ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 4, Section 2

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 6: *Ancient Texts*
Literature from Christ to the Dark Ages

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

1. understanding, knowledge; scientific, intellectual, cultural
2. (a) True
3. the fall of the Roman Empire
4. achitecture, art, drama, and poetry
5. (any five) running water, indoor plumbing, the calendar, silk clothing, diamonds, wrestling, bowling, tea, paper, the compass, and soap
6. Most literature of that era was in the form of philosophy, poetry, and historical records.
7. the New Testament
8. The New Testament was written by various authors during and directly after the life of Jesus. The first four books were written by four disciples of Jesus and are called the Gospels. Other books were written by James and Peter (also disciples of Christ). The majority of the texts in the New Testament were written by the Apostle Paul.
9. (a) True
10. Saul hated Christians and brutally persecuted them in any way he could. He sought to eradicate the teachings of Christ.
11. Paul was traveling to Damascus with a warrant to arrest any Christians he could find there. Suddenly, a bright light struck him. A loud voice from the sky asked Paul what he was doing and why. Paul immediately knew it was God and repented of his ways.
12. He suffered from blindness.
13. (b) False
14. Gentiles are any persons of non Jewish origin. Paul was especially burdened for the Gentiles who did not have preachers. Paul believed he was to go to them and preach the Gospel.
15. (a) True
16. (b) False
17. letters (or epistles)
18. (d) all of these
19. Paul addressed most of these issues through letters. The bulk of these letters contain encouragement and instructions on how to live the Christian life. Paul remained consistently in agreement with the Old Testament law and with the teachings of Jesus.
20. His epistles form a fundamental portion of the New Testament. He greatly advanced Christianity in many cultures outside of the Judean region.
21. Paul was an attorney and had received the best education possible at that time, studying under the most remarkable scholars of his era. He also was an earnest and zealous adherent to the Hebrew laws of his Benjamite heritage. Paul had previously written and interpreted laws for the Hebrew council prior to his Christian conversion.
22. Luke was a medical doctor who traveled with both Jesus and Paul, chronicling their lives and ministries.
23. While preaching in Philippi, Paul encountered a demon possessed woman who was a slave. Her master used her demonic powers to tell fortunes, thereby making the slave

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owner a considerable amount of money. Paul took pity on the woman and cast out the devil that possessed her, thus ending her ability to tell fortunes. The owner became angry and had Paul thrown in jail for a short time.

24. Paul encountered some bias from non Christian Jews who did not like Gentiles being treated equally. The accusers concocted some lies and brought Paul before a magistrate who, after hearing the ridiculous accusations, dismissed the charges against Paul.
25. (b) False
26. (a) True
27. The tone seems to be one of exasperation. In which Paul, in frustration, states that the Jews are dull in their hearts, and seeing and hearing, they do not understand or perceive.
28. (b) False
29. A recent discovery under the basilica revealed a tomb bearing Paul's name and the inscriptions "apostle" and "martyr". The dates of the tomb are consistent to Paul's era.
30. (b) False
31. (any five) faith, justification, salvation, eternal life (or the after life), righteousness, forgiveness of sins, Jesus' resurrection from the grave
32. St. Paul, Minnesota was named in honor of the Apostle Paul.
33. love
34. (any five) fornication, all immoral things, covetousness, filthy language, foolish talking, vulgar jokes, whoremongering, idolatry
35. all of the lines should be checked
36. A fatherly tone is indicated when Paul addresses the new believers as children and instructs them, as a father would do, in righteous living.
37. *"Be ye followers of God, as dear children; And walk in love."*



Lesson 7: *Ancient Texts*
Literature from Christ to the Dark Ages (Continued)

