

If you are a parent or teacher who needs quick access to the answer key, this is the file for you!

However...

If you are a student using this to cheat on a quiz or exam, stop!



Cheating won't help you in the long run.

Exploring World Geography

Guide for Parents

and

Answer Key



NOTGRASS
HISTORY

Exploring World Geography Guide for Parents and Answer Key

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Guide for Parents Using *Exploring World Geography*

Exploring World Geography provides material for one entire school year in three subjects. To complete one year of credit in geography, one year of credit in English, and one year of credit in Bible, the student must read the text in *Exploring World Geography Part 1* and *Part 2* and complete the weekly and daily assignments in those volumes.

Students should complete each day's assignments on that day. The student should expect to spend an average of 50 to 60 minutes on each subject each day. The actual time spent on each subject on a given day will vary, but you should allow your student about 2 1/2 to 3 hours per day to complete all three subjects.

We believe that you are in charge of your child's education and that you know best how to use this material to educate your child. We provide you with tools and instructions, but we encourage you to tailor them to fit your child's interests and abilities and your family's situation and philosophy. You might need to experiment with the curriculum for two or three weeks to know how your student can use it most effectively in your situation. Being able to do this is one of the benefits of homeschooling!

Course Descriptions

If you use the curriculum as assigned, you can use the following course descriptions as you maintain your school records, create a high school transcript, or report grades.

Geography. This course is a survey of the physical geography of the world and human geography—how humans throughout history have interacted with geography. The student reads lessons about the geography of

different parts of the world, answers review questions, completes map skills assignments, reads historical documents, and takes a geography quiz every unit and a geography exam every five units.

English: Literature and Composition. The student completes a project for each unit (unless the parent plans a different schedule), reads 12 works of literature and the literary analysis for each, answers questions on each book, and completes a literature exam every five units.

(Note: You have the option of assigning a 2,000-2,500 word research paper [see page xvi in Part 1]. You also have the option of assigning other kinds of projects for each unit as alternatives to writing. You will need to decide how often your student will complete a writing assignment and how often he or she will complete another kind of creative project.)

Bible: Worldview Survey. The student learns what worldview is, the elements of a worldview, how we develop a worldview, common worldviews in our world, and how a person's worldview makes a difference in how that person lives. The student explores how the Bible uses geography to teach important spiritual lessons, answers review questions, and completes a worldview exam every five units.

Student Review Pack

The *Student Review Pack* has a great deal of material that you might find helpful for increasing your student's understanding of the course and for giving you a way to know and grade your student's grasp of the content. It is an optional supplement that contains the following three components.

The *Student Review* includes review questions on each lesson and on most of the readings from the *World Geography Gazetteer*. It also includes literary analysis of and questions on the books assigned in the curriculum, and map skills assignments.

The *Quiz and Exam Book* has a geography quiz to be taken at the end of each unit. In addition, after every five units, it has a geography exam, an English exam, and a worldview exam. That makes a total of six exams in each subject over the course of the year.

This book includes the *Answer Key*, with answers for all of the review questions and for the quizzes and exams.

Suggestions for Grading

To earn credit in geography, English, and Bible, the student should complete the assignments listed on the second page of each unit introduction and all of the assignments listed at the end of each lesson, except for the Student Review, which is optional. A weekly assignment checklist is available on our website.

You have several activities that you can include in arriving at a grade for each subject. These activities include: Bible memory work; unit projects (writing assignments and other creative projects); review questions for each lesson, for the readings in the *Exploring World Geography Gazetteer*, and for the literature selections; unit quizzes on geography; and exams every five weeks on geography, English, and worldview. You can give equal weight to each element, or you might choose to give different weight to each component.

Depending on the chosen topic, you might choose to grade some of the weekly writing assignments as geography or worldview assignments instead of as English assignments. You might also count some of

the literature titles as geography or worldview work. For instance, you might count *Blood Brothers* and *A Long Walk to Water* as reading for geography. You might count *Know Why You Believe* and *Ann Judson: A Missionary Life for Burma* as part of the worldview credit.

Grades are usually assigned on a percentage basis for an individual assignment and as letter grades for a semester on the basis of the cumulative assignment grades. We recommend giving an A if the average weighted grade is 90% or above, a B for 80-89%, a C for 70-79%, and a D for 60-69%.

If your child consistently gets grades lower than 60%, you might need to evaluate his readiness to study a course with this level of difficulty. On the other hand, you might need to adjust your expectations. You might consider an additional grading element based on your perception of your child's overall grasp of the material. This is another advantage of homeschooling: you can judge how well your child understands the material and how he or she is growing from the study in ways that the test and assignment scores do not reflect.

We designed this curriculum to cover what we believe a high school student should learn about world geography. Helping a student pass the CLEP or AP test was not our primary goal. However, this course provides a good foundation for preparing for those tests, combined with one of the test preparation books that are available.

Teaching Writing

The three most important activities to help students write well are reading good writing, writing as frequently as possible, and having his or her writing critiqued by an experienced writer or teacher.

You can find many aids to help you in teaching writing. The Online Writing Lab

from Purdue University is an excellent source that is available on the Internet. We have found *The Elements of Style* by William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White to be concise and helpful.

Other resources that have been recommended to us include *The Elegant Essay* by Lesha Myers, *Format Writing* by Frode Jensen, *Writing Skills* by Diana Hanbury King, and *Teaching the Essay* and *Teaching the Research Paper* by Robin Finley. The Institute for Excellence in Writing offers comprehensive instructional courses, and Reconciliation Press offers writing instruction services. These suggestions are offered as resources you can investigate. We do not endorse one program over another.

Grading Writing Assignments

Teaching writing skills can sometimes feel more like an art than a science. We know good writing when we read it, but trying to explain why we like it is like trying to explain why we like a particular flavor of ice cream. Good writing engages the reader and makes him or her want to keep reading. It covers the subject well and uses proper mechanics (spelling, grammar, and punctuation). Good writing informs, inspires, and sometimes challenges the reader. Above all, good writing says something of significance.

Because defining good writing is difficult, giving a grade to a writing assignment can be somewhat subjective. What is the difference, for example, between an A paper and a B paper? One student might write the best that he or she can, and it still might not be as good as what another student writes with less effort. What grade should you assign to that first student's work? In addition, how can the grades you give reflect a student's improvement over the course of a year? After all, we hope that the student will be

writing better at the end of the year than at the beginning.

A grade for a writing assignment usually has two elements: one is mechanics, and the other is coverage of the subject matter. Noting errors in spelling and punctuation is relatively easy. Misused words and awkward sentences might be more difficult to detect. The most difficult part of grading is determining whether or not the paper is organized well and covers the topic adequately.

Beginning with the highest possible grade of 100, you might want to take a point off for every misspelled word, punctuation error, or grammatical error. An awkward sentence might count two or three points off. A paragraph that does not flow well or have a clear purpose might cost five to eight points. You can also consider whether the paper is well-expressed but has mechanical errors as opposed to its being poorly expressed but mechanically good. We suggest not giving a grade on the writing assignment until the student submits the final version of the assignment. Use the rough draft as a teaching opportunity. It is fair to have higher expectations later in the course. Also, if a student has numerous mechanical or grammatical errors in a paper, covering the paper with red ink might do more harm than good. Instead, focus on what appear to be the three most serious or common mistakes and don't worry about the rest at that point. When the student has corrected these problems, move on to other problems to correct in later papers.

The website of the College Board, which administers the SAT and CLEP examinations, has an Essay Scoring Guide that its graders use. On their website, you can read this guide and also read sample essays and see why those essays received the scores they did. In addition, the National Assessment of Educational Progress program of the U.S.

Department of Education has information available online about its writing assessment.

You will probably find it helpful to have someone outside your family read one or more of your student's essays and give constructive feedback at some point during the school year.

Notes About the Literature

God communicates by words. By His words He created the world. "In the beginning was the Word" (namely, Jesus; John 1:1), and that Word became flesh (John 1:14).

God created people in His image, so He gave us the ability to communicate through words also. We are above the animals, which communicate in a limited way with sounds and motions and scent. We use words to teach, inspire, convict, and recall. With words we keep records, codify laws, and tell stories. Some stories are longer; we call them books. The words of books nourish us, teach us, convict us, entertain us.

There is only one perfect book; we call it the Bible. It is valuable "for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness" (2 Timothy 3:16). Other books have a degree of value to us, depending on our worldview and the content of the book. Some books do a great job of uplift, inspiration, or information. Others on balance merely take up our time and space in our heart and brain. Some fill our minds with negative words, or bad words, or even untrue words. Between these two extremes is the spectrum of books from mostly bad with a little good to mostly good with a little bad.

How do you tell the difference? Can you profit from a book that has some problems? Can you benefit from a book that has a little bad language? Is there value to an imperfect book? I'll answer that question with a question: Can you benefit from—is there

value to—an imperfect person? Absolutely. In fact, except for Jesus, there is no other kind of person around, including you and me. There is no other kind of person from whom we can benefit.

Reading literature requires discernment. Some books are absolutely wonderful and worth reading over and over. Some have some merit. Some books are not worth the time it takes to read them. Some are dangerous. Books are like cuts of meat: some have lots of lean meat with a little fat and bone, while other cuts have a little meat (how did they get into the market?) and lots of gristle. Why bother with the gristle when there are so many meaty books available?

We have chosen the literature for *Exploring World Geography*—and for every Notgrass curriculum—carefully. Bethany, our chief literature finder, says she has to kiss a lot of toads to find a prince of a book, one that has value and one that we think homeschooled high school students should read and can profit from.

And yet, none is perfect. Working through these imperfect books, finding the meat and dismissing the bones, is called discernment. It's a skill students will need in many aspects of life: dealing with people, deciding which one of them to marry, facing difficult decisions, choosing between comparably unpleasant alternatives, and investing their money. All of these situations are difficult to some degree since most things are a combination of good and bad.

We believe the books we recommend weigh heavily on the good side. This is not a defense for choosing questionable books simply because they are in the literary canon or because high school students are expected to read them and, after all, kids have to grow up sometime. We cherish your children's hearts and minds, and we want to protect them from words that would be hard for them

to unread. The parts of these books we think you would want to know about, treating you as we would want to be treated, we point out below.

So we hope your students will read, enjoy, grow, profit, and discern. Our prayer is that these books will serve them well.

The page numbers listed here are from the editions of these books that Notgrass History sells.

Know Why You Believe

Little discusses scientific evidence that the universe had a definite beginning. He hails this evidence as support for the existence of God and confirmation of the Biblical account of Creation. Little uses the term “Big Bang” within the account of the beginning of the universe, but in conjunction with God as Creator (pages 39-42 and 154-156).

In a discussion of miracles, Little mentions that some have suggested that the Red Sea may have parted for the Israelites on account of naturally occurring wind conditions. He asserts that this may be possible, yet maintains that even so, the timing was miraculous. The Bible states clearly in Exodus 14:15-30 that God parted the Red Sea as a miraculous deliverance from the pursuing Egyptians (pages 128-129).

Little discusses differing views among Christians as to the age of the earth. You may disagree with some of his assertions. Nonetheless, this brief section is a useful springboard for discussing with your student how to understand the age of the earth and how to interpret both Biblical and natural evidence (pages 158-159).

Blood Brothers

Chacour describes violence against Palestinian citizens (pages 44-45).

He describes his experience while a young boy of accidentally discovering hastily-buried bodies while playing soccer with his friends. (pages 53-54)

There is one use of “d---” (page 197)

Chacour describes a horrific massacre at Palestinian refugee camps (pages 221-222).

Patricia St. John Tells Her Own Story

St. John refers (without intended disrespect) to a “coloured gentleman” (page 20).

Describing the safety of her hometown, St. John says, “. . . I doubt if either I or my parents had ever heard the word, ‘rapist’ . . .” (page 52).

St. John describes the Lord’s protection over the children in her charge when a “sex maniac” was attacking people in the town. She briefly mentions that he had committed rape (pages 66-67).

St. John describes the hippies that came to Morocco in the 1960s. She mentions that they abused drugs and that “the girls often became pregnant” (page 170-171).

Discussing discouragement and setbacks among missionaries during her years in Morocco, St. John mentions, “One of our number committed suicide” (page 172).

St. John refers to things happening “miraculously” and to witnessing a healing by prayer (page 236). She also recounts a time in Spain when she felt as though she was given the “gift of tongues” (page 213, a statement she made perhaps tongue in cheek, pardon the expression). Numerous missionaries who have served in cultures other than our own report that things have happened we don’t normally encounter in ours. We should not close our minds to God working in different ways among people who have worldviews that are different from our own.

St. John describes the origins of an orphan care ministry in Uganda. Hundreds of

children were orphaned when their parents were massacred by soldiers (page 250).

St. John briefly mentions a children's home for babies given up by their young mothers enslaved in prostitution in Bombay, India (page 252).

St. John describes a ministry for Romanian orphans found "locked away and forgotten in orphanages . . . the results of . . . policy of forcing women to have unwanted pregnancies to increase the nation's future work force and to produce children they could not afford to feed" (page 253).

St. John relates a story about a young friend with whom she studied the Bible. He once joyfully reported to her, "Just had a narrow escape; slipped on the ice and bumped my head. Almost took the name of my God in vain, but just managed to turn it into Gosh!" (page 260)

A Long Walk to Water

The author briefly mentions a legend about the Atout people returning to earth as lions after death (page 31).

Salva and the group he's traveling with come upon people who have died of dehydration (pages 55-56). Walking away, Salva imagines vultures stripping away their flesh (page 59).

Salva sees his uncle shot (page 63).

Soldiers force refugees out of a refugee camp and toward a river. Many are killed by the soldiers' guns, drowning, and crocodiles in the river (pages 77-79).

The author occasionally uses the word "lucky" or describes a character believing he or she might be "lucky" (pages 2, 3, 33, 34, 79).

The Day the World Stopped Turning

The narrator briefly discusses the painter Vincent Van Gogh. It includes a mention that he cut off his own ear, and, "In the end, he had been driven to suicide" (page 17).

Kezia says that much of what happens in our lives is "pure chance" (pages 46-47).

Saint Sarah, "patron saint of gypsies," is mentioned several times in the book. The Roma family has an icon of her in their caravan. Kezia prays to her and refers to her as looking after their family and others (pages 163, 235-236, 241, 251, 258, 263, 283).

After agreeing to keep a secret, Kezia's mother tells her, "But not telling is not lying, not quite" (page 176).

"Bloody" used as an expletive (page 230).

Referring to Vincent Van Gogh, the narrator says, "He had sought friendship all of his life, and died from the lack of it" (page 284).

Kidnapped

Characters in the book frequently drink alcoholic beverages as a matter of course.

"Dod" used as an expletive (pages 18, 21, and 130).

While he's captive on board a ship beset by a storm, David says, "The thought of deliverance, even by death in the deep sea, was welcome to me" (page 41).

David describes a person as, "He was a tall man, strongly made and very black . . ." This refers not to race but to a dark complexion and hair (page 50).

David thinks to himself, "I could only see myself slaving alongside of negroes in the tobacco fields" (page 54).

David includes a description of a violent fight on board the ship, involving swords and guns, causing fatalities (most of chapter 10).

There is a use of "d---ed" (page 73).

The word “asses” is used, referring to the animal (page 101).

Alan claims that a drink of brandy had “been a good friend” to David, i.e, given him courage (page 142).

David says, “No sooner had I taken out the dram [of brandy] than I felt hugely better . . .” (pages 165-166).

“Young ass” refers to a foolish young man (page 212).

Another use of “d---ed” (page 221).

Lost in the Barrens

The narrator several times refers to Awasin in pronoun form as “the Indian boy;” this is not intended as disrespectful.

Alphonse quotes the proverb, “When the dog pup and the fox cub play together, the gods are pleased” (page 7).

Denikazi calls on “ancient gods” for help finding the deer (pages 26-27).

Denikazi refers to “the devil Wendigo” (page 31).

There is a brief reference to a legend of “the spirit Wendigo” (page 32).

The narrator makes a reference to hills “built by glaciers.” Jamie, referring to signs that land was at once time underwater says, “Thousands, maybe a million years ago, this must have been one huge ocean” (page 99).

The narrator describes a land formation including the phrase, “many more thousands of years” (page 104).

Awasin refers to a god-figure, “My people would say Manitou was with us” (page 105).

A reference to luck (page 116).

Use of “darn” (page 117 and 119).

Reference to wolverines as devils (page 124).

Use of “lucky” and “darn” (page 128).

Awasin and Jamie have an argument because of different beliefs regarding “robbing the dead” and the existence of “ghosts and devils.” Mention of the belief that the dead

use things in the next world. Jamie lies about visiting a campsite (pages 133-134).

Regarding some useful items Jamie had found beside a grave, the narrator says, “The dead out on that lonely, wind-swept ridge were friendly spirits. They had made gifts to the living of another race, across a century of time” (page 136).

“The heck with it” (page 141).

Awasin says there is no difference between wolves killing a fawn and humans killing a dozen does (page 146).

“Lucky” (page 149).

“Another, older world than ours” (page 156).

Regarding the dangers of the far northern region, Awasin says, “If you fight against the spirits of the north you will always lose. Obey their laws and they’ll look after you” (page 173).

“Devils or men might own this igloo” (page 176).

“Darn” (page 187).

Reference to a woman’s “ample bosom” (page 190).

Boys Without Names

Gopal thinks about his friend’s father that committed suicide because he could not pay his debt and worries that his father will do the same (pages 12-13).

Gopal carries a book about the life of Buddha (page 17).

Gopal thinks, “Before I left our village, I thought the stars might change our luck in Mumbai . . .” (page 47).

Gopal prays to “Lord Ganesh” (page 74).

Gopal mentions the belief that sharing food blesses it. Scar thinks Gopal might have evil power (page 136).

Gopal says that he prays, “Come on, wind” (page 143).

Gopal says that Scar might fear that he can give an evil look (page 190).

A reference to luck (page 193).

Gopal refers to “the manmade lake and the god-made hills” (page 198).

Gopal recalls legends, traditions, and memories regarding pagan deities (pages 216-217).

Gopal refers to a “good karma” (good deed), which is part of Hinduism (page 236).

Gopal refers to “Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth” (page 267).

Gopal mentions that it is “Kali Chaudash night, which bring evil spirits out . . .” (page 284).

Scar swears in a vicious manner (page 290).

Revolution is Not a Dinner Party

Ling explains that she gets new clothes for her birthday because, according to her Mother, “it was important so evil spirits would not recognize me in the coming year” (page 71).

Ling’s father saves a man from drowning. Apparently he was trying to commit suicide because he was wanted by the government (pages 129-131).

Ling finds a rope under her mother’s mattress like the one used in a recent suicide (page 148).

Ling is worried that her mother is contemplating suicide. Meanwhile, a doctor who lives near them is humiliated by the government, and she is found to have committed suicide. The doctor’s mother and two sons are cruelly beaten (pages 151-160).

“My mouth let out all the bad words I knew” (page 152).

A young worker curses at a jeep (page 164).

Ling sees the man who attacked and arrested her father attacked much later. She wonders if he will die from his wounds and thinks, “I would not be sorry if that happened. It had been seventeen months since they

took Father away, but it still felt as recent as yesterday” (page 187).

Missing her Father, while sitting by the river where she used to go with him, Ling muses, “Where was Father? Was it painful to drown oneself? When a person dies, does the spirit go to paradise? . . . No, no! I chased that thought away. I wanted to wear a red dress, eat ice cream, and walk on a green lawn. I wanted to live, to live for the day I could go to the Golden Gate Bridge with Father. But was he still alive? My eyes stung. I squeezed them shut” (page 188).

After a boy at school had threatened her repeatedly, Ling threatens to harm him, then thinks to herself, “What I really wanted was to put him in a coffin next to Mao [who had recently died]” (page 219).

“Pain spread through my body as I kicked and cursed” (page 231).

In the “Historical Background” section at the end of the book, the author says, “China is still a Communist country, but perhaps in name only” (page 248). This is wishful thinking. She acknowledges that “the government is still a powerful dictatorship,” but notes free-market trends and closer ties with the rest of the world. However, the Chinese Communist Party still has tight control over the country. China’s citizens do not have freedom of speech, press, or religion. Repressive measures by the government against Hong Kong, the Uyghur people, and Christians leave no question that the government is still a Communist totalitarian system and not just in name only. You might want to discuss this with your child.

We do not recommend the sample chapter of *A Banquet for Hungry Ghosts* by the same author included at the end of *Revolution is Not a Dinner Party*. It is a “ghost story” that involves cannibalism.

Ann Judson: A Missionary Life for Burma

The book contains large excerpts from Adoniram and Ann Judson's letters and journals, as well as primary sources from people they knew. Though the Judsons and many colleagues gave their lives to bring the good news of the gospel to the Burmese people, an assumption of slight inferiority and "otherness" comes through from time to time in their words. They use words like "savage" and "uncouth," which bespeak a condescending outlook. When they use the word "heathen," they most likely meant simply to refer to people who did not know the Lord.

Ann witnesses a vicious beating of a slave (page 69).

Ann described the horrific execution as punishment for thieves (page 90).

As professed in her own words, Ann felt that the death of her firstborn son was an "affliction" and a "rod" given to them by the Lord because "their hearts were bound up in this child." The concept of interpreting suffering as a direct punishment from the Lord for specific reasons is a difficult and complicated topic you may wish to discuss with your student (pages 100-102).

A fellow missionary was leaving Burma because of serious ill-health. On his departing voyage, he threw himself overboard and drowned (page 116).

Adoniram writes in a confusing way about "making up my mind to have my right arm amputated, and my right eye extracted . . ." He is referring to the decision he and Ann were making about her leaving Burma for health reasons (page 139).

While being moved from one prison to another, Adoniram was made to cross a river in great physical pain. Ann wrote of this later, ". . . he ardently longed to throw himself into water to be free from misery. But the

sin attached to such an act alone prevented" (page 208).

Adoniram Judson's third wife, Emily, recorded some of the memories he shared with her. In a description of Adoniram first returning home from prison, she wrote demeaningly, "The first object which met his eye was a fat, half-naked Burman woman . . ." Emily also referred to the "sheer animality on the face" of this same woman (page 220).

In a speech, Ann referred to America as, "the country favored by Heaven above most others" (page 255).

The Country of the Pointed Firs and Other Stories

We do not find the introduction or afterword of this edition to be helpful, so they are not assigned as part of the literature reading.

The narrator is describing some of the medicinal herbs raised by Mrs. Todd. "Some of these might once have belonged to sacred and mystic rites, and have had some occult knowledge handed with them down the centuries; but now they pertained only to humble compounds brewed at intervals with molasses or vinegar or spirits in a small caldron on Mrs. Todd's kitchen stove" (page 4).

Reference to Charles Darwin's autobiography (page 10).

"For God's sake . . ." (page 23).

Use of "Lord" (page 24).

People converse briefly about various legends tied to a certain island, one including a ghost (page 63).

A character refers to "painted savages" she saw in the South Sea islands (page 63-64).

A woman punishes herself with a life of solitude because she had "thoughts so wicked towards God that I can't expect ever to be forgiven" (page 76).

Use of "Lord" (page 160).

Mrs. Todd tells a story that includes men becoming drunk, which she describes as “wasn’t in no go-to-meetin’ condition” and “three sheets in the wind” (page 165).

Mrs. Todd refers to “colored folks” (page 165).

In a story from many years previous, Mrs. Todd relates that her uncle, in a time of stress, “begun to mix me a very small portion out of the jug . . . I took it to please him . . . and I did feel better for it” (page 184).

Further on in the same story from many years previous, Mrs. Todd tells about when she was tending a dying person and they both briefly saw a person in the room, which the dying person said was her deceased mother (pages 190-191).

Mrs. Todd refers to “wild Nature” as “she” (page 203).

The narrator says of Mrs. Todd, “Life was very strong in her, as if some force of Nature were personified in this simple-hearted woman and gave her cousinship to the ancient deities” (page 204).

Mrs. Todd says, “There ain’t any slave but has some freedom” (page 206). This should not be taken to downplay the evil of slavery.

Tales from Silver Lands

This is a book of folk legends that contain many mythical creatures, in animal and human form, with powers to do good and evil.

The narrator describes condescendingly the indigenous people who lived in the region of Cape Horn (page 35).

Reference to “white witcheries” (page 87).

The narrator refers to “worthy and simple folk” (page 121).

Referring to a story-teller, the narrator says, “Then he went on to tell of other witches

that he knew, saying that there were many who were not all bad, but like men, were a mixture” (page 137).

The narrator twice refers oddly to the danger to “Christians” when passing through the woods of monkeys throwing nuts and branches at their heads. His meaning in using this term is unclear (pages 170, 187).

“Tale That Cost a Dollar” begins and ends with references to luck and cigarettes.

Alternate Literature Titles

These books are alternatives to some of the titles we recommend. We have not noted passages that parents might want to be aware of in these books.

Memories Before and After the Sound of Music by Agathe von Trapp. This autobiography tells the real-life story of the Von Trapp family, made famous in *The Sound of Music*.

Red Scarf Girl by Ji-li Jiang. This is very similar to *Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party*. It is a true story set during the Cultural Revolution in Communist China.

Endurance by Alfred Lansing. This tells the full story of Ernest Shackleton’s voyage to Antarctica on the *Endurance*, which is the subject of Lesson 74 in this curriculum.

Through Gates of Splendor by Elisabeth Eliot. This is the account of Jim Eliot (the author’s husband) and other members of the mission team who lost their lives attempting to reach an unreached people group in Ecuador with the gospel.

A Passion for the Impossible by Miriam Rockness. This is the biography of Lillian Trotter, a nineteenth century missionary to Algeria.

We hope that using this curriculum will be a positive experience for you and your student.

May God bless and guide you in it. Thank you for choosing *Exploring World Geography!*

Visit NOTGRASS.COM/EWGLINKS for links to other resources, a unit assignment checklist, and ideas for using this curriculum in a co-op or other group.

The number in parentheses after an answer indicates the page number on which that answer is found in the text. Page numbers prefixed with a “G” refer to the Exploring World Geography Gazetteer. In the answers for questions about the literature, the page numbers refer to the edition of the book sold by Notgrass History.

