

World History

Student Workbook



PEARSON

AGS Globe

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Shoreview, Minnesota



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Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How have we learned about what happened to people in the past?

2. What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source?
Give an example of each.

3. What are the five questions historians ask that begin with W?

4. Why might one person's account of an event be different from someone else's?

5. A group's culture is made up of many things. What are some of them?

The Importance of History

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the paragraphs.

History is important because it can help us remember our

1. _____. When we study history we understand how we got to the **2.** _____. What we learn can help us decide what to do in the **3.** _____.

To understand a problem someone had in the past, we try to find out the **4.** _____ of the problem. Then, we

5. _____ each person involved.

After we do this, we learn why the problem happened. The same is true with **6.** _____. History

7. _____ us to all people and gives us

8. _____. By studying history we feel connected with the

9. _____ community of the past. This community stretches back through time to the beginning of **10.** _____.

Word Bank

cause
connects
future
global
history
humanity
past
present
question
roots

Exploring the Past

Directions Circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Prehistoric humans left behind objects such as tools, weapons, (books, letters, pottery), and jewelry.
2. (Archaeologists, Artifacts, Anthropologists) study the beginnings and the behavior of people.
3. Dates tell us (when, where, why) things happened.
4. (Archaeologists, Artifacts, Anthropologists) are things that earlier people made for a practical purpose and left behind.
5. (Archaeologists, Artifacts, Anthropologists) find and study the things people left behind.
6. (Carbon, Christians, Calendars) help us keep track of time.
7. The (Christian, Jewish, Muslim) calendar begins with the year God created the world, according to this religion.
8. Scientists use (calendars, dates, radiocarbon dating) to determine how old an artifact is.
9. For some periods of history, archaeologists have found few (artifacts, calendars, newspapers).
10. The (Christian, Jewish, Muslim) calendar has dates that contain the letters B.C. or A.D.
11. Archaeologists can tell a lot about early humans by looking closely at their (clothing, bones and teeth, fingerprints).
12. Anthropologists learn about people's diets by studying the (clothing, inventions, garbage) they throw away.
13. Collecting information about the past is like (collecting garbage, putting together a jigsaw puzzle, cleaning house).
14. The (Christian, Jewish, Muslim) calendar begins with the founding of the religion.
15. Archaeologists can sometimes tell where people came from because of an artifact's (size, weight, material).

Prehistory Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. helped early humans to store their food for later use
- _____ 2. a person who moves from place to place
- _____ 3. people or animals that have died out or no longer exist
- _____ 4. a famous prehistoric monument made up of huge stones
- _____ 5. another name for *Homo erectus*
- _____ 6. a group of people with cities and government
- _____ 7. another name for the Old Stone Age

Column B

- A** extinct
- B** Stonehenge
- C** nomad
- D** Paleolithic Age
- E** Java man
- F** pottery
- G** civilization

Column A

- _____ 8. a hard metal made of a blend of copper and tin
- _____ 9. period during which much of Earth was frozen
- _____ 10. another name for *Homo sapiens*
- _____ 11. volcanic glass the Stone-Age people used to make weapons
- _____ 12. made it possible for humans to control their food supply
- _____ 13. time when people made polished stone tools
- _____ 14. the time before humans left written records
- _____ 15. people who appeared about 250,000 years ago

Column B

- H** Cro-Magnons
- I** farming
- J** prehistory
- K** obsidian
- L** Ice Age
- M** Neanderthals
- N** Neolithic Age
- O** bronze

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why were the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers so important to the people of Mesopotamia?

2. In what ways did Sumerians live better than prehistoric humans had?

3. What are some of the things the Sumerians did to keep their many gods happy?

4. Why do we consider writing the most important Sumerian invention?

5. What were three other gifts the Sumerians gave us?

Chart for Akkadians and Babylonians

Directions The descriptions below tell about either the Akkadians or the Babylonians. Write each description under the correct heading below.

- army used bronze weapons
- kingdom arose around 1800 B.C.
- leader built a wall around the city
- ruled by Hammurabi
- used Sumerian cuneiform to make written records
- leader improved roads and helped develop trade
- kingdom arose around 2340 B.C.
- ruled by Sargon I
- leader created the first system of laws
- leader repaired dikes and made irrigation systems longer

Akkadians

Babylonians

Phoenicians and Hebrews

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. Phoenicians used this to navigate their boats
- _____ 2. area of Middle East that provides plentiful crops
- _____ 3. Phoenician sailors founded a colony here
- _____ 4. agreement between God and the Hebrews
- _____ 5. a rule, or way to act
- _____ 6. gave us the alphabet
- _____ 7. holy book of the Hebrews
- _____ 8. given to Moses on Mount Sinai

Column B

- A** 10 commandments
- B** Spain
- C** covenant
- D** North Star
- E** Phoenicians
- F** Fertile Crescent
- G** commandment
- H** Bible

Column A

- _____ 9. where the Phoenicians lived
- _____ 10. first people to believe in one all-powerful god
- _____ 11. eastern tip of the Fertile Crescent
- _____ 12. what the Phoenicians became after building ships
- _____ 13. city built by rich Phoenician merchants
- _____ 14. period when there is no food
- _____ 15. religion practiced by the Hebrews

Column B

- I** Tyre
- J** Judaism
- K** Canaan
- L** sea traders
- M** famine
- N** Hebrews
- O** Mesopotamia

Assyrian Crossword

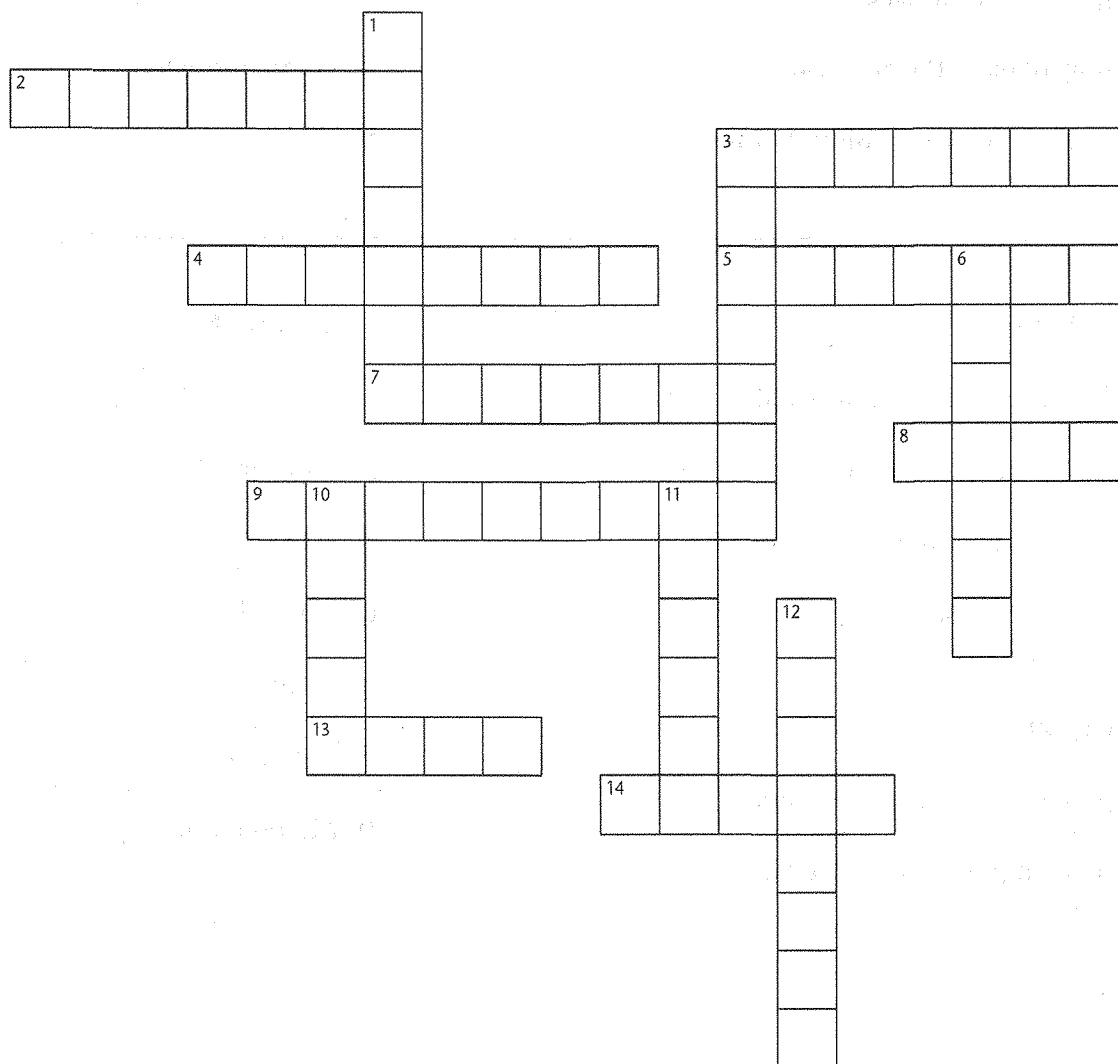
Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

2. Capital of Assyria
3. Person who creates something by using his or her hands
4. To control
5. Soldiers on horseback
7. Taxes paid to a stronger ruler or nation
8. To smelt is to quickly cool hot _____
9. Areas that are parts of a larger country
13. Rules made by a king
14. Chaldeans and _____ made an alliance

Down

1. Horse-drawn carriage with two wheels
3. Fought with bows and arrows
6. Assurbanipal set up a _____ in Nineveh
10. To disobey
11. Assyrian _____ began between 900 B.C. and 700 B.C.
12. Ruler of a province or state



Word Bank

archers
artisan
cavalry
chariot
dominate
Empire
governor
iron
laws
library
Medes
Nineveh
provinces
rebel
tribute

Complete the Description

Directions Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Write the correct answer on each line. Two terms will be used more than once.

The Chaldeans became a powerful Middle-Eastern

1. _____ after destroying
2. _____. One of their great kings was
3. _____. He defeated the army of
4. _____ and ruled the 5. _____
people as well.

6. _____ made the city of
7. _____ the most beautiful in the Middle East.

At one end of the main street stood the 8. _____ gate.

It was made of bricks covered with blue 9. _____. Animal

10. _____ decorated the gate. The palace was famous
for its 11. _____, which may have been built for a

12. _____ from another country.

Chaldean 13. _____ studied the night sky from
the top of a 14. _____. They called star pictures

15. _____ and believed they could tell the

16. _____.

Nebuchadnezzar died in 17. _____ and his empire was
defeated by the 18. _____ army. 19. _____
the Great captured 20. _____ and the Chaldean Empire became
part of the Persian Empire.

