

From Adam to Us

Answer Key



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Lesson Assignments

This section includes answers for the Thinking Biblically and Vocabulary assignments.

Unit 1

Lesson 1 - Vocabulary

formless - a. having no form, shapeless (3)

sanctified - b. made holy (10)

teem - c. to abound, overflow with (7)

void - d. containing nothing (3)

firmament - e. sky (4)

Lesson 2 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Students should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: biography, blameless, remotest, characteristics, foundation

Lesson 3 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the key events in this lesson in the order they happened. Begin with the creation of the first man. Your list should have at least seven key events. Possible events may include:

- God created the first man.
- God planted a garden.
- God placed the first man in the garden.
- God commanded the man not to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and evil.
- God brought all the living creatures to the man to see what he would name them.
- God made a woman out of the man's rib.
- God brought the woman to the man.
- The man and woman ate of the forbidden tree.
- The man and the woman sewed fig leaves to cover themselves.
- The man and woman hid from God in the garden.
- God cursed the serpent.
- God gave punishments to the man and woman.
- God sent the man and woman out of the garden.

Lesson 3 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

1. cultivate: to care for growing plants (18)
2. suitable: fitting, appropriate, having the right qualities (23)
3. ashamed: feeling guilt (24)
4. crafty: dishonestly clever (24)
5. cursed: affected by a curse that brings about unwanted things (25)

Lesson 4 - Thinking Biblically

Make a chart of the generations from Adam to Noah and the number of years each one lived. (See Genesis 5 and 9:29 for details.)

Adam	930 years
Seth	912 years
Enosh	905 years
Kenan	910 years
Mahalalel	895 years
Jared	962 years
Enoch	365 years
Methusaleh	969 years
Lamech	777 years
Noah	950 years

Lesson 4 - Vocabulary

1. offspring, 2. acknowledge, 3. creative, 4. subdue, 5. fruitful

Unit 2

Lesson 6 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: violence, dimensions, floodgates, occupants, confusion

Lesson 8 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

civilization (56) - a well-organized group of people who live in a certain region and share the same customs

lifestyle (56) - a way of living

preserve (57) - to keep in a good condition

afterlife (57) - an existence after death

circa (60) - approximately

Lesson 9 - Vocabulary

city-state (63) - noun

humble (63) - adjective

adviser (63) - noun

irrigate (64) - verb

stable (64) - adjective

Unit 3

Lesson 11 - Thinking Biblically

Write a one-sentence description of each of these people: Abraham, Sarah, Ishmael, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob, Esau, Leah, Rachel, and Joseph. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples:

Abraham: Abraham was the father of a great nation.

Sarah: Sarah was Abraham's wife and the mother of Isaac.

Ishmael: Ishmael was Abraham's son by Sarah's maidservant Hagar.

Isaac: Isaac was Abraham's son by his wife Sarah and the child that God had promised to Abraham.

Rebekah: Rebekah was Isaac's wife and the mother of Jacob and Esau.

Jacob: Jacob was Isaac and Rebekah's son, and he received Isaac's special blessing.

Esau: Esau was Isaac and Rebekah's son, and he lost Isaac's special blessing.

Leah: Leah was Rachel's elder sister and Jacob's wife.

Rachel: Rachel was Leah's younger sister and Jacob's wife.

Joseph: Joseph was the son of Jacob and Rachel.

Lesson 12 - Vocabulary

crossroads - b. where two or more roads cross; often used metaphorically to mean a place where many people come into contact with one another (83)

pagan - c. worship of gods other than the true God (84)

successor - e. one who follows another in a position of leadership (85)

virtue - d. good moral character (86)

moderation - a. avoiding extremes of behavior (86)

Lesson 13 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: glacier, monsoon, silt, grid, granary

Lesson 14 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: excavate, anthropologist, monumental, debris, rubble

Unit 4

Lesson 16 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

boulder (106) - a large single piece of rock

hammerstone (107) - a rounded stone used by ancient people for hammering

lintel (107) - the piece across the top of a door (wood or stone) that holds the structure

astronomical (109) - relating to astronomy

speculation (109) - theories about something which is not known

Lesson 18 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the main events in this lesson. Your list should have at least ten events.

Possible events may include:

- Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, and Rebekah died in the land God promised to Abraham's descendants.

Unit 5

- Jacob moved his family to the land God promised to Abraham's descendants.
- Joseph's brothers sold him into slavery in Egypt.
- Joseph became prime minister or vizier to pharaoh in Egypt.
- Jacob moved his entire family to Egypt.
- Jacob died and was buried in the cave of Machpelah.
- Several generations of Israelites lived in Egypt.
- A later pharaoh made the Israelites slaves.
- Pharaoh's daughter found Moses in the Nile River.
- Moses fled from Egypt to Midian after murdering an Egyptian.
- God spoke to Moses from a burning bush and told him to lead His people out of slavery.
- Moses returned to Egypt and demanded that Pharaoh let his people go.
- God sent a series of ten plagues on Egypt.
- The Israelites observed the first Passover.
- Pharaoh sent the Israelites out of Egypt.
- God parted the Red Sea to rescue the Israelites from the pursuing Egyptian army.
- God established a covenant with Israel at Mount Sinai.
- God gave the Israelites instructions for building the Tabernacle.
- Israel took a census of the men who were twenty years old and older.
- Israel sent spies into Canaan.
- God punished Israel with forty years of wandering in the wilderness for their unbelief.

Lesson 19 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Students should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: decline, campaign, inscription, victor, ally

Lesson 21 - Thinking Biblically

Write a one-sentence description of each of these people: Moses, Joshua, Othniel, Deborah, Ruth, Samuel, and Saul. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples:

Moses: Moses was God's chosen leader to bring the Israelites out of Egypt.

Joshua: Joshua took Moses's place as the leader of the Israelites.

Othniel: Othniel was the first judge of Israel.

Deborah: Deborah was a prophetess and the only female judge of Israel.

Ruth: Ruth was a Moabitess who went to Israel with her mother-in-law Naomi.

Samuel: Samuel was the last judge of Israel.

Saul: Saul was anointed by Samuel as the first king of Israel.

Lesson 21 - Vocabulary

1. appoint, 2. grieved, 3. defer,
4. idolatry, 5. seize

Lesson 22 - Thinking Biblically

Write a paragraph answering this question: What were some of the results of the Israelite kings turning away from the Lord? The paragraph could include: Because the Israelite kings turned away from the Lord, Israel became a divided kingdom. The people faced conflict and violence. Many of the people also turned away from the Lord and practiced idolatry.

Lesson 23 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: jut, strait, cork, imported, endurance

Lesson 24 - Vocabulary

vessel (159) - noun
entourage (160) - noun
dominate (161) - verb
tendency (161) - noun
spoil (162) - noun

Unit 6

Lesson 26 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: subjugate (169), brutality (171), warlike (171), captivity (171), harshness (172).

Lesson 28 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: prominence (183), splendor (183), embankment (184), ziggurat (184), endowed (188).

Lesson 29 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
tribute (191) - a gift given by one ruler or country to another ruler or country
efficiency (191) - the ability to accomplish a goal without the waste of time, goods, or energy
landmass (191) - a large land area
courier (192) - one who takes an item from one location to another
revere (192) - to show great respect or honor to a person or object

Lesson 30 - Vocabulary

gulf - c. an extension of an ocean that penetrates into land (198)
synonym - e. a word that has the same meaning as another word (199)
haze - b. a condition in the atmosphere (caused by smoke, dust, or moisture) that prevents seeing clearly (200)
squall - a. a sudden violent storm (200)

amass - d. to gather something, especially for one's own benefit (201)

Unit 7

Lesson 31 - Vocabulary

principle (205) - noun
morality (208) - noun
harmony (209) - noun
bribe (209) - noun
filial (209) - adjective

Lesson 33 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: goddess (219), overseer (219), architectural (220), massive (220), convex (220)

Lesson 34 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: philosopher (224), disciple (225), piety (225), modesty (226), reason (227)

Unit 8

Lesson 36 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: literary (237), vie (238), engineering (239), masonry (240), circumference (240)

Lesson 37 - Vocabulary

canal (243) - a manmade waterway used for navigation, irrigation, or drainage
axle (243) - a shaft on which a wheel or pair of wheels turns
imperial (244) - relating to an empire or an emperor
fortress (245) - a stronghold, a place that is fortified against attack
terra-cotta (247) - a reddish clay

Lesson 38 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

strategic (249) - useful in achieving a strategy or plan

aggressive (250) - using forceful methods, willing to fight

confront (250) - to challenge or oppose

heathen (250) - related to heathens, people who do not worship God

zealous (251) - full of strong, energetic feelings

Unit 9

Lesson 41 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the key events from before and during the life of Jesus as described in this lesson. List at least 10 events. If you know Scripture references for the events, include them in your list. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples. Scripture references are optional.

- Gabriel announced the coming of baby Jesus to Mary. (Luke 1:26-38)
- Mary went to visit her relative Elizabeth. (Luke 1:39-45)
- John was born to Elizabeth and Zechariah. (Luke 1:57-66)
- An angel of the Lord told Joseph about the coming of baby Jesus in a dream. (Matthew 1:18-23)
- Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem as required by the census. (Luke 2:1-5)
- Mary gave birth to Jesus in Bethlehem. (Luke 2:6-7)
- Angels announced the birth of Jesus to shepherds. (Luke 2:8-20)
- Baby Jesus was greeted by Simeon and Anna at the temple. (Luke 2:22-38)
- Magi came to worship Jesus. (Matthew 2:1-12)
- Joseph, Mary, and Jesus went to Egypt to escape Herod. (Matthew 2:13-15)
- Joseph, Mary, and Jesus settled in Nazareth. (Matthew 2:19-23, or Luke 2:39-40)
- Jesus talked with elders in the temple at the age of twelve. (Luke 2:41-52)

- Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist. (Matthew 3:13-17 or Luke 3:21-22)

Lesson 42 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the key events during the life of Jesus as described in this lesson. List at least 5 events. If you know Scripture references for the events, include them in your list. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples. Scripture references are optional.

- Jesus was tempted in the wilderness by Satan. (Matthew 4:1-11, Mark 1:12-13, or Luke 4:1-13)
- Jesus called fishermen Peter, Andrew, James, and John to be His disciples. (Matthew 4:18-22)
- Jesus settled in Capernaum. (Matthew 4:13)
- Jesus taught the Sermon on the Mount. (Matthew 5-7)
- Jesus chose twelve disciples. (Matthew 10:1-4, Mark 3:13-19, Luke 6:13-16)
- Jesus calmed a storm. (Matthew 8:23-27, Mark 4:35-41, Luke 8:22-25)
- Jesus walked on the Sea of Galilee. (Matthew 14:22-33, Mark 6:45-52, John 6:16-21)
- Jesus taught in Samaria. (John 4:4-42)
- Jesus visited Zaccheus in his home. (Luke 19:1-10)

Lesson 43 - Vocabulary

1. rank (287), 2. ambition (287),
3. backbone (287), 4. vigilant (288),
5. typical (288)

Lesson 44 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the key events during the life of Jesus as described in this lesson. List at least 5 events. If you know Scripture references for the events, include them in your list. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples. Scripture references are optional.

- Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey. (Matthew 21:1-11, Mark 11:1-10, Luke 19:28-40, or John 12:12-15)

- Jesus overturned the tables of those buying and selling in the temple. (Matthew 21:12-13, Mark 11:15-18, Luke 19:45-46)
- The authority of Jesus was questioned by the Pharisees in the temple. (Matthew 21:23-27, Mark 11:27-33, Luke 20:1-8)
- Jesus responded to the Pharisees and Herodians about paying taxes to Caesar. (Matthew 22:15-22, Mark 12:13-17, Luke 20:20-26)
- Jesus was questioned by the Saducees in the temple. (Matthew 22:23-33, Mark 12:18-27, Luke 20:27-40)
- Jesus noticed a poor widow in the temple giving all she had. (Mark 12:41-44, Luke 21:1-4)
- Jesus was anointed by a woman at Simon's home. (Matthew 26:6-13, Mark 14:3-9)

- Jesus prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane (Matthew 26:36-46, Mark 14:32-42, Luke 22:39-46)
- Jesus was arrested. (Matthew 26:47-56, Mark 14:43-50, Luke 22:47-53, John 18:2-12)
- Jesus was put on trial. (Matthew 26:57-27:26, Mark 14:53-15:15, Luke 22:54-23:25, John 18:13-19:16)
- Jesus was tortured and crucified. (Matthew 27:27-54, Mark 15:16-39, Luke 23:26-47, John 19:17-30)
- Jesus was buried. (Matthew 27:57-61, Mark 15:42-47, Luke 23:50-56, John 19:38-42)
- Jesus rose from the dead. (Matthew 28, Mark 16, Luke 24, John 20)
- Jesus ascended into Heaven. (Mark 16:19, Luke 24:50-51, Acts 1:1-11)

Lesson 44 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

- remnant - a piece of something that is left after other parts are gone (292)
 ascend - to go up to a higher place or position (292)
 plunder - to steal things from a city or country, often during a war (293)
 throng - a large number of people (295)
 treasury - the place where wealth is stored (298)

Lesson 45 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of the key events during the life of Jesus as described in this lesson. List at least 5 events. If you know Scripture references for the events, include them in your list. Various answers possible. The following are given as examples. Scripture references are optional.

- Judas offered to betray Jesus to the chief priests. (Matthew 26:14-16, Mark 14:10-11, Luke 22:3-6)
- Jesus washed His disciples' feet. (John 13:1-20)
- Jesus observed the Passover with His disciples. (Matthew 26:20-29, Mark 14:17-25, Luke 22:14-20)

Unit 10

Lesson 48 - Vocabulary

Various answers possible. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: guild (324), bureaucrat (324), mythological (324), vault (325), cult (325)

Lesson 50 - Vocabulary

encompass (334) - verb
 mosaic (334) - noun
 trench (335) - noun
 consistent (336) - adjective
 ailment (336) - noun

Unit 11

Lesson 52 - Vocabulary

amphitheater - d. a large venue with seats in curved rows around a central stage or open space (346)
 mausoleum - b. a building with places for burying the dead (347)
 plaster - c. a wet substance that hardens as it dries, used to make walls and ceilings (347)
 penetrate - e. to go through something or to go into something (347)

cremation - a. the burning of the body of a person who has died (348)

Lesson 53 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: dense (352), hardy (353), abdicate (354), promenade (354), topography (355)

Lesson 54 - Vocabulary

Students should have copied the sentences using these vocabulary words: 1. doctrine (359), 2. creed (359), 3. edict (359), 4. orthodox (359), 5. genuine (359)

Unit 12

Lesson 57 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: depict (380), rhetoric (381), interpretation (382), serenity (382), reality (382).

Lesson 58 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
ferocious (386): intensely fierce and violent
superior (386): better, of a higher quality
steppe (386): a large tract of land that is flat and grassy
scimitar (388): a sword with a curved blade
plait (389): to braid, weaving three sections together

Lesson 60 - Thinking Biblically

Various answers possible. Answers may include: approval of others, armies, beauty, education, false gods, government, health, kings, livestock, money, power, property, relationships with other people, and reputation.

Lesson 60 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
estate (399): a piece of land with a large house (often used in the past for economic enterprise led by the owner and employing several people)
effective (399): producing the desired effect
vandalize (401): to deliberately damage another's property
depose (401): to remove a person from a position of power
sovereign (402): all-powerful

Unit 13

Lesson 62 - Vocabulary

comprise (412) - a. to be made up of, to include
navigate - d. to steer, drive, or move through water or a given area (413)
typhoon - e. a hurricane that occurs in the China Sea or Southeast Asia (414)
flyway - c. the route that migratory birds follow (414)
clan - b. a large group of people who are related or distantly related (416)

Lesson 64 - Vocabulary

terrace - noun (425)
quarry - noun (425)
relief - adjective (425)
intricate - adjective (425)
eclipse - noun (425)

Lesson 65 - Vocabulary

Student should have looked up and read the definitions of: hierarchy (429), pope (429), catholic (429), monastery (430), convent (430)

Unit 14

Lesson 66 - Vocabulary

1. noble (440), 2. endorsement (440), 3. domain (440), 4. excommunicate (439), 5. imposing (441)

Lesson 68 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

- territory - an area of land governed by a ruler or ruling body (453)
- hub - the center of action (454)
- distinct - different, separate (455)
- circumstance - situation, the details of a particular period of time (455)
- cultural - relating to culture--the traditions, beliefs, and way of life of a group of people (456)

Lesson 70 - Vocabulary

- force - e. a body of troops assigned to a military purpose (463)
- unique - c. having distinctive characteristics (463)
- standoff - a. a conflict or contest in which a winner has not been determined (465)
- chronicle - d. a description of events in the order that they happened (465)
- internal - b. on the inside (466)

Unit 15

Lesson 72 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: artisan (480), feud (482), poverty (483), stern (484), sultan (485)

Lesson 73 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: fringe (487), orientation (489), symmetrical (490), mason (490), concentric (491)

Lesson 75 - Vocabulary

Student should have looked up and read the definitions of: turmoil (502), qualified (502), ruthless (502), rudder (504), skirmish (507)

Unit 16

Lesson 77 - Vocabulary

1. Alissa eyed her brother with suspicion when she saw that someone had been using her tablet. (521)
2. I decided to spend some of my birthday money on practical needs. (518)
3. Dr. Wilson's lecture on the role of the church in the Middle Ages had many profound points. (516)
4. Christy loves to write romantic poems about knights and fair ladies. (518)
5. Our coaches try to make sure that we keep the rivalry friendly among the soccer teams. (521)

Lesson 78 - Vocabulary

Various answers possible. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: element (525), antiseptic (525), whetstone (526), deposit (526), crevice (526)

Lesson 79 - Creative Writing

Possible answers include:

- growth/development of major cities
- new buildings in major cities
- lower tariffs/fees
- built a fleet of ships
- trained pilots for ships
- built lighthouses
- encouraged development of industry
- increased income for workers
- made goods available to everyday people
- fought kingdoms with League's military force

Lesson 80 - Vocabulary

- reform - verb (536)
- heretic - noun (537)
- feudal - adjective (537)
- erroneous - adjective (539)
- simplicity - noun (540)

Unit 17

Lesson 82 - Thinking Biblically

What happens when a person puts faith in an earthly ruler and an earthly palace? What happens when a person trusts in God and delights in His heaven? Answer these questions in one or two paragraphs.

Example:

People who trust in an earthly ruler will be disappointed. All people commit sin, disappoint other people, have illness and weakness, and eventually die. Earthly palaces are merely structures that deteriorate with the passing of time. Any physical structure can be easily destroyed.

Trusting in God and delighting in His heaven will never bring disappointment. God is eternal. He can be trusted always to keep His promises and He will be present forever. Heaven will be the eternal home of God and His people. Though we cannot now see God, He is far more worthy of our trust and hope. His heaven is perfect and lasting.

Lesson 82 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: align (552), ornament (552), pave (552), fell [to cut down a tree] (555), sledge (555)

Lesson 83 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: middleman (556), myth (557), whirlpool (557), naval (557), technique (558).

Lesson 85 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

rebirth: a second birth, new life (568)

eyewitness: one who has seen something with his or her own eyes (570)

lifelike: appears the same way as a real person or real thing (571)

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wage: money received in exchange for work (572)

dire: desperate, extreme (573)

Unit 18

Lesson 86 - Vocabulary

pile - b. a long thin column (such as wood or steel) driven into the ground to bear a load vertically (577)

parliament - e. a body formed for the making of laws (578)

mainland - a. the central part of a body of land not including islands (578)

ebony - c. the hard, black-toned wood from a tropical tree (579)

causeway - d. a raised road that is laid across marshy ground or water (580)

Lesson 88 - Thinking Biblically

Why do you think that Gutenberg chose the Bible as the first book to print? List at least five reasons. Various answers possible. Answers may include:

- The Bible is the most important book in the world.
- There is great spiritual benefit to having more Bibles available.
- God was leading in the development of printing as a way to spread His gospel.
- The Bible was the book in the greatest demand.
- Gutenberg might have realized that printing Bibles would generate income.

