there? Ulster
3. What happened at Downpatrick in Patrick's ministry? That is where Patrick and his band stepped on shore to begin their ministry among the Scots of Ireland.
4. What was then the common tongue of Ireland along with the North of Europe? Celtic
5. What was the name of the priests that had religiously ruled pagan Ireland? Druidic priests



## TEST 7

### ***Reading:***

Chapter 7 : Patrick's Barn- His Tour- Sin Country District- Sin Towns- Conversations- Sermons- Toils and Perils- Efforts on Behalf of Slaves- Was He Ever at Rome?

### ***Test on the Reading (each question is worth 16.7 points on the 100-point scale):***

1. What was special about Sabhal Padiuc, that is, Patrick's Barn?
2. What is the Confessio?
3. Was the conversion of Ireland to Christianity immediate, or gradual and progressive?
4. Which biographer of Patrick first suggested Patrick visited Rome?
5. Who was Fiacc?
6. To what church office was Patrick ever ordained?

## TEST 7 ANSWERS

1. What was special about Sabhal Padriuc, that is, Patrick's Barn? It was the site on which Patrick's first sermon was preached.
2. What is the Confessio? It was Patrick's autobiography and personal confession of his life.
3. Was the conversion of Ireland to Christianity immediate, or gradual and progressive? gradual and progressive
4. Which biographer of Patrick first suggested Patrick visited Rome? Marianus, a monk of Cologne, in the eleventh century
5. Who was Fiacc? He was a biographer of Patrick that lived in the middle of the century succeeding that in which Patrick died.
6. To what church office was Patrick ever ordained? presbyter

## TEST 8

### *Reading:*

Chapter 8 : Patrick's "Day of Tara"- Conversion of Ireland, etc.

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 14.3 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. Patrick planted the Celtic Christian church in Ireland. This church was distinct from the Roman Catholic Church and in competition to it. Columba lived circa 521-597 AD. What was Columba's role in the Celtic Christian church?
2. Where did Columba base his educational and missionary activities?
3. A Druid was one of an order of priests which in ancient times existed among certain branches of the Celtic race, especially among the Gauls and Britons. The Druids superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and exercised judicial functions. They practiced divination and magic, and sacrificed human victims as a part of their worship. They consisted of three classes; the bards, the vates or prophets, and the Druids proper, or priests. Their most sacred rites were performed in the depths of oak forests or of caves What had the pagan bards of Druidism taught concerning a Messiah?
4. What was the great annual festival of Tara called, which implies it shared aspects of the pagan religion of the Phoenicians?
5. What was the effect of the "day of Tara"?
6. Who was Connal?
7. Why can we say that Patrick's ministry was not equivalent to the Protestant Reformation, but was still marked by the weaknesses characteristic of the 'wilderness years' of the church?

## TEST 8 ANSWERS

1. Patrick planted the Celtic Christian church in Ireland. This church was distinct from the Roman Catholic Church and in competition to it. Columba lived circa 521-597 AD. What was Columba's role in the Celtic Christian church? He systematized the Celtic Christian faith.
2. Where did Columba base his educational and missionary activities? the island of Iona (from Iona the missionaries evangelized the pagan Picts that inhabited what is present day Scotland)
3. A Druid was one of an order of priests which in ancient times existed among certain branches of the Celtic race, especially among the Gauls and Britons. The Druids superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and exercised judicial functions. They practiced divination and magic, and sacrificed human victims as a part of their worship. They consisted of three classes; the bards, the vates or prophets, and the Druids proper, or priests. Their most sacred rites were performed in the depths of oak forests or of caves What had the pagan bards of Druidism taught concerning a Messiah? That this King would come, end all oppression, and usher in a golden age on earth of peace and happiness.
4. What was the great annual festival of Tara called, which implies it shared aspects of the pagan religion of the Phoenicians? "Baal's fire"
5. What was the effect of the "day of Tara"? It opened up the west and south Ireland to Patrick's Christian missionary labors, as well as spreading the gospel to many of the leaders of these regions.
6. Who was Connal? The brother of King Logaire who became Christian on the day of Tara, and eventually succeeded his brother as monarch.
7. Why can we say that Patrick's ministry was not equivalent to the Protestant Reformation, but was still marked by the weaknesses characteristic of the 'wilderness years' of the church? It did not so thoroughly remove the superstitions of the age. For example, Patrick believe the demons controlled much of the natural world.

