ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 3

Check your answers with this Answer Key. Answers separated by commas may be in any order. Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Lesson 11: ***Non Fiction***
Biographical Sketches

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. Both styles of narrative writing tell stories. However, fiction narratives are made up; nonfiction narratives are true.
2. Biographies and autobiographies tell the true stories of real people and are usually told in chronological order of the person's life. The difference is that a biography is written by an author about someone else and is told in third person; an autobiography is written by an author about himself (or herself) and is told in first person.
3. A biographical sketch provides only highlights or major events of someone's life; a biography is longer and provides details of the person's life.
4. (e) acceptance of the public due to cultural bias
5. **Graded by teacher.**
6. Many of the markets were specialized, carrying only one or two types of items. This forced shoppers to travel to many different markets to get what they needed for their homes. If a customer purchased the wrong item and discovered later that it didn't fit or wouldn't work for what he purchased it, a refund or exchange was not possible. Prices were not marked or fixed, and "haggling" was common. The merchant could charge each customer differently based on what the merchant thought the customer was capable of paying.
7. John Wanamaker wanted to make several changes in merchandising, including clearly marking prices, clearly representing and labeling each product, requiring cash (rather than bartering or trade) (although later he allowed charge accounts), and allowing refunds or exchanges.
8. (b) False
9. As a young man, Wanamaker worked in a publishing house, then in a clothing store. He arrived early and stayed late, giving more than was required. He became known as someone who was dependable, honest, hard working, and punctual.
10. John noticed a competitor's mannequin dressed in clothing that pertained to the current weather. He thought it was a good idea to interest customers in the latest fashion or style. When he presented the idea to his manager, the manager was offended by the suggestion and told John that he might need to seek employment elsewhere.
11. (b) False
12. John's pious interest in helping society as a whole led him to want to "right" many "wrongs" in merchandising. Unable to become a minister due to a weak throat (speaking disability), he channeled his faith and Christian practices into his work environment. He focused on service to his customers instead of abusing or taking advantage of them. He refused to defraud them with high prices in order to gain financially. He chose to operate his business with integrity.
13. (b) False
14. Customers were amazed at being treated with courteous service. Wanamaker's competitors complained that he was insane; they ridiculed and slandered him; however, Wanamaker became so successful, other businesses had to change their practices in order to remain competitive.

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

15. (b) False
16. Although considered a "maverick", John Wanamaker changed merchandising forever. One thing that was considered radical was free delivery service after hours. Another was the introduction of conveniences for customers, such as lavatories (toilets), dressing rooms for trying on garments before purchasing, telegraph and telephone services, and restaurants. Wanamaker was one of the first merchants to provide telephone ordering. He also implemented pneumatic cash carriers and lighted his store with electricity. He purchased full page advertisements and added music, art, and attractive and educational exhibits to his store. Wanamaker implemented benefits for employees, such as shorter working days, paid vacations, training for employees, social organ-izations, insurance, and affordable medical and dental care.
17. Because others could trust him, Wanamaker was able to borrow money during the depression years so he could stay in business.
18. Wanamaker's motto was: "Let those who follow me continue to build with the Plumb of Honor, the Level of Truth, and the Square of Integrity, Education, Courtesy, and Mutuality." This motto indicates that Wanamaker was progressive, but not at the cost of others—he moved forward and brought many positive changes in society through character values and through treating people well.
19. With the wealth that he accumulated through his positive business practices, Wanamaker "gave back" to the community in such ways as starting a mission for the poor in the slums of Philadelphia, supporting the YMCA (a non-profit center for youth to gather and be involved in positive activities), and advocating temperance and other social reforms.
20. *Build with the plumb of honor and the level of truth.*