Lesson 90 - Vocabulary

perforate - verb (605)

kiln - noun (605)

fuse - verb (605)

distort - verb (607)

pinnacle - noun (608)

Unit 19

Lesson 91 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: observant (612), scaffold (614), rival (615), herringbone (615), personification (616)

Lesson 94 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: sphere (634), logical (635), axis (635), elliptical (636), stationary (636)

Lesson 95 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

immoral: not good or right; contrary to moral standards (638)

communion: a Christian practice of eating bread and drinking wine as a memorial of the body and blood of Christ (638)

confession: the act of confessing; the telling of one's sins (638)

intercede: to speak on behalf of another to try to bring reconciliation (640)

identity: the characteristics that make a person or group distinct from others (641)

Unit 20

Lesson 96 - Vocabulary

1. The nation's parliament held a special meeting to determine the legitimate winner of the election. (649)

2. I heard that our neighbor Mr. Pello is heir to a large fortune. (647)

3. We hope that the opposing parties will be able to reconcile their differences. (648)

4. Some would question the church's right to annul a marriage. (647)

5. Would it be better to abolish the monarchy in favor of democracy? (647)

Lesson 97 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

dynamic: full of force and energy (652)

prejudice: a preconceived, often unfair judgment (653)

ghetto: the section of a city inhabited by Jews (can also be a section of a city inhabited by the poor or the poor of a certain race or ethnic group) (653)

tolerant: willing to accept a person or idea different from one's own (655)

rabbi: a Jewish teacher or leader (656)

Lesson 99 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

contemporary: occurring in the same time period (665)

rightful: fitting, appropriate (665)

puppet: a person or group that is controlled (sometimes secretly) by another person or group (666)

fleet: a group of ships belonging to one country or to a specific commander (666)

unravel: to fail or to start the process of failing (667)

Unit 21

Lesson 102 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: fashionable (693), lackluster (693), softhearted (693), foregone (693), petty (693)

Lesson 104 - Vocabulary

ore: noun (705)

dominant: adjective (706)

uneasy: adjective (706)

spark: verb (707)

toll: noun (709)

Unit 22

Lesson 106 - Vocabulary

significant: e. important; noticeable (717)

dike: c. a bank built to control water (718)

horticulturist: a. a scientist in the field of growing flowers, fruits, and vegetables (719)

prolific: b. producing a large amount (720)
ceramic: d. a product made of clay that has
been hardened by heating (721)

Lesson 109 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: grassland (738), barren (738), burden (738), staple (738), curd (739).

Lesson 110 - Vocabulary

1. Flood waters sometimes engulf the roads near the river. (746)
2. Sao Paulo is a sprawling metropolis in Brazil. (744)
3. Cape Town is the seat of South Africa's parliament. (744)
4. The time period covered in the museum's new exhibit will span native tribes to modern cities. (744)
5. The spread of disease can usually be blamed on unsanitary practices or conditions. (746)

Unit 23

Lesson 114 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:

crater: a bowl-shaped area on top of a volcano or in the ground (767)
mourn: to feel great sadness, to grieve (768)
compacted: packed tightly together (768)
cylindrical: having the shape of a cylinder (769)
striking: unusual or attractive in a way that attracts attention (771)

Lesson 115 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: sound (773), radical (774), refugee (775), expel (776), sect (776)

Unit 24

Lesson 116 - Thinking Biblically

Make a list of at least five attributes needed by a Christian leader of government.

Possible answers include: determination, humility, compassion, sympathy, commitment, perseverance, justice

Lesson 117 - Vocabulary

industry: c. the making of products by machines in factories (790)

craftsman: e. a skilled worker in a handicraft or certain trade (791)

scorn: a. derision, disrespect (791)

monotonous: d. tedious, without variety (792)

sufficient: b. adequate, meeting a given need (793)

Lesson 118 - Vocabulary

evangelist: noun (800)

besiege: verb (800)

boulevard: noun (803)

rival: verb (803)

bastion: noun (803)

Lesson 119 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: resent (807), abject (810), incarcerate (810), anarchy (811), repression (812)

Unit 25

Lesson 121 - Creative Writing

Make a list of the key events in Napoleon's rise to power and fall from power. List at least seven events. Possible events include:

Napoleon developed a reputation as an effective leader in the French military.

Napoleon took part in a revolt against the French government.

The French government declared Napoleon first consul for life.

Napoleon declared himself emperor of the French.

Napoleon conquered many areas of Europe.

Napoleon's army was defeated in Russia.
Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba.
Napoleon returned to France and built a new army.
Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.
Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena.
Other answers possible.

Lesson 122 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: tropical (828), rainforest (828), clerk (830), dialect (831), penal (832).

Lesson 124 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
gang: a group of people (843)
condemn: to declare that something is wrong (844)
inconsistent: not compatible, not the same (844)
abolition: the ending of slavery (845)
inhuman: cruel, merciless (846)

Lesson 125 - Vocabulary

apprentice (849), imaginary (850), booklet (851), account (851), edit (851).

1. The politician agreed to an interview with the promise that the network would not edit any of her answers. (851)
2. Sara brought home a booklet on endangered marine life from the environmental fair. (851)
3. I am interested in being an apprentice to a carpenter. (849)
4. We never get bored when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas give us an account of their most recent trip. (851)
5. Lily paints wonderful pictures of fairies, elves, and other imaginary creatures. (850)

Unit 26

Lesson 126 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
dignity: behavior that commands respect (682)

coronation: a ceremony to crown a new king or queen (682)
contract: to become ill with a particular disease (683)
hymnist: one who writes hymns (684)
neglect: lack of care or concern (686)

Lesson 128 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: insult (696), barbarian (697), abuse (697), strategy (697), isolation (698)

Lesson 129 - Vocabulary

exposition: b. a public show with displays (877)
observation: a. the act of watching (877)
lattice: d. a wall or structure with crossed wood or metal strips (878)
draftsman: e. one who draws plans or sketches for engineering projects (878)
monstrous: c. extraordinarily large, like a monster in appearance (878)

Unit 27

Lesson 131 - Creative Writing

Answers should be similar to:
1644: Rebels overthrew the Ming Dynasty and/or Manchus took control of Beijing and conquered the rebels. (891)
1839: Chinese government officials seized 20,000 chests of opium from British traders in Guangzhou. (892)
1842: British defeated the Chinese. (892)
1900: Boxers attacked westerners and Chinese Christians. (893)
1905: Several groups working for a Republican government joined together to create the Revolutionary Alliance. (894)
1911: Forces connected with the Revolutionary Alliance defeated the Qing dynasty. (894)
1925: Sun Yat-sen died. (895)
1937: Japan attacked China and gained control of most of the country. (896)

Lesson 134 - Vocabulary

1. You know it will infuriate Mr. Thompson if you use his tools without permission! (915)
2. Do you think the Founding Fathers were idealistic or practical in the way they organized our government? (916)
3. James tried to remain neutral but each of his sisters kept trying to win him to her side of the argument. (915)
4. Emily was rather disillusioned when she joined the dance troupe that had always seemed happy and harmonious, but was full of jealousies and petty disagreements. (917)
5. Granddad said that he hopes we never know for ourselves how ghastly war really is. (914)

Lesson 135 - Vocabulary

ember: noun (918)
unrest: noun (919)
encroach: verb (920)
streamlined - adjective (921)
symbolic - adjective (922)

Unit 28

Lesson 137 - Vocabulary

atheist: d. one who does not believe there is a God (940),
blockade: a. a military act (such as guards or ships) that prevents people or supplies from entering or leaving an area (942)
totalitarian: e. a form of government in which the leader or leaders have complete control over the lives of citizens (946)
incident: b. an event, often with negative consequences (946)
incapable: c. lacking ability (947)

Lesson 139 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Students should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: spellbound (957), transmit (958), component (959), cumbersome (960), antenna (960).

Lesson 140 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: fiction (965), tutor (966), realm (966), allegory (967), pseudonym (969).

Unit 29

Lesson 141 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
rhythm: c. a beat, a regular pattern of sounds and/or movements (975)
endangered: e. in danger of being hurt or killed; vulnerable (976)
assimilate: a. to become fully a part of another culture or society (976)
guidance: b. wisdom, help, or advice (978)
hostel: d. a place to stay overnight (for travel) or a supervised place to live for a longer period (978)

Lesson 144 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have drawn a picture to represent the meaning of each of these words: spire (995), surpass (996), bedrock (997), vibration (997), ventilation (997).

Lesson 145 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Students should have correctly used each of these words in a sentence: ethnic (1001), indigenous (1001), tribe (1001), traditional (1002), minority (1002)

Unit 30

Lesson 146 - Vocabulary

Answers should be similar to:
controversial: related to a controversy or disagreement (1011)
impediment: something that hinders normal or expected functioning (1011)
adorn: to decorate, to add something beautiful (1014)
assent: agreement; approval (1014)
legacy: coming from the past (1018)

Lesson 147 - Vocabulary

Answers will vary. Student should have written a paragraph that uses all of these words correctly: urgent (1019), boundary (1021), intensify (1021), originate (1022) adequate (1024).

Lesson 148 - Vocabulary

resume: verb (1028)
triumph: noun (1028)
preliminary: adjective (1030)
sprinting: noun (1031)
portray: verb (1032)

Vocabulary List

abdicate (354)	ascend (292)	ceramic (721)	convex (220)
abject (810)	ashamed (24)	characteristics (12)	cork (152)
abolish (647)	assent (1014)	chisel (264)	coronation (682)
abolition (845)	assimilate (976)	chronicle (465)	corruption (761)
abuse (697)	astronomical (109)	circa (60)	courier (192)
account (851)	atheist (940)	circumference (240)	craftsman (791)
acknowledge (28)	axis (635)	circumstance (455)	crafty (24)
adequate (1024)	axle (243)	cistern (331)	crater (769)
adorn (1014)	backbone (287)	citadel (132)	creative (29)
adviser (63)	barbarian (697)	city-state (63)	creed (359)
afterlife (57)	barren (738)	civil (761)	cremation (348)
aggressive (250)	bastion (803)	civilization (56)	crevice (526)
ailment (336)	bedrock (997)	clan (417)	crossroads (83)
align (552)	besiege (800)	clerk (830)	cult (325)
allegory (967)	biography (11)	Communion (638)	cultivate (18)
ally (126)	blameless (11)	compacted (770)	cultural (456)
amass (201)	blockade (942)	component (959)	cumbersome (960)
ambition (287)	booklet (851)	comprise (412)	curd (739)
amphitheater (346)	booty (330)	comrade (133)	cursed (25)
anarchy (812)	boulder (106)	concentric (491)	cylindrical (771)
annul (647)	boulevard (803)	condemn (844)	debris (94)
anoint (262)	boundary (1021)	confession (638)	decline (125)
antenna (960)	bribe (209)	confront (250)	defer (137)
anthropologist (94)	brutality (171)	confusion (49)	dense (352)
antiseptic (525)	burden (738)	conquest (689)	depict (380)
appoint (141)	bureaucrat (324)	consistent (336)	depose (401)
apprentice (849)	campaign (125)	contemporary (665)	deposit (526)
aqueduct (331)	canal (243)	contract (683)	dialect (831)
architectural (220)	captivity (171)	controversial (1011)	die (590)
artillery (758)	catholic (429)	convent (430)	dignity (682)
artisan (480)	causeway (580)	converge (163)	dike (718)

dimensions (44)	fell (555)	hierarchy (429)	landmass (191)
dire (573)	ferocious (386)	horticulturist (719)	lattice (878)
disciple (225)	feud (482)	hostel (978)	legacy (1018)
disillusioned (917)	feudal (537)	hub (454)	legitimate (649)
distinct (455)	fiction (965)	humble (63)	lifelike (571)
distort (607)	filial (209)	hymnist (684)	lifestyle (56)
doctrine (359)	firmament (4)	idealistic (916)	lintel (107)
domain (440)	fleet (666)	identity (641)	literally (163)
dominant (706)	floodgates (45)	idolatry (140)	literary (237)
dominate (161)	flyway (414)	illiterate (591)	logical (635)
draftsman (878)	force (463)	imagery (166)	mainland (578)
dynamic (652)	foregone (693)	imaginary (850)	mason (490)
ebony (579)	forge (758)	immoral (638)	masonry (240)
eclipse (425)	formless (3)	impassable (683)	massive (220)
edict (359)	fortress (245)	impediment (1011)	mausoleum (347)
edit (851)	foundation (15)	imperial (244)	metropolis (744)
effective (399)	fringe (487)	imported (156)	middleman (556)
efficiency (191)	fruitful (27)	imposing (441)	minority (1002)
element (525)	fuse (605)	incapable (947)	moderation (86)
elliptical (636)	gang (843)	incarcerate (810)	modesty (226)
embankment (184)	gelatin (590)	incense (262)	monastery (430)
ember (918)	genuine (359)	incident (946)	monotonous (792)
encompass (334)	ghastly (914)	inconsistent (844)	monsoon (88)
encroach (920)	ghetto (653)	indigenous (1001)	monstrous (878)
endangered (976)	glacier (88)	industry (790)	monumental (94)
endorsement (440)	goddess (219)	infuriate (915)	morality (208)
endowed (188)	granary (91)	inhuman (846)	mosaic (334)
endurance (158)	grassland (738)	inquisitive (758)	mourn (770)
engineering (239)	grid (90)	inscription (125)	myth (557)
engulf (746)	grieved (141)	insult (696)	mythological (324)
entourage (160)	guidance (978)	intensify (1021)	naval (557)
epic (132)	guild (324)	intercede (640)	navigate (413)
erroneous (539)	gulf (198)	internal (466)	neglect (686)
estate (399)	hammerstone (107)	interpretation (382)	neutral (915)
ethnic (1001)	hardy (353)	intersperse (906)	noble (440)
evangelist (800)	harmony (209)	intricate (425)	observant (612)
excavate (94)	harshness (172)	invader (134)	observation (877)
excommunicate (439)	haze (200)	invalid (590)	occupants (45)
expel (778)	heathen (250)	irrigate (64)	offspring (27)
exposition (877)	heir (647)	isolation (698)	ore (705)
eyewitness (570)	hemp (590)	jut (150)	orientation (489)
fanciful (263)	heretic (537)	kiln (605)	originate (1022)
fashionable (693)	herringbone (615)	lackluster (693)	ornament (552)

orthodox (359)	rebirth (568)	span (744)	topography (355)
overseer (219)	reconcile (648)	spark (707)	totalitarian (946)
pagan (84)	refine (905)	speculation (109)	traditional (1002)
parliament (578)	reform (536)	spellbound (957)	transmit (958)
pave (552)	refugee (777)	sphere (634)	treasury (298)
penal (832)	relief (425)	spire (995)	trench (335)
penetrate (347)	remnant (292)	splendor (183)	tribe (1001)
perforate (605)	remotest (12)	spoil (161)	tribute (191)
personification (616)	rendition (263)	sprinting (1031)	triumph (1028)
petty (693)	repression (812)	squall (200)	tropical (828)
philosopher (224)	reputed (684)	stable (64)	truce (165)
physics (904)	resent (807)	standoff (465)	turmoil (502)
piety (225)	resume (1028)	staple (738)	tutor (966)
pile (577)	revere (192)	stationary (636)	typhoon (414)
pinnacle (608)	revolt (329)	steppe (386)	typical (288)
plait (389)	rhetoric (381)	stern (484)	uneasy (707)
plaster (347)	rhythm (975)	strait (151)	unique (463)
plunder (293)	rightful (665)	strategic (249)	unravel (667)
pope (429)	rival (615)	strategy (697)	unrest (919)
portray (1032)	rival (803)	streamlined (921)	unsanitary (746)
poverty (483)	rivalry (521)	striking (773)	urgent (1019)
practical (518)	romantic (518)	subdue (27)	vandalize (401)
prejudice (653)	rubble (94)	subjugate (169)	vast (681)
preliminary (1030)	rudder (504)	successor (85)	vault (325)
preserve (57)	ruthless (502)	sufficient (793)	ventilation (997)
principle (205)	sanctified (10)	suitable (23)	vessel (159)
profound (516)	scaffold (614)	sultan (485)	vibration (997)
prolific (720)	scimitar (388)	superior (386)	victor (126)
promenade (354)	scorn (791)	surpass (996)	vie (238)
prominence (183)	seat (744)	suspicion (521)	vigilant (288)
provision (688)	sect (778)	symbolic (922)	violence (43)
pseudonym (969)	seize (137)	symmetrical (490)	virtue (86)
puppet (666)	serenity (382)	synchronize (906)	void (3)
qualified (502)	shrine (163)	synonym (199)	wadi (331)
quarry (425)	siege (133)	technique (558)	wage (572)
rabbi (656)	significant (717)	teem (7)	warlike (171)
radiation (904)	silt (89)	tendency (161)	whetstone (526)
radical (774)	simplicity (540)	terrace (425)	whirlpool (557)
rainforest (828)	skirmish (507)	terra-cotta (247)	zealous (251)
rank (287)	sledge (555)	territory (453)	ziggurat (184)
reality (383)	softhearted (693)	throng (295)	
realm (966)	sound (775)	tolerant (655)	
reason (227)	sovereign (402)	toll (709)	

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. The earth was formless and void, and darkness was over the surface of the deep (other wording possible if using a different translation). (3)
2. God created light. (3)
3. A day begins at sundown and continues until next sundown. (4)
4. Men are the only creations made in God's image. Other answers possible. (9)
5. Because in it He rested from all His work. (10)

Lesson 2

1. From everlasting to everlasting (11)
2. We can relate to those words and they help us understand God's attributes; other answers possible. (12-13)
3. The Bible is clear that God created and cares for the earth. (13)
4. Father, Son, Holy Spirit (15)
5. He is the beginning and the end or the first and the last. (17)

Lesson 3

1. He became a living soul. (18)
2. tree of life, tree of knowledge of good and evil (19)
3. It was not good for Adam to be alone and God wanted him to have a helper. (23)
4. They were afraid because they were naked. (24)
5. We are all descendants of Adam and Eve. (25)

Lesson 4

1. People were made in God's image. (26)
2. God (27)
3. Answers may include: tilled the ground, kept flocks, built a city, played the lyre and flute, made tools out of bronze and iron (27-29)
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 5

1. Answers will vary.
2. Equator (36)
3. forest, grassland, dry (páramo), snow-covered (37)
4. salt, marble, chalk (39)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 1 Test

1. b (3)
2. c (4)
3. c (10)
4. b (17)
5. a (18)
6. b (24)
7. c (25)
8. a (26)
9. c (29)

10. b (36)

Lesson 6

1. He was sorry He had made them. (43)
2. Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth, and their wives (45)
3. Answers should include at least some of the following facts: The ark was built out of gopher wood. It had rooms inside, three decks, one window, and one door. It was three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide, and thirty cubits tall. The ark was covered with pitch. (44)
4. on the mountains of Ararat in Turkey (45)
5. The people were building it pridefully. (49)

Lesson 7

1. Nile River; 4,132 miles long (50)
2. Africa (50)
3. Nile delta region (53)
4. When the Nile floods, it leaves rich, black soil. (53)
5. boats, sails, chests, baskets, floor mats, roll-up curtains, sandals, food, medicine, decorations, fires, paper (54)

Lesson 8

1. They were tombs for their pharaohs. (57)
2. On the west bank of the Nile River at Giza (58)
3. A mythological creature with the head of a man and the body of a lion (60)
4. They believed they would need them in the afterlife. (60)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 9

1. In the ancient library in the ruins of Nineveh (63)
2. True king (64)
3. They built a road system, irrigated crops, worked to control floods, studied science and art, and traded goods. (64)
4. Physical abilities and strength (62)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 10

1. It gives us a reliable record of thoughts and events. Other answers possible. (67-68)
2. Cuneiform (69)
3. They used wet clay to make an envelope and pressed into it the name and address of the receiver and their own seal. (70)
4. Hieroglyphics (70)
5. Keep them close so you will remember them and they will become part of you. Other answers possible. (71)

Unit 2 Test

1. eight (45)
2. Shinar (49)
3. Nile (50)
4. papyrus (54)
5. Giza, Egypt (58)
6. sphinx (60)

7. Sargon (63)
8. Akkadian (64)
9. Sumerian (69)
10. Egyptian (70)

Lesson 11

1. Leave your country and your relatives and go to the land I will show you. (75)
2. They would be blessed. (76)
3. Sacrifice his son Isaac on an altar. (79)
4. Favoritism leads to jealousy and strife in a family. Other answers possible. (80-81)
5. So that the children are raised in faith, to please God, other answers possible.