## TEST 9

### *Reading:*

Chapter 9 : The Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Churches

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 11.1 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. In the times that preceded the Council of Nice (325 AD), what form of church government was common, which is characterized by the local church presided over by a bishop and a board of elders (presbyters)?
2. In the middle of the third century, who was the bishop of Carthage, that pastored the single congregation at Carthage?
3. How many churches did Patrick found in Ireland?
4. The Irish Church in Patrick's day was the Cyprianic Church over again as regards the number of its bishops. In Pro-Consular Africa alone there were 164 bishops. How many bishops ministered in these churches founded in Ireland by Patrick?
5. How many presbyters in Ireland assisted these bishops in the churches Patrick founded?
6. Which church in Ireland in times later than Patrick's became the metropolitan church of Ireland, to whom the bishops in Ireland would look for supervision and guidance?
7. How did the monasteries of Patrick's days differ from the monasteries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
8. Who did Patrick customarily address on entering a district?
9. What year do the Bollandists estimate to be the year of Patrick's death?

## TEST 9 ANSWERS

1. In the times that preceded the Council of Nice (325 AD), what form of church government was common, which is characterized by the local church presided over by a bishop and a board of elders (presbyters)? Presbyterial
2. In the middle of the third century, who was the bishop of Carthage, that pastored the single congregation at Carthage? Cyprian
3. How many churches did Patrick found in Ireland? 365
4. The Irish Church in Patrick's day was the Cyprianic Church over again as regards the number of its bishops. In Pro-Consular Africa alone there were 164 bishops. How many bishops ministered in these churches founded in Ireland by Patrick? 365
5. How many presbyters in Ireland assisted these bishops in the churches Patrick founded? 3,000
6. Which church in Ireland in times later than Patrick's became the metropolitan church of Ireland, to whom the bishops in Ireland would look for supervision and guidance? The church at Armagh
7. How did the monasteries of Patrick's days differ from the monasteries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries? They were not the retreat of the idle and the ignorant; they were not communities of men who groaned under the burden of exerting their drowsy voices in intoning the various offices which marked the passing of the weary hours between matins and evensong. The monasteries of Patrick's day were associations of studious men, who occupied their time in transcribing the Scriptures, in cultivating such sciences as were then known, and in instructing the young. They were colleges in which the youth were trained for the work of the home ministry and the labors of the foreign mission-field.
8. Who did Patrick customarily address on entering a district? Chieftain
9. What year do the Bollandists estimate to be the year of Patrick's death? 460 AD

## TEST 10

### *Reading:*

Chapter 10 : Ireland After Patrick

### *Test on the Reading (each question is worth 14.3 points on the 100-point scale):*

1. What was happening spiritually in much of Europe in the years immediately following the life of Patrick?
2. What other institution grew up next to each church that Patrick planted?
3. How did scholarship in Ireland (and Britain) in the 8<sup>th</sup> century compare with that in the rest of Europe?
4. Which Archbishop of Armagh in 12<sup>th</sup> century was one of the earliest perverts to popery among the Irish clergy, and one of the main agents in the enslavement of his native land?
5. What was the primary and paramount study in the Irish colleges formed in the time of Patrick and in the centuries immediately after him?
6. Which Pope claimed Ireland as part of Peter's patrimony by a bull dated 1155?
7. Which English king bought sovereignty over Ireland for a penny a year on each house in the English kingdom?

## TEST 10 ANSWERS

1. What was happening spiritually in much of Europe in the years immediately following the life of Patrick? The rising cloud of superstition was darkening much of Europe
2. What other institution grew up next to each church that Patrick planted? A school
3. How did scholarship in Ireland (and Britain) in the 8<sup>th</sup> century compare with that in the rest of Europe? It was superior.
4. Which Archbishop of Armagh in 12<sup>th</sup> century was one of the earliest perverts to popery among the Irish clergy, and one of the main agents in the enslavement of his native land? Malachy O'Morgain
5. What was the primary and paramount study in the Irish colleges formed in the time of Patrick and in the centuries immediately after him? The Scriptures
6. Which Pope claimed Ireland as part of Peter's patrimony by a bull dated 1155? Breakspeare (Hadrian IV), the one Englishman who ever sat in the papal chair
7. Which English king bought sovereignty over Ireland for a penny a year on each house in the English kingdom? Henry II