Word Bank

562 B.C.
astronomers
Babylon
constellations
Cyrus
Egypt
empire
future
glaze
Hanging Gardens
Hebrew
Ishtar
Nineveh
Nebuchadnezzar
Persian
queen
sculptures
ziggurat

Important People and Terms

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word or name in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| _____ 1. conquered people paid _____ | A Darius I |
| _____ 2. divided Persian Empire into 20 provinces | B barter |
| _____ 3. to pass along a message | C relay |
| _____ 4. Zoroastrianism affected _____ and Christianity | D taxes |
| _____ 5. to talk about the gods or how to live | E preach |
| _____ 6. told people about two forces in the world | F Zoroaster |
| _____ 7. the Persian Empire stretched from the _____ River
to the Indus River | G Judaism |
| _____ 8. to trade things without using money | H Nile |

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| _____ 9. to bring together as one | I Cyrus the Great |
| _____ 10. king of Persia in 538 B.C. | J inspector |
| _____ 11. looks at how things are being done | K unify |
| _____ 12. the idea for using coins came from the _____ | L Lydians |
| _____ 13. the whole empire used the same _____
and measures | M conquer |
| _____ 14. to defeat | N weights |
| _____ 15. Persians refused to become _____ | O traders |

Nile River Facts

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. Like other early civilizations, where did the Egyptian civilization begin?
A a delta **B** a river valley **C** the mountains **D** a forest
2. What does the Nile River go through for most of its 4,000 miles?
A an ocean **B** a forest **C** the Fertile Crescent **D** a desert
3. When does the Nile flood?
A when snow falls **B** every spring **C** before rain falls **D** during a drought
4. Where does the Nile begin?
A India **B** Africa **C** Asia **D** Mediterranean Sea
5. Floods can cause harm, so some people think of them as what?
A destroyers **B** deltas **C** disasters **D** ditches
6. What does the Nile form just before it reaches the Mediterranean Sea?
A a delta **B** a flood **C** a valley **D** a plain
7. How did the Ancient Egyptians use floods?
A to bathe in **C** to sail their boats
B to make canals **D** to irrigate their fields
8. How did Egyptians travel south on the Nile?
A with the flow of the river **C** in boats with large sails
B along the banks in canoes **D** on rafts
9. In which direction do the summer winds blow in Egypt?
A north **B** south **C** east **D** west
10. What was left behind after the Nile floodwaters went down?
A a rich layer of silt **C** a large bed of gravel
B a thick layer of clay **D** a large deposit of sand

What Am I?

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank. Write the correct answer on each line.

- _____ 1. I am where the people of the north lived.
- _____ 2. People like me ruled Egypt.
- _____ 3. Builders did not have tools for cutting stone when they built me.
- _____ 4. Egyptians wanted their rulers to be comfortable in me, so they buried treasures along with the bodies.
- _____ 5. I am a word that means to bring together as one.
- _____ 6. I am a group of traders traveling together through a desert.
- _____ 7. I am where the people of the south lived.
- _____ 8. I am the capital built where Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt meet.
- _____ 9. I am what historians call the time from 3100 B.C. to 2186 B.C.
- _____ 10. When people begin fighting within their own country, I am the result.

Word Bank

afterlife
caravan
civil war
Lower Egypt
Memphis
Old Kingdom
pharaohs
pyramids
unite
Upper Egypt

About the Middle Kingdom

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What marked the beginning of the Middle Kingdom?

2. How did Egyptians in the Middle Kingdom change the Nile River?

3. Describe the natural basin built by Egyptians during the Middle Kingdom.

4. What is one difference between the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom?

5. Who were the Hyksos?

The New Kingdom Fill-In

Directions Each sentence below tells about a person of the New Kingdom. Write the correct name from the Word Bank that the sentence describes. Names can be used more than once.

- _____ 1. This ruler committed suicide to avoid surrendering to the Romans.
- _____ 2. She was the first woman pharaoh.
- _____ 3. This pharaoh believed the sun-god was the only god.
- _____ 4. This pharaoh built temples that were open to light and air.
- _____ 5. This pharaoh was the last of Egypt's great rulers.
- _____ 6. Ancient Egypt's wonder ended when this ruler died.
- _____ 7. This person became pharaoh after Hatshepsut died.
- _____ 8. This ruler spread the influence of Egypt into Africa.
- _____ 9. By building obelisks, statues, and temples, this pharaoh tried to rebuild the empire after Egypt was conquered.
- _____ 10. This pharaoh built army bases in all the lands Egypt controlled.
- _____ 11. This person became pharaoh around 1372 B.C.
- _____ 12. This ruler died in 30 B.C.
- _____ 13. To conquer the cities along the eastern Mediterranean, this pharaoh set up a navy.
- _____ 14. Egyptian art shows this pharaoh making offerings to Aton.
- _____ 15. This pharaoh built a beautiful castle near Thebes.

Word Bank

Hatshepsut

Thutmose III

Ikhnaton

Ramses III

Queen Cleopatra

Egyptian Gifts

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence or answers each question.

1. What did Egyptians learn to make out of papyrus?
A bricks **B** paper **C** tombs **D** food
2. The temples and pyramids show that Egyptians were skilled _____.
A builders **B** farmers **C** doctors **D** writers
3. How was a cubit measured?
A from the end of the thumb to the elbow
B from the wrist to the elbow
C from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger
D from the end of the middle finger to the elbow
4. The Egyptian counting system was based on _____.
A one **B** five **C** 10 **D** 100
5. What has happened to most of the Egyptian temples?
A They are in ruins. **C** They have been moved.
B They have been carefully restored. **D** They are buried deep in the sand.
6. What is another word for a roll of papyrus?
A cubit **B** scroll **C** mummy **D** obelisk
7. What did Egyptian artists use to carve their statues?
A wood **B** papyrus **C** metal **D** stone
8. What did Egyptians use to survey, or measure, the land?
A papyrus **B** scrolls **C** geometry **D** hieroglyphics
9. How do we know Egyptians had learned how to set broken bones, check for a heartbeat, and how to deal with fevers?
A from scrolls found in tombs **C** from books left in pyramids
B from the Rosetta Stone **D** from paintings and drawings
10. What was the Egyptian calendar based on?
A the word of the pharaoh **C** the movement of stars
B the seasons of the year **D** the rise and fall of the Nile River

India Crossword Puzzle

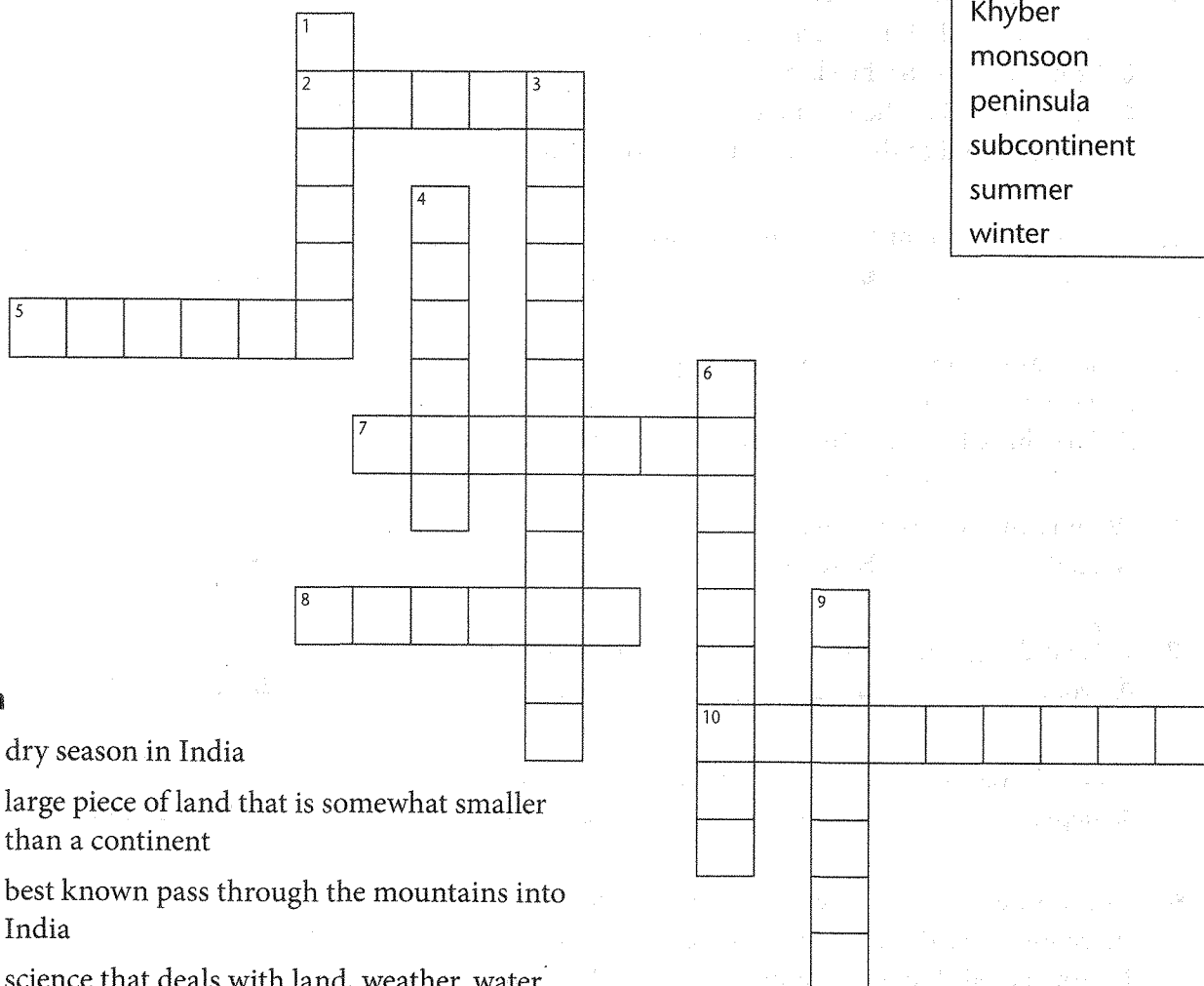
Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

2. river valley in which India's first great civilization began
5. rainy season in India
7. ability to grow crops well
8. river the people of India call "Mother"
10. piece of land surrounded on three sides by water

Word Bank

fertile
Ganges
geography
Indus
Khyber
monsoon
peninsula
subcontinent
summer
winter



Down

1. dry season in India
3. large piece of land that is somewhat smaller than a continent
4. best known pass through the mountains into India
6. science that deals with land, weather, water, and living things
9. the seasonal winds

What Am I?

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank that each sentence describes.

- _____ 1. I am a word that means to bring water to fields and crops.
- _____ 2. I begin in the Himalayas.
- _____ 3. Indians were the first people to make cloth out of me.
- _____ 4. I am a flat writing pad made of clay.
- _____ 5. I happen when the snow melts and sends water into the river.
- _____ 6. I mark the end of the Indus River Valley civilization.
- _____ 7. People in early Indian cities made windows out of me to let light in.
- _____ 8. I am a rich layer of soil left behind after a flood.
- _____ 9. The first Indian civilization began with two cities—Mohenjo-Daro and me.
- _____ 10. I surrounded and protected early Indian cities.
- _____ 11. I am an inner room open to the sky.
- _____ 12. I helped people see if any enemies were coming.
- _____ 13. I am a figure that tells a story.
- _____ 14. Indians made pipes out of me to drain away dirty water.
- _____ 15. The people of the Indus River Valley grew me in their rich soil.