Lesson 12

1. It lies between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea where Europe and Asia meet (Asia Minor). (83)
2. The one from Hattusha (84)
3. Turkey (84)
4. He asked them to practice virtue and moderation. (85-86)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 13

1. Answers will vary.
2. Flooding during monsoon season (88)
3. Building rail lines through the region (90)
4. Egyptian and Sumerian (90)
5. We shouldn't wish we had been born in another time or place. We should make the most of the opportunities around us. Many answers possible.

Lesson 14

1. pyramids (94)
2. archaeologists, students, and the Peruvian army (94)
3. keeping numerical records (95)
4. by trading with residents of the jungles (97)
5. The pyramids were made differently. Few decorations and artwork, no clay pots, and no evidence of violence have been found. Other answers possible. (94, 96-97)

Lesson 15

1. in the Mediterranean Sea (98)
2. some type of disaster (100)
3. grand palace with throne room, intricate sewer system, paved roads (101)
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 3 Test

1. b (75)
2. a (76)
3. b (84)
4. a (85)
5. c (90)
6. b (90)
7. c (93-94)
8. a (94)

9. b (98)
10. b (101)

Lesson 16

1. southern England (105)
2. a set of three stones or two upright stones topped by a lintel (107)
3. Preseli Hills in southwest Wales (108)
4. Answers will vary.
5. The people who built it used the creativity and talents God gave them. The stones were made by God. Other answers possible. (110)

Lesson 17

1. Rivers provide water needed for people to live, for crops to grow, for making things, and for travel. (111)
2. Huang He (111)
3. creating bronze objects (piece-mold casting), done by creating a mold from clay, pouring in molten bronze, then cracking away the clay once the bronze has hardened (114)
4. With only a few changes, it is still the system of writing used in China today. (115)
5. They had great wealth. (116)

Lesson 18

1. His brothers sold him as a slave to some traders who were headed there. (117)
2. They were numerous, and the Egyptians were afraid they would fight against them. (118)
3. His own possession, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation (121)
4. a tent of meeting God commanded the Israelites to build (122)
5. They believed the unfaithful spies and didn't believe that God would help them conquer Canaan. (123)

Lesson 19

1. He was a captain, though he probably did not lead troops. He did accompany his father on military campaigns and probably participated in military training. (125)
2. Archaeologists gave him the title after discovering many statues and inscriptions which honor him. (125-126)
3. It was likely the first in the history of the world. (126)
4. Karnak, Egypt (127)
5. Some people trust in military strength, but God is stronger than any army. Only He can truly save us. Other answers possible.

Lesson 20

1. They dragged them across the land on rollers. (130)
2. Rugged mountain ranges and many rivers (131)
3. Mycenaean (131-132)
4. Sparta and Troy (133)
5. Arguments and disagreements create barriers between people that are hard to tear down. Other answers possible.

Unit 4 Test

1. England (105)

- Wales (108)
- Yellow River (111)
- bronze (114)
- Egypt (117)
- Tabernacle (122)
- Ramses II (125)
- Hittites (126)
- Mycenaean (131-132)
- Troy (133)

Lesson 21

- They are established by God. (137)
- judges (140)
- His sons were ungodly in their actions. (141)
- They wanted to be like the nations around them. (141)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 22

- People look at the outward appearance, but the Lord looks at the heart. (143)
- so that the king would learn to fear the Lord, observe His laws, and remain humble and faithful (144)
- the Lord's promise to dwell with them on their journey (145)
- Answers will vary.
- The Northern kings were all wicked and there were several dynasties. Some of the Southern kings were faithful, and they were all descendants of David. (149)

Lesson 23

- Europe, Asia, and Africa (150)
- mild, wet winters and hot, long, dry summers (152)
- cedar and cypress wood (156)
- Byblos was a Phoenician city that came to be associated with books made of papyrus. The word Bible was derived from the name of this city. (157)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 24

- commerce (159)
- It was halfway across the Mediterranean and had a safe harbor to protect from storms. It offered abundant fish, easy access to trade routes in Africa, and could be easily defended if attacked. (160)
- It had a large seaport and people from different countries and cultures came together there. (161)
- Answers will vary.
- because of their riches (162)

Lesson 25

- They wanted to honor Zeus. (163)
- race (the stade) (164)
- They were recognized at Olympia and statues of them were erected there. Their home cities presented them with even greater honors. (164)
- They were respected as being fair-minded. (165)
- We should try to do our very best to honor God in life so that we can obtain the prize He will give: Heaven. (166)

Unit 5 Test

- b (140)
- a (141)
- b (143)
- c (149)
- a (150)
- a (157)
- b (159)
- a (161)
- c (163)
- c (164)

Questions on *The Golden Goblet*

- Answers will vary. Ranofer's father was a goldsmith. Ranofer is thrilled by the process of craftsmanship. He wants to be able to make beautiful things.
- Answers will vary. Both friends support Ranofer and care for him, when formerly he was lonely and had no one to help him. They give him a place to belong and something to look forward to regularly. They are like the family that he doesn't have. His friends risk their lives to help him in the Valley of the Tombs.
- Answers will vary. Gebu wants power and wealth.
- Answers will vary. Tombs were held as sacred places. People believed that the dead needed the objects that were buried with them in the next life. People believed that disturbing tombs disturbed the spirits of the dead.
- Answers will vary. Ranofer showed great courage in pursuing and catching the tomb robbers. He took the opportunity of asking for a reward that would enable him to advance his goals. He held onto his dream of becoming a goldsmith and pursued it until it became possible.

Lesson 26

- They delivered messages urging repentance and prophecies about what would happen in the future. (170)
- Nineveh (171)
- The Babylonians defeated the Assyrians, but did not wipe them out. The Egyptians came to help the Assyrians, but the Babylonians defeated both armies. (173)
- a series of clay tablets that provided an official record of major events in Babylonian history (174)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 27

- They thought they were closer to heaven there. They worshiped pagan gods and sometimes the true God. (178)
- It was in ruins. People had defiled it with idols. (179)
- Book of the Law (or Word of God) (179)
- He would not have to see the evil that would befall the land. (180)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 28

- Baghdad, Iraq (183)
- a stone stele inscribed with laws developed by King Hammurabi (183)
- a series of terraces supported by columns planted with trees and other greenery (187)

- They were taken as captives from Judah. (188)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 29

- It was the largest empire in the history of the world up to that point. (191)
- The Persians were not harsh. (191)
- A clay artifact with Akkadian cuneiform writing that tells about when Cyrus II captured Babylon. (192)
- Zoroastrianism (193)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 30

- He encouraged sea exploration and kept ships for his army and for trade. (198)
- mountains, sand beaches, pebble beaches (199)
- It has hardened and turned to rock. (200)
- crude oil (201)
- Answers will vary, but should include facts about the Gulf described and pictured in the lesson.

Unit 6 Test

- prophets (170)
- Babylonian (173)
- temple (179)
- His heart had been tender and humble before God. (180)
- Babylon (183)
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon (187)
- Persian (191)
- Cyrus Cylinder (192)
- wealth (198)
- crude oil (201)

Lesson 31

- China (205)
- to improve society (207-208)
- ritual, tradition, and virtue (209)
- the well-being of the people and peace and order (211)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 32

- over 2,000; Crete (212)
- mountains (213)
- answers will vary (214)
- inlets and peninsulas (215)
- They were able to establish colonies in other places, which led to contact with other people groups. (215)

Lesson 33

- beginning: Athenian defeat of the Persian navy at the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC; end: defeat of Athens by Sparta in 404 BC (219)
- Answers will vary, but could include: It was the high point of the city. Several religious and government buildings were built there. It was the most famous Greek acropolis. (219-220)
- Hippocrates (222)
- Answers will vary.

- Athenians valued many of the things that became part of Western Civilization. These things influenced the Roman Empire, which later influenced Europe and the U.S. (222)

Lesson 34

- philosophy (224); love of wisdom (228)
- asking questions (225)
- dialogue between two people (227)
- formal logic (228)
- Answers will vary, but could include: so we can know the difference between right and wrong; so we are consistent; so we know what to teach our children and others; so that we can live well; so that we can know the truth.

Lesson 35

- Athens and its allied city-states against Sparta and its allied city-states (230)
- Philip of Macedon or Philip II (231)
- Answers will vary, but could include: He was a skilled military leader who came to power when he was twenty and ruled for twelve years. He led his army to victory around the eastern Mediterranean coast and eastward all the way to India. He was not an effective political leader. (232-234)
- Answers will vary, but could include: Being humble, loving others as yourself, and being a servant.
- Answers will vary.

Unit 7 Test

- c (205)
- a (207-208)
- b (212)
- c (213)
- a (219)
- c (219-220)
- b (228)
- c (227-228)
- a (230)
- a (232)

Questions on Aesop's Fables

- Answers will vary, but might include: It makes the stories more entertaining and humorous. Sometimes it is easier to learn lessons from an analogy that doesn't involve people. He used certain animal traits to emphasize his morals.
- Answers will vary, but might include: learning music, handwriting, or reading; memorization; getting in shape for a race; a building project; a cleaning/organizing project
- Answers will vary, but might include: clever, tricky, cocky, deceptive, quick-thinking, impulsive
- Answers will vary, but might include: The father was teaching his sons that they would be stronger if they stuck together. Each one individually is weaker than a unified group.
- Answers will vary, but might include: People often make plans for money they have not yet earned, for what they will do next after a project that they have not yet finished, for circumstances that have not yet arrived. Counting chickens before they are hatched assumes that things will turn out exactly as one expects, which usually does not happen.

Lesson 36

1. He wanted it to become a center for literary and scientific study as well as for trade. (237)
2. lighthouse of Pharos (239-240)
3. circumference of the earth (240)
4. to escape the invading Babylonians (240)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 37

1. First Sovereign Emperor (243)
2. to keep out Mongol invaders (244)
3. rivers and steep hills (245)
4. It is over 8,000 life-size terra-cotta soldiers and horses found inside the tomb of Shihuangdi. (247)
5. to eliminate any ideas that might lead people to oppose his rule; other answers possible (243-244)

Lesson 38

1. They were zealous for the laws of their country and for the worship of God. They were tired of being persecuted by the Greeks. (251)
2. He was a strong military leader who often led his forces to victory over larger armies. (251)
3. He believed in God and had respect for His temple. (251)
4. an eight-day celebration of when the Jews renewed the worship of God in the temple (251-252)
5. lead them in battle to defeat the Romans (253)

Lesson 39

1. highest: patricians; middle: plebeians; third: slaves (255)
2. three wars fought between Rome and Carthage between 264 and 146 BC (256)
3. He was to oversee a particular region of the empire and collect taxes to send back to Rome. (257)
4. He was named that by the Roman Senate. He was later assassinated by men who believed him to be a dangerous tyrant. (258)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 40

1. to make their products seem more valuable (263)
2. nomads who settled in Edom; Petra (264-265)
3. an east-west route and a north-south route intersected there (265)
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 8 Test

1. Alexandria, Egypt (237)
2. Seven Wonders of the Ancient World (239-240)
3. Mongols (244)
4. terra-cotta (247)
5. the hammer (251)
6. Hanukkah (or Festival of Lights or Chanukah) (251-252)
7. Rome and Carthage (256)
8. Julius Caesar (258)
9. Nabateans (265)
10. Spice Road (265)

Lesson 41

1. to bring personal, individual salvation to all people anywhere who would put their trust in Him (271)
2. Caesar Augustus had issued a decree that everyone was to go to the city of his ancestors to register for a census. Joseph's family was from Bethlehem. (274)
3. He sent an angel to speak to them or He spoke to them in a dream. (272-276)
4. Herod wanted to destroy Jesus. (276)
5. to fulfill all righteousness (277)

Lesson 42

1. It is the lowest point on earth and the saltiest body of water. (278, 280)
2. He was baptized. (281)
3. They were fishermen on the Sea of Galilee (283)
4. He calmed a storm and walked on the water. (284-285)
5. Jesus did not follow their traditions and spent time with "sinners". Other answers possible. (285-286)

Lesson 43

1. century: 100; cohort: 1,000; legion: 6,000 (287)
2. showing bravery and leadership in battle (287)
3. hunt for criminals, serve as a police force, be a judge, execute criminals, go on special missions (289)
4. built their synagogue (289)
5. It was greater than that of the Israelites. (290)

Lesson 44

1. God chose it for His name, it was the location of the temple, the kings of the family of David ruled from there (291)
2. Psalms 120-134, which were sung by Jewish pilgrims as they ascended the hills toward Jerusalem to attend festivals there (292)
3. It is a retaining wall built during the time of Herod for a temple expansion. It is the only part of the temple complex still standing. (293)
4. They were making it a place of business instead of a place of worship. (295)
5. Jerusalem (295)

Lesson 45

1. Judas led them to Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane on the Mount of Olives. (301)
2. Annas, Caiaphas, Herod, and Pilate (302-303)
3. Forgive those who crucified Him. (303)
4. anoint His body (305)
5. Answers will vary, but could include: He has conquered death; He truly is the Son of God; He truly has power over all things.

Unit 9 Test

1. c (274)
2. b (276)
3. b (281)
4. c (283)
5. b (287)
6. a (290)

7. a (291)
8. c (293)
9. a (302-303)
10. b (303)

Lesson 46

1. A sound like a violent rushing wind came from heaven. Tongues of fire rested on the apostles and they began to speak in foreign languages. (310)
2. about 3,000 (311)
3. He was stoned to death. (312)
4. He was a strict Pharisee who strongly opposed the church. (313)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 47

1. Cephas, meaning stone or rock (317-318)
2. He was impulsive and bold. He was quick to speak and quick to act. Other answers possible. (319)
3. Peter, James, and John (318)
4. He denied knowing Jesus. (320)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 48

1. It was a temple of Artemis and was the largest marble structure in the world. It served as a vault where wealthy people could keep money. It also had a school. Other answers possible. (325)
2. synagogue and school of Tyrannus (326)
3. They burned them. (327)
4. He didn't want people to stop worshipping Artemis and start worshipping Jesus because he would lose business. (327)
5. Do what is right and be like Jesus. Other answers possible. (327)

Lesson 49

1. to overthrow Roman rule in Israel (329)
2. wealth from the temple and from Jewish citizens (330)
3. a mountain-top stronghold near the Dead Sea (330)
4. about 960 Jewish men, women, and children (332)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 50

1. Romans invaded and conquered the land. (334)
2. with a stone wall (335)
3. hot springs (336)
4. to relax, to get clean, and to find healing (336-337)
5. It was a heating system in which heat from a coal furnace was piped up walls and under floors to heat rooms. (337)

Unit 10 Test

1. Peter (310)
2. Stephen (312)
3. stone or rock (317)
4. Peter, James, and John (318)
5. Artemis (325)
6. Paul (326)
7. Zealots (329)

8. Masada (332)
9. Roman (334)
10. hot springs (336)

Lesson 51

1. They were required to offer a sacrifice of incense and pray to him. (341)
2. The belief that Jesus did not really die, but only seemed to. (342)
3. bishop of Smyrna (342)
4. He had food and drink prepared for them. (343)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 52

1. Hungary (346)
2. chapels, mausoleums, and tombs (347)
3. fresco (347)
4. Christianity was illegal. (348)
5. Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead and that He promised eternal life for those who believe in Him. Other wording possible. (347)

Lesson 53

1. Split, Croatia (351)
2. Diocletian; he became emperor (353)
3. He shared the rule with others, but he actually took more and more power to himself. (353-354)
4. He ordered their persecution; many were put to death. (354)
5. with love and forgiveness; with continued trust in God; other answers possible

Lesson 54

1. in the court of Emperor Diocletian (357)
2. a pronouncement that declared Christianity would be tolerated in the Roman empire and Christians would no longer be persecuted (359)
3. Nicene Creed (359)
4. They influenced official church doctrine and practice. Church leaders made decisions based on what the emperors thought. (360)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 55

1. Ethiopia (364)
2. trade (367)
3. He replaced pagan symbols on the coins with the symbol of the cross. (369)
4. It is an obelisk from the 300s. (369)
5. Answers will vary (see photos in lesson).

Unit 11 Test

1. a (341)
2. c (342-343)
3. a (346)
4. b (347)
5. c (354)
6. a (357)

7. b (359)
8. c (360)
9. b (364)
10. b (369)

Questions on *The Bronze Bow*

1. Answers will vary, but might include: Daniel is angry, hateful, and vengeful toward the Romans. He has dedicated his life to seeking revenge. He joined Rosh's band of outlaws to work against the Romans. He stays away from his grandmother and Leah, his remaining family members, to pursue his goal.
2. Answers will vary, but might include: Daniel has become part of Rosh's band of outlaws and has abandoned his family. Rosh says that he is working for Israel and against the Romans. He steals food from Jewish farmers to feed his band of men, justifying it by saying that the farmers are making a small sacrifice for the greater cause against the Romans. Some give admiration and respect to Rosh as their leader, others oppose and distrust him. Rosh promises that he will be victorious over the Romans, but only makes small attacks. Rosh seems to care more about his own power and comfort than the goal of victory over the Romans and the restoration of the land of Israel to the Jews.
3. Answers will vary, but might include: Joel was reared to be a well-educated Jewish leader.
4. Answers will vary, but might include: Daniel shows contempt for individual Romans when he has a chance. He continues to do some work for Rosh. Daniel becomes the leader of a group of young men who band together to fight the Romans.
5. Answers will vary, but might include: Daniel had lived his life and made his decisions motivated by his hate for the Romans. He longed for the restoration of the kingdom of Israel to the Jewish people. Jesus taught him that love is stronger than hate. Daniel learned that it is love that changes hearts. He learned that the kingdom that Jesus brings is not a political kingdom, but a spiritual kingdom. The kingdom of God does not come with swords, but with the love of God entering hearts and transforming lives.

