

# **The Gatehaven**

## **Study Guide for Teachers**

Jeanette Pierce

Molly Noble Bull

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## **ABOUT THE STUDY GUIDE:**

Attention, home school teachers, students and others:

Jeanette Pierce's study guide is based on **GATEHAVEN**, a scary, Gothic novel with a strong Christian message, by Molly Noble Bull. Set in a scary mansion in the north of England in 1784, Shannon Aimee and Ian Colquhoun battle an evil Frenchman with dark secrets—Spiritual Warfare vs. the Occult.

Three products are included in the Gatehaven workbook package.

- **GATEHAVEN**, a novel by Molly Noble Bull
- The Gatehaven Study Guide for Teachers by Jeanette Pierce
- The Gatehaven Study Guide for Students by Jeanette Pierce

Molly Noble Bull is a multi-published Christian novelist from South Texas, and she entered Gatehaven in the 2013 Creation House Fiction Writing Contest as a manuscript. Gatehaven won the grand prize in that contest and was published in trade paperback and as an e-book in March 2014. Molly's next novel, **When the Cowboy Rides Away**, is scheduled for publication in 2015. To find all Molly's books and novels, write Molly Noble Bull in the search slots at online and walk-in stores < [www.mollynoblebull.com](http://www.mollynoblebull.com) >.

Jeanette Pierce is a retired English teacher living in Houston, Texas. She received her MA in English from Sam Houston University, Huntsville, Texas and has taught English and writing in public schools, Christian schools, and college for over thirty years. The two study guides for *Gatehaven* are her first published books. But stay tuned. Jeanette is also publishing study guides for **When the Cowboy Rides Away**.

## AUTHOR NOTES

Molly Noble Bull is the author of *Gatehaven*, a scary Gothic historical with a strong Christian message, and this study guide by Jeanette Pierce is based on the novel. Most of the novel takes place in a scary mansion called Gatehaven in the North of England in 1784, but other settings are Scotland, Ireland and early America.

Though the events in the novel are pure fiction, many facts are true, including the Bible verses. Molly knows a great deal about the Bible and about Clan Colquhoun. Some of her ancestors went by the sir name of Colquhoun—pronounced Ka-hoon, and Clan Colquhoun is a real Scottish clan headquartered in the village of Luss in Scotland. Luss, Scotland is a real place and perhaps a thousand years old.

Loch is the Scottish word for *lake*, and Luss, Scotland is on the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Scotland, and is surrounded by mountains. To see videos of Luss, go to YouTube and do a search of Luss, Scotland or Luss Loch Lomond.

Molly Noble Bull's *Gatehaven* now has two companions—two study guides by Jeanette Pierce—*The Gatehaven Study Guide for Teachers* and *The Gatehaven Study Guide for Students*. If you like *Gatehaven*, you might also like another of Molly's novels, *When the Cowboy Rides Away*, a western to be published sometime in 2015. Jeanette Pierce is also writing study guides for students and teachers based on *When the Cowboy Rides Away*.

### **THEME:**

The theme of **GATEHAVEN**, the novel, and the **STUDY GUIDE** is Ephesians 6:11.

**PUT ON THE WHOLE ARMOR OF GOD, THAT YE MAY BE ABLE TO STAND AGAINST THE WILES OF THE DEVIL.**

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## Preface for Instructors

This guide has been designed to aid the teacher in teaching *Gatehaven* with a minimum of preparation time. Having spent many years in the classroom, I know how limited the teacher's time is to research background, read a novel, make lesson plans and tests, and teach the novel.

The purpose of the background information is to create a picture of life in Scotland and England during the late 1700's. Students who have grown up in a world of fast cars, jet planes, space travel, the Internet, and amazing cell phones cannot fathom a trip taking all day in a horse drawn carriage or correspondence by letter taking days, weeks, or months to go one way, depending on the distance it must travel.

Another concept students need to grasp is the status hierarchy and how a person was born into a certain social level and usually stayed on that rung of the social ladder for life, unless he came into money and could purchase land, which would allow him to move to a higher social rung. But a person could also squander his wealth and find himself on lower social rung.

The students also need to understand the Protestant Reformation and some of the leaders who took great risks, even ex-communication from church, to make sure it succeeded. The Christian reformers in *Gatehaven* are in conflict with the Church of England. The Huguenots from Scotland were followers of John Calvin, and the tension between Scotland and England is evident.

