

## Unit 4

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### Lesson 16

1. How did King George III react to colonial resistance to British laws?
2. Who gave the speech that ended, “Give me liberty, or give me death”?
3. Why did British troops move out of Boston on April 18, 1775?
4. What did Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott do?
5. What was the outcome of the conflict at Lexington and Concord?
6. Whom did the Second Continental Congress appoint as Commander of the Continental Army?
7. Which side won the Battle of Breed’s Hill (Bunker Hill)?
8. What two documents were adopted by the Continental Congress in July 1775?
9. What was the purpose of the Olive Branch Petition?
10. What audience did the Declaration of Causes address?

#### Questions on “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!”

1. To Henry, the question that the colonies faced was nothing less than a choice between what two alternatives?
2. What lamp guided Henry’s feet?
3. Henry said if the colonies wished to be free they had to do what?
4. What did Henry say that God would do?
5. What price did Henry refuse to pay for life and peace?

#### Questions on “Paul Revere’s Ride” and “Concord Hymn”

1. What signal would tell how the British were advancing?
2. In what structure was the signal to be hung?
3. Revere carried his cry of alarm where?
4. What tone and emotion are expressed by Longfellow?
5. What did the embattled farmers do at the Concord bridge?
6. What was being done that Emerson’s poem memorializes?
7. What tone and thought does Emerson express?

### Lesson 17

1. Who wrote “Common Sense”?
2. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence?
3. What happened in Congress on July 2, 1776?
4. What happened in Congress on July 4, 1776?
5. The Declaration of Independence was an example of what philosophy or thought world?
6. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?
7. The grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were directed against what part of the British government?
8. What was the primary difference between the Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of Independence?
9. According to John Adams, what was the division of public opinion in the colonies about revolution?

10. What were the nicknames of the two political parties in Britain?

### Questions on “Common Sense”

1. Paine said that government at best was what?
2. He said that government by kings was introduced by whom?
3. Why did he say that Israel asked for a king?
4. What date or event ushered in what he called a “new area for politics”?
5. What advantage did Paine see from the colonies continuing their relationship with Great Britain?

### Questions on the Declaration of Independence

1. How essential does the Declaration say that independence is?
2. What are the self-evident truths that the Declaration states?
3. What references to God are included in the Declaration?
4. What did the signers mutually pledge to each other?
5. The delegates from how many of the colonies signed the Declaration?

### Questions on the Poems by Phillis Wheatley

1. What blessing did Wheatley see in her being brought to America?
2. Did she see Virtue as near or far away?
3. What two areas of knowledge did Wheatley say Cambridge students have the opportunity to learn?
4. What admonition about their personal lives did she give?

## Lesson 18

1. What were the advantages for the British going into war with their American colonies?
2. What were the disadvantages for the American colonies?
3. What was a key element of British strategy in the war?
4. What is the significance of Valley Forge?
5. Name who won these battles:
  - a. New York City
  - b. Trenton, New Jersey
  - c. Kaskaskia, Illinois
  - d. Camden, South Carolina
  - e. King’s Mountain, South Carolina
6. What was the turning point of the war and why?
7. What was the turning point of the war in the South?
8. Where did Cornwallis surrender?
9. What factors in the overall prosecution of the war worked against the British?
10. What factors helped the Americans?

### Questions on “The Crisis”

1. What does Paine say gives something its value?
2. What did he say he believed that God would do, and why?
3. From what perspective did Paine write?

## Lesson 19

1. How did Americans and their property suffer during the Revolutionary War?
2. How was the American Revolution a civil war?
3. From what categories of people did many in the U.S. remain loyal to Britain?
4. What elements of American life were stable and what was disrupted during the war?
5. How was western settlement affected by the outcome of the War for Independence?
6. Who led thousands of settlers through the Cumberland Gap?
7. What economic opportunities did America offer that Great Britain did not?
8. What did many state constitutions written in the 1780s provide?
9. What was the first governing document of the United States?
10. What was a major issue that delayed the ratification of this document by all of the states?

### Questions on the Articles of Confederation

1. Into what relationship did the states enter through the Articles?
2. How many representatives did each state have in Congress under the Articles?
3. How did voting take place under the Articles?
4. How many states had to vote to support a war?
5. Which held greater political power under the Articles: the central government or the states?