Lesson 56

1. the wife of Emperor Huangdi (373)
2. During the Han Dynasty - 206 BC to 220 AD (374-375)
3. The main starting point was Xi'an (or Sian), China. The road ended in Tyre, Damascus, and Antioch in Syria. (376)
4. inns for caravan travelers (376)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 57

1. Augustine's mother was a Christian. His father was a pagan for most of his life, but was baptized before he died. (381)
2. rhetoric (381)
3. faith (383)
4. *Confessions* (384)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 58

1. They moved from place to place, herded animals, gathered from the land, and raided villages and towns. (387)
2. as soon as they could sit on a horse (388)
3. pay them 350 pounds of gold per year (390)
4. Attila the Hun (390)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 59

1. Irish raiders attacked Britain and took him back to Ireland as a prisoner. (392)
2. He realized his faith was lacking. He turned to the Lord with all his heart. (392)
3. Patrick felt called to evangelize Ireland. (393)
4. It is off the northwest coast of Europe. (393)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 60

1. Many government officials were corrupt, unfair, and unjust. (399)
2. Answers may include: Defending a huge empire was expensive, there was a great need for soldiers, they depended on slave labor, their government was corrupt, working people had to support those who were not working, Latin was used in the West and Greek in the East, there were disagreements between East and West (399-400).
3. 476 (401)
4. Byzantine Empire (401)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 12 Test

1. silk (373)
2. Silk Road (376)
3. faith (383)
4. God (384)
5. nomadic (387)
6. Attila (390)
7. Irish raiders (392)
8. Europe (393)
9. It fell (or was defeated). (401)
10. Byzantine Empire (401)

Lesson 61

1. Theodora advised Justinian in political matters. (405-406)
2. Persians (406)
3. to get rid of corruption in government and make sure the laws made sense and were applied equally to all people (408)
4. an uprising in Constantinople of people who were not happy about Justinian's reforms (409)
5. to maintain peace and order; to maintain respect for the government; other answers possible

Lesson 62

1. nearly 4,000; four (412)
2. China (416)
3. the way of the divine or mystical power (416)
4. They earned their positions by merit or qualifications. In

the past, positions were filled by relatives of high-ranking government officials. (417)

- Answers will vary, but could include: wanting to help his people; wanting more power, wanting to be remembered for something significant

Lesson 63

- 570; Mecca (419)
- Most of Arabia had become Muslims. (421)
- the collection of Muhammad's teachings compiled shortly after his death (421)
- It is a Muslim structure that stands where the Jewish temple once stood in Jerusalem. It was built to commemorate Muhammad's supposed ascension to heaven. (421)
- Sunnis and Shi'ites (423)

Lesson 64

- Guatemala (425)
- They are the only ones that have been excavated. The others are covered by jungle growth. (426)
- The limestone walls are not as massive and apparently were at one time covered with plaster and painted. (427)
- about 180 years of Maya history in hieroglyphics (427-428)
- Answers will vary, but could include: civilizations do not last forever; things in this world are temporary; nations that are now powerful could one day fall

Lesson 65

- He sent them to evangelize the island of Great Britain. (430)
- It only becomes an island twice a day when the tide comes in and the sea covers the causeway that connects it to the mainland. (431)
- an illuminated manuscript containing Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John created by a bishop named Eadfrith (432)
- They feared an attack from the Vikings. (435)
- It is the first known version of any part of the Bible in a language connected to English. (435)

Unit 13 Test

- b (408)
- c (409)
- c (412)
- a (417)
- c (419)
- b (421)
- a (426)
- b (427-428)
- c (430)
- a (435)

Lesson 66

- Roman Catholic Church (439)
- The pope might give the king money if he made a decision the pope wanted. He could also excommunicate the king if he didn't like him. (439)
- listen to complaints and advice of local leaders, inform them of his intentions and policies, seek their approval for his plans (442)

- the crowning of Charlemagne as emperor of the Romans (444)

- he had great influence in the Church, society, and government; he promoted education; other answers possible (444)

Lesson 67

- glaciers (447)
- about 200 (448)
- Catholic monks moved there from Ireland in the 800s seeking solitude. (450)
- It is the oldest continuing legislature in the world. (450)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 68

- Kyi, Shchek, and Khoryv; they were brothers (453)
- It became a center for trade. (453)
- Olga, wife of a Kievan Rus king (454)
- He sent representatives to study various major religions. He wanted to unite his people under one religion. (454-455)
- It was a political, cultural, and religious center and influenced other cities. It was a city of great wealth and accomplishment. (456)

Lesson 69

- He requested that Michael III help him teach his people about Christ and what it means to follow Him. (458)
- They had decided to live as servants of God, they had knowledge of the Slavonic language, and they had missionary experience. (459)
- an alphabet for the unwritten Slavonic language (460)
- He established a library and employed scribes to translate religious books into Slavonic (460)
- Answers will vary, but might include: with honor, respect, and appreciation (459-461)

Lesson 70

- Celts, Scots, and Picts (462)
- pull a sword out of a stone (463)
- Alfred persuaded their leader to become a Christian. Other Danish warriors followed that example and there was a time of peace. (464-465)
- Many of them became Christians and learned the language and customs of the land. (466)
- It was the last successful invasion of Great Britain (468)

Unit 14 Test

- Pope (439)
- Charlemagne (444)
- Catholic monks (450)
- Vikings (450)
- different religions (454-455)
- Kiev (456)
- Moravia (458)
- Cyril (459)
- Alfred (465)
- Battle of Hastings (467)

Questions on A Single Shard

1. Crane-man was crippled and outlived all his family. He had to sell all of his possessions to survive and eventually sold his home and came to live under the bridge. Tree-ear's parents died of fever in another town when he was very young. A monk brought him to the village to find his uncle, but the uncle was not there. Crane-man took care of him.
2. The potters take turns chopping wood to supply the kiln and take turns using it to fire their pottery.
3. The potters use a special glaze that gives the pottery a beautiful green hue. It is called celadon pottery.
4. The royal emissary offered for Min to bring his work to him in Sangdo. Because Min said he was too old to make the journey, Tree-ear offered to take the pottery to Sangdo for him.
5. As Tree-ear travels to Songdo with the samples of Min's pottery, the vases are destroyed by robbers. Tree-ear is able to take only "a single shard" to the royal emissary to demonstrate Min's skill as a potter.

Lesson 71

1. The Church taught that doing so was a great act of devotion or penance and would earn them forgiveness. (471)
2. liberate the Holy Land from the Muslims (473)
3. They organized four Crusader states, built castles, and created governments (475)
4. Philip II Augustus, France and Richard I, England (477)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 72

1. Holy Roman Empire, Papal States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (481-482)
2. return home and wait for a call to wage a different kind of battle (483-484)
3. They lived, served, and preached among the people. They did not acquire material possessions. (484-485)
4. Christians and Muslims (485)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 73

1. community center, library, school, other functions (488)
2. a chapter, made up of leading Church officials (488)
3. They burned. (491)
4. the suffering and death of Christ (492)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 74

1. waterless place (494)
2. It was the largest continuous land empire in the history of the world. (501)
3. military organization, strategy, ability to move troops quickly, merciless attacks (498)
4. They collected taxes and filled other positions in government, served as physicians, and helped build an astronomical observatory and create a more accurate calendar. (499)
5. governing China and beginning the Yuan dynasty there (499)

Lesson 75

1. Tang and Song (502-504)
2. They were generally tolerant of them. They gave special tax treatment to priests and other religious leaders. (505)
3. as many as one hundred Christians who could clearly prove that the law of Christ is best (506)
4. Venice, Italy; seventeen years (506)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 15 Test

1. a (473)
2. a (475)
3. b (484)
4. c (485)
5. a (488)
6. b (492)
7. b (501)
8. a (498)
9. a (506)
10. c (506)

Lesson 76

1. It extends across Africa between the Atlantic Ocean and the Red Sea. (511)
2. gold, salt, copper (512)
3. It became a key trading site and a center for Islamic education and art. (514)
4. He was one of the richest men who has ever lived. (515)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 77

1. to show power and for defense against enemies (516-517)
2. respecting the Catholic Church, assisting the poor and weak, obeying superiors, defending women (520)
3. England and France fought over who would inherit the throne of France. (520-521)
4. Millions of people died, food supplies went down, and prices for goods and services rose. (522)
5. She led forces to victory over the English. (523)

Lesson 78

1. preserving meat and flavoring food (525)
2. An area in the Alps that contains rich salt deposits (526)
3. He came in 696, established a monastery and convent (528)
4. a group of men who served as representatives of the Salzburg region and who helped govern the area (528)
5. Answers will vary. See photo on page 527.

Lesson 79

1. helped businesses be more successful, negotiated lower tariffs or fees, transported goods, built ships and lighthouses, trained their ships' pilots, created a military force (530-533)
2. It became the most important city in the Hanseatic League. (531)
3. The cities became rich through the League and had the funds to construct grand buildings. (532)
4. Boston and London (532-533)
5. His kingdom is worth more than anything else. (535)

Lesson 80

1. He was a Frenchman who wanted to reform the Roman Catholic Church. (536)
2. They saw Waldo as a heretic and persecuted the Waldensians. (537)
3. Inquisition (537)
4. to establish actions the king could not do and guarantee the rights of barons (538)
5. The Church felt threatened by them, the Church didn't want to lose revenue, other answers possible. (536-540)

Unit 16 Test

1. the Sudan (511)
2. Timbuktu (514)
3. England and France (520-521)
4. Joan of Arc (523)
5. salt (526)
6. Austria (526)
7. Hanseatic League (530-533)
8. Lubeck (531)
9. Inquisition (537)
10. Magna Carta (538)

Questions on *Otto of the Silver Hand*

1. Baron Conrad asked the monks to raise his son, Otto. Otto's mother died right after he was born. Baron Conrad said that his house was not fit for a child.
2. Pauline was the daughter of Baron Henry. She visited Otto when he was imprisoned in her father's castle. She enjoyed hearing him tell stories and tell her about his life.
3. The emperor was summoning one-by-one to the Imperial Court the barons who were making war and stealing from burgher folk, where he required them to promise peace and their allegiance to the new peaceful order.
4. The Abbot and Otto petitioned the emperor for justice for Otto, who had lost all he had at the hands of Baron Henry.
5. It is better to have a hand that cannot be used, to have one of your hands taken from you, than to have a hand of iron—that is, a hand that deals harshly and does violence. Other answers possible.

Lesson 81

1. He wanted the other nations to pay him tribute and to recognize him as "lord of all under heaven." (545)
2. the size of the fleet, the distances they covered, and the ships themselves (546)
3. East China Sea, South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Persian Gulf (546-549)
4. Mozambique on the East African coast (548)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 82

1. a palace complex built by Zhu Di in Beijing, China (551)
2. Purple Palace, named after the North (or Purple) Star (552)
3. yellow roofs and golden brick floors (552)
4. a moat 175 feet wide, a wall more than thirty feet tall, and a lookout tower at each corner (553)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 83

1. They did not want to have to pass through Muslim regions, they wanted to take the gospel to people who had never heard it, they wanted gold and other treasures. (556)
2. Portugal (557)
3. geographers, astronomers, shipbuilders, and mapmakers (558)
4. the western coast of Africa and nearby islands (558-559)
5. They wanted to get rich, they thought of themselves as better than others, other answers possible. (560)

Lesson 84

1. It was built in a strategic location and was a wealthy city. (564)
2. Christians in Europe; most turned a deaf ear and only a few hundred people came to help (564)
3. fifty days (565)
4. a 29-foot cannon that fired stones weighing up to 1,200 pounds (565)
5. Italy (566)

Lesson 85

1. It took place in Europe from about 1300 to 1600. (568)
2. in monastery libraries; he studied them and developed his own personal library (569)
3. a Greek New Testament (570)
4. Art of the Renaissance used new techniques that made paintings look more lifelike instead of flat. (570)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 17 Test

1. a (546-548)
2. c (546)
3. b (551-552)
4. c (553)
5. a (557)
6. c (558-559)
7. a (564)
8. b (565)
9. b (568)
10. c (570)

Lesson 86

1. Venice is built on a cluster of islands in a lagoon off the coast of Italy. (577)
2. They were fleeing attacking armies (first the Huns and then the Goths and Lombards). (577-578)
3. They were the largest in Europe. (578)
4. trade (578-579)
5. They travel in boats on canals. (580)

Lesson 87

1. Mongol Golden Horde (583)
2. Ivan married Maria, daughter of the grand prince of Tver (584)
3. bold military conquests, having other rulers sign treaties, annexing other lands (584)
4. law code (585)

5. It is a 90-acre complex which was the headquarters of the Russian government and the Russian Orthodox Church. It contains cathedrals, palaces, an arsenal, an armory, and gardens. (586)

Lesson 88

1. It was brought by Arab traders. (590)
2. the Bible in Latin in 1455 (591)
3. nobles and people in royal courts (593)
4. 1000 (593)
5. information circulated more quickly and easily, learning became easier, fewer errors were made in books, more books were available, other answers possible (593-594)

Lesson 89

1. in South America from modern Colombia to Chile and from the Atacama Desert to the Amazon Rainforest (597)
2. It is a complex of structures and terraces built by the Inca in what is now Peru around 1438. (596, 598-601)
3. The area receives a large amount of rainfall and the construction changed the lay of the land. (601)
4. Hitching Post of the Sun (601)
5. Answers will vary. (601)

Lesson 90

1. He joined a rebel army to fight the Mongols and became a leader. When the Mongols abandoned Beijing, Hung-wu declared himself to be the emperor. (603)
2. Ming, meaning bright (603)
3. It had a high hill that contained large amounts of kaolin. (604)
4. blue and white (605)
5. the emperor, diplomats from other countries, and other wealthy individuals (607)

Unit 18 Test

1. Venice (577)
2. trading fleet and navy (578)
3. Mongol Golden Horde (583)
4. Kremlin in Moscow (586)
5. Arab traders (590)
6. Latin (591)
7. Inca (598)
8. Peru (596-598)
9. Ming (603)
10. porcelain (604)

Lesson 91

1. birthplace of the Renaissance (611)
2. They ruled the city pretty much as dictators. They encouraged art in the city. (612)
3. *The Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa* (613)
4. Michelangelo (613)
5. 1296, between 1572 and 1579 (615-616)

Lesson 92

1. Greater Antilles and Lesser Antilles (620)
2. He was depending on Ptolemy's estimation on the size of

the earth and the size of the Eurasian land mass, both of which were incorrect. He also thought the Atlantic was smaller than it is. (621-622)

3. They built a fort on Hispaniola from the wood of the *Santa Maria*. (624)
4. Columbus was not an effective leader and some of his men rebelled against him. He was often unpopular. (624-626)
5. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain (622-625)

Lesson 93

1. He said Portugal could explore to the east of an imaginary north-south line and Spain to the west. This eased the conflict between the two countries, but other countries ignored it. (627)
2. Some were forced to be, others sought adventure and riches. (628)
3. He sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa. (629)
4. Vasco da Gama (630)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 94

1. They thought the earth sat motionless in the center. (633)
2. 1473 in Thorn (or Torun), Poland (634)
3. The earth rotates around the motionless sun. (635)
4. scientific revolution (636)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 95

1. It was a movement begun by Martin Luther which sought to reform practices in the Catholic Church. (639)
2. an emphasis on faith and grace and not on works to earn salvation (638-639)
3. He nailed a list of 95 points (or theses) about Church doctrine to generate discussion on these issues. (639)
4. They condemned him as a heretic and excommunicated him. (639)
5. A person could have a personal relationship with God without a priest or saints or others interceding for him. (640)

Unit 19 Test

1. b (611)
2. a (612-613)
3. c (620)
4. a (622-625)
5. c (629)
6. b (630-631)
7. c (634)
8. b (635)
9. a (639)
10. b (639)

Lesson 96

1. Henry Tudor (Henry VII) married Elizabeth of York. (646)
2. He was an English reformer who translated the Bible into English and was executed as a heretic. (646-647)
3. the English monarch was the head of the Church of England and not subject to any other authority (647)

4. She was his daughter; she reigned for 45 years. (649)
5. It was destroyed by the English (and by bad weather). (650)

Lesson 97

1. Diaspora (652)
2. The expelled them from living there (or ordered them to leave). (653)
3. Poland was much more tolerant toward Jews than other places in Europe. (655)
4. their most important cultural, business, and educational center (655)
5. Jewish students from many countries came to study there. (656)

Lesson 98

1. Diego Huallpa, an Inca miner (660)
2. Bolivia, South America (660-661)
3. It was the largest in the world. (662)
4. They used it to refer to something of great value because the silver mine at Potosi became such a valuable resource for them. (662)
5. The Spanish had conquered the Inca and taken their land. They required the Inca to work for them in the mine. (660, 663-664)

Lesson 99

1. the world (665)
2. Hungary (666)
3. bridges, mosques, palaces (666)
4. It began to decline. (667)
5. selfishness, pride, other answers possible (667)

Lesson 100

1. the Indochinese Peninsula, the Malay Peninsula, and the Malay Archipelago (670)
2. growing rice (670)
3. Mekong River (671)
4. Angkor included a complex system of moats, canals, and reservoirs. The city and surrounding villages were home to about a million people. (673)
5. It was never a European colony. (676)

Unit 20 Test

1. William Tyndale (646-647)
2. Elizabeth I (649)
3. Diaspora (652)
4. Poland (655)
5. Potosi (662)
6. Inca (663-664)
7. Suleyman I (665)
8. It began to decline. (667)
9. Southeast Asia (670)
10. Angkor (673)

Lesson 101

1. The icy waters of the Arctic Sea were impassable. (683)
2. He claimed Newfoundland in what became Canada for England in 1583. (683)

3. Jamestown, Virginia (684)
4. on islands in the Caribbean (686)
5. Thirty Years War (688)

Lesson 102

1. April 23, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon, England (690)
2. He wrote plays, published poems, and was an actor. He also shared in the profits of the Lord Chamberlain's Company (a theatrical group). (691)
3. histories, tragedies, comedies (693)
4. King James Bible (694)
5. Answers might include: His work is the most widely-admired literature in the English language, if not in all of world history. They have been translated into many languages and are still performed around the world. He created many words and phrases still used today. He effectively portrayed the human experience. (693)

Lesson 103

1. potatoes (696)
2. sweet potatoes (696)
3. The Spanish brought it to the Caribbean and South America beginning in the late 1400s. (697)
4. on every continent except Antarctica (699)
5. the Dutch (700)

Lesson 104

1. to the far north (see map on page 707)
2. Catholics and Protestants (707)
3. King Gustav II Adolph (708)
4. a series of treaties between warring European countries; the treaties stated that each ruler could decide the official state church for his region (708)
5. It ended his control over European nations. (709)

Lesson 105

1. a series of three clans or dynasties of shoguns (711)
2. samurai warriors, peasants (farmers), artisans, merchants (712)
3. cultural interests such as dance, drama, flower arranging, landscape gardening, sword-making (712)
4. It was first brought there by a Jesuit priest named Xavier in 1549. (712-713)
5. He ordered all foreign priests expelled, all church buildings destroyed, and all Japanese Christians to renounce their faith or be put to death. (713)

Unit 21 Test

1. b (683)
2. a (684)
3. b (690)
4. c (693)
5. c (696)
6. a (700)
7. c (707)
8. b (708)
9. b (711)
10. a (713)

Questions on *The King's Fifth*

1. The jailer hopes for a share of the gold that he believes Sandoval has hidden.
2. The Spaniards treat the native people as if they are less than human. They do not value the lives of the native people on the same level as their own. The Spaniards are willing to lie to the native people, steal from them, and cheat them to get what they want of their property. Other answers possible.
3. Father Francisco had watched men lose kindness and compassion, even taking the lives of other men, drive themselves beyond reason, and forget everything else in their obsession with gold. It was a force of destruction before and after it was discovered. Other answers possible.
4. When Father Francisco died, Sandoval then gave attention to Father Francisco's counsel. Sandoval felt responsible for Father Francisco's death and realized the destructive power of the gold. Other answers possible.
5. They learned a lot from each other. They became good friends. Their friendship is threatened after Sandoval becomes obsessed with the gold. Zia is loyal to Sandoval in the end. Other answers possible.