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

1. St. Augustine
2. 354-430
3. (b) False
4. (b) False
5. Rome; Ambrose; He converted to Christianity.
6. (a) True
7. He was baptised.
8. Nine
9. *Confessions*; pride, humility, free will
10. classic; world literature
11. autobiography; model; 4th; 5th
12. spiritual grace
13. Augustine elevated grace through humility in Christ versus pride and self achievement.
14. Plato
15. nature; memory, understanding, love
16. Augustine established that the validity of the gospel did not depend on the character of a man but on the character of God.
17. Barbarians under King Alaric attacked Rome and various parts of Europe and Africa.
18. *City of God* was the first book known to scholars to offer a Biblical view of the history of the world.
19. Pelagius believed that: 1) Adam died because he was mortal (human) and not because he sinned; 2) no original sin existed; 3) man can attain perfection on his own. Augustine believed that: 1) Adam's immortality changed to mortality because of his sin; 2) Adam did commit an original (first) sin that lead to the downfall of the entire human race; 3) the will of man does not overpower the will of God, therefore, man cannot attain perfection without God.
20. He reviewed his works, and wrote another book that addressed the concerns of critics and that clarified his stated beliefs.
21. grace

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22. (d) all of these
23. (g) only *b* and *c*
24. *He that is kind is free, though he is a slave; he that is evil is a slave, though he be a king.*



Lesson 8: *Medieval Texts*
Literature of the Dark Ages

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

1. (c) this era spanned the time frame from antiquity to the modern era
2. Koran (or Qur'an); Islam; Muhammad
3. (b) The followers of Muhammad would recite his words in an effort to remember them.
4. Muslims (or Moslems)
5. Muhammad's life is fully recorded and not obscured by antiquity.
6. (b) False
7. 570; Koreish (or Quraysh); Mecca; Arabia; Abdullah; Amina; Abdul Muttalib
8. His father died while on a trading expedition when Muhammad was an infant. His mother died when Muhammad was six years old.
9. Muhammad's grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, and uncle, Abu-Talib, reared the boy.
10. He suffered from epilepsy.
11. He began to participate in caravans and trading expeditions.
12. (b) False
13. (b) He was a poor desert nomad who was illiterate.
14. Khadija was a widow who hired Muhammad to operate her late husband's caravan business. Khadija had been married twice before and was considerably wealthy and influencial in Mecca.
15. When Muhammad married Khadija, Muhammad was suddenly on a level plain economically and socially with the influencial and wealthy men of Mecca.
16. While traveling with caravans, Muhammad intermingled socially with Jews and Christians who inhabited the region. Through them, Muhammad learned of the Angel Gabriel and of Jehovah.
17. (a) deteriorated
18. Muhammad begin to hear voices and see visions while he secluded himself in a cave.
19. Khadija encouraged Muhammad, saying that he was not possessed of a demon but rather had been chosen as a messenger from god.
20. Prophet; Apostle; Islam; "peace"
21. Most of them rejected Muhammad's new "religion" and thought that Muhammad was dillusional and a public nuisance.
22. They welcomed him and offered him political power.
23. (a) He used it to wreck revenge on them for rejecting him.
24. 623 AD
25. He promised they would go to paradise.
26. He was beheaded.
27. They quickly converted to Islam in fear for their lives.
28. They were horrified that they had opened their city to him. They began to protest and band against him.
29. (b) False
30. (a) He had them killed.
31. (d) He slaughtered them, sold them as slaves, and kicked them out of their homes.
32. The various, scattered tribes united and became a mighty military power, conquering the surrounding tribes, cities, and civilizations.
33. (b) False
34. He became engaged to a six-year-old child, then married her when she was age nine.
35. Muhammad claimed that he had received a "sura" from Allah stating that a young girl should be married off before she was old enough to have her first menstrual cycle (pre-teen).
36. Muhammad lusted after his daughter-in-law, Zainab, and caused his son, Zaid, to divorce Zainab so Muhammad could marry her. Because Zaid was adopted, Muhammad claimed that Allah

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permitted Muhammad to marry an adopted son's wife.