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. What is the science that deals with the description, distribution, and interaction of the diverse physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth’s surface? *geography* (3)
2. What is the study of how physical geography impacts human activity and how human activity impacts physical geography? *human geography* (3)
3. The crew of what spacecraft captured the image of the earth that has come to be called the Blue Marble? *Apollo 17* (5)
4. What is the term for the impact that every astronaut has reported of being deeply affected by looking back at the earth beneath them? *overview effect* (6)
5. In what galaxy is our Sun located? *Milky Way* (6)
6. The conditions of the earth being just right for human life has led to the earth being called the _____ Planet. *Goldilocks* (6-7)
7. About how far away is the moon from the earth? *240,000 miles* (7)
8. The tilt of the earth’s polar axis from vertical is about _____. *23 degrees* (7)
9. What percentage of the earth’s surface is covered with water? *71 percent* (8)
10. What is the term for the moving of the plates in the earth’s crust and outer mantle? *plate tectonics* (8)

Lesson 2

1. Alexander the Great founded a city in Egypt that he called _____. *Alexandria* (10)
2. What librarian from antiquity calculated the circumference of the earth? *Eratosthenes* (10)
3. Who invented the term geography? *Eratosthenes* (10)
4. What German-born mapmaker published Vespucci’s account of his voyages to the New World? *Martin Waldseemuller* (11)
5. What name did this mapmaker propose to give to the New World? *America* (11)

6. During the negotiation of the peace treaty that ended the Revolutionary War, what American negotiator insisted that the United States extended to the Mississippi River? *John Jay* (12-13)
7. What female geologist helped map the ocean floor? *Marie Tharp* (13)
8. What project aims to develop a 3-D map of the earth using satellite images? *Google Earth* (14)
9. What does GPS stand for? *Global Positioning System* (14)
10. What are two terms used to describe the age in which we live? *Information Age, Technological Age* (14)

Lesson 3

1. What historian and geographer was born in 64 BC in Amasya in Pontus? *Strabo* (16)
2. What body of water does Pontus sit beside? *Black Sea* (16)
3. How did this geographer obtain an education? *private tutors* (17)
4. Of what philosophy did this geographer become an adherent? *stoicism* (17)
5. Of what governing authority was this person a strong supporter? *Roman Empire* (17)
6. What was the 17-volume work that this geographer published based on his travels and on information he gleaned from others? *Geography* (17)
7. What did this person say was “essential to all the transactions of the statesman”? *geography* (18)
8. Whom did this person consider to be the father of geography? *Homer* (19)
9. What did this person say “defines the contours of the land and gives it its shape? *the sea* (18)
10. What first century AD Jewish writer referred to this geographer? *Josephus* (18)

Strabo’s Geography

1. What does Strabo say geography unfolds to us and acquaints us with? *“Geography unfolds to us the celestial phenomena, acquaints us with the occupants of the land and ocean, and the vegetation, fruits, and peculiarities of the various quarters of the earth.”* (G 243)

2. According to Strabo, what did Homer say encompassed the earth? *the ocean (G 243)*
3. Where did Homer say the sun and constellations rose and set? *the ocean (G 243)*
4. Strabo says that the knowledge of geography connected with what two other areas of study? *meteorology and geometry (G 244)*

Lesson 4

1. What town on the western side of the Mississippi River is part of Illinois? *Kaskaskia (20)*
2. The motions of the seas change what feature of physical geography? *the shape of shorelines (22)*
3. What are two causes of dramatic changes in the earth? *volcanoes and earthquakes (22)*
4. A volcano built a 1,313 foot mountain near what town in Mexico? *Paricutin (22)*
5. What did the undersea eruption of a volcano off the coast of Iceland create? *the island of Surtsey (22)*
6. What two large and powerful empires mentioned in the lesson no longer exist? *Roman, Ottoman (23)*
7. Ethnic conflict in the Balkans re-emerged after what development? *the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe (23)*
8. Timor-Leste gained its independence from what country in 2002? *Indonesia (23)*
9. What is the term for “the increasing interconnectedness of production and trade among the nations and the increasing dependence of many nations on economic activity outside of their own borders”? *globalization (25)*
10. What is the term for the indiscriminate cutting of trees without planting new ones? *deforestation (25)*

Lesson 5

1. What is the term for the set of presuppositions that leads a person to see the world as he or she does? *Worldview (30)*
2. What was the difference between the parents and the school vice principal, the two political candidates, and the two acquaintances in the coffee shop described at the first of the lesson? *differing worldviews (28-30)*
3. What is the term for the pattern a person uses to organize his or her world? *paradigm (30)*

4. Who has a set of presuppositions as described in Question 1? *everyone (30)*
5. Why does this set of presuppositions matter? *It has consequences, it leads to actions. (30)*
6. What was the Nazis’ belief about themselves? *that they were a superior race (32)*
7. What was the consequence of the Nazis’ belief regarding other groups? *The Nazis believed that they were correct in eliminating those other groups. (32)*
8. Is a paradigm reality? *Not necessarily; it is how one views reality. (30)*
9. Are you likely to change your actions long-term without changing your worldview? *No (30-31)*
10. What are two reasons for learning about non-Christian worldviews? *1) You will be familiar with them when you run into them in real life. 2) It can help you clarify for yourself what you believe. (32)*

Unit 1 Quiz

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. c (3) | 5. b (14) | 9. a (23) |
| 2. d (6) | 6. a (17) | 10. d (25) |
| 3. c (8) | 7. d (18) | |
| 4. a (13) | 8. b (18) | |

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. The military of what country had the goal of mapping the entire world during the Cold War? *the Soviet Union (35)*
2. What are some things the Soviet rulers wanted to know about their own country? *the placement and condition of roads, the size of lakes and rivers, and the layout of cities (35)*
3. About what other country did the Soviet Union have the most interest in finding out information? *the United States (35)*
4. How did the Soviet Union likely obtain information about that country? *published information, spies, high flying reconnaissance plans, spy satellites (35-36)*
5. How many maps did one expert estimate that the Soviet Union made during this program? *1.1 million (36)*
6. Were any maps published in the Soviet Union and available to the general public there deliberately inaccurate? *Yes (36)*

7. One of the oldest maps we know about was created on a clay tablet in what is now northern Iraq in what year? *2300 BC (37)*
8. What was a common map form in the late Middle Ages in Europe? *the T and O map (37)*
9. What is the term that describes how a map is positioned? *orientation (38)*
10. What agency did the U.S. Congress establish in 1879 that produced maps of the United States? *the United States Geological Survey (39)*
6. What are the long parallel lines running north and south that converge at the North and South Poles? *longitude (49)*
7. At what latitude is the Arctic Circle? *about 66 degrees 33 minutes north (49)*
8. What is the name given to the area between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer? *northern temperate zone (49)*
9. What is the name given to the area between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle? *southern temperate zone (49)*
10. At what latitude is the Antarctic Circle? *about 66 degrees, 33 minutes south (49)*

Lesson 7

1. What are four tools that geographers have used in practicing their profession? *compass, surveying equipment, ruler, sextant (41-42)*
2. What is a map? *a representation of our world or part of it (42)*
3. What kind of map shows the borders of states or countries? *geopolitical (43)*
4. What kind of map shows elements of an area's terrain? *physical or topographic (43)*
5. What kind of maps helps people get from one place to another? *navigational (43)*
6. What is the term for a collection of maps? *atlas (43)*
7. What is the process for transferring locations on the earth to the surface of a map? *projection (44)*
8. What has probably been the most common projection used in drawing maps? *Mercator Projection (44)*
9. What shows the direction of north on a map? *the compass rose (46)*
10. What chart gives the meaning of the symbols used on a map? *legend or key (46)*

Lesson 8

1. What is the name for the zero degree meridian of longitude that runs through Greenwich, England? *Prime Meridian (48)*
2. Where on earth does a day begin? *International Date Line (48)*
3. What is the name for the imaginary lateral lines that are parallel to the equator? *latitude (48-49)*
4. What parallel of latitude is about 23 degrees, 26 minutes north of the equator? *Tropic of Cancer (49)*
5. What parallel of latitude is about 23 degrees, 26 minutes south of the equator? *Tropic of Capricorn (49)*

Lesson 9

1. What are two of the greatest physical safeguards for the United States? *Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (53)*
2. What does Russia lack on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? *a year-round port (53)*
3. What are four elements of the geography of Africa that limit its trade and cultural interactions with other cultures? *Central Africa is separated from Europe by the Sahara Desert, the continent has few natural harbors, its rivers are not navigable for long distances inland, Africa is a long way from the traditional trade routes between Europe and Asia and between Europe and North America (53)*
4. What two men became involved in a printing business that started in Chicago in 1856? *William Rand and Andrew McNally (53)*
5. What big break did the company receive in 1868? *It received the contract to print the tickets and timetables for the railroad industry in Chicago. (53-54)*
6. What quick-thinking action helped the company recover from the Chicago fire of 1871? *Rand and McNally buried two ticket printing machines in the sand by Lake Michigan. (54)*
7. When did the company publish its first map? *1872 (54)*
8. What did it begin to publish in 1880? *Geography textbooks, maps, and globes for schools (54)*
9. What development in the first quarter of the 1900s increased the demand for road maps? *the increase in the public interest in traveling by automobile (or some similar phrase) (54)*
10. For what industry is the company a leading producer of GPS tablet systems for routing and log-keeping? *trucking industry (55-56)*

Lesson 10

1. Who said, "The facts of life are conservative"? *British prime minister Margaret Thatcher (57)*
2. What are the three most central questions the answers to which reveal much about a person's worldview? *What is the most basic, central, and important reality in the world? How did the world come into existence? How does the world operate? (57)*
3. How does the Bible compare God and Satan? *God is the ultimate force for good and Satan is the ultimate force for evil, but Satan is a lesser power whom God allows to operate in the world. Satan will be defeated in the end. (58)*
4. Another key question to determine your worldview is what you say is the meaning and purpose of _____. *life (59)*
5. What are two reasons why it is important to answer the previous question? *You need to know if you are doing the right things in life. At the end of your life, you will want to know if you have followed the right path. (59)*
6. It is important to determine what is _____ and how you know it. *truth (59)*
7. If you are a Christian, how you complete what sentence provides a window onto your worldview? I am a Christian, therefore.... *(59)*
8. When David considered the heavens, what question came to his mind? *"What is man, that You take thought of him" (Psalm 8) (60)*

Unit 2 Quiz

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. c (35) | 5. c (46), | 9. c (53) |
| 2. d (37) | 6. d (48) | 10. d (54) |
| 3. a (43) | 7. a (48-49) | |
| 4. b (44) | 8. b (49) | |

Know Why You Believe

Content Questions

1. What was the main group of people Paul E. Little worked with and ministered to? *Little worked with and ministered to mainly college/university students. (pages 11, 15)*
2. What is one of the evidences for the existence of God discussed in Chapter 2? *Possible answer one of the following: eternity in the hearts of men (page 31); law of cause and effect (pages 31-32); order and design in the universe (pages 35-38); the universe had a beginning (pages 38-40); the moral argument (pages 42-44); God has penetrated the finite (pages 45-46); changed lives (pages 46-47)*

3. What historical event in the New Testament does Little say is the foundation stone of the Christian faith? *Little wrote that the foundation stone of the Christian faith is the resurrection of Jesus Christ. (page 60)*
4. What have modern archaeological discoveries shown about the Bible? *Modern archaeological discoveries have confirmed the events, people, and story of the Bible. (page 108)*
5. Does Little agree with the statement, "it doesn't matter what you believe as long as you believe it?" *(No, Little says that the statement, 'it doesn't matter what you believe as long as you believe it,' is not true. He says that what we believe must be true in order to be real. (page 198)*

Analysis Questions

Student instructed to write about one page total to answer questions 1-3.

1. What is one of the questions in this book that you have wondered about before? How helpful was Little's answer to your question? *Answers will vary.*
2. What is one question or topic in the book that you would like to delve into further? What would be some good sources for information on the topic? *Answers will vary.*
3. Why is it important for a person to know why they believe what they believe? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. The region we usually call the Middle East extends from where to where north to south? *from the Black and Caspian Seas in the north to the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula. (63)*
2. The term Middle East assumes that we are looking at the region from what perspective? *from the West (63)*
3. What is the Fertile Crescent? *an arc of land from Iraq or Mesopotamia on the east across Syria along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and usually including Egypt (64)*
4. The eastern end of the Fertile Crescent has been called what? *the Cradle of Civilization (64)*
5. _____% of the people in the Middle East are Muslim, while _____% of the people in Israel are Jewish. *90, 80 (64)*

6. What is the English name for the largest contiguous sand desert in the world, located on the Arabian Peninsula? *Empty Quarter* (67)
7. In Palestine the “early rains” begin in what month, and the “latter rains” come in what month? *October, April* (65-66)
8. What geographic feature begins in Turkey and continues to Kenya? *Great Rift Valley* (66)
9. Most of ancient Mesopotamia is in what modern country? *Iraq* (68)
10. What two rivers are the principal features of Iraq? *Tigris, Euphrates* (68)

Lesson 12

1. The secret agreement to divide the Ottoman Empire (or the Middle East) is usually called by what two names? *Sykes-Picot* (70-72)
2. During what war was the agreement made? *the Great War or World War I* (70)
3. The representatives of what two countries made the agreement? *Great Britain, France* (70-71)
4. What underground resource in the Middle East was of interest to the two countries and to other European countries? *oil* (70)
5. What promise did Great Britain make to the Arab peoples? *If the Arabs helped Great Britain defeat the Ottomans, Great Britain would support the Arabs’ desire for an independent country.* (70)
6. What idea did the diplomats have for governing Palestine? *that it should be governed as an international area* (71)
7. Did the agreement support or violate Great Britain’s promise to the Arabs? *violate* (72)
8. What was the term for the area that a country ruled or had responsibility for? *protectorate* (73)
9. What British foreign minister expressed support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine? *Arthur Balfour* (73)
10. What group made the Sykes-Picot agreement public? *the new Communist government of Russia* (73)

Lesson 13

1. Palestine is about the size of which of the United States? *New Jersey* (75)
2. God promised to give Abraham and his descendants the land called what? *Canaan* (75)
3. What happened to Israel after they were not faithful to God? *The Assyrians carried the*

Northern Kingdom (or Israel) into captivity, and the Babylonians carried the Southern Kingdom (or Judah) into captivity. (75-76)

4. Who changed the name of the region to Palestina in the second century AD? *Hadrian* (76)
5. On what group’s name was this name based? *Philistines* (76)
6. What was the movement that was based on a desire to establish a Jewish homeland? *Zionist Movement or Zionism* (76-77)
7. What took place in the 1930s and 1940s in Europe that intensified many Jews’ desire for a secure Jewish homeland? *the Nazi Holocaust* (77)
8. What organization passed Resolution 181, which called for partitioning Palestine into a Jewish state and a Palestinian state with Jerusalem under international control? *the United Nations (UN)* (77)
9. In what year did Israel declare itself to be a nation? *1948* (78)
10. What two unconnected areas did Palestinians declare to be the State of Palestine in 1988? *the West Bank and Gaza (or the Gaza Strip)* (81)

Lesson 14

1. What is the unofficial name given to the broad region where many Kurds live? *Kurdistan* (83)
2. Parts of what five countries make up this unofficial homeland? *Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Armenia, Iran* (83)
3. The Kurds are the largest ethnic group in the world that does not have what? *a recognized national homeland* (84)
4. From what ancient people do the Kurds believe they are descended? *Medes* (84)
5. According to tradition, which two apostles carried the gospel to the Kurds? *Thomas and Thaddeus* (84)
6. What powerful Kurdish Muslim leader was sultan of Egypt and pushed the Crusaders out of Jerusalem? *Saladin* (84)
7. What did Kurdish Muslims maintain in many villages as memorials to their friendship with Jews? *synagogues* (84)
8. Kurds are predominantly of what branch of Islam? *Sunni* (85)
9. What country opposed Kurdish autonomy in the 1920s? *Turkey* (86)
10. Under whose leadership did the government of Iraq use chemical weapons against the

Kurdish city of Halabja in 1988? *Saddam Hussein* (86)

Lesson 15

1. What is the term for the Jews who lived away from Canaan? (Hint: It is the Greek word for dispersed ones). *Diaspora* (89)
2. What is the term for the designated area of a European city (the first one was in Venice) where Jews were required to live? *ghetto* (89)
3. What is a primary reason why many Jews in Europe became tailors, shopkeepers, artisans, and moneylenders? *They were forbidden from owning property.* (89)
4. What is the term for persecutions, often including physical attacks, on Jews in Eastern Europe and Western Russia? *pogroms* (89)
5. What is the term for scholars who study population? *demographers* (90)
6. What are the three main branches of modern Judaism? *Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform* (91)
7. What is the Hebrew term for the Day of Atonement? *Yom Kippur* (92)
8. The book of Esther in the Old Testament tells of the establishment of what feast to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews in Persia from the evil Mordecai? *Purim* (93)
9. What is the observance that marks the coming of age of a Jewish boy or girl? *bar mitzvah* (for the boy) and *bat mitzvah* (for the girl) (93)
10. Jews who come to believe in Jesus as Messiah call themselves what? *completed Jews* (94)

Unit 3 Quiz

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. b (67) | 5. b (73), | 9. a (84) |
| 2. a (68) | 6. d (76) | 10. c (86) |
| 3. d (66) | 7. b (76-77) | |
| 4. c (70-72) | 8. c (81) | |

Unit 4

Lesson 16

1. What many people call a Turkish knot in rug weaving is really what? *Armenian knot* (97)
2. What Medieval Italian traveler praised Armenian rugs? *Marco Polo* (97)
3. Between what two seas is Armenia located? *Black and Caspian* (97)

4. One source described mountainous Armenia by saying, "There are no _____." *lowlands* (97)
5. What geographic feature is a cherished symbol for Armenians? *Mount Ararat* (97)
6. What region in southern Azerbaijan has an ethnic Armenian majority and most of its people want to be independent of Azerbaijan? *Nagorno-Karabakh* (98)
7. According to tradition, what two apostles spread the gospel into the region of Armenia in the first century AD? *Bartholomew and Thaddeus* (99)
8. Of what church are most Armenians members? *Armenian Apostolic Church* (99)
9. What are elaborately carved memorial stones that bear a cross and other intricate designs? *khachkars* (99)
10. Soldiers from what empire forced many Armenians from their homes during World War I, which led to a huge genocide of Armenians? *Ottoman* (100)

Lesson 17

1. What position did Winston Churchill hold at first during the Great War? *First Lord of the Admiralty* (102)
2. What kind of ground do armies want to hold because it is more defensible? *higher ground* (102)
3. What are four geographic factors that military planners have to consider? *the physical geography of the positions that each side holds, any geographic features that their forces would encounter in a movement, the ease or difficulty of maintaining supply lines, and possible escape routes for both armies* (102)
4. What two continents meet in Turkey? *Europe and Asia* (103)
5. Turkey controls the water passage between what two bodies of water? *Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea* (103)
6. What two countries are located in both Europe and Asia? *Turkey and Russia* (104)
7. What three bodies of water make up the Turkish Straits? *the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus* (104)
8. On what peninsula did Churchill propose an assault? *Gallipoli* (105)
9. What does ANZAC stand for? *Australia and New Zealand Army Corps* (105)

10. Was the Allied Gallipoli campaign a success or failure? *failure (105)*

Lesson 18

1. For what action was Manal al-Sharif sent to prison in 2011? *driving a car (108)*
2. What was the last country in the world that allowed women to drive? *Saudi Arabia (108)*
3. Who gathered the sheikhs of the central Arabian peninsula under his leadership and founded Saudi Arabia in 1932? *Sheikh Abdul al-Aziz al Saud (108)*
4. What two factors make Saudi Arabia's alliance with the United States surprising? *Saudi Arabia's opposition to Israel and its suspected support of Islamic terrorism (108)*
5. Saudi Arabia is the location of what two cities that Muslims consider holy? *Mecca and Medina (109)*
6. What two religious activities are illegal in Saudi Arabia? *Evangelism and the public practice of any religion other than Islam (109)*
7. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the world without what geographic feature? *a river (109)*
8. Most Muslim countries practice what system that governs male-female relationships? *male guardian system (110)*
9. What two political rights have women gained in Saudi Arabia? *the right to vote and to run for office in local elections (110)*
10. The king of Saudi Arabia appoints 30 women to what body? *Consultative Council (110)*

Lesson 19

1. What is the term for a traveler or someone who is on a journey? *pilgrim (113)*
2. What is the term for a journey that usually has a religious purpose? *pilgrimage (113)*
3. For what three annual feasts did Jews travel to Jerusalem? *Passover, Pentecost, and Booths (113)*
4. What site in modern Jerusalem do many Jews visit that is the only part of the remodeled temple construction project that still exists? *Wailing Wall (113)*
5. Who traveled to Palestine and officially identified places of significance in the Bible? *Constantine's mother (113)*
6. Pilgrims visit locations in Ireland that were important in the life of whom? *Patrick (114)*
7. What is one of the five pillars of Islam that has to do with making a pilgrimage? *Every Muslim*

is to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his life if he is able (114)

8. Pilgrimages express the importance of what? *place (114)*
9. Many people visit the church doorway in what city where Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses for debate? *Wittenberg, Germany (114)*
10. Many Turkish people go to Ankara to visit what? *the tomb of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of their country (115)*

Lesson 20

1. The Christian faith stands or falls on _____. *Jesus Christ (117)*
2. Jesus was the fulfillment of many _____ in the Old Testament. *prophecies (117)*
3. Jesus was fully _____ and fully _____. *God, man (117)*
4. One evidence regarding Jesus is the undeniable historical _____. *truth of His life (117)*
5. Perhaps the strongest evidence for Christ is the _____. *empty tomb (118)*
6. Jesus did not call people to adopt a philosophy but to die to themselves and become His _____. *disciples (or followers) (118)*
7. Jesus does not accept partial or divided _____. *loyalty (118)*
8. After Jesus returned to heaven, God formed a fellowship of believers called the _____. *church (120)*
9. The Christian worldview grows out of the fact that God _____ us. *loves (120)*
10. Adherents of the Christian faith are a _____ of the total world population. *minority (121)*

Unit 4 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a (97) | 5. b (103), | 9. b (113) |
| 2. d (97) | 6. a (105) | 10. c (114) |
| 3. c (100) | 7. d (108) | |
| 4. b (103) | 8. c (109) | |

Blood Brothers

Content Questions Answers

1. What kind of work did Elias Chacour's family do in their village of Biram? *They raised figs. (page 19)*
2. What was Michael Chacour's reaction when his fig orchard was taken from him? *He showed*

sadness but not anger. He told his children that they must ask the Lord to bless their enemies. He assured them that God would give those who did so inner peace. (page 67)

3. Why did Elias Chacour's parents take him to Haifa when he was twelve years old? *Elias had the opportunity for a better education. He lived at an orphanage near their bishop so he could oversee his education. (page 79-80)*
4. What was the purpose of the Zionist movement? *The Zionist movement sought to establish a homeland for Jews (page 120)*
5. Why did Elias choose not to accept offers to work in Europe? *Elias was attracted by a more peaceful existence in Europe, but came to realize that his place in the Lord's work was with his people in Palestine. (pages 222-224)*

Analysis Questions

1. What principles of peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation did Elias see modeled in his parents? *Elias's parents did not fight to defend themselves or to retaliate. They took seriously Christ's teaching on being peacemakers, loving their enemies, and trusting God to deal with those who had hurt them. Other answers possible.*
2. What different reactions do Palestinians in the book have toward the conflict with Jews and their own loss and displacement? *Answers may be similar to: Some tried to defend themselves. Some tried to petition government leaders. Some tried to reason with Jewish citizens and soldiers. Some tried to attack the Jews. Some forgave and worked for peace and reconciliation. Other answers possible.*
3. How would you describe Elias Chacour's worldview? *Answers may be similar to: Elias Chacour believes that all people are valuable and deserving of respect. His beliefs and actions are based on the teachings of the Bible.*

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. What event triggered the Jasmine Revolution? *Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire to protest the treatment he received from police. (125)*
2. What did protesters in Tunisia demand that eventually took place? *the resignation of the president of Tunisia (125)*

3. The Jasmine Revolution was the beginning of a protest movement that spread to several countries and was called what? *Arab Spring (126)*
4. In what three other countries did protests result in the removal or death of the head of government? *Egypt, Yemen, Libya (126)*
5. What three cultures intersect in Tunisia? *African, European, and Islamic (127)*
6. Where do most people live in Tunisia? *near the northern and eastern coasts (127)*
7. Two ranges in what North African mountains cross Tunisia? *Atlas Mountains (128)*
8. What nation established a settlement at Carthage in 814 BC? *Phoenicia (128)*
9. What European country declared Tunisia to be a protectorate in 1881? *France (128)*
10. The majority of the population of Tunisia is part of what ethnic group? *Berbers (129)*

Lesson 22

1. Who oversaw the Suez Canal project? *Ferdinand de Lesseps (131)*
2. What was his home country? *France (133)*
3. What are the two main purposes of canals? *transportation and the moving of water (131)*
4. Where do we find the earliest evidence of canals? *Mesopotamia (131)*
5. What is the longest canal in the world? *Grand Canal of China (131)*
6. What was the main task in building the Suez Canal? *digging a 120-mile ditch through desert sand (134)*
7. Work began on the Suez Canal in 1859 and was expected to take six years. How long did it actually take? *Ten years (until 1869) (134)*
8. The Suez Canal is the longest canal in the world without what? *locks (136)*
9. Who seized the canal in 1956? *Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser (135)*
10. For what project did he say he would use the tolls? *to pay for the Aswan High Dam (135)*

Lesson 23

1. What has been called the incubator of Western civilization? *Mediterranean Sea (138)*
2. What is the Mediterranean's western and eastern limits? *west: Strait of Gibraltar; east: Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, and Bosphorus Strait (138)*

3. What divides the Mediterranean into western and eastern parts? *an underwater ridge between the North African coast and Sicily (138)*
4. What is the Arabic name for the region of North Africa that stretches from Libya through Tunisia and Algeria to Morocco? *Maghrib (138)*
5. What do the Berbers call themselves? *Amazigh (139)*
6. The term Berber is a variation of what term? *Barbary (139)*
7. The Berbers made high quality carpets, but their main economic activity was what? *piracy that preyed on sea traffic (139)*
8. What is the Italian word for Redbeard, what Europeans called Khayr al-Din, one of the most powerful of Barbary pirate leaders? *Barbarossa (141)*
9. Who led a squadron of American warships that defeated two Algerian warships and captured several hundred Algerian prisoners of war? *Stephen Decatur (143)*
10. What put an end to the hundreds of years of Barbary piracy? *the French conquest of Algeria in 1830 (143)*

Lesson 24

1. The strategic importance of North Africa in World War II was not so much the region itself but rather its what? *geographic connections (145)*
2. What country defeated Italian forces in the Battle of Adowa (Adwa)? *Ethiopia (145)*
3. When did Italian forces invade Ethiopia? *1935 (145)*
4. What tank warfare expert led Nazi forces in North Africa? *General Erwin Rommel (146)*
5. Who led British and Commonwealth forces in North Africa? *Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery (146)*
6. Where did this man lead a victory over Axis forces in late 1942? *El-Alamein (146)*
7. Who led Operation Torch, the Allied invasion in Morocco and Algeria, in November 1942? *General Dwight Eisenhower (146)*
8. Who was the American expert in tank warfare who oversaw the Allied landing at Casablanca? *General George Patton (146)*
9. Where did the first direct confrontation between German and American forces in the war take place? *Kasserine Pass (146)*
10. What did Winston Churchill call the “soft underbelly” of Europe? *Sicily and Italy (147)*

Unit 5 Map Skills Assignment

1. How many other countries does Oman touch? *3 (United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen)*
2. Is the average elevation higher near the Rio de la Plata or near the border with Brazil (Brasil)? *Near the border with Brazil (Brasil)*
3. In the thematic map on page 42, production in Uruguay of what crop is shown? *Soybeans*
4. In the 1915 isotherm map on page 43, what color is the area where you live? *Answer will vary.*
5. What roads would you need to use to get to your state capitol building? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 25