Lesson 106

1. Most of the land is at or below sea level. The Dutch pumped out the water and built dikes and canals to contain the ocean waters. (718)
2. fishing and trade (719)
3. to grow fresh produce to supply crews of passing ships (720)
4. He was the greatest of the Dutch masters (or painters). (720)
5. England fought with them and their resources were drained. Other countries caused more competition in trade. (721)

Lesson 107

1. Babur (or Zahiruddin Muhammad); it was located in modern-day India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan (724; other lands may be mentioned, see map on page 723)
2. He was tolerant of other religions, employed Hindus in government, and ended the tax on non-Muslims. (725)
3. It was built as a tomb for Jahan's favorite wife. (727)
4. He was an aggressive leader. He was unkind to Sikhs and Hindus, and those people rebelled against him. (728)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 108

1. He felt that he was as important to France as the sun is to the world. (731)
2. He hoped they would find a northwest passage through North America to the Pacific Ocean and thus to China. (732)
3. Louis XIV's royal residence about 12 miles outside of Paris (732-733)
4. Louis XIV repealed the Edict of Nantes, which had given the Huguenots the right to worship freely. (730, 734)
5. The country had been at war and Louis had undertaken extravagant building programs. (735)

Lesson 109

1. because of its high elevation (737)
2. It is the tallest mountain in the world and is located in the Himalayan Mountains of Tibet (738)
3. yak (738)
4. the Dalai Lama (741)
5. center for Lamaist religion, headquarters of Tibet's government (741)

Lesson 110

1. Tower of London (744)
2. King Charles I and his army against Oliver Cromwell and his Puritan forces (744)
3. There was a great fire and 80% of the city burned. (746)
4. He was in charge of rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. He also designed and helped with other churches and buildings. (746)
5. The powers of the monarch were now limited and certain liberties for individuals were guaranteed. (747-748)

Unit 22 Test

1. dikes and canals (718)
2. Rembrandt (720)
3. Mughal (or Mogul) Empire (723-724)
4. Taj Mahal (727)
5. Edict of Nantes (730)
6. King Louis XIV of France (731)
7. Tibet (737)
8. Potala Palace (741)
9. Oliver Cromwell (744)
10. St. Paul's Cathedral (746)

Lesson 111

1. in the Indian Ocean five hundred miles east of Madagascar and 2,450 miles southwest of India (751)
2. Early settlers hunted them and introduced animals that were enemies of the dodo and the birds became extinct. (753)
3. sugar (755)
4. European settlers, African slaves, Chinese traders, Asian Indian laborers and traders (755)
5. runaway slaves (756)

Lesson 112

1. He ruled the largest country on earth. (757)
2. They captured the port city of Azov. This gave them a warm water port that provided greater opportunities for Russian traders and the Russian military. (758)
3. navy (758)
4. He tried to get other monarchs to join him as allies, he learned European customs, and he recruited experts to help Russia. (759)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 113

1. baroque (764)
2. kapellmeister (or musical director) for the Thomaskirche (or St. Thomas Church) and its school (765)

3. cantatas, oratorios, and motets (766)
4. to glorify God and refresh the soul (768)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 114

1. Polynesian (769)
2. large stone statues on Easter Island erected on top of stone platforms called ahu (770)
3. He was winner of a race in which men swam to a nearby island, collected a sooty tern egg, swam back, and climbed a cliff. (772)
4. Jacob Roggeveen and his crew from the Netherlands, 1722 (773)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 115

1. Pietism (776)
2. meetings for believers to share Bible reading, prayer, and their life experiences (776)
3. a painting of Christ wearing the crown of thorns that said, "All this I did for you. What are you doing for me?" (777)
4. answers will vary, but might include: people felt threatened by them, people didn't understand them (see 778)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 23 Test

1. a (751)
2. c (755)
3. b (758)
4. c (759)
5. b (764)
6. a (764-765)
7. c (770)
8. b (773)
9. c (776-777)
10. a (777)

Questions on *Madeleine Takes Command*

1. She was the oldest member of the Verchères family left at the fort.
2. Madeleine led a sortie to rescue the Fontaine family who were outside the fort.
3. The Iroquois used surprise attack, plundering, kidnapping, and a drawn-out siege. Other answers possible.
4. Gatchet and La Bonté abandoned their posts. They hid in the central fortress and planned to destroy the stores of weapons. They were cowards. Other answers possible.
5. Madeleine used the people that she had under her command to the best of their ability. She trusted in those she could trust. She tried to give the Iroquois the impression that their force was much larger. She took responsibility as commander. She refused to give up. Other answers possible.

Lesson 116

1. a proper love and fear of God (785)
2. to prepare him to be a military leader (786)
3. playing the flute, writing poetry and music, and exchanging letters to discuss philosophy and ideas (786)

4. He established impartial procedures. (788)
5. one that was efficient and financially strong (788)

Lesson 117

1. It was the start of the change from a farming-based society to an industry-based society. (790)
2. They produced things on their own farms and in their own homes and workshops. (790)
3. The economic system in which individuals invest money to start and grow businesses. (795)
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 118

1. over 1,000 years (799)
2. the Parisii tribe of Gauls (800)
3. an area that contained many colleges; students and faculty usually spoke Latin there (802)
4. It was built for the daughter of Louis XIV; today it houses the National Assembly. (803)
5. the Square of Peace, a public square built in the 1700s (803-804)

Lesson 119

1. The thirteen English colonies along the coast of America declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776 and a revolution began in France in 1789. (805)
2. It emphasized reason as the way to study and improve the world. (806)
3. They imposed new taxes on them, but the colonists had no vote in selecting members of Parliament, who imposed the taxes. (807)
4. When Frenchmen stormed the Bastille to seize weapons and release political prisoners held there. (810)
5. American revolutionaries believed in God; French revolutionaries rejected God. (812)

Lesson 120

1. on the southwesternmost point of Africa (813)
2. Cape Floral Kingdom (815)
3. Many are found nowhere else in the world. (815)
4. Khoikhoi (817)
5. The British signed the treaty with the Netherlands and gained permanent control of the area. (817)

Unit 24 Test

1. his father (785)
2. Prussian government (788)
3. Industrial Revolution (790)
4. capitalism (795)
5. Paris (799)
6. colleges (802)
7. Enlightenment (806)
8. Bastille (810)
9. Africa (813)
10. Britain (817)

Lesson 121

1. He took the crown from the pope and crowned himself. (821)
2. a code of laws that enabled the legal system to operate more efficiently; it is the basis of the legal system France uses today (822)
3. He wanted to defeat the enemies of France and build an empire that recaptured the glory of Rome. (822)
4. Leaders of European nations met to rebuild Europe after the reign of Napoleon and discuss what should happen to Europe's colonies. (824)
5. He had a self-focused lust for power and no faith in God. (822, 826)

Lesson 122

1. Only 2% of the land is used for farming. (829)
2. It is on the trade route between India and China. (829)
3. He did not charge the ships any fees for landing there. (830)
4. It now had a British-appointed governor to oversee it. (832)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 123

1. They saw how American citizens were able to vote and determine who would serve in their government. (835)
2. He was a former slave who took control of the rebel slaves in Haiti and restored order. (835)
3. Prince of Portugal (836)
4. He fought battles of liberation throughout South America. He was an eloquent speaker and effective military leader. (839)
5. a place to establish colonies (840)

Lesson 124

1. human rights (844)
2. improving the morals of the English people and the abolition of slavery (845)
3. Newton was once involved in the slave trade, but was converted and wrote a book about the horrors of it. (846)
4. They voted by such a large majority (283 to 16) to end it. (846)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 125

1. His parent were poor, but loving. He attended a school for poor children. He wanted to be an actor when he grew up. (849)
2. He believed in him and paid for him to go back to school. (850)
3. "The Ugly Duckling" (851)
4. We remember the lesson better; we connect with it better; other answers possible. (853)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 25 Test

1. c (821)
2. c (824)
3. a (830)
4. b (832)
5. c (838-839)

6. b (840)
7. a (845)
8. b (847)
9. a (849)
10. c (850)

Questions on *The Switherby Pilgrims*

1. Switherby has become an industrial town. There are many more people, many in poverty. The old ways of life for the former farming village are dying away. A typhus epidemic takes the lives of many people. Other answers possible.
2. Her brother was shocked, concerned, and frightened. He tried to persuade her against the plan. Other answers possible.
3. Many of Australia's residents are prisoners or former prisoners.
4. Most of them look down on him and distrust him. They look on him with suspicion. They assume he is not as intelligent or trustworthy as themselves. Some of the children become friends with him. Other answers possible.
5. Gracechurch plans to take over the farm and "live like a king."

Lesson 126

1. because of the length of Queen Victoria's reign and the power of the British Empire (857)
2. Prince Albert (858-859)
3. The sun never sets on the British Empire. (861)
4. Ireland, Irish Potato Famine (862)
5. More and more countries began to elect representatives to operate their governments. Victoria accepted the change and was content to be the symbolic leader of the British Empire. (864)

Lesson 127

1. Russia (866)
2. England, France, and the Ottomans (867)
3. They wanted her to oversee nursing operations there. (869)
4. She transformed army medical care. She established a school to train nurses and wrote books about nursing. She was the pioneer of the modern nursing profession. (870)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 128

1. Commodore Matthew Perry (871)
2. to insist that Japan open its ports to American vessels and begin trading with Americans. (871)
3. They looked different. They arrived on ships the Japanese had never seen. The Japanese were isolated and were unfamiliar with other peoples. Other answers possible. (871-873)
4. most favored nation status (875)
5. to study other cultures and the knowledge that the outside world had acquired (876)

Lesson 129

1. how people could use iron and steel to construct tall buildings (877)

2. It was the tallest structure in the world. (878)
3. from admission fees during the fair (879)
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 130

1. lode or vein mining and placer mining (884)
2. A gold rush is when a large number of people rush to an area where gold has been discovered, hoping to get rich. (884)
3. Gold had been discovered on it. (885)
4. Transvaal, South Africa (887)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 26 Test

1. Victorian Era (857)
2. British Empire (861)
3. Russia (867)
4. Florence Nightingale (869)
5. Japan (871)
6. trading (871)
7. Paris (877-878)
8. It was the tallest. (878)
9. gold rush (884)
10. South Africa (887)

Lesson 131

1. as foreigners (891)
2. Chinese government officials seized 20,000 chests of opium from British traders in Guangzhou. (891-892)
3. Boxer Rebellion (893)
4. Answer should include either or both of these statements: He wanted to create a republican form of government. He wanted to bring unity among the various groups in China. (894-895)
5. Mao Zedong (896)

Lesson 132

1. Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle (899, 901)
2. Robert Peary, Matthew Henson, Ooqueh, Ootah, Egingwah, and Seeglo reached it on April 6, 1909. (900)
3. They flew a plane over the North Pole. (900)
4. Roald Amundsen from Norway (902)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 133

1. The blood pressure cuff was invented by Scipione Riva-Rocci. (904-905)
2. a way to broadcast radio signals through the air without using wires between the sender and receiver (905)
3. *The Jazz Singer* (906)
4. moving assembly line (908)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 134

1. France and Germany (or Prussia) (912)
2. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (912-913)
3. Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian rebel. (913)

4. Woodrow Wilson (915)
5. Germany was required to reduce its armed forces to a minimum and give up its colonies and the land it had captured in the war. They had to pay heavy reparations to the victorious nations. Many Germans deeply resented the treaty. (916)

Lesson 135

1. Portuguese (918)
2. It is the largest. (919)
3. "River of January" (920)
4. It was the 100th anniversary of Brazilian independence (April 4, 1922). (920)
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 27 Test

1. b (893)
2. c (894-895)
3. a (900)
4. c (900, 903)
5. c (905)
6. b (906)
7. c (912-913)
8. a (913)
9. a (919)
10. b (920)

Lesson 136

1. Some Germans were bitter about the Treaty of Versailles. The party emphasized German pride and promised to make Germany a powerful nation again. (925)
2. founder of the Fascist Party in Italy who took over the country as dictator (927)
3. an Allied force landed in France and liberated the country from the Germans (932)
4. protected Jews and secretly transported them to safety (932)
5. The Americans dropped two atomic bombs on Japan and their government feared the possibility of more. (934)

Lesson 137

1. into a free zone and a Communist zone (939) or into four zones: Communist East Berlin and the American, British, and French zones of West Berlin (941)
2. The Communists had cut water lines to the city and blocked roads and railroads to keep supplies from coming in. (941)
3. Cold War (938)
4. He fled to Taiwan and led a Nationalist government there. (944)
5. South Korea and South Vietnam (945, 947)

Lesson 138

1. Asia (949)
2. the British government (952)
3. He developed ideas about nonviolent resistance to unjust laws. He encouraged Indians in South Africa to work together to resist discrimination. (953)
4. They were the lowest segment of society. Gandhi showed them kindness (and encouraged others to do the same). (954)

- It became two independent countries: India and Pakistan. (955)

Lesson 139

- “to see far” (957)
- They went to television parlors. (958)
- Researchers and factories focused on military needs. (960)
- Film of the coronation was flown across the Atlantic and rebroadcast in the U.S. (963)
- television signals to be sent across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (963)

Lesson 140

- November 29, 1898, in Belfast, Ireland (965)
- He wrote poetry every chance he had, even while in the trenches. (966)
- a conversation with J. R. R. Tolkien and Hugo Dyson (967)
- more than thirty (965)
- It came from several series of radio talks Lewis gave for the British Broadcasting Corporation during World War II, in which he explained the basics of the Christian faith (968)

Unit 28 Test

- Nazi Party or National Socialist Party (925)
- D-Day (932)
- Germany (939)
- Communists (941)
- Gandhi (953)
- India and Pakistan (955)
- military needs (960)
- satellites (963)
- Ireland (965)
- the gospel (967)

Questions on *The Chestry Oak*

- Chestry Castle was used as a headquarters for the Nazis. Michael’s father made the Nazis think he was working with them, but he was secretly working for the Allies. Other answers possible.
- Nana teaches Michael the truth when they are alone together at night.
- After Michael was orphaned and away from anyone he knew, people who tried to help him did not believe what he told them about his background. Because he said he was Michael, Prince of Chestry, his name was recorded as “Michael Prince.”
- Tom was an American soldier. Tom met Michael in Budapest. Michael was orphaned by this time. Tom worked to get Michael sent to America to be adopted by an American family. Michael was adopted by Tom’s family. Tom and Michael were reunited toward the end of the book. Other answers possible.
- Midnight was a spirited, almost wild horse. Michael loved Midnight and longed to ride him. Michael conquered his fear of riding Midnight. Michael feels that he and Midnight have a special understanding. Midnight never bows to the yoke of oppression that the Nazis bring. Michael chooses to escape the castle with Midnight, disobeying his father’s

instructions. Michael sees Midnight again toward the end of the story because he was taken by the United States Army to the United States. Other answers possible.

Lesson 141

- a giant rock in the middle of the desert in central Australia (973)
- believed to be the first people to have lived in Australia (975)
- They wanted to assimilate them into white society. (976)
- Aborigines started it to protest their mistreatment by English settlers. (977)
- He received knighthood for his services to the advancement of the Aboriginal people. (978)

Lesson 142

- Most people assumed that the U.S. was ahead of the U.S.S.R. in space technology. (982)
- Yuri Gagarin; On April 12, 1961, Gagarin orbited the earth. (983)
- to send a man to the moon and return him safely before the end of the 1960s (983)
- International Space Station, begun in 1998 (986)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 143

- weekly prayer meetings in the Nikolaikirche in Leipzig, Germany (990)
- They peacefully carried candles, chanted “We are the people,” and prayed. (991)
- November 9, 1989 (992)
- Mikhail Gorbachev (993)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 144

- Great Pyramid of Giza (995)
- England (995)
- Chrysler Building, New York City, 1930 (996)
- United Arab Emirates (1000)
- Answers will vary.

Lesson 145

- a distinct group who lived in a place before others from outside the area established a colony there (1001)
- Bolivia (1002)
- Asia and the islands of the Pacific (1002)
- It is believed to be the oldest language still in common use. (1007)
- Answers will vary.

Unit 29 Test

- b (975)
- b (977)
- b (982)
- c (983)
- c (990)
- b (992)
- a (996)

8. c (1000)
9. a (1002)
10. c (1007)

Lesson 146

1. She was born in 1926. She became queen in 1952. (1012-1013)
2. national pride and heritage (1014)
3. She meets with the prime minister who keeps her up to date on what is happening in the government. (1014)
4. It is an inspiration and an anchor. (1017)
5. She is the longest reigning monarch. (1018)

Lesson 147

1. remained faithful to God (1020)
2. the desire of Jews to want a separate country where they could live securely (1020)
3. 1948 (1021)
4. The Arabs are an ethnic group who originated on the Arabian Peninsula. Most Arabs are Muslims, but not all are. (1022)
5. oil (1024)

Lesson 148

1. association football or soccer (1027)
2. 1896 in Athens, Greece (1028)
3. IOC or International Olympic Committee (1030)
4. Michael Phelps of the United States (1031)
5. Answers will vary.

Lesson 149

1. the climate on earth (1033)
2. God has instructed us to do so, it is kind to others and to future generations, to honor God, other answers possible (1034-1035)
3. They plant more trees than they cut down. (1036)
4. Answers will vary.
5. inhabited (1039)

Lesson 150

1. globalization (1040)
2. No one person knows how to perform every step involved in making a pencil. Each person involved earns a living by completing their part of the process. (1041)
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Unit 30 Test

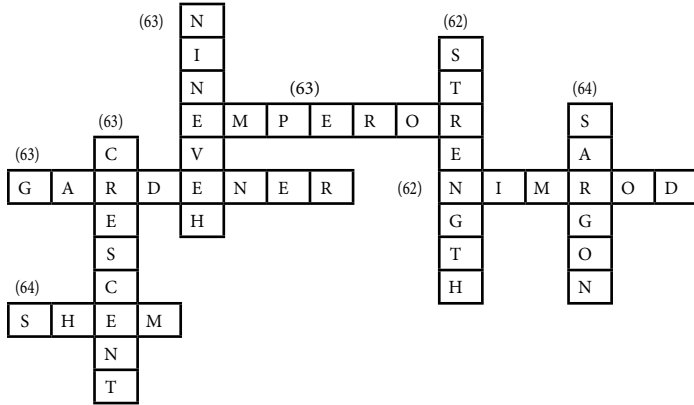
1. Queen Elizabeth II (1013, 1018)
2. prime minister (1014)
3. Zionism (1020)
4. Israel (1021)
5. oil (1024)
6. association football or soccer (1027)
7. Greece (1028)
8. the climate on earth (1033)
9. globalization (1040)
10. Answers will vary.

34 Lesson Review

Questions on *Children of the Storm*

1. The church that had government approval gave in to the demands of the authorities, such as not allowing children to attend church services. The Vins family wanted to follow the Bible, so they became part of the persecuted church of Russia.
2. Natasha's teachers taught her that God did not exist, and that it was foolish to believe in God. They taught that science had proven God did not exist. Natasha's teachers shamed her because of her faith. Other answers possible.
3. A teacher in Natasha's school befriended her and subtly tried to influence her against Christianity. Natasha dreamed of a career, but she would not have been able to attend college as a Christian. She struggled with doubts about God's existence and the truth of Christianity. She did not want to automatically accept the faith of her parents. She felt that choosing to become a Christian was too high a price for all that she would have to endure. Other answers possible.
4. Natasha first worked with "The Christian" on a project collecting hymns for a Ukrainian hymnbook. She later worked for them full time. She had to live and operate "underground." She traveled with Christian literature hidden in her luggage to deliver to Christians around Russia. Other answers possible.
5. Natasha's father Georgi Vins was taken to the United States as part of a prisoner exchange. The entire Vins family had to join him as part of the prisoner exchange agreement.

