
History of the World

Fifth Edition



ANSWER KEY

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Table of Contents

<i>INTRODUCTION.....</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>TEXT KEY.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>UNIT 1 BEGINNING OF WORLD HISTORY: THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EAST.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>UNIT 2 NEW EMPIRES AND CULTURES: THE MIDDLE EAST, GREECE, AND ROME.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>UNIT 3 THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE DISTORTION OF CHRISTIANITY.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>UNIT 4 BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>UNIT 5 THE RISE OF MODERN EUROPE.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>UNIT 6 THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.....</i>	<i>90</i>

Introduction

This answer key for the Fifth Edition of *History of the World* (copyright © 2014 A Beka® Book) is provided by the staff of Christian Liberty Press to help instructors successfully teach this course. To help instructors grade their students' daily work, we have provided answers to all questions found within each chapter in the book. We have considered the Chapter Review questions to be optional due to the large number of questions found in the Section Reviews; however, answers are provided for the Chapter Review questions for you to assign at your discretion. As a supplement to this course, Christian Liberty Press publishes a set of tests for this course, which is sold separately.

This key should be used by instructors to review students' written work and as an aid to help them guide students in answering their daily work questions if they have any problems. Students should not intentionally use the same wording in their answers as that found in the key, but should provide similar information.

The questions in most parts of the Chapter Reviews are essentially objective in nature. The answers provided in this key for these questions are based on the information in the respective chapters. Students should be expected to provide the same information when answering these questions. Please note that the tests for this book are largely based on the type of information covered in these objective questions.

The Concept(s) to Consider questions, however, are broader and sometimes subjective in nature. We have provided sample answers to the Concept(s) to Consider questions. They are given in complete sentences and should be considered as examples; students do not have to use the same wording in their sentences as long as they give the same information.

We have provided additional teacher information when necessary in the key. We have given occasional teacher instructions in italics. When the phrase *Answers will vary* is used, this means that there is not necessarily one correct answer, or there are more possible answers than what is required in the question. In such cases, students must relate their answers to the questions and text material as much as possible. Sample answers have been provided, which we believe accurately reflect both the textual information and biblical principles. We have also provided several footnotes in the key with additional information and/or clarification for instructors.

May God grant you wisdom and diligence as you seek to teach your student(s) about the significant ideas and events of ancient and modern world history.

*The Staff of Christian Liberty Press
Arlington Heights, Illinois*

Text Key

Unit 1—Beginning of World History: The Ancient Middle East

Chapter 1

Section 1.1 Review

Page 2

1. The book of Genesis “is the most reliable source for what we need to know about the beginning of world history” (p. 1).
2. “*Man is special to God because he alone was created in the image of God*” (p. 1).
3. Three special characteristics of man are as follows: “(1) language and thought, (2) awareness of the difference between right and wrong, and (3) freedom to make choices” (p. 1).

◆ **Identify**

Genesis—the first book of the Bible; “the most reliable source for what we need to know about the beginning of world history” (p. 1); means “beginning” or “origin”

Adam—the last creation of God, but the first in importance; Adam means “man”

Eve—the last creation of God, but the first in importance; Eve means “mother of all”

Section 1.2 Review

Page 4

1. The first human sin was rebellion against God when Adam and Eve disobeyed God and ate the forbidden fruit. It impacted world history because Paradise was lost. It brought painful childbirth, toil in the production of food, and death. Also, “perfect equality ended; now the husband would rule his wife” (p. 3).
2. “A culture is *the way of life of a group of people*” (p. 4).
3. “*The most important part of a culture is how people relate to God*” (p. 4).

4. “*Cain’s way or culture tends to be the stronger among men*” (p. 4).

◆ **Identify**

evolution—false teaching claiming that God did not create man, but that man evolved from animals

humanism—puts man in place of or above God

Cain—firstborn son of Adam and Eve; killed brother; God punished him by making him a wanderer; his descendants grew in number and in evil

Abel—second born son of Adam and Eve; his brother Cain murdered him out of jealousy and hatred

Lamech—descendant of Cain; he bragged of killing a man who had wounded him

Seth—third born son of Adam and Eve; some of his descendants were aware of their sin and inclined to repent (in contrast to Cain’s descendants)

Noah—one descendant of Seth that found favor with God

Section 1.3 Review

Page 6

1. “[T]he earth was so filled with evil that God in His justice could no longer tolerate it” (p. 4).
2. Man did not learn much, if anything, from the Flood.
3. The survivors of the Flood settled in Shinar, also called Sumer.
4. Under Nimrod’s leadership, the people began to build the city of Babel. God stopped the project by causing the people to speak different languages.
5. “A nation is *a large group of people who think of themselves as one and act in history as a unit*” (p. 6).