1. What is the tall, black, square shrine in Mecca? *Kaaba (149)*
2. What did Muhammad come to believe about himself? *that he was Allah’s prophet (149)*
3. In what city did Muhammad start to build a large following? *Yathrib (Medina) (150)*
4. Muhammad believed that Allah gave him permission to use force to convert unbelievers. He called this effort at persuasion _____ or holy war. *jihad (150)*
5. Muslims believe that Muhammad ascended to heaven from where? *the temple mount in Jerusalem (150)*
6. What is the book that Muslims believe is the compilation of the thoughts of Allah as communicated by Muhammad and others? *Qur’an (151)*
7. In that book, what are the spirit beings that exist below the level of angels and devils? *jinn (152)*
8. What are the two largest groups in Islam? *Sunnis, Shi’ites (152)*
9. What is the Muslim legal system that applies the teachings of the Qur’an to society? *Shari’a law (153)*
10. What is the name for a Muslim scholar who has received training in a religious school? *mullah (153)*

Unit 5 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (126) | 7. b (138) |
| 2. a (127) | 8. c (138) |
| 3. b (131) | 9. a (144) |
| 4. d (131) | 10. d (147) |
| 5. c (136) | |
| 6. b (138) | |

First Geography Exam (Units 1-5)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. c (3) | 10. c (53) | 19. a (105) |
| 2. c (8) | 11. b (67) | 20. c (108) |
| 3. b (14) | 12. a (68) | 21. d (126) |
| 4. a (23) | 13. d (66) | 22. b (131) |
| 5. d (25) | 14. d (76) | 23. d (131) |
| 6. d (37) | 15. a (84) | 24. c (138) |
| 7. a (43) | 16. d (97) | 25. c (144) |
| 8. b (44) | 17. b (103) | |
| 9. a (48-49) | 18. b (103) | |

First English Exam (Units 1-5)

Answers to multiple choice questions (4 points each):

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

Write a paragraph of five sentences on each of the following topics. (10 points each)

21. What are two evidences of the existence of God that Paul Little discusses? *Possible answers: Eternity in the hearts of men; law of cause and effect (or God as First Cause); order and design in the universe; the universe must have had a beginning; the moral argument; the evidence of changed lives (pages 31-47)*
22. In what specific ways is *Blood Brothers* a biography, a history of the Middle East, and a book on the Christian life? *It is the life story of Elias Chacour. It tells the history of conflict in Palestine after the founding of Israel. It tells of people who took Jesus' words seriously and lived them out in a difficult situation.*

First Worldview Exam (Units 1-5)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a (30) | 10. c (89) | 19. b (120) |
| 2. b (30) | 11. d (89) | 20. a (121) |
| 3. c (30) | 12. a (89) | 21. c (149) |
| 4. c (30) | 13. d (93) | 22. a (150) |
| 5. d (30-31) | 14. b (93) | 23. c (150) |
| 6. a (57) | 15. d (117) | 24. a (151) |
| 7. d (59) | 16. c (117) | 25. b (152) |
| 8. b (59) | 17. a (118) | |
| 9. c (60) | 18. d (118) | |

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. By what name was Cote d'Ivoire formerly known? *Ivory Coast (160)*
2. Why was this name used? *because of the trade in elephant tusks there (160)*
3. For many years before its independence, the country was a protectorate of what European country? *France (159-160)*
4. About how many native dialects are spoken in Cote d'Ivoire? *60 (160)*
5. Cote d'Ivoire is the world leader in the export of what two products? *cocoa, cashews (160)*
6. Who comprises about two-thirds of the work force in cocoa growing? *women (161)*
7. What two countries grow almost two-thirds of the cocoa that the world consumes? *Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana (160)*
8. In Cote d'Ivoire, where do some people live and grow cocoa illegally? *national parks (161)*
9. In the last 50 years, Cote d'Ivoire has lost 80% of what geographic feature? *rainforests (161)*
10. What are two other products that Cote d'Ivoire exports? *coffee, palm oil (160)*

Lesson 27

1. Describe the three regions of Mali. *North: Sahara Desert; central: semi-arid Sahel; south: subtropical Sudan, where Niger River runs. (163)*
2. What portion of the population of Mali lives below the accepted world poverty income line? *about half (163)*
3. What ethnic group does the lesson emphasize? *Dogon (164)*
4. About 300 small villages of this group lie on or near what geographic feature? *Bandiagara Escarpment (164)*
5. The first building constructed in a village of this group is a _____, a word which means _____. *toguna, house of words (164)*
6. The public square in a village of this group is called the _____. *tei (165)*
7. The senior man of a village and his family live in a home called the _____. *ginna (165)*
8. Most people of this ethnic group hold what religious belief? *animism (165)*
9. What is the elaborate dance ceremony that marks the end of the period of mourning after a person dies? *dama (166)*

10. What are three threats to this group's way of life? *increasing number of tourists, the rising demand for Dogon antiquities, and the fighting among groups that want to control Mali. (166-167)*

Lesson 28

1. What is the lake discussed in this lesson and in what country is it located? *Lake Volta in Ghana (168)*
2. What was this country called when it was a British colony? *Gold Coast (168)*
3. What crop grows on over half of the arable land in this country? *cacao/cocoa (168)*
4. Over half of the population of this country is in what age group? *under 25 (168)*
5. Who was the dynamic first leader of the country after it became independent? *Kwame Nkrumah (168)*
6. What dam created the lake under discussion? *Akosombe Dam (169)*
7. What were the three main proposed functions of the dam and resulting lake? *provide electricity, encourage commercial fishing, irrigation of farmland (169)*
8. About half of the surface of the lake has what poking out of it? *partially submerged trees (170)*
9. How are barges held in place on the lake while men are working? *propellers directed by GPS (170)*
10. Harvesting these things from the lake means less destruction of what? *Ghana's surface forests (170)*

Unit 6 Map Skills Assignment

1. What is the title of this set of maps? *Springfield-Green County, Missouri*
2. What organization created these maps? *Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited*
3. When was this set of maps created? *June 1891*
4. What is the scale of the detailed maps inside this booklet (look on the cover page)? *50 ft to an inch*
5. What is the orientation of the map? Which direction indicates north? *north is up*
6. What guides are provided on the cover to help the user find specific locations? *map and index*
7. Who do you think would have been interested in this set of maps? *Insurance companies, businesses, governments, other answers possible*

Lesson 29

1. What is the term for the singing men who accompanied the group of slaves? *jillikeas (172)*
2. What group of musicians accompanied a delegation going to another town to buy grain? *4 drummers and 4 male singers (172)*
3. How many ethnic groups are in Nigeria? *over 250 (172)*
4. In recent years what has been the largest factor in the Nigerian economy? *development of petroleum reserves (173)*
5. What is one of the most common forms of traditional music in West Africa? *call and response (174)*
6. Who is a person who goes from village to village to share news or repeat stories of history? *griot or djeli (174)*
7. How many notes are in a pentatonic scale? *5 (174)*
8. How did African music impact America? *Slaves brought music with them and sang the songs in America; this music influenced American forms of music such as gospel music. (177)*
9. What is important to remember about the identity of the people brought to America as slaves? *They were not simply "Africans" but were members of many different ethnic groups and cultures. (176)*
10. What instrument was used in Africa that was a forerunner of what modern instrument? *bonjoe, banjo (177)*

Travels in the Interior of Africa

1. How did the wrestlers that Park saw approach each other? *on all fours (G 258)*
2. What musical background did the wrestling match have? *drum (G 258)*
3. What did the dancers that Park saw have fastened to their legs and arms? *little bells (G 258)*
4. With what did the drummer beat the drum? *a crooked stick (G 258)*
5. How did the drummer keep order among the spectators? *by imitating the sound of certain Mandingo sentences (G 258-259)*
6. How many people were in the escort with the provisions? *about 400 (G 259)*
7. In the last paragraph of the passage, what were the six principal music instruments Park mentioned? *koonting, korro, simbing, balafou, tangtang, tabala (G 259-260)*

8. What appeared to constitute a necessary part of the chorus? *clapping of hands (G 260)*

Lesson 30

1. An estimated 400 million people practice what is known as _____. *folk religion (178)*
2. How widespread is participation in this religion? *People on every inhabited continent participate in it. (178)*
3. Do people who practice this religion believe in a spiritual realm? *Yes (178)*
4. Do people who practice this religion generally believe in a supreme being? *Yes (178)*
5. What do people who practice this religion generally believe about the spirits of ancestors? *That they can do good or ill for their descendants on earth. (178)*
6. What is the term for the supposed ability to cast harmful spells on others? *the evil eye (179)*
7. What is the term for forbidden behaviors? *taboos (179)*
8. What is the term for amulets or charms? *juju (179)*
9. What are four terms for a person believed to have special powers and a special relationship with the spirit world? *diviner, sorcerer, priest, shaman (180)*
10. What is a folk religion practiced in Haiti? *vodou (voodoo) (181)*

Unit 6 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. b (161) | 5. a (164) | 9. d (177) |
| 2. d (161) | 6. c (168) | 10. a (176) |
| 3. b (161) | 7. b (170) | |
| 4. c (163) | 8. a (173) | |

Unit 7

Lesson 31

1. How were the refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) greeted at a refugee camp in Cameroon? *by a group of CAR refugees singing to them (185)*
2. What was the name of the French colony that became the CAR? *Ubangi-Shari (185)*
3. Why have over one million people from the CAR fled their homes? *groups fighting each other for power and a lack of security (185)*

4. Who operates the refugee camps discussed in the lesson? *the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (186)*
5. What groups help the UNHCR in the camps? *charitable relief agencies (186)*
6. How do the northern and southern regions of the CAR differ with regard to trees? *The north is generally treeless while the south is mostly covered with rainforests. (186)*
7. What are the two official languages of the CAR? *French and Sango (186)*
8. How wealthy is the CAR compared to the rest of the world? *It is one of the poorest countries in the world. (186)*
9. What is the UNHCR estimate for the total number of forcibly displaced persons in the world? *68.5 million (187)*
10. What is the name of the group of CAR refugees who sing in Garoua every weekend? *the Peace Crusaders (188)*

Lesson 32

1. What is the common term for the ethnic group the largest tribe of which is the Mbuti? *Pygmies (189)*
2. What is the best known physical characteristic of this group? *relatively short stature (189)*
3. What is the appearance of their teeth, and how is this accomplished? *chipped to a point using a machete (189)*
4. This group is the largest known group of what in the world? *hunter-gatherers (189)*
5. How do they make decisions? *general discussion (189)*
6. With what people does this group have its primary conflict? *the Bantu (190)*
7. Who was put on display at the St. Louis World's Fair and the Bronx Zoo? *Ota Benga (191)*
8. What was the purpose of the display at the World's Fair? *to demonstrate human progress "from the dark prime to the highest enlightenment" (191)*
9. What group strongly protested the display in the zoo? *black ministers (191)*
10. The entire episode was about _____ fueled by the worldview of _____. *racism, evolution (192)*

Lesson 33

1. Who was elected to a seventh term as president of Cameroon in 2018? *Paul Biya (194)*
2. For what is Cameroon named? *cameroes (prawns), a kind of shellfish or crustaceans (194)*
3. By what means of transportation do goods travel between the port of Douala and the countries of Chad and the Central African Republic? *railroad (194-195)*
4. In 1986 a cloud of what arose from Lake Nyos and took many lives? *carbon dioxide (197)*
5. How was the problem solved? *French scientists installed a pipe and fountain in the lake that allow the gas to escape at a constant rate to avoid buildup. (197)*
6. What three European countries at various times exercised oversight over lands that became Cameroon? *Germany, France, and Britain (195)*
7. What is the term for a mound of erosion-resistant rock? *inselberg (195)*
8. How many ethnic groups live in Cameroon? *150-200 (195)*
9. What was the phrase used to describe the competition among European countries to establish colonies in sub-Saharan Africa? *Scramble for Africa (195)*
10. What two groups defined by the language they speak have had conflict in Cameroon in the last several decades? *English-speaking (anglophones) and French-speaking (francophones) (196-197)*

The Cruise of the Cachalot

1. How long was it from Bullen's first sighting of the island to his being able to distinguish objects on shore? *six hours (G 261)*
2. As they approached the island they passed through patches of what in the water? *kelp (G 262)*
3. Bullen said the people were intensely what in their views and loyalty? *English (G 263)*
4. What member of the royal family visited the island in 1867? *Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (G 261)*
5. His host apologized for not having what to crown the feast at their "good, old-fashioned English dinner"? *plum pudding (G 264)*

Lesson 34

1. What is EVD? *Ebola Virus Disease (199)*
2. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the _____ largest country in Africa. *second (200)*
3. The DRC has the second largest _____ in the world after that of the Amazon. *rainforest (200)*
4. How long is the Congo River? *2,900 miles (200)*
5. Prior to its independence, the DRC was a colony of what European country? *Belgium (200)*
6. About half of the DRC is of what faith? *Roman Catholic (201)*
7. What is the capital of the DRC? *Kinshasa (201)*
8. What is the capital of the Republic of the Congo? *Brazzaville (201)*
9. For what geographic feature is the EVD named? *for the Ebola River in the DRC, which is in the region where the disease first appeared (201)*
10. How do many survivors of EVD help others? *Because they generally have an immunity, they help in the treatment of others. (202)*

Lesson 35

1. Where was Dr. Kent Brantly working at a mission hospital when he contracted EVD? *Liberia, Monrovia (203)*
2. What was the mortality rate for this outbreak of EVD? *over 70% (203)*
3. What other American worker contracted EVD? *Nancy Writebol (203)*
4. From whom did Brantly receive a blood transfusion? *from a young man who had been treated for EVD at the hospital but who had recovered (203)*
5. How were Brantly and Writebol administered ZMapp? *They each took one dose in Liberia, then were flown to Emory University Hospital and each given the last two doses of the course. (204)*
6. Whom did Brantly and his wife meet at the White House? *President Obama (204)*
7. What did the Brantlys do after Kent recovered? *They moved to Ft. Worth, Texas. They used their fame to focus world attention on fighting the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Kent taught in the residency program of John Peter Smith Hospital in Ft. Worth and cared for low income patients at a clinic in Ft. Worth. Amber volunteered with an Christian refugee settlement organization and with a group that promotes racial reconciliation among Christians. They lived in an apartment complex*

where many refugees and immigrants lived. (204-205)

8. What announcement did the Brantlys make in 2019? *That they planned to return to Africa to work at a mission hospital in Zambia. (205)*
9. Brantly said that he fears but that he chooses what? *He chooses to have compassion despite fear. (206)*
10. What did Jesus say was the greatest love a person can have? *to lay down his life for his friends (206)*

Unit 7 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a (186) | 5. b (191) | 9. a (200) |
| 2. b (186) | 6. d (195) | 10. c (201) |
| 3. d (189) | 7. c (195) | |
| 4. a (190) | 8. d (199) | |

Patricia St. John Tells Her Own Story

Content Questions

1. To what continent did Patricia St. John's parents go as missionaries right after they were married? *South America (page 24)*
2. What difficult decision did Patricia's parents make right before she was born? *They decided that Mr. St. John would continue to travel as a teacher and preacher, but Mrs. St. John would live in England with their children. (pages 26-27)*
3. Where was Patricia St. John's brother working when she joined him in foreign ministry? *Patricia St. John joined her brother who was a doctor in a hospital in Tangier, Morocco. (page 76)*
4. Patricia and her sister traveled from Beirut to North Africa to retrace the journeys of what man? *Patricia and her sister traveled to retrace the journeys of Paul. (page 201)*
5. In what country did Patricia St. John spend the last years of her life? *Patricia St. John spent the last years of her life in England. (pp. 231ff; pp. 269ff)*

Analysis Questions

1. What do you think Patricia St. John's story reveals about her life priorities? *Answers will vary, but may include: Her worldview, and therefore her priorities, were based on God's priorities. She looked for ways to serve people. She was willing to serve anywhere she thought she could help others. She focused on individual people. She bravely worked in difficult places and*

conditions. She strove to do the work that the Lord placed before her.

2. What are three God-given gifts you notice in Patricia St. John that furthered her ministry? *Answers will vary, but may include: She was courageous, attentive, intelligent, observant, sacrificial, hard-working, kind, loyal.*
3. At what time and place in her story would you most like to drop in and visit her or join her journey? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 8

Lesson 36

1. What is the capital of Rwanda? *Kigali (209)*
2. What industry discussed in the lesson is part of a movement of national renewal and economic revival? *clothes (211)*
3. What are the two main ethnic groups the lesson discusses? *Hutu and Tutsi (209)*
4. What is another name for the Twa people? *Pygmy (209)*
5. During the colonial era in the 1890s, Rwanda was part of an area known as what? *German East Africa (209)*
6. Who has been president of Rwanda since 2000? *Paul Kagame (211)*
7. Of what ethnic group is this president? *Tutsi (211)*
8. What country has built a uniform factory in Rwanda? *China (213)*
9. During the 1990s, Rwanda became known around the world for a terrible incidence of what? *ethnic genocide (209)*
10. From what country did Rwanda gain its independence in 1962? *Belgium (210)*

Lesson 37

1. What large geographic feature runs through Malawi north to south? *Great Rift Valley (214)*
2. What is the name of the thick porridge made of maize that is a mainstay of the diet of Malawians? *nsima (214)*
3. In what village was William Kamkwamba born? *Wimbe (215)*
4. William and his cousin began a business repairing what? *radios (215)*
5. How did William learn about windmills? *from reading a used American 8th grade science textbook (216)*

- For what two main reasons did William build a windmill? *to pump water and to generate electricity* (216)
- Where did William see a huge wind farm? *California* (217)
- From what college in the U.S. did William graduate? *Dartmouth* (217)
- What has William provided for every home in his village? *a solar panel for the roof* (218)
- What statement did William make in his first TEDTalk that became a theme at the conference? *"I try, and I made it."* (218)
- Mayadit hoped the day would mark a new beginning of what? *tolerance, unity, and love for one another* (G 267)
- Mayadit said that the government's first, second, and final priorities should be what? *public interest, public interest, and public interest* (G 267)
- What African proverb did he quote? *The night may be too long, but the day will come for sure.* (G 269)

Lesson 39

- #### Lesson 38
- Erastus Kavuti became a Christian while he was stationed at what Air Force base in the United States? *Lackland* (219)
 - Where did Kavuti want to go to teach the gospel? *his home village of Tulia in Kenya* (219)
 - What major issue did Kavuti and other Christians want to confront to demonstrate that their church cared? *the need for clean water* (219)
 - Kenya is on the coast of what ocean? *Indian* (219)
 - What geographic feature lies on Kenya's southwest corner? *Lake Victoria* (220)
 - About how many ethnic groups live in Kenya? *40* (220)
 - What two time-consuming methods do Kenyans usually use to get clean water? *walk several hours per day to a safe source, and boil water* (220)
 - What are some negative consequences of the lack of safe water? *People can't work, they can't irrigate crops, and some people get sick and die from drinking contaminated water.* (220)
 - What is a "mindset of poverty"? *The attitude that says, "I am poor. My family has always been poor, and there is nothing I can do about it."* (222)
 - What did one Kenyan tell a group of Americans was the most important gift they could give? *"our love"* (223)
 - Who won the men's marathon at the 1960 Summer Olympics? *Abebe Bikila* (224)
 - From what country did he come? *Ethiopia* (224)
 - Where were the 1960 Summer Olympics held? *Rome, Italy* (224)
 - What had Italian soldiers stolen from Ethiopia in 1937? *the Obelisk of Aksum* (224)
 - What was the significance of his victory? *It was the first gold medal for a black African in the Olympics.* (224)
 - Who was nicknamed "the Shifter"? *Miruts Yifter* (225)
 - What Olympic athlete had to return his gold medals, only to have them restored posthumously? *Jim Thorpe* (225)
 - In what four kinds of businesses has Haile Gebrselassie invested? *construction, real estate, coffee plantations, and car imports* (226)
 - Who ran an unofficial marathon in under two hours? *Eliud Kipchoge* (226)
 - What explanations have people offered to explain the successes of East Africans in long distance running? *diet, metabolism, their learning to run and work hard from childhood, training at high altitude in Addis Ababa, financial incentives for success, an attitude of success* (228)

Lesson 40

- #### South Sudan Independence Day Speech
- What are some influences that can help develop a person's worldview? *parents, religious teachings, reading, media, experiences, friends, society and culture, evidence that a person perceives* (230)
 - Can people believe things that are not true? *Yes* (231)
 - Might people whom you respect have attitudes and practices that are not right? *Yes* (231)
 - What is the best source for understanding the world? *the Bible* (231)
 - Whom did President Mayadit identify as the founder of their nation? *Dr. John Garang De Mabior* (G 265)

5. If someone's actions are not consistent with his or her stated worldview, what does that indicate? *That his real worldview is somehow different from his stated worldview (231)*
6. Should a person's conversion to Christ mean that his or her underlying worldview should change also? *Yes (232)*
7. In Acts, who was converted to Christ in Samaria but did not at first change his worldview about how things worked in the world? *Simon the magician (232)*
8. Do some people today confess faith in Christ but still cling to their previous belief system? *Yes (232)*
9. What does Paul describe in Romans 12:2 that is another way of expressing changing one's worldview? *the renewing of your mind (232)*
10. Do the majority of people in the world share your worldview? *No (233)*

Unit 8 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. b (211) | 5. c (216) | 9. b (224) |
| 2. a (209) | 6. c (219) | 10. d (228) |
| 3. d (209) | 7. c (220) | |
| 4. a (214) | 8. a (222) | |

A Long Walk to Water

Exposition: *Answers will vary, but may include: Salva is a good student. He lives in Sudan. He's eleven years old. His father is successful. As a younger boy, he had helped to care for the family's cows. Caring for the cows gave him lots of time to play with his friends. He recently started attending school.*

Exciting incident: *Answers will vary, but should be similar to: Gunfire interrupts Salva's school day and his teacher orders the students to run into the bush. Other answers possible.*

Rising action: *Answers will vary, but may include: Salva joins a group of refugees to walk to Ethiopia. Salva meets his uncle. Soldiers kill Salva's uncle. Salva reaches the refugee camp. Salva lives for six years in the refugee camp. Salva learns that the government of Ethiopia is closing the refugee camp. Salva and thousands of refugees cross the river. Salva leads hundreds of boys safely to a refugee camp in Kenya.*

Climax: *Answers will vary, but should be similar to: Salva was chosen to go to an adoptive family in America. After years of danger and deprivation, Salva gained security and great opportunity.*

Falling action: *Answers will vary, but should be similar to: Life in the United States was so different,*

Salva felt that he'd gone to a different planet. He had a great deal to learn, but he made the most of his new opportunities.

Resolution: *Answers will vary, but should be similar to: Salva founded and led an organization, Water for Sudan, to bring clean water to the people in rural Sudan. Water for Sudan brought clean and safe water to Nya and her village.*

Denouement: *Answers will vary.*

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. From what geographic feature did Erasmus Jacob pull a baseball-sized diamond in 1870? *Orange River (237)*
2. What Englishman began building a fortune by renting equipment to prospective diamond miners? *Cecil Rhodes (237)*
3. What project was this man's dream to transverse the continent of Africa? *Cape to Cairo railroad (237)*
4. What company promoted the idea that diamonds were rare and desirable? *DeBeers (237)*
5. What became the standard gift that a man gave to his fiancée? *diamond ring (237-238)*
6. When and where were diamonds first known? *India, in the 300s BC (240)*
7. About how many countries today have known diamond mines? *25 (240)*
8. In what body of water is the company Debmarine Namibia exploring for diamonds? *Atlantic Ocean (240)*
9. What are three controversies related to contemporary diamond mining? *Any of the following: questionable employment practices (using child labor, paying low wages, having unsafe working conditions), practicing deforestation that damages habitats, mining seabeds that damages habitats of fish and other sea life. (240-241)*
10. People decide that certain materials have exceptional value. How is human interaction with geography involved with these materials? *the acquisition and distribution of these materials (241)*

Lesson 42

1. What Zulu chief, educator, and lay preacher said, "The road to freedom is via the Cross"? *Albert John Mvumbi Luthuli (242)*
2. What did Vasco da Gama name the coastal area of southeast Africa that he sighted on Christmas Day 1497? *Terra Natalis (242)*
3. Who became leader of his people and established KwaZulu as their land? *Zulu (242)*
4. What group established a settlement at Port Natal (later called Durban) in 1824? *the British (242)*
5. What group moved out of the Cape of Good Hope area because of British encroachment? *Boers or Afrikaners (243)*
6. What name was given to the area north of the Tugela River where Zulus lived? *Zululand (243)*
7. What name was given to the area south of the Tugela River where Boers lived? *Natal (243)*
8. What is the largest ethnic group in South Africa, making up about 20% of the population? *the Zulu (244)*
9. What is the common term for the system of racial segregation that South Africa practiced until 1994? *apartheid (245)*
10. What prestigious award did Albert Luthuli receive in 1961? *the Nobel Peace Prize (245)*

Lesson 43

1. Who began the Gospel Chariot ministry? *George and Ria Funk (247-248)*
2. Who did the lesson describe as someone who saw the church as a symbol of oppression but was eventually converted to Christ? *Machona Monyamane (247-248)*
3. How did the man in Question 2 describe the way the man in Question 1 answered his questions? *He "put a smile on his face and a finger on the passage" in the Bible. (248)*
4. How would you describe a Gospel Chariot vehicle? *various answers possible: a portable church; platform, chairs, awning, PA system, generator, baptistry, beds for workers (248)*
5. How many Gospel Chariot vehicles are in use? *15 (248)*
6. How many countries does the Gospel Chariot ministry reach? *20 (248)*
7. How many people come to Christ each year through this ministry? *about 2,000 (249)*
8. How did Christians use the Gospel Chariot vehicles during the Ebola crisis in Liberia in

2013? *to distribute information about how to avoid contamination from the virus (249)*

9. What institution offers a six-month course for equipping new believers? *Nations University (248-249)*
10. Who, along with other African Christians, now leads the Gospel Chariot ministry? *Machona Monyamane (250)*

Unit 9 Map Skills Assignment

Tokyo is located at 35.6762° north latitude, 139.6503° east longitude.

Tokyo is 5,451 air miles from Los Angeles, California.

