ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 4, 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: *Medieval Texts*
Medieval Writers Who Lead the Way

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

1. Geoffrey Chaucer
2. *Canterbury Tales*
3. Canterbury was the religious center of English society. Christian pilgrims often made journeys to Canterbury.
4. knight, miller, reeve, cook, lawyer, wife, friar, summoner; clerk, merchant, squire, franklin, physician, pardoner, sailor, prior, noblemen, monk, nuns, yeoman, manciple, and parson
5. The storyline was inspired by Italian writer, Boccaccio's, "Teseida".
6. The tale is of romance and chivalry, love, and war. Two knights vie for the love of Emily.
7. It was the film playing on United Airlines flight 93, on September 11, 2001, when terrorists hijacked the plane and attacked the United States.
8. She was "sweeter than any flower", had long braided, blonde hair. She was gay (happy) and sauntered through a flower garden, gathering stems with which to weave a garland. She sang happily and dallied under a tower.
9. Two knights were imprisoned in the tower.
10. Germany
11. (b) False
12. He invented a printing press and produced the Gutenberg Bible.
13. Gelthus fronted the capital for Gutenberg to invent the printing press. Capital is money provided up front by a third party as a potential investment.
14. 1455; It was a folio Bible, with folded pages, rather than bound pages.
15. His business partner, Johann Fust, sued Gutenberg and won in court. The proceedings awarded Fust the printing press equipment and half of all Bibles already printed.
16. Gutenberg had not printed his name or the date on any of his works. After sueing Gutenberg, Fust printed a book and dated it claiming to have been the inventor of the printing press.
17. The printing press enabled information to spread quickly, bringing "enlightenment" to people of the Middle Ages.
18. A key figure in the Reformation was Martin Luther, who utilized the printing press to circulate his *95 Theses*, which were printed on a large scale, defining "mass media" as we know it today.
19. Gutenberg is celebrated and recognized today as one of the leading figures in world history. Statues have been erected in his honor, and universities, museums, and projects have been named after him.
20. (a) True
21. Wycliffe's main contributions to world literature are his tracts and books that outline his doctrine of necessary reform in the catholic church, and his translation of the Bible from Latin to English.
22. Wycliffe excelled in theology, church law, and philosophy.
23. Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Islip appointed Wycliffe to that position.
24. Wycliffe studied and appreciated the works of St. Augustine.
25. worldliness and materialsim
26. corrupted; reform
27. A heretic is a person whose religious views oppose the teachings of the established church (the catholic church in Wycliffe's instance). He preached and published some sermons

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that pointed out that the practices of the catholic church contradicted the teachings of Christ and the apostles in the New Testament. The church resented Wycliffe's sermons and labeled him a heretic.

28. Wycliffe attacked what he perceived as corrupt practices of the church, including collection of annates (forced tithes and offerings), and indulgences ("selling" forgiveness of sins). Wycliffe cried out against other corruptions, including exacting payment from the people, squandering money for charities, the employment of unfit priests, etc.
29. poor; The church clergy were wealthy because they enforced financial payment for the forgiveness of sins and for the interpretations of the Scriptures. The catholic church also weiled political clout, exacted payment from kings of foreign countries, and maintained its own army.
30. blasphemy, scandal, pride, heresy
31. They attacked his reputation and then accused him of revolutionary (anti-government) political intrigues (treason).
32. Wycliffe believed that the Bible ought to be available and understandable to all Christian believers. By keeping the Bible in Latin only, the common people were unable to understand it and thus were required to depend on clergy to interpret the Scriptures. This limited knowledge of the Bible only to those who could afford to pay, thus, most of the people were ignorant of the Word of God. Wycliffe believed that if the common people could attain knowledge of the Bible, that the world would be a better place. Wycliffe believed that the Bible shed light on all things, including government, church, and society.
33. (b) False
34. The effect on the church would be immense. Financially, it would affect the church, as the people would not have to pay to read the Bible. Socially, it would have an effect, because the people would rely on God and the Word, and not the priests, thus the priests and clergy would lose power over the people. Also, the eyes of the people would be opened to the corruptions of the church and realize that the practices of the clergy did not align with the teachings of Christ and the apostles.
35. The church condemned Wycliffe's Bible as an unauthorized translation and claimed it contained faulty translations and commentary.
36. Even thirty years after his death, the church continued to condemn Wycliffe as a heretic, and ban his doctrine from the church. The church council decreed that Wycliffe's books be burned. Twelve years later, they decreed that his bones be dug up, burned, and scattered.
37. (a) True
38. **Graded by teacher.**
39. *I believe that in the end truth will conquer.*



