CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST ATTEMPT

NOTE: Reread Chapter 5

1. Describe the part played by Abraham, the Hebrew patriarch, in giving man the idea of individual freedom. Page 78.

2. How did Abraham's teaching lay the foundation for scientific progress? Page 78.

3. Consult an American history book for the provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which has to do with the "ever-normal granary" idea mentioned by the author on page 79.

4. Did this idea work for Joseph and his fellow-Hebrews? See page 79. Also see Genesis: 41:34 ff.

5. Is the "ever-normal granary" idea working for you and your fellow Americans? In considering this question you may want to read pages 545-553 in *Understanding Our Free Economy.*

6. How did Moses meet the demand of his fellow-Hebrews for social security? Page 80.

7. On page 80 Mr. Weaver says that the Ten Commandments "stand today as the first and greatest document of individual freedom in the recorded history of man." Give his explanation.

8. "The Decalogue of Moses . . . was too revolutionary to find acceptance in the pagan world of his time . . ." Page 82. Why?

9. Would you say that Louis XIV of France enjoyed being King? Louis XV? James I of England? Charles I of England?

10. Why did Gideon and Samuel refuse to become the Israelites' King?

11. "In the end . . . the Israelites got themselves a king, in fact, a whole series of kings – including Solomon . . ." How does this illustrate that sometimes people get more than they bargain for? Page 83.

12. "For 4,000 years the word *Jew* has symbolized freedom and individual initiative . . ." Page 84. Explain.

13. Why, according to the author, is the knowledge that men are free, not enough? Page 84.

14. What is the new commandment which Christ brought to mankind? Explain its relationship to the teachings of the Hebrew prophets.

15. Mr. Weaver says, on page 86, "According to the record, Christ could have had the kingdoms of the world. Christ refused." Why did He refuse?

CHAPTER IX

COMPROMISE

1. The events mentioned in the first paragraph on page 87 marked a turning point in the history of freedom. How? First, reread chapter 5.

2. Show how "the foundations of the Hebrew-Christian religion are of modern origin." Page 87.

3. ". . . history since the time of Christ is largely a record of conflicts and compromises between paganism and freedom." Give the author's explanation of this statement. Pages 87-88.

4. ". . . the democratic process has always led to the destruction of democratic ideals and has served as a springboard to dictatorship and war." Page 88. Under what conditions does the author say this is true? Were these conditions present (a) in Russia during the rise of Lenin to power? (b) in Italy during the rise of Mussolini to power? (c) in Germany during the rise of Hitler to power? Explain in each case.

5. Read the section on the Romans, pages 89-91. Then consult a world history book or encyclopedia for answers to the following exercises: (a) How did the Laws of The Twelve Tables (450 B.C.) differ from preceding Roman law? (b) Describe Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis, (534 A.D.), and its influence on the legal codes of the Western European Nations – including England – and on the legal system of the United States. (c) Explain how Justinian's Code influenced the establishment of the University of Bologna in the twelfth century.

6. If what the author says about the Manicheans on pages 91-92 interests you, you may want to look up St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, 410 A.D., in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* for an account of his refutation of the Manichean doctrines.

7. Explain how European feudalism traces its origin to the declining Roman Empire.

8. Show how the disruption of Charlemagne's empire in the ninth century aided the growth of feudalism.

9. Show how: "The advance of Christianity in Europe resulted in the rise of the feudal system." Page 93. Consult a world history book for help in answering this and the two preceding exercises.

10. Feudalism may be described as "a medieval social security system." Do you agree? Explain. See page 93.

11. Consult your world history book for an explanation of the statement that the feudal system dominated Europe from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries.

12. On page 95 Mr. Weaver says: "It was under the feudal system that Europe emerged from the Dark Ages." Specifically, what is meant by the expression the Dark Ages? Show how the inva-