Lesson 9



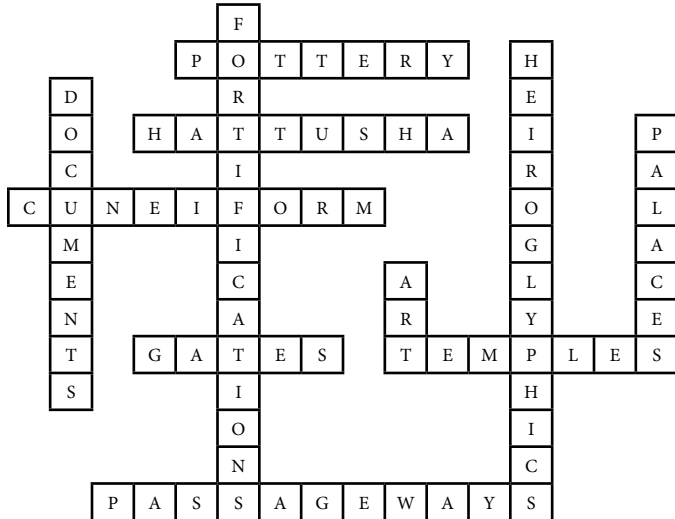
Unit 2 Test

1. c (45)
2. c (45)
3. a (49)
4. c (50)
5. b (51)
6. a (58)
7. a (58)
8. b (63)
9. a (64)
10. b (SW 10)

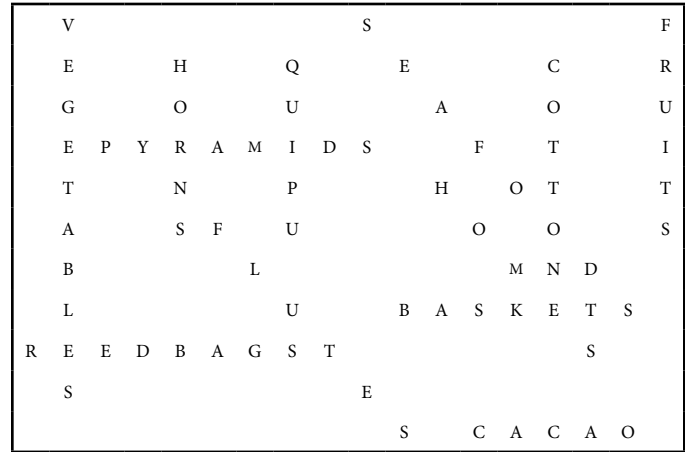
Lesson 11

Line 1: Leah, Jacob, Rachel, Esau (80-81)
 Line 2: Ishmael, Isaac, Rebekah (78, 80)
 Line 3: Hagar, Abraham, Sarah (75, 78)
 Line 4: Terah (75)

Lesson 12



Lesson 14



Lesson 15

1. Mediterranean (98)
2. Greece (98)
3. disaster (100)
4. frescoes (101)
5. Knossos (101)
6. Tholos (102)
7. palace (99)
8. pottery (101)

Unit 3 Test

1. Abraham (75, 78)
2. Isaac (80)
3. Rebekah (80)
4. Hattusilis I (84)
5. Indus (90)
6. Caral (93-94)
7. pyramids (94)
8. Minoan (99)
9. Knossos (101)
10. Mediterranean (98)

Lesson 16

England (105), sarsen stones (106), bluestones (106), circle (106), Wales (108), Avenue (108), observatory (109), worship (109), image (110)

Lesson 18

Jocbebed: heart (118)
 Aaron: line (120)
 Jacob: box (117)
 Canaan: grapes (123)
 Joseph: circle (117)
 Miriam: diamond (118)
 Moses: star (119)
 Sinai: triangle (121)
 Red: fish (120)
 Nile: wavy line (118)

Unit 7 Test

1. morality (208)
2. Greece (218)
3. Parthenon (219)
4. Western Civilization (222)
5. asking questions (225)
6. Plato (226)
7. logic (228)
8. Macedonia (231-232)
9. Persia (232)
10. rebelled (233)

Questions on Aesop's Fables

1. Various answers possible.
2. The Country Mouse was afraid of the dogs in the town house, despite the sumptuous feast he could enjoy there.
3. The Mouse told the Lion that one day he might be able to help him. The Lion was amused at that idea.
4. The Lion fed Androcles, and when the Lion was released to attack Androcles, he did not harm him.
5. The Oxen quarreled and went to separate parts of the field where they were alone and vulnerable.

Lesson 36

1. Alexander the Great (line) (237)
2. Hellenistic (wavy line) (238)
3. Ptolemy (star) (239)
4. Cleopatra (flower) (239)
5. lighthouse (diamond) (239)
6. museum (square) (240)
7. Eratosthenes (circle) (240)
8. Archimedes (exclamation mark) (240)
9. Jews (heart) (241)
10. Apollos (double line) (242)

Lesson 37

246 (243); 13 (243); 20 to 50 (245); 12 to 40 (245); 5,500 (245); 8,000 (247); 10,000 (243); 3 (247)

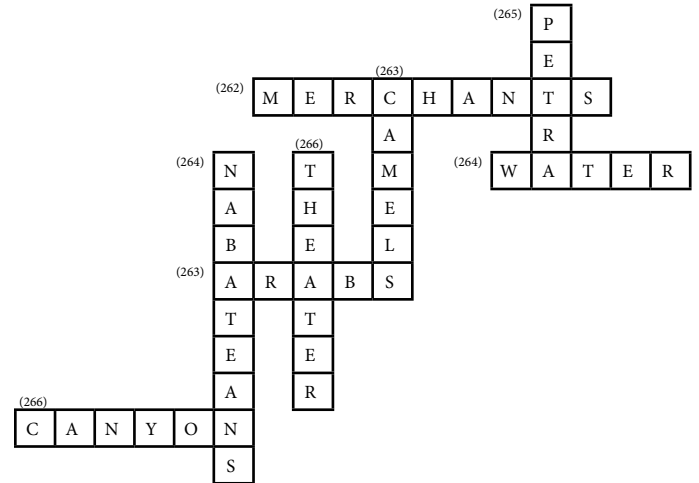
Lesson 38

1. Antiochus IV (250)
2. Samaritans (251)
3. Mattathias (251)
4. Hasmoneans (251)
5. Simon (251)
6. Judas (251)
7. Maccabeus (251)
8. temple (251-252)

Lesson 39

republic (254), patricians (254), Forum (255), Punic (256), military (257), Gaul (258), dictator (258), Octavian (258-259)

Lesson 40



Unit 8 Test

1. c (237)
2. b (240)
3. c (244)
4. c (243)
5. a (250)
6. b (251)
7. b (255)
8. c (258)
9. a (264)
10. c (263)

Lesson 41

1. Gabriel tells Mary she will have a baby. (272)
2. Mary visits Elizabeth. (273)
3. Jesus is born. (274)
4. Shepherds visit Jesus. (274)
5. Joseph and Mary present Jesus at the temple. (274)
6. Magi visit Jesus. (275)
7. Joseph, Mary, and Jesus flee to Egypt. (276)
8. Joseph, Mary, and Jesus move to Nazareth. (276)
9. Jesus sits with Jewish teachers at the temple. (276)
10. Jesus is baptized. (277)

Lesson 42

1. Dead Sea (280)
2. Sodom and Gomorrah (281)
3. Jordan River (281)
4. Lake of Gennesaret (282)
5. Sea of Galilee (283)
6. Samaria (285)
7. Lake Hulah (279, 281)
8. Mediterranean Sea (279)

Lesson 43

century (287)
one (287)
cohort (287)
legion (287)
primus (288)
training (288)
tunic; blue (289)

Lesson 68

1. Kyi (453)
2. Lybed (453)
3. Oleg (453)
4. Olga (454)
5. Vladimir I (454)
6. Anna (455)
7. Yaroslav (455)
8. Anthony (456)

Lesson 69

1. Prince Rastislav (458)
2. Michael III (458)
3. Macedonia (459)
4. Khazars (459)
5. Glagolitic (460)
6. Greek (460)
7. Czech Republic (458)
8. Yaroslav the Wise (460)

Lesson 70

Europe (462); Wales (462); Cornwall (462); Scotland (462); Angles (463); Saxons (463); Jutes (463); pagan (464); Gregory I (464); Canterbury (464); Viking (464); Alfred (464-465); William (467); Hastings (467); invasion (467)

Unit 14 Test

1. c (439)
2. a (444)
3. c (446)
4. c (450)
5. a (453)
6. c (455)
7. b (458)
8. c (458)
9. a (465)
10. b (467)

Questions on A Single Shard

1. Answers will vary. Tree-ear lives with an elderly man, Crane-man, under a bridge. They are not related, but Crane-man has taken care of Tree-ear, an orphan, since he was very small. They scavenge for food. Tree-ear loves to watch the potters of the village and dreams of learning the art.
2. The most important industry in the village of Ch'ulp'o was pottery or ceramics.
3. Tree-ear began working for Min to pay for a piece of pottery that he had damaged.
4. Min's life desire was to gain a royal commission (to make pottery for the use of the king).
5. Tree-ear journeys to Songdo to take samples of Min's pottery to the royal emissary.

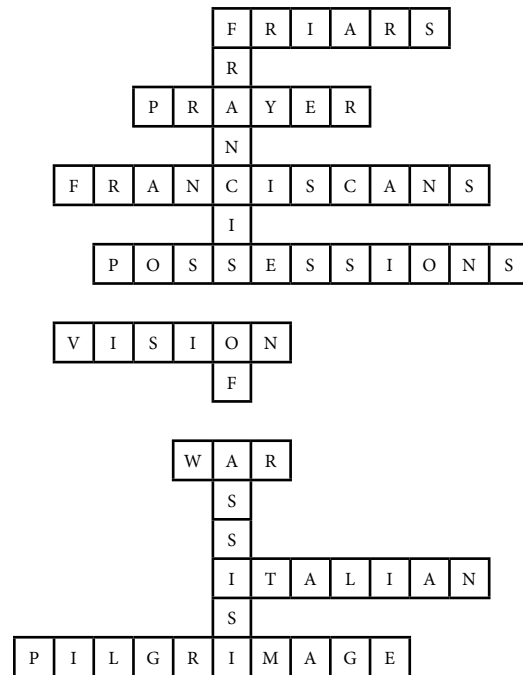
Lesson 71

1. Seljuk Turks (underline) (473)
2. Urban II (circle) (473)
3. Crusaders (box around) (474)

4. Jerusalem (cross) (475)
5. Muslims (diamond) (476)
6. Richard I (crown) (477)
7. Byzantine (two lines under) (478)
8. Egypt (triangle) (478)

Lesson 72

1. Italian (483)
2. war (483)
3. vision (484)
4. prayer (484)
5. pilgrimage (484)
6. possessions (484)
7. friars (484)
8. Franciscans (484)

**Lesson 73**

Answers on double lines will vary.

1. chapter (488)
2. congregation (488-489)
3. relics (489)
4. statues (489)
5. stained (489)
6. buttresses (490)
7. blacksmith (490)
8. tools (490)

Lesson 74

1. waterless place (494)
2. sand dunes (494)
3. Silk Road (496)
4. Mongols (496)
5. Genghis Khan (498)
6. Ogotai (499)
7. Kublai Khan (499)
8. Asia (500)

Unit 15 Test

1. Crusaders (474)
2. Richard I (477)
3. Assisi (483-484)
4. possessions (485)
5. relics (489)
6. flying (490)
7. waterless (494)
8. Universal (498)
9. Dynasty (499)
10. China (506)

Lesson 76

1. Sundiata (512)
2. Niger (511)
3. Africa (511)
4. Mansa Musa (515)
5. Mecca (512)
6. Cairo (513)
7. Timbuktu (514)
8. Gao (514)

Lesson 77

	(521) F		(524) P						
	(523) R	O	S	E	S				
	(522) B			A					
	U			N					
	B			C				(518-519) S	
J	O	A	N	E				I	
	N		(523)		(518)	K	E	E	P
	I					E		G	
	C	H	I	V	A	L	R	Y	
	(520)					S			

Lesson 78

Alps (526), Europe (526), Austria (526), salt (526), Salzburg (526), Roman (528), prince (528), diet (528), Rupert (528), 696 (528), monastery (528), convent (528)

Lesson 80

1. Peter Waldo (536-537)
2. Pope Lucius III (537)
3. English barons (538)
4. King John (538)
5. King Henry III (538)
6. John Wycliffe (539)
7. Jan Hus (540)
8. Roman Catholic Church (540)

Unit 16 Test

1. b (515)
2. c (511)
3. c (520-521)

4. a (523)
5. c (526)
6. b (526)
7. a (531)
8. c (536-537)
9. c (538)
10. b (540)

Questions on Otto of the Silver Hand

1. She saw her husband brought in injured from battle. She thought he had died. She fainted and soon after died from the shock.
2. Otto was brought up in a monastery called the White Cross at St. Michaelsburg.
3. Otto's best friend at the monastery was Brother John.
4. One-Eyed Hans disguised himself as a peddler.
5. Baron Henry cut off one of Otto's hands as vengeance on Otto's father Baron Conrad. Otto wears a hand made of silver in its place.

Lesson 81

1. Ming (triangle) (545-546)
2. Yongle (underline) (545)
3. China (circle) (546)
4. Calicut (box) (546)
5. Ceylon (crown) (547)
6. Bengal (wavy line) (547)
7. Hormuz (jewel) (548)
8. Africa (two lines) (548-549)

Lesson 82

Beijing (551); 1407, 1421 (553); wooden, palace, emperor, Yongle, 980 (551); moat, wall (553)

Lesson 83

1. Muslims (556)
2. Portugal (557)
3. Strait of Gibraltar (557-558)
4. Sagres (558)
5. Africa (558)
6. Cape Bojador (558)
7. Guinea (559)
8. Madeira Islands (560)

Lesson 84

1. Osman's kingdom grows into the Ottoman Empire. (562)
2. Mehmet II becomes ruler of the Ottomans at age 12. (564)
3. Mehmet II dedicates himself to the goal of capturing Constantinople. (564)
4. Constantine XI asks European Christians to help defend Constantinople. (564)
5. A few hundred Europeans travel to Constantinople to help defend it. (564)
6. Ottomans capture Constantinople. (565)
7. Ottomans change the name of Constantinople to Istanbul. (566)
8. Scholars from Constantinople help advance the Renaissance in Italy. (566)

Lesson 85

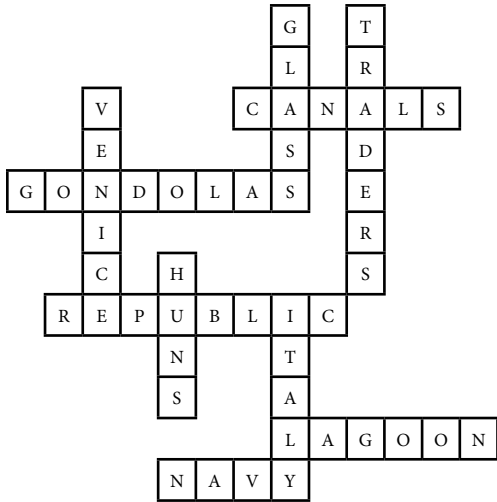
rebirth, 1300, 1600 (568); man (569); Greek, Roman (568); Petrarch, monasteries, history (569); lifelike (570); the Bible (573); banks, feudalism (572)

Unit 17 Test

1. Zheng He (546)
2. Bay of Bengal (547)
3. Beijing (551)
4. 980 (551)
5. Western Africa (558)
6. sugar (560)
7. Mehmet II (565)
8. Istanbul (566)
9. rebirth (568)
10. banks (572)

Lesson 86

1. Huns (577)
2. lagoon (577)
3. republic (578)
4. traders (578)
5. navy (578)
6. canals (580)
7. gondolas (580)
8. glass (581)

**Lesson 87**

Mongol, Russia (583); Moscow, conquests, treaties, Moscow, tripled, Moscow (584); Tatars (584); empire (585); Kremlin, government, Church (586); Great (588)

Lesson 88

1. cotton, linen (590)
2. pulp (590)
3. wire (590)
4. hang (590)
5. gelatin (590)
6. metal (593)
7. frame (593)
8. backwards (593)
9. ink (593)
10. press (593)

11. dry (591)
12. side (593)
13. book (593)

Lesson 89

1. 14,000 (597)
2. 3,000 (599)
3. 200 (599)
4. 700 (601)
5. 2,500 (601)
6. 76 (601)
7. 1438 (601)
8. 1911 (601)

Lesson 90

1. T (603)
2. T (603)
3. F (604)
4. T (604)
5. F (605)
6. T (607)
7. F (607)
8. F (606)

Unit 18 Test

1. b (577)
2. a (581)
3. b (584)
4. c (586)
5. a (590)
6. c (593)
7. c (596-598)
8. a (601)
9. b (603)
10. a (605)

Lesson 91

1. Tuscany (circle) (611)
2. Julius Caesar (box) (611)
3. Medici (star) (612)
4. Leonardo da Vinci (paintbrush) (612)
5. Michelangelo (two lines) (613-614)
6. Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (clock) (615)
7. Basilica of San Lorenzo (columns) (617)
8. Palazzo Vecchio (bell) (617)

Lesson 92

1. Italy (621)
2. Spain (622)
3. Palos (622)
4. San Salvador (622-623)
5. South America (623)
6. Lesser Antilles (620)
7. Greater Antilles (620)
8. West Indies (626)

Lesson 93

1. Bartholomew Diaz (629)

- Vasco da Gama (630)
- John Cabot (631)
- Amerigo Vespucci (631)
- Pedro Cabral (631)
- Ferdinand Magellan (631)
- Giovanni de Verrazzano (631)
- Jacques Cartier (631)

Lesson 94

- earth (633)
- Poland (634)
- astronomy (634)
- church canon (634)
- calendar (635)
- sun (635)
- scientific (636)
- nothing (636)

Lesson 95

- Luther gets caught in a thunderstorm and decides to be a monk. (638)
- Luther visits Rome and is shocked by worldliness in the Catholic Church. (638)
- Luther reads the Bible and sees an emphasis on faith and grace. (638-639)
- Luther nails his 95 theses about Church doctrine on a church door. (639)
- The pope condemns Luther as a heretic. (639)
- The Catholic Church excommunicates Luther. (639)
- About half of the princes in the Holy Roman Empire side with Luther. (639)

Unit 19 Test

- Italy (611)
- Medici (612)
- Spain (622)
- West Indies (626)
- Vasco da Gama (630)
- Ferdinand Magellan (631)
- Nicolaus Copernicus (634)
- earth (633)
- 95 (639)
- Martin Luther (639)

Lesson 96

- Lancaster, York (645)
- Tudor (646)
- William Tyndale (646-647)
- Henry VIII (648)
- Edward VI (648)
- Elizabeth I (649)
- Spain (650)

Lesson 97

Jews (653); property (654); Poland, Europe (655); 1515, school, Talmud, Oxford, printing press (656)

Lesson 98

- T (660)
- F (660)
- F (660)
- T (661)
- T (661)
- T (662)
- F (663)
- T (664)

Lesson 99

P	A	L	A	C	E	S					D	E	C	L	I	N	E	
O						U											O	
E				S	U	L	E	Y	M	A	N							
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Lesson 100

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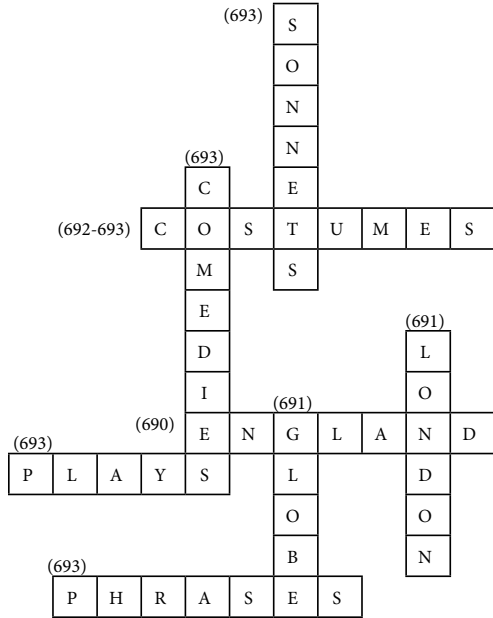
Unit 20 Test

- c (649)
- a (650)
- c (655)
- b (656)
- b (660)
- a (661)
- c (665)
- a (665)
- c (673)
- b (670)

Lesson 101

1. Sir Francis Drake (683)
2. Sir Humphrey Gilbert (683)
3. Sir Walter Raleigh (683)
4. King James I (684)
5. John Smith (684)
6. Bermuda (685)
7. New York (688)
8. Ireland (688)

Lesson 102



Lesson 103

1. potatoes (696)
2. sweet potatoes (696)
3. yams (697)
4. cassava (697)
5. rice (697)
6. wheat (698)
7. corn (699)
8. coffee (699)
9. tea (700)
10. sugarcane (701)
11. sorghum (701)
12. cacao (702)

Lesson 104

dominant, Europe (706); Protestants, Germany (707); Gustav (708); empire (707); efficient, treaties, Peace, religion (708)

Lesson 105

1. F (712)
2. T (711)
3. T (712)
4. F (712-713)
5. T (712-713)
6. T (713)
7. F (713)
8. T (714)

Unit 21 Test

1. Roanoke (683)
2. King James I (684)
3. Stratford-upon-Avon (690)
4. Globe (691)
5. potatoes (696)
6. cacao (702)
7. Europe (706)
8. treaties (708)
9. shoguns (711)
10. emperor (714)

Questions on *The King's Fifth*

1. The King of Spain demanded one-fifth of the gold discovered by the conquistadors in the New World.
2. Sandoval is being held to await trial for murder and for withholding the treasure.
3. Sandoval's job was mapmaking.
4. Zia served as a guide to Mendoza's party.
5. Sandoval was sentenced to three years in prison.