Lesson 44

1. How large is South Africa compared to an American state? *almost twice the size of Texas (251)*
2. What geographic feature is at the edge of the interior plateau of South Africa? *Great Escarpment (251)*
3. What geographic feature is in the northwest region of South Africa? *Kalahari Desert (251)*
4. What country is completely surrounded by South Africa? *Lesotho (252)*
5. What country is at the northeast corner of South Africa and changed its name in 2018? *Eswatini (252)*
6. By the early 1960s, South Africa divided its population into what four racial groups? *whites, blacks, coloreds, and Asians (253-254)*
7. What government leader began ending apartheid in 1990? *F. W. de Klerk (254)*
8. Who was the first black president of South Africa? *Nelson Mandela (254)*
9. What commission investigated civil rights violations that occurred during apartheid? *Truth and Reconciliation Commission (254)*
10. What gap is wider in South Africa than anywhere else in the world? *the gap between rich and poor (256)*

Nelson Mandela's Inauguration Speech

1. Mandela said that South Africa had become the universal base of what? *the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression (G 271)*
2. He said that the end of apartheid was a common victory for what? *justice, peace, and human dignity. (G 271)*

- Who was the Second Deputy President? *F. W. de Klerk (G 271)*
- Mandela said that the sun shall never set on what? *so glorious a human achievement (G 272)*

Lesson 45

- Among philosophers, what is a common understanding about or definition of truth? *Truth is a proposition that conforms to reality. (259)*
- What definition of truth has Alfred Jepsen offered? *Truth is that which is constant and unchanging. (259)*
- What is the main thing to determine about a source of information? *Is it reliable? (260)*
- After determining the truth of a proposition, you have to determine what? *the conclusions that flow from that proposition (260)*
- All truth is _____ truth. *God's (260)*
- Can something be true if you do not know it? *Yes (260)*
- Can something be true if you don't agree with it? *Yes (261)*
- Is the scientific method the only way to determine truth? *No (261)*
- Who or what is the basis of truth? *Jesus (261)*
- Who asked Jesus, "What is truth?"? *Pilate (262)*

Unit 9 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. b (237) | 5. a (244) | 9. d (254) |
| 2. d (237) | 6. a (247-248) | 10. a (254) |
| 3. c (237) | 7. b (254) | |
| 4. b (243) | 8. c (252) | |

Unit 10

Lesson 46

- On what peninsula are Spain and Portugal? *Iberian (265)*
- What mountains form a border between Spain and France? *Pyrenees (265)*
- What provinces does Basque Country consist of? *four in northwest Spain and three in southwest France (266)*
- What do the Basque call their language? *Euskara (266)*
- In what part of the world were Basque codfishers and whalers working around the

time Columbus sailed to the New World? *along the eastern coast of Canada (267)*

- What two explorers had Basques in their crews? *Columbus, Magellan (267)*
- An especially large group of Basques settled in and around what city in the American West? *Boise, Idaho (267)*
- What is the English name of the island in the Bidasoa River that Spain and France govern jointly? *Pheasant Island (267)*
- What percentage of Basques use their native language? *around 27% (268)*
- What other region in Spain has seen a separatist movement in recent years? *Catalonia (or the Catalan region) (269)*

Lesson 47

- What was the home kingdom of Alexander the Great? *Macedon (270)*
- The Romans changed the region's name to what? *Macedonia (270)*
- What ethnic group later settled in the northern part of this region? *Slavs or Slavic people (270)*
- What was the name of the area that included this region in Communist Yugoslavia? *People's Republic of Macedonia (271)*
- When it became independent after the fall of Communism, what name did it use? *Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) (271)*
- Why was the name controversial? *Greeks, especially those in the Greek province of Macedonia thought that the name was illegitimate and an attempt by Slavs to steal a significant part of Greek culture and identity. (271)*
- What American helped negotiate a settlement to the issue? *Matthew Nimetz (272)*
- What name was agreed upon for the country? *Republic of North Macedonia (272)*
- The country has become the 30th member of what international mutual defense group? *NATO (272)*
- What other country strongly disagrees with this country's membership in that defense group? *Russia (272-273)*

Lesson 48

- What was the primary reason for the people exchange prescribed in this lesson? *religion (274)*
- What are some examples of other forced resettlements in history? *Assyria with Israel,*

Babylon with Judah, Spain with Jews and Muslims, Russia with Jews, the United States and Indian removal, the Soviet Union with Poles (274-275)

3. What were the two countries involved with the exchange on which this lesson focuses? *Greece and Turkey (276)*
4. Conflict between what two religious groups occurred repeatedly in the region in question after the rise of Islam? *Orthodox and Muslims (276)*
5. Who was the “sick man of Europe”? *Ottoman Empire (276)*
6. What did Greece do after World War I? *invaded and seized western Anatolia (277)*
7. What treaty ended the continuing conflict and brought about the people exchange discussed? *Treaty of Lausanne (277)*
8. Greece had agreed to a voluntary people exchange in 1919 with what other country? *Bulgaria (277)*
9. How did the treaty arrange for the compulsory exchange based on religion? *Turkish citizens who were Greek Orthodox had to leave Turkish territory, and Greek citizens who were Muslims had to leave Greece. (278)*
10. On what Mediterranean island have Greece and Turkey continued to have conflict? *Cyprus (279)*

Unit 10 Map Skills Assignment

1. What large sea separates Southern Europe from Northern Africa? *Mediterranean Sea*
2. What large island is located close to the southern tip of Italy? *Sicily*
3. Arrange these countries west to east: Greece, Spain, Italy. *Spain, Italy, Greece*
4. What large island is located south of Greece? *Crete*
5. What two countries in this region touch the Atlantic Ocean? *Spain and Portugal*

Lesson 49

1. Modern microstates are vestiges of what units of government that covered small areas? *city-states (281)*
2. What is now Italy once had how many small kingdoms, duchies, principalities, and so forth? *over 200 (281)*
3. What chancellor of Prussia brought about the unification of Germany? *Otto von Bismarck (281)*

4. What is the world’s oldest republic still functioning today? *San Marino (282)*
5. For what leader of Italian unification did this country provide sanctuary? *Garibaldi (282)*
6. What is the second smallest country in the world? *Monaco (282)*
7. What tiny country did Mussolini of Italy recognize? *the State of the Vatican City (284)*
8. What small republic is an archipelago of five islands in the Mediterranean? *Malta (285)*
9. What microstate is a coprincipality nestled in the Pyrenees Mountains between Spain and France? *Andorra (286)*
10. What microstate lies between Switzerland and Austria? *Liechtenstein (287)*

A Little Pilgrimage to Italy

1. What is the area of the republic of San Marino? *24 square miles (G 273)*
2. Where does Potter say is the seat of government? *“on the crest of a perpendicular rock” (G 273)*
3. What is the “giant outpost of the Eastern Appennines”? *Mount Titano (G 273)*
4. What statue stood in the Piazza del Pianello? *Liberty (G 274)*
5. What makes the long climb to San Marino worthwhile? *its incomparable views (G 274)*

Lesson 50

1. Before what council did Paul speak? *the Areopagus (290)*
2. Where did this group usually meet in Paul’s day? *in the Royal Porch in the agora of Athens (290)*
3. According to the Stoicism, what was the god who guided the universe? *Reason (290)*
4. Who taught that the highest good mankind could pursue was to avoid pain and suffering? *Epicurus (291)*
5. Of what altar in Athens did Paul make special mention? *the altar dedicated “to an unknown god” (292)*
6. Who did Paul say was the true giver of all life? *God (292)*
7. What two aspects of the life of nations did Paul say God had appointed? *their times and the boundaries of their habitations (292)*
8. What did Paul say was the Athenians’ central failing? *their perception of God (293)*

9. Paul said that the time had come for all people everywhere to do what? *repent* (293)
10. How did Paul say that God indicated the person who will judge all people? *by raising Jesus from the dead* (293)

Unit 10 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (265) | 5. b (272) | 9. a (282) |
| 2. c (265) | 6. c (276) | 10. d (282) |
| 3. b (267) | 7. a (278) | |
| 4. a (272) | 8. c (281) | |

Second Geography Exam (Units 6-10)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. d (161) | 10. a (200) | 19. d (254) |
| 2. b (161) | 11. b (211) | 20. a (254) |
| 3. b (164) | 12. a (209) | 21. d (265) |
| 4. a (173) | 13. d (209) | 22. c (265) |
| 5. d (177) | 14. a (214) | 23. b (267) |
| 6. a (176) | 15. c (216) | 24. b (272) |
| 7. b (186) | 16. c (219) | 25. a (278) |
| 8. d (189) | 17. d (237) | |
| 9. c (195) | 18. c (237) | |

Second English Exam (Units 6-10)

Answers for multiple choice and matching questions (4 points each). Answers will be found in the literary analysis for *Patricia St. John Tells Her Own Story* and *A Long Walk to Water* in the *Student Review Book* and in the *Answer Key* for the questions on each book:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. a | 10. f | 13. a |
| 2. d | 5. d | 8. b | 11. e | 14. c |
| 3. b | 6. c | 9. c | 12. b | 15. d |

Write a paragraph of five sentences to answer each question (10 points each).

16. What was Patricia St. John's motivation for writing her life's story? *Paragraph should include these or similar ideas: Hers was a remarkable journey. She shares her memories as a humble, normal person, serving where she was called to serve. She was joyfully aware that her story was authored by the Creator of all. Her own journey pointed to His truth and glory with every step. She also shared the Lord's work in the lives of her parents, siblings, and extended family. Patricia St. John's autobiography points continually to the One to whom she gave her life to serve and glorify.*
17. What do you think Patricia St. John's story reveals about her life priorities? *Answers will*

vary, but may include: She looked for ways to serve people. She was willing to serve anywhere she thought she could help others. She focused on individual people. She bravely worked in difficult places and conditions. She strove to do the work that the Lord placed before her.

18. What are three God-given gifts you notice in Patricia St. John that furthered her ministry? *Answers will vary, but may include: She was courageous, attentive, intelligent, observant, sacrificial, hard-working, kind, loyal.*
19. In *A Long Walk to Water*, Salva had many occasions in which he could have felt hopeless, such as when he lost his family, when he lost his uncle, and while he lived in a refugee camp. However, in the climax, falling action, and resolution of the story how did Salva experience a kind of redemption that brought back hope and purpose to his life? *He was able to go to America, go to college, and start an organization that dug wells and helped people in Africa. Other ideas possible.*

Second Worldview Exam (Units 6-10)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. D (181) | 10. G (205) | 19. S (261) |
| 2. E (179) | 11. O (232) | 20. T (260) |
| 3. C (180) | 12. L (231) | 21. Z (290) |
| 4. A (179) | 13. P (230) | 22. Y (290) |
| 5. B (179) | 14. N (231) | 23. W (291) |
| 6. H (203) | 15. M (232) | 24. X (290) |
| 7. J (204) | 16. U (259) | 25. V (293) |
| 8. K (203) | 17. Q (261) | |
| 9. F (204) | 18. R (262) | |

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What was Beatrix Potter's first published book? *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* (297)
2. What did the illustrations she painted for her books portray? *the lakes, mountains, forests, and other settings that she had come to love in the Lake District* (297)
3. Why did Potter want to own land in the Lake District? *to be able to preserve it from commercial development* (297)
4. How much land did Potter leave to the National Trust at her death? *fifteen farms and over four thousand acres in the Lake District* (298)

5. How many tourists come to the Lake District in a typical year? *15 million (298)*
6. How large is the Lake District? *about 900 square miles (298)*
7. What is Britain's largest and longest lake? *Lake Windermere (298)*
8. What is the best known mineral resource in the Lake District? *slate (299)*
9. What ancient arrangement of stones in the Lake District might have been a place for gatherings or for offering pagan sacrifices? *Castlerigg Stone Circle (299)*
10. In what literary movement did the Lake District play a prominent role? *Romanticism (299)*
10. Where have some flower growers moved their operations and workshops to find a warmer climate? *Africa (305)*

Lesson 53

Wordsworth's *A Guide Through the District of the Lakes*

1. Wordsworth says he wrote the guide for the minds of whom? *Persons of taste (275)*
2. How long a voyage does Wordsworth recommend upon the higher division of Lake Windermere? *three hours (275)*
3. Wordsworth encourages the reader to place himself in an imaginary position on a cloud midway between what two mountains? *Great Gavel and Scawfell / Great Gable and Scawfell (276)*

Lesson 52

1. In what mountain ranges did the tulip originate? *the Tien Shan Mountains of China and the Pamir Mountains of Russia (301)*
2. This region is the homeland of what people? *Turks (301)*
3. What group conquered Anatolia and cultivated the tulip? *Seljuk Turks (301)*
4. By the early 1500s the tulip was an honored flower in what empire? *Ottoman (302)*
5. For what two activities (besides growing and admiring them) did people use tulips? *for medicine and for eating them (302)*
6. What scholar who was on the medical faculty of the University of Leiden advanced the interest in and knowledge of tulips? *Carolus Clusius (Charles de L'Ecluse) (303)*
7. In some cases tulips became what in financial transactions? *medium of exchange (304)*
8. When did the bottom fall out of the tulip market? *February 1637 (304)*
9. What country is the headquarters for today's flower industry? *the Netherlands (305)*

1. What were two memorable weather features of the Battle of the Bulge? *snow and cold (307)*
2. Where did the German attack take place? *Ardennes Forest, from southern Belgium into Luxembourg (308)*
3. Why did Hitler choose this location? *The Ardennes is a heavily forested, hilly region, which Hitler thought would hide the German advance. The high plateau has numerous valleys which made tank movements difficult. (308)*
4. How did the battle get its name? *The German attack caused a bulge in the Allied line. (308)*
5. Many soldiers who were in the battle suffered problems with what part of their bodies for the rest of their lives? *their feet (308-309)*
6. What was General Anthony McAuliffe's reply to the German demand for surrender? *"Nuts" (309)*
7. Outside of what town did German soldiers and American prisoners of war observe Christmas Eve together? *Bastogne (310)*
8. How did weather help the Allies attack German positions? *The skies cleared and Allied planes attacked German positions. (310)*
9. When did Germany surrender to the Americans? *May 7, 1945 (310)*
10. What was Easy Company's casualty rate? *150 percent (310)*

Lesson 54

1. What is the term for the money that Germany had been forced to pay the victorious nations after World War I? *reparations (313)*
2. What is the term for the influence of geography on political activities? *geopolitics (313)*
3. What did Winston Churchill call the line of countries that the Soviet Union had taken over during and after World War II? *Iron Curtain (313)*
4. What countries were the two great powers in the post-World War II world? *United States and Soviet Union (314)*
5. What was the term for the American policy of containing Soviet influence where it existed? *containment (314)*

6. What event in February 1948 made the request for help in Europe more urgent? *Communist forces backed by the Soviet Union took control of Czechoslovakia.* (315)
7. What did President Truman order in response to the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin? *the Berlin Airlift* (317)
8. What was probably the most important effect of the Marshall Plan? *The people of the United States had the opportunity to provide humanitarian aid to those in need.* (317)
9. Because of the Marshall Plan, what was no longer a barrier to cooperation? *Atlantic Ocean* (317)
10. The Marshall Plan did not directly fight Communism, but what did it do? *It strengthened the nations of Europe, which helped Europe achieve economic and political stability, and this helped Europe to resist Communism.* (317)

Lesson 55

1. How does Hebrews 11:1 define faith? *the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen* (319)
2. Who is the prime example of faith in the Bible? *Abraham* (320)
3. Did this person ever slip in his faith? *Yes* (320)
4. As the Bible uses the word, faith means what? *trust* (320)
5. James says that faith without works is what? *dead* (320)
6. The important aspect of faith is not the strength of one's faith but what? *the object of faith* (320)
7. Faith and _____ can coexist in the same person. *doubt* (320)
8. Is faith "giving God a try"? *No* (321)
9. How does faith influence how you see Creation? *It influences whether you see Creation as the handiwork of God or the result of chaos.* (321)
10. The opposite of faith is what? *fear* (321)

Unit 11 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (297) | 5. d (302) | 9. d (314) |
| 2. a (298) | 6. a (307) | 10. b (317) |
| 3. b (299) | 7. b (313) | |
| 4. a (301) | 8. c (313) | |

The Day the World Stopped Turning

Content Questions:

1. How would you describe Lorenzo? *Answers will vary, but may include: Lorenzo does not communicate the way most people do. He is very expressive with his body. He only uses a few words at a time. He seeks routine and order. He needs time by himself. He connects easily with animals.*
2. How did Kezia first get to know the Sully family well? *Kezia's parents sent her to the Sully home to have lessons with Madame Sully.*
3. Why did Kezia's family need to hide on Lorenzo's family's farm? *Because Kezia and her family were Roma, they were liable to be arrested and sent to Nazi labor or concentration camps.*
4. What story do Lorenzo and Kezia act out at the castle? *Lorenzo and Kezia act out the story of Camelot and King Arthur.*
5. What joint project did Kezia's and Lorenzo's families work on together for years? *Kezia's and Lorenzo's families worked together to repair the carousel that had been destroyed by a fallen tree.*

Analysis Questions:

1. How would you explain the meaning of the book's title? *Answers will vary.*
2. How would you describe the worldview of the character Willi Brenner? *Answers will vary, but may include: He served in the army of his home country, Germany, but he did not share the German view of annihilating certain groups of people. He had inner conflict serving in the German army without fully supporting the German cause.*
3. What place or places have meaning in the story of your life? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. The people who are not Lapps call themselves what? *Sami* (325)
2. They are perhaps the last _____ people in Europe. *indigenous* (325)
3. For the most part these people live within what significant parallel of latitude? *Arctic Circle* (325)
4. With what animal are these people closely associated? *reindeer* (325)
5. In what four countries is the homeland of these people? *Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia* (325)

6. On what peninsula do they live? *Scandinavia (or Scandinavian Peninsula)* (325)
7. What is the capital of the Sapmi region of Finland? *Rovaniemi* (327)
8. What is the term for the policy of not questioning the actions of a powerful neighboring country in exchange for a degree of independence? *Finlandization* (328)
9. Land rights are a concern for these people because the government owns about what percentage of the land in Finnish Sapmi? *90%* (326)
10. What city in Finland has been the site of several important international meetings and summit conferences? *Helsinki* (328)
3. What is the term for people who came to the Faroe Islands in 2019 to improve the pathways that tourists like to use? *voluntourists* (334)
4. Of what country are the Faroe Islands a province? *Denmark* (335)
5. What are the two largest components of the Faroe economy? *fishing, tourism* (336)
6. The Faroes are the leading exporter of fish to what country? *Russia* (336)
7. The Tinganes is considered to be the oldest what in the world? *parliament* (336)
8. People use 19 what to get around the islands? *tunnels* (337)
9. The Faroes are home to the world's largest colony of what kind of birds? *storm petrel birds* (337)
10. Who rowed from the Faroes to Copenhagen, a distance of 900 miles, in 1986? *Ove Joensen* (337)

Lesson 57

1. What lies to the west of Estonia? What lies to the east of Estonia? *Baltic Sea, Russia* (330)
2. Much of Estonia has what kind of landscape? *low, wet, coastal* (330)
3. Tallinn was a key member of what medieval league of trading cities? *Hanseatic League* (330)
4. What country controlled Estonia between the end of World War II and 1991? *U.S.S.R. or Soviet Union* (330-331)
5. What law passed in Estonia in 2000 opened the door to a mostly paperless society and economy? *a law that gave digital signatures equal validity with written signatures* (331)
6. What is the practice that allows people to set up businesses in Estonia without moving there? *virtual residency or e-residency* (331)
7. What two international organizations did Estonia join in 2004? *The European Union (EU) and NATO* (331)
8. Friends from Estonia developed the software for what Internet calling platform in 2003? *Skype* (332)
9. What portion of the population in Estonia are ethnic Russians? *about one-fourth* (332)
10. What is harvested from bogs in Estonia for fuel and fertilizer? *peat* (333)

Lesson 58

1. Where are the Faroe Islands located? *north of Scotland, between Norway and Iceland in the North Atlantic* (334)
2. What animal helped map the islands for Google Street View? *sheep* (334)

“61 Mountains—In One Year!”

1. How did Emma Svensson become interested in climbing mountains? *She watched the movie Everest on a long plane ride.* (G 277)
2. What was her goal in 2017? *to climb the highest mountain in each of Europe's 49 countries in a year* (G 277)
3. What was the first mountain she climbed? *Mt. Elbrus in Russia, the highest mountain in Europe* (G 277)
4. What special effort did she have to make on Kebnekaise? *She climbed both of its two peaks.* (G 278)
5. What was the total number of mountains she climbed in a 12-month period? *61* (G 278)

Lesson 59

1. What are some ways that surveying is helpful? *determining property boundaries and national borders, determining the size of the earth* (338)
2. Of what profession is surveying a branch? *civil engineering* (338)
3. What is surveying? *Surveying involves measuring the position of an object on the surface of the earth in relation to other objects by determining horizontal distances, elevations, angles, and directions.* (338)
4. What teaching position did Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve hold? *professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Dorpat (Tartu) in Estonia* (339)

5. What project did von Struve undertake to lead in 1816 and for what purpose was it? *to determine the accurate measure of a meridian of longitude, as a step toward determining the size and shape of the earth* (339)
6. What technique did the project use? *triangulation* (339)
7. The project extended what distance and from where to where? *from the Arctic coast of Norway and continued 1,752 miles to the coast of the Black Sea in Ukraine* (340)
8. Through how many countries did the project eventually go? *Ten* (340)
9. The part of the meridian that this project measured is called what? *the Struve Geodetic Arc* (340)
10. Jacob Struve once wrote to his son that their family could not live happily without what? *continuous work* (341)

Lesson 60

1. What is the first and most important element of a person's worldview? *what that person believes about God* (342)
2. With what logical proof of God's existence is Thomas Aquinas often associated? *God as First Cause* (342)
3. The patterns of order we see in the universe is evidence that our world had what? *A Designer or a design* (342)
4. What is the term for the capacity people have to determine right and wrong as proof of God's existence? *moral argument for God* (342-343)
5. What are our two options about Jesus? *He is either trustworthy or He is not.* (343)
6. What question does C. S. Lewis raise in *Miracles*? *How can we trust logic and reason if they resulted from an illogical, irrational process?* (343)
7. If God does not exist, the universe has no _____. *purpose* (343)
8. Judaism and Christianity are two forms of the belief system called _____. *theism* (344)
9. What is the term for the idea that no single worldview is a valid basis of truth for all people? *postmodernism or pluralism* (345)
10. What is the term for the belief that we cannot know whether God exists or not? *agnosticism* (345)

Unit 12 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (325) | 5. a (332) | 9. b (340) |
| 2. d (325) | 6. a (334) | 10. c (339) |
| 3. b (328) | 7. b (335) | |
| 4. d (330) | 8. a (336) | |

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What is the estimate of the number of Jews who lived in Rome during the time of Augustus? *7,000* (349)
2. What is a definition of culture? *the way a certain group of people think and the way they do things* (350)
3. The influence of the Gentile world was a major reason for the rise of what in Eastern Europe? *Hasidic Judaism* (350)
4. What were the small towns in Eastern Europe and western Russia where most Jews lived? *shtetls* (351)
5. What everyday language developed from the Jews' use of Hebrew, German, and other languages? *Yiddish* (351)
6. What is a mezuzah? *a small box containing a portion of Scripture* (351)
7. What is the term for government or government-endorsed attacks on Jews? *pogroms* (352)
8. What effort encouraged the creation of a safe homeland for Jews, ideally in Palestine? *Zionist movement* (353)
9. What was the term for the area in Eastern Europe that Russia controlled where Jews were legally allowed to live? *Pale of Settlement* (353)
10. On the eve of World War II, the Jews were what percentage of the population of Poland? What part of that number survived the war in Poland? *about 10%; less than 10%* (354)

Lesson 62

1. What did tens of thousands of demonstrators protest in Budapest, Hungary, in October 1956? *Communist oppression* (357)
2. Where did the demonstrators focus their wrath? *the government-run radio station* (357)
3. What is another word for Hungarian? *Magyar* (357-358)

4. What beautiful river flows through central Hungary? *Danube* (357)
5. What three cities merged in 1872 to form the Hungarian capital? *Old Buda, Buda, and Pest* (359)
6. What symbol of Hungary and Hungarian pride did President Jimmy Carter return to Hungary in 1978? *the Holy Crown of St. Stephen* (362)
7. Who do many Hungarians see as a hero of independence? *Lajos Kossuth* (358)
8. With what other country did Hungary form an empire in 1867? *Austria* (359)
9. What Hungarian Catholic leader was an outspoken critic of totalitarian government and spent time in prison? *Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty* (361)
10. Who led the government of Hungary, then was dismissed, then asked the Soviets to withdraw their troops, then announced reforms, then was abducted by Soviet agents, found guilty of treason, and executed? *Imre Nagy* (360)

Lesson 63

1. Who wrote *Ma Vlast (My Country)*? *Bedrich Smetana* (364)
2. What was his purpose in writing it? *to express his love for his country and to stir the hearts of his countrymen with the same passion* (364)
3. What is the Czech national river? *the Vltava (the Moldau)* (365)
4. Where does the river begin? *Bohemian Forest* (365)
5. What is the Czech capital? *Prague* (365)
6. What three ethnic areas formed Czechoslovakia in October 1918? *Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia* (365)
7. What area of Czechoslovakia did Hitler target to take over? *Sudetenland* (365)
8. What happened to the government of Czechoslovakia near the end of World War II? *Soviet forces seized Czechoslovakia and installed a Communist government.* (367)
9. In 1968 how did the Soviet Union respond when thousands of Czechs gathered in the streets of Prague asking for greater freedoms and democracy? *The Soviet Union responded by sending troops and tanks into Prague to quell the protests.* (367)
10. After the fall of Communism, what country did Bohemia and Moravia form? *the Czech Republic or Czechia* (367)

Lesson 64

1. Most of the surface area of Ukraine is plains and what? *steppelands* (368)
2. What peninsula extends from Ukraine into the Black Sea? *Crimea or the Crimean Peninsula* (368)
3. What is the capital of Ukraine? *Kiev* (368)
4. About two thirds of Ukrainians are of what religious group? *Orthodox Church* (368)
5. What country imposed its language and culture on Ukraine? *Russia* (368)
6. What is the division of thought in Ukraine about its relationship to Russia? *Some want closer ties with Russia, while others want closer ties to Europe.* (369)
7. What does Russia lack on the Black Sea? *a good warm-water port* (370)
8. What has Vladimir Putin said about Ukraine? *He has said, "Ukraine is a made-up country."* (370)
9. What action did Russia take in 2014? *Russia seized control of the Crimea.* (371)
10. In what region of Ukraine have Ukrainian loyalists been fighting forces supported by Russia? *Donbas* (371)

Lesson 65

1. The Lord says that He is slow to _____ and abundant in _____. *anger, lovingkindness* (374)
2. Moses said that God's work is _____ and all His ways are _____. *perfect, just* (374)
3. What did Isaiah say about God's ways and thoughts compared to man's? *He said that God's ways are higher than man's ways and His thoughts higher than man's thoughts.*" (375)
4. Paul said that God cannot _____. *lie* (375)
5. Paul said that God's invisible attributes, His _____ and _____ _____, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made. *eternal power, divine nature* (375)
6. Because the statement in Question 5 is true, what excuse do people have for their rebellion against Him? *none* (375)
7. Paul said that sinful people suppress the truth by their _____ _____. *unrighteous lives* (375)
8. You become like what you _____. *worship* (377)

9. Because humankind rejected God, what did God do? *God gave them over to the consequences of their corrupt worldview. (377)*
10. Peter said that Jesus entrusted Himself to whom? *to Him who judges righteously (377)*

Unit 13 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. b (350) | 5. c (357) | 9. c (368) |
| 2. b (351) | 6. a (361) | 10. d (370) |
| 3. d (351) | 7. d (365) | |
| 4. a (353) | 8. b (367) | |

Kidnapped

Content Questions:

1. How did English-born David Balfour end up in Scotland? *David Balfour was kidnapped and forced to sail on a ship. The ship wrecked off the coast of Scotland. David swam ashore.*
2. What adjectives would you use to describe Alan Breck Stewart's personality? *Answers will vary, but may include: confident, loyal, brazen, forceful, strong, willful, tempestuous, brave.*
3. How would you describe the mood of the people in the Highlands at the time of the story? *People were fearful, subdued, angry, suspicious. Other answers possible.*
4. What was the origin of David's father's quarrel with his brother Ebenezer? *They both loved the same woman.*
5. How would you write a synopsis of *Kidnapped* in three or four sentences? *Answers will vary.*

Analysis Questions:

1. What are some ways loyalty, or lack thereof, is explored in *Kidnapped*? *The book explores: the loyalty of David Balfour to his parents and Mr. Campbell; the lack of loyalty Ebenezer has to his nephew David and vice versa; the loyalty between David Balfour and Alan Breck from the beginning of their acquaintance; the loyalty of Scotsmen to their chief/clan and to Bonnie Prince Charlie; other answers possible.*
2. Choose one of the story's villains and explain what you think were his motivations to act the way he did. *Answers will vary.*
3. Why do you think David and Alan Breck Stewart became friends and journeyed together? *Answers will vary, but may be similar to: David and Alan could each help the other with his goals. They admired one another's pluck and courage. They each welcomed a companion on their*

lonely journey. They were safer traveling together. They had camaraderie after surviving battle and other dangers. Other answers possible.