Word Bank

1500 B.C.
alabaster
clay
cotton
flood
grain
Harappa
Indus River
irrigate
patio
pictogram
silt
tablet
tower
wall

Identifying People, Places, and Things

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. holy books written in Sanskrit
- _____ 2. rebirth of the soul into a new body
- _____ 3. Hindu face of God that creates life
- _____ 4. weeds, water, insects, animals, and people have this
- _____ 5. animals that Hindus believe are holy
- _____ 6. many other languages are based on this
- _____ 7. events that keep happening over and over
- _____ 8. people in the same caste as servants

Column B

- A** Brahma
- B** cows
- C** cycle
- D** farmers
- E** reincarnation
- F** Sanskrit
- G** soul
- H** Vedas

Column A

- _____ 9. Hindu face of God that destroys life
- _____ 10. the main religion of India
- _____ 11. name of Hindu God
- _____ 12. people who broke the rules of caste
- _____ 13. class of people in India
- _____ 14. members of the third highest caste
- _____ 15. Hindu face of God that preserves life

Column B

- I** Brahman
- J** caste
- K** Hinduism
- L** outcasts
- M** Shiva
- N** shopkeepers
- O** Vishnu

Buddhism

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How did Buddhism begin?

2. What are the Four Noble Truths that Buddha preached?

3. What did Buddha say could happen if people followed the Eightfold Path?

4. How are Buddhism and Hinduism alike and different?

5. How did Ashoka get his name?

Ancient China Facts

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The Chinese began to build cities near the _____ about 2000 B.C.
A Yangtze River **B** Huang He **C** Gobi Desert **D** Tibetan River
2. The Tibetan mountain _____ is a flat area in western China that rises above the nearby land.
A plateau **B** range **C** desert **D** sea
3. The Yangtze River flows through _____.
A eastern **B** northern **C** southern **D** western
4. We sometimes call the Huang He _____ because its floods have destroyed Chinese cities and farms.
A "Mother River" **B** Shang **C** "China's Sorrow" **D** Gobi
5. The Chinese built the _____ to join the Huang He and the Yangtze River.
A Great Wall **B** Khyber Pass **C** Shang dynasty **D** Grand Canal
6. The Great Wall protected China from _____.
A floods **B** invaders **C** disease **D** building
7. The _____ lies to the north of China.
A Gobi Desert **C** Tibetan plateau
B Himalayan mountains **D** boundless sea
8. The ancient Chinese were known as great _____.
A invaders **B** nomads **C** guards **D** builders
9. China's _____ isolated it from the rest of the world in ancient times.
A Great Wall **B** Grand Canal **C** geography **D** army
10. China's main trade route since ancient times has been the _____.
A Yangtze **B** Huang He **C** Gobi **D** Tibetan

Chinese Dynasty Fill-In

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. A(n) _____ is a family that rules a country over a long period of time.
2. Writers created _____ history books and dictionaries.
3. Unlike the people of ancient India, the ancient Chinese built their homes out of _____.
4. During the Shang dynasty, the Chinese developed writing which included pictograms and _____.
5. The _____ Dynasty was the first to unite China under a strong, central government.
6. Chinese _____ wrote their language up and down rather than side to side.
7. A group of people whose members live together for the good of all is a(n) _____.
8. The _____ dynasty may have collapsed because poor people welcomed invaders.
9. Rich Shang _____ lived in large houses and wore beautiful silk clothes and jewelry.
10. _____ worship was an important part of Shang religion.
11. The _____ Dynasty ruled during the Golden Age of China.
12. The Qin leader was buried with 6,000 life-sized statues made of _____.
13. During the Han Dynasty, the Chinese learned how to make farming tools out of _____.
14. The _____ was a famous trade route built during the Han Dynasty.
15. The Han made the teachings of _____ the state religion of China.

Word Bank

ancestor
clay
Confucius
dynasty
Han
iron
nobles
paper
Qin
scribes
Shang
Silk Road
society
symbols
wood

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Where did the Minoan civilization begin?

2. How did the Greek civilization develop?

3. What kind of people were the Mycenaeans? What did they do?

4. How do we know about the Trojan War?

5. What trick did the Mycenaean warriors use to win the Trojan War?

City-State Facts

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. In ancient times, what kept the Greek people isolated from each other?
A rivers **B** mountains **C** valleys **D** city-states
2. What did the Greeks build around an acropolis?
A temples **B** theaters **C** city-states **D** statues
3. What are powerful families with large amounts of land?
A aristocrats **B** architects **C** anthropologists **D** artisans
4. What is rule by the people called?
A tyranny **B** dynasty **C** democracy **D** independence
5. What is a person who uses force to take over the government called?
A polis **B** aristocrat **C** democrat **D** tyrant
6. What stood on the high ground of an acropolis?
A houses **B** temple **C** theaters **D** marketplace
7. What is the Greek name for a city-state?
A acropolis **B** capital **C** democracy **D** polis
8. Who helped create democracy in Athens?
A Solon **B** Plato **C** Aristotle **D** Socrates
9. What is the most important contribution the ancient Greeks made to civilization?
A the acropolis **B** the polis **C** democracy **D** temples
10. Who were the first Greeks to develop a democratic government?
A Mycenaeans **B** Minoans **C** Trojans **D** Athenians

The Athenians

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each paragraph.

Athenian democracy meant rule by only some

1. _____, not all. Only 2. _____
had the right to 3. _____. Only Athenian
4. _____ could be citizens.

Three things were expected of a citizen. He had to be

5. _____ to Athens. He had to take part in the
6. _____. He had to 7. _____ the
city when necessary.

When all citizens vote on every law, it is called

8. _____. In Athens, the number of citizens in
the meeting, or 9. _____, became too large, so the
government created a 10. _____ of 500 citizens. The
government chose these members by 11. _____. Council
members served for one year.

Athenian courts used 12. _____ rather than judges.

- Juries were very large to keep people from 13. _____,
or paying a jury to make a certain decision.

People came to Athens because it was near a 14. _____.

- The citizens were wealthy and could pay 15. _____, writers,
and teachers. These people made Athens into a beautiful city and started schools that
lasted for centuries.

Word Bank

artists
assembly
bribing
citizens
council
defend
direct democracy
government
juries
lottery
loyal
men
people
seaport
vote

Sparta Puzzle

Part A Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

architecture
city-state
enslaved
helots
military
patriotic
peninsula
soldiers
steal
victor

1. Sparta was a(n) _____.
2. Art or _____ did not interest the Spartans.
3. Sparta was located on a(n) _____ in southern Greece.
4. Spartan women were independent and _____, or loyal to their city-state.
5. The Spartans forced the farmers to become slaves they called _____.
6. The Spartans were known as the best _____ in Greece and the whole world.
7. Spartan wives told their husbands to come home as a(n) _____ carrying your shield.
8. The Spartans thought their _____ skills would protect them if the slaves rebelled.
9. People who built the city of Sparta _____ the farmers who already lived there.
10. Boy babies were taken from their parents and were expected to _____ food.

Sparta Puzzle, *continued*

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences in Part A to fill in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down tell how Spartan wives treated their husbands.

1.	_____		_____
2.	_____		_____
3.	_____		_____
4.	_____		_____
5.	_____		_____
6.	_____		_____
7.	_____		_____
8.	_____		_____
9.	_____		_____
10.	_____		_____

Spartan wives were _____ when their husbands went to war.

Greek Wars Crossword

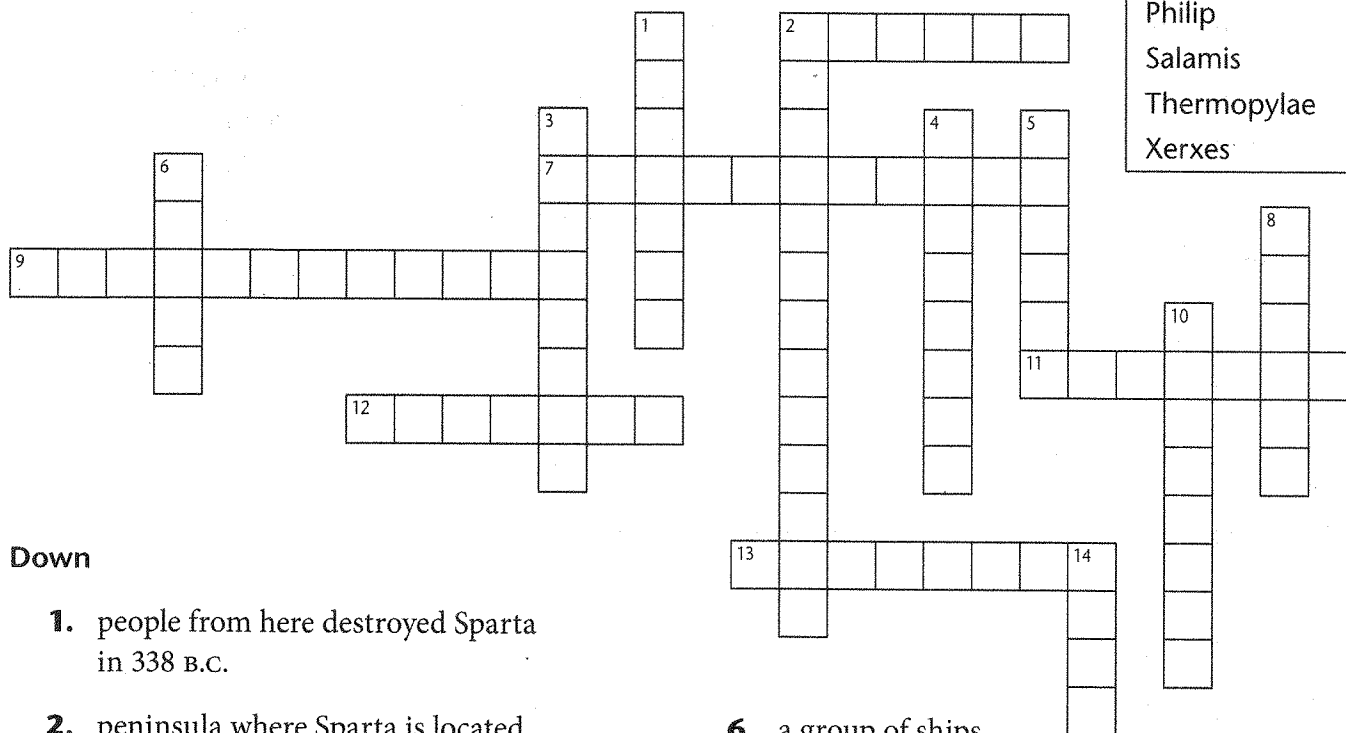
Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

2. king who conquered Greece in 338 B.C.
7. where Spartans waited for the Persians
9. freedom to govern one's self
11. Athenians defeated the Persian navy here
12. conquered by Persians in 519 B.C.
13. bay where Persian ships landed

Word Bank

alliance
Athenian
Darius
fleet
independence
Ionians
Macedon
maneuver
Marathon
Nike
Peloponnesian
Philip
Salamis
Thermopylae
Xerxes



Down

1. people from here destroyed Sparta in 338 B.C.
2. peninsula where Sparta is located
3. navy that won at Salamis
4. Athenians used money from this to rebuild Athens
5. son of Darius
6. a group of ships
8. sent ships and soldiers to invade Greece in 490 B.C.
10. to move around easily
14. Greek word meaning "victory"

Greek Culture

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The Parthenon was a temple to _____.
2. Athena was a(n) _____.
3. The Parthenon stood on the Athenian _____.
4. The Parthenon had 46 _____, or tall posts, for support.
5. Greek love of _____ led them to create great works of art.
6. A group of actors who tell what is happening in a Greek play is called a(n) _____.
7. Greek _____ made fun of important people or ideas.
8. _____ ask questions to lead them to wisdom and truth.
9. The philosopher _____ told people to "Know thyself."
10. The study of what is right and wrong is called _____.
11. A book about society called *The Republic* was written by _____.
12. _____ wrote important works about astronomy and biology.
13. The work of government is called _____.
14. Plato thought that rulers should decide things with their _____, not with their feelings.
15. _____ is the study of how to think.