Lesson 106

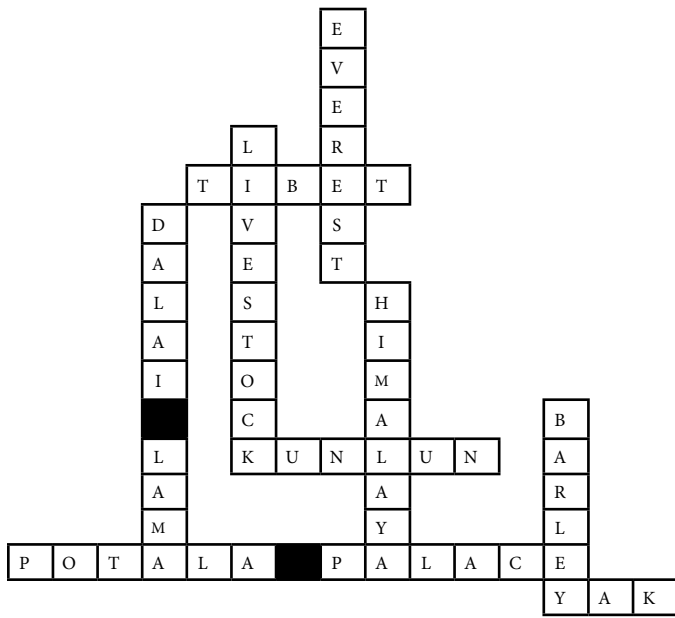
1. low (717)
2. Rhine River (717)
3. Eighty, War (718)
4. canals, dikes (718)
5. trade (719)
6. South, Hope (719-720)
7. Rembrandt (720)

Puzzle reveals two tulips.

L	X	O	X	W	X	R	X	H	X	I	X	N
E	X	X	X	X	X	R	X	X	X	X	X	I
V	X	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	X	X	X	R
E	I	X	X	X	G	H	T	X	X	X	Y	W
A	R	C	X	A	N	A	L	S	X	D	I	K
E	X	S	X	T	X	R	X	A	X	D	X	E
S	O	X	X	X	U	T	H	X	X	X	H	O
P	E	R	X	E	M	B	R	A	X	N	D	T

Lesson 108

1. sun (crown) (731)
2. exploration (canoe) (732)
3. Louisiana (box) (732)
4. observatory (732)
5. Versailles (sun) (732)
6. fashion (wavy line) (733)
7. Huguenots (underline) (734)
8. Spain (sword) (734)

Lesson 109**Lesson 110**

- Romans (743)
- Londinium (743)
- William the Conqueror (744)
- Oliver Cromwell (744)
- Pudding Lane (746)
- Sir Christopher Wren (746)
- William of Orange and Mary (747)
- Parliament (747)

Unit 22 Test

- b (718)
- c (720)
- a (731)
- c (732)
- a (734)
- c (738)
- b (739)
- c (743)
- a (744)
- c (748)

Lesson 111

Indian, Africa (751, 753); warm, many, extinct (753); Dutch, sugar, African, France, trade (755)

Lesson 112

- T (757)
- T (758)
- F (758)
- F (758)
- T (759)
- T (759)
- F (761)
- F (761)

Lesson 113

- Eisenach (764)
- choir (764)
- organ (764)
- music director (765)
- Leipzig (765)
- cantatas (766)
- harpsicord (767)
- Soli Deo Gloria (768)

Lesson 115

- Jan Hus (776)
- Bohemia (776)
- Spener (776)
- Francke (776)
- Zinzendorf (777)
- Moravia (777)
- Brethren (777)
- Piast (780)

Unit 23 Test

- Indian (751)
- Dutch (755)
- sugar (755)
- Europe (759)
- modernized (759)
- Germany (764)
- church (765)
- moai (770)
- Zinzendorf (777)
- Pietist (780)

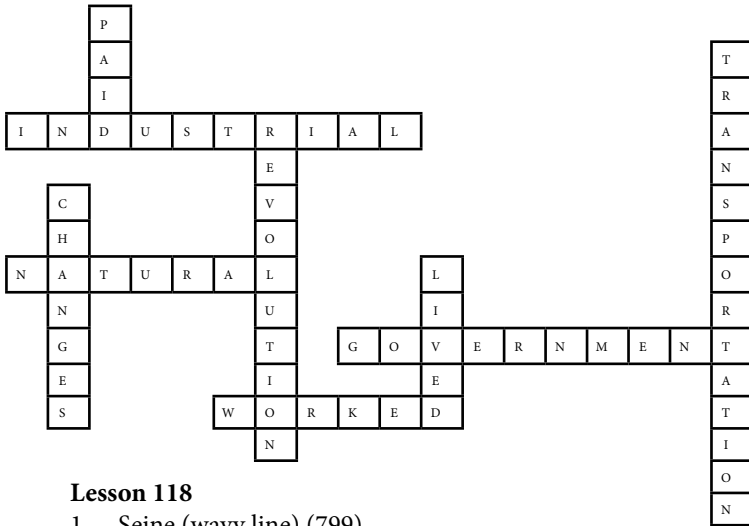
Questions on *Madeleine Takes Command*

- Various answers possible. Madeleine and her family lived in a cabin in a military seignury, an estate within a stockade or fort for protection from Native Americans. They were the leading family of many families in the seignury. They lived in "New France," now Canada.
- François was killed in a campaign against the Iroquois.
- Madeleine, Louis, and Sandre de Verchères, their servant Laviolette, and guards Gatchet and La Bonté.
- The defenders made a lot of noise, shouted orders back and forth, and shot from one loophole then another.
- The women and children stayed in the blockhouse.

Lesson 116

Fritz (784); hunting, army (785); flute, music, philosophy, Austrian, Seven (786); Poland (787); society, efficient, strong (788)

Lesson 117



Lesson 118

1. Seine (wavy line) (799)
2. Parisii (1) (800)
3. Genevieve (circle) (800)
4. Clovis (underline) (800)
5. Notre Dame (triangle) (801)
6. Louvre (star) (803)
7. Bastille (X) (803)
8. Place de la Concorde (box) (803)

Lesson 119

1. T (805)
2. F (805)
3. T (806)
4. T (807)
5. F (808-809)
6. T (810)
7. T (811)
8. F (812)

Unit 24 Test

1. a (786)
2. a (788)
3. b (794)
4. c (799)
5. c (800)
6. b (801)
7. b (805)
8. a (806)
9. b (811)
10. c (815)

Lesson 121

1. Napoleon becomes lieutenant colonel in the Corsican National Guard. (821)
2. Napoleon helps restore order during the French Revolution. (821)
3. Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France. (821)
4. Napoleon gains control of Spain, several German states, Italy, Naples, and the Duchy of Warsaw. (823)
5. The Russian army defeats Napoleon's army. (823)
6. Combined forces defeat Napoleon's army at Waterloo. (824)

7. Napoleon is exiled to the island of St. Helena. (824)
8. The Congress of Vienna finishes ten months of discussion to decide the outcome of various European nations and colonies. (824)

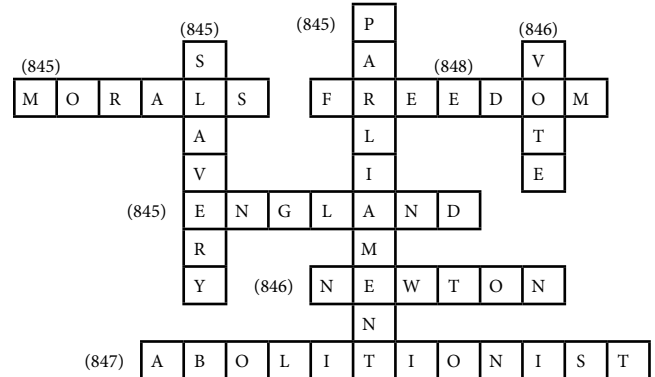
Lesson 122

Malay, Indonesia, densely (827); 2%, China, India, trade, pirates (829); Raffles, port, pay (830); many, rapidly (831)

Lesson 123

1. Virginia House of Burgesses (834)
2. Toussaint L'Overture (835)
3. Haiti (836)
4. Portugal (836)
5. Simón Bolívar (838)
6. José de San Martín (839)
7. James Monroe (840)
8. kings and all in authority (841)

Lesson 124



Lesson 125

1. T (849)
2. F (849)
3. T (849)
4. T (850)
5. F (851)
6. F (851)
7. T (851)
8. T (853)

Unit 25 Test

1. Napoleon (821)
2. Waterloo (824)
3. India and China (829)
4. port (830)
5. Simón Bolívar (838)
6. José de San Martín (839)
7. England (845)
8. Parliament (845)
9. Denmark (849)
10. stories (851)

Questions on *The Switherby Pilgrims*

1. The village of Switherby had a typhus epidemic.
2. She applied for sea passage and a land grant in New South Wales, Australia, for herself and ten children.
3. Cammy was a native Australian who befriended and helped the Switherby pilgrims.
4. Eben was a convicted criminal who was assigned by the government to assist the Switherby pilgrims.
5. The Switherby pilgrims named their farm Mount St. Matthew.

Lesson 126

1. George III (crown) (858)
2. British (star) (857)
3. Buckingham (triangle) (858)
4. Albert (heart) (859)
5. gold (circle) (862)
6. navy (wavy line) (862)
7. Ireland (potato) (862)
8. Disraeli (underline) (863)

Lesson 127

1. Ukraine (866)
2. Russia (866)
3. Ottoman Empire (866)
4. France (867)
5. military (868)
6. disease (869)
7. nursing (869)
8. British Order of Merit (870)

Lesson 128

Perry, Japan, 1853, trading with (871); Millard Fillmore (872); terrified (873); years (871); Hong Kong (873); talks, kindly (875)

Lesson 129

1. 1887 (878)
2. 300 (878)
3. 18,000 (878)
4. 984 (878)
5. 15 (878)
6. 1889 (879)
7. 1,710 (879)
8. 1 (878)

Lesson 130

- Georgia (885)
California (885)
Nevada (886)
Australia (886)
Colorado (886)
Africa (887)
Canada (887)
Alaska (888)

Unit 26 Test

1. a (857)
2. b (858)

3. a (867)
4. c (869)
5. b (871)
6. b (875)
7. c (877)
8. b (879)
9. c (885-888)
10. a (887)

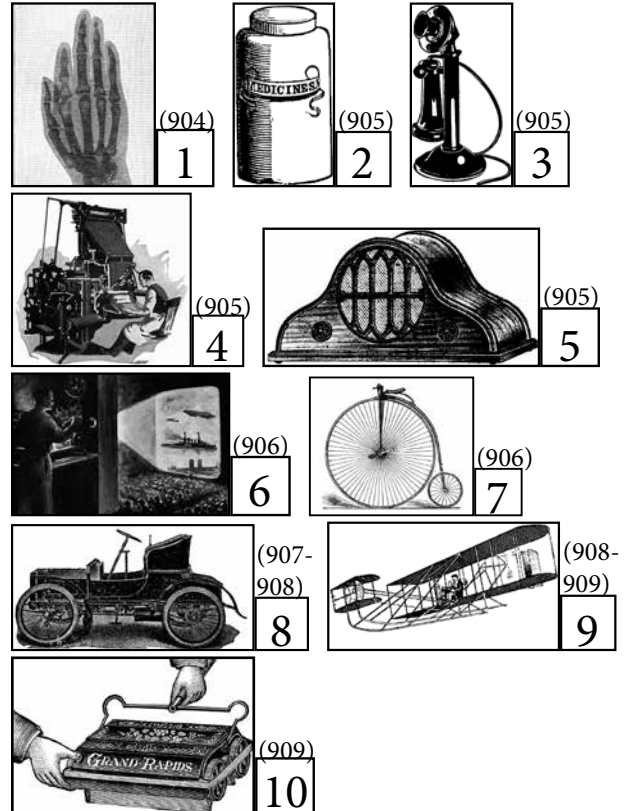
Lesson 131

1. T (891)
2. T (891)
3. F (891-892)
4. T (892)
5. F (893)
6. T (894)
7. F (896)
8. T (897)

Lesson 132

1. Arctic Ocean (898)
2. Robert Peary (900)
3. Japan (900)
4. Antarctica (900)
5. Southern Ocean (901)
6. America (902)
7. Roald Amundsen (903)
8. Richard Byrd (900, 903)

Lesson 133



Lesson 134

1918, several, unification, Italy, Germany (911); alliances, stronger (912); Bosnia (913); 1917, November (915); Versailles, peace, Germany (916)

Lesson 135

1. Portuguese (918)
2. South America (918)
3. Amazon (919)
4. River of January (920)
5. Corcovado (920)
6. independence (920)
7. Catholic (920)
8. concrete (921)

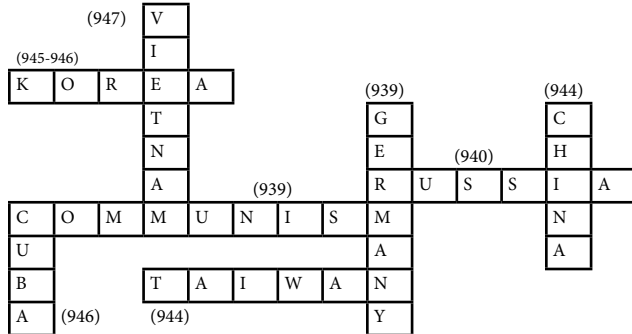
Unit 27 Test

1. Boxers (893)
2. Sun Yat-sen (894)
3. Robert Peary (900)
4. South Pole (900)
5. radio (905)
6. automobiles (907-908)
7. 1914 (911)
8. alliances (912)
9. Bosnia (913)
10. Brazil (918)

Lesson 136

1. Hitler (926)
2. Mussolini (927)
3. Stalin (928)
4. Churchill (929)
5. Roosevelt (930)
6. Schindler (932)
7. Frank (932)
8. Marshall (935)

Lesson 137



Lesson 138

Asia (949); British, Mohandas, England, Africa (952); discrimination, nonviolent (953), lowest (954), 1947 (955)

Lesson 139

1900: Constantin Perskyi invents the word “television.” (957)
 1926: Kenjiro Takayanagi demonstrated an electronic television set in Japan. (958)
 1939: Franklin Roosevelt becomes the first U.S. president to appear on television. (959)
 1940s: Development of television slows because of World War II. (960)
 1953: Film of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in England is flown across the Atlantic to be rebroadcast in the U.S. (963)

1962: Satellites are launched that enable television signals to be sent across the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. (963)

Lesson 140

1. F (965)
2. F (966-967)
3. T (966)
4. T (967)
5. T (967)
6. F (965)
7. F (968)
8. T (968)

Unit 28 Test

1. c (928)
2. b (929)
3. b (932)
4. a (940)
5. b (944)
6. b (952)
7. c (953)
8. b (963)
9. a (966)
10. c (965)

Questions on *The Chestry Oak*

1. Nana became Michael’s nurse on the night he was born.
2. Michael spent his early childhood in Chestry Castle/ Chestry Valley.
3. Michael’s father told him that he was secretly working against the Nazis.
4. Michael escaped the castle on the horse Midnight instead of Shamrock.
5. Tom gave Michael an army-green sweater that his mother had knitted for him. It had Tom’s family’s initials on it. Tom’s mother told Tom that the family’s prayers were with the person wearing the sweater.

Lesson 141

smallest, desert (973); Aborigines, British (975); 1901 (976); equal, Mourning (977) knight, governor (978)

Lesson 142

1. 1232 (flame) (981)
2. United States, Soviet Union (circle) (982)
3. *Sputnik* (arrow) (982)
4. Yuri Gagarin (1st) (983)
5. John Glenn (star) (983)
6. Apollo (wavy line) (984)
7. 1969 (moon) (984)
8. 1986 (underline) (986)

Lesson 143

1. Mikhail Gorbachev (989)
2. Leipzig (990)
3. Christian Fuehrer (990)
4. Ronald Reagan (989)
5. Poland (991)

6. East Berlin (1992)
7. Berlin Wall (1992)
8. Soviet Union (1992)

Lesson 144

(1000) C H I N A
 (995) A
 T
 H
 (997) C
 H
 (997) R U S S I A
 (995) E D K L
 G E R M A N Y
 Y A S
 P L C
 (1000) W O R L D
 (996) A
 P
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Lesson 145

S																			M
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						L	A	N	G	U	A	G	E						
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Unit 29 Test

1. Australia (1973)
2. Douglas Nicholls (1978)
3. United States, Soviet Union (1982)
4. Yuri Gagarin (1983)
5. Apollo (1984)
6. Mikhail Gorbachev (1989)
7. Germany (1990-1992)
8. Berlin Wall (1992)
9. China (1000)
10. United Arab Emirates (1000)

Lesson 146

1926 (1012); George (1011-1012); World War II (1012); Prince, 1952 (1013); Commonwealth, Parliament, prime minister (1014); longest (1018)

Lesson 147

Z I O N I S T
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 A L E M

Lesson 148

1. Pierre de Coubertin (1028)
2. Athens, Greece (1028)
3. IOC (1030)
4. Beijing, China (1030)
5. United States (1030)
6. Michael Phelps (1031)
7. Ian Millar (1031)
8. Liechtenstein (1032)

Lesson 149 (1037)

Avocados: Mexico, Bananas: India, Cocoa Beans: Côte d'Ivoire, Cheese: United States, Cherries: Turkey, Cinnamon: Indonesia, Coffee: Brazil, Dates: Egypt, Olives: Spain, Pineapples: Costa Rica, Raspberries: Russia, Yams: Nigeria

Lesson 150

Answers will vary.

Unit 30 Test

1. c (1014)
2. b (1013)
3. b (1013)
4. c (1020)
5. a (1021)
6. c (1028)
7. b (1030)
8. a (1030)
9. a (1037)
10. Answers will vary.

Questions on Children of the Storm

1. Natasha's father was in a prison camp in Siberia.
2. Natasha's father lived with other Christian families instead of his own in an attempt to hide from the police and avoid arrest.
3. The Council of Prisoners' Relatives worked to support Christians who were in prison and their families. They also wrote petitions to the government on behalf of the prisoners. Other answers possible.
4. Natasha was attending a youth rally.
5. "The Christian" was an underground Christian printing house.

Timeline

These timeline entries are listed by the lesson number when they are assigned. The number in parentheses refers to the page number in the Timeline Book where the student should write the assigned statement.