Lesson 12: *Non Fiction*
Biography of a Rebel

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

1. faith, prayer; orphanages
2. He operated on the principle of not asking others for financial support for the orphanages but trusting God through prayer to provide for their needs.
3. (b) False
4. George's father wanted George to be a Lutheran clergyman because he would be paid well.
5. George was fourteen years old.
6. He committed various immoralities and kept most of the money that his father had trusted him to give to the clergyman for a tithe/offering.
7. (a) True
8. (c) stealing
9. (a) defrauding the landlord
10. In order to regain his father's trust, George pretended to be repentant but still remained rebellious in his heart.
11. He continued to indulge in profligate living although he could see that it led to no good end. He desired to change for his own sake, but not because he was offending God.
12. George forged papers using his father's name in order to obtain a passport to Switzerland. While there, he stole from his "friends". When he returned, he lied to his father about the trip.
13. (b) False
14. The participants knelt (kneeled) to pray.
15. The meeting gave him peace and happiness he was unable to find in all of his deviant activities.
16. His life changed for the better. Although he had trouble giving up all deviance at once, he began to gain control of himself a little at a time. He quit "running" with bad company; he no longer visited taverns (bars and clubs), he quit habitual lying and other habitual behavior (even though he slipped up occasionally). He read the Bible, prayed often, opened his heart to others, attended church out of a pure heart (not ulterior motives), and stood

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

up for what was right even though his former friends laughed at him.
17. George fell in love with a girl, which greatly sidetracked him, and he neglected his commitment to Christian living. He met a missionary whose single focus on serving God impressed George who then regained the strength to make Christian virtues once again his main focus.
18. **Graded by teacher.**
19. In 1827, George intended to go as a missionary to Germans living in Bucharest (the capital of Romania); however, a war was raging at that time and made travel impossible. Instead, he applied for a missionary position through the London Missionary Society to the Jews because he spoke Hebrew fairly well. In 1829, he went to London for an interview.
20. (a) experienced a deeper Christian revelation
21. He was ill for two weeks (fourteen nights and days).
22. Devonshire (a county in southwest England)
23. He married Mary Groves.
24. George objected to the renting of pews in church. This practice gave the wealthy a better seat than the poor.
25. (a) True
26. Bethesda Chapel was where he sensed he belonged and was where he began his life long ministry. It became his ministry "home" and ended his roamings in search of belonging. His work there flourished and had great impact on many orphans and citizens in that community.
27. (b) False
28. (b) False
29. His greatest accomplishment was the establishment of the orphanages.
30. (c) biographical sketch
31. Arthur T. Pierson
32. The first chapter covered the early part of George's life (from his physical birth in 1805 to his spiritual "rebirth" in 1825).
33. a human life, filled with the presence and power of God
34. (b) Inference
35. He walked with God; he found God when he needed help; he tested God's promises and proved them; and he verfied God's promises in actual experiences.
36. faith, prayer
37. He said Müeller was tested in worldly passions like all people.
38. believing
39. God can be found, known, communed with, and may become a companion.
40. Pierson implied that miracles of the past (intervention and deliverance) are still accessible to those who believe in the power of prayer and to those who are obedient and faithful.
41. 1) birth to conversion; 2) conversion to entrance into life's work; 3) entrance of life's work to mission tours; 4) beginning of tours to closure of tours; 5) close of tours to death
42. It illustrated God's sovereign grace.
43. Pierson compared Müeller's conversion to Paul's abrupt life change.
44. *By living honestly and purposefully, you may influence someone who will make the world a better place to live.*



Lesson 13: ***Non Fiction***
Biographies of Presidents and First Ladies

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.
1. "Great Liberator"
2. Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; the third Monday in February
3. his father
4. (a) She was in poor health and would soon die.
5. Abe's mother
6. (a) True
7. (a) Abe
8. (d) limited omniscient
9. George was ten years old.
10. In colonial days, the term "orphan" indicated that a child's father was deceased. In today's terminology, "orphan" means that both parents are deceased or that the child has been abandoned by both parents.