Lesson 12: *Literature of the Renaissance*

Writers of the Renaissance

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

1. darkness; math, medicine, science, mechanics
2. Dante
3. William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, John Milton, Ben Jonson, Edmund Spencer
4. Italian
5. A treatise is a formal, systematic discourse (or exposition) that addresses the principles of a particular subject more thoroughly than an essay.
6. *The Prince* was a book on how a monarch should rule his subjects. Its principal concept was "the end justifies the means" and embraces the use of cruelty and force to establish order. *Discoursi* was a book on how a republic should be run and praises the will of the people over that of a monarchy.
7. In Machiavelli's era, politics were chaotic,

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and rulers rose and fell quickly. The ruling Medici family was expelled from Florence, and Machiavelli was instrumental in establishing a republic. However, the Medici regained power and exiled all proponents of the republic, including Machiavelli. In an attempt to gain the favor of the Medici family and return to politics, Machiavelli wrote *The Prince*.

8. *The Prince* advocated the philosophy of "the end justifies the means" and embraced the uses of force, cruelty, dishonesty, and other unscrupulous actions in order to gain success or progress.
9. The Medici were not impressed with the book and did not reinstate Machiavelli to public office.
10. *The Prince* established a reputation for Machiavelli as someone who justified evil in order to achieve success or progress. His book advocated cruel subjogation of citizens in order for a prince to establish order in society. Throughout history, Machiavelli's name has been associated with cruel totalitarianism and dictatorship. The term "Machiavellism" refers to an instance when political expediency is placed over morality. The term also refers to unscrupulous cunning and deception.
11. (a) True
12. His wife and children were killed by the plague.
13. (b) False
14. In his letter to the king, Nostredamus plainly revealed that he used no divination or witchcraft, but that he relied upon historical accounts and mathematics, combined with some astronomy (celestial movements) to calculate events in the future and past.
15. "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus"; German
16. A scholar, Dr. Faustus, is brilliant and very learned. The downfall is that he is bored with life, having studied every subject known to man. His next adventure is to study witchcraft. He falls deeply into it and is fooled into thinking he is a great magician, when in reality he is a foolish prankster. He sells his soul to Lucifer in exchange for power. In the end, his soul is taken to hell.
17. the black book of magic
18. *Paradise Lost*
19. From the excerpt, readers may surmise that the "Paradise" is the Garden of Eden that was "lost" when Adam and Eve first sinned.
20. "The Faerie Queen"; *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer
21. He was nicknamed the "Prince of Poets".
22. knight
23. "Wherein old dints of deepe wounds did remaine, The cruell markes of many' a bloudy fielde"
24. "His angry steede did chide his foming bitt, As much disdayning to the curbe to yield"
25. cross
26. the knight's shield
27. the queen
28. bravery (or courage)
29. Ben Jonson was known as having an explosive temper. It did not serve him well, as he could not control it. Because of his temper, he challenged a man to a duel and killed him. Jonson ended up convicted of a felony and sent to prison. Throughout his literary career, Jonson's temper got the best of him and he would write poems and dramas that got him in trouble with the authorities.
30. (h) all except *a*
31. (a) literature and science
32. His goals were threefold: the discovery of truth; service to his country, service to the church.
33. Evidence indicates that Francis Bacon became corrupt in his professional and personal lives. In 1621, he was investigated and convicted. This did not accomplish goal one, in that he did not live a truthful life. Neither did this accomplish goal two, as one may not truly serve his country by being corrupt. Neither was his third goal accomplished, as the church would not benefit from Bacon being corrupt.

