

CORRECT ANSWERS FOR REVIEW QUIZ FOR YEAR 1

Use the following quiz to determine how much your student remembers from Year 1 of *Tapestry of Grace*. Each short answer is worth 5 points.

SHORT ANSWER

1. The Fertile Crescent, a region in what is now the Middle East, is also known as the “Cradle of Civilization.”
2. List three ancient rivers that were the center of prominent ancient civilizations.
Any three of these would be correct:
 - Tigris River
 - Euphrates River
 - Nile River
 - Indus River
 - Huang Ho (Yellow) River
 - Tiber River
3. List two civilizations famous for advanced public works (such as public drains, well-planned cities, etc.).
Any two of these would be correct:
 - Indus Valley civilization
 - Minoan civilization
 - Chinese civilization
 - Roman civilization
4. With which civilization were the Hebrew patriarchs associated before they came to the land of Canaan?
Sumer
5. Which was the larger civilization in terms of population, Egypt or the Indus Valley civilization?
Both were similarly large and advanced (though some resources teach that the Indus Valley civilization was larger).
6. Which civilization produced the Code of Hammurabi?
The Old Babylonian civilization
7. Name one kind of technology that the ancient American civilizations lacked, although they accomplished amazing architectural feats without it.
Either of these would be correct:
Metal tools
The wheel
8. Describe two of the items in the Tabernacle and their symbolic significance.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - *Tabernacle Courtyard: The holy area was set apart from the common camp; only those who were “clean” could enter.*
 - *Altar of Burnt Offering: Sacrifice for sin is man’s first need when approaching God.*
 - *Washbasin: Ceremonial cleansing from sin is necessary in order to be pure before God.*
 - *Lampstand: This represents God’s light and God’s revelation through His word.*
 - *Bread of the Presence: This represents God’s faithfulness; God is the King of the universe and provides everything good for His people.*
 - *Altar of Incense: Prayers of the saints continually ascend before God.*
 - *Holy Place: One can enter into God’s presence.*
 - *Curtain: Sinful men are separated from the Holy of Holies. The tearing of the curtain in two in the Jerusalem Temple at Jesus’ death signifies the Christian’s free access to the holy God.*
 - *Ark of the Covenant: This supported the Mercy Seat, where God’s presence on earth dwelt. It has no direct parallel in Christian worship, since God is spirit, and where two or three are gathered in His name, there He is in their midst.*
9. Under which Hebrew king was the Promised Land split into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah? What was the primary reason for this split?
Rehoboam, son of Solomon. He exasperated his subjects by not only continuing but also threatening to increase some of the oppressive policies of Solomon’s reign. (Students may also list God’s judgment on Solomon for his unfaithfulness.)

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10. Which ancient empire carried the kingdom of Israel into captivity? Which empire carried off the kingdom of Judah?
The Assyrians carried off Israel; the Babylonians carried off Judah.
11. Which ancient Greek culture is associated with the legend of the Trojan War as recounted by Homer?
Answers may vary, according to previous studies. Any one of these would be correct:
- *The Mycenaean culture is commonly associated with Agamemnon (king of Mycenae) and his followers.*
 - *In the Iliad and Odyssey themselves, the Greek peoples are called Achaeans or Danaans.*
 - *The Trojans were an ancient “Greek” people obviously associated with the Trojan War.*
 - *Homer himself was probably an Ionian Greek, living at the end of the Greek Dark Ages brought on by the Dorian invasion several hundred years earlier.*
12. Name two arts or sciences in which the ancient Chinese excelled.
Any one of these would be correct:
- *Calligraphy (the art of writing Chinese pictographs)*
 - *Astronomy (including measuring the moon’s orbit, predicting eclipses, and observing sunspots)*
 - *Casting of weapons*
 - *Seismographs*
 - *Iron mining*
 - *Compasses*
 - *Printing*
13. Against which eastern power did the Greeks fight three major battles? Who won the war?
They fought against the Persians. The Greeks won.
14. Name two of the peoples that the Macedonians conquered under Alexander the Great.
Any one of these would be correct:
- *Greeks*
 - *Phoenicians*
 - *Persians (including Lydians and Medes)*
 - *Egyptians*
 - *Jews*
15. What were two of the effects of Alexander’s conquests on the peoples that he conquered?
Any two of these would be correct:
- *Existing governmental and social structures were leveled, creating the need for new ways of life.*
 - *Greek civilization was introduced into and displaced many local cultural traditions.*
 - *Greek philosophy helped to call into question previous beliefs.*
 - *The Greek language came into common use amongst all the peoples of the known world.*
16. Which civilization was Rome’s greatest competitor in the Mediterranean during the second and third centuries B.C.?
Carthage
17. Against which tribes did Julius Caesar conduct an extended series of wars? Where did these tribes live?
He fought against the Gauls, also called the Celts, who lived in what is now France and Germany.
18. Under which Roman emperor was Jesus born? During whose reign did He die?
Jesus was born under the reign of Augustus and died during the reign of Tiberius.
19. Name two Roman emperors under whose reigns the persecution of Christians was especially severe.
Any two of these would be correct:
- *Nero*
 - *Domitian*
 - *Trajan*
 - *Marcus Aurelius*
 - *Septimius Severus*
 - *Maximinus*
 - *Decius*
 - *Valerian*
 - *Aurelian*
 - *Diocletian*

20. Name one way in which Constantine's official acceptance of Christianity strengthened the church and one way in which it hindered the church.

Any one of these strengths would be correct:

- *Churches could be built and meetings held openly.*
- *People who had been too fearful to embrace the gospel when it was a crime to do so were set free from such fears.*
- *Open preaching, teaching, and discussion of the gospel message were encouraged.*
- *Positive societal pressures made Christian evangelism and church growth easier.*
- *Christian missions and monasteries developed much more quickly than they would have in a hostile environment. These proved crucial to the preservation of Greco-Roman culture during the breakdown of society after the fall of the Western Roman Empire.*

Any one of these hindrances would be correct:

- *Church councils were called by rulers who desired control of political situations.*
- *Emperors sought to settle ecumenical matters in the church for political reasons and enforced them with military might rather than sound apologetics and Christian love.*
- *Many power struggles and ugly situations within the church arose from selfish political desires among church leaders.*
- *Conversion became politically expedient and socially acceptable, so the purity that was the strength of the early church was lost. This was evidenced during later persecutions, where those who were "fashionable" Christians denied the name of Christ. Church leaders were left at a loss when such weak Christians sought readmission to the church after persecutions had passed and the church was back in favor with secular leaders.*