Students need to know why the Church of England was reluctant to become a part of the Protestant Reformation and why they were in conflict with the Puritans, finally causing the Puritans to immigrate to America.

Just after we put this guide together, Scotland, still seeking independence from England, held an election to vote whether to secede from Great Britain. Therefore, we are adding an addendum to the background to remind the students how the desire for independence is still a big issue for Scotland, even though they failed to get enough votes to secede.

We also included study questions with the answers to help the teacher because writing study questions is time consuming. We have included a list of vocabulary words by chapter with the definitions in the teacher's guide that the students need to know. Not all chapters had vocabulary words. Last of all, we have put a copy of a major test with answers and a copy

without answers. Feel free to use all or part of the test. You have permission to make copies for all your students.

## Background Information

**NOTE TO TEACHER:** Make available a good map covering England and Scotland so that you can point out Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland, about seven miles south of Edinburgh where there is a Rosslyn chapel. Luss, Scotland, where the Aimee family live, is an actual place. All other places are fictional, but they are supposed to be in the general area going toward northern England. Point out London, England to the students so that they will have an idea where the action takes place in *Gatehaven*.

During the mid-1700s, Britain and Scotland were still predominantly rural except for major cities like Edinburgh, Scotland and London, England. Small villages dotted the countryside on the path between the cities. Most villages consisted of an inn and possibly a chapel. Inns were a necessity. They provided food, lodging, and some protection for travelers making their way from city to city by horse drawn carriage. Traveling by day was often perilous because of the rural paths and robbers who often lay in wait for lone travelers, but night travel was out of the question. Travelers, encountering someone intent on doing them harm, could not dial 911.

At the beginning of the 1700s, Britain was becoming more literate. William Shakespeare's plays were being published, and the first English novel, *Pamela*, was published. Book production in other European countries had also increased. "Personal correspondence and other forms of writing were also on the rise" (Smitha 1). People believed in the importance of literacy. By 1700 in both Scotland and England, almost half of the population could read, and by the end of the 1700s, Scotland's literacy rate would rise to 85 percent. England's literacy rate during this same period would rise to 63 percent. Only the wealthy, titled people could afford books, so large libraries in the wealthy homes were a useful status symbol. In *Gatehaven* the earl's mansion had an impressive library that Ian used to help him understand some mysteries (Smitha 1).

"The key feature of the eighteenth-century English society was that it was arranged as a status hierarchy" (Heyck. n. pag.). This hierarchy was a vertical status ladder. According to Heyck, "each person was thought to have been ascribed at birth a position in the natural, indeed, divinely established pecking order, and each felt that his or her loyalty was to social superiors,



not to fellow workers. The highest rung of the ladder consisted of the titled nobility . . . who were great landlords who dominated their counties” (n. pag.). They lived in huge country homes, often with nearly one hundred rooms. Dukes fit on this rung, and all titled nobility had so much land that rental payments provided them with income equivalent to many millions of dollars today (Heyck. n. pag.). Just below the titled nobility come the ranks of the big landlords such as earls, barons, and knights. In Scotland the lairds (lords) would fit on this rung just below barons.

In the countryside below the gentleman, came the farmers who occupied still another lower rung on the ladder. These farmers actually managed their own farms. Most farms were worked by tenants, some well off and some struggling, but all leased land from the landlords for cash. All the land owners “employed large numbers of laborers and domestic servants, who were themselves ranked in distinct hierarchies: husbandmen, stable boys, milk maids, house keepers, cooks, butlers, gardeners, and scullery girls” (Heyck. n. pag.). The hierarchy among the laborers and domestic servants is seen in *Gatehaven*.

In eighteenth-century England, only landowners were eligible to vote. The laborers and domestics, therefore, had no voice or rights. They were at the mercy of their employer and could be fired or beaten for minor infractions. Leon Picard’s cruel treatment of his domestic help is a perfect example in *Gatehaven*. “The rural laborers formed part of the laboring poor, the base of the social hierarchy that comprised almost a quarter of the population” (Heyck. n. pag.). The laboring poor were divided into the rural and the urban laboring poor, both of whom often needed some assistance from the Poor Law or private charity (Heyck. n. pag.). Ministers or vicars were part of the urban laboring poor.