1. God creates the heavens and the earth. (1)
4. People invent musical instruments. (1)
6. Noah builds an ark to save his family. (1)
8. Pyramids are built in Egypt. (2)
9. Sumerians regain control from the Akkadians. (1)
11. c. 1921 BC - God calls Abram to move to Canaan. (2)
12. c. 1650 BC - Labarnas II establishes his capital at Hattusha. (2)
13. The Indus Valley civilization flourishes. (2)
14. Civilization develops in Caral. (2)
15. c. 1400 BC - Minoan civilization declines on Crete. (3)
16. Stonehenge (2)
1648 AD - John Aubrey explores Stonehenge. (24)
17. c. 1600 BC - Shang civilization develops in China. (2)
18. c. 1446 BC - God leads the Israelites out of Egypt. (3)
19. 1275 BC - Battle between Egyptians and Hittites (3)
20. c. 1200 BC - Possible date of Trojan War (3)
21. God gives the Israelites judges. (3)
22. c. 966 BC - Solomon begins building the temple in Jerusalem. (4)
24. 813 BC - Traditional date for the founding of Carthage. (4)
25. 776 BC - The first Olympic Games are held in Greece. (4)
26. 721 BC - The Assyrians defeat the Northern Kingdom of Israel. (5)
605 BC - The Babylonians win the Battle of Carchemish. (5)
27. 622 BC - Josiah restores the temple and recommits to the law. (5)
586 BC - Jewish captives are taken to Babylon. (5)
29. 539 BC - Cyrus II conquers the Babylonian Empire. (5)
33. Golden Age of Athens (6)
34. 380s BC - Plato establishes the Academy in Athens. (6)
35. 490 BC - Greeks and Persians fight at Marathon. (5)
331 BC - Alexander founds Alexandria in Egypt. (6)
36. 280 BC - Pharos lighthouse is built near Alexandria. (6)
37. 221 BC - Founding of the Qin Dynasty in China (6)
38. 165 BC - Jews restore worship of God in the temple. (7)
39. 753 BC - Traditional date for the founding of Rome. (4)
146 BC - Carthage is destroyed in the Third Punic War. (7)
40. 1812 AD - Johann Burckhardt rediscovers Petra. (27)
41. c. 2 BC - Magi visit Jesus in Bethlehem. (8)
44. 20 BC - Herod begins remodeling the temple. (8)
45. c. 33 AD - Jesus ascends to Heaven after His resurrection. (8)

46. c. 33 AD - The church begins in Jerusalem and quickly spreads. (8)
48. 79 AD - Pompeii is destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius. (8)
49. 70 AD - The Romans conquer Jerusalem and destroy the temple. (8)
51. 156 AD - Polycarp is put to death for his faith in Jesus. (8)
52. c. 350 AD - Christians in Hungary create tomb paintings. (9)
53. 305 AD - Diocletian completes his palace in Split. (9)
54. 313 AD - Constantine ends Roman persecution of Christians. (9)
55. c. 300 AD - Aksum is a major trading center in Africa. (9)
56. c. 400 AD - The Silk Road connects the Middle East and China. (10)
57. 396 AD - Augustine becomes a church leader in Africa. (10)
58. 445 AD - Attila becomes sole king of the Huns. (10)
59. c. 432 AD - Patrick brings the gospel to Ireland. (10)
60. 476 AD - Germanic leader Odoacer controls Rome. (10)
61. 527 AD - Justinian becomes Byzantine Emperor. (10)
537 AD - The Hagia Sophia cathedral is completed. (10)
62. 593 AD - Taishi Shotoku becomes crown prince of Japan. (11)
63. 622 AD - Muhammad flees from Mecca to Medina. (11)
732 AD - A Muslim army is defeated at Tours, France. (12)
64. c. 250 AD - The Maya civilization flourishes. (9)
65. c. 721 AD - The Lindisfarne Gospels manuscript is completed. (12)
793 AD - Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne. (13)
66. 800 AD - Charlemagne is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. (13)
67. c. 930 AD - Norsemen establish the Althing in Iceland. (14)
c. 1000 AD - Vikings reach and explore North America. (15)
68. 988 AD - Vladimir I accepts Orthodox Christianity. (15)
69. 860s AD - Cyril and Methodius develop a Slavic alphabet. (13)
70. 1066 AD - Normans conquer England. (15)
71. 1099 AD - Crusaders capture Jerusalem. (16)
72. 1210 AD - Franciscan Order of Friars is founded. (17)
73. 1260 AD - Chartres Cathedral is consecrated. (17)
74. 1240 AD - Mongols conquer Kiev. (17)
75. 1271 AD - Marco Polo arrives in China. (17)
76. 1324 AD - Mansa Musa makes a pilgrimage to Mecca. (18)
77. 1346 AD - English and French fight at Crecy. (18)
1429 AD - Joan of Arc leads the French at the Siege of Orleans. (19)
78. c. 1400 AD - Salt mining operations expand in Salzburg area. (19)
79. 1356 AD - Hanseatic League is established. (18)
80. 1380s AD - Wycliffe and followers translate the Bible into English. (19)
81. 1405-1433 AD - Voyages of Zheng He (19)
82. 1420 AD - Forbidden City opens as a Ming palace. (19)
83. 1424 AD - Prince Henry begins sending expeditions to Africa. (19)
84. 1453 AD - Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople. (20)
85. 1452 AD - Ghiberti completes the Gates of Paradise. (20)

86. 1489 AD - Venice takes control of the island of Cyprus. (20)
87. 1480 AD - Ivan III frees Russia from Tatar control (20)
88. 1455 AD - Gutenberg Bibles are printed. (20)
89. c. 1438 AD - Inca begin building Machu Picchu. (19)
90. 1450-1550 AD - The Ming Dynasty rebuilds the Great Wall. (20)
91. 1469 AD - Lorenzo de Medici takes control in Florence. (20)
92. 1492 AD - Columbus sails to the Caribbean. (21)
93. 1499 AD - Da Gama brings Ming porcelain to Portugal. (21)
94. 1543 AD - Copernicus publishes his scientific theories. (22)
95. 1517 AD - Martin Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses. (21)
96. 1588 AD - English navy defeats the Spanish Armada. (22)
97. 1515 AD - Jewish yeshiva in Lublin, Poland, is founded. (21)
98. 1574 AD - Silver mint founded in Potosi (modern Bolivia). (22)
99. 1563 AD - Istanbul has an extensive water supply system. (22)
100. 1571 AD - Manila is capital of the Spanish East Indies. (22)
101. 1627 AD - English colonize the island of Barbados. (23)
102. 1599 AD - Shakespeare's company builds the Globe Theatre. (23)
1997 AD - A new Globe Theatre is built in London. (31)
103. 1639 AD - The British East India Company opens a post in Madras. (23)
104. 1611 AD - Gustav II becomes king of Sweden. (23)
105. 1549 AD - The first Catholic missionaries reach Japan. (22)
106. 1643 AD - Vietnamese and Cambodians resist the Dutch. (24)
107. c. 1653 AD - The Taj Mahal is completed. (24)
108. 1682 AD - La Salle claims the Louisiana Territory for France. (24)
1688 AD - Huguenots seek freedom in South Africa. (24)
109. 1645 AD - The Dalai Lama begins building the Potala Palace. (24)
110. 1666 AD - A large fire consumes much of London. (24)
111. 1721 AD - French settlers arrive in Mauritius. (25)
112. 1703 AD - St. Petersburg is founded in Russia. (25)
113. 1723 AD - Bach becomes a musical director in Leipzig. (25)
114. 1722 AD - Dutch sailors reach Easter Island. (25)
115. 1732 AD - Moravians go to the West Indies and Greenland. (25)
116. 1747 AD - Frederick the Great meets J.S. Bach. (26)
117. 1776 AD - James Watt's steam engine goes into production. (26)
118. 1770 AD - Louis and Marie Antoinette marry at Versailles. (26)
119. 1783 AD - Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolution. (26)
1789 AD - Attack on the Bastille prison in Paris. (26)
120. 1795 AD - British seize the Dutch Cape Colony in South Africa. (27)
121. 1815 AD - Napoleon is exiled to Saint Helena. (27)
122. 1819 AD - The British establish a port at Singapore. (27)
123. 1822 AD - Brazil declares independence from Portugal. (27)
124. 1833 AD - Slavery is abolished in the British Empire. (27)
125. 1835 AD - Andersen publishes a collection of fairy tales. (27)

126. 1851 AD - London hosts the Great Exhibition. (28)
127. 1854 AD - Florence Nightingale goes to the Crimea. (28)
128. 1868 AD - Emperor Meiji takes control in Japan. (28)
129. 1889 AD - The Eiffel Tower is built in Paris. (28)
130. 1898 AD - The Klondike Gold Rush begins in Canada. (29)
131. 1912 AD - Sun Yat-sen helps found the Kuomintang. (29)
132. 1911 AD - Amundsen's team reaches the South Pole. (29)
133. 1901 AD - Marconi sends a radio signal across the Atlantic. (29)
134. 1923 AD - Ataturk becomes the first President of Turkey. (29)
135. 1931 AD - The Christ the Redeemer statue is dedicated. (29)
136. 1933 AD - The first Nazi concentration camps open. (29)
137. 1948 AD - The Berlin Airlift begins. (30)
1961 AD - Construction begins on the Berlin Wall. (30)
138. 1947 AD - India gains independence from the British. (30)
139. 1935 AD - Regular TV broadcasts begin in Germany. (29)
140. 1950 AD - C.S. Lewis publishes *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. (30)
141. 1976 AD - Nicholls becomes Governor of South Australia. (30)
142. 1957 AD - Sputnik is the first artificial satellite. (30)
1969 AD - Humans land on the moon. (30)
143. 1991 AD - The Soviet Union is dissolved. (31)
144. 2010 AD - The Burj Khalifa is the world's tallest building. (31)
145. 1967 AD - Spain makes three Basque provinces self-governing. (30)
146. 2012 AD - Elizabeth II celebrates 60 years as queen. (31)
147. 2011 AD - Protests in Egypt lead to political changes. (31)
148. 2016 AD - First Olympics are held in South America. (31)
149. 2011 AD - Estimated world population passes 7 billion. (31)
150. 2015 AD - The world has more mobile devices than people. (31)

Notes to Parents on the Literature

After careful consideration, we chose ten books to accompany the history lessons in *From Adam to Us*. We selected books that are well-written and provide an educational look at a certain time period and place in world history. Some of the books have plot elements or dialogue that we want you to be aware of in advance. You are the best one to decide what your child is ready to hear or to read on his own.

The page numbers refer to the specific edition of each book that we sell. The publisher and ISBN of each book are listed under the author's name.

The Golden Goblet

Eloise Jarvis McGraw

(Puffin Newbery Library, ISBN 9780140303353)

The Golden Goblet is an engaging, suspenseful story that takes the reader into the streets of ancient Thebes in Egypt. Ranofer is a poor orphan who pursues his dream of becoming a goldsmith like his father. The book abounds with information about daily life in ancient Egypt, including typical occupations, the economy, religion, food, and the role of the Nile. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- The book contains many references to Egyptian gods and superstitious beliefs.
- Several times in the story, Ranofer is beaten by his abusive half-brother. These instances are told simply and briefly.
- Ranofer visits the grave of his father and thanks him for what he believes was his father's help in a situation (pages 62-63).
- Ranofer's older brother and his companions are drunk a few times during the story.
- The story includes an execution. It is brief and not gory or graphic (pages 77-78).

The Fables of Aesop

Edited by Joseph Jacobs

(Dover Publications, ISBN 9780486418599)

The Fables of Aesop are a pillar of literature. Many different versions are available, both in collections and picture books that contain a single story. First, the stories are valuable in themselves, providing thought-provoking applications to everyday life. Second, their fame merits becoming familiar with them as the fables come up in conversation and references are frequently made to the morals that accompany them. For the *From Adam to Us* literature collection, we chose an edition first published in England in 1894, profusely illustrated with woodcuts. There are a few elements in the fables that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- Pagan gods show up as characters in several of the fables (Jove, pages 31-32; Juno, page 79; Jupiter, page 127; Hercules, page 145; Venus and Jupiter, pages 180-182).

- In the fable, “The Hares and the Frogs,” some hares plan to drown themselves rather than live in fear but change their minds (pages 38-39).
- A few of the fables end with a moral that is contrary to a Biblical worldview, such as “The gods help them that help themselves” and “One bad turn deserves another.”
- Alcoholic beverages are mentioned a few times.
- Many fables include the death of an animal. (There is a drawing of a fox hung in a tree on page 95 and a drawing of a goose that has been cut open on page 137.)
- “Death” is a character in the fable “The Old Man and Death.” The fable states that “Death” appears as a “grisly skeleton” (pages 164-165).

The Bronze Bow

Elizabeth George Speare

(Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, ISBN 9780395137192)

The Bronze Bow is a classic of children’s literature and received the Newbery Medal in 1962. It is beautifully told, the story is gripping, and the message is clearly faith-building. Jesus is a key character in the novel, and His power in the life of Daniel, the story’s main character, will strike the reader and remain in his memory. The reality of life in Roman-occupied Israel is seamlessly told as part of the story—including those Jews that accepted it, profited from it, or violently rebelled against it. The story also demonstrates the continuation of Jewish culture in the midst of occupation. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- Jesus has dialogue in the book that is the creation of the author. While the statements are highly honoring and reflect the words spoken by Jesus as recorded in the Bible, readers should be aware that the words spoken are fictional.
- Daniel tells his friends about the execution by crucifixion of his father, uncle and four others. It is not told in a gruesome manner. Daniel also explains that his mother died shortly afterward (page 82).
- Daniel and the band of zealots of which he is part make a thieving raid. It is briefly described. Two zealots are captured by the Romans. One dies and the other is captured and apparently tortured. This is not told in a graphic or gruesome manner (pages 188-190).
- A band of young men led by Daniel attack Roman soldiers. There is a brief description of violence. One young man dies and another man is wounded. The second man was captured by the Romans and expected to die (pages 207-210).

A Single Shard

Linda Sue Park

(Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, ISBN 9780547534268)

A Single Shard describes Korean village life in the 1100s. The village in the novel is a center of the celadon pottery industry, an actual cultural treasure of Korea’s past. The orphaned Tree-ear and his grandfatherly friend and mentor Crane-man struggle to survive until Tree-ear begins working for a local potter. Tree-ear’s faithfulness to his friends and devotion to his dream of learning to be a potter make this story compelling and memorable. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- In the author’s speech included in the front matter of the book (which is not assigned to be read in the *From Adam to Us* assignments), she quotes someone else using the phrase, “For God’s sake” (page ix).
- There are several references to villagers drinking wine.
- The story refers to a Korean superstition about the strange powers of foxes.
- Tree-ear and Crane-man have a brief conversation reflecting their belief in reincarnation (pages 36-37).
- Crane-man tells Tree-ear an old Korean legend that includes queens and concubines jumping into a river to their death rather than be taken prisoner by an approaching enemy (pages 115-117).
- After a calamity that occurred at the supposed site of the Korean legend noted above, Tree-ear briefly contemplates what it would feel like to jump to his death (page 126).

Otto of the Silver Hand

Howard Pyle

(Dover Publications, ISBN 9780486217840)

Otto of the Silver Hand is a tale of medieval Germany. Otto is a simple, trusting young boy who was born into a world filled with violence and thirst for power. He is swept into these realities and suffers at the hands of those who choose to be his enemies despite his peaceful nature. Howard Pyle (1853-1911) was a great American author and illustrator who left a large body of his own work and taught many beloved American illustrators, including Jessie Willcox Smith and N.C. Wyeth. There are a few elements in *Otto of the Silver Hand* that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- The story contains violence as you would expect in a medieval adventure story. Characters use swords and other weapons to fight and kill, though these incidents are told without undue gore.
- Some young women express superstitions about “the evil one” (pages 113-122).

The King’s Fifth

Scott O’Dell

(Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, ISBN 9780618747832)

The King’s Fifth centers on a young Spanish mapmaker named Estéban de Sandoval who traveled with a band of conquistadors to Central America seeking gold. He writes his own story from prison, where he is on trial for allegedly withholding the one-fifth share of gold demanded by the king from the expedition’s findings. This exciting story examines the impact of greed on man’s heart and actions and the ways that powerful European explorers and conquerors related to native peoples. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- The Spaniards are condescending and critical of Native Americans. They express an attitude that they are less human than themselves.
- The story contains some violence, both in descriptions of the past and in the narrative of the story.
- There is a brief paragraph describing inhumane prison conditions (page 37).

- Characters in the story pray to Mary a few times.
- A priest in the story organizes a mass baptism for native people (pages 136-137).
- There are a couple of passages describing Native American rituals of pagan worship (pages 136 and 189-190).
- The phrase “Madre de Dios” (mother of God) is mentioned as an expletive/expression of wonder (page 150).

Madeleine Takes Command

Ethel C. Brill

(Bethlehem Books, ISBN 9781883937171)

Madeleine Takes Command is based on actual events that took place in French Canada in 1692. The Verchères are the leading family on a large estate and live with several other families and soldiers in a log fort built for protection against the Iroquois. When the Iroquois launch a surprise attack while both of Madeleine’s parents are away, as their eldest child she assumes command of the fort’s few defenders, including her two young brothers. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- The French settlers reflect the attitude of the time by referring to the Iroquois as “savages.”
- A cowardly soldier threatens to blow up the fort’s store of ammunition, stating, “It is better to die that way than by torture” (page 71).
- A young boy is afraid of storms because he believes witches are riding through them (page 150).

The Switherby Pilgrims

Eleanor Spence

(Bethlehem Books, ISBN 9781883937997)

In *The Switherby Pilgrims*, Miss Arabella Braithwaite of Switherby, a fictional English town in the throes of the Industrial Revolution in the 1820s, has charge of ten orphans. Her daring plan is to take a land grant in Australia and work together to turn the wilderness into a farm that will provide for them. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- Many English people in the story have a condescending attitude toward native Australians, referring to them as “black men” and “blacks” and treating them with fear and distrust.
- Some noisy birds are referred to as “jackasses” (page 89).

The Chestry Oak

Kate Sereby

(Purple House Press, ISBN 9781930900813)

The Chestry Oak is a memorable World War II story of courage, loss, and redemption. Michael, the young son of the Prince of Chestry, has an idyllic childhood living in the ancestral

castle in the middle of a peaceful valley until the Nazis invade his native Hungary and turn the castle into a command center. Chestry Valley is altered forever and young Michael loses all he knows. He is given a new home by a loving American family and eventually is able to come to terms with his past and present. There are a few elements in the story that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- Young women wonder “Which one of us was born under a lucky star . . .” (page 19).
- The cracking of a ringing bell is seen as a “bad omen,” followed by the statement, “For we know, with a wisdom passed by word of mouth from fathers to sons, that no evil can come upon man or beast but its long shadow, cast ahead, is seen, or its parting breath heard, if one has eyes to see, ears to hear, and wisdom to heed the warning” (page 21).
- A young boy “spit his contempt” at Nazis, was shot by them, and left in the street as a warning to others. This is told very briefly in the past tense (page 135).
- A family tradition of planting a tree includes the recitation, “In deep humility and reverence I kneel to thee, Mother Earth . . .” (page 142).
- Michael learns that “not a living soul was left” after an air raid on his home (including his father). He was in a hospital at the time and was “stuck with a needle” (given a sedative) to calm him (page 169).
- There is a very brief mention of a woman that Michael encountered who “believes in charms” (page 173).
- The introduction of the American family that adopts Michael brings several uses of “gosh” into the dialogue, and a few similar words: “Gosh Almighty,” “Jeepers,” “Gee whiz,” and a few casual uses of “Lord” (pages 172 and following).

Children of the Storm

Natasha Vins

(JourneyForth, ISBN 9781579248543)

The Vins family were Christians in the hostile environment of the U.S.S.R. This autobiography of the Vins’ oldest daughter focuses on what her family lived through from the 1950s to the 1970s. The family remained faithful to Christ throughout intense and systematic persecution, requiring great personal sacrifice from every member of the family. Their story reveals what everyday life was like for the people of the U.S.S.R. during the late 20th century. Even more importantly, it demonstrates what obedience means when being a Christian is in no way easy or socially acceptable.

