



A good concrete illustration of the Blessed Trinity is an equilateral triangle. Such a triangle has three sides equal in every way, and yet distinct from each other. There are three sides, but only one triangle. As we see in this illustration, each Divine

Person is different from the other two, but all three are God. Each one is God, distinct from the two others, and yet one with them. The three Persons are equal in every way, with one nature and one substance: three Divine Persons, but only one God.

REPRODUCTION OF THIS MATERIAL IS EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED

ALL OF THE TEXTS, WORKBOOKS, TEST BOOKLETS, ANSWER KEYS, AND ALL OTHER PRINTED MATERIALS HAVE BEEN PAINSTAKINGLY REVIEWED AND EDITED BY OUR LADY OF VICTORY SCHOOL. (O.L.V.S.) SOME OF THE WORDING IN THE TEXT AND RESPONSES CONTAINED HEREIN ARE AS THEY ORIGINALLY APPEARED; HOWEVER, IN OTHER PLACES O.L.V.S. HAS EMBELLISHED THE TEXT AND/OR CRAFTED THE RESPONSES AS APPROPRIATE. HUNDREDS OF STAFF HOURS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THIS MATERIAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Copyright © 1999 by Our Lady of Victory School. All rights are reserved. No part of this material may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, or by any information and retrieval system. Unauthorized reproduction of any or all parts is strictly prohibited.



TEXT BOOK - ASSIGNMENTS SECTION

NOTE -- It is expected and desired that each pupil will give his own answer to each of the exercise questions. Results will vary widely from pupil to pupil. Consequently, the answers provided in this key concentrate upon the important points which a teacher might expect to see covered in a good answer.

CHAPTER 1. Page 23.

1. (a) In burial mounds (b) along lakes and rivers (c) in caves
2. (a) unsharpened stone tools (b) ivory needles (c) cave pictures
3. (a) Man's mind (b) his speech (c) his skillful hands
4. The shaping and sharpening of tools
5. (a) By domesticating animals for food and work (b) by learning to prepare and grow grain (c) by making pots to store grain
6. (a) It cooked his food. (b) It kept him warm (c) It kept wild animals away. (d) It hardened pottery.
7. (a) He made better tools. (b) He made better weapons. (c) His progress was more rapid.
8. (a) Writing helped in the spread of ideas. (b) It made recorded history possible. (c) It made it possible to record and transmit Holy Scripture.

CHAPTER 2. Page 52.

1. The fertility of Egyptian soil depends on the Nile's annual flood.
2. (a) They made paper from papyrus reeds. (b) They made ink from water, soot, and vegetable gum.
3. The Rosetta Stone presented a Greek translation together with an Egyptian text.
4. Their chief contributions were:
 - (a) discoveries in geometry and arithmetic
 - (b) discoveries in astronomy (c) a calendar
 - (d) writing
5. Babylonian contributions were:
 - (a) cuneiform writing (b) banking
 - (c) invention of weights and measures
 - (d) the practice of making written collections of laws.

6. (a) The Persian king organized a secret service force. (b) Darius built a system of post roads for the king's couriers.
7. (a) The Phoenicians were great traders, helping to spread civilized ideas as well as merchandise. (b) They invented a new, simple alphabet.
8. The Bible contains the word of God, spoken through inspired writers.
9. The Hebrew great gift was their belief in the one true God and in the promised Redeemer.

REVIEW EXERCISES -- UNIT 1 Page 53.