Word Bank

acropolis
Aristotle
Athena
beauty
brains
chorus
columns
comedies
ethics
goddess
logic
philosophers
Plato
politics
Socrates

Alexander the Great

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. blend of eastern and western cultures
- _____ 2. city that had lighted streets
- _____ 3. place of Alexander's first conquest
- _____ 4. where Alexander died
- _____ 5. Alexander freed them from Persian rule
- _____ 6. Alexandria was built at the mouth of this river
- _____ 7. Alexander's father
- _____ 8. the study of the measurement of round and flat things

Column B

- A** Antioch
- B** Asia Minor
- C** Babylon
- D** Egyptians
- E** geometry
- F** Hellenism
- G** Nile
- H** Philip II

Column A

- _____ 9. put together everything people knew about geometry
- _____ 10. this place at Alexandria had more than 500,000 works
- _____ 11. one area of Alexander's divided kingdom besides Macedon and Egypt
- _____ 12. the time when Greek culture influenced the world
- _____ 13. what people in the Middle East adopted from the Greeks
- _____ 14. used mathematics to invent levers and pulleys
- _____ 15. Hellenistic culture shaped this area for 300 years

Column B

- I** Archimedes
- J** customs
- K** Euclid
- L** Hellenistic Age
- M** library
- N** Mediterranean
- O** Syria

What Am I?

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank that each sentence describes.

_____ 1. I am a plain south of the Tiber River.

_____ 2. Romulus and I founded Rome in 753 B.C.

_____ 3. I am an advanced tribe of people who lived north of the Tiber River.

_____ 4. I am a word that means "to have begun a country or city."

_____ 5. In Rome, I was a person who owned land and helped govern.

_____ 6. To help him make decisions, the king appointed men to me.

_____ 7. I am a boot-shaped peninsula.

_____ 8. I am a word that means "beyond the beginning stage."

_____ 9. I am the river on which Rome is located.

_____ 10. I am a group of people from Latium.

Word Bank

advanced

Etruscans

founded

Italy

Latins

Latium

patrician

Remus

senate

Tiber

Learning About the Roman Republic

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the paragraph. Three words will be used more than once.

In 509 B.C., **1.** _____ rebelled and set up a **2.** _____. In this type of government, citizens vote to elect **3.** _____. In the Roman Republic, two **4.** _____ replaced the Etruscan king. These two leaders had the power to **5.** _____, or say no to, a decision. The Roman **6.** _____ helped the consuls rule.

This government was not a **7.** _____. Only **8.** _____ could vote. Most Romans were **9.** _____, which means "from the common people." They had little **10.** _____ and could be sold into **11.** _____. They gained **12.** _____ rights by choosing two **13.** _____.

The **14.** _____ did not write down laws until 450 B.C. They wrote the laws on 12 bronze **15.** _____. Everyone had to learn the **16.** _____.

An important part of Roman history is the struggle between plebeians and **17.** _____. Even though **18.** _____ could hold political offices and serve in the **19.** _____, problems continued between the two classes for many **20.** _____.

Word Bank

centuries
consuls
democracy
laws
patricians
plebeians
political
power
representatives
republic
senate
slavery
tablets
tribunes
veto

Rome Expands Its Boundaries

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What led to the Punic Wars?

2. How did the Romans defeat Carthage in the First Punic War?

3. How did the Second Punic War end?

4. Why did Carthaginians starve during the Third Punic War?

5. What happened to Carthage after the Punic Wars?

The Republic Faces Problems

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. This is what Romans called the Mediterranean Sea.
- _____ 2. This group made money by selling their votes to people running for office.
- _____ 3. This tribune tried to give public land to the poor.
- _____ 4. This group started a riot that led to the death of Tiberius Gracchus.
- _____ 5. This tribune lowered the price of grain for the poor.
- _____ 6. These senators did not want to make things better for the plebeians.
- _____ 7. This is what patrician senators wanted to stop.
- _____ 8. This powerful general defeated Marius and made himself dictator.
- _____ 9. This is another word for a government leader.
- _____ 10. This is the group of three leaders that ruled Rome in 60 B.C.

Column B

- A** Gaius Gracchus
- B** Lucius Sulla
- C** Mare Nostrum
- D** plebeians
- E** politicians
- F** reform
- G** senators
- H** Tiberius Gracchus
- I** First Triumvirate
- J** patrician

The End of the Republic

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. Which leader of the First Triumvirate challenged the power of the senate?
 - A Pompey
 - B Marc Antony
 - C Julius Caesar
 - D Crassus
2. What is one reason some of the senators had Caesar killed?
 - A He was a plebeian.
 - B They wanted to save the republic.
 - C There was too much crime.
 - D He had no power.
3. Which leader of the Second Triumvirate retired?
 - A Marcus Lepidus
 - B Octavian
 - C Pompey
 - D Marc Antony
4. During the Second Triumvirate, the Roman Empire was divided into which three areas?
 - A South, East, and West
 - B North, East, and Sicily
 - C West, North Africa, and Sicily
 - D East, West, and North Africa
5. With what leader did Marc Antony form an alliance?
 - A Octavian
 - B Cleopatra
 - C Pompey
 - D Crassus

Age of Augustus Crossword

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

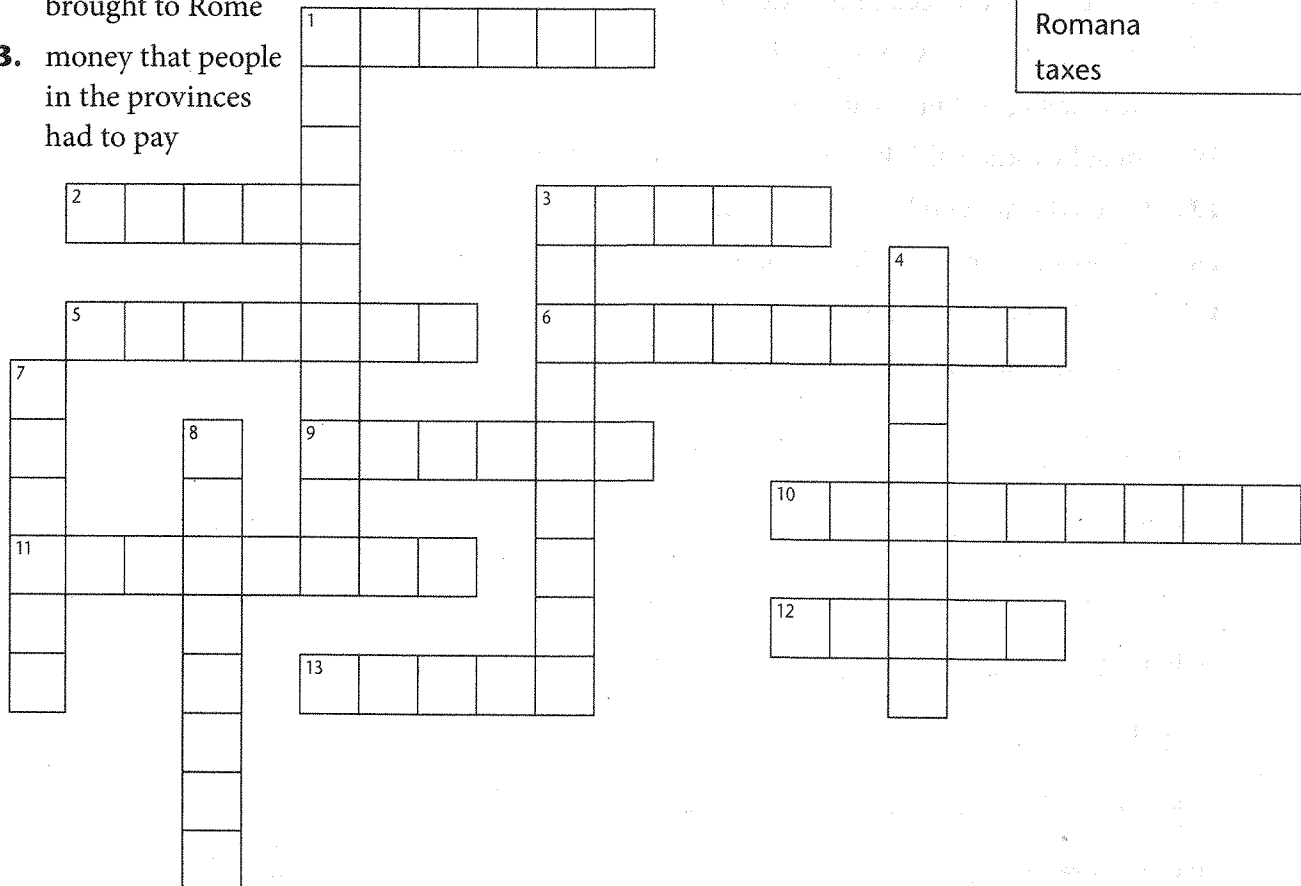
1. Augustus Caesar's reign was the "_____ Age of Rome."
2. The Roman Empire stretched to Britain and the Danube and _____ Rivers.
3. an area controlled by the Roman Empire
5. to last forever
6. Augustus divided these into two groups.
9. The Roman _____ lasted for 500 years.
10. having more of the things that make life easier
11. _____ Caesar began the second great period of Roman history.
12. what Augustus brought to Rome
13. money that people in the provinces had to pay

Down

1. During the Roman peace, people had a good _____.
3. The Roman Empire reached this river in the East.
4. became known as Augustus Caesar
7. Pax _____
8. Augustus built this to carry water.

Word Bank

aqueduct
Augustus
civilized
Egypt
empire
eternal
Euphrates
Golden
government
Octavian
peace
provinces
Rhine
Romana
taxes



Roman Emperors

Directions Each description tells about a Roman emperor. Write the number of each clue after the correct name at the bottom of the page.

1. became a soldier
2. suffered from mental illness
3. was the son of Augustus
4. was poisoned by his wife
5. Rome reached its greatest size under his rule
6. some say he made a horse a senator
7. was the second emperor of Rome
8. thought of himself as a musician
9. passed laws that protected women, children, and slaves
10. let Germanic invaders settle in the empire
11. built a wall across England
12. was chosen by guards while the senators debated
13. the senate sentenced him to death
14. let farmers borrow money at low cost
15. was intelligent but became a tyrant
16. most historians think he was one of Rome's worst emperors
17. lowered taxes and built new buildings
18. surprised everyone by becoming a good ruler
19. was killed by his own guards
20. became emperor after Hadrian's reign

Claudius _____

Tiberius _____

Nero _____

Trajan _____

Caligula _____

Hadrian _____

Marcus Aurelius _____

Christianity Match-Up

Directions Match each description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. Rome's first Christian emperor
- _____ 2. being like a god
- _____ 3. a wonderful event that no one can explain
- _____ 4. a non-Jew
- _____ 5. one who speaks for God
- _____ 6. land that belongs to a people
- _____ 7. made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
- _____ 8. a king sent by God to save people

Column B

- A** Constantine
- B** divine
- C** gentile
- D** homeland
- E** messiah
- F** miracle
- G** prophet
- H** Theodosius I

Column A

- _____ 9. took the Roman name Paul, and preached about Christianity
- _____ 10. first four books of the New Testament
- _____ 11. a follower of someone
- _____ 12. worked as a carpenter when he was young
- _____ 13. to hang someone on a cross to die
- _____ 14. Roman governor who sentenced Jesus to death
- _____ 15. to stop being loyal to someone

Column B

- I** betray
- J** crucify
- K** disciple
- L** Gospels
- M** Jesus of Nazareth
- N** Pontius Pilate
- O** Saul

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why did Diocletian divide the Roman Empire?

