ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 4, Section 1

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Lesson 1: *Ancient Texts*
Wisdom and Literature from the Ancient Ones

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

1. The Book of Job; Moses
2. The Books of Poetry; Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon
3. "Wisdom Literature"
4. Job, a righteous man, is tested by Satan who wants to see Job lose his faith in God.
5. Alfred Tennyson called Job "the . . .
   Daniel Webster called Job "the . . .
   Victor Hugo would save the . . .
6. These critics are each qualified in their own rights to voice opinions of the Book of Job as literature. Daniel Webster is one of the most well known names in American history and literature and is acclaimed worldwide for his contributions to the English language in creating the American dictionary. Victor Hugo was a renown French author known around the world for his masterpieces *Les Miserable* and *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. Alfred Tennyson is hailed in England and world wide for his poetry depicting sagas and epics of the ancient world, such as "Ulysses". All three critics are considered valid authorities in literature.
7. (b) a righteous man without sin
8. Satan
9. Satan accused Job of being loyal and faithful to God only because He protected Job and provided for him. Satan argued that if God took away His protection and favor from Job and allowed Satan to test Job, he would curse God and lose faith.
10. (a) First, Satan sent raiders and mauraders to steal and plunder Job's cattle, oxen, and donkeys and to kill the servants guarding the livestock.
    (b) The second tragedy was fire that killed the sheep and the shepherds.
    (c) The third tragedy was the theft of Job's camels and the murder of his servants guarding the camels.
    (d) The fourth tragedy was the death of all of Job's children in a wind storm.
11. (b) False
12. (a) True
13. Ancient texts that have been found include poetry, historical accounts, scientific discoveries, theories, prophesies, proverbs, scriptures, philosophy, love stories, and wise and righteous living admonitions.
14. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
15. (a) philosopher
16-21. **Graded by teacher.**
22. Plato was Socrates' student.
23. Plato's given name was Aristocles; however, because of his broad shoulders, he was nicknamed "Platon" which was later shortened to "Plato."
24. He was particularly interested in theology and science.
25. (d) in individual responsibility for the benefit of all involved
26. rulers need wisdom and . . .
    soldiers need courage and . . .
    citizens need moderation and . . .
27. If rulers, soldiers, and citizens all do what they're supposed to do, and not try to "take over" the other's role, the society will operate smoothly with harmony and genuine justice.
28. Aristotle was Plato's student.
29. ethics

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30. Aristotle tutored Alexander the Great.
31. (b) genius and humor
32. (a) aquiring knowledge through our senses (hearing, sight, sound, touch, taste); (d) acquiring knowledge through experience
33. (a) rational activity that was virtuous
34. (c) moderation in actions
35. (c) choices
36. (h) none of these
37. **Graded by teacher.**
38. (a) moral; valid
39. Art reveals the society's virtue and happiness.
40. poems
41. Homer; European
42. (a) folklore; historical
43. Trojan; Odysseus
44. (a) natural phenomena, gods, goddesses, and heroes, and their relationships with humans
45. In the excerpt from *The Iliad*, the setting is a conference taking place in which the prophet, Calchas, confronts Agamemnon, a warrior king, who abducted a young girl to be his wife and did not seek the permission of the girl's father. Agamemnon becomes angry but agrees to do what is right by returning the girl, even though he has fallen in love with her.
46. (a) man to man
47. In the excerpt from *The Odyssey*, the setting is of various lords and servants milling around a building complex. Some of the people are playing games, some are working, some are sitting, some are conversing leisurely. One of the lords, Telemachus, is brooding on how to retain his position in society. They are suddenly visited by the goddess, Minerva, who is disguised as Mentes, a leader of the Taphian people.
48. (*Odyssey*)
49. Virgil; *Aeneid*
50. (c) The government needed some land.
51. The Roman emperor pressured Virgil to write a poem about the glory of Rome. Virgil produced *Aeneid* with which Virgil was never really happy.
52. While on a journey with Caesar Augustus, Virgil contracted a fatal illness in Greece and died.
53. The theme centered around the Trojan war and the journeys of Aeneas following the war.
54. A town on the Tiber River
55. The people are described as being stout for war and studious in their trade (industrious and strong).
56. Carthage; Tyrian
57. Juno
58. (a) True
59. *Let him that would move the world first move himself.*