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

11. The biographer stated that Mrs. Washington reared her son well and devoted herself to the care of her son to make him a distinguished citizen.
12. Little is known of the first 19 years of George's life.
13. He appeared to be more interested in living a quality life of good character than being "popular" or "showy". He was quiet and thoughtful, diligent, dignified, and honourable.
14. (b) False
15. He was not prone to behave in a riotous, extravagant, or unruly manner. He was polite, courteous, and honorable.
16. At the age of 19, Washington received the distinguished appointment of adjutant to a general and given the rank of major. At 21, he was trusted with more responsibility. These appointments required both prudence (wisdom) and youthful energy (vigor).
17. The tone indicates that George was happy in his marriage and looking forward to the rest of his life with his wife.
18. (c) their life together was mostly gentle and calm, but they often had times of great joy and great sorrow
19. A remedy is a cure that relieves the symptoms of a disease or disorder.
20. An emetic is a medicinal substance that promotes vomiting to rid the body of impurities.
21. worms (or parasites)
22. (a) sarcastic; The use of the word "sovereign" indicates that the author found humor and irony in the way Martha Washington viewed this particular remedy for children.
23. (b) wry; The author found wry humor in the "holy" concoction of worm seed and liquor, realizing that it would have worked as a tremendous laxative, removing nearly everything impure from the intestines.
24. Martha's maiden name was Custis. Jacky and Patsy were Martha's children from her first marriage.
25. The phrase indicates that John thought that the Smith girls were intelligent but were too withdrawn and shy to engage in interesting conversation.
26. (d) had her own cultural bias against the men of that era
27. When John met Abigail the second time, he found her more interesting. Perhaps she had matured a little and had become more outspoken and less shy; or, perhaps he had matured a little and now found her shy and quiet behaviour attractive. Upon the second meeting, he described her as prudent, modest, delicate, soft, sensible, obliging, and active, instead of boring.
28. Their marriage was one of strong love, flirtatiousness, and intelligent commaraderie. They were best friends who trusted and relied on each other.
29. John was short and pudgy with a round face; Abigail was tall, slender, and sharp featured.
30. He was opinionated and confident.
31. (b) Opinion
32. His mother and wife died the same day.
33. Roosevelt didn't "bow" to anyone. He was firm in his beliefs and was not one to be bribed with money or political power. This attitude was evident when the various political "bosses" wanted Roosevelt to sway one way or the other politically. He would not be swayed but made his decisions based on what was best for the American people.
34. Because he was so stubborn, opponents knew they couldn't get away with being crooked or unscrupulous. They tried to slander him publicly, but this did not stop Roosevelt from doing what he thought was right by regulating monopolies and making sure politicians were being honest.
35. An authorized biography is written with the approval, cooperation, and participation of the subject (or his/her family). An unauthorized biography may have been written without the involvement or approval of the subject and/or his family. This may occur for various reasons. The author may not have sought the permission of the subject or family, or the subject and family may not agree with how the author portrayed the subject's life.
36. Liberals saw Laura as a powerless

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

influence who set back the women's movement because she refused to be influential over her husband in a domineering way.
37. (a) refuted the claim by liberals that Laura Bush was ineffective
38. (b) False
39. Laura did influence political policy, including education, the arts, women's rights, juveniles, social issues, AIDS, and literacy. She also influenced the administration in areas such as presidential nominations and solutions to world problems, such as how women were being treated in Afghanistan.
40. Their relationship was one of mutual respect. The president leaned heavily upon his wife's wisdom and encouragement. They were loving and affectionate and supported each other.
41. She called to tell him that she loved him.
42. **Graded by teacher.**
43. *To be involved in a noble cause is one of the most exciting things a person can do in life.*



Lesson 14: *Non Fiction*
Autobiographies: True Stories Told By Those Who Lived Them