## Lesson 20

1. Even though we usually give credit to the Founding Fathers, who really formed the United States of America?
2. How does the eye of faith see the world's history of wars and the rise and fall of nations?
3. According to the Bible, why did Rehoboam rebel against the Davidic dynasty of Israel?
4. According to the Bible, why did Shishak of Egypt attack Israel?
5. What did the Lord call Cyrus, the leader of Persia?
6. Does God create and guide only monarchies?
7. How should we interpret historical events after the time of the Bible?
8. What are the possible answers to the question of whether God is in charge of the world?
9. What should we think if things happen that we don't like or that we think are not good?
10. Who exalts and brings down rulers?

**History Quiz on Unit 4**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The American Revolutionary War is understood as beginning with:  
(a) Patrick Henry's speech (c) the Battle of Bunker Hill  
(b) the battles at Lexington and Concord (d) the Battle of Valley Forge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The outcome of the Battle of Bunker (or Breed's) Hill was:  
(a) a costly American victory (c) a draw  
(b) a costly British victory (d) the loss of New England to the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The response of King George III to the "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms" was:  
(a) to withdraw British troops from the colonies  
(b) to begin negotiations with the colonies over their separation from Great Britain  
(c) to declare the colonies to be in a state of rebellion  
(d) to fire his prime minister
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The author of "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" was:  
(a) Thomas Jefferson (c) John Dickinson  
(b) Thomas Paine (d) George Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The main author of the Declaration of Independence was:  
(a) Thomas Paine (c) Benjamin Franklin  
(b) John Adams (d) Thomas Jefferson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The grievances stated in the Declaration of Independence were directed against:  
(a) the rich merchants of Britain (c) Parliament  
(b) the king (d) the royal governors in the colonies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The year of 1776 was:  
(a) a good year for the United States military efforts  
(b) a bad year for the United States military efforts  
(c) the decisive year for the outcome of the Revolutionary War  
(d) a year with no major U.S. losses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Washington led his troops to a surprise victory on Christmas night 1776 at:  
(a) Trenton (b) Princeton (c) Hoboken (d) Perth Amboy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The turning point of the war was:  
(a) the Battle of Saratoga (c) the Battle of Valley Forge  
(b) the surrender of New York City (d) the Battle of Kaskasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The turning point of the war in the South was:  
(a) the Battle of King's Mountain (c) the Battle of Shiloh  
(b) the Battle of Camden (d) the Battle of Cowpens
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army to Washington at:  
(a) Jamestown (c) Yorktown  
(b) Richmond (d) Trenton

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Revolutionary War officially ended with the:
- (a) Treaty of London
  - (b) Treaty of Yorktown
  - (c) Treaty of Paris
  - (d) Treaty of Versailles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Perhaps the main failing that caused the British defeat in the American Revolution was:
- (a) the failure of British diplomacy in handling the British government's relationship with the colonies
  - (b) the failure of the British to get supplies to its army in America
  - (c) the failure of the Anglican churches to support the royal government
  - (d) the failure of Canada to support the British
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. America's victory in the Revolutionary War:
- (a) caused more Indian attacks in the trans-Appalachian region
  - (b) resulted in the United States losing control of the area between the states and the Mississippi River
  - (c) encouraged settlement of western lands
  - (d) prohibited settlement of western lands
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. As a result of the Revolutionary War:
- (a) American society went through a tremendous upheaval
  - (b) American government came close to becoming a monarchy
  - (c) the southern colonies seceded from the northern colonies
  - (d) the American economy suffered greatly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. American society:
- (a) accepted nobility based on land ownership
  - (b) was pretty much a duplication of English society
  - (c) took on many aspects of French society
  - (d) had significant changes from English society
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Thomas Paine said, "'Tis time to part" in:
- (a) "Common Sense"
  - (b) "The Crisis"
  - (c) The Declaration of Causes
  - (d) "On Virtue"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Paine said, "These are the times that try men's souls" in:
- (a) "Common Sense"
  - (b) "The Crisis"
  - (c) The Declaration of Causes
  - (d) "On Virtue"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Daniel Boone:
- (a) led settlers through the Cumberland Gap
  - (b) led the Americans at the Battle of King's Mountain
  - (c) was royal governor of Kentucky
  - (d) was a myth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Articles of Confederation:
- (a) never really went into effect
  - (b) created a strong national executive at the expense of Congress
  - (c) created a strong central government at the expense of the states
  - (d) created a weak central government

## Unit 19

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### Lesson 91

1. What was the U.S. population in 1900 to the nearest million?
2. What percentage of the population lived in communities of 2,500 or less?
3. What was the average life expectancy in 1900?
4. What was the U.S. rank in the world for industrial output?
5. How much railroad mileage was there in the U.S. in 1900?
6. Who was a leader in reforming education in that period?
7. What philosophy did he follow and promote?
8. What did he see as the purpose for public education?
9. What was the movement that provided speakers and entertainment to many towns and cities?
10. What was a development in providing national news for local newspapers?

