

WEEK AT A GLANCE

WEEK 23

WORLDVIEW

Real Christianity, Ch. 3

AMERICAN HISTORY

American History, pp. 113-125

Resolute Reader

Washington's Farewell Address

PHILOSOPHY

The Philosophy Book: Big Ideas Simply Explained
Adam Smith, pp.160-163

Video: Free Market Masters: Adam Smith (5:42)

TIMELINE

Place the figures in blank timeline book.

REAL CHRISTIANITY

BY WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

CH. 3: UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL CHRISTIANITY

1. If all those who claimed to be Christians had more than just head knowledge of the basic beliefs of the Christian faith, what would one expect their appropriate response to be?
2. Which person of the Trinity is embraced by authentic Christians but not by cultural Christians?
3. Historically, what types of atrocities has having zeal but lacking authentic faith led to?
4. What genuine emotions should a person who has an authentic faith have? Why? To what will these emotions motivate us?
5. What is the role of the Holy Spirit in a believer's life?
6. Because some people have wrong conceptions about the basic principles of Christianity, how are they prone to misinterpret God's acceptance and forgiveness of sinners?

7. According to Wilberforce, what is the evidence of authentic faith?

8. Summarize Wilberforce's closing thoughts in this chapter as he admonishes believers to apply these principles to their own lives.

POINT TO PONDER

I'm sure we can all think of certain people who would fall under the category of "cultural Christians." They may say they're Christians, but they don't act very Christ-like. How does the world respond to Christianity, as a whole, based on the hypocrisy of cultural Christians? Imagine the impact of our society if Christians genuinely lived out their faith! How could the Christian community bring transformation to the world around them? What are some ways you can have a positive impact and be an authentic representative of Christ to your generation?

AMERICAN HISTORY

BY THOMAS S. KIDD

CH. 6: PP. 113-125

THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD

1. Why was George Washington the best choice for our nation's first president?

2. Who served in the following offices in Washington's time as president?

Secretary of State:

Secretary of the Treasury:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

3. Even with the nation in its infancy and Washington's cabinet only consisting of four members, there was not total unity among them. The two most at odds with one another were Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. As you read the material, consult the chart below. Place an X or a checkmark under the appropriate heading - Jefferson or Hamilton.

	JEFFERSON	HAMILTON
First Secretary of State		
First Secretary of the Treasury		
Emphasized manufacturing and tariffs		
Emphasized agriculture and freedom		

	JEFFERSON	HAMILTON
Favored the north		
Favored the south		
Supported national bank		
Argued against national bank		
Favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution		
Favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution		
Leader of the Federalist party (Favored a strong central government)		
One of the leaders of the Democratic-Republican (Republican) party (Favored more powers to the states and less to central government)		
Favored relations with Great Britain		
Favored relations with France		

4. Why were corn and wheat farmers unhappy with the new tax policy on distilled spirits? What did this lead to? How was the rebellion squashed?

5. What is an agrarian society? In the early days of the nation, what percentage of the population were farmers?

6. Describe the advancements in educational opportunities for women in the 1780's and 90's.

7. What new denomination, founded by John Wesley in England, saw enormous growth in the United States in the 1780's?

8. In serving as the nation's first president, Washington set many precedents. Which of these is considered one of the most important? Why do you think this was such a critical precedent?

9. What international problems was the United States facing during Adams' presidency? Describe.

10. Because of the political differences between the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans, there was much disunity and discord. What act was passed by the Federalist Congress in an attempt to stop free speech and free press of the Democratic-Republicans?

POINT TO PONDER

John Adams became the second president of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, because he had the next highest number of electoral votes, became Adams' vice president. Imagine a current day scenario. If the rules for the Electoral College had not been changed in the 12th Amendment (electors now cast one vote for president and one vote for vice president), in the 2016 election, Donald Trump

would have become our president, and Hillary Clinton would have been his vice president. Can you see the problems with this? Why is it important to have the president and the vice president elected together?

11. How did Jefferson and Madison assert the states' rights to resist the Sedition Act?

12. What precedent did John Adams set after losing the election of 1800? Why was this so important?

RESOLUTE READER

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

As you read this document, think about the most important points George Washington makes as he prepares to step down from the presidency. This farewell address presents his advice, warnings, and admonitions to the nation before electing the next president.

As you read, take notes on what George Washington has to say on the following:

PATRIOTISM/ DUTY TO ONE'S COUNTRY

UNITY/FACTIONS

CHECKS AND BALANCES

RELIGION AND MORALITY

FOREIGN POLICY

THE PHILOSOPHY BOOK

ADAM SMITH, PP. 160-163

You read in your American History text about the two opposing political parties and their differences. One of the biggest points of contention was over economic policies. Views on trade and tariffs, capitalism, free market, and the economy are still some of the biggest differences between those who call themselves Democrats, those who call themselves Republicans, those who see themselves as Libertarians, and the growing group of Socialist Democrats.

1. Adam Smith is known as the “father of” what?
2. What two assumptions does Smith make about human beings? Which of these traits is the stronger of the two?
3. Place the following four things in the order in which they emerged: free market, bargaining, self-subsistence, division of labor
4. According to Smith, what is the goal of a free market economy?
5. What would be the government’s role in such a society?

VIDEO

FREE MARKET MASTERS: ADAM SMITH (5:41)

YOUTUBE VIDEO POSTED BY IEALONDON, PUBLISHED MAY 27, 2015

1. The video elaborates not only on the division of labor, but also on the division of knowledge. To what does the division of knowledge lead?
2. In what ways can governments help or impede the free market economy?
3. How can a free market economy help alleviate poverty?

TIMELINE

PLACE THE FOLLOWING FIGURES IN BLANK TIMELINE BOOK.

Adam Smith (1723-1790)

Whiskey Rebellion (AD 1794)

Alien and Sedition Acts (AD 1798)

The Federal Government Moves to Washington, D.C. (AD 1800)

Marbury v. Madison (AD 1803)