Lesson 2: *Ancient Texts*
Ancient Origins, Spells, Codes, and Maxims

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

1. Most cultures emerged from the "cradle of civilization," between the Middle East and the continent of Africa.
2. Each group of people who migrated away from the main group had teachers, writers, scholars, and prophets who preserved their history, records, and wisdom.
3. Ancient texts can reveal the history, literary genres, religion, and culture of ancient civilizations.
4. Ninevah is believed to have the oldest, most sophisticated library system of the ancient world. Ninevah was an ancient Babylonian civilization located in Assyria, which is modern day Iraq.
5. (b) False
6. The *Gathas* are the sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrians, a religious sect in Iran who follow the teachings of Zoroaster, a prophet.
7. Zoroaster believed he had received the words of the One True God and was commissioned to convert the Iranian people.
8. While initially rejected by the Iranian people, Zoroaster won the heart of King Vishtaspa. After the king embraced it, the new religion spread.

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9. the importance of righteousness and truthfulness
10. The *Gathas* are constructed like hymns, with meter, verse, and rhyme and are terse, rather than flowing.
11. 17; 5; 1) "Sovereign Lord"; 2) "Radiant Happiness"; 3) "Positive Emanation"; 4) "Good Kingdom"; 5) "Spiritual Wisdom"
12. The predicant praises good thoughts, good words, good deeds and renounces all evil thoughts, evil words, and evil deeds.
13. "Amesha Spentas" and "Asha"
14. *Proffer* means to offer or propose.
15. He offers himself to serve God in these five ways: thoughts, words, deeds, his whole being (soul), his life.
16. Egypt
17. (b) inscriptions of spells that the living prayed over the dead
18. (a) ominous
19. (a) became a god when he died and lived on the flesh of his ancestors
20. Babylon
21. Hammurabi's code of law that he placed in view of the public
22. (c) the "eye for an eye" philosophy with swift and severe punishment
23. (b) False
24. The accuser was put to death, and the accused maintained possession of the accuser's property, ie. home, land, cattle, etc.
25. The accuser was put to death.
26. Both the person who stole the goods, and the person who received the stolen goods were put to death.
27. If a person stole a sheep worth $30 from the temple or court, the thief was required to repay thirtyfold the price of the sheep. In this case, the amount would be 30 X 30, equaling $900. If the sheep was stolen from an individual, the thief was required to repay tenfold the price of the sheep; in this case, equaling $300. If the thief was unable to repay the price of the sheep, the thief was put to death.
28. If you identified one of your items as stolen, you could bring the person who possessed the item to court. He then, in turn, had to prove that he had not stolen it by producing a witness or receipt. If the item was proven to be stolen, you would receive it back.
29. Confucious
30. Confucious was concerned about the rampant lawlessness and lack of morality.
31. (b) living morally, being an example of goodness to others
32. (b) False
33. family
34. (a) True
35. (b) False
36. (a) Taoism
37. (a) living in peace with nature and the world (balance and moderation)
38. (b) False
39. The Originator of heaven and earth has not a name that can be spoken.
40. (b) self denial
41. "teaching," "instruction," or "law"
42. Judaism and Christianity
43. Old Testament of the Bible
44. Moses
45. Ten Commandments
46. He specifically outlawed taking His name in vain (swearing), idol worship, murder, adultery, stealing, lying, and coveting.
47. According to the dictionary, a "testament" is a covenant between God and people. This is fitting for the sacred texts of the Bible because they tell the stories of God and man.
48. (any ten) Adam and Eve, Cain and Able, Noah and the Ark, Job, Abraham and Sarah, Sodom and Gomora, the Tower of Babel, Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Esau, Joseph, Moses and the Bulrushes, Moses and the Red Sea, Joshua and Jericho, Samson and Delilah, David and Goliath, King Solomon and his wisdom, Elijah and his fiery chariot, Ahab and Jezebel, Naaman, Elisha, and the servant girl, King Nebuchadnezzar, King Darius, Daniel and the lion's den, Hezekiah and the sun dial, Jonah and the whale, Queen Esther and Queen Vashti, Mordecai and the wicked Haaman