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.
1. someone's own life; author; first
2. Frederick Douglass
3. He himself had been a slave at one time.
4. *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave*
5. He mentions his mother.
6. (b) False
7. He had no relationship with her because he barely knew her. He was reared by another woman.
8. (b) bitterness and a sense of loss over the separation from his mother
9. *My American Journey;* Joseph E. Persico; Jamaica; helicopter
10. His parents were from Jamaica.
11. Powell mentioned Desert Storm, the Cold War, a Russian relief airlift, Guantanamo in Cuba, Haitian immigrants, and Saddam Hussein.
12. Powell mentioned various cultural icons of Jamaica, such as the calypso melody "Fan Me, Saga Boy", the pidgin English of the Jamaican people, the poetry of Louise Bennett, and certain foods, such as plantain, roasted goat, and rice and peas.
13. Cole observed that Powell had said "rice and peas" in a way a Jamaican would, and not in the manner of other Caribbean natives who would have said the reverse: "peas and rice."
14. They showed Powell some troops practicing a drill.
15. The Jamaicans were proud of their helicopter and wanted to impress Powell.
16. The helicopter's transmission seized and threw the helicopter into a spin that dropped it toward the bay.
17. He was a veteran of the Vietnam War and had been involved in a crash with the same kind of helicopter.
18. minister
19. A drought was upon the land, and farmers could not grow crops because of the lack of rain.
20. father
21. farming
22. Civil
23. their grandmother, Maggie McCall
24. preacher
25. Billy Graham was a famous minister and evangelist. His autobiography is titled *Just As I Am* which is also the title of a well known hymn.
26. cosmetic; She was successful because she had her priorities straight, and she had good business sense.
27. "God first, family second, career third"; The Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
28. They remind us to treat others well at all times, not only when convenient or only when we feel like it.
29. (c) regional slang
30. *Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.*



Lesson 15: *Non Fiction*
Autobiographies (Continued)

Answers may vary but must be in complete sentences when indicated.

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

1. China
2. *China Cry: The Nora Lam Story*
3. Japan; refugees
4. (b) False
5. (b) a university student
6. (a) a Communist mob beating an old man to death because he was religious
7. (a) a seven-year-old girl
8. (a) the Japanese invasion of their country
9. (a) her grandmother and cousins who were cruel
10. (d) beggars
11. (b) her grandfather and cousins who were kind
12. 1,500
13. Nanking; dead bodies; thirty-seven
14. four
15. The war ended, and Japan surrendered and withdrew its troops.
16. In a civil war, the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party fought for control of China; the Communist faction won.
17. Nora's family was caught in the changes that the Communists brought. Because her father was a professional doctor, he was labeled a "traitor" to the common people and forced to scrub toilets and floors in a factory. Because all private property was seized by the communists, Nora and her family lost their home and were forced to live in another house with five other families.
18. The Communist Revolution of China in the 1900s was similar to the French Revolution of the 1700s.
19. Cheng Shen
20. She is interrogated and beaten by guards who force her to admit her faith in God. She is then dragged, blindfolded, and placed before a firing squad. They fire upon her, intending to kill her, but a bright light shines and confuses the soldiers. All of the bullets miss, and her life is spared.
21. She discovers that her husband is being interrogated and punished at work and that communist doctors are conducting medical experiments on her father that are slowly killing him.
22. She arranges for her daughter to be smuggled into Hong Kong to be with Cheng Shen's family. Later, so he would not have to endure labor camp, Nora arranges for Cheng Shen to leave on pretense of visiting his ailing father.
23. They assigned her to finish her husband's term at the forced labor camp.
24. son; three
25. (c) both of these
26. Nora's mother moves in to help with the children.
27. (b) False
28. (b) False
29. (a) True
30. her brother
31. Senator Ted Kennedy
32. She returns to mainland China
33. A soldier who had been assigned to the firing squad immigrated to America.
34. Tiananmen Square is a large plaza in Bejing, the capital of China. In 1989, thousands of university students gathered in Tiananmen Square to protest and bring world awareness to the oppressive communist government that would not allow freedom of speech, assembly, religion, or economic opportunity (the freedom to own a business, etc.) in China. In response, the communist government ordered the military to massacre the protesters. Tiananmen Square has become a symbol of bloodshed in ironic contrast to its meaning of "heavenly harmony."
35. *Stolen Lives: Twenty Years in a Desert Jail*
36. mother
37. (a) social event
38. The king of Morocco adopted Malika so his daughter could have a sister.
39. Malika's father is involved in a plot to overthrow the king. The father is executed, and the family is banished.
40. They spent a year in a jail in the desert.
41. Tamattaght; four
42. Bir-Jdid; journalists; house arrest
43. nine
44. (b) False
45. Maria
46. France; Eric Bordreuil
47. **Graded by teacher.**
48. (a) summarized chapter by chapter
49. **Graded by teacher.**
50. . . . *courage, strength, determination and human dignity can survive even the most extreme and brutal conditions.*

©Copyright 2007, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.