37. Muhammad forced Safiyah to marry him just one day after he had murdered her husband. Muhammad said that Allah had revealed that a Muslim man could ignore the mourning period if the woman was a captive of war or a slave.
38. Muhammad's men wanted women while on the war path. However, the men didn't want the responsibilities of marriage to these women. Therefore, Muhammad said he received a revelation from Allah that permitted a temporary, three day marriage to a woman with no strings attached, after which the woman could be abandoned and left with no marital rights.
39. Although Muhammad had previously said that homosexuality was not permitted by Allah, some of Muhammad's warriors desired boys for sexual partners. Muhammad accommodated this by stating that he had received a revelation from Allah that permitted the keeping of male sex slaves.
40. He visited the graves of some of his murder victims and asked their forgiveness.
41. Abu Bakr; 'Umar; 'Umar was the principal figure in the spread of Islam after Muhammad. 'Umar spread Islam by conquering vast territories in the name of Allah.
42. At the Battle of Tours in France, the advancing Muslim army was finally defeated.
43. (a) True
44. *Do not be deceived. . .walk not as fools, but as children that are wise.*



Lesson 9: *Medieval Texts*
Literature of the Dark Ages (Continued)

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

1. (a) True
2. He was illiterate (unable to read or write).
3. In the Koran are included concepts, facts, and theologies from multiple other religions. Due to Muhammad's lack of education, he confused much of the information he had heard and thus compromised the integrity of the Koran with many inaccuracies and inconsistencies.
4. The Koran implies that the earth is flat and that mountains are held up by poles, balanced carefully so that the earth does not tilt. The Koran also teaches that the sun sets in a muddy spring, black sea, or watery well.
5. The Quraysh tribe practiced a prayer ritual, in which worshipers would bow and pray three times a day: sunrise, noonday, and sunset, much like the Muslims do.
6. The Meccans worshiped a black stone enshrined in a large, rock box. This idol was called Ka'ba. The Meccans would circle the shrine, calling out the names of their gods, much like the Muslims do.
7. An Egyptian myth states that thunder and lightning are actually two angels who carry sticks of fire and drive the clouds around the sky (like driving cattle over a range). Muhammad included this concept in the Koran.
8. Ancient Samaritans repeated a formula phrase as a refrain in liturgical documents. This phrase was, "There is no God but the One." Muhammad adopted this phrase and changed it to, "There is no God but Allah." Another element Muhammad borrowed from Samaritan prayer rituals was the use of the word "fatah", meaning "opening" or "gate". The Samaritans opened their worship rituals with a phrase using this word. Muhammad changed the word to "fatiha" and used it in the opening phrase of the Koran.
9. Muhammad believed that the crowing of a rooster meant that the fowl had seen an angel, but the braying of a donkey meant that people should take refuge because the donkey had seen Satan.