1. Pupil should describe (a) the pyramids (b) the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
2. (a) Egyptians: mathematics, astronomy, writing (b) Babylonians: banking, weights and measures, law codes (c) Assyrians: spread fear and destruction (d) Chaldeans: restored Babylonian civilization (e) Persians: highways, devotion to the truth, two centuries of peace (f) Phoenicians: diffusion of ideas, simplified alphabet (g) Hebrews: belief in the true God.
3. (a) Hammurabi collected Babylonian laws. (b) Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and enslaved Jews. (c) Darius built a system of post roads. (d) Abraham was the father of the Hebrew people. (e) Joseph brought Hebrews to Egypt. (f) Moses led Hebrews out of Egypt. (g) Saul was the King of the Hebrews who united the twelve tribes. (h) David composed the Psalms. (i) Solomon built the Temple of Jerusalem.
4. (a) prehistoric: before invention of writing (b) Lake Dwellers: New Stone Age people of Switzerland (c) domesticated: tamed (d) pottery: containers made of baked clay (e) Bible: Old and New Testaments, the Word of God (f) Pharaoh: Egyptian King

OUR OLD WORLD BACKGROUND - ANSWER KEY

- (g) pyramids: tombs of Pharaohs
- (h) archaeologist: studies pre- historic clues
- (I) irrigation: art of watering arid soil
- (j) mummies: embalmed Egyptian bodies
- (k) hieroglyphics: Egyptian picture writing
- (l) astronomy: science of heavenly bodies
- (m) cuneiform: wedge-shaped character
- (n) trireme: three-decked ship, invented by Phoenicians
- (o) Royal Road: chief highway of King Darius

5. The Phoenicians gave us our alphabet; the Greeks contributed the vowels.
6. The Persians built a network of roads, with inns to supply fresh horses, food, and rest.

CHAPTER 3. Page 79.

1. (a) Because the sea surrounded Greece, and because the soil was not very fertile, the Greeks became merchants. (b) The fine climate led to outdoor living. (c) The division of the land by water and mountains led to formation of many small states instead of a large Greek state.
2. A city-state was a small, independent state, composed of a city and the surrounding countryside ruled by the city.
3. (a) As traders, the Greeks established overseas trading posts. (b) Many Greeks emigrated to these places to secure enough fertile land to make a living.
4. Spartan boys were trained to be strong and hardy in order to be good soldiers.
5. (a) Only freemen could vote. (b) Officials were chosen by lot. (c) Any citizen could propose a law to the Assembly.
6. (a) Draco first wrote down the laws. (b) Solon improved the laws and made the government more democratic.
7. (a) Boys were trained in athletics and in the use of weapons. (h) They also learned reading, writing, science, history, drawing, and music. (c) Girls learned household crafts, dancing, and sometimes reading and writing.
8. The Iliad told how the Greeks besieged and destroyed the city of Troy.
9. (a) The Olympic Games were held each four years for all the Greek states. (b) There were

many kinds of athletic contests, and eventually there was also competition in the arts.

CHAPTER 4. Page 94.

1. (a) The Persians outnumbered the Greeks two to one. (b) The Greeks had long spears, metal armor, and shields (c) The Persians had only wicker shields.
2. (a) He planned to move his army overland, with the fleet nearby. (b) He built a bridge across the Hellespont to let the army cross from Asia to Europe.
3. The battle of Salamis ended the Persian threat and permitted the Greeks to improve their civilization.
4. (a) Pericles ruled wisely and ably. (b) He consulted the people about his plans, and won their confidence. (c) His time in office is called the "Golden Age of Greece."
5. (a) The chief building was the Parthenon (b) The chief statues were two of Athena - one inside and one outside the Parthenon. (c) There was a theater on one side of the Acropolis hill.
6. The "suicide of Hellas" means the rivalry and warfare among the various city states, which weakened them until they became the prey of Macedonia.
7. (a) He united the large kingdom of Macedonia, to the north of Greece. (b) Then he defeated the weakened city-states one by one.
8. (a) The name was given because of his conquest of the Persian Empire (b) A greater accomplishment of Alexander's was his spreading of Greek culture.

REVIEW EXERCISES--UNIT 2 Page 95.

1. Athens' greatest gifts were: (a) democratic government (b) philosophy.
2. Results of Alexander's conquests were: (a) the improvement of living conditions of the conquered peoples (b) the diffusion of Greek ideals and learning.
3. (a) city-state: the Greek political unit (b) acropolis: fortified hill in a Greek city