### Lesson 92

1. What office was Theodore Roosevelt holding when he was nominated to run for vice president?
2. How did Roosevelt signal a new day in labor-management relations?
3. What is the term used for the filing of suits to break up business trusts?
4. What 1906 laws introduced Federal regulation of food and drug production?
5. What was Roosevelt's stance on natural resources?
6. What war did Roosevelt help end?
7. The situation in what country was the first test of the Roosevelt Corollary?
8. How was Taft different from Theodore Roosevelt?
9. Why did the Payne-Aldrich Tariff hurt Taft's popularity?
10. How did Taft run afoul of conservation advocates?

### Questions on the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1. What did Roosevelt say about "land hunger" by the United States?
2. What was America's goal for its neighboring countries?
3. On what basis would American intervention take place?
4. What did Roosevelt say was a good example of a country making progress?
5. What would determine the form of intervention?

### Lesson 93

1. What were some reasons for the large number of inventions during this period?
2. How much formal schooling did Thomas Edison receive?
3. What was Alexander Graham Bell's primary area of interest?
4. What brothers built the first successful gasoline-powered car in the U.S.?
5. Who is credited with significant advances in mass production techniques?
6. How much did he start paying his assembly line workers in 1914?
7. What was the growth in the number of cars in the U.S. between 1900 and 1920?
8. When did the Wright brothers make their first successful flight?

9. For what invention is Marconi recognized?
10. Who created the chocolate candy bar?

### Lesson 94

1. What was the first means of transit constructed across Panama?
2. What was the impetus for building it?
3. Who oversaw the construction of the Suez Canal?
4. What differences are there between Suez and Panama?
5. What country's efforts to build a canal across Panama failed?
6. What were some factors in the failure?
7. What encouraged U.S. interest in building a canal?
8. What political event made it easier for the U.S. to build a canal across Panama?
9. What president encouraged the canal project?
10. How long did the U.S. construction project last?

### Lesson 95

1. Schools of theology in what country promoted liberal interpretation of Scripture?
2. How did people with these views see Scripture?
3. What parts of Scripture were especially subjects of debate?
4. What doubts were raised about Jesus?
5. Who were two popular conservative evangelists during this period?
6. Who promoted dispensational premillennialism?
7. What denomination grew out of the Methodist Church?
8. What two movements developed during this time?
9. What was the series of booklets that explained traditional Biblical teachings?
10. What reform movement was largely promoted and led by Christians?

### Questions on *Mama's Bank Account*

1. Why did Mr. Hyde not owe them anything?
2. After Uncle Chris died, what good deeds that he had done were discovered?
3. How did Katrin get the graduation present she wanted?
4. After the incident was all over, what did Papa do to show that he thought Katrin had grown up?
5. What was done to help Uncle Elizabeth?
6. What profession did Nels pursue?
7. How are several characters a mixture of good and bad?
8. What are some character strengths that Mama showed?
9. What are some experiences that showed the difficult adjustments immigrants had to make?
10. Why did Mama say, looking back, that all of it was good?

**History Quiz on Unit 19**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The 1900 U.S. population was about:  
(a) 5 million (c) 76 million  
(b) 48 million (d) 318 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The percentage of the population that was considered rural in 1900 was:  
(a) 20% (c) 60%  
(b) 40% (d) 80%
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The average life expectancy in the U.S. in 1900 was about:  
(a) 28 years (c) 55 years  
(b) 47 years (d) 78 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The average annual income for a non-farm worker in 1900 was just under:  
(a) \$500 (c) \$5,000  
(b) \$1500 (d) \$10,000
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. John Dewey was influential in what field?  
(a) library science (c) politics  
(b) steel (d) education
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Chautauqua Movement:  
(a) led the efforts at prohibition  
(b) was the successor to the Progressive Movement  
(c) brought educational activities to the general public  
(d) was begun by John Dewey
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Prize for helping to bring an end to the:  
(a) Russo-Japanese War (c) Crimean War  
(b) Spanish-American War (d) Philippine War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Roosevelt Administration challenged the power of business by actions called:  
(a) price gouging (c) logrolling  
(b) trust-busting (d) penny pinching
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that:  
(a) if any intervention in a western hemisphere country was needed, the U.S. would do it  
(b) the U.S. had the right to invade any country at any time and for any reason  
(c) the U.S. insisted on a secure zone around its borders that it could police and defend  
(d) American interests in Russia and Japan had to be met before all others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. William Howard Taft's popularity was hurt by his compromise on:  
(a) foreign policy (c) school choice  
(b) Supreme Court nominees (d) tariff reduction