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What is the largest country in the world in terms of land area? *Russia (381)*
2. What is this country's symbol? *the bear (381)*
3. How many time zones does Russia have? *11 (381)*
4. What is the largest lake in Europe? *Lake Ladoga (381)*
5. What two attempted invasions did the Russian winter help defeat? *Napoleon's in 1812 and Hitler's during World War II (381)*
6. Russia accounts for what fraction of the world's oil production? *one-fifth (381)*
7. What was the medieval practice of farm laborers being tied to the land on which they lived and worked? *serfdom (382)*
8. What is the Russian population compared to that of the United States? *less than half (383)*
9. What has been Russia's population growth rate for the last several years? *negative (383)*
10. The former member countries of the Warsaw Pact (except Russia) are now members of the European Union or what international mutual defense organization? *NATO (385)*

Lesson 67

1. What ethnic group has its homeland in the Ural Mountains? *Mansi (387)*
2. How long is the Ural Mountain range? *1,600 miles (387)*
3. What is the distinguishing role that geographers attribute to the Urals in world geography? *Geographers see them as the dividing line between Europe and Asia. (387)*
4. How many ethnic groups are in Russia? *almost 200 (387)*
5. What is the name of City 40? *Ozersk (388)*
6. What role did it have in the history of the Soviet Union? *It was the starting place for the Soviet nuclear weapons program. (388)*
7. How did the Soviet government keep it secret? *It was not shown on any maps. The government strictly limited people going or coming there. (388)*

8. What has been the negative effect of scientific activity there? *nuclear contamination and pollution* (389)
9. What is the fourth largest city in Russia and a major center for heavy industry? *Ekaterinburg* (389)
10. What is the other major industry in this city, of which Carl Faberge was part? *expert stone cutting for jewelry* (389)

“How Much Land Does a Man Need?”

1. How did the two sisters compare their respective lifestyles? *The elder sister from town bragged about their material comforts; the younger sister in the village was grateful for their simple way of life.* (G 281)
2. What did Pahom want? *He wanted plenty of land.* (G 281)
3. How did the devil plan to get Pahom into his power? *By giving him land enough* (G 282)
4. Why did Pahom have to pay fines? *The steward of a nearby landowner had him pay fines because his livestock got onto her property.* (G 282)
5. What happened when Pahom became a landowner? *He charged fines to people whose livestock got onto his land, and his neighbors began to dislike him.* (G 283)
6. Was Pahom satisfied with the amount of land he owned? *No, he kept wanting more.* (G 284)
7. How did Pahom hear about the land of the Bashkirs? *He heard it from a passing dealer.* (G 285)
8. What deal did the Chief offer Pahom? *The Chief offered Pahom all the land he could go around in a day for 1,000 roubles; but if he did not return to the starting point, he would lose his money.* (G 287-288)
9. What happened to Pahom? *He worked so hard trying to get all the land he could that when he got back to the starting point, he died.* (G 289-291)
10. In the end, how much land did Pahom need? *Six feet—enough to bury him.* (G 291)

Lesson 68

1. What is the deepest lake in the world? *Lake Baikal* (391)
2. What fraction of the world’s fresh water is in it? *one-fifth* (391)
3. The region of this lake is home to how many animal species? *over 1,500* (391)

4. How thick must ice be on the lake to support a military tank? *17 inches* (392)
5. What race is run on the lake’s surface every March? *the Baikal Ice Marathon (or the Clean Water Preservation Run)* (391, 393)
6. Why was the 2018 race cancelled? *A strong wind blew in during the race, which stirred up the snow and reduced visibility to a few yards.* (392)
7. What kind of issues beset this lake? *environmental issues* (393)
8. What is the longest river in Europe? *Volga* (393)
9. What percentage of Russia’s population lives within this river’s basin? *40%* (393)
10. What was built during the Communist era in Russia to connect the river to Moscow? *a canal* (393)

Lesson 69

1. What is the straight-line distance between Moscow and Vladivostok? *3,986 miles* (395)
2. When did Russian forces assume control of Siberia? *1640* (395)
3. What is the swampy, grassy land that covers most of northern Siberia? *tundra* (395)
4. When did work start on a railroad line between Moscow and Vladivostok? *1892* (396)
5. What was the government’s instructions to the civil engineers in charge of the project concerning the cost of it? *to build it as cheaply as possible* (396)
6. Why were some piers holding up the track over rivers built with triangular buttresses? *so they would break up the ice as it floated downstream* (397)
7. What did workers do to transport supplies to both sides of Lake Baikal? *They built a temporary line across the ice.* (397)
8. When did the Trans-Siberian Railroad open? *1904* (398)
9. How long was the railroad adequate for the demand placed on it? *It was immediately inadequate.* (398)
10. About how long does traveling the entire length of the Trans-Siberian Railroad take today? *about six days* (398)

Unit 14 Map Skills Assignment

1. What is the largest ocean in the world? *Pacific*
2. Which continent has the point closest to Antarctica? *South America*

3. What two oceans are east and west of the Americas? *Atlantic, Pacific*
4. What two oceans are east and west of Africa? *Indian, Atlantic*

Lesson 70

1. The theory of evolution holds that all life is descended from what? *A common ancestor (400)*
2. What are two ways that people who believe in evolution see matter? *As eternal or as self-creating (400)*
3. Does the typical person who believes in evolution believe that there is a mind or plan behind the universe? *No (400)*
4. Is evolution from asexual reproduction to sexual reproduction possible? *No (401)*
5. By what means did Charles Darwin guess that macroevolution took place? *Natural selection or survival of the fittest (401)*
6. What is the term for occasional large changes in life forms? *Punctuated equilibrium (401)*
7. How does the theory of evolution devalue mankind? *It says that humans are just another physical object with no purpose and with no soul. (402)*
8. What is the creationist view of how the world came into existence? *God created it. (402)*
9. What is the term for the belief that God created the world but that He used evolution to bring the world to the point it is today? *theistic evolution (403)*
10. Is the critical factor for a person believing or not believing in God the presence or absence of evidence? *No; faith is primarily a matter of conviction and trust. (404)*
2. What was the name of the submarine? *USS Nautilus (407)*
3. What were some of the questions and potential problems that people had about such a mission beforehand? *No one knew how thick the polar ice cap was, how deep the Arctic Ocean was, or the nature of the Arctic Ocean floor. No reliable maps or charts of the Arctic Ocean or the ocean floor existed. What if the Nautilus went under the ice cap and got stuck or lost or had onboard difficulties and could not get out? When the sub was underneath the ice cap, it could not communicate with the outside world. Navigation in the Arctic using a magnetic compass was uncertain. The accuracy of the sub's gyrocompass was questionable. The Soviets could look upon an American Navy vessel sailing through the Arctic as a military provocation. (408)*
4. How many attempts did the vessel make from the Atlantic side? *3 (408-409)*
5. How was the next attempt different? *It was from the Pacific side. (409)*
6. When the sub started its second attempt from the Pacific side, what was the official story about its mission? *that the sub was going to make a submerged endurance run to Panama (410)*
7. What did the crew determine about the movement of the geographic North Pole? *that it wanders as the earth rotates, but only slightly (410)*
8. What did Anderson ask the crew to do as they approached the Pole? *to "observe a moment of silence dedicated, first, to Him who has guided us so truly" (411)*
9. What was the date when the sub "pierced the Pole"? *August 3, 1958 (411)*
10. What was the ocean depth at the Pole? *13,410 feet (411)*

Unit 14 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (381) | 5. a (389) | 9. c (397) |
| 2. c (383) | 6. d (391) | 10. b (397) |
| 3. c (387) | 7. b (393) | |
| 4. b (388) | 8. a (395) | |

Unit 15

Lesson 71

1. Who was the captain of the first submarine to pass under the North Pole? *William Anderson (407)*

Lesson 72

1. What did Russian minisubs do on the North Pole seabed in 2007? *planted a Russian flag (413)*
2. What is the group of nations that have land within the Arctic Circle that seeks to arbitrate disputes between member nations? *Arctic Council (414)*
3. How far from its shore can a country generally claim land under the sea according to UNCLOS? *200 miles (414)*
4. How far can that claim extend if the country has a legitimate claim to the additional territory? *350 miles (414)*

5. What climate change factor has led to nations taking an increased interest in the Arctic Ocean? *The polar ice cap has been shrinking. (414)*
 6. What conflict do Canada and the United States have over the Northwest Passage? *The U.S. claims that it is an international transport route and thus open to all nations. Canada says that it is an internal waterway which it should control. (415)*
 7. What is the main reason for countries having a greater interest in exploring the Arctic seabed? *The United States Geological Survey has estimated that significant oil, natural gas, and other mineral deposits could lie beneath the floor of the Arctic Ocean. (415)*
 8. What country has the largest fleet of icebreakers in the world? *Russia (415)*
 9. What did Greenpeace call the Russians' floating nuclear power plant? *a "floating Chernobyl" (415)*
 10. What geographic feature of the earth has shown increased movement in recent years? *magnetic North Pole (415-416)*
10. What is the meaning of the name of this territory in the Inuktitut language? *Our Land (420)*

Unit 15 Map Skills Assignment

1. How important does the map portray Rome (represented as a circle with the word "Roma" with a king in the middle of the word)? *Very important, almost central*
2. How is the rendering of the Mediterranean Sea inaccurate? *Shown as narrow bands of water when it is actually a large oval sea.*
3. Is the dominance of Italy in the geography of the Mediterranean region portrayed accurately? Is this portrayal understandable given Italy's importance in Western Civilization and the history of the Roman Catholic Church? *No, yes.*
4. How does the map need to be changed to relate to a modern person's worldview? *The north at the top; more accurate rendering of the Mediterranean, land masses, and distances*

Lesson 73

1. What is the new territory of Canada that was taken from the Northwest Territories? *Nunavut (417)*
2. Does any of this territory extend north of the Arctic Circle? *Yes (417)*
3. What ethnic group now calls this territory their home? *Inuit (417)*
4. What is the term for the mainland and islands around Hudson Bay? *Canadian Shield (418)*
5. How much of Canada's land area does this new territory cover? *one-fifth (418)*
6. What is the northernmost community in North America? *Canadian Forces Station Alert (418)*
7. What was the DEW Line? *The Distance Early Warning Line, a line of over sixty manned radar installations that stretched from Alaska east to Baffin Island, created to detect a Soviet missile or bomber attack (418-419)*
8. What are three troubling social issues that people in this territory are facing? *substance abuse, crime, and unemployment (419)*
9. What is the geographic definition of the Arctic Circle? *the line above which the sun does not set for at least one day per year and above which the sun does not rise for at least one day per year. (417)*

Lesson 74

1. Contrast the geography of the Arctic and the Antarctic. *The Arctic is an ocean covered with ice; Antarctica is a landmass covered with an ice sheet. (421)*
2. Antarctica is one of the driest _____ in the world. *deserts (421)*
3. What is the term for the balance between solar heat absorbed by the atmosphere and solar heat reflected back into space? *heat balance (421)*
4. The Antarctic Treaty of 1961 put an end to what in Antarctica? *territorial claims (421-422)*
5. Who is believed to be the first person to see Antarctica? *Russian explorer Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1820 (422)*
6. What was Sir Ernest Shackleton's goal for his expedition that left England in 1914? *to cross Antarctica overland by way of the South Pole (422)*
7. What happened to the Endurance? *It was trapped by the Antarctic ice pack about 100 miles short of the desired landing site. (423)*
8. To where did Shackleton and his crew sail in 1916? *Elephant Island (424)*
9. Where did Shackleton and five crew members go to find help? *South Georgia Island (424)*
10. How many of Shackleton's crew died during the entire ordeal? *none (425)*

Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station and McMurdo Station in Antarctica

1. How long have Americans continuously occupied the geographic South Pole? *since November 1956 (G 292)*
2. What is the elevation of the South Pole Station? *9,306 feet (G 292)*
3. What is the recorded temperature range at the South Pole Station? *-13.6° C to -82.8° C (that's 7.5° to -117° F) (G 292)*
4. What is the annual snow accumulation at the South Pole Station? *20 cm (almost 8 inches) (G 292)*
5. The South Pole Station was first built during what event? *International Geophysical Year (G 292)*
6. On what island is McMurdo Station? *Ross Island (G 294)*
7. In what year was McMurdo Station established? *1955 (G 294)*
8. About how many buildings are at McMurdo Station? *85 (G 294)*

Lesson 75

1. At the first of the book of Job, what two beings have two conversations about Job? *God and Satan (427)*
2. What two significant losses does God allow Satan to inflict on Job? *Job loses his children and all his possessions, and then he suffers in his own body. (427)*
3. What is the theme of the speeches by the three friends to Job? *That what has happened to him is his fault; it is because of his sin, and he needs to repent. (427)*
4. What does Job want to do? *He wants to argue his case before God to prove that he did not deserve what had happened to him. (427)*
5. What does Job say is wisdom and understanding? *"the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding" (428)*
6. What is the gist of God's reply to Job and his friends? *"What do you know? Do you understand how the world operates?" (429)*
7. What is Job's response to God's questions? *Job repents in humility. (429)*
8. What happened to Job at the end of the book? *God restores his fortune and gives him children again. (429)*

9. What does the book of Job say about what God thinks of us in terms of suffering? *That if something happens to us, God believes we can handle it. (429)*
10. What worldview does the book of Job encourage us to have? *To look at the world and see the work of a loving, powerful God who is in control and who has your best interests at heart (430)*

Unit 15 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (407) | 5. c (414) | 9. b (423) |
| 2. d (407) | 6. a (415) | 10. a (425) |
| 3. b (411) | 7. a (417) | |
| 4. b (414) | 8. d (417) | |

Lost in the Barrens

Answers to "Crafting a Survival Story," column 1: "How is it used in Lost in the Barrens?"

Answers should be similar to:

Who are the characters who must survive? *Jamie and Awasin*

What is the inhospitable setting? *Canada's Far North*

How do they come to be there? *They were traveling with a hunting party. They set out on their own to explore and wrecked their canoe. They were unable to return to their group.*

What time of year does the ordeal begin? *summer*
What dangers do they expect? *Starvation; exposure to weather; wild animals*

What do they do for shelter? *First they made a tent, then a "stone igloo," and finally a cabin.*

What do they do for food? *fish; berries; caribou*

What unexpected help do they find? *a low-lying, sheltered area of land; two lost sled dogs (other answers possible)*

What unexpected dangers befall them? *grizzly bear; snowblindness (other answers possible)*

What conflict do they have? *They disagree over exploring the gravesite.*

What is one thing they learn about themselves or each other? *Jamie learned the value of Awasin's hands-on skills and experience with the natural world. Awasin learned the value of Jamie's ingenuity and ideas. Other answers possible.*

What is one way they grow as people? *They learn their own limitations. They learn what they are capable of doing. They learn to respect the natural world. They learn that the reputation of the "Eskimos" was unfounded. Other answers possible.*

What was the #1 thing that enabled them to survive? *Answers will vary.*

How do they make their escape/get rescued? *They meet with an "Eskimo," Peetyuk, who takes them to his home.*

Answers to Columns 2 and 3 will vary.

Analysis Questions Answers:

1. What good eventually came of Jamie and Awasin's foolish decision to separate from the hunting party? *They grew and matured as people and in their friendship. They learned the value of their skills and talents. They and others came to understand the "Eskimo" people better. Peetyuk was able to learn about his father and his father's way of life.*
2. Though Jamie and Awasin survived, what was the cost of their ordeal? *They put other people at risk searching for them. Their loved ones suffered from the fear and grief that they had died.*
3. What was the main way Jamie and Awasin's respective worldviews clashed? *Their main difference in worldview was their view of disturbing graves and removing the possessions of the dead. Jamie was curious and saw practical value in the articles he found. Awasin believed it was dangerous and disrespectful to disturb the gravesite they found.*

Third Geography Exam (Units 11-15)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. c (301) | 10. b (340) | 19. b (393) |
| 2. d (307) | 11. b (350) | 20. a (395) |
| 3. b (313) | 12. b (351) | 21. d (407) |
| 4. d (314) | 13. a (353) | 22. c (414) |
| 5. b (317) | 14. a (361) | 23. a (415) |
| 6. c (325) | 15. c (368) | 24. c (417) |
| 7. d (330) | 16. d (381) | 25. a (425) |
| 8. a (332) | 17. c (387) | |
| 9. a (334) | 18. d (391) | |

Third English Exam (Units 11-15)

Answers for multiple choice questions (3 points each). The answers will be found in the literary analysis for *The Day the World Stopped Turning*, *Kidnapped*, and *Lost in the Barrens* in the *Student Review Book* and in the *Answer Key* for the questions on each book.

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

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. d | 23. a | 25. a | 27. c | 29. b |
| 22. d | 24. b | 26. b | 28. b | 30. c |

Essay. Describe in a paragraph a place that has special meaning in your life and why it has that meaning. (10 points). *Grade this essay according to their grammatical accuracy and clarity of expression.*

Third Worldview Exam (Units 11-15)

1. n. the assurance of things hoped for (319)
2. w. trust (320)
3. l. dead (320)
4. h. doubt (320)
5. a. fear (321)
6. q. First Cause (342)
7. s. Designer (342)
8. o. moral argument (342-343)
9. j. purpose (343)
10. d. agnosticism (345)
11. m. anger (374)
12. f. eternal power (375)
13. p. unrighteous lives (375)
14. c. worship (377)
15. e. righteously (377)
16. g. a common ancestor (400)
17. b. impossible (401)
18. r. survival of the fittest (401)
19. t. physical object (402)
20. u. theistic evolution (403)
21. x. God and Satan (427)
22. k. his fault (427)
23. i. argue his case before God (427)
24. y. the fear of the Lord (428)
25. v. "What do you know?" (429)

Unit 16

Lesson 76

1. What are some factors that discourage school attendance in Afghanistan? *warfare, landmines, economic need, fathers withdrawing daughters from school so they can get married, formal education not valued* (433)
2. What fraction of Afghanistan is mountainous? $\frac{3}{4}$ (433)
3. What is the main access route through the mountains between Afghanistan and Pakistan? *Khyber Pass* (433)
4. What is the largest single ethnic group in Afghanistan? *Pashtuns* (433)

5. What empires dominated the area of Afghanistan until 1978? *Persian, Alexander the Great, Seleucid, Mauryan, Kushan, Mongols (Genghis Khan), Timur, Mughals, Durrani* (434)
6. What two countries competed in the Great Game? *Russia and Britain* (434)
7. What line did Britain draw in the Hindu Kush mountains? *Durand Line* (434)
8. What group of anti-Communist fighters threatened a revolt that led to the Soviet invasion in 1979? *mujahideen* (434)
9. What group established a repressive regime in 1996? *Taliban* (435)
10. What is the 185-mile-long finger of land that gives Afghanistan a border with China? *Wakhan Corridor* (435)
3. What is the term for Africans who moved to other continents by choice or by force? *African diaspora* (443)
4. When Britain abolished slavery, what did most Siddis do? *They fled to the jungle fearing recapture.* (444)
5. What position have the Siddis had in India's caste system? *the lowest ranks* (444)
6. What are castes based on? *the occupations of those in each caste* (444)
7. What is the origin of the caste system? *The hindu religion and worldview. They are thought to have sprung from various parts of the body of Brahma.* (444)
8. What is the highest caste? *Brahmans (Brahmins)* (444)
9. How many castes and subcastes are in the caste system? *3,000 castes, 25,000 subcastes* (445)
10. What group is outside of the caste categories and considered "untouchable"? *Dalits* (445)

Lesson 77

1. Who is Tej Rokka? *Christian evangelist in Nepal* (438)
2. What trend in government policy makes Christian evangelism in Nepal more possible? *the movement away from being officially Hindu to an officially secular state* (438)
3. What fraction of the Nepalese population live below the poverty line? $\frac{1}{4}$ (438)
4. What dramatic geographic event led to growth in Christianity in Nepal? *2015 earthquake* (438-439)
5. What is a significant change in Nepalese political life? *greater involvement of women* (439)
6. What job did Sita Chhauary hold for many years? *kamlari* (439)
7. What is the location of Mount Everest? *on the border between Nepal and Tibet* (439)
8. What is the source for about 30% of Nepal's GDP? *remittances that Nepalese working outside the country send home* (440)
9. What are three ethnic groups in Nepal? *Newar, Sherpas, Gurkhas* (440)
10. Nepal lies between what two powerful countries? *India and China* (440)

Lesson 78

1. Of what African ethnic group are the Siddis descendants? *Bantu* (443)
2. How did most of the Siddis arrive in India? *as slaves, brought by the Muslims, British, or Portuguese* (443)

Lesson 79

1. How long is the Himalayan mountain range? *1,550 miles* (447)
2. What is the origin of the name Himalaya? *Sanskrit words hima (snow) and alaya (abode)* (447)
3. For whom is Mt. Everest named? *George Everest, a Welsh surveyor* (447)
4. When was the first known attempt to climb Mt. Everest? *1921* (447)
5. Who sponsored the 1953 British expedition? *Royal Geographic Society and the Alpine Club of London* (448)
6. Who was the third British or Commonwealth climber? *Edmund Hillary* (448)
7. Of what country was this man a citizen? *New Zealand* (448)
8. Who accompanied him on Mt. Everest? *Sherpa Tenzing Norgay* (448)
9. What was the date on which they completed their climb? *May 29, 1953* (448)
10. What reason for attempting to climb Mt. Everest did George Leigh Mallory give in 1921? *"Because it's there."* (450)

Unit 16 Map Skills Assignment

Answers to all questions will vary.

Lesson 80

1. What is the most important factor in your past? *what God has done in the world* (451)
 2. What did the book of Genesis do for the people of Israel? *It told them about their past, how they came to be His people.* (451)
 3. How does the story of creation in Genesis compare to the creation accounts of the nations around Israel? *It is very different.* (451)
 4. What is the pinnacle of God's creation? *mankind* (452)
 5. In what way is mankind unique in the creation? *Only man bears the divine image.* (452)
 6. How does the creation story portray rest? *It is good; it is part of the order and rhythm of life.* (452-453)
 7. How does the creation account in Genesis portray the husband-wife relationship? *It is God-made, beautiful, and unique.* (453)
 8. What does Genesis say about the origin of Satan? *nothing* (453)
 9. Sin separates man from what? *fellowship with God* (453)
 10. What process that God had planned before the creation of the world does Genesis reveal? *redemption of mankind from sin and death.* (454)
5. How much of the sea's surface area disappeared? *80-90%* (458)
 6. What happened to the land and weather? *The land became poisoned; the weather lost the moderating influence of the sea.* (458-459)
 7. How had the Soviets used Vozrozhdeniya Island? *as a testing site for biological weapons* (459)
 8. What project created a reservoir which fed the northern remnant of the sea? *the Kokaral Dam* (459)
 9. Who funded this project? *the World Bank* (459)
 10. What is the trend of activity at the northern remnant of the sea? *Fishing is recovering, tourism is growing, shops are opening.* (459)

Unit 16 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (433) | 5. c (440) | 9. d (448) |
| 2. b (433) | 6. a (444) | 10. c (448) |
| 3. a (435) | 7. d (445) | |
| 4. b (440) | 8. b (448) | |

Unit 17

Lesson 81

1. What sea is the focus of this lesson? *Aral Sea* (457)
 2. What was this sea's comparative size at one time? *It was once the fourth largest inland body of water in the world.* (457)
 3. Who diverted water from the two rivers feeding this sea, and for what purpose? *Soviet planners diverted it to irrigate crops.* (457-458)
 4. What were the consequences of the sea drying up? *Concentration of salt increased, pesticides and chemical fertilizers poisoned the water, fish died and the fishing industry died, shipping and tourism dried up, shops and port facilities closed.* (458)
5. What two positions or titles did Nursultan Nazarbayev hold after he left the presidency? *Chairman of the Security Council and Leader of the Nation* (461)
 2. What is the new name of the capital city of Kazakhstan? *Nursultan* (461)
 3. Kazakhstan is the largest _____ country in the world. *landlocked* (462)
 4. Kazakhstan would like to be an ally of what two countries? *China and Russia* (462)
 5. What is Kazakhstan's main geographic advantage? *its abundant store of natural resources* (462)
 6. From what does Kazakhstan suffer currently? *serious environmental issues* (462)
 7. The Kazakh people are a mix of what three ethnic groups? *Turkic, Mongol, and Persian* (463)
 8. When Kazakhstan became independent of the Soviet Union, what was the status of the Kazakh people? *They had become a minority in their own country.* (463)
 9. What fraction of the population are Kazakhs now? *two-thirds* (463)
 10. What two languages does the Kazakh constitution acknowledge? *Kazakh and Russian* (464)

Lesson 83

1. What is the center of every meal in Tajikistan? *non or naan bread* (465)
2. What was the name of Ismoil Somoni Peak during the Soviet era? *Communism Peak* (466)

3. What is the ethnic background of the Tajikistani people? *Persian (466)*
4. The Russian Empire had an interest in expanding into central Asia from at least the time of what ruler? *Peter the Great (466)*
5. What happened in the country when Tajikistan declared its independence from Russia in 1991? *A bitter civil war erupted. (466)*
6. How many Tajikistanis became refugees or internally displaced persons because of it? *over one million (466)*
7. What percentage of its food does Tajikistan import? *70% (466)*
8. What is the dominant agricultural activity? *cotton growing (466)*
9. What are two economically unhealthy major sources of income in the country? *remittances from citizens working abroad and the illegal drug trade (466-467)*
10. What project is expected to make Tajikistan energy independent? *a hydroelectric dam on the Vakhsh River (467)*

Lesson 84

1. What three people groups and languages came from the Altai Mountain region? *Mongolian, Manchu-Tungus, and Turkic (469)*
2. What was the principal group that brought Turkic culture to Anatolia? *Seljuk Turks (469)*
3. This group's conquest began the downfall of what? *Byzantium, the remnant of the Eastern Roman Empire (469)*
4. What was another Turkic group that exercised political and cultural power in what is now Turkey? *Ottoman Turks (469)*
5. Almost all Turkic people share what religious heritage? *Islam (469)*
6. How many people in the world speak a Turkic language? *about 140 million (469-470)*
7. What foreign powers have ruled Turkmenistan? *Persians, Alexander the Great, Muslims, Mongols, and Russians (470)*
8. What is the chief natural resource of Turkmenistan? *oil and natural gas reserves (470)*
9. Who became leader of independent Turkmenistan and developed a personality cult? *Saparmurad Niyazov (472)*
10. What cave-in as a result of Soviet drilling is still burning fifty years later? *Darvaza Gas Crater (471)*

Lesson 85

1. What are some messages that Scripture gives about the relationship between God and the created world? *Answers will vary but should include: God created it and it belongs to Him; Creation was purposeful and not an accident; God maintains active, loving, wise control over the world; God causes the sun to rise and sends rain; He feeds the birds. (473-474)*
2. What did God command humans to do regarding the earth? *to fill the earth, subdue it, and rule over it. (475)*
3. What is the responsibility of humans regarding the earth? *Humans should utilize and manage the earth to provide for current and future human needs. (475)*
4. What were some instructions to Israel in the Law of Moses regarding care for the land? *giving farmland a sabbath year; instructions for disposing of the waste of sacrificed animals and of human waste (475)*
5. Do humans have an impact on the environment? *Yes (475)*
6. What are some examples of mankind's failure to live responsibly regarding the environment? *unsanitary habits; utilizing the earth's resources with little or no consideration for the impact of the earth or the impact on current or future generations (475)*
7. What are three factors that can lead to harmful human activities with regard to the environment? *ignorance, carelessness, defiant disregard for what is true (475)*
8. What do some scientists use as the basis for their long-term predictions of climate change? *computer-generated models and scenarios (475)*
9. What are two extremes in thinking about the earth and the environment? *to attribute a spiritual nature to it; to see it as a disposable resource without regard for consequences (476)*
10. How does the Christian worldview see the earth? *as a gift from God that we are to manage well as faithful stewards (476)*

Boys Without Names

Story Contrasts

Answers may vary somewhat.