2. Why did the city of Byzantium become Constantinople?

3. Who were the Huns? Describe two things about them.

4. Who were the Vandals? Explain the modern word *vandal*.

5. What happened at the Battle of Adrianople?

Rome's Contributions

Directions Match each description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. high and arched ceiling | A vaulted |
| _____ 2. protected lives and property | B practical |
| _____ 3. thought law should be fair and just | C Romans |
| _____ 4. people such as the Romans who like useful things | D the Pantheon |
| _____ 5. keeping something clean and free from disease | E sanitation |
| _____ 6. allowed the poor to have medical care | F imperfections |
| _____ 7. temple for all the Roman gods | G health-care system |
| _____ 8. Roman statues had these | H laws |

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| _____ 9. transported water above ground | I the Colosseum |
| _____ 10. held 50,000 people | J marble |
| _____ 11. practiced medicine around A.D. 180 | K Hadrian |
| _____ 12. covered Roman buildings in flat, wide pieces | L German invaders |
| _____ 13. built the Pantheon | M Galen |
| _____ 14. mixture of sand, water, and other materials | N concrete |
| _____ 15. influenced by Roman culture | O aqueducts |

First Americans Fill-In

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank that each sentence describes.

- _____ 1. These people move from place to place and survive by hunting.
- _____ 2. These are human-made objects from people who lived long ago.
- _____ 3. This was McJunkin's major scientific discovery.
- _____ 4. These are thick sheets of ice.
- _____ 5. This spear point was found stuck in the rib bones of an ancient buffalo.
- _____ 6. This spear point was found in New Mexico in the 1930s.
- _____ 7. The first Americans came to the Americas during this time.
- _____ 8. After the Ice Age ended, these people settled in communities all over North America and South America.
- _____ 9. This African American cowboy discovered a "bone pit."
- _____ 10. Nomads walked from Asia to the Americas over this frozen body of water.

Word Bank

American Indians
artifacts
Bering Strait
bone pit
Clovis Point
Folsom Point
George McJunkin
glaciers
Ice Age
nomads

Southwestern Culture Facts

Directions Each sentence describes a fact about the Hohokam, the Mogollon, or the Anasazi. In the space provided, write the letter “H” for Hohokam, the letter “M” for Mogollon, or the letter “A” for Anasazi.

- _____ 1. They used kivas for their religious ceremonies.
- _____ 2. Their settlement, known as Snaketown, ruled smaller villages.
- _____ 3. They lived in the deserts of what is now Arizona.
- _____ 4. They are known as master builders of the southwestern ancient Indian cultures.
- _____ 5. They had a major settlement in Chaco Canyon.
- _____ 6. They lived in the mountain ranges of southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
- _____ 7. They built irrigation canals to provide water to their land.
- _____ 8. Their name means “vanished ones.”
- _____ 9. They are known for their artistic creations.
- _____ 10. They lived in the Four Corners area.

All About Early Regional Cultures

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. Which ancient regional Indian culture lived east of the Mississippi River?
A Woodland **B** Mississippian **C** Great Plains **D** Pacific Northwest
2. What were the Adena Mounds used for?
A storing buffalo meat **B** burying the dead **C** storing religious art **D** hiding from enemies
3. What do archeologists believe Snake Mound symbolizes?
A birth and death **B** heaven and earth **C** growth and change **D** peace and harmony
4. What ancient city was located where the Missouri, Illinois, and Mississippi rivers come together?
A Adena **B** Hopewell **C** Cahokia **D** Moundville
5. Which group of North American Indians followed the "Great Law of Peace"?
A the Sioux **B** the Iroquois **C** the Inuit **D** the Cheyenne
6. How did horses come to North America?
A Spanish explorers brought them over. **C** They traveled up from South America.
B They traveled down from what is now Alaska. **D** English explorers brought them over.
7. Which group of Indians often held a gathering called a "potlatch"?
A Adena **B** Inuit **C** Pacific Coast Indians **D** Great Plains Indians
8. By what name are the Inuit also known?
A Mandan **B** Eskimo **C** Sioux **D** Iroquois
9. Which of the following is **not** true about the Pacific Coast Indians?
A They were expert fishermen. **C** They used cedar to build shelters.
B They dried food to preserve it. **D** They created the "Great Law of Peace."
10. What was unusual about the Poverty Point culture?
A It was made up of hunter-gatherers. **C** It was made up of mound builders.
B It was made up of nomads. **D** It was made up of Inuits.

Mesoamerican Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. the land between the continents of North and South America
- _____ 2. ancient people who lived between 1200 B.C. and 400 B.C.
- _____ 3. the most advanced culture in Mesoamerica
- _____ 4. the Maya's favorite drink
- _____ 5. had organized military units called the Jaguar, the Coyote, and the Eagle
- _____ 6. Aztec leader who founded the city Tenochtitlán
- _____ 7. their empire grew to more than six million people
- _____ 8. the capital of the Inca Empire
- _____ 9. the Inca communication system used these
- _____ 10. the center of the Toltec Empire

Column B

- A** chocolate
- B** Cuzco
- C** Inca
- D** Mayas
- E** Mesoamerica
- F** Olmecs
- G** relay runners
- H** Tenoch
- I** Toltecs
- J** Tula

Middle Ages Religion Crossword

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the World Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

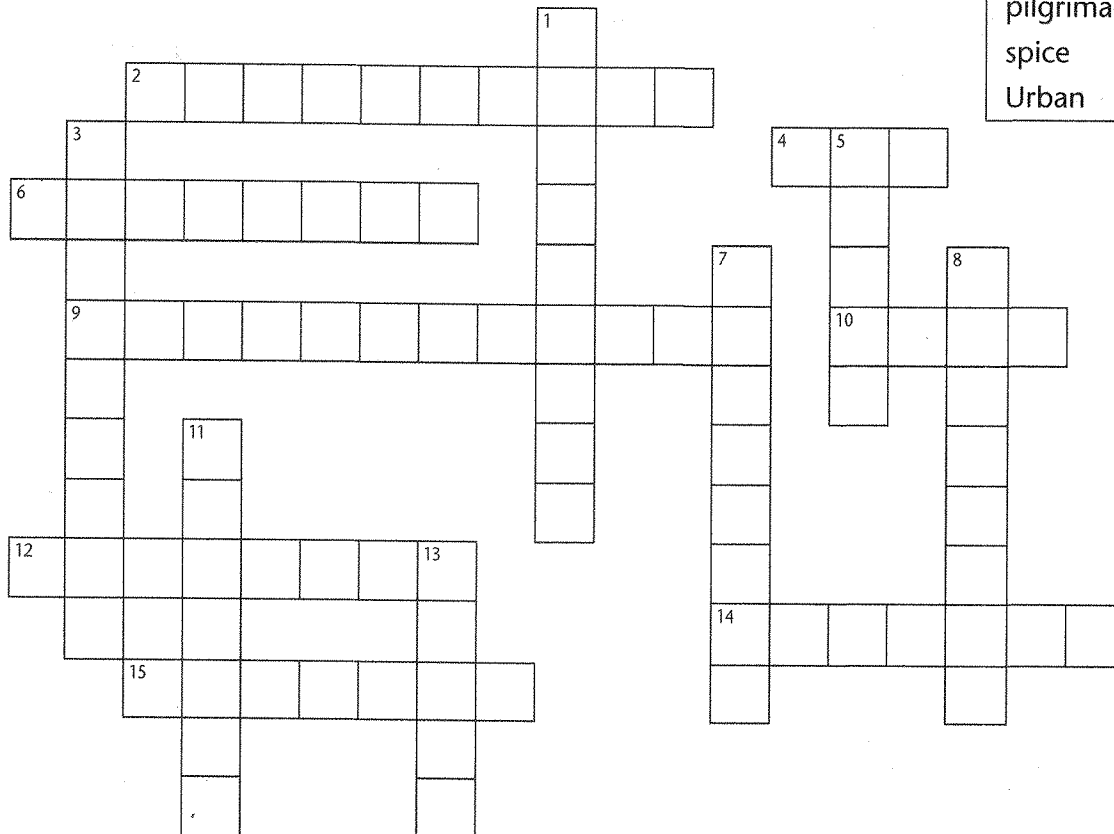
2. the journey that pilgrims take
4. a woman who leaves her home and enters a convent
6. another name for Palestine
9. the crusaders learned about Arab _____
10. last Christian city conquered by the Muslims
12. military journeys
14. where nuns live and work together
15. someone who travels to visit a holy place

Down

1. Holy Land
3. where monks live and work together
5. Pope _____ II called for the First Crusade
7. wrote a rule for monks and nuns
8. person who goes on a crusade
11. conquered Palestine in the seventh century
13. used to flavor food

Word Bank

Acre
architecture
Benedict
convent
crusader
Crusades
Holy Land
monastery
Muslims
nun
Palestine
pilgrim
pilgrimage
spice
Urban



Feudalism Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. received land and served his lord
- _____ 2. a sharp-pointed knife used for stabbing
- _____ 3. a soldier who fought for a lord
- _____ 4. what a vassal promised to his lord
- _____ 5. what a page became when he was 15 years old
- _____ 6. to be made a knight
- _____ 7. king or noble who gave land to someone else
- _____ 8. a steel-tipped spear

Column B

- A** dagger
- B** knight
- C** knighted
- D** lance
- E** lord
- F** loyalty
- G** squire
- H** vassal

Column A

- _____ 9. many knights spent their entire lives doing this
- _____ 10. a broad ax used in battle
- _____ 11. a farm worker
- _____ 12. a young noble training to be a knight first became this
- _____ 13. a piece of land and the people who farmed it
- _____ 14. political and military system that arose during the Middle Ages
- _____ 15. what a lord gave to a vassal

Column B

- I** battle ax
- J** feudalism
- K** fief
- L** fighting
- M** land
- N** page
- O** peasant

Manor Life

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A _____ is the area filled with water that circles a castle.
A moat **B** courtyard **C** drawbridge **D** manor
2. Because of new _____, farmers began to grow crops in better ways.
A fertilizers **B** irrigation systems **C** cattle **D** inventions
3. The part of a fief that peasants farmed to support a lord's family was a _____.
A gauntlet **B** castle **C** household **D** manor
4. When knights would joust, they would carry _____.
A grain **B** lances **C** tools **D** horseshoes
5. The dining area in a castle had _____ covering the floor.
A wood **B** sand **C** straw **D** marble
6. The large open area inside the castle walls was called a _____.
A moat **B** drawbridge **C** courtyard **D** serf
7. The _____ allowed the soil to rest.
A three-field system **C** windmill
B waterwheel **D** broad ax
8. The lord of the manor bought iron and _____ from the outside world.
A food **B** tools **C** clothes **D** salt
9. A _____ was a peasant who was bound to the land.
A serf **B** knight **C** noble **D** page
10. Blacksmiths worked with _____ to make tools and weapons.
A gold **B** iron **C** stone **D** bronze