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The first means of transit built across the isthmus of Panama was:
- (a) an asphalt highway
  - (b) a railroad
  - (c) a sea-level canal
  - (d) a subway
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Ferdinand de Lesseps:
- (a) discovered the isthmus of Panama
  - (b) led the American construction of the Panama Canal
  - (c) led the revolution that created the Republic of Panama
  - (d) headed the French attempt to build a canal in Panama
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The French effort to build a canal across Panama failed because:
- (a) the plan devised was not workable
  - (b) the technology and machinery needed did not exist
  - (c) the workforce was decimated by disease and accidents
  - (d) all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The President most closely associated with the Panama Canal project was:
- (a) William McKinley
  - (b) Theodore Roosevelt
  - (c) William Howard Taft
  - (d) Woodrow Wilson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When negotiations between the U.S. and Colombia over the right to build a canal were stymied:
- (a) the project was delayed for twenty years
  - (b) leaders in Panama staged a revolution that was backed by the U.S.
  - (c) Roosevelt declared that his Corollary be applied and ordered the U.S. Army to seize Panama
  - (d) the U.S. began work on a canal through Nicaragua

Match the inventor with his invention:

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 16. Henry Ford            | A. The Model T automobile      |
| _____ 17. Thomas Edison         | B. Radio                       |
| _____ 18. Alexander Graham Bell | C. Discovery of X-rays         |
| _____ 19. Guglielmo Marconi     | D. The incandescent light bulb |
| _____ 20. William Roentgen      | E. The telephone               |

contributions to the community, the community leaders could have grown and been different, Dimmesdale's life might have been spared.

4. Risk by that leader: A leader who showed a Christ-like attitude might have been condemned by others.

5. "Your sin will find you out": The sins of the main characters were revealed and they had to suffer the consequences for them.

### Questions on *The Scarlet Letter*

1. A dark, sad, and musty tone
2. Hawthorne tells how he got the idea for the story.
3. They were hateful and unforgiving toward her.
4. Pearl was strong-willed. Some thought that she was a devil-child as retribution for the sin which conceived her.
5. To find out the secrets of Arthur Dimmesdale's life and to seek revenge for what he had done with Hester.
6. Dimmesdale
7. They believed that he could do no wrong. They thought he was strong but in fact he was weak.
8. He carved an A on his chest and stood on the scaffold at night.
9. They planned to run away to Europe together.
10. He died before he was able to leave the community.
11. He died within a year of Dimmesdale's death and left an inheritance for Pearl.
12. She moved to Europe and was not directly heard from again.
13. She left for many years; but later she returned to the community, helped many people, and died there.
14. It shows the failings of a community that was supposedly build on faith in Christ
15. Their focus was on Hester's sin. One key factor might have been that men were leaders of the community.
16. Hester was able to admit her responsibility for her sin and move on in her life. Dimmesdale kept his sin hidden and it eventually destroyed him.
17. She took the responsibility for rearing Pearl; she helped others; she did not strike back when others reviled her.
18. Possible reasons: She loved Arthur and wanted to be near him; life outside of the community would have been even more difficult; other answers possible

### History Quiz on Unit 3

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

### Unit 4

#### Lesson 16

1. He declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion.
2. Patrick Henry
3. To arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock and to seize a stockpile of patriot weapons
4. They tried to warn Adams, Hancock, and militiamen in Lexington and Concord.
5. The British troops were defeated and retreated back into Boston.
6. George Washington
7. The British (though at a high cost)
8. The Olive Branch Petition and the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms
9. To show a conciliatory attitude toward King George III
10. World opinion (to justify armed resistance to the British king and armed forces)

#### Questions on "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

1. Freedom or slavery
2. The lamp of experience
3. Fight
4. He said that God would raise up friends to fight for them.
5. Chains and slavery

#### Questions on "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Concord Hymn"

1. One (lamp) if by land and two if by sea
2. The Old North Church in Boston
3. "To every Middlesex village and farm"
4. Dramatic unfolding of events, relief at its conclusion
5. They fired the shot heard round the world.
6. A monument was being erected.
7. Emerson wrote from the perspective of history. He wanted future generations to remember what was done at the bridge. He wrote with a settled sense of acceptance of what had been done there.