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10. (b) left
11. (c) throw at devils
12. This concept most likely came from Muhammad's exposure to Jews and Christians who told him about the God of the Bible, Jehovah, who was all powerful and who ruled the entire universe.
13. (any four) 1) Muhammad confused King Saul with the warrior Gideon; 2) the Israelites in Egypt during the Exodus probably numbered in the millions, whereas Muhammad called the Hebrews a "scanty band"; 3) Muhammad confused Mary, the mother of Jesus, with Miriam, the sister of Moses; 4) Muhammad thought that Jesus lived to be an old man, whereas in the Bible, Jesus descended into heaven while still in his 30s; 5) Muhammad confused Haman, a Persian who lived approx. 500 BC, with an Egyptian ruler who lived approx. 1450 BC; 6) Muhammad thought that Nimrod, Abraham, Haman, Moses, Mary, and Miriam all lived in the same time frame.
14. (any five) 1) Noah's seed was saved in the flood/Noah's seed perished in the flood; 2) the mathematics were incorrect describing how an estate should be divided when a man died; 3) heaven, then earth was created/earth, then heaven was created; 4) Allah forgives shirk/Allah does not forgive shirk; 5) God made man from a blood clot/God made man from water/God made man from clay; 6) Qiblah should be toward Ka'ba/Qiblah should be toward Jerusalem/Qiblah should be toward Mecca; 7) Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and the "Guiding Light"/Jesus is not the Christ, the Son of God or "Guiding Light"; 8) the Torah and the Gospels are the truth/the Torah and the Gospels are not the truth
15. If the Koran is of divine origin and is supposed to verify the Word of God, why does the Koran contradict the Bible, and why is the Koran filled with simple scienfic, historic, and mathematical errors?
16. The Koran does not adhere to traditional religious principles, such as: (any five) love, peace, holiness, condemnation of evil, such as selfishness, lust, gluttany, or pride. Neither does the Koran reveal miracles or propetuate "good will". To the contrary, the Koran seems to propetuate violence and commands its followers to kill, not heal, to take, not give, to make widows and orphans, not to protect vulnerable members of society.
17. (b) False
18. (b) False
19. Muhammad's followers memorized their leader's words and recited them. These recitations were written on scraps of parchment, stones, bark, etc. Most of the reciters, however, had been killed in battle, and many of the written suras had been lost or destroyed. Therefore, what was finally composed into a book was from 3rd and even 4th hand hearsay over 150 years after its founder had died.
20. The integrity of the Torah was protected by scribes who painstakingly copied word for word the writings of the prophets. Each letter, line, and word was checked time and time again for accuracy. No one person was in charge of copying the text of the Torah. If one person had attempted to change or alter the words, he would have been immediately discovered and condemned.
21. Britain, Turkey; Uzbekistan
22. Historians believe that Islam is the biggest threat to civilization the world has ever known. Instead of building cultures based on civil law, Islam advocates destruction and degredation of culture.
23. (b) False
24. (b) False
25. (b) False

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26. (a) True
27. The Doctrine of Abrogation basically states that if Allah revealed one law to Muhammad, Allah reserved the right to reveal another law, making the first law obsolete.
28. (b) False
29. He lured young men into his army with promises of wealth and sex.
30. (b) learned that they could lie, steal, kill, and rob and be "blessed" for it
31. **Graded by teacher.**
32. *"The fruit of the Spirit is goodness, righteousness and truth . . . have no fellowship with darkness."*



Lesson 10: *Medieval Texts*
Early Medieval Writers

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

1. English; 8th
2. (a) True
3. poetry
4. (c) man to beast
5. Denmark
6. (b) the warrior who fights Grendel
7. Both stories ascertain that God did create the heavens and the world. The antagonist in *Beowulf* resembles Satan in Genesis who wrecks havoc on earth; however, in Genesis, Satan is not a descendent of Cain, as portrayed in *Beowulf*.
8. Grendel preyed upon the sleeping Danes, killing thirty of them. He continued to do this night after night.
9. Beowulf
10. Dante wrote *The Divine Comedy*.
11. Dantes ended up on the losing side of two political forces who battled for control of Florence. When the Black Guelfs won, Dantes was exiled.
12. (a) True
13. (c) exile was difficult because even though others cared for him, it wasn't the same as being at home
14. He became ill, possibly with malaria, and died.
15. (d) a classic
16. (b) False
17. The *Divine Comedy* is a poem told in first person and appears in three episodes that depict the realms of the dead: the Inferno, Pergatory, and Paradise.
18. The "Inferno" episode is more famous than the "Pergatory" or "Paradise" episodes.
19. Virgil; hell; Good Friday; Easter; 1300
20. The *Inferno* begins with the phrase, "Midway upon the journey of our life" or, translated, "In the middle of our life's journey." Thus, the tale begins in the middle of Dante's life, or "in medias res".
21. The excerpt begins with Dante standing lost in a dark forest. He was frightened to the point that even recalling the episode brings back fear.
22. *"You were not born to live like mindless brutes, but to follow paths of excellence and knowledge."*

Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ over Section 2. **Reminder:** Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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