Country <i>Gopal feels secure in the quiet of the country.</i>	City <i>Gopal feels bewildered in the bustle of the city.</i>
Familiar <i>Gopal is familiar with the people, way of life, and environment of his village.</i>	Unfamiliar <i>Gopal doesn't know the people and way of life in the city or how to get around the city.</i>
Safety <i>Gopal felt secure in the village.</i>	Fear <i>Gopal and his family fear what might happen to them, how they would get work, etc.</i>
Kindness <i>Gopal and his friends helped each other.</i>	Cruelty <i>The policeman and Scar acted in a cruel way.</i>
Trust <i>Gopal trusted the people in his village. He and the boys in the factory had to learn to trust each other.</i>	Distrust <i>It seemed as though no one trusted other people in the city.</i>
Freedom <i>Gopal had freedom to choose his actions in his village. He longed for freedom in the city.</i>	Slavery <i>Gopal and the other boys in the factory were in fact slaves.</i>
Hope <i>Gopal's father always had hope he would find work. In the factory Gopal always hoped that he could escape.</i>	Despair <i>Gopal's parents despaired in their circumstances at times. In the factory, most of the time Gopal's co-workers did not have hope that they could escape.</i>
Determination <i>Gopal was determined to escape the factory.</i>	Resignation <i>The other boys in the factory were resigned to their fate.</i>

Generosity <i>The man in the candy shop was generous to Gopal, and Gopal was generous to the other boys.</i>	Greed <i>Scar was greedy.</i>
Cooperation <i>The boys in the factory eventually learned to cooperate with each other.</i>	Self-service <i>Scar was self-serving.</i>
Identity <i>In the village, Gopal and his family had a strong identity. Gopal's family had strong identity with each other.</i>	Anonymity <i>In the city, people rushed around in anonymity. The boys in the factory were anonymous except by nicknames until near the end.</i>
Friends <i>Gopal had friends in the village. The boys in the factory eventually became friends.</i>	Enemies <i>Scar and his boss were the enemies of the boys. The boys were enemies of each other until near the end.</i>
Loved Ones <i>Gopal's family members were his loved ones.</i>	Strangers <i>The people in the city and the boys in the factory were strangers to Gopal and to each other.</i>
Courage <i>Gopal showed courage in trying to escape the factory.</i>	Cowardice <i>The other boys in the factory lived in fear.</i>
Found <i>Gopal was found at the end of the story.</i>	Lost <i>Gopal and the other boys were lost for most of the story.</i>

Analysis Questions

Answers will vary.

Unit 17 Quiz

- c (467-468)
- b (459)
- d (462)
- c (462)
- a (465)
- a (466)
- b (466-467)
- d (469)
- d (469)
- c (471)

Unit 18

Lesson 86

1. What was the desire of the United States government regarding access to China called? *Open Door policy (479)*
2. What two opposing parties vied for power in China in the early 1900s? *Kuomintang (KMT) or Nationalists and Communist Party (479)*
3. Who was the leader of one of the parties who followed Sun Yat-sen? *Chiang Kai-shek (479)*
4. Who was the leader of the other party? *Mao Zedong (479)*
5. Which party eventually won the civil war after World War II? *Communist Party (479)*
6. What did the supporters of the other party do? *withdrew to Taiwan (479)*
7. After this happened, which group did the United States recognize as the legitimate government of China? *Nationalists (KMT) on Taiwan (480)*
8. What U.S. president initiated a thaw in relations with Communist China by visiting there? *Richard Nixon (480)*
9. What country is Taiwan's biggest trading partner? *China (or People's Republic of China, or Communist China) (481)*
10. What body of water separates Taiwan from mainland China? *Taiwan Strait (482)*

Lesson 87

1. What portraits were on the wall of Eunsun's apartment? *the portraits of the former and current leaders of North Korea (485)*
2. What is invisible and the most important geographic feature of the Korean peninsula? *38th parallel (485)*
3. What surrounds this feature on either side? *the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) (485)*
4. What is the difference in the forms of government of North Korea and South Korea? *South Korea is a democracy, North Korea is a Communist dictatorship. (485-486)*
5. Whom does the typical family in North Korea recognize as the source of their food? *the leader of their country (486-487)*
6. What do the horrible economic conditions in North Korea give rise to? *black market (487)*
7. What was the nickname of Korea in the 1700s? *the Hermit Kingdom (487)*

8. When did the Korea War begin? *June 25, 1950 (488)*
9. How long did it take Eunsun to go from North Korea to South Korea? *nine years (489)*
10. How many North Koreans are thought to escape that country every year? *about 1,000 (489)*

Perspectives on Korea

1. What was the erroneous impression about the Korean people that Allen wrote to correct? *that Koreans were a semi-savage people (G 302)*
2. What erroneous ideas about the geographic location of Korea did Allen hear? *Was it an island in the Mediterranean? Could it be reached by rail from Europe? Was it somewhere in the South Seas? (G 302)*
3. How long was the river in the capital commonly frozen in winter? *for weeks (G 302)*
4. What attribute of Korea was universally recognized? *beautiful scenery (G 303)*
5. What appointee of the king went about in disguise? *government inspector (G 303)*
6. What were the three classes of people in Korea? *nobility, middle class, commoners (G 304)*
7. Allen said that, as Paris is France, so _____ may be said to be Korea. *Seoul (G 305)*
8. How did Allen describe men's hats at the time? *gauze "stove-pipe" hats (G 306)*
9. What kind of hats were men once compelled to wear? *clay umbrella hats (G 306)*
10. What was the color of mourning clothes? *white (G 306)*

Lesson 88

1. What percentage of the world's rice production comes from East Asia and Southeast Asia? *about 90% (491)*
2. At 3-6 weeks after planting, where do rice growers transplant the rice seedlings? *to a rice field or paddy (491)*
3. Why is being in water important to rice growing? *Water helps the rice grow, it creates higher yields, and it suppresses the growth of weeds. (491)*
4. After the harvested rice is dried, what is the next step? *threshing (492)*
5. What is the difference between brown rice and white rice? *When workers remove only the outer husks from the rice, the result is brown rice. When workers also remove the bran layer, the result is white rice. (492)*

6. What is the annual world harvest of rice? *about 500 million tons (492)*
7. What crop do the Ojibwe grow that is not related to East Asian rice? *wild rice (493)*
8. Where did domesticated rice production apparently begin? *China (493)*
9. How did rice farming begin in California? *Rice farming began in California during the Gold Rush of the 1850s, when some 40,000 Chinese laborers immigrated there and grew rice for their own consumption. (493)*
10. Who brought rice production to Brazil? *the Portuguese (493)*

Lesson 89

1. What does the name of the Japanese tea ceremony, *chanoyu*, mean? *hot water for tea (495)*
2. What utensil do families often pass down through generations? *the teapot (commonly made of iron) (496)*
3. On what basis does the host choose utensils, bowls, and decorations? *whatever would be appropriate for the guests (495)*
4. In the early years of the tea ceremony, what three groups “networked” on those occasions? *ruling class, warrior class, and merchant class (495)*
5. How far in advance does the host usually invite the guests? *weeks (495)*
6. What is served to balance the bitter taste of tea? *sweets (496)*
7. How many courses of food and drink are in a typical tea ceremony? *12 (496)*
8. How long might a ceremony last? *four hours (497)*
9. All tea comes from how many species of tea plant? *one (497)*
10. What Scottish merchant developed tea bags? *Sir Thomas Lipton (499)*

Unit 18 Map Skills Assignment

Maps Showing Human Characteristics

1. How does this map use color to illustrate population concentration? *The map uses yellow, orange, and red to indicate increasing concentrations of population*
2. What are five areas on the map (either countries or regions) that stand out to you as having a large population? *Northern India, East China, Indonesia, Egypt, Western Europe, Nigeria. Other answers possible.*

Lesson 90

1. What worldview emphasizes two opposite and complementary forces or principles, such as light and darkness, male and female, passive and active? *yin yang or yin and yang (501)*
2. Is this worldview cyclical or linear? *cyclical (501)*
3. When and where did Hinduism arise? *1500-1000 BC in India (502)*
4. In Hinduism, the pursuit of worthy goals cannot be accomplished in one lifetime, which leads to belief in what? *reincarnation (502)*
5. In Hindu thought, separation is an illusion and there is _____ of everything. *oneness (502)*
6. What belief system was founded by Siddharta Gautama? *Buddhism (503)*
7. Buddhism focuses on the cause of _____ and how to overcome it. *suffering (503-504)*
8. What belief system holds that man is evolving to a new stage of existence and thought? *New Age (505)*
9. In this worldview, what is god? *the self (505)*
10. This belief system is similar to what heresy in the early church? *gnosticism (505)*

Unit 18 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a (479) | 5. b (485-486) | 9. c (496) |
| 2. b (479) | 6. d (487) | 10. a (497) |
| 3. c (479) | 7. b (491) | |
| 4. a (485) | 8. d (493) | |

Unit 19

Lesson 91

1. What is the major holiday in China for which millions of people travel to their family homes? *Chinese New Year (509)*
2. What worldview issues are part of this observance? *belief in praying to the gods and to ancestors, trying to sweep out demons and bad luck from homes, figures of lions and dragons chasing away bad luck, not taking a shower to avoid washing away good luck (509)*
3. How do the Chinese identify a year with a particular animal? *The Chinese zodiac has twelve animals, and these rotate through a 12-year cycle. (510)*

4. How does China's population rank among the nations of the world in terms of its size? *largest* (510)
5. What ethnic group makes up over 90% of China's population? *Han* (510)
6. How rapidly did China's population double after the Communist Revolution? *just over two decades* (510)
7. What policy did the Communist government institute to slow population growth? *parents could have only one child* (510)
8. What consequences occurred as a result of this policy? *sterilizations (some forced); abandoning children, putting them up for adoption, and infanticide; abortions (sometimes forced); government refusing services for families with more than one child; a slowdown in the growth of the workforce; imbalance of male and female children* (511)
9. How was the policy changed in 2013? *The government now allows couples to have two children.* (512)
10. What is the current mandatory retirement age in China? *55* (512)

Lesson 92

1. Xinjiang Province contains what unique point on the face of the earth? *the point that is farthest from any sea* (513)
2. What geographic feature dominates the province? *Tarim Basin* (513)
3. Of what ethnic group are the Uyghurs part? *Turkic* (513)
4. Of what religion are most Uyghurs followers? *Islam (or Muslim)* (513)
5. What happened in 1949 soon after Uyghur leaders declared the area to be East Turkestan? *The Chinese Communist government reabsorbed the province under their rule.* (513)
6. The Chinese government has moved millions of people from what ethnic group into Xinjiang Province? *Han* (514)
7. The government's spying on the Uyghur people has included the use of flocks of what? *drones disguised as birds* (515)
8. China has put just over one million Uyghurs into what? *re-education centers* (515)
9. What former British colony now ruled by China has seen pro-democracy demonstrations? *Hong Kong* (516)
10. Regarding this former British colony, China claimed it would follow a policy of one

_____, two _____. *one country, two systems* (516)

Riding the First Wave of CDC's COVID-19 Response at Ports of Entry

1. What is Jill Brown's usual job with the CDC? *Health Communication Specialist, publicizing CDC research* (G 309)
2. Where did she work to screen passengers? *San Francisco International Airport* (G 309)
3. At first the CDC only screened flights originating from what city? *Wuhan* (G 309)
4. What was the reaction of the passengers? *cooperative, took it in stride, "nice"* (G 309)
5. How long was Brown deployed in screening passengers? *three weeks* (G 309)

Lesson 93

1. What is the most common name for China's plan to build roads, ports, and other infrastructure in many places around the world? *Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), or One Belt One Road or the New Silk Road* (518)
2. Where did China build its first naval and military bases on foreign soil? *Djibouti* (519)
3. What did China build in Santiago, Cuba? *a port* (519)
4. What did China build in Algiers, Algeria? *a mosque* (519)
5. What are some things China is getting for its investments? *greater influence in the world economy, reliable sources of energy, food, new markets* (519-520)
6. China is gaining long-desired access to what ocean? *Indian* (520)
7. In what two geopolitical questions might China hope to gain support? *Taiwan, the South China Sea* (520-521)
8. What is China's interest in other governments being corrupt or involved in human trafficking? *none* (521)
9. How is the BRI a shift in the worldview of the Chinese government? *During the days of Mao Zedong's leadership in the 1950s and 1960s, China saw almost the entire non-Communist world as the enemy. Chinese propaganda portrayed the United States and other western nations as "imperialist lackeys and their running dogs." Now China wants those lackeys and dogs to be their trading partners.* (522-523)

- How is China's new approach a triumph of capitalism? *China's economic success and power have become possible because that nation has largely abandoned traditional Marxist economics and moved toward market economics, although the government's control over the economy is still strong.* (523)

Lesson 94

- Trade has always depended on what? *transporting goods from one place to another* (524)
- What was the primary interest of the Interstate Commerce Commission? *railroads* (524)
- Malcolm (or Malcom) McLean was born in what state? *North Carolina* (525)
- In what field did he build a large company? *trucking* (525)
- What company did he create to transport goods by water? *SeaLand Company* (525)
- Where on a ship did they decide to carry containers? *the deck* (525)
- The first transport of containers went from where to where? *Newark, New Jersey, to Houston, Texas* (525)
- What other factors besides the invention of sea containers have led to the revolution in shipping? *increased use of computers, building of interstate highways, deregulation of trucking, repeated world oil crises, the growth of business in China* (525)
- What is the typical size of a sea container? *8 feet wide by 8 feet high by 20 feet long* (527)
- Of the ten busiest ports in the world, how many are in China? *seven* (527)

Lesson 95

- What is a definition of atheism? *the belief that no deity, no spiritual realm, exists* (530)
- What are two other terms for this worldview? *naturalism, secularism* (530)
- What is the term for the system in which everything that happens is the result of material forces? *closed system* (530)
- The human mind generally recoils against what? *a lack of purpose* (531)
- What have been the two most widely accepted secular religions or substitutes for Biblical faith? *Naziism and Communism* (531)
- What do most secularists believe about mankind? *that mankind is basically good and can be retrained* (531)

- What is the term for the view that rejects any and every worldview and even denies or questions the reality of existence? *nihilism* (532)
- What is the term for the attempt to find meaning in existence? *existentialism* (532)
- What worldview says that we cannot know truth and that meaning is whatever people think it means? *postmodernism* (532-533)
- What is the belief system that says we cannot know anything beyond our physical existence? *agnosticism* (533)

Unit 19 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. d (509) | 5. b (515) | 9. b (525) |
| 2. c (510) | 6. b (518) | 10. a (525) |
| 3. a (510) | 7. a (520-521) | |
| 4. c (513) | 8. c (525) | |

Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party

Content Questions Answers:

- What is Ling's father's connection to America? *Answer should be similar to: He was trained by an American doctor named Dr. Smith who taught him Western medicine. Dr. Smith invited Ling's father to come to the United States. Dr. Smith gave him the cherished photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge.*
- How is Ling's relationship with her mother different from her relationship with her father? *Answers will vary, but may be similar to: Ling feels accepted and enjoyed by her father. She feels criticized and unaccepted by her mother. It is easier for her to talk and be herself with her father. With her mother, she is more constrained.*
- How did the government portray Chairman Mao to the people of China? *The government portrayed Mao as the savior of the people, and as the source of all wisdom. Other answers possible.*
- How did the Communist Party continue to benefit from Ling's father after they imprisoned him? *The Communist Party required him to perform surgical operations on officials.*
- What were the Chinese people forced to mourn publicly beginning September 9, 1976? *They were forced to publicly mourn the death of Chairman Mao.*

Analysis Questions Answers

1. In two or three sentences, how would you analyze the Cultural Revolution in China from a Christian worldview? *Answers will vary, but may be similar to: Since the people of China worshipped Mao as a god, he had great power over their lives. People's ambitions and opinions superseded respect for human life. As different people tried to grab power, chaos ensued.*
2. Why do you think fear is a powerful motivator? *Answers will vary.*
3. Why do you think Mao's regime crumbled so quickly after his death? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 20

Lesson 96

1. What two countries have been somewhat surprisingly drawing closer because of concern about China? *United States and Vietnam (537)*
2. How is the South China Sea related to goods being shipped to and from China? *Much of the trade to and from China goes through there. (537-538)*
3. What is the potential significance of the South China Sea related to energy? *It could hold significant oil and gas reserves. (538)*
4. How has China changed the geography of the South China Sea? *China has built up tiny islands to build military outposts on them. (538)*
5. What international law governs maritime activity? *The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (538-540)*
6. What is the standard modern territorial limit that countries can claim? *12 nautical miles (539)*
7. How far out from the baseline is the maximum exclusive economic zone that countries can claim? *200 miles (540)*
8. What are the two most significant land formations in the South China Sea? *Spratly Islands, Paracel Islands (540-541)*
9. What is China's position regarding its ownership of the South China Sea? *China claims to own 80-90% of it. (541)*
10. To what previous situation does China compare its position on the South China Sea? *to that of the United States regarding the Caribbean around 1900 (542)*

Lesson 97

1. What deep spot on the ocean floor lies just to the east of the Philippines? *the Philippine Trench (544)*
2. What is the name of the Pacific rim where the Philippine islands are located and where the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur? *Ring of Fire (544)*
3. The 1991 eruption of a volcano on what mountain in the Philippines was the most severe eruption in the twentieth century? *Mt. Pinatubo (544)*
4. In a typical year, how many typhoons affect the Philippines? *nine (544)*
5. What route did trade ships follow between the Philippines and Mexico from 1565 to 1815? *Manila Galleon Trade Route (545)*
6. The Philippine islands have been part of what two colonial empires? *the empires of Spain and the United States (545-546)*
7. When did the Philippines gain independence after World War II? *July 4, 1946 (546)*
8. What is the largest single ethnic and language group in the Philippines? *Tagalog (546)*
9. What is the predominant religion of the Philippines? *Roman Catholic Church (546)*
10. What religion has a strong presence in the southern Philippines? *Islam (or Muslim) (546)*

Lesson 98

1. Why is Vietnam more than just a place and why does it have an emotional impact for many Americans? *The U.S. fought a long and costly war there, and the war was a controversial and divisive subject among the American people. (550)*
2. Vietnam is located on what peninsula? *Indochina (550)*
3. What European country colonized the eastern part of Indochina? *France (550)*
4. Who led the Communist movement in Vietnam against the French and later against the United States? *Ho Chi Minh (550)*
5. What were the Communist rebels in South Vietnam called? *Viet Cong (551)*
6. What was the belief that, if Vietnam fell to the Communists, other countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia might fall also? *domino theory (551)*
7. What was the defoliant that the United States used in the jungles of Vietnam? *Agent Orange (551)*

- When did the government and military of South Vietnam collapse? *April 30, 1975 (552)*
- What U.S. president ended the trade embargo against Vietnam? *Bill Clinton (552)*
- What is the huge cave discovered in Vietnam in 1990? *Hang Son Doong (553)*

Lesson 99

- What is the term for the huge wall of water that struck Banda Aceh in Indonesia on December 26, 2004? *tsunami (555)*
- How many inhabited islands are in Indonesia? *over 900 (555)*
- How does the population of Indonesia rank among the nations of the world? *fourth (556)*
- Indonesia has the largest number of what religion of any country in the world? *Islam (or Muslim) (556)*
- The surface of the earth rests on a layer of _____? *tectonic plates (556)*
- What two changes occur in a tsunami as it approaches land? *It slows down and increases in height. (557)*
- What percentage of tsunamis are the result of earthquakes? *80% (557)*
- A 1964 earthquake near _____ caused a tsunami in _____. *Alaska, Hawaii (558)*
- What portion of Indonesia received recognition as an independent country in 2002? *Timor-Leste or East Timor (558-559)*
- Why has Indonesia decided to build a new capital city? *Because Jakarta is sinking and because it might be less vulnerable to terrorist attacks. (559)*

Lesson 100

- The entire New Testament is really about what? *worldview (561)*
- According to John 5:17, Jesus' worldview is that God is _____. *working (561)*
- Jesus believes that _____ and _____ are real. *sin, Satan (562)*
- People are not the enemy of God; _____ is the enemy. *Satan (562)*
- For what two reasons did Jesus know what makes people tick? *Jesus made them, and Jesus was a person. (562)*
- Jesus opposed empty _____ religious traditions (563-564)
- The way of Jesus requires a person's whole _____ and _____. *heart, life (564)*

- Jesus said that greatness in the kingdom of God comes by _____. *servicing (564)*
- Jesus believed in the _____ of God. *sovereignty (564-565)*
- The New Testament teaches that _____ and _____ are coming. *resurrection, judgment (5565-566)*

Unit 20 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (538) | 5. c (546) | 9. d (556) |
| 2. c (539) | 6. a (550) | 10. d (557) |
| 3. a (544) | 7. b (550) | |
| 4. d (544) | 8. b (551) | |

Fourth Geography Exam (Units 16-20)

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. d (433) | 12. a (479) | 23. b (515) |
| 2. b (433) | 13. b (479) | 24. b (518) |
| 3. a (435) | 14. d (479) | 25. c (525) |
| 4. c (440) | 15. a (485) | 26. d (538) |
| 5. b (448) | 16. b (485-486) | 27. c (539) |
| 6. d (448) | 17. c (496) | 28. d (544) |
| 7. c (448) | 18. a (497) | 29. c (546) |
| 8. d (457-458) | 19. d (509) | 30. a (550) |
| 9. b (459) | 20. c (510) | 31. b (550) |
| 10. a (465) | 21. a (510) | 32. b (551) |
| 11. a (466) | 22. c (513) | 33. d (556) |

Fourth English Exam

The answers will be found in the literary analysis and questions for *Boys Without Names* and *Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party* in the *Student Review Book*.

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

Fourth Worldview Exam

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a (451) | 12. b (502) | 23. c (562) |
| 2. c (451) | 13. d (502) | 24. c (563-564) |
| 3. d (452) | 14. b (503) | 25. d (564) |
| 4. a (452) | 15. b (505) | |
| 5. b (453) | 16. a (530) | |
| 6. a (475) | 17. c (530) | |
| 7. b (475) | 18. d (532) | |
| 8. d (475) | 19. c (532-533) | |
| 9. b (476) | 20. a (533) | |
| 10. a (476) | 21. c (561) | |
| 11. c (501) | 22. a (562) | |

Unit 21

Lesson 101

1. Who were the first known inhabitants of New Zealand? *The Maori* (569)
2. Who signed the Treaty of Waitangi? *British and Maori representatives* (569)
3. What two trends changed the majority people group on the islands? *The Mori population declined because of diseases, and European immigrants came in large numbers* (569-570)
4. New Zealand is part of the world region called what? *Oceania or Australasia* (570)
5. What is the primary geographic feature of New Zealand? *North Island and South Island* (570)
6. What is a common nickname for the people of New Zealand? *Kiwis* (571)
7. What is the name of the language of New Zealand's indigenous people? *te reo or te reo Maori* (571)
8. What two people worked together to develop a written language for these people? *Samuel Lee and Hongi Hika* (571)
9. What is the New Zealand term for European New Zealanders? *Pakeha* (571)
10. What organization consists of 53 countries, almost all of which are former British territories plus the United Kingdom? *Commonwealth of Nations* (574)

The Treaty of Waitangi

1. Who was the monarch of the United Kingdom at the time the treaty was signed? *Victoria* (G 313)
2. Who was the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand at the time? *William Hobson* (G 313)
3. What did the Maori chiefs cede "absolutely and without reservation"? *"all the rights and powers of Sovereignty" that they possessed* (G 313)
4. The British monarch extended to the natives of New Zealand all the rights and privileges of what? *British subjects* (G 314)
5. In what year was the treaty signed? *1840* (G 314)

Lesson 102

1. Who landed at Botany Bay and named the land he claimed New South Wales? *Sir James Cook* (576)

2. Who sailed around Australia and charted the continent? *Matthew Flinders* (576)
3. What was the term for the British policy of taking prisoners to colonies to serve out their terms? *transportation* (577)
4. For whom was the city of Sydney named? *Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney, the British home secretary* (577)
5. What native person who lived in the area of Sydney spent time with the British settlers, who eventually built a house for him on a peninsula in Sydney Harbor? *Bennelong* (577)
6. Australia is the largest country that lies entirely within the _____.
7. What is the term for a drowned river valley that is open to the sea? *ria* (579)
8. What transportation structure was completed on Sydney Harbor in 1932? *Sydney Harbor Bridge* (579)
9. What landmark structure on Sydney Harbor has multiple performance and meeting halls? *Sydney Opera House* (580)
10. When was this facility opened? *1973* (580)

Lesson 103

1. What is the term for the vast heartland of Australia? *Outback* (582)
2. What fraction of the continent does it cover? *three-fourths* (582)
3. What animal was imported to this region between 1870 and 1920 to help with carrying goods and people? *camels* (583)
4. What are two large rock outcroppings in this region? *Uluru (Ayers Rock) and Kata-Tjuta* (583)
5. In 1985 the Governor-General of Australia returned the deed of Ayers Rock National Park to what group? *the Anangu people* (585)
6. What did this group do with the park? *leased it to the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service for 99 years* (585)
7. What gem was found in central South Australia in 1915? *opal* (585)
8. What is the name of the town in the Outback that is partly underground? *Coober Pedy* (585)
9. Who began digging caverns there in the 1920s? *miners, many of whom had dug trenches in World War I* (585)
10. When do most people who play golf there play on the local course? *at night* (585)

Lesson 104

1. What did Sir James Cook's ship strike and as a result needed six weeks of repair? *Great Coral Reef (587)*
2. What is an atoll? *a coral reef surrounding a lagoon (587)*
3. Who accomplished the earliest documented sighting of this geographic feature by a European? *Louis de Bougainville (589)*
4. What is the term for coral expelling algae and thus removing color from the coral? *coral bleaching (589-590)*
5. What is the world's largest sand island? *Fraser Island (590)*
6. Where is the only place on earth where rocks from the earth's mantle are exposed above sea level? *Macquarie Island (590)*
7. What island off Australia was a penal colony for parts of the 1800s? *Norfolk Island (590)*
8. What was known as "Sydney's Food Bowl"? *Norfolk Island (590)*
9. What island is the scene of an annual red crab migration? *Christmas Island (591)*
10. Isaiah said that God lifts up the islands like what? *fine dust (592)*