**Lesson 17**

1. Thomas Paine
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. Congress adopted Lee's resolution that the colonies were free and independent states.
4. Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.
5. Enlightenment thinking
6. To tell the world the United States' reasons for declaring their independence from Great Britain
7. The king
8. The Olive Branch Petition sought reconciliation with the king, while the Declaration of Independence stated the colonies' break with the king.
9. One-third wanted to remain with Britain, one-third wanted independence, and one-third was unsure and waiting to be convinced.
10. Tories and Whigs

**Questions on "Common Sense"**

1. A necessary evil
2. The heathens
3. Because of a national delusion
4. April 19 (1775)—the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord
5. None

**Questions on the Declaration of Independence**

1. It says that the step is necessary.
2. All men are created equal; all are endowed by God with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are formed by the consent of the governed to secure these rights; that when a form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new form of government to secure these rights.
3. A reference to the laws of Nature and of Nature's God; the fact that God created man, that He created them equal, and that He gives them inalienable rights; an appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the correctness of this step; a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence.
4. Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor
5. Thirteen

**Questions on the Poems by Phillis Wheatley**

1. She was able to learn the gospel and to be rescued from darkness.
2. Near
3. The knowledge of the universe and of Christ
4. To shun evil

**Lesson 18**

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

**Questions on "The Crisis"**

1. Its dearness, the price we have to pay for it
2. He thought God would not abandon a people to military conquest who had tried so hard to avoid conflict.
3. As a participant in the army

**Lesson 19**

1. Families suffered the absence and loss of many husbands, fathers, and sons; property

was destroyed in battle and by the movement of armies.

2. The U.S. population was divided, with many colonists remaining loyal to Britain and eventually leaving the United States.
3. Colonial government office-holders, Anglican clergy, some businessmen, and many small farmers
4. Government and society were relatively stable, but the economy was severely disrupted.
5. It was encouraged by the American victory.
6. Daniel Boone
7. More opportunity for land ownership, the building of wealth, and the need for skilled craftsmen; work opportunities beyond being servants and indentured servants.
8. Bills of rights, greater political liberties, expanded right to vote
9. The Articles of Confederation
10. Disposition of western lands

#### Questions on the Articles of Confederation

1. A firm league of friendship
2. Between two and seven
3. By states, with each state having one vote
4. Nine
5. The states

#### Lesson 20

1. God
2. As the work of God
3. It was a turn of events from the Lord.
4. Because Israel had been unfaithful to the Lord
5. His shepherd and His anointed
6. No, He creates democracies also.
7. By using principles we find in the Bible
8. Either He is or He isn't.
9. We should realize that God is still in charge.
10. God

#### History Quiz on Unit 4

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

### Unit 5

#### Lesson 21

1. Economic stability, economic crises in the

- states, frontier Indian attacks, foreign relations
2. The organization of territories and how territories could become states
3. 1787
4. George Washington
5. James Madison
6. How the states would be represented in Congress
7. Electors would be chosen in every state who would vote for president
8. Three-fifths of the slaves would be counted for taxation and representation
9. Essays published in support of ratification of the Constitution
10. Antifederalists

#### Questions on "The Federalist Number 10"

1. Factions
2. Destroying liberty and giving everyone the same opinions
3. The various and unequal distribution of property
4. Controlling their effects
5. A larger republic

#### Bible Questions

1. By walking in the law of the Lord
2. By keeping it according to God's Word
3. So that he might not sin against God
4. He rejoices in it; it is his delight.
5. God's Word

#### Lesson 22

1. A careful series of balances and compromises, expectation that the new government would be driven by Congress, fear of democracy
2. Delegated or enumerated powers, separation of powers, checks and balances
3. Senate and House of Representatives
4. Every two years
5. To initiate revenue bills, and to initiate the impeachment process
6. Six years
7. One-third
8. To ratify treaties, to approve presidential nominations, to try impeachment cases
9. When a bill is introduced, it is assigned to a committee of that body (either the House or the Senate). If the committee considers it and votes it out, the entire body can consider it and vote on

believe that America was their country also.