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49. (any five) Nehemiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Daniel, Nathan, Zephaniah, Zechariah, Malachi
50. (b) False
51. The world was dark and void and covered in murky water.
52. light
53. day, night
54. sun; moon
55. The creation was classified as: creatures of the sea, fowls of the air, creeping things on the earth, cattle, beasts, and humans
56. (b) establish dominion over the earth; to work and cultivate it
57. (a) rested and established the sabbath day as a holiday
58. *Honor thy father and mother.*



Lesson 3: *Ancient Texts*
The Bible as Literature

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

1. Bible
2. Prominent leaders, scholars, writers, etc. in American society have stated that they have read the Bible and have based their philosophies upon it. Thousands of organizations, hospitals, charities, universities, and children's and youth programs have been established on concepts found in the Bible.
3. William P. White used the metaphor, "The Bible is a harp with a thousand strings." His analogy compared the harmony and discord of harp music to the reading of the Bible in whole or in part.
4. Thomas Jefferson stated that he believed the Bible would make better citizens, fathers, and husbands.
5. John Quincy Adams stated that he had such respect for the Bible that children who read it would prove useful citizens of their country and respectable members of society.
6. Daniel Webster
7. (a) True
8. Charles Dickens is considered one of the greatest authors of the last two centuries. Although he produced his books over 150 years ago, all of his books are still in production today. As an author who produced multiple best sellers, he is a credible source for criticism of other literature.
9. George MacDonald stated that the Bible was to him the most precious thing in the world.
10. **Graded by teacher.**
11. (d) While the Bible appears to have imperfections, it may be designed that way to cause a person to dig deeper into its meaning.
12. (a) The true value of the Bible is to bring an understanding of the relationship between God and man as it unfolds in the text.
13. (a) True
14. The main parts of the Old Testament include seven books: 1) the Torah; 2) the judges; 3) the kings; 4) poetry; 5) wisdom; 6) minor prophets; 7) major prophets.
15. Joshua was Moses' aid in leading the people of Israel.
16. Joshua
17. (any five) Moses, Joshua, Caleb, Rahab, Boaz, Ruth, Deborah, Gideon, Samson, Delilah, Samuel, Hannah, Saul, David
18. The excerpt is told in the oral tradition which resembles a chant or poem with some repetition.
19. Nun
20. Jordan
21. (a) True
22. David
23. Solomon
24. Esther; Haman; genocide
25. a banquet at which the king, queen, and Haman are dining
26. (b) False
27. When the king returned to the banquet hall, he found Haman throwing himself across the couch where Esther sat. Haman was begging Esther to spare his life; however, the king mistook the action as an assault on the queen.

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28. Haman callously plotted the slaughter of thousands of men, women, and children. However, when the plot was turned against him, he begged Esther to spare him. In a second irony, Haman had some gallows built especially for Mordecai, Esther's cousin and adopted father, whom Haman hated. In the end, Haman himself was hanged on those gallows.
29. David was known for his poetry; Solomon was known for his proverbs.
30. The theme is a comparison of the actions of a righteous man versus the actions of a wicked man.
31. The simile "He will be <u>like</u> a tree..." describes the righteous; the simile "they are <u>like</u> chaff..." describes the wicked.
32. The author uses terms such as "majestic," "splendor," "heavens," "angels," "crown," "glory," "majesty."
33. It is designed to be incorporated into choir music.
34. The psalmist describes the greatness, majesty and glory of God, as though He were untouchable, far above man; then the psalmist asks the question, "What is man, that you think of him?" He answers the question by stating that God "made man lower than the angels and crowns him with glory and majesty." This statement establishes that man is no longer a lowly beast of the earth but an enlightened being, looked upon with favor.
35. (<u>allegory</u>); A metaphor or a simile is a phrase that compares something inside a larger literary piece. An allegory is a piece of literature that, in its entirety, parallels and represents another entire scenario. In the Psalm, the relationship between the sheep and the shepherd parallels and represents the relationship between David and the Lord.
36. The term ***want*** refers to a lack of basic nutrition, shelter, and safety. In this passage, David states that he does NOT lack for anything. He then goes on to describe how his "Shepherd" takes good care of His sheep.
37. <u>3rd person</u> Psalm 1
    <u>2nd person</u> Psalm 8
    <u>1st & 2nd person</u> Psalm 23
38. He is reported to have been the wisest and the wealthiest of all rulers on earth.
39. Kings and Chronicles
40. Solomon asked for wisdom in ruling the people of Israel.
41. God was impressed with Solomon's response because he did not ask for wealth, honor, long life, or the lives of his enemies. God gave Solomon wisdom, but added to it wealth and honor.
42. The Queen of Sheba traveled all the way from Ethiopia to test Solomon's wisdom.
43. (b) False
44. (b) He ordered the baby cut in half to determine which woman loved the baby more.
45. Solomon tested the love of the women for the infant by ordering that the child be cut in half. The test worked by revealing which woman loved the child more. Solomon then gave the child to the real mother.
46. Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon are attributed to King Solomon.
47. The theme is one of admonition to a young man to follow the ways of holy wisdom and lawfulness and not to follow the ways of youthful folly or self understanding.
48. (a) timing
49. (any five) 1) A time to be born, and a time to die; 2) a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted; 3) A time to kill, and a time to heal; 4) a time to break down, and a time to build up; 5) A time to weep, and a time to laugh; 6) a time to mourn, and a time to dance; 7) A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together; 8) a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing; 9) A time to get, and a time to lose; 10) a time to keep, and