◆ **Identify**

Shem—son of Noah

Ham—son of Noah

Japheth—son of Noah

Nimrod—a descendant of Noah’s son Ham; became leader as a mighty hunter and rebel against God; in effect, he ruled the known world

Babel—city in Shinar; later known as Babylon; people built a tower there out of rebellion towards God

Chapter 1 Review

Page 7

People

1. **Adam**—the last creation of God, but the first in importance; Adam means “man”
2. **Eve**—the last creation of God, but the first in importance; Eve means “mother of all”
3. **Cain**—firstborn son of Adam and Eve; killed his brother; God punished him by making him a wanderer; his descendants grew in number and in evil
4. **Lamech**—a descendant of Cain who bragged openly of killing a man who had wounded him
5. **Seth**—third born son of Adam and Eve; some of his descendants were aware of their sin and inclined to repent (in contrast to Cain’s descendants)
6. **Noah**—one descendant of Seth that found favor with God; obeyed God and built an ark to protect him and his family from the flood
7. **Shem, Ham, and Japheth**—the sons of Noah who survived the flood; migrated southeast toward Sumer (Shinar)
8. **Nimrod**—a descendant of Noah’s son Ham; emerged as the leader of the group; a mighty hunter and rebel against God; began to build the city of Babel (later known as Babylon)

◆ Places

1. **Shinar**—a plain southeast of where the ark rested after the flood; place where Noah and his family settled; a.k.a. Sumer
2. **Babel**—city first built by Nimrod; place where the people began to construct a tower reaching up to the sky; later became known as Babylon

◆ Events

1. **first human sin**—Eve tasted the forbidden fruit, and then Adam did. In this way, they attempted to become gods themselves, having been told

by Satan that the fruit would open their eyes so they could be gods also. Paradise was lost.

2. **the Flood**—The earth was so full of evil that God couldn’t even tolerate it anymore. In order to satisfy His justice, God destroyed all of mankind except for eight people, from whom all men are descended.
3. **the Tower of Babel**—a humanist attempt to take the place of God. They didn’t want to “fill the earth” as God had told them to in Genesis 9:1 (and in Genesis 1), but thought they had a better idea; stay right here on the plain of Shinar and build a tower, so they wouldn’t be scattered through the earth. God’s will was done in any case, when He confused the languages at Babel; then the people did scatter through the earth.

◆ Terms

1. **Genesis**—means “beginning” or “origin”; the book of Genesis tells of God creating the world
2. **evolution**—ideology that believes that man “evolved” from animals; rejects biblical truth that God created all things
3. **humanism**—putting man in place of or above God
4. **culture**—the way of life of a group of people
5. **capital punishment**—the death penalty for murder
6. **nation**—a large group of people who think of themselves as one and act in history as a unit

◆ Concepts to Consider

1. Man is the only creature that was created in God’s image; the very crown of creation. Man was given the special characteristics of language and thought, awareness of the difference between right and wrong, and freedom to make choices. These characteristics permit man to have fellowship with God in a way that no other creatures can.
2. Evolution seeks to find a scientific explanation in order to eliminate the possibility that God exists and created the world; it seeks to elevate man’s science above the knowledge that God gave us, thereby making men into gods.
3. God confused the language of mankind at the Tower of Babel to disperse them across the face of the earth. Mankind was rebelliously staying together in Shinar, instead of filling the earth by scattering as God had told them to do. Since mankind would not voluntarily obey God, God

forced obedience by disrupting the unity of mankind through the confusion of the languages.

Chapter 2

Section 2.1 Review

Page 11

1. “God’s plan for mankind provides a thread to follow through history” (p. 8).
2. The dispersion makes studying history more difficult because “so many people in so many places cannot all be studied at the same time” (p. 8).
3. Abraham was living in the city of Ur when God called him to a new land.
4. The region was called the Fertile Crescent “because of *its ability to grow crops and because its shape resembles a crescent moon*” (p. 8). The eastern part of the region was fertile because of the rivers called the Tigris and the Euphrates.
5. The name Mesopotamia means “land between the rivers.” It was called this because it lay between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Tigris means “arrow” because it flows straight. Euphrates means “that makes fruitful” because it waters the area and helps crops to grow.
6. B.C. means “before the birth of Christ.” A.D. means *anno Domini*, which is a Latin phrase for “in the year of our Lord.” A *c.* before a date means “approximately.”
7. “Christ’s first coming was the greatest turning point in world history” (p. 9).
8. Writing was the Sumerians’ greatest accomplishment.

◆ **Identify**

dispersion—the scattering of people over the earth

Middle East—a part of the world where the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe meet

Shinar—biblical name of the region of Sumer, where the Tower of Babel was built

Hamitic—descendants of Noah’s son Ham; the Sumerians were possibly descendants of Nimrod, who was a descendant of Ham

Sargon—Akkadian king who conquered the Sumerians; Akkadians ruled them for 200 years but adopted the Sumerian way of life

wheel—first used by the Sumerians

stylus—a stick shaped in such a way that the markings had a wedge-like appearance

cuneiform—wedge-shaped writing

Section 2.2 Review

Page 13

1. A polytheist is a worshiper of many gods. A monotheist is a worshiper of one god.
2. The Sumerians worshiped forces of nature (such as wind and rain) and objects of nature (such as the sun and moon); however, the one true personal God created all of nature.
3. The Sumerians strove to please their gods because they believed that “men had been created to serve these powerful gods who could bring good or bad things upon them” (p. 12).
4. A Sumerian king used religion to demand the obedience of his subjects. “Anyone who refused to support the king risked bringing the god’s wrath upon the whole city” (p. 12).
5. The Sumerian kings, imitating their gods, wished to dominate other cities, which led to wars between the cities.
6. “God promised Abraham that his name would be great, for he would be the father of a great nation—a nation that would be a blessing to the whole world . . . Abraham believed God and began a journey of faith” (p. 12).

◆ **Identify**

humanists—people who make men into gods (Rom. 1:23)

Anu—the Sumerian god of the sky, who supposedly ruled the other gods; threatened by rebellion, like human rulers are

ziggurats—towers built in tiers or stages, each stage smaller than the one beneath, all atop a large mound of clay or debris

Nanna—moon god

Ur-Nammu—king of Ur