10. Patient, confident, optimistic, hard-working, thankful for his opportunities.

### History Quiz on Unit 18

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

## Unit 19

### Lesson 91

1. 76 million
2. 60 percent
3. 47.3 years
4. First
5. 193,000
6. John Dewey
7. Pragmatism
8. To prepare children to be workers in industry
9. Chautauqua Movement
10. Wire services that could send the same stories to newspapers all over the country

### Bible Question

Central Bible doctrines—Wording and specific Scriptures might vary somewhat, but should include ideas about Jesus and the gospel (possible passages include 1 Corinthians 15:1-5 and John 1:1-18), Scripture (2 Timothy 3:16-17), and Bible teachings such as faith (Hebrews 11:6) and the Christian life (Mark 8:34-38). A wide range of topics could be listed as matters of opinion.

### Lesson 92

1. Governor of New York
2. He brought representatives from the mine

union and from mine owners to the White House to talk. This showed that unions ought to be recognized and respected.

3. Trust-busting

4. The Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act

5. He wanted them protected and developed carefully. He put much land and resources under Federal control.

6. The Russo-Japanese War

7. Dominican Republic

8. Taft was not the political leader and activist that Roosevelt was. He saw his goal as consolidating and keeping within the law the reforms that Roosevelt started, but not so much initiating new reforms. He was not totally against reforms, however.

9. Taft said he was for tariff reductions, but the bill that passed Congress and that he signed was a compromise that actually raised some rates.

10. Taft appeared to be willing to let public lands be used by private industry, and he fired Forest Service chief Gifford Pinchot during a controversy.

### Questions on the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1. He said the United States did not have any land hunger.
2. To see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous
3. If the U.S. saw chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence resulting in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society
4. Cuba under the Platt Amendment
5. It would depend upon the circumstances of the case—upon the degree of the atrocity and upon America's power to remedy it.

### Bible Question

The church has often conformed to the world in terms of being concerned about appearance, money, and power; the lives of Christians often look much like the lives of people in the world; and as a result the church's influence and ability to help people change their lives has been diminished.

### Lesson 93

1. Able to use developments of previous gen-

erations; availability of resources and electrical power; wealth for production and distribution; peaceful conditions for people to make and enjoy these goods

2. Three months
3. Speech, the transmission of sound, and helping the deaf
4. Frank and Charles Duryea
5. Henry Ford
6. Five dollars per day
7. From 8,000 in 1900 to 8.1 million in 1920
8. December 17, 1903
9. Radio (or wireless)
10. Milton Hershey

### Bible Question

Some hollow philosophies and deceptions of men include pragmatism, materialism, atheism, New Age doctrines, deceptions of wealth, and so forth.

### Lesson 94

1. A railroad
2. The California gold rush
3. Ferdinand de Lesseps
4. Suez is flat and sandy, Panama is mountainous with jungles; Suez is hot, Panama is hot and humid; Panama had deadly diseases.
5. France
6. A poor, unrealistic plan; lack of adequate technology and machinery; high death toll from diseases and accidents; corruption among those in charge of the project
7. The Spanish-American War
8. A revolution in Panama created a new nation there, and the new government wanted to negotiate a deal with the United States.
9. Theodore Roosevelt
10. From 1904 until 1914

### Bible Questions

1. Christian businessmen should be honest, kind, treat customers and workers the way they want to be treated, and so forth.
2. Workers should do what is expected of them (and more!) and be honest and trustworthy. If they cannot work in good conscience in a job, they need to find another job or work for themselves. Continuing in a job where they are treated wrongly enables bad behavior by the employer.

### Lesson 95

1. Germany
2. They questioned the inspiration and authority of Scripture, they saw Scripture as the product of evolutionary change, and they said it contains the word of God but is not the authoritative Word of God.
3. The account of creation in Genesis and the Gospels
4. Whether He was really divine, whether He actually performed miracles, whether He really was raised from the dead, and whether He is really the exclusive means of salvation
5. Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday
6. John Darby and Cyrus Scofield
7. The Church of the Nazarene
8. Holiness and Pentecostalism
9. *The Fundamentals*
10. Prohibition

### Questions on *Mama's Bank Account*

1. Because he had enriched their lives by reading aloud to them from classic literature
2. He had paid for the medical care for several children.
3. Mama traded her brooch for it.
4. He let her drink coffee.
5. A sponge soaked in chloroform was put in her box.
6. Doctor
7. Uncle Chris was gruff but generous, Mama could be deceptive sometimes, Katrin adored her mother but could be selfish; other examples possible
8. Determination, fairness, wisdom; other answers possible
9. Being taken by a renter, buying a farm, making arrangements for the reception; other answers possible
10. She could see that through everything their family was strong and God worked everything for good.

### History Quiz on Unit 19

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