“In eighteenth-century England, property determined status, and property could be purchased. . . . It was possible for a person to acquire a fortune, buy property, and move up to the appropriate rung on the social ladder. At the same time, it was possible for a family to squander its fortune and its estates and thus to find itself reduced in status” (Heyck. n. pag.). Two characters in *Gatehaven* almost prove the truth of this statement.

The religious life of the Scottish and English population was greatly influenced by the Protestant Reformation. The Protestant Reformation had its beginning in 1517 with Martin Luther, a Roman Catholic who began to differ with the Catholic Church in several areas after reading his Bible. According to the writer of “Protestant Reformation” in *Wikipedia*, “first he declared that salvation came through faith alone and not by works, and secondly he identified the

Papacy as the antichrist. The highly educated Reformation leaders used prophecies of the Bible as their most powerful weapon in appealing to committed believers to break from Babylon, the fallen church, (i.e. Rome) and to split from the Antichrist (the Pope) who had assumed the place of God. . . ” (3.). He published his ninety-five theses, ninety-five areas in which he disagreed with the Catholic Church, and nailed them to his church door. . . .The same *Wikipedia* article states that “the theses debated and criticized the Church and the papacy, but concentrated upon the selling of indulgences and doctrinal policies about purgatory, particular judgment, and the authority of the Pope. He would later in the period 1517 – 1521 write works on the Catholic devotion to Mary, the intercession of and devotion to the saints, the sacraments, mandatory clerical celibacy, monasticism, further on the authority of the Pope, the ecclesiastical law, censure and excommunication” (1-3). Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic Church, but he had begun the Reformation, and others throughout Europe followed quickly.

John Calvin, living in France in the 1500s, was a contemporary of Luther. The writer of “Protestant Reformation” in *Wikipedia* also states that “following the excommunication of Luther and condemnation of the Reformation by the Pope, the work and writings of John Calvin were influential in establishing a loose consensus among various groups in Switzerland, Scotland, Hungary, Germany and elsewhere” (4). The Calvinist Doctrine influenced the 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>- century literature from Europe to the colonies in America. To understand the literature that was influenced by his doctrine requires a basic understanding of his doctrine. According to Slick, “There are two main camps of theology within Christianity in America today: Arminianism and Calvinism. Calvinism is a system of biblical interpretation taught by John Calvin. . . “(1).

“The system of Calvinism,” according to Slick, “adheres to a very high view of scripture and seeks to derive its theological formulations based solely on God’s word. It focuses on God’s sovereignty, stating that God is able and willing by virtue of His omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence, to do whatever He desires with His creation. It also maintains that within the Bible are the following teachings: That God, by His sovereign grace, predestines people into salvation; that Jesus died only for those predestined; that God regenerates the individual where he is then able and wants to choose God; and that it is impossible for those who are redeemed to lose their salvation” (1).

Slick also states that “Arminianism, on the other hand, maintains that God predestined, but not in an absolute sense. Rather, He looked into the future to see who would pick him and

then He chose them. Jesus died for all peoples' sins [sic] who have ever lived and ever will live, not just Christians. Each person is the one who decides if he wants to be saved or not. And finally, it is possible to lose your salvation (some arminians believe you cannot lose your salvation)" (1).

Slick continues to discuss The Five Points of Calvinism (a.k.a. T.U.L.I.P.) as follows: "(1) Total Depravity – Known as Original sin that we inherited from Adam when he sinned in the Garden of Eden. We are completely sinful. (2) Unconditional Election- God does not base His election on anything He sees in the individual. He chooses the elect according to the kind intention of His will without any consideration of merit within the individual. (3) Limited Atonement – Jesus died only for the elect. Though Jesus' sacrifice was sufficient for all, it was not effective for all. (4) Irresistible Grace- When God calls his elect into salvation, they cannot resist. God offers to all people the gospel message, but to the elect, God extends an internal call, and it cannot be resisted. (5) Perseverance of the Saints – You cannot lose your salvation. Because the Father has elected, the Son has redeemed, and the Holy Spirit has applied salvation, those thus saved are eternally secure" (1-2).

According to Holman and Harmon, "This system developed both zeal and intolerance on the part of the elect. It fostered education, however, which in early New England was regarded as a religious duty, and thereby profoundly affected the development of America culture. To this attitude of the Calvinistic Puritans may be traced much of the inspiration for such things as the founding of colleges and universities" (70-71). The first theological school established in America in 1676 to train Puritan ministers was Harvard.