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34. Although Bacon was a learned man of brilliance, he did not adhere to morality. His brain understood that morals were important, but his intellect got in the way of him being able to make moral decisions. He seems to have made an exception for his own behavior. Basically, although intelligent, he did not practice what he preached.
35. *No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth.*



Lesson 13: *Modern Writers*
The First Modern Writers

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

1. Germany; doctrines, philosophies, and practices
2. the western countries of Europe and the Americas
3. Reformation
4. Luther is credited with closing the Medieval era and beginning the Modern era.
5. His famous writings include his translation of the Bible, his hymns, namely "A Mighty Fortress is our God" and "O Little Town of Bethlehem", and his treatise on church practices, namely the *95 Theses*.
6. Luther's translation of the Bible into German influenced the translation of the King James Version of the English Bible. Luther's hymns led to the first congregational singing in churches, and his marriage set precedent that enabled clergymen to marry, versus the catholic tradition of celebate priests.
7. (b) False
8. Luther opposed the selling of indulgences. This practice seemed wicked to him for two reasons. One, the Bible clearly stated that forgiveness of sins was for God alone, not a priest. And two, it seemed to be a way in which the church tended to exploit the people to raise money.
9. Luther wrote a treatise that opposed the selling of indulgences. This treatise was named the *95 Theses*. Luther nailed a copy to the church door.
10. This brazen act accomplished two things. One, it effectively began the Reformation; and two, it led to the first form of mass media in history.
11. truth; light
12. philosopher
13. **Graded by teacher.**
14. **Graded by teacher.**
15. William Bradford was one of the founding Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony and later became the governor of Massachusetts. He is credited with being the primary architect of the Mayflower Compact and proclaiming the first American Thanksgiving.
16. (b) Separatists
17. The Puritans wanted to purify the Anglican Church of England; the Separatists thought that the Church was too corrupt and beyond hope of purification. Separatists wanted to separate and start over.
18. 22 years old; 7 years; Dorothy died
19. William and Dorothy made the historical voyage from the Netherlands to America aboard the *Mayflower*.
20. (b) False
21. work; literature, agriculture, politics
22. *Of Plymouth Plantation*
23. He started the Methodist movement.
24. As a speaker and writer, Wesley was known to be fluent, powerful, and effective; spontaneous and brief; logical, clear, concise, and forceful.
25. The Methodist movement affected the world in many ways, including socially and politically and became involved in many aspects, including hospitals, education, charities, prison reform, and the abolition of slavery.
26. (a) True
27. (a) True
28. Do all the good you can, By all the means you can, In all the ways you can, In all the places you can, At all the times you can, To all the people you can, As long as ever you can.
29. essays and hymns
30. doctrinal; social
31. letters, journal
32. John Wesley's philosophies are carried

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on today in institutions such as rehabilitation centers, orphanages, hospitals, schools, universities, and charities.

33. *"Do all the good you can."*



Lesson 14: *Modern Literature*
Writers Who Changed Social Behaviors

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

1. Geneva, Switzerland
2. (a) orphan
3. (b) False
4. He entered an essay contest which he won. It propelled him into notoriety. He continued writing, and his subsequent works gained him even more fame.
5. (b) False
6. His writings are thought to have influenced the poor class against the aristocracy.
7. Rousseau fathered several children and took no responsiblity for any of them. He had all of them placed in foundling homes. Ironically, he wrote books on how children should be reared and educated.
8. Some of Rousseau's teachings are still popular today in educational circles, such as a child's emotional development before his intellectual development and a child learning through experience rather than through instruction.
9. Rousseau advocated a socialist or communist form of government in which the public took care of the individual who was too lazy to work. Rousseau criticized private property and personal rights and believed all such things belonged to the community.
10. (b) False
11. Most Americans are individualistic and prefer to earn their own way, reaping the rewards of their labor or suffering the risk of their investments.
12. Germany; Lutheranism
13. As a child, Karl was influenced by the many intellectuals who visited the Marx home and discussed politics, society, etc.
14. (b) False
15. Marx's view of employment and work was that it was below him. He fancied himself an intellectual, too good for common labor. As a result, he lived in poverty and debt. Some wealthy individuals took pity on him and supplied him with operating expenses, but basically, he was a leech on society.
16. Both men had no experience in either field; yet, they each fancied themselves as qualified experts to lecture and write on the topics.
17. Marx seemed to have a "bone to pick" with society and used his writing skills to inflame the poor against people Marx perceived as wealthy (landowners and merchants). Ironically, these were the people who helped Marx with his poverty and debts; however, he had little gratitude. He wrote books that he claimed were accurate history detailing how employers had abused the poor to gain wealth. Marx advocated warfare and violent revolutions.
18. Communism and socialism are realized forms of Marxism.
19. Socialism and communism are forms of government that punish personal achievement and force those who are industrious to give away their hard earned rewards to others who refuse to work. This goes against human nature that likes to compete, improve, take risks, invest, etc. in order to "get ahead" in life. Socialism and communism have always failed, no matter where they are implemented in the world.
20. Marx's teachings influenced workers' revolts and unions and appealed to dictators such as Hitler, Stalin, and Mao Tse-tung and other totalitarian rulers who murdered thousands to gain control.
21. *Das Kapital*; political
22. eight
23. (b) False
24. Charles Darwin partook in an exploratory journey by boat in which

