

WORLD STUDIES

Fourth Edition



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ANSWER KEY

Christian Liberty Press

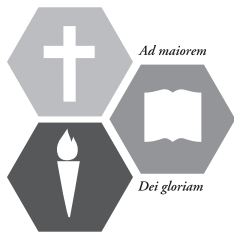
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Introduction

This answer key for *World Studies*, Fourth Edition (copyright © 2017 by Bob Jones University Press), was developed by the staff of Christian Liberty Press to help the instructor be as successful as possible in teaching this course. There are several types of exercises in the *World Studies* textbook. Within each chapter are Section Quiz and/or Section Review questions. These and the Making Connections questions of the Chapter Reviews should be considered the required daily work for students enrolled in the Christian Liberty Academy School System (CLASS). This key gives answers for these questions. Note that the student should not intentionally use the same wording as this key, but should give essentially the same information.

The Chapter Reviews have several different headings. The People, Places, and Things to Know section constitutes a list of terms from the chapter. This key gives page number references as to where the terms can be found. The teacher may require the student to write out definitions or may use the list as an oral review. The Making Connections section has objective questions, similar to the Section Review and Section Quiz questions. This key gives answers for these questions. The Developing History Skills, Thinking Critically, and Living in God's World sections have projects and essay assignments, many of which require outside research. These may be considered optional. We recommend that the teacher assign some of these projects as enrichment exercises.

Unit 1: Foundations, Creation–800

Chapter 1: Turning Points in World History, Creation–476

Section Review Questions, page 8

1. God created the world by speaking it into existence. God’s power in creation demonstrates that He has power to control the world. The fact that God created the world and everything in it shows that He owns it and everything in it.
2. The Creation Mandate is foundational to civilization. The Creation Mandate to be fruitful and have dominion over the earth requires humans to work together. Civilizations are formed as humans work together and develop distinct cultures.
3. According to page 6, the history of the world is the history of the conflict foretold in Genesis 3:15—the seed of Satan vs. God’s people.
- ★ The Fall affects human efforts to develop civilizations because selfishness and pride hamper cooperative efforts. Even religion has been tainted as humans have made gods in their own image instead of worshiping the one true God. In addition, the natural world now rebels against humans’ efforts to subdue it, which works against the development of civilizations.
- ★ When God confused the people at Babel, it was both a judgment and a mercy. He brought this consequence upon the people because they were deliberately disobeying His command to fill the earth. In confusing their language, He set the stage for them to spread out and fill the earth. This also restrained them from working together and reaching a level of evil that would bring another destructive judgment upon them.

Section Review Questions, page 10

1. The three main promises of the Abrahamic Covenant were that Abraham’s descendants would become a great nation, that they would possess the land of Canaan, and that all the nations of the earth would be blessed through Abraham’s seed.
2. The Ten Commandments are the central laws of the Mosaic Covenant. They showed how to love God and how to love others.
3. In the Davidic Covenant, God promised that the rule of David’s descendants would last forever. This promise is important to human history because David’s descendant the Messiah would lead humans “to exercise dominion just as God has intended from the beginning” (page 10).
4. In the New Covenant, God promised to forgive His people’s sins and to write His rules in their hearts so that they would want to obey.
- ★ The promise that Abraham’s descendants would become a great nation corresponds to God’s command to be fruitful and multiply. The promise that they would possess the land of Canaan corresponds to the command to subdue the earth. The promise that Abraham’s seed would bless the earth continues the idea of dominion over the earth.

Section Review Questions, page 16

1. The gospel is that Jesus is the Messiah come to save His people, that He died for our sins and rose again to defeat death.

2. The early spread of Christianity was prompted by Jesus' command and by the work of the Holy Spirit. Paul was a leading missionary who spread Christianity in Asia Minor, Greece, Rome, and perhaps Spain. The destruction of Jerusalem scattered the Christians and spread Christianity as they spread the gospel.
3. The Nestorians sent missionaries to China by the seventh century.
- ★ Constantine's acceptance of Christianity ended the official persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire. He and his successors supported the Church, to the point that Theodosius I made Christianity the only legal religion. The church congregations grew rapidly, but this corrupted the church because some church members were only seeking the government favor that came with church membership. Persian Christians experienced increased persecution, since Persia was an enemy of Rome. Persia also welcomed Christians who were considered heretics in Rome, which strengthened these groups.
- ★ Jesus' teaching that the kingdom of God is at hand meant that Jesus is the King who would fulfill the promises made to Adam, Abraham, Moses, and David; and usher in the New Covenant (see page 11).