Protestantism spread into France where sometime between 1550 and 1580, the Protestants were nicknamed *Huguenots*, a term usually used in derision. The term has an indefinite origin. According to the article titled "Huguenots," in *Wikipedia*, "the Huguenots became known for their harsh criticism of doctrine and worship in the Catholic Church from which they had broken away. In particular they criticized the sacramental rituals of the Church and what they viewed as an obsession with death and the dead. They believed that the ritual, images, saints, pilgrimages, prayers and hierarchy of the Catholic Church did not help anyone toward redemption. They saw Christian life as something to be expressed as a life of simple faith in God, relying upon God for salvation, and not upon the Church's sacraments or rituals while

obeying Biblical law” (n. pag.). The Huguenots saw no need for intercession of church officials, and they *believed* in an individual’s right to interpret scripture.

Their harsh criticism of the Catholic Church put them in conflict with both the Catholic Church and the French King. They suffered terrible persecution, and many were killed in wars and massacres. Finally, “by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and into the 18<sup>th</sup> century, approximately 500,000 Huguenots had fled France during a series of regional persecutions. They relocated to Protestant nations, such as England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Africa, and several of the English colonies of North America which were willing to accept them” (“Huguenots.” n. pag.). The Aimee family in *Gatehaven*, like many other European Protestant families, saw the colonies in America as a place where they could practice their faith without fear of persecution.

England was influenced by the Protestant Reformation, according to the *Wikipedia* article by the same name. Originally the Church of England had a connection to the Roman Catholic Church through “King Henry VIII, who had once been a sincere Roman Catholic. He had even authored a book strongly criticizing Luther, but he later found it expedient to break with the church. His wife at the time, Catherine of Aragon, bore him only a single child” (7) , a daughter, who survived infancy, and he needed a male heir, but the Catholic Church refused to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon so that he could marry another woman who might bear him a son. As king he “decided to remove the Church of England from the authority of Rome” (“Protestant Reformation.” 8), and then through the Act of Supremacy King Henry VIII was made the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

Reformers in the Church of England moved more slowly than in other parts of Europe. Whereas most Reform churches simplified their worship and worshipped in unadorned buildings, the Church of England (the Anglicans) spent money on ornate interiors and expensive vestments. After all, it was the church where the landowning elite and the Queen worshipped.

According to the Protestant Reformation article in *Wikipedia*, “The early *Puritan movement* (late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries) was Reformed or Calvinist and was a movement for reform in the Church of England. . . . The desire was for the Church of England to resemble more closely the Protestant churches of Europe. The Puritans objected to ornaments and ritual in the churches as idolatrous (vestments, surplices, organs, genuflection), which they castigated as ‘popish pomp and rags’ ”(8). They were nicknamed “Puritans” because they preferred to stay in the Church of England and simplify the worship or “purify” it of the ornaments and ritual. They

felt the money spent on the ornate interior and vestments could be better spent to feed the hungry people in the streets of London. The Puritan dissenters were flogged, put in stocks, whipped and imprisoned. After failing in their attempts to simplify the Church of England, the Puritans “fled first to Holland, and then later to America, to establish the English colony of Massachusetts in New England, which later became one of the original United States. These Puritan separatists were also known as ‘the Pilgrims’. They established a colony at Plymouth which became part of the colony of Massachusetts in 1620” (“Protestant Reformation.” 8).

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### Notes Regarding Election in Scotland on September 18, 2014 and William Wallace

Recent events involving Scotland and England made adding these notes necessary. On Thursday, September 18, 2014, Scotland went to the polls and voted on a referendum to determine whether they would secede from Great Britain and become an independent country or remain a part of Great Britain. Scotland did not get enough votes to secede from Great Britain. Had they seceded from Great Britain, the power of the British Empire would have been considerably reduced in the world. Also, Great Britain has a nuclear power station, located 30 miles from Edinburgh, Scotland, that would have been forced to relocate. Scotland believes their economy could survive becoming independent because of the oil supply in the North Sea, but some oil experts say that the oil supply is decreasing and cannot support a robust economy indefinitely. Also, England funnels quite a bit of money into Scotland in the form of grants and other methods. The question is a moot point now, but the election does exemplify the ongoing contentious relationship between Scotland and England.