Culture in the Middle Ages Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word(s) in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. in charge of other priests
- _____ 2. stopped when the Roman Empire fell
- _____ 3. speaking and writing correctly
- _____ 4. cathedral schools led to these learning centers
- _____ 5. style with rounded arches and narrow windows
- _____ 6. a church where a bishop is the main priest
- _____ 7. book about faith and reason
- _____ 8. people who could not read learned about Christianity from it

Column B

- A** artwork
- B** bishop
- C** cathedral
- D** education
- E** rhetoric
- F** Romanesque
- G** *Summa Theologica*
- H** universities

Column A

- _____ 9. a group that decides whether a person is guilty or innocent
- _____ 10. another name for a lawmaking assembly
- _____ 11. figuring things out
- _____ 12. introduced the use of the jury in English courts
- _____ 13. style with thin walls and flying buttresses
- _____ 14. a French council
- _____ 15. story that takes place during Charlemagne's reign

Column B

- I** council
- J** Gothic
- K** grand jury
- L** Henry II
- M** logic
- N** *Song of Roland*
- O** the Estates General

What Am I?: The Byzantine Empire

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

Word Bank

barbaric
churches
code
Constantine
Constantinople
Eastern Orthodox
goods
Hippodrome
icon
Istanbul
Justinian
patriarch
plague
relics
saint

_____ 1. I am the name for a collection of laws published in 533.

_____ 2. Constantine called me the "new Rome."

_____ 3. I am a small picture of a saint or Jesus.

_____ 4. I am a leader of the church.

_____ 5. Constantine collected many of me for Christian churches.

_____ 6. With my army, I regained control of Rome.

_____ 7. I am the church of the eastern part of the old Roman Empire.

_____ 8. Like the Colosseum, chariot races are held in me.

_____ 9. I am a person who follows God's ways.

_____ 10. I founded the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

_____ 11. Constantine built many of me in Constantinople.

_____ 12. The marketplace in Constantinople offered these for sale.

_____ 13. Decaying garbage spread me throughout Constantinople.

_____ 14. After the Turks attacked the Byzantine Empire, I became the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

_____ 15. I am a word that means "not civilized."

The Russians

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How were the Slavs able to learn about Christianity and understand the Bible?

2. What are three things that show Russia's ties with the Byzantine Empire?

3. Why was Kiev an important city?

4. What are three things Ivan the Great did to help Russia?

5. Why is Ivan IV known as Ivan the Terrible?

The Story of Europe During the Middle Ages

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Western Europe changed after the fall of **1.** _____.

Roman **2.** _____ could no longer keep order and

3. _____ tribes took over Roman lands. The Roman

Empire was now hundreds of small **4.** _____, which

were always at war with each other. Roads, bridges,

5. _____, and **6.** _____ fell

into ruin.

People lost their **7.** _____ in the past and no

longer learned about art, architecture, or **8.** _____.

Civilization lost its **9.** _____ of the past. Historians

call this period of history the **10.** _____ because

these things were lost.

The **11.** _____ began a civilization that

became modern France and Germany. Their leader was

12. _____. He united the Franks and made

13. _____ his capital. He was the first Germanic

14. _____ king.

Charles the Great, or **15.** _____, united all of

Western Europe into one kingdom with one **16.** _____.

Leo III, the Roman Catholic **17.** _____, crowned

Charlemagne "Emperor of the Romans."

Word Bank

Charlemagne

Clovis

Dark Ages

Franks

Germanic

interest

kingdoms

knowledge

literature

Paris

pope

religion

Roman Catholic

Rome

soldiers

towns

villages

The Story of Europe During the Middle Ages, *continued*

The **18.** _____ from northern Europe attacked Charlemagne's empire. They were explorers who traveled many places. A Viking named **19.** _____ landed on the coast of North America in **20.** _____, as it is called today. Another Viking named **21.** _____ became ruler of England after the **22.** _____ left Britain.

Later, **23.** _____ became king. When he died, the Duke of Normandy, **24.** _____, won the Battle of Hastings and became king. **25.** _____ rule influenced English language and culture.

Word Bank

Canute
Edward the Confessor
Leif Eriksson
Newfoundland
Norman
Romans
Vikings
William

Understanding the Rise of Islam

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why did Muhammad and his followers flee Mecca?

2. What did Muhammad do when he returned to Mecca?

3. What are the five pillars each Muslim must follow?

4. How did the Arabic language spread across the world?

5. What do Muslims think of Jewish and Christian beliefs?

Understanding the Islamic Civilization

Part A Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. What did Muslims leaders use to continue Muhammad's teachings?
A infidels **B** jihads **C** mosques **D** rubaiyats
2. What caused the Islamic Empire to become rich?
A trade **B** science **C** art **D** gold
3. What does Islamic art never show?
A people **B** writing **C** designs **D** patterns
4. What is the name for a Muslim place of worship?
A jihad **B** mosque **C** infidel **D** Hajj
5. Who was the best known Muslim poet?
A Ali Baba **B** Jabir **C** Khayyam **D** Al-Razi

Part B Directions Write the correct word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

6. The Arabs allowed the people they conquered in their holy wars to keep their _____.
7. Muslims were the first people to make a science of _____.
8. Arab scientists were the first to learn that _____ travels in a straight line.
9. _____ really came from India.
10. The Arabs borrowed the _____ from the Hindus.

Word Bank

Arabic numbers
culture
decimal system
light
medicine

African Kingdoms Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word(s) in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. largest city in Ghana
- _____ 2. became a Muslim
- _____ 3. founded in about A.D. 400
- _____ 4. to choose someone for a job
- _____ 5. empire that formed after Ghana lost its power
- _____ 6. divided Mali into provinces
- _____ 7. helped transport salt
- _____ 8. powerful king of Songhai
- _____ 9. one who does not believe in the religion another person believes in
- _____ 10. center of Islamic learning

Column B

- A** appoint
- B** caravans
- C** Ghana
- D** infidel
- E** Kumbi
- F** Mali
- G** Mansa Musa
- H** Sonni Ali
- I** Sundiata Keita
- J** Timbuktu

Learning About India

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

India was rich and peaceful during its _____.

1. _____ between A.D. 320 and 535.

The 2. _____ dynasty ruled India during this time.

Indian rulers were 3. _____, not Buddhists.

Indian art usually had to do with 4. _____, and

artists decorated 5. _____, buildings in which

monks were buried. Indian art was 6. _____ because

it was like no other art anywhere.

Indian 7. _____ made many discoveries.

They found the size of the 8. _____, and they

understood 9. _____ before the Europeans did.

Indian 10. _____ were the first people to use a

number system based on 10. Doctors performed

11. _____ and learned to

12. _____ people to protect them from disease.

Word Bank

Golden Age

gravity

Gupta

Hindus

inoculate

mathematicians

moon

religion

scientists

stupas

surgery

unique

Learning About India, *continued*

The Gupta Empire started to **13.** _____

when the **14.** _____ from central Asia attacked it.

The **15.** _____ invaded India in 1398, led by

16. _____. Later, in 1525,

17. _____ set up the Mogul Empire. His grandson,

Akbar, was the ruler who divided the empire into

18. _____. Akbar chose

19. _____ to run the daily business of the provinces.

Like all the Mogul rulers, Akbar was a **20.** _____.

He treated all people fairly and gave them **21.** _____

freedom.

When the Moguls ruled, they built great buildings like the

22. _____, which was a

23. _____ for Shah Jahan's favorite wife. Another

beautiful building was the **24.** _____ in Agra. It had

25. _____ ceilings.

Word Bank

Babur
civilians
decline
gold
Huns
Mongols
Muslim
provinces
Red Fort
religious
Taj Mahal
Timur the Lame
tomb

China Multiple Choice

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The first printing was done in China using a _____.
A clay tablet **B** block of wood **C** piece of string **D** metal machine
2. During the T'ang dynasty, China became _____.
A isolated **B** part of Japan **C** powerful **D** too crowded
3. An important subject in Sung art was _____.
A science **B** people **C** government **D** nature
4. A masterpiece is a work of art that seems almost _____.
A new **B** copied **C** perfect **D** black
5. T'ang China traded its _____ for goods from other areas.
A silk **B** bananas **C** pearls **D** rubber
6. The invention of printing led to the spread of _____.
A knowledge **B** disease **C** pets and cattle **D** peace
7. Compared to European cities, the Chinese city of Hangzhou was _____.
A small **B** rural **C** dirty **D** modern
8. An Arab trader in _____ learned how to make gunpowder, and then introduced it to Europe.
A China **B** Japan **C** Korea **D** Africa
9. A Chinese person invented the compass, which uses _____ to show directions.
A charcoal **B** grains of sand **C** a magnetic needle **D** the stars
10. During the Sung dynasty, the Chinese _____ many important things.
A bought **B** invented **C** forgot **D** destroyed

The Mongols and Trade Between China and Europe

Directions Write each item under the correct heading below. Write one item on each line.

• carpets

• clothes

• cotton

• glass

• gunpowder

• honey

• paper

• porcelain

• printing

• silver

From the Chinese

From the Europeans

Japan

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Japan is surrounded by water. How has this shaped Japan's history?

2. What are three things the Japanese adopted from the Chinese culture?

3. How is Shinto different from other religions?

4. What is one thing that shows how important the goddess of the sun is to the Japanese people?

5. How did Buddhism come to Japan?

Japanese Culture Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct words in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. a five-line poem with 31 syllables
- _____ 2. the name of Japanese era between A.D. 800 and 1200
- _____ 3. a three-line poem with 17 syllables
- _____ 4. an area controlled by a daimyo
- _____ 5. power to control one's actions and feelings
- _____ 6. Japanese warrior who fought for a daimyo
- _____ 7. where farmers and fishermen lived
- _____ 8. warrior code of honor

Column B

- A** bushido
- B** estate
- C** haiku
- D** Heian
- E** samurai
- F** self-discipline
- G** small villages
- H** tanka

Column A

- _____ 9. what Japanese poems show
- _____ 10. where nobles lived and wrote poetry
- _____ 11. a military dictator
- _____ 12. to kill oneself with a knife
- _____ 13. landowner in feudal Japan
- _____ 14. beautiful handwriting
- _____ 15. a martial art

Column B

- I** calligraphy
- J** cities
- K** daimyo
- L** hari-kari
- M** judo
- N** mood
- O** shogun

The Tokugawa Unify Japan

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Foreigners who visited Japan in the 1600s included missionaries and _____.
2. In 1614, the shogun said no one could be a(n) _____.
3. The shogun allowed some Chinese and _____ traders to live in Nagasaki.
4. The shogun forced the daimyos to move to _____.
5. The most famous painter of ancient Japan was _____.
6. Japanese paintings usually show the natural _____ of Japan.
7. A(n) _____ drama only uses two actors.
8. In 1623, the shoguns killed all foreign _____ or forced them to leave Japan.
9. The art of arranging flowers is called _____.
10. Today, the name for the city of Edo is _____.
11. A(n) _____ play uses song and dance to show strong feelings.
12. The _____ family took control of Japan in 1603.
13. Japanese gardens have ponds, hills, and _____.
14. Sesshu _____ a silk scroll that is 52 feet long.
15. By 1639, only the city of _____ was open to foreigners.