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a time to cast away; 11) A time to rend, and a time to sew; 12) a time to keep silence, and a time to speak; 13) A time to love, and a time to hate; 14) a time of war, and a time of peace.

50. (b) the bride
51. The simile is "My beloved is <u>like</u> a gazelle or a young stag." The metaphor is "O my dove. . ."
52. (b) False
53. (c) the plot of some jealous governors who orchestrated Daniel's demise in a den of lions
54. (a) True
55. The other governors under the king were jealous of Daniel because he was wiser than they and had more influence with the king. Also, he was a foreigner which enraged the Persians because he had been placed in a position of authority over them. They wanted to find fault in Daniel to get him removed from power. However, because Daniel was a righteous man, the other governors were unable to find any "dirt" on him. They knew that he worshipped Jehovah and not the gods of the Persians. They schemed to make a proposal to the king that no one could worship any god except the king himself (Darius), knowing that this would entrap Daniel. The king was a vain man and was flattered by the proposal, signing it into law, without thinking that his friend, Daniel, would be affected. The governors spied on Daniel and found him praying to Jehovah in his home. They reported this "crime" to the king who then realized what the other men had done to entrap Daniel. However, because the law was already signed, it could not be undone. And thus, Daniel was thrown into the den of lions.
56. *Be strong and courageous.*



Lesson 4: *Ancient Texts*
<u>Ancient Texts Discovered in Modern Times</u>

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

1. Various persons and entities have searched for treasures, artifacts, and other such evidence.
2. (a) True
3. Helena found a piece of a cross that she believed to have been the cross of Christ.
4. Bob Cornuke and his team discovered what they believed to have been pieces of Noah's Ark in Iran.
5. The discovery in Egypt of an ancient papyrus copy of the Ten Commandments sent ripples of excitement through society.
6. In the story of the Ten Commandments, Moses was a Hebrew child reared by an Egyptian princess and made a prince in the royal courts. In adulthood, he discovered his Hebrew heritage and realized that his people were slaves. In a series of miraculous events and episodes, Moses freed the Hebrews and lead them on a journey through the wilderness to the "promised land."
7. The Ten Commandments received their name because they were a list of ten basic laws given by God to the Hebrew people.
8. (b) a copy of the 10 Commandments
9. A portion of the Shema Yisrael prayer was also found.
10. Appraisals dated the texts to the second century BC, making them the oldest copies of any liturgical work to date.
11. (a) rare
12. (b) False
13. The scrolls were tested by historical, paleographic, and linguistic experts who agreed that the texts were indeed ancient, probably dating to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC.
14. greatest manuscript find
15. It is one of the longer texts discovered.
16. King David; 1956; Jewish book hand style
17. The Psalm scroll discovered in the

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Dead Sea Scroll collection was written in a style common to the Herodian Period in Hebrew history and would have been transcribed during the first century AD. Therefore, it could not have been the original work of King David, who lived, as can best be determined, between 1,000 and 900 BC (before the time of Christ). The Psalm scroll would then be a copy of the original Psalms penned approximately 1,000 years after the original work had been written.