Lesson 105

1. How many species of cactus are native to Australia? *none (593)*
2. What did Arthur Phillip bring to Australia from South America? *prickly pear cactus (593)*
3. With what was this infested? *the Cochineal beetle (593)*
4. What went wrong with Phillip's plan? *The beetles died out, leaving the cactus with no natural predator, and the prickly pear took over millions of acres. (593)*
5. What was brought to Australia from South America in an attempt to control the cactus? *the Cactoblastis cactorum moth (594)*
6. What was the problem with this attempted solution? *The moth did not breed well. (594)*
7. What scientist devised a solution to the problem? *John Mann (594)*
8. What did he do to solve the problem? *He warmed the moths' environment and they bred easily. (594)*
9. How did this scientist see the relationship between the cactus and the moth? *as an example of a system created by God (595)*

10. How did this scientist describe the increasing acceptance of the theory of evolution? *"Devastating...a tragedy" (596).*

Ann Judson: A Missionary Life for Burma

Content Questions Answers

1. In what U.S. state were Ann Hasseltine and Adoniram Judson born? *Massachusetts*
2. What denomination originally funded and sent out the Judsons and their associates? *Congregationalists*
3. Why did the Judsons seek support from the Baptist denomination after their journey to India? *On their journey they studied the Bible and came to a new view of believer's baptism, which aligned with the teachings of the Baptists.*
4. In what two countries did Ann Judson spend time in 1822-1823 to recover from serious illness? *England and the United States*
5. After war broke out between England and Burma, Adoniram was imprisoned on what charge? *He was charged with being a spy for England.*

Analysis Questions Answers

1. What worldview led Ann Judson to go as a missionary to Burma? *Answers will vary, but may include: Ann Judson sought to obey God's call to take the gospel to all nations.*
2. Do you think the Judsons' mission in Burma was "successful?" *Answers will vary.*
3. Write a one-paragraph review of *Ann Judson: A Missionary Life for Burma*. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 21 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. b (569) | 5. a (578) | 9. c (587) |
| 2. d (570) | 6. b (582) | 10. a (589-590) |
| 3. d (571) | 7. a (583) | |
| 4. c (577) | 8. c (585) | |

Unit 22

Lesson 106

1. What location was Commodore George Anson trying to reach when he became lost? *Juan Fernandez Island (599)*
2. What aspect of navigation was difficult to determine? *location (longitude) east or west (599)*

3. What is dead reckoning? *throwing a log overboard, then measuring how fast the ship moved away from it (600)*
4. What is the key element in determining longitude? *time (600)*
5. Who invented a device that helped sailors determine longitude? *John Harrison (600)*
6. What did he invent? *a clock that kept accurate time onboard a ship (600-601)*
7. What percentage of the Pacific region surface area is landmass? *less than 1% (603)*
8. From where did people probably first come to the Americas? *Asia (603)*
9. What are some ways by which Pacific islanders and coastal people navigated? *keeping known land in sight, celestial navigation, patterns of wind and water currents, migration and feeding patterns of fish, birds, and whales (603)*
10. What people first developed a compass? *Chinese (603)*

Lesson 107

1. What people group on Papua New Guinea are described as using phrases and vocabulary that reflect their geography? *Yupno (605)*
2. What are the four regions of Oceania? *Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia (605-606)*
3. What line of volcanic and earthquake activity separates these regions? *Andesite Line (606)*
4. What term comes from Greek and means "black islands"? *Melanesia (606)*
5. What is the second largest island in the world after Greenland? *New Guinea (606)*
6. The western half of this island is part of what country? *Indonesia (606)*
7. The eastern half of this island is the main part of what country? *Papua New Guinea (606)*
8. The languages in Melanesia are some of what are known as _____ tongues. *Austronesian (607)*
9. What European people proclaimed sovereignty over all of New Guinea in 1660? *Dutch (607)*
10. What island in Papua New Guinea is the largest of the Solomon Islands and has been moving toward independence? *Bougainville (607-608)*

Lesson 108

1. What Japanese soldier held out on Guam for 28 years? *Sgt. Shoichi Yokoi (610-611)*
2. How many islands are in Micronesia? *2,100 (611)*
3. How many island chains are in Micronesia? *five (611)*
4. What is the most prominent individual island in Micronesia? *Wake Island (611)*
5. What is the world's smallest independent republic? *Nauru (612)*
6. What island is in all four hemispheres? *Kiribati (612)*
7. What is the easternmost country in Micronesia? *Republic of the Marshall Islands (612)*
8. What is the southernmost of the Mariana Islands? *Guam (612)*
9. What is this island's relationship to the United States? *unincorporated self-governing territory of the U.S. (613)*
10. What people came from Asia and settled on the Mariana Islands? *Chamorro (613)*

Lesson 109

1. What novelist wrote in *Typee* a description of life in Polynesia that wasn't quite accurate? *Herman Melville (615-616)*
2. What does Polynesia mean? *many islands (616)*
3. Which of the three subregions of Oceania is the largest? *Polynesia (616)*
4. What is the northernmost island group in Polynesia? *Hawaii (616)*
5. What South American country owns Easter Island? *Chile (616)*
6. What largely autonomous territory of France includes Tahiti? *French Polynesia (617)*
7. What is the study of the ethnic identity of a place and all that this identity involves? *ethnogeography (617)*
8. In the Marquesas Islands, what aspects of thatched homes reflect the social standing of residents? *height and composition (617)*
9. What country exploded 192 nuclear weapons in French Polynesia between 1962 and 1996? *France (618)*
10. What is home to 70% of the population of Polynesia? *Hawaii (618)*

Lesson 110

1. This lesson says that a homeland _____ to its people. *sings* (620)
2. Psalm 126 says that when the captives returned from Babylon, they were like men who _____. *dreamed* (621)
3. Psalm 126 says that those who sow in tears shall reap with _____. *joyful shouting* (621)
4. Isaiah 40 asks who has measured the _____ in the hollow of God's hand. *waters* (621)
5. Amos 4:13 says that God forms _____ and creates the _____. *mountains, wind* (621)
6. Psalm 147:11 says that the Lord favors what kind of people? *those who fear Him, those who wait for His lovingkindness* (622)
7. Psalm 90:2 says that the Lord is God from _____ to _____. *everlasting to everlasting* (622)
8. Psalm 36:6 says that the Lord's lovingkindness extends where? *to the heavens* (622)
9. Isaiah 48:18 says that if Israel had paid attention to God's commandments, their well-being would have been like a _____. *river* (623)
10. Psalm 98:8-9 calls on the rivers to _____ and the mountains to _____. *clap their hands, sing together for joy* (623)

Unit 22 Quiz

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (600-601) | 5. c (606) | 9. c (616) |
| 2. c (603) | 6. b (606) | 10. a (617) |
| 3. a (603) | 7. d (613) | |
| 4. d (606) | 8. a (616) | |

Unit 23

Lesson 111

1. What explorer had a river and a bay in North America named for him but was set adrift by mutineers? *Henry Hudson* (627)
2. What 1804-1806 expedition sought to find out if a water route existed through the American continent? *Lewis and Clark* (627)
3. Who is credited with the first complete transit of the Northwest Passage by ship, beginning

- in 1903 and arriving at Nome, Alaska, in 1906? *Roald Amundsen* (628)
4. How does an icebreaker ship break ice? *The captain pushes the ship up onto the ice and it breaks through with its weight.* (628)
5. What change in the Arctic Ocean since 2000 has made the Northwest Passage possible? *Ice has been receding.* (629)
6. What ship carried a load of coal from Vancouver, Canada, to Finland in 2013? *Nordic Orion* (629)
7. What difference do Canada and the United States have about the ownership of the Northwest Passage? *Canada believes that the passage passes through its territorial waters, while the U.S. believes it is an international waterway.* (630)
8. What country claims control of the Northern Sea Route through the Arctic Ocean? *Russia* (630-631)
9. What are two advantages of the Northwest Passage route over the Panama Canal? *Shorter route, avoids size and weight restrictions in the Canal* (629)
10. Is the Northwest Passage route available year-round? *No* (629, 631)

Lesson 112

1. What project, completed in 1959, improved shipping between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean and increased hydroelectric generation? *St. Lawrence Seaway* (632)
2. The project extends from what city to the middle of what lake? *Montreal to Lake Erie* (633)
3. Who built a fortress beside the St. Lawrence River at what is now Quebec City? *Samuel de Champlain* (633)
4. This site became the capital of what? *New France* (633)
5. How old was Pierre Boucher when he and his family came to New France? *13* (633)
6. What native nation did Pierre live among? *Huron* (633)
7. At what city did Boucher go out of the fort alone to talk to the Iroquois? *Trois-Rivieres* (634)
8. With what king did Boucher meet? *Louis XIV* (635)
9. Pierre Boucher's seigneurie came to be called what? *Boucherville* (635)
10. Because of what battle did New France end and the British take control of Quebec? *Battle of the Plains of Abraham* (636)

Canada in the Seventeenth Century

1. What does Boucher think of the natural resources in New France? *It has everything people need of good quality and in abundance.* (G 318)
2. Does Boucher think winter is more cheerful in France or New France? *New France* (G 318)
3. What divides New France? *St. Lawrence River* (G 318)
4. What prevented settlers from exploring the region around Lake Superior? *war with the Iroquois* (G 319)
5. What is the principal settlement in New France? *Quebec* (G 319)
6. What did Boucher say God had been pleased to give them? *Governors who have all been good men* (G 320)

Lesson 113

1. What nickname does New Orleans have because it is located in a crescent-shaped bend in the Mississippi River? *Crescent City* (638)
2. When did the building of New Orleans begin? *1718* (639)
3. How busy a port did New Orleans become by the end of World War II? *second busiest port in the U.S.* (639)
4. What nickname does New Orleans have because of the fun lifestyle there? *Big Easy* (639)
5. New Orleans was the scene of a decisive battle in what war? *War of 1812* (639)
6. Who commanded the American forces at this battle? *Andrew Jackson* (639-640)
7. What natural disaster affected New Orleans in August 2005? *Hurricane Katrina* (640)
8. What structures did water overwhelm on that occasion causing the city to flood? *levees* (642)
9. The disaster cost how many lives in New Orleans? *about 1,800* (642)
10. New Orleans is evidence that _____ matters. *geography* (643)

Lesson 114

1. The United States has more navigable waterways than _____. *the rest of the world combined* (644)
2. The U.S. Atlantic coast has more major ports than _____. *the rest of the Western Hemisphere combined* (644)

3. What two engineering projects created an around-the-world waterway? *Suez Canal, Panama Canal* (644)
4. Who described the “succession of navigable waters” around the borders of the country? *John Jay* (645)
5. The Mississippi watershed region covers portions of how many states? *32* (646)
6. The Mississippi River is home to what fraction of fish species in North America? *one-fourth* (646)
7. In what two states do the headwaters of the Colorado River rise? *Colorado and Wyoming* (647)
8. The Colorado River supplies municipal water for how many people? *30 million* (647)
9. The Duck River is home to more species of fish than _____. *all the rivers in Europe combined* (647)
10. What happened to two dam projects on the Duck River? *One was completed, the other was stopped and then abandoned.* (648)

Lesson 115

1. Where was Joseph Murray born? *Milford, Massachusetts* (649)
2. What caused Murray to get excited in his high school chemistry class? *seeing a chart of the periodic table of elements* (649)
3. Where did Murray attend college? *Holy Cross* (649)
4. Where did Murray attend medical school? *Harvard* (649)
5. What was Murray’s work at Valley Forge General Hospital? *He helped soldiers who had been burned and disfigured in World War II.* (649)
6. What injured aviator had a profound impact on Murray? *Charles Woods* (649)
7. Murray did groundbreaking work in what field? *plastic and reconstructive surgery* (650)
8. What operation did Murray perform that was the first of its kind? *kidney transplant using a kidney from a live donor* (650)
9. What honor did Murray share in 1990? *Nobel Prize in Medicine* (651)
10. Murray believed that every day is a _____. *prayer* (651)

Unit 23 Quiz

1. b (628)
2. d (629)
3. a (630-631)
4. d (633)
5. c (635)
6. b (639)

7. a (642) 9. d (647)
8. c (644) 10. c (644)

Unit 24

Lesson 116

1. What group of American artists painted landscape art between 1825 and 1870 that attracted the attention of critics and the general public? *Hudson River School* (656)
2. This artistic work was part of what movement that was a response to the Enlightenment emphasis on reason? *Romantic movement* (656)
3. These artists made skillful use of what artistic element to compose their works? *light* (656)
4. Which element received greater emphasis in their work: the scene or the people in the scene? *the scene* (656)
5. Later painters in this school portrayed scenes west of the Mississippi. What were their works called? *Western American Art* (657)
6. Who painted “A Pic Nic Party”? *Thomas Cole* (657)
7. Who painted “Kindred Spirits”? *Asher Brown Durand* (657)
8. Who painted “Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone” and “Chasm of the Colorado”? *Thomas Moran* (659)
9. Who painted “Looking Down Yosemite Valley, California”? *Albert Bierstadt* (659)
10. What artist and sculptor crafted “The Bronco Buster”? *Frederic Remington* (660)

Lesson 117

1. In what state is Babcock Ranch? *Florida* (661)
2. Babcock Ranch has the distinction of being the first what in the country? *first all-solar city* (661)
3. What former NFL player developed the idea for Babcock Ranch? *Syd Kitsen* (661)
4. From whom did this man and his partners purchase the ranch? *Babcock family* (662)
5. The developers sold 73,000 acres to the state for what purpose? *permanent conservation site* (662)
6. Who owns the power generating facility? *Florida Power and Light* (662)
7. What damage did Hurricane Irma do to the power generating facility? *none* (662)
8. What is the maximum expected population of Babcock Ranch? *50,000* (663)

9. The airport in what city in India was the first such fully solar powered facility? *Kochi* (663)
10. What car manufacturer announced plans to convert its largest North American manufacturing plant to all-solar power? *General Motors* (664)

“The Song of the Chattahoochee”

1. How does the first stanza portray the river: as a slow, lazy stream or a rapidly flowing one? *a rapidly flowing one* (G 321)
2. In the second stanza, what tried to make the river stay? *rushes, waterweeds, laurel, ferns, grass, dewberry, reeds* (G 321)
3. In the last stanza, what voices did the river hear? *voices of Duty* (G 322)
4. The river didn’t stay because it had jobs to do. What works does the last stanza describe? *to water the plain, to be mixed with the main, to water dry fields that burn, to turn mills, to water flowers* (G 322)
5. What parallels do you see between the calls to the river to slow down or stop and calls we hear that try to divert us from our mission in life? *Answers will vary but might include this idea: We have many roles we are called to fill in life, and we have a goal we are trying to reach. We are tempted to give in to the calls to turn aside from our mission, but we must not do so. Because of his poor health and short life, Lanier might have felt this urgency strongly.*

Lesson 118

1. For whom were the Diomed Islands named? *Orthodox saint Diomed(s)* (665)
2. When did the United States buy Alaska from Russia? *1867* (665)
3. What important line runs between the Diomed Islands? *International Date Line (and the Russian-American border)* (665)
4. Which island belongs to which country? *Big Diomed to Russia, Little Diomed to the U.S.* (665)
5. Why do no civilians live on Big Diomed? *The Soviets moved them off.* (666)
6. What nickname was the line between the two islands given during the Cold War? *Ice Curtain* (666)
7. What two developments in the Arctic could change the calm of the Bering Strait? *development of gas and oil reserves and the opening of the Northwest Passage* (667)

8. Who swam between the two islands in 1987? *Lynne Cox (668)*
9. What two men honored this accomplishment later that year? *Reagan and Gorbachev (668)*
10. What two nicknames have the people of the islands given them? *Tomorrow Island and Yesterday Island (668)*

Lesson 119

1. What is “a naturally occurring environment with distinctive characteristics that serves as a home for a community of plants and animals”? *biome (669)*
2. Who led a survey of parts of the American West in 1819-1820? *U.S. Army Major Stephen Long (670)*
3. What did he call the region that he surveyed? *the great American desert (670)*
4. Laura Ingalls was born near what town? *Pepin, Wisconsin (670)*
5. To what state did the Ingalls family move after leaving Pepin? *Kansas (671)*
6. Why did they leave there? *They had settled on an Osage Indian reservation, which made them squatters; so they had to leave. (671)*
7. After the Ingalls family returned to Pepin for a while, they moved to a dugout on what creek near what community in Minnesota? *Plum Creek near Walnut Grove (672)*
8. Where did the Ingalls family live and have such a difficult time that Laura didn’t write about it? *Burr Oak, Iowa (672)*
9. What South Dakota town is the setting for five of Laura’s books? *De Smet (673)*
10. Laura and Almanzo Wilder developed Rocky Ridge Farm near what town in what state? *Mansfield, Missouri (674)*

Lesson 120

1. What place did God give Adam and Eve to live? *Garden of Eden (676)*
2. What place did God promise to give to Abraham and his descendants? *Canaan (677)*
3. In what place did the Israelites become slaves? *Egypt (677)*
4. At what mountain did God make a covenant with the nation of Israel? *Mt. Sinai (678)*
5. From what place did Moses see the Promised Land? *Mt. Nebo (678)*
6. What invaders carried people from the Northern Kingdom into captivity? *Assyrians (678)*

7. What invaders carried people from the Southern Kingdom into captivity? *Babylonians (678)*
8. In what place, which many Jews considered backwater and unsophisticated, did Jesus spend a great deal of time? *Galilee (679)*
9. The gospel of Luke gives special attention to what place? *Jerusalem (680)*
10. In Romans Paul said that he had preached the gospel from where to where? *from Jerusalem to Illyricum (681)*

Unit 24 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a (656) | 5. c (664) | 9. a (673) |
| 2. d (656) | 6. b (665) | 10. b (674) |
| 3. d (657) | 7. a (665) | |
| 4. b (661) | 8. c (670) | |

Unit 25

Lesson 121

1. How large is Mexico compared to Texas? *Mexico is three times as large as Texas. (685)*
2. What are three ancient civilizations that lived in what is now Mexico? *Olmec, Maya, Aztec (685)*
3. What percentage of Mexico’s population are mestizos? *60% (686)*
4. What is the elevation of Mexico City above sea level? *7,240 feet (686)*
5. How does Mexico’s economy rank in the world? *11th largest (686)*
6. What is the capital of Tabasco state? *Villahermosa (687)*
7. What connection does Tabasco state have with Tabasco hot sauce? *none (687)*
8. What Mayan people from Nicaragua immigrated to Tabasco in the 1300s? *Chontales (688)*
9. What technology is New Story using to provide housing for the poor? *3D printing (689)*
10. What does this technology “print”? *strips of concrete to create walls (689)*

Lesson 122

1. What three countries form the Northern Triangle in Central America? *Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador (690)*

2. What limits interest in tourism in Guatemala? *political instability* (690)
3. How many distinct ecosystems have been identified in Guatemala? *14* (690)
4. What percentage of the population lives below the poverty line in Guatemala? *60%* (691)
5. What is considered the most violent country not at war in the world? *Honduras* (692)
6. What is the average annual per capita income in Guatemala? *\$4,000* (692)
7. What is the situation called when the criminal element rules a country? *criminal dictatorship* (692)
8. What wood grows in Guatemala that is used in musical instruments and upscale furniture produced in China? *rosewood* (893)
9. How long does it take this tree to reach maturity? *over 100 years* (693)
10. What are three elements of the law enforcement and legal system in Guatemala that make smuggling possible? *corruption of officials, limited government funding to hire inspectors, breakdowns in the court system* (693)

Lesson 123

1. What was established in Costa Rica by American Quakers avoiding the draft during the Korean War? *Monteverde Nature Reserve* (695)
2. What was purchased by the contributions of children around the world to save it from logging? *Children's Eternal Forest* (695)
3. Costa Rica is the leading destination for what? *ecotourism* (695)
4. An important guideline for the activity mentioned in the previous question is to leave no what? *footprint* (697)
5. Why was this area named Costa Rica? *Columbus thought it had treasure.* (695)
6. San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, was one of the first cities in the world to have what? *electricity* (696)
7. What crop has brought great wealth to Costa Rica? *coffee* (696)
8. How many active volcanoes are in Costa Rica? *five* (697)
9. What has been described as the "most spectacular bird in the New World"? *resplendent quetzal* (698)
10. Where can one find a diversity of sea turtles in Costa Rica? *Tortuguero National Park* (698)

Going West by Going South

1. What were the three most likely places to cross Central America? *the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico, across Nicaragua using Lake Nicaragua, and the Isthmus of Panama* (G 323)
2. What increased the desire of many Americans to get to California? *the discovery of gold in California (or, the California Gold Rush)* (G 323)
3. Who devised a way to transport people to California by using a ship, a stagecoach, and another ship? *Cornelius ("Commodore") Vanderbilt* (G 323)
4. Who was the captain of the *Clarissa Perkins*? *Captain Goodrich* (G 323)
5. How much shorter did the ad say the Nicaragua route was compared to the Panama route? *1,000 miles* (G 323)

Lesson 124

1. Belize is the only country in Central America without what? *a Pacific coast* (700)
2. How many species of trees are found in Belize? *about 50* (700)
3. What is the second longest coral reef in the world? *Mesoamerican Barrier Reef* (700)
4. Where is the largest concentrated jaguar population in the world? *Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary* (700)
5. What two European countries had rival claims for Belize? *Spain, Britain* (700)
6. What two Western Hemisphere countries have had conflicts with Belize over sovereignty rights or borders? *Guatemala, Mexico* (701)
7. Belize was the last what on the American mainland? *British colony* (701)
8. People of Mayan descent make up what percentage of the Belizean population? *10%* (701)
9. What group came to Belize in the 1950s to escape religious persecution? *Mennonites* (701)
10. Sugar accounts for what percentage of agricultural exports from Belize? *60%* (702)

Lesson 125

1. How might living in a geographically isolated location affect a person's worldview? *That person would be more likely to have a narrow, limited worldview.* (704)
2. How do political leaders in Russia see the U.S. and NATO? *as threats* (705)

3. Why might Russian leaders have this view? *Russia has been invaded several times, the U.S. positioned itself as the enemy of the Soviet Union in 1945, and NATO was formed to oppose Soviet moves to the west. (705)*
4. What did Paul say about the people of Crete, quoting Epimenides? *Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons (706)*
5. What are some examples of cultures encouraging the creation of art, literature, music, and technology? *Art: Renaissance Italy; literature: Great Britain in the nineteenth century; music: U.S. and Great Britain in the 1960s; technology: Silicon Valley in the 1980s (706)*
6. What are some examples of how the place where a person lives possibly affecting his or her religious beliefs? *Someone who lives in Ireland is likely to be Catholic; in India, likely to be Hindu; in Greece, likely to be Orthodox; in Saudi Arabia, likely to be Muslim; in Norway, likely to be Lutheran; in Arkansas, likely to be Baptist (706)*
7. How might Christians in China and the U.S. have different views on government support for their faith? *Christians in China probably would not expect it, while Christians in the U.S. likely would expect it. (707)*
8. How might travel affect a person's worldview? *Will see how other people live, can develop a love for others, might come to appreciate what he or she has in his or her own country (707)*
9. Henry Miller said one's destination is never a place but is what? *a new way of seeing things (708)*
10. How did the Lord's guidance of Peter and Peter's contact with the sincere faith of the Gentile centurion Cornelius affect Peter's worldview? *He came to see that God does not show partiality but welcomes those in every nation who fear Him and do what is right. (708)*

Unit 25 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (685) | 5. b (693) | 9. b (700) |
| 2. d (686) | 6. b (695) | 10. c (701) |
| 3. c (686) | 7. d (696) | |
| 4. a (690) | 8. a (700) | |

Fifth Geography Exam (Units 21-25)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. b (569) | 5. c (587) | 9. d (613) |
| 2. d (571) | 6. a (603) | 10. a (616) |
| 3. c (577) | 7. c (606) | 11. d (629) |
| 4. b (582) | 8. b (606) | 12. a (630-631) |

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13. c (635) | 18. b (661) | 23. a (690) |
| 14. a (642) | 19. a (665) | 24. d (696) |
| 15. c (644) | 20. a (673) | 25. a (700) |
| 16. a (656) | 21. d (686) | |
| 17. d (657) | 22. c (686) | |

Fifth English Exam (Units 21-25)

Answers will be found in the literary analyses in the *Student Review Book* and the *Answer Key* for the questions on the books.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. d | 5. a | 7. b |
| 2. c | 4. b | 6. a | 8. c |

For Questions 9 and 10: See if the student has written five sentences for each question. Grade the response based on quality of expression and reasoning.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. d | 13. c | 15. c | 17. b | 19. a |
| 12. a | 14. b | 16. a | 18. c | 20. d |

Fifth Worldview Exam (Units 21-25)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. b (593) | 8. b (623) | 15. b (679) |
| 2. a (594) | 9. c (649) | 16. a (681) |
| 3. c (595) | 10. d (650) | 17. d (706) |
| 4. d (596) | 11. b (650) | 18. d (707) |
| 5. a (621) | 12. a (651) | 19. c (708) |
| 6. d (621) | 13. c (678) | 20. a (708) |
| 7. c (622) | 14. d (678) | |

Unit 26

Lesson 126

1. What sea is in the Atlantic Ocean and is identified as the only sea without land borders? *Sargasso Sea (711)*
2. This sea is a concentrated patch of what? *Sargassum seaweed (711)*
3. The Great Atlantic Sargassum Belt stretched from where to where? *from the Gulf of Mexico to the west coast of Africa (711)*
4. What were three negative attributes of this seaweed when it washed up on Caribbean islands? *smelled bad, complicated the work of fishermen, and discouraged tourists from enjoying the beaches (711)*
5. How did Johanan Dujon use the seaweed to create a business? *He ground the seaweed into a liquid and made organic fertilizer. (711)*

6. What are three benefits of his product? *It gives better results, eliminates artificial chemicals, and removes seaweed as a nuisance. (711-712)*
7. What is the surface area of the Caribbean? *just over one million square miles (712)*
8. What is the deepest point of the Caribbean? *Cayman Trench or Trough (712)*
9. What is the term for ways to generate income from the sea? *blue economy (713)*
10. How did geography help pirates raid Spanish trade routes? *Islands in the Caribbean had secluded bays that pirates used for hiding places. (714)*

Lesson 127

1. Scott Price is part of what kind of team? *Hurricane Hunter team (716)*
2. What U.S. government agency is he part of? *NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (716)*
3. What is the best way to train for the kind of flying that he does? *to take part in it (716)*
4. How long does a hurricane hunter mission usually last? *about eight hours (716)*
5. What is the official name of storms that we usually call hurricanes? *tropical cyclones (716)*
6. In the western Pacific and around Japan and the Philippines, these storms are known as what? *typhoons (716-717)*
7. What four factors cause weather systems to develop and move? *winds, moisture, the geography of the earth, and the movement of the earth (717)*
8. What is the term for the elevation of the surface of the sea because a storm picks up water from the ocean? *storm surge (718)*
9. What was the deadliest weather disaster in U.S. history? *Galveston hurricane of 1900 (718)*
10. When did weather scientists begin giving storms female names? *during World War II (720)*

Lesson 128

1. Where did sugarcane originate? *Pacific islands (722)*
2. Who brought it to the New World? *Columbus (722)*
3. Explorers for what country brought it to Brazil? *Portugal (722)*
4. What is the term for this: The British sent manufactured goods to Africa and traded them for slaves, who were sent to the New

