RLP-WHA · RLP World History A — Ideas, Revolutions, Industry and Empire

Unit 1: Ancient Roots and the Revolutions of England and America

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 1.1 — Law, Reason and Faith — Athens, Rome and Jerusalem

FLUENCY

1. Put in chronological order: (a) Paul's letter to the Galatians; (b) Rome's Twelve Tables; (c) Aristotle's Politics; (d) Cicero's De Re Publica.

2. In Cicero's line “True law is right reason in agreement with nature,” what does *natural law* mean, and why could it be used against a king?

APPLICATION

3. Source Micah 6:8 (“what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?”). Who is speaking to whom, and what does the source show — and not show — about ancient Israel?

4. Compare Aristotle (“man is by nature a political animal”) with Genesis 1:27 (“God created man in his own image”). Where does each locate a person's worth?

5. Galatians 3:28 says there is “neither bond nor free.” Another reader concludes that early Christians abolished slavery. Is that a valid inference?

REVIEW

6. Review (prior grades): what is the difference between a primary and a secondary source? Classify the King James Bible passage and the OpenStax World History chapter.

Lesson 1.2 — Philosopher-Kings or the Rule of Law? Plato and Aristotle on Tyranny

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Aristotle's Politics; (b) the death of Socrates; (c) Plato's Republic.

2. Complete Aristotle's six-part scheme: rule by one for the common good is _____; for the ruler's own good, _____; by a few for all, _____; for themselves, _____; by many for all, _____; for the poor majority's own interest, _____.

APPLICATION

3. Map as premises and conclusion: Aristotle, “he who bids man rule adds an element of the beast; for desire is a wild beast… The law is reason unaffected by desire.”

4. Plato wrote after Athens executed Socrates by a citizen jury. How might that event shape how we read his argument against democracy?

5. True or false, and why: “Because Plato's ship argument is valid, its conclusion must be true.”

REVIEW

6. Review (Lesson 1.1): name one idea shared by natural law and biblical law that supports the rule of law.

Lesson 1.3 — Seminar — From Magna Carta to the Glorious Revolution

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) the Glorious Revolution; (b) Magna Carta; (c) the execution of Charles I; (d) Hobbes's Leviathan; (e) the English Bill of Rights.

2. Define *divine right of kings* and name the event of 1688-1689 that most directly rejected it in England.

APPLICATION

3. Corroborate: which clause of the Bill of Rights puts into law the idea in Locke's §199 that “tyranny is the exercise of power beyond right”?

4. Cause or sequence? “The English Civil War happened in the 1640s, and the Glorious Revolution came in 1688, so the Civil War caused the Glorious Revolution.” Rewrite as a causal claim, or explain why it fails.

5. Compare Hobbes (“solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”) with Locke §6 (“no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions”). How does each view of the state of nature lead to a different kind of government?

REVIEW

6. Review (Lesson 1.2): which Aristotle idea does the Bill of Rights' limit on the Crown best reflect — philosopher-kings, or the rule of law?

Lesson 1.4 — Workshop — The American Revolution and Its Echoes Abroad

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) U.S. Bill of Rights ratified; (b) Declaration of Independence; (c) English Bill of Rights; (d) Japan's postwar constitution.

2. Use *unalienable* correctly in a sentence about the Declaration.

APPLICATION

3. Corroborate: which words in the Eighth Amendment corroborate that Americans borrowed from the English Bill of Rights?

4. Perspectives: the Declaration says “all men are created equal.” How might an enslaved person in 1776 and a Vietnamese nationalist in 1945 each read that line?

5. Cause or sequence? “The American Revolution came before the Haitian Revolution, so it caused it.”

REVIEW

6. Review (Lesson 1.3): the First Amendment protects the right “to petition the Government.” Which 1689 document already protected petitioning?

Unit 1 checkpoint

1. Where does law come from in Cicero's natural-law view?
   A. The king's command
   B. Right reason in agreement with nature
   C. A vote of citizens
   D. Tradition only
2. True or false: Athenian citizenship included women and enslaved people.
3. For Aristotle, tyranny is rule by one person…
   A. who was not elected
   B. for the ruler's own benefit
   C. who is a philosopher
   D. under written law
4. Aristotle wrote that the law is _____ unaffected by desire.
5. Which principle is in the English Bill of Rights?
   A. Votes for all adults
   B. No taxation without Parliament's grant
   C. Divine right of kings
   D. Abolition of the monarchy
6. Locke differs from Hobbes because Locke thinks government…
   A. must be unlimited
   B. exists to protect prior natural rights and may be replaced if tyrannical
   C. is unnecessary
   D. comes from divine right
7. Magna Carta dates from _____; the Glorious Revolution from _____.
8. True or false: The American Revolution was the first time colonies broke from a European empire and justified it with universal natural rights.
9. Which constitution was drafted under American occupation?
   A. France 1791
   B. Japan 1947
   C. England 1689
   D. Mexico 1917

10. Which is a causal claim, not just sequence?
    A. 1688 came before 1776.
    B. Colonists claimed the rights of 1689 as Englishmen, so Parliament's taxation without their representatives looked illegal to them.
    C. Both were revolutions.
    D. Locke lived in England.
11. True or false: Abigail Adams's 'Remember the Ladies' letter is evidence of how someone outside the new settlement read the revolution's language.

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