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he observed nature in the oceans and islands.

25. (a) True
26. Darwin advocated the thought that all species originated from a common organism, and that over time, the species "warred" with each other to survive, "kicking out" and "exterminating" the weakest through sexual and genetic selection.
27. According to Darwin, evolution was the gradual changing of species over time (thousands of years). Evolution worked by the species adapting and expelling certain genetic characteristics to become something else in order to survive in its environment.
28. *Micro* evolution accepts the theory that although God created the original animal, say a dog, for example, over time, the original dog evolved through genetic selection into the various types of dogs we see now, such as wolves, hyenas, poodles, chows, etc. aided of course by some human engineering and breeding techniques. *Macro* evolution denies that God was the original creator and takes the view that all species were at one time a single organism, and that over time, that single organism evolved into different species. For example, a lizard may have evolved into a bird, and an ape may have evolved into a human, but they all came from the same, single organism, millions of years ago.
29. Darwin succeeded where others had failed in presenting a viable theory of evolution because Darwin documented in scrupulous detail his observations and was able to use his notes to persuade other scientists.
30. Darwin's writings sparked massive controversies which gave way to numerous books written by other authors either in support of Darwin's views or against his views. Numerous public debates were held to discuss the possibility of evolution versus creation of species. Over time, much of the secular American public has come to accept Darwin's theory as true science, rather than creationism. Darwin's theory of evolution is taught in schools as fact.
31. Darwin's health was poor. He suffered palpatations of the heart and various stomache illnesses that modern scientists have linked to insect bites, possibly endured by Darwin on his voyage to South America.
32. Darwin wrote down some thoughts while considering marrying Emma. His argument for marriage was that Emma would be a good companion in old age "better than a dog". His arguments against marriage were that he would have to spend money on her instead of books, and that he would have to spend time with her "a terrible loss of time" as he called it. He finally proposed to her in November and married her in January.
33. Darwin's daughter, Anne, died, whom Darwin adored. He was unable to cope with her death, and he lost all faith in God (even as a moral guide).
34. If Darwin's ideas of evolution are taken seriously in a social sense, then proponents would tend to advocate the thought that certain groups of people are less human than others and are therefore justifiably treated as sub-human or animal like. For example, slavery of certain groups of people would be justified or genocide to rid the world of "less pure" people, such as what occurred under the Nazi regime.
35. Modern scientists have discovered that no biological differences exist between humans, where they be Afro, Mongoloid, or Caucasian. Previously these groups of people were referred to as different "races" having evolved from their ape ancestors at different rates. Modern science proves that the term "race" is a misnomer.
36. *"...live your life as a revolution and not just a process of evolution."*

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Lesson 15: *Modern Literature*
Documents that Produced Modern Government