World; the sugar and other products from the New World were carried to Britain. *triangular trade system (723)*

5. What is the name given to the route that took slaves from Africa to the New World? *Middle Passage (723)*
6. Where were sugar beets grown for centuries as a garden vegetable and as fodder for livestock? *Europe (723)*
7. Where was the first sugar beet processing facility built in 1802? *Poland (723)*
8. What is the concentrated syrup that is a byproduct of processing sugarcane and sugar beets? *molasses (724)*
9. What is the largest sugar-producing state in the U.S.? *Minnesota (725)*
10. What are two reasons why slavery is a bad idea? (1) *Economics: slaves have no incentive to work more efficiently or to learn new skills; (2) the negative effect on human beings, both slaves and their owners (724-725)*

Lesson 129

1. How far is Cuba from the United States? *90 miles (727)*
2. What is the smallest bird in the world? *bee hummingbird (727)*
3. Cuba is located where what three bodies of water come together? *Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea (727)*
4. What is the religion that slaves brought from Africa that many Cubans practice to some degree? *Santeria (728)*
5. What Arawak group was the most numerous on Cuba when Europeans arrived? *Taino (728)*
6. What were three reasons given in the 1800s for the U.S. interest in obtaining Cuba? *to extend American hegemony; to extend slavery; and to keep it out of the hands of another country, especially Great Britain (729)*
7. What event triggered the U.S. declaring war on Spain in 1898? *the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor (729)*
8. What naval station does the U.S. lease on Cuba? *Guantanamo Bay (729, 731)*
9. Who declared a new government in Cuba on January 1, 1959? *Fidel Castro (730)*
10. What two events involving Cuba in the early 1960s were crises for the United States? *Bay of Pigs invasion, presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba (730)*

To Cuba and Back

1. In what city does this section begin? *Havana* (G 325)
2. What scene was a “gladdening, inspiring” sight? *the ocean* (G 325)
3. What kind of tree does Dana describe as “intensely and exclusively tropical”? *palm tree* (G 326)
4. What tool did workers use to cut sugarcane? *machete* (G 328)
5. What is collected and put into tight casks? *molasses* (G 329)

Lesson 130

1. In a class on what subject was the author’s worldview of states rights challenged? *political science* (733)
2. What question did his professor ask? “*But what if the states aren’t doing their job?*” (733)
3. What rights are more basic than states rights? *human rights and the rights of American citizens* (733)
4. What did a World War II-era father buy for his son to prepare him for being in the Army? *overalls* (734)
5. What are four things that can change one’s worldview? *education, travel, books, interaction with people who don’t share your background* (734)
6. On a trip to Mexico in 1996, the author met a woman who lived in a house with walls made of what? *cardboard* (734)
7. What is a common temptation when a person encounters a new idea or experience that challenges his or her worldview? *to try to fit it into that person’s existing worldview* (735)
8. What world event in 2020 made many people rethink some core questions? *coronavirus pandemic* (736-737)
9. When life is tumultuous, what are two unchanging truths about God? *He is still in charge and He is still loving.* (738)
10. Paul says in 2 Corinthians 5:16-17 that if anyone is in Christ he is a _____. *new creature or new creation* (738)

Unit 26 Quiz

1. b (713)
2. c (711)
3. a (712)
4. b (716)
5. d (718)
6. c (725)
7. a (723)
8. b (727)
9. d (729, 731)
10. a (727)

Unit 27

Lesson 131

1. What are three examples of the importance of rubber for the military? *jeeps, planes, tanks* (741)
2. From what is rubber derived? *latex sap from the rubberwood tree* (741)
3. What percentage of Brazil does the Amazon region cover? *60%* (741)
4. What British explorer took 70,000 rubber tree seeds to England from Brazil? *Henry Wickham* (741)
5. Where were some seeds taken and found to develop better there? *Ceylon, Malaysia* (741)
6. How did Britain lose its source of rubber in Malaysia? *The Japanese seized Malaysia shortly after they attacked Pearl Harbor.* (742)
7. Who arranged a deal for the Allies to obtain rubber from Brazil? *U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt* (742)
8. What was the term used for the men in Brazil who chose to obtain latex rather than serve in the armed forces? *rubber soldiers* (742)
9. What are the four layers of a rainforest? *emergent, canopy, understory, forest floor* (744)
10. What fraction of the world’s fresh water does the Amazon River hold? *one-fifth* (745)

Through the Brazilian Wilderness

1. What was the name of Roosevelt’s son who accompanied him? *Kermit* (G 330)
2. Roosevelt’s party “came within an ace” of losing two what? *canoes* (G 330)
3. What animal did some in the party see but at which Roosevelt was unable to shoot? *tapir* (G 331)
4. How many birds did the expedition collect? *2,500* (G 331)
5. How long was the river they explored? *1,500 kilometers or 932 miles* (G 331)

Lesson 132

1. Who is a gaucho? *a cowboy of Latin America* (748)
2. With what country is the Pampas usually associated with? *Argentina* (748)
3. What implement has the end of three ropes tied together with the free ends weighted with rocks or metal balls? *boleadora or bola* (748)

4. What is the gauchos' style of dancing? *malambo* (748)
5. The Pampas is a temperate grassland _____. *biome* (748)
6. What is the second largest wetland in the world? *Esteros del Ibera* (749)
7. What is the most recognizable plant growth on the Pampas? *silver Pampas grass* (749)
8. What tree is actually a bush that grows on the Pampas? *ombu* (749)
9. What group did Baron Maurice de Hirsch help to emigrate to Argentina? *Jews from Europe* (750)
10. Latin America is the greatest _____ exporting region in the world. *beef* (750)
5. What is the poorest country in South America in terms of per capita gross domestic product? *Bolivia* (760)
6. What did Bolivia do to try to gain access to the Atlantic? *They wanted access by the Rio de la Plata which runs across the Gran Chaco region by trying to take control of the region.* (760-761)
7. What is this conflict called? *Chaco War* (760)
8. What did Bolivia receive through the truce? *a corridor along the Paraguay River, providing access to the Puerto Casada river port in Paraguay* (8760-761)
9. Where does the Bolivian Naval Force practice maneuvers? *Lake Titicaca* (761)
10. What is the Force's motto? *"The Sea Belongs to Us by Right, Recovering It Is Our Duty."* (761)

Lesson 133

1. What is the highest navigable lake in the world? *Lake Titicaca* (753)
2. This lake is on the border of what two countries? *Bolivia and Peru* (753)
3. What is the highest national capital in the world? *La Paz, Bolivia* (753)
4. What fish sent by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the 1930s flourished in the lake? *trout* (754)
5. What are two common crops that are grown around the lake? *quinoa and potatoes* (754)
6. What is the largest island in the lake? *Isla del Sol* (754)
7. What people live on the lake on islands they make? *Urus* (754)
8. What plant do they use to make these islands? *totora reeds* (754)
9. What has the government installed on most of their houses? *solar panels* (755)
10. What three substances have contaminated the lake? *fertilizer, waste from industry, mercury and other materials from mining* (755)

Lesson 134

1. The War of the Pacific involved what three countries? *Peru, Bolivia, and Chile* (759)
2. What occupation by Chile's army is still resented today? *their occupation of Lima* (759)
3. As a result of the war, what important land did Bolivia lose? *the Antofagasta coastal region, leaving Bolivia landlocked* (759)
4. After the war, Chile profited from the sale of what? *nitrates* (760)

Lesson 135

1. What countries make up the Global South? *countries in Central and South America, Africa, and South Asia* (763)
2. How should we describe these countries economically? *developing; not as wealthy or industrialized as European and North American countries* (763)
3. What are two other traits of these countries? *non-white, economically disadvantaged to a significant degree* (763)
4. The acceptance of what two views in the last half of the 1800s led to many people in Europe and the United States abandoning their faith? *acceptance of Darwinian evolution and liberal theology* (764)
5. What are some ironic developments in various regions of the world? *The region where Christianity began is now largely Muslim. Christianity in Europe and North America, where it was once strong, is now declining. Africa (where once there were few Christians) and South America (long nominally Roman Catholic) have seen dramatic growth in active adherents of the Christian faith.* (765)
6. In 1910, what fraction of the world's Christians lived in Europe? *two-thirds* (765)
7. In 2010, what fraction of believers lived there? *one-fourth* (765)
8. Over the last century, how fast has Christianity grown in Asia compared to the population growth there? *twice as fast as the population* (766)
9. What are two trends contributing to the decline of the Christian faith in the Global

North? *people turning away from the faith, and a decline in the rate of population growth* (766)

10. Some Christians in China have made a commitment to move to what part of the world to share the gospel? *Middle East* (767)

Unit 27 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (741) | 5. c (750) | 9. d (759) |
| 2. a (741) | 6. c (753) | 10. d (759) |
| 3. b (744) | 7. b (753) | |
| 4. d (748) | 8. a (754) | |

Unit 28

Lesson 136

1. What is the term for the tabletop mountains in the *La Gran Sabana* region in Venezuela? *tepuis* (771)
2. How would you describe the sides of these mountains? *sheer or nearly sheer escarpments* (771)
3. What mountain marks the *punto triple*? *Mt. Roraima* (771-772)
4. What is the *punto triple*? *the point where Venezuela, Brazil, and Guyana meet* (772)
5. What is the general term for stalactites and stalagmites? *speleothems* (772)
6. What aviator saw in 1933 what he described as "the cascade from the sky"? *Jimmie Angel* (772)
7. What was this aviator's work after World War I? *barnstormer, a test pilot, a movie stunt pilot, and a flight instructor.* (772)
8. What is that cataract called? *Angel Falls* (772)
9. What is the distinction of this cataract in terms of the world? *tallest waterfall in the world* (773)
10. What is the meaning of the name of the falls in the Pemon language? *"waterfall of the deepest place"* (774)

Lesson 137

1. What is the Spanish name for the Falkland Islands? *Islas Malvinas* (775)
2. The British territorial government for the Falklands also governs what other islands? *South Georgia Island and the South Sandwich Islands* (775)
3. In 1982 Argentine marines disguised as whom raised the Argentine flag on South Georgia

Island? *workers for a scrap metal company* (775-776)

4. Argentine forces captured what two places? *the capital of Stanley and South Georgia Island* (776)
5. Who was the British prime minister at the time? *Margaret Thatcher* (776)
6. What two vessels were sunk in the fighting? *the Argentine cruiser General Belgano and the British destroyer HMS Sheffield* (776)
7. How did the conflict end? *The British retook Stanley.* (776)
8. What was brought to South Georgia Island to provide food for whalers, some of which were later moved to the Falklands? *reindeer* (777)
9. Argentina has stated its commitment to assert its claim to the islands in what way? *only peaceful means* (777)
10. What is the Argentine nickname for the islands? *little (lost) sisters* (777)

Lesson 138

1. What is the name for the series of connecting roads that stretch from the top of North America to the bottom of South America? *Pan-American Highway* (779)
2. What is the chain of mountain ranges that span the same territory? *American Cordillera* (779)
3. What is the longest mountain chain in the world? *Andes* (779)
4. What is the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere? *Mt. Aconcagua* (780)
5. What is the world's largest flying bird? *Andean condor* (780)
6. What structure do Quechua people from four villages rebuild every year? *Q'eswachaka rope bridge* (780)
7. When did the Pan-American Conference approve an intercontinental highway? *1928* (781)
8. When was the Alaska Highway built and who built it? *1942, Army Corps of Engineers* (781)
9. What is the 60-mile stretch in southern Panama where the highway does not go? *Darien Gap* (782)
10. Where does the intercontinental highway officially end? *Buenos Aires, Argentina* (783)

Lesson 139

1. Wales was the source for what three minerals that were important for Britain's Industrial Revolution? *coal, iron, and slate (785)*
2. What two communities in North America did Welsh immigrants establish? *Utica, NY, and Scranton, PA (785)*
3. In 1861 who began organizing an exodus movement of Welsh that led them to South America? *Michael Jones (785)*
4. To what region of the continent did they move? *Patagonia (785-786)*
5. In what two countries is this region? *Argentina and Chile (785)*
6. What is the smallest deer in the world? *pudu (786)*
7. What community did the Welsh immigrants build by the end of 1865? *Rawson (786)*
8. Who conceived an irrigation system that saved the colony? *Rachel Jenkins (786-787)*
9. What is the annual celebration in Wales of music, poetry, and performance? *Eisteddfod (787)*
10. The southern, tapering part of South America is called by what geometric shape? *cone (785)*

Think Like Jesus: Put Others First

1. To what did Paul appeal when he got to the heart of a matter? *to Christ, usually to the cross (G 332)*
2. What was Jesus' status before He came to earth? *He was equal with God. (G 334)*
3. Did Jesus ever put a limit or draw a line on how far He would go in being a servant? *No (G 334)*
4. What is the "name above every name" that God gave Jesus? *Lord (G 335)*
5. Who will confess that Jesus is Lord? *Everyone (G 335)*
6. What does it mean to "be of one mind"? *It means to have the same love, desire, and goal; it does not necessarily mean to have the same opinion about everything. (G 338)*
7. How would thinking like Jesus change your worldview? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 140

1. What is the meaning and purpose of life? *to honor God by following the example of Jesus Christ (789)*

2. We need to seek God to know His _____. *path (789)*
3. Is it better to find your purpose inside of yourself or in God? *in God (789)*
4. What will likely happen if you don't know the right goal for your life? *You won't know what you are looking for or how to get there. (790)*
5. A victorious worldview is one of _____. *gratitude (790)*
6. Opportunity comes to those who _____. *prepare for it (790)*
7. Be a person of good _____. *character (791)*
8. As you are faithful in the things you know to do, what will God do? *He will open more doors and give you a chance to learn more. (791)*
9. Who are the people in your life who matter most? *the people you live with every day (791)*
10. Only a relatively few people will attain political power, great wealth, or lasting fame; but everyone can be a _____. *servant (791)*

Tales from Silver Lands

Content Questions

1. Choose one of the stories and write down the moral that you think it illustrates. *Answers will vary.*
2. Write a one-paragraph synopsis of another one of the stories. *Answers will vary.*
3. What are three differences you noticed in these stories versus stories of European origin? *Answers will vary.*
4. The author gives the setting for where he heard the first story in the collection on pages 2-3. How would you describe the setting in one sentence? *Answers will vary, but should be similar to: The author heard the story from an old woman while he was sitting with people outside in the evening.*
5. Did any of the tales remind you of a folk tale you were already familiar with? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Analysis Questions

1. What are three cultural/geographic clues about South and/or Central America you learned from the tales? *Answers will vary.*
2. How do the tales represent the results of selflessness? *Answers will vary.*
3. How would you communicate the good news of the gospel to the culture and worldview reflected in these stories? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 28 Quiz

1. b (771)
2. d (773)
3. d (775)
4. c (775-776)
5. b (775)
6. c (779)
7. c (779)
8. a (779)
9. d (785)
10. a (785-786)

Unit 29

Lesson 141

1. What was the estimated population of the earth as of June 2020? *7.8 billion (795)*
2. What is the term for the study of the earth's human population? *demography (795)*
3. What are the three most populous countries in the world? *China, India, United States (796)*
4. What are the three most densely populated countries in the world that are listed in the lesson? *Bahrain, Bangladesh, India (796)*
5. What are the two most common ways of breaking down population? *by gender and by age group (797)*
6. What is a common way to illustrate a nation's population breakdown by age group? *population pyramid (797)*
7. What is one way to identify the birth years for those in Generation X (or the Baby Busters)? *1965-1980 (798)*
8. What did the World Health Organization say was the world average life expectancy for a child born in 2017? *72.2 years (798)*
9. What is the approximate number of adherents of Christianity in the world? *2.3 billion (800)*
10. How many languages do humans speak? *over 7,000 (801)*

Lesson 142

1. What factors slowed population growth for centuries? *infant mortality, the rate of women dying in childbirth, limited healthcare, poor nutrition, warfare, accidents (803)*
2. When do population experts think the population of the earth reached one billion? *around 1800 (803)*
3. Where does population growth tend to occur faster, in urban or rural settings? *urban (804)*
4. What have been four periods of significant population decline? *during the Black Plague in Europe, for native nations during European*

- settlement of North America, the potato famine in Ireland, during the world wars in the 1900s (804)*
5. A country's annual growth rate is made up of what two main statistics? *net natural increase, net immigration (805)*
 6. What three countries listed in the chart on page 805 had the highest growth rates? *Niger, Mali, Iraq (805)*
 7. What was the world average of live births per 1,000 people? *18 (805)*
 8. What is the term for people from a given country migrating to where other people from that country have already moved? *chain migration (806)*
 9. What is the term for people leaving one area of a country and moving to another area in the same country? *internal migration (806)*
 10. Who were two men whose predictions about population were spectacularly wrong? *Thomas Malthus, Paul Ehrlich (808)*

Lesson 143

1. As trade grew, what became the main place where trade took place? *cities (811)*
2. Cities became the hub for what two elements of life for their surrounding areas? *culture, communication (812)*
3. During the twentieth century, the world population changed from predominantly _____ to predominantly _____. *rural, urban (812)*
4. Cities create what percentage of gross domestic production around the world? *80% (812)*
5. What is the term for the growth of cities onto surrounding land? *urban sprawl (812)*
6. What were tradeoffs with the Lake Ray Hubbard project near Dallas? *pro: water for the population, boating and other recreation; con: loss of land by some cotton farmers (812)*
7. What are some positives and negatives for people who live in rural areas? *positive: beautiful setting, lower cost of living, easier to connect with other people, slower pace; negative: inconvenient for shopping and health care; living where farm chemicals used, fewer job opportunities, less technological development and cultural interchange (813-814)*
8. What are three small-town settings that changed when carmakers built factories there? *Spring Hill, TN; Georgetown, KY; Tupelo, MS (814)*

9. How do rural and urban populations depend on each other? *City dwellers depend on rural people for the food they eat; rural residents benefit from innovations and technology developed in cities (814-815)*
10. Developments in what field have made it possible for people to live in rural areas and work in urban areas? *transportation (815)*

Lesson 144

1. In what ways is the ownership of land power? *The owner can control what happens on it and who lives on it; the owner can use it to create economic goods; the owner can exert political influence. (817)*
2. Who owns the earth and decides when and where people live? *God (817)*
3. Early in human history, tracts of real estate came to be identified with whom? *certain people groups (818)*
4. From a human perspective what was the common idea about who owned all land within a kingdom? *the king (or monarch) (818)*
5. According to the Law of Moses, what was supposed to happen to the land in Canaan in jubilee years? *It was to revert to the families who originally owned it. (818)*
6. Kings parceled out land to the nobility, in return for which the nobles were to do what? *pay taxes or render service (818-819)*
7. What made coming to the American colonies attractive to many Englishmen? *They could own their own land. (819)*
8. What U.S. laws gave individuals the right to purchase property from the government? *Northwest Ordinance, Homestead Act (820)*
9. What two groups had conflicts on the western plains in the United States? *ranchers and farmers (820)*
10. What is the value of private property in capitalism? *A person can use it to build wealth; he or she can employ others so they can grow wealth; a person does not have to be beholden to the state or to bureaucrats; the owner can chart his or her own course; the owner can leave it to his or her descendants. (820-821)*

Lesson 145

1. God made people in His image; thus we have an eternal spirit. If a person denies that nature, what does that mean about how that person

- sees himself and others? *that they are less than truly human (824)*
2. Because God made us in His image, a little lower than He is, what are people capable of? *extraordinary accomplishments because of their amazing abilities (825)*
3. What is the crushing disappointment about mankind? *that we don't live up to this identity and calling (825)*
4. What is God's answer to this situation? *redemption, renewal, and reconciliation in Christ (825)*
5. How should a Christian think of himself or herself? *dead to sin and alive to God in Christ Jesus (Romans 6:11); neither a worm nor an angel; a sinner made new (825)*
6. What is the human tendency to think about people who are different from themselves? *to be critical and prejudiced; to consider them as less worthy and to think that they don't measure up (826)*
7. In Jesus' parable, the Good Samaritan did not act toward the robbery victim on the basis of _____, but on the basis of doing the right thing for him. *prejudice (827)*
8. Were you worthy of Christ's love? *In terms of your innate worth, yes; in terms of your track record, no. (827)*
9. C. S. Lewis said that we should conduct our dealings with others in the light of what two possibilities? *"that the dullest and most uninteresting person you can talk to may one day be a creature which, if you saw it now, you would be strongly tempted to worship, or else a horror and a corruption such as you now meet, if at all, only in a nightmare" (828)*
10. Lewis said that you have never talked to a _____ . *mere mortal (828)*

Unit 29 Quiz

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. d (795) | 5. b (806) | 9. d (818) |
| 2. b (797) | 6. b (812) | 10. c (819) |
| 3. c (803) | 7. a (812) | |
| 4. a (805) | 8. a (817) | |

Unit 30

Lesson 146

1. The goatherds of La Gomera communicate over long distances by doing what? *whistling in the silbo gomero language (831)*
2. Language is how people do what? *communicate (831)*
3. What are some functions of language in human society? *Language is identity; it contributes to worldview and reflects it; it enables the transmission of knowledge, literature, and history—in written form it does so more permanently than merely orally; language is power; and language is opportunity. (832-833)*
4. Language is a function of _____; that is, where people live is the main factor that determines what language people speak. *geography (833)*
5. How did Gullah speech develop? *slaves combining English with the African languages they had known (833)*
6. A major innovation in the development of language was the _____ because it standardized spelling and grammar. *printing press (834)*
7. The written works of Martin Luther were what fraction of printed works in German between 1517 and 1525? *one-third (834)*
8. What is a dialect? *any variety of a language that distinguishes one group from another (834-835)*
9. What is pidgin? *any simplified language that enables people who don't share a language to communicate (835)*
10. What did Otto von Bismarck supposedly say was the single most important political fact of his day? *that North America spoke English (836)*

The Geographical Pivot of History

1. Halford Mackinder was the first director of what? *Oxford School of Geography (G 341)*
2. Mackinder believed that sea power was being replaced by what as the source of world power? *railroads (G 341)*
3. What did he call the “World-Island”? *the Asian-European-African landmass (G 341)*
4. What was Mackinder not able to see that became significant factors in the 1900s? *airplanes, automobiles, and rockets; the Jewish-Muslim conflict and the oil in the Middle East (G 344)*

5. Mackinder said, “Who rules East Europe commands the _____, who rules the _____ commands the _____, who rules _____ commands the _____.” *Heartland, Heartland, World-Island, World-Island, world (G 341)*
6. What was Mackinder’s contribution? *emphasizing the importance of geography as a discipline and the significance of geography in world affairs. (G 344)*

Lesson 147

1. What special trip, given to them by their children, did Ray and Charlene Notgrass take for their fortieth wedding anniversary? *a cruise along the coast of Alaska (838)*
2. Where did they see recreations of five different kinds of houses that Alaska natives built? *at the Alaska Native Heritage Center (838)*
3. What did they see in a national park that most visitors to the park don’t get to see? *Denali (838)*
4. They saw a large display of what kind of poles? *totem poles (839)*
5. What is transportation infrastructure? *what people use to travel (840)*
6. What are modes of transportation? *what people ride in or send goods on (840)*
7. What are two reasons why transportation infrastructure is a major issue for the development of a nation? *It is expensive and it uses large amounts of land. (840)*
8. What genre of American literature was popular in the 1800s? *travel narratives (840)*
9. What are three factors that encourage tourism in a given place? *infrastructure, modes of transportation, and accessibility (841)*
10. What does tourism geography examine? *the importance of tourist resources in a place, the impact of human travel on places, the impact of places on humans, and the environmental impact of tourism (841)*

Lesson 148

1. What is an NGO? *A non-governmental organization, not part of a government, which seeks to accomplish a certain goal in one country or in many countries (843)*
2. What are examples of NGOs? *International Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, International*

Olympic Committee, World Wildlife Fund for Nature (843)

3. What are IGOs? *Intergovernmental organizations, which often seek to increase trade among the members or to maintain good relationships among member states and avoid conflict (843)*
4. What are some examples? *Congress of Vienna, G20, NATO, OAS, ASEAN, African Union, Arab League, Benelux (844)*
5. What international organizations focus on economics? *OPEC, OECD, IMF, World Bank, World Trade Organization (844-845)*
6. What is the largest international intergovernmental organization? *United Nations (845)*
7. What is the key issue in understanding the role of international organizations? *What is their authority? (845)*
8. What are some other international groups? *professional organizations, multinational corporations, think tanks and policy discussion forums (846)*
9. What are some examples? *Club of Rome, Trilateral Commission, Council on Foreign Relations (846)*
10. Is the world better off as a result of NGOs and international organizations? *We still have wars, we see prejudice against the United States, and the money could have been better spent; but we have not had another world war, and good has been done. (846-847)*

Lesson 149

1. An argument for globalism is the destruction caused by _____. *nationalism (848-849)*
2. Advocates of globalism say resources would be _____. *more widely and fairly available (849)*
3. What does nationalism offer? *The ability of people to govern themselves, protection of individual rights, freedom, equality, and well-being (849)*
4. National movements fought _____ in many places. *colonialism or colonial rule (849)*
5. What is the legislative body of the European Union? *European Parliament (850)*
6. What is the executive arm of the European Union? *European Commission (850-851)*
7. What is the Eurozone? *Countries that use the euro currency (851)*

8. What is the Schengen Area? *countries that have abolished any passport or other border control requirements for travel in and out of them (851)*
9. An international government would enable _____ because local government works best. *corruption (852)*
10. What do you think about a one-world government as opposed to national governments? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 150

All of the statements are true.

Unit 30 Quiz

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. c (831) | 5. a (840) | 9. d (850) |
| 2. b (834-835) | 6. b (843) | 10. c (851) |
| 3. d (836) | 7. d (844) | |
| 4. c (840) | 8. a (849) | |

Sixth Geography Exam (Units 26-30)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. b (713) | 10. d (759) | 19. a (805) |
| 2. a (712) | 11. d (772) | 20. b (812) |
| 3. b (716) | 12. d (775) | 21. b (834-835) |
| 4. b (727) | 13. c (776) | 22. d (836) |
| 5. a (727) | 14. c (779) | 23. c (840) |
| 6. c (741) | 15. a (779) | 24. a (843) |
| 7. a (745) | 16. d (795) | 25. d (844) |
| 8. c (753) | 17. b (797) | |
| 9. b (753) | 18. c (803) | |

Sixth English Exam (Units 26-30)

The answers to Part 1 are in the literary analysis of *Tales from Silver Lands*. The answers to Part 2 are in the "Comparisons of Literature" section and also two subjective answers. The literary analysis and the comparison section are both in the *Student Review Book*.

Part 1

1. lessons
2. human
3. vocabulary
4. culture
5. worldview (*Note: The answers to 4 and 5 could be reversed and still be correct.*)
6. values
7. fears and dreams
8. world
9. source
10. connections

Part 2

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b

a: told own story

b: separate from the story

c: character in the story

Final two questions: *Answers will vary.*

Sixth Worldview Exam (Units 26-30)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a (734) | 11. c (791) |
| 2. c (735) | 12. b (791) |
| 3. b (736-737) | 13. d (825) |
| 4. a (738) | 14. d (826) |
| 5. a (763) | 15. a (827) |
| 6. c (765) | 16. d (828) |
| 7. c (766) | 17. b (855) |
| 8. d (766) | 18. d (856) |
| 9. b (790) | 19. b (856) |
| 10. a (791) | 20. c (856) |

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