Scotland's desire for independence goes back at least 700 years. One of the main leaders during the Wars of Scottish Independence was a Scottish landowner named William Wallace, born about 1270 and died August 23, 1305, at the age of thirty-five (William Wallace 1). His true story was told in an academy award winning film in 1995, titled *Braveheart*. (Ask how many students have seen the film and suggest that any who have not seen it rent/buy the DVD and watch it. It is rated R because of the violence. Check the details at the following site: (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0112573/parentalguide>.)

According to biographical information in *Wikipedia*, "Wallace, along with Andrew Moray, defeated an English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297, and was appointed Guardian of Scotland, serving until his defeat at the Battle of Falkirk in July 1298. In August 1305 Wallace was captured in Robroyston near Glasgow and handed over to King Edward I of England, who had him hanged, drawn, and quartered for high treason and crimes against civilians"(1).

The movie, *Braveheart*, emphasizes through one man how important independence was to Scotland 700 years ago, and the election on September 18, 2014, demonstrates their burning desire for independence from England to this day.

### ***Gatehaven* Study Questions for Teachers' Guide**

**Directions:** Answer the study questions on your own paper. Some questions can be answered with short answers, but others need to be answered in complete sentences.

#### **Chapter One**

1. Name the place and date that the story begins.

**At a country estate in northern England, in 1784**

2. What is Monsieur Etienne Gabeau's real name?

**Leon Picard**

3. What impression do we get about Gatehaven from the conversation between Leon/Etienne and the young earl?

**It has an evil atmosphere – mysterious, according to villagers. The night in question was cold with icy rain and thunder and lightning.**

4. What is the full name of the young earl?

**Edward Wellesley, Earl of Northon**

5. Why does Leon/Etienne ask the young earl to go to Scotland for him?

**To bring back a girl named Rachel**

6. Why doesn't Leon/Etienne travel to Scotland and get this person himself?

**He is not well, and also he is afraid she will not come back with him.**

7. How does Leon pressure the earl to make the trip?

**He reminds the earl that he has bought his gambling debts, but unless the earl brings back Rachel, he will not pay off the debts.**

8. How does Leon suggest that the earl get the girl to come back to England with him since they do not even know each other?

**Romance her and promise to marry her.**

9. What reason is the earl told to give for bringing Rachel to England?

**He wants her to meet his family before the engagement is formally announced.**

10. Leon Picard asks the earl to make one stop on the way back to England? Where does he want the earl to stop and for what purpose?

**He wants the earl to stop at the chapel near Edinburgh because he wants to hear the latest news from there.**

## Chapter Two

1. Where and when does chapter two begin?  
**Luss, Scotland, four months later**
2. What news does Shannon Aimee bring to her parents?  
**She has been offered a proposal of marriage.**
3. Whom does Shannon's father assume she is marrying?  
**Ian Colquhoun, a young man planning to study for the ministry**
4. What reason did Shannon give her parents for not wanting to marry Ian?  
**He is going to be a man of the cloth, and she would never make a pastor's wife.**
5. Why does Shannon's mother say no to Shannon's going to England to meet the earl's family?  
**Her mother is expecting a baby anytime and cannot go with her daughter as her chaperone.**
6. Why does Shannon's father say he and his family moved to Scotland?  
**They thought Scotland would be a safe place for Huguenots to live.**
7. What has caused Scotland not to be a fit place for Scots or Huguenots?  
**The British have taken it over.**
8. Where have Shannon's parents considered moving in order to have a better life and practice their faith in peace?  
**To the colonies in America**
9. What two reasons does Shannon's father give for disapproving of the earl?  
**He is British, and he seldom speaks to them before or after church.**
10. Who has promised to be Shannon's chaperone on the trip to England?  
**Miss Foster, the maiden aunt of the earl**
11. What does Shannon say that the earl's family wants to teach her?  
**The social graces that go along with a titled, wealthy man**
12. How determined is Shannon to marry the earl?  
**If they refused to allow her to marry the earl, she would run away and marry him.**
13. As a typical teenager, Shannon is embarrassed because her parents are different from the earl. Name two things she asks her parents not to do.



- a. Tell the earl that he was not good enough for Shannon, b. Quote scripture, c. Speak French**

14. What church does Shannon say the earl attends?

**The Church of England**

15. After the conversation with her parents about the earl and their withholding their permission for Shannon to go to England, Shannon asks to be excused from the conversation and goes outside. What emotion does her behavior reveal about her?