Word Bank

beauty
Christian
Dutch
Edo
ikebana
kabuki
merchants
missionaries
Nagasaki
Noh
painted
rocks
Sesshu
Tokugawa
Tokyo

14th Century Problems

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. In the Middle Ages, what class of people was at the top of society?
A peasants **B** farmers **C** clergy **D** serfs
2. What hit Western Europe in 1348?
A civil war **B** plague **C** rebellion **D** monsoon
3. What is a French word that means “rebirth”?
A renaissance **B** philosophy **C** bubonic **D** pietà
4. What term describes a person who hires someone else to do work?
A employer **B** employee **C** artisan **D** serf
5. What was the Black Death?
A a war **B** a plague **C** a religious movement **D** a storm
6. How did the Black Death spread from one person to the next?
A touch **B** food **C** cats **D** fleas
7. What is another word for the study of truth and wisdom?
A clergy **B** renaissance **C** philosophy **D** fresco
8. To what ancient civilization did people of the Renaissance look back?
A China **B** Greece **C** India **D** Egypt
9. What is the approximate death toll of the Black Death?
A hundreds **B** thousands **C** millions **D** billions
10. Who started a rebellion against King Richard II in 1381?
A historians **B** nobles **C** clergy **D** peasants

Renaissance Ideas

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

Greece
humanism
humanist
ignorant
Isabella d'Este
Latin
learning
Middle Ages
Renaissance
tutor

1. A(n) _____ is a teacher who teaches one person at a time.
2. _____ had political power and became the ruler of Mantua, Italy.
3. A person who believes that people should be happy while alive is a(n) _____.
4. The _____ began around 1350 in northern Italy.
5. Humanists searched libraries for writing from ancient Rome and _____.
6. Renaissance people thought the people of the Middle Ages were _____.
7. To learn about ancient Greece and Rome, people of the Renaissance studied _____.
8. _____ is the belief that human actions, ideas, and works are important.
9. The Renaissance was a rebirth of _____.
10. One Renaissance writer called the _____ the "Dark Ages."

Italian Renaissance Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. Florence had this form of government.
- _____ 2. This city was called the “Queen of the Adriatic.”
- _____ 3. This family became the most important ruling family in Florence.
- _____ 4. He was a monk who preached against the Renaissance.
- _____ 5. This city was also known as the “Athens of Italy.”
- _____ 6. These are people who carve statues.
- _____ 7. These are people who draw plans for buildings.
- _____ 8. These kinds of possessions have nothing to do with religion.
- _____ 9. Venice defeated this city in the 14th century and gained control of Mediterranean trade.
- _____ 10. This ruler used his family’s money to help artists and scholars.

Column B

- A** architects
- B** Florence
- C** Genoa
- D** Lorenzo “the Magnificent”
- E** Medici
- F** republican
- G** Savonarola
- H** sculptors
- I** Venice
- J** worldly

Literature of the Renaissance

Directions Each item below tells a fact about a famous person who lived during the Renaissance. Write the correct name from the Word Bank that matches each description. Names may be used more than once.

- _____ 1. ruled England between 1558 and 1603
- _____ 2. wrote stories in Old English
- _____ 3. wrote dramas and sonnets
- _____ 4. Spanish writer
- _____ 5. one of the greatest writers in the English language
- _____ 6. invented the first printing press that used moveable metal type
- _____ 7. wrote *Don Quixote de la Mancha*
- _____ 8. printed the Bible
- _____ 9. England gained political power and economic wealth during this person's reign
- _____ 10. published the first part of a novel in 1605

Word Bank

Geoffrey Chaucer
Johann Gutenberg
Miguel de Cervantes
Queen Elizabeth I
William Shakespeare

About Renaissance Artists

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Near what city-state was Michelangelo born?

2. Which artist did Lorenzo de Medici help?

3. What chapel's ceiling did Michelangelo paint?

4. What Italian Renaissance artist was born in 1483?

5. What is the home of the pope called?

6. What statue did Michelangelo complete in 1504?

7. What kind of painting method did Leonardo da Vinci use for the *Last Supper*?

8. What is the name of Raphael's painting that shows the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle?

9. What did it mean to call an artist a genius?

10. What were patrons?

People Challenge the Church's Authority

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. was burned at the stake in 1415
- _____ 2. someone who teaches a belief that religious leaders think is false
- _____ 3. someone who tries to change a system
- _____ 4. the power or right to tell someone what to do
- _____ 5. what religious and political leaders feared when Huss criticized the church
- _____ 6. Italian pope arrested in 1303
- _____ 7. tried to tax church officials in 1294
- _____ 8. language into which John Wycliffe translated the Latin Bible
- _____ 9. John Wycliffe's followers
- _____ 10. said the church had too much power and wealth

Column B

- A** authority
- B** Boniface VIII
- C** English
- D** heretic
- E** John Huss
- F** John Wycliffe
- G** Philip IV
- H** "Poor Preachers"
- I** rebellion
- J** reformer

Martin Luther Leads the Reformation

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the paragraphs.

Martin Luther was born in **1.** _____ in 1483. He began a movement called the **2.** _____, which challenged and changed the **3.** _____ religion in Europe. For a long time, Luther struggled with questions about **4.** _____. Luther came to believe that he could win salvation by **5.** _____ alone. He thought that fasting, prayer, and ceremonies could not guarantee, or **6.** _____, salvation.

In 1517, Pope Leo X began to sell church papers called **7.** _____. A monk named John **8.** _____ told people they could buy indulgences to free a friend's soul from **9.** _____. The money that Pope Leo X raised was used to build St. Peter's Church in **10.** _____.

Luther said that selling indulgences was wrong. He wrote 95 statements, or **11.** _____, about the actions of the church. Luther wanted to **12.** _____ his points with church **13.** _____. Luther's writings were **14.** _____, and they spread to other countries. The sale of indulgences went down, and the church tried to stop Luther's **15.** _____ in Europe.

Word Bank

argue
Catholic
faith
Germany
indulgences
influence
officials
printed
promise
purgatory
Reformation
Rome
salvation
Tetzel
theses

Luther Starts His Own Church

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. In 1521, Pope Leo X _____ Martin Luther.
A arrested **B** excommunicated **C** praised **D** protected
2. Martin Luther believed that only _____ could save people.
A good works **B** the Catholic Church **C** the Edict of Worms **D** faith in Jesus Christ
3. Martin Luther said that religious truth came from _____.
A children **C** the Bible
B the pope **D** the Holy Roman emperor
4. The church established by Martin Luther is called the _____ Church.
A Baptist **B** Methodist **C** Lutheran **D** Catholic
5. Baptism is a ceremony by which a person becomes a _____.
A Christian **B** priest **C** bishop **D** prince
6. Unlike Catholic priests, Lutheran religious leaders could _____.
A marry **B** pray **C** read **D** teach
7. Religious ceremonies, such as Baptism and Communion, are _____.
A edicts **B** decrees **C** laws **D** rituals
8. Protestants were those who protested the ways of _____.
A Martin Luther **B** Jesus Christ **C** the Catholic Church **D** the German princes
9. A _____ is a religious leader in the Lutheran Church.
A professor **B** minister **C** priest **D** pope
10. Martin Luther translated the Bible into _____.
A English **B** Italian **C** Latin **D** German

Protestant Ideas Spread to England

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Had Henry VIII always agreed with Luther's ideas?

Explain your answer.

2. How did the Reformation in England begin?

3. Why did Henry VIII appoint a new archbishop of Canterbury?

4. How did many Anglican rituals become a blend of Catholic and Protestant ceremonies?

5. Who were the Puritans?

What Am I?

Directions Choose the correct term from the Word Bank to match each description. Write the correct answer on each line.

_____ 1. I am a French Calvinist.

_____ 2. I am the city in which the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre occurred.

_____ 3. I am a follower of the religion founded by John Calvin.

_____ 4. I am an experienced, older person.

_____ 5. John Calvin's council said I was sinful.

_____ 6. I became known as the "city of saints."

_____ 7. I sparked the religious Reformation in 1517.

_____ 8. I wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, a book that was published in 1536.

_____ 9. I am a word that means the act of killing many people.

_____ 10. I am a term for the people whom Calvinists believed that God had chosen to save.

Word Bank

Calvinist
dancing
elder
elect
Geneva
Huguenot
John Calvin
Martin Luther
massacre
Paris

The Catholic Reformation

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Members of the Society of Jesus were called _____.
A Protestants **B** reformers **C** Calvinists **D** Jesuits
2. The Society of Jesus was founded by _____.
A Martin Luther **B** John Calvin **C** Ignatius of Loyola **D** Jacob Amman
3. The Council of Trent stopped the sale of _____.
A indulgences **B** land **C** books **D** games
4. The Counter-Reformation was a fight against _____ beliefs.
A Jewish **B** Protestant **C** Catholic **D** Jesuit
5. Pope Paul III _____ some books to stop the spread of ideas he did not like.
A wrote **B** read **C** censored **D** hid
6. The Council of Trent did not agree with the teachings of _____ on salvation.
A Pope Paul III **B** Jacob Amman **C** Martin Luther **D** Ignatius of Loyola
7. The Roman Inquisition was a special court that inquired into people's _____.
A religious beliefs **B** business affairs **C** voting records **D** tax payments
8. The Roman Inquisition could execute _____.
A priests **B** the pope **C** merchants **D** heretics
9. To _____ something is to fight against it.
A embrace **B** counter **C** create **D** fulfill
10. Most of the people in the country of _____ stayed Catholic.
A Sweden **B** Scotland **C** England **D** Italy

The Development of Modern Science

Part A Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

Aristotle
Bible
certainty
conclusion
experiment
five
method
observe
question
truth

1. The scientific _____ is a set of steps scientists follow as they study the natural world.
2. Leonardo da Vinci called experimentation “the mother of _____.”
3. A(n) _____ is a carefully controlled test.
4. As they test, scientists _____ what happens.
5. The first step is to pick a problem or _____.
6. Scientists use tests to discover _____ about nature for themselves.
7. Before 1500, scholars decided what was true or false by reading the _____ and Greek writers.
8. The last step in scientific testing is to draw a _____, or answer.
9. In the 1620s, Francis Bacon worked out the _____ steps of scientific testing.
10. Before the 1500s, the greatest scientific authority was _____.

The Development of Modern Science, *continued*

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences in Part A to fill in this puzzle. The word in the box reading down names a step in the scientific method.

1.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
2.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
3.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
4.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
5.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
6.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
7.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
8.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
9.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____
10.	_____	<input type="text"/>	_____

Mystery Word: _____

Copernicus

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A _____ is a statement that explains why or how something happens.
A hypothesis **B** theory **C** conclusion **D** teaching
2. Ptolemy believed that the _____ was the center of the universe.
A sun **B** moon **C** earth **D** planet
3. _____ published a book that said the earth traveled around the sun.
A Copernicus **B** Kepler **C** Ptolemy **D** Aristotle
4. By using mathematics, _____ showed that the shape of a planet's orbit is an ellipse.
A Ptolemy **B** Aristotle **C** Copernicus **D** Kepler
5. Kepler used _____ to show that the earth's orbit was an ellipse.
A observation **B** mathematics **C** experiments **D** eggs
6. Before the Middle Ages, people had wondered if the sun _____ around the earth.
A rotated **B** bounced **C** flew **D** revolved
7. Copernicus believed the sun was the center of the universe based on _____.
A conclusions **B** observation **C** Ptolemy's theory **D** experiments
8. The _____ is all the planets and stars that exist in space.
A universe **B** theory **C** sky **D** ellipse
9. The scientist who proved Copernicus right was _____.
A Newton **B** Galileo **C** Kepler **D** Aristotle
10. Aristotle believed that all movement in the heavens had to be shaped like _____.
A circles **B** ellipses **C** ovals **D** squares

Galileo

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each paragraph.

