



World History

SETON HOME STUDY SCHOOL

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Course Manual

HIS401_22A



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Outer Cover: *Annunciation*, by Bloch
Inner Cover: *Moses*, by Philippe de Champaigne

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Optional: Go on the Internet to the Catholic encyclopedia to read about St. Peter. Go to www.newadvent.org/cathen. Click on P and go to St. Peter. Also, read about St. Paul and St. Thomas.

WEEK SEVEN

Day 1

CHAPTER EIGHT: **The Apostolic Age.**

Lesson 5: Review Chapter Eight to prepare for the chapter test.

Day 2

CHAPTER EIGHT: **The Apostolic Age.**

Lesson 6: Review the chapter. **Take the Chapter Eight Test.** Do not take the test until you are sure you will do well.

This test is available online. Go to the Seton website and log on to your MySeton page. (Make sure the correct student's name is listed in the upper right-hand corner.) Click on Courses, scroll down to World History, and then click on the icon for taking this online test.

Parent: If your student takes the print version of the test instead, please mail this test to Seton at the end of the quarter, along with the appropriate Quarter Report Form, or you may scan this test and upload it to Seton over the Internet. To upload work over the Internet, log on to your MySeton page, click on Courses, scroll down to World History, and then click on the icon for uploading work.

Day 3

CHAPTER NINE: **“Empire Versus Church.”**

Lesson 1: Read the Review Questions on p. 100. Survey the chapter. Read the headings and the first sentence in each paragraph. Please note that some short answer questions are included as part of the **Chapter Nine Test**.

Before reading the chapter, read the Review Questions. Then read the chapter aloud, with expression. If you read it into a voice recorder, you can play it back for review. Underline or highlight important phrases or make a notation in the margin. If reasons, examples, or points are given in the paragraph or section, number them for your own study purposes.

Day 4

CHAPTER NINE: **Empire Versus Church.**

Lesson 2: Study the chapter.

Notice the phrase on p. 96 that Diocletian “compelled men to remain at their jobs.” According to *History of the World* (Houghton Mifflin, 1993, p. 120): “To keep food supplies high, the imperial government ordered farmers to stay on their land. Government agents hunted down those who



tried to leave their farms. Government workers and artisans also had to keep their jobs for life, and children were forced to follow their father's occupation."

Day 5

Lesson 3: Write the answers for Review Questions 1 to 7 on p. 100.

WEEK EIGHT

Day 1

CHAPTER NINE: **Empire Versus Church.**

Lesson 4: Review Chapter Nine. Write the answers for the Review Questions, 8 to 15.

Look on the Internet for pictures of the Colosseum.

Day 2

CHAPTER NINE: **Empire Versus Church.**

Lesson 5: Read a book or encyclopedia article about Constantine. You can read about St. Constantine on the Internet in the Catholic encyclopedia at www.newadvent.org/cathen. Check out other references, especially Catholic references, about Constantine.

One last obstacle remained to the full establishment of the Christian Roman empire, a rival and rebel in the East named Licinius. He began in 319 or 320 by denying to bishops permission to meet in a synod. Christian soldiers and government officials were ordered to sacrifice to pagan gods or be dismissed from their posts. Christians were forbidden to visit prisoners. The assembling of men and women together at Christian public meetings and the private instruction of women by Christian clergy were prohibited. Finally, the bishops themselves were called upon to apostatize by offering sacrifice to idols.

In the uplands of Asia Minor, the Twelfth Legion was stationed. The strongly Christian character of their region meant that more of the legionnaires of the Twelfth Legion were Christian than was usual in Roman armies. When Licinius' order for all soldiers to sacrifice to the pagan gods arrived at Sebaste, forty young Christians of the Twelfth Legion refused to obey. They were sentenced to die by being forced to stand in a frozen lake at night in midwinter. Through the agonizing hours, the young men stood in the freezing water until they died, never moving to save themselves by denying Christ. At long last, one gave way; but as happened in the past, one of the pagan guards thereupon proclaimed Christ and took his place. In the morning, the icy corpses were gathered up; forty more saints had been crowned in Heaven.

Constantine campaigned against Licinius. Constantine marched under the sign of the Chi-Rho, a symbol of the first two letters of Christ's name in Greek. Licinius took his stand with the old gods and their rites. On the very same road where he had ridden for his life to escape from Galerius, Constantine fought and won the decisive battle against Licinius. It was at Nicomedia that he received the surrender of Licinius.

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