**She was angry.**

16. What disturbing news does Ian Colquhoun learn from his sister, Kate?

**He learned that Shannon planned to marry the Earl of Northon.**

17. According to the background information, what fact about 18<sup>th</sup> century culture in Europe does Ian reveal when he wonders why an English earl would marry a Scottish girl like Shannon because she has no wealth, title, or connections?

**A person was thought to have been ascribed at birth a position in the natural or really divinely established pecking order and could not move above the position to which he or she was born. A simple farm girl was not on the same social level as an earl.**

18. Why did Ian suggest that he and Shannon walk near the loch rather than nearer to the village?

**Being seen unchaperoned with a boy might cause people to gossip and ruin her reputation.**

19. Who did Shannon say would/could teach Ian about the Bible?

**Her father**

20. With whom does Shannon suggest that Ian study in order to become a minister?

**The vicar hired by the Earl of Northon to tend to the spiritual needs of his family**

21. Name two good reasons why Ian is not excited about Shannon's suggestion.

**a. Shannon has chosen the earl over Ian to marry, b. Ian belongs to the Reformed Church and the vicar belongs to the Church of England.**

22. What warning does Ian give Shannon as they are about to go their way home?

**He does not trust the earl, and her continued association with him could bring danger to her and her entire family.**

### Chapter Three

1. Why does Ian visit his pastor, who is a French Huguenot?

**To ask whether or not he should accept the position that Shannon mentioned should it be offered**

2. What does Pastor Petit give Ian soon after learning that Ian hopes to become a man of the cloth?

**An English Bible**

3. According to Pastor Petit, how can a Christian tell if the voice he hears when he prays is of God or the devil?

**If the voice or voices tell us to say or do something contrary to the scriptures, it is the devil trying to hinder our Christian walk.**

4. What is Pastor Petit's initial reaction when Ian tells him that he will become an assistant to the earl's vicar near Gatehaven?

**The pastor grew pale**

5. Why does the pastor react so strongly to Ian's news of studying near Gatehaven?

**His cousin, Magdalena Petit, was murdered in England several years ago, and her murderer was never found.**

6. What is the connection between Pastor Petit and the vicar whose parish is near Gatehaven?

**Three years earlier Pastor Petit began corresponding with the vicar near Gatehaven, and he thinks the vicar knows more about Pastor Petit's cousin than he can say in a letter, for fear the letter might fall into the wrong hands.**

7. Because Pastor Petit cannot travel to England to talk to the vicar in person, what suggestion does he make to Ian?

**He asks that Ian take the position, if offered, partly on Pastor Petit's behalf.**

8. What three good reasons does Pastor Petit give for Ian, a member of the reform church, becoming an assistant to the vicar, a member of the Church of England?

**a. You would be protecting a woman's honor (Shannon), b. you might bring a criminal to justice, c. the vicar is a true man of God.**

9. What does Pastor Petit give to Ian to take with him?

**A stack of letters from the vicar from England, regarding Magdalena Petit's murder**

10. How does Shannon justify or explain rarely seeing the earl during the several months he has been in Luss, Scotland?

**He knows how her parents feel about him.**

11. Whom does Kate, Shannon's best friend, plan to marry?

**Peter Aimee, Shannon's brother**

12. Who is standing in the shadows, eavesdropping on Kate and Shannon?

**Ian**

13. What news does Ian give Kate that he tells her not to tell Shannon?

**Peter, Shannon's brother, is going to England to keep an eye on Shannon.**

14. How is Ian, a poor boy, able to attend a school for rich, young gentlemen in England?

**Ian's father was the second son of the Laird of the village, meaning his uncle (the first born) got the title, family home, and all the monies the family had. Ian's father got nothing. Possibly, the uncle paid for Ian's schooling to relieve a guilty conscience.**

15. In each of several conferences with his pastor, Ian learns something new about the Bible, but what other subjects do they discuss?

**They discuss the dark forces of this world and how to combat them.**

16. What had Peter Aimee's parents planned to do with the money they gave to Peter to live on while he was in England secretly protecting his sister from harm?

**They had planned to move to the American colonies.**

17. What is Kate's reaction when Peter tells her he is going to England to protect Shannon?

**She is pleased because she loves Shannon also, and she tells Peter she will wait at the dock when he returns.**