Chapter Review, page 17

People, Places, and Things to Know

Yahweh, p. 4	New Covenant, p. 10
divine sovereignty, p. 4	Jesus of Nazareth, p. 11
image of God, p. 4	Christ, p. 11
Creation Mandate, p. 5	gospel, p. 12
civilization, p. 5	Judaism, p. 12
culture, p. 5	Saul of Tarsus, p. 12
city, p. 5	Nero, p. 12
seed of the serpent, p. 6	Diocletian, p. 13
seed of the woman, p. 6	Constantine, p. 13
nation, p. 8	Edict of Milan, p. 13
nation-states, p. 8	Arius, p. 13
city-states, p. 8	Council of Nicaea, p. 13
Table of Nations, p. 8	Theodosius I, p. 14
polytheism, p. 8	Nestorians, p. 15
Abrahamic Covenant, p. 9	Patrick, p. 15
Mosaic Covenant, p. 9	Constantinople, p. 15
Ten Commandments, p. 9	barbarians, p. 15
monotheism, p. 9	Byzantine Empire, p. 15
Davidic Covenant, p. 10	Augustine, p. 16
Messiah, p. 10	

Making Connections

1. All human societies have been religious in some way because human beings are made in God's image. "They know that they have not made themselves, and they sense that to know themselves, they must know their Creator" (pages 4–5).
2. The Fall has damaged religion because fallen humans want a god that is like themselves, sinful and limited. Fallen man does not seek the true Creator.
3. Genesis 3:15 tells the story of human history by revealing that the human race would be divided into the "seed of the serpent" (Satan's seed) and the "seed of the woman" (God's seed). Each seed would be in conflict and attempt to exercise dominion according to its own core values. Over the

centuries, Satan's seed would harm God's people many times; but in the end, God would give victory to His people.

4. The Mosaic Covenant and the Abrahamic Covenant were similar in their promises. In both, Israel was established as a great nation and was given the land of Canaan. They also both had the promise of being a blessing to other nations. They were different in their conditions. The Mosaic Covenant was conditional on the people obeying the Law, whereas the Abrahamic Covenant was a gracious, unconditional promise.
5. Jesus was the King who "would finally set up a civilization in which the earth is ruled by image bearers of God who subdue the earth in wisdom" (page 11).
6. As God's Son and the Christ (Messiah), Jesus of Nazareth is the most important human in history. His death and resurrection defeated death and marked the turning point that offered hope for deliverance from sin.
7. The favor of the Roman government stopped the violent persecution of the church, but it also damaged the purity of the church because it opened the church to influences of church members who were only joining in order to reap the benefits. These "Christians" brought pagan practices into the church.

Chapter 2: The Rise of Islam, 622–800

Section Review Questions, page 27

1. Polytheism is the worship of many gods.
2. The Qur'an is the book based on the teachings of Muhammad.
3. The term Islam means "submission."
- ★ According to page 22, the split occurred over the leadership of Islam after Muhammad's death. The Shiites believe that Muhammad intended Ali, his cousin, to be his successor and retain political and spiritual authority. They refer to their leader as imam. The Sunnis believe Muhammad did not appoint a successor, and any worthy Muslim may lead. The Sunnis' political leader is called caliph, and their spiritual leader is called imam.
- ★ See pages 26–27.

Section Review Questions, page 29

1. The Muslims call those who do not accept Islam infidels.
2. The Sassanid Empire was toppled, and the Byzantine Empire lost much territory during Muslim invasions.
3. The Umayyad Caliphate moved the capital of the Muslim Empire to Damascus.
4. Non-Muslims were not initially required to convert to Islam. Forced conversions developed as a result of the Crusades and other threats to Islam.
- ★ The Muslim armies were able to defeat the Sassanid and Byzantine Empires because these empires were already in a weakened state due to the constant conflict between them. They were depleted financially and militarily, and their subjects were oppressed and ready for a change.

Section Review Questions, page 32

1. The Persian scientist Avicenna is regarded as the Father of Modern Medicine.
2. The astrolabe, a Greek invention, was improved by the Muslims.
3. Muslims used irrigation to increase farm productivity.