18. The theme of the Psalm Scroll is of supplication for divine intervention. The psalmist pleads with the Almighty to spare the life of the psalmist and reminds the Almighty that the psalmist honors the Almighty, something a dead man cannot do.
19. Included in the scrolls of the Books of Exodus and Deuteronomy were artifacts of black leather cases containing scripture passages commanding the Hebrew people to wear the word of the Lord on their hands and foreheads so they would not forget their deliverance from slavery. These artifacts correspond with other records that indicate that the Hebrews of that period did indeed wear amulets such as these on their wrists and foreheads.
20. Moses told the people of Israel to remember the day they were freed from bondage in Egypt.
21. The Book of Leviticus was also part of the find.
22. During the harvest season, the farmers would glean the wheat, barley, and other crops from the fields by using large sicles that were not efficient and left behind some of the product. The Lord commanded the farmers not to pick up the left overs from the first gleaning because strangers and poor people could benefit from the leftovers.
23. (c) a descendant of King David
24. It refers to the Book of Isaiah.
25. An ancient book of psalms was discovered in a bog in Ireland.
26. Dating tests placed the book as being written between 800-1000 AD.
27. This book was significant because it was the first discovery in two centuries of an Irish early medieval document.
28. The theme is one in which the psalmist is telling God that enemies of the people of Israel are planning to destory Israel.
29. *The world's history is a divine poem of which the history of every nation is a canto and eveyr man a word.*
30. **Graded by teacher.**



Lesson 5: *Ancient Texts*
Ancient Clues to Peace on Earth

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

1. Gospels
2. (a) True
3. "good message" (or "way of life"); Jesus; John the Baptist
4. Jesus
5. Greek; Anointed One; Messiah
6. Jesus is considered the most influential person in all of history because the timelines of the world were marked by his advent. The term "BC" means "Before Christ", and the term "AD" means "Anno Domini", a Latin word for "the year of our Lord".
7. They are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
8. They were followers of Jesus and chronicled his life, ministry, miracles, and teachings.
9. only Son; Messiah; Heaven; salvation, reconciliation with God, atonement for the sins of humanity
10. Matthew, Luke
11. Luke
12. **Graded by teacher.**
13. Jesus' ministry began with his baptism by John the Baptist (a prophet and distant cousin to Jesus).
14. Some miracles and other evidence that testified to Jesus' deity were his ability to forgive sins, raise the dead,

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heal the sick, walk on water, etc.

15. Sermon on the Mount; The Lord's Prayer
16. Most of Jesus' teachings centered on forgiveness of sins, Godly living, service, humility, faith, love, and obedience (among others).
17. (a) anaphora
18. (b) a heavenly kingdom in which God and humans would be reconciled
19. The Last Supper was the Passover Meal that Jesus shared with his disciples just prior to his arrest and conviction.
20. (b) a disciple
21. One of Jesus' own disciples, Judas Iscariot, betrayed Jesus for some money. Later, Judas regreted his decision and hanged himself.
22. (c) He claimed to be the Son of God, which drove the leaders mad with jealousy.
23. (c) accepting it as part of the redemption process prophesied long ago
24. After Jesus resurrected from the dead, he revealed himself to several of his followers, two of which were walking back to their hometown of Emmaeus. Certain protestants commemorate this episode in an event called "Walk to Emmaeus" in which believers spend time in spiritual reflection of their relationship with God and Christian devotion.
25. After Jesus resurrected from the dead, he showed himself to some of his disciples who were gathered in an "Upper Room". One of the disciples, Thomas, was not present and refused to believe the report by the other disciples. Jesus then showed himself personally to Thomas so he would believe. In modern culture, if someone refuses to believe something, he is nicknamed "Doubting Thomas".
26. The Great Commission is a message from Jesus to his disciples to go into the world and to preach the good news of the Gospel, without discrimination, to all people. The actual words of the Great Commission are: "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age."
27. (b) spread the Gospel throughout the world
28. (b) False
29. the Apostle Paul
30. Constantine
31. (a) True
32. (a) True
33. *The Last Supper*
34. **Graded by teacher.**
35. *Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.*

Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ over Section 1. **Reminder:** Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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