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

1. (b) False
2. The United States was the first modern democracy in the world and set a precedent for freedom loving people all over the world and proved that common people could govern themselves on the principles of freedom and virtue without the control and corruption of dictators and kings.
3. Constitution
4. The Constitution advocates the political system of democracy and the economic system of free enterprise and capitalism.
5. In order for democracy and capitalism to remain virtuous, a belief system based on the principles of Christianity is necessary. Such a belief system enforces ideas of goodness, charity, selflessness, virtue, personal responsibility, positive work ethic, fairness, justice, and neighborly love. Without those principles in place, capitalism would degenerate into greed and cruelty, and democarcy would degenerate into dictatorship and oppression.
6. The Founding Fathers had observed, experienced, and studied political and economic systems in other parts of the world and had seen how corruption and oppression had destroyed nations and people.
7. The Founding Fathers drew from various sources as examples in the creation of the U.S. Constitution, such as the British Magna Carta of 1215 that had a "due process" law, and the Mayflower Compact's concept of "self rule". In the creation of the Bill of Rights, the Founding Fathers in part drew upon the English Bill of Rights of 1689 which required a trial by jury, the right for citizens to protect themselves with firearms, and the prohibition of excessive bail and "cruel and unusual" punishments.
8. **Graded by teacher.**
9. rationale; purpose; people
10. seven
11. Article 1: establishes the legislative branch and sets the parameters of its powers, function, and method of operation
    Article 2: establishes the executive branch and sets the parameters of its powers, function, and method of operation.
    Article 3: establishes the judicial branch and sets the parameters of its powers, function, and method of operation.
    Article 4: establishes the powers and function of the individual states and the federal government's obligation and duty to the states.
    Article 5: establishes the process necessary to amend the Constitution.
    Article 6: establishes the authority of the Constitution and the duty of elected officials to uphold the Constitution.
    Article 7: establishes the requirements of ratifying the Constitution.
12. ten
13. House of Representatives, Senate
14. (c) every two years
15. In order to be elected as a U.S. House Representative, a person must be at least 25 years old and must have been a U.S. citizen for seven years. He must also be a resident of the state he chooses to represent.
16. (c) impeachment
17. (d) every six years
18. two
19. The Founding Fathers established a "revolving door" so to speak in which every two years, one-third of the senators would be replaced in an election.
20. In order to be elected as a U.S. Senator, a person must be at least 30 years old and must have been a U.S. citizen for nine years. He must also be a resident of the state he chooses to represent.
21. The Vice President of the United States sits as presiding officer of the Senate.

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22. When the House of Representatives brings charges of impeachment against the president, the senate must try the case as a court. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over the proceedings, and two-thirds of the senators must agree in order to remove the president from office.
23. at least once a year starting on the first Monday in December unless otherwise appointed.
24. journal
25. arrested
26. (may not)
27. (House of Representatives)
28. Each and every bill must be presented to the president to be approved or disapproved. If approved, he signs the bill and it becomes law; if disapproved, he sends it back to Congress, and it does not become law.
29. If the president rejects a bill and sends it back to Congress, both the House and the Senate must vote on the bill again, and it must pass with two-thirds of the votes from each house in order for it to become law without the president's consent.
30. **Graded by teacher.**
31. migration, imporation; nobility
32. **Graded by teacher.**
33. four
34. president; four
35. (f) none of these
36. In order to be elected as president of the United States, a person must be at least 35 years old and must have been born a U.S. citizen or must have been a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. He must also have actually lived in the United States fourteen years prior to being elected as president.
37. If a president is unable to continue his term, the vice president becomes the president.
38. The same requirements to be vice president would apply because if the president was unable to finish his term, the vice president would have to be qualified to act as president.
39. **Graded by teacher.**
40. commander in chief; treaties; ambassadors; justices
41. supreme court; courts
42. jury
43. **Graded by teacher.**
44. Scenario One is (false);
    Scenario Two is (false);
    Scenario Three is (false)
45. Only Statement One is true.
46. Under Section 4, Congress is obligated to guarantee that each state has a republican form of government. In other words, no person or institution could usurp power in a state and establish a dictatorship. Congress is also obligated to protect each state from foreign invasion and domestic violence (rebellions and riots).
47. (b) False
48. Amendments to the U.S. Constitution may be made provided that two-thirds of both the House of Representatives and the Senate approve each amendment. Or, if, by a two-thirds vote, Congress establishes a convention for the purpose of discussing amendments, three-fourths of the votes from the convention are required to pass a new amendment.
49. George Washington: Virginia
    Alexander Hamilton: New York
    Benjamin Franklin: Pennsylvania
50. Because of its commitment to the principles of virtue and freedom, America's society, economy, and military are strong and are able to assist both financially and militarily in efforts for freedom by people all around the world.
51. *"Our cause is noble—it is the cause of mankind!"*

Turn in your writing assignments then ask for your QUIZ over Section 3.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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