Galileo became the most important supporter of

1. _____ theory of a sun-centered universe. Until 1610, he taught 2. _____ at the University of Padua. Galileo became excited about a new tool made by a Dutch lens maker. In 1609, Galileo used the 3. _____ to look at the night sky.

Galileo saw the rough surface of the 4. _____, the dark 5. _____ on the sun and he discovered the four moons of 6. _____. From his observations, he agreed that the 7. _____, not the 8. _____, was the center of the 9. _____.

Many 10. _____ refused to accept Galileo's discoveries. The Catholic Church said his theory challenged the 11. _____. They 12. _____ Galileo's writing and put him on trial, where he was found guilty. During his imprisonment, Galileo 13. _____ with iron balls. He showed that 14. _____ makes all objects on Earth fall at the same speed. Many scientists call Galileo the 15. _____ of experimental science.

Word Bank

Bible
censored
Copernicus'
earth
experimented
father
gravity
Jupiter
mathematics
moon
scholars
spots
sun
telescope
universe

Isaac Newton

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. what Newton used to explain his theory about gravity
- _____ 2. a predictable pattern in science is this kind of law
- _____ 3. Newton's most important discovery
- _____ 4. the force that pulls objects toward the center of Earth
- _____ 5. to bounce off an object
- _____ 6. big objects have more than small objects
- _____ 7. sunlight contains all of these
- _____ 8. to pull something toward oneself
- _____ 9. to soak up
- _____ 10. a clear three-sided object that separates light into colors

Column B

- A** absorb
- B** attract
- C** attractive force
- D** colors
- E** falling apple
- F** gravity
- G** prism
- H** reflect
- I** scientific
- J** Universal Gravitation

Other Early Scientists

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle on page 2.

Across

1. a group of people with something in common
3. Belgian doctor
5. kind of electricity
8. invented a new kind of clock
9. Vesalius' works contradicted him
10. Harvey studied blood _____
11. made mathematics easier
13. to move in a pattern from one place to another
14. hard, yellowish remains of a liquid that comes out of trees
15. developed by Newton and Leibniz
16. developed by Celsius and Fahrenheit
17. to make something appear larger than it is

Down

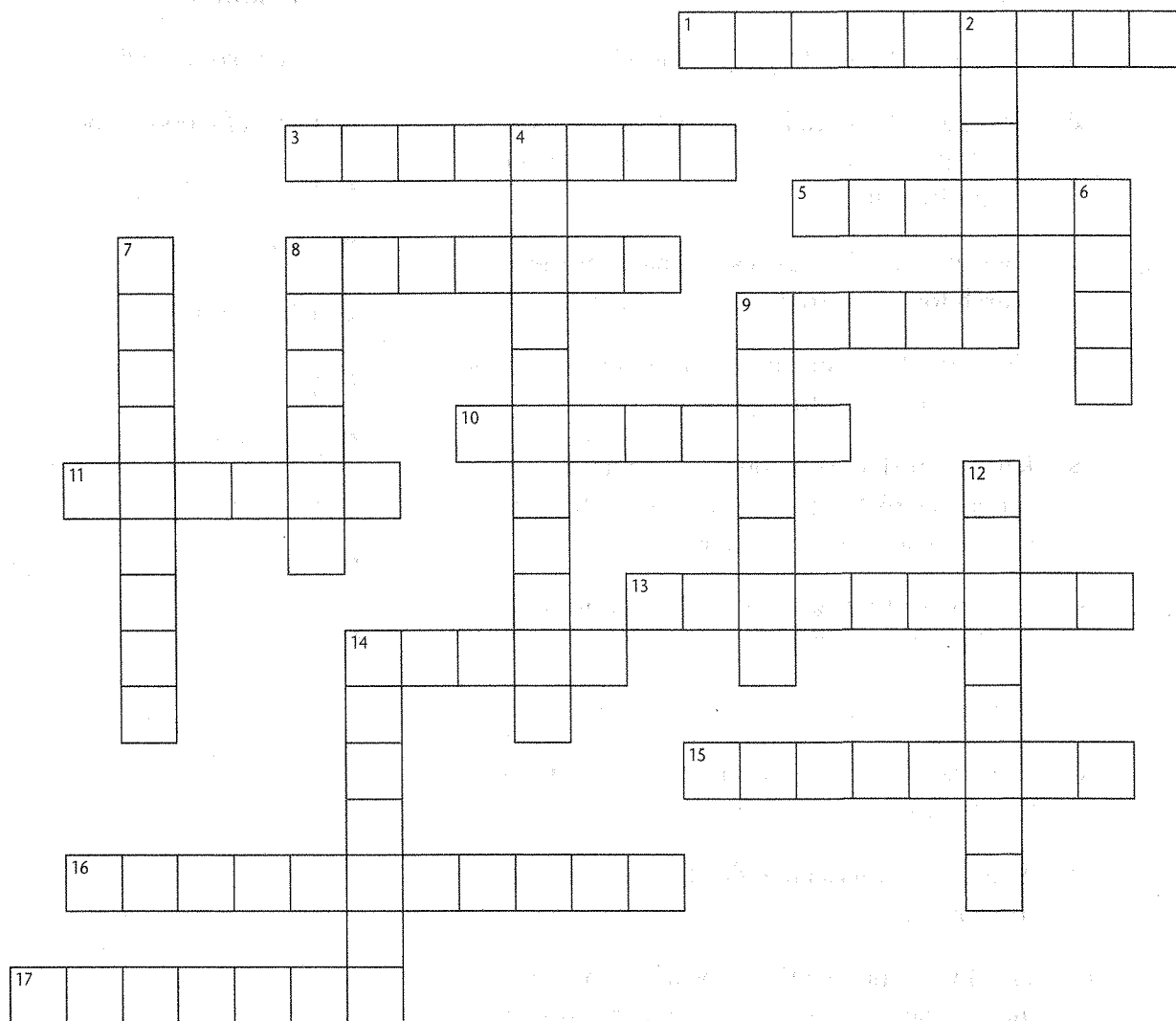
2. said all scientists were friends
4. made a lens that magnified an object 270 times
6. the center of something
7. found a way to represent points in space
8. discovered that the heart works as a pump
9. studied the compass
12. experimented with lightning
14. what Vesalius studied

Word Bank

amber
anatomy
calculus
circulate
community
core
Descartes
Franklin
Galen
Gilbert
Harvey
Huygens
Leeuwenhoek
magnify
Napier
Newton
static
thermometer
Vesalius
vessels

Other Early Scientists, *continued*

Directions Fill in the puzzle using the Word Bank and clues from page 1.



New Trade Routes

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. People used these to preserve food.
- _____ 2. This part of the trade route between China and India and the Italian city-states was the most difficult.
- _____ 3. He helped the Portuguese prepare for their search for a new trade route to the East.
- _____ 4. This was the name give to the western coast of Africa and its trading centers.
- _____ 5. King John II, of this country, had his sea captains look for a water route to India and China to become rich and powerful.
- _____ 6. He was the first captain to sail around the southern tip of Africa.
- _____ 7. This means to plan and direct a ship's journey.
- _____ 8. This was the new name given to the southern tip of Africa.
- _____ 9. Arab merchants sold goods from China and India here.
- _____ 10. This man renamed the Cape of Storms so that sea captains would not be scared off by the name.

Column B

- A** Bartholomeu Dias
- B** Cape of Good Hope
- C** Gold Coast
- D** Italian city-states
- E** King John II
- F** navigation
- G** overland
- H** Portugal
- I** Prince Henry the Navigator
- J** spices

Countries Gain New Lands

Directions Choose the name of the country from the Word Bank that matches each description. Write the correct answer on each line. Names of countries can be used more than once.

_____ 1. financed the journey of Columbus

_____ 2. gained control of Brazil in the Americas

_____ 3. da Gama reached it in 1498

_____ 4. allowed the Portuguese to trade
in Macau

_____ 5. Magellan's country

_____ 6. ruled by Queen Isabella

_____ 7. the pope gave this country control over
African trade and exploration

_____ 8. allowed the Dutch and Spanish to open
a trading center in Canton

_____ 9. explorers wanted to find new trade
routes to China and this country

_____ 10. where Magellan started his journey
around the world

Word Bank

China

India

Portugal

Spain

The Spanish Conquest Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. emperor of the Incas
- _____ 2. Aztec god
- _____ 3. Spanish conquerors who sought gold and glory
- _____ 4. wanted to change the religion of the natives
- _____ 5. defeated the Aztecs
- _____ 6. country where the Incas lived
- _____ 7. Aztec city where the emperor lived
- _____ 8. to talk together, make bargains, and agree on something

Column B

- A** Atahualpa
- B** conquistadores
- C** Cortés
- D** missionaries
- E** negotiate
- F** Peru
- G** Quetzalcoatl
- H** Tenochtitlan

Column A

- _____ 9. Aztec ruler
- _____ 10. Pizarro and his men fought over this
- _____ 11. rebelled and forced the Europeans out of Tenochtitlan
- _____ 12. to change one's religion to another religion or belief
- _____ 13. led conquistadores against the Incas
- _____ 14. accepted Spanish rule because they had no guns
- _____ 15. conquered two large empires in the Americas in less than 20 years

Column B

- I** Aztecs
- J** convert
- K** gold
- L** Incas
- M** Montezuma
- N** Pizarro
- O** Spaniards

Spanish Colonies Multiple Choice

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The provinces of New Spain were governed by _____.
A Coronado **B** De Soto **C** viceroys **D** descendants
2. Because of the _____, thousands of American Indians suffered and died.
A encomienda **B** plantation **C** viceroys **D** descendants
3. _____ tried to end the cruel treatment of the American Indians.
A De Soto **B** Coronado **C** De las Casas **D** Pizarro
4. A large area of farmland is a _____.
A province **B** descendant **C** plantation **D** viceroy
5. The _____ was a Spanish system of forced labor.
A feudal system **B** encomienda **C** conquistador **D** viceroy
6. To _____ is to bring into a country something from another place.
A enslave **B** implant **C** export **D** import
7. _____ explored Florida.
A De las Casas **B** De Soto **C** Coronado **D** Pizarro
8. A person who comes from a specific group of people is a _____.
A descendant **B** viceroy **C** plantation **D** slave
9. The American Indian population _____ after the Spanish first arrived.
A increased **B** decreased **C** doubled **D** did not change
10. Spain began to import workers from _____ to use as slaves.
A Africa **B** China **C** Japan **D** Italy

Questions About the Slave Trade

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. In the ancient world, how did a person become a slave?

2. How long had slavery existed in Africa before the 1400s?

3. What country allowed Portugal to bring African slaves into the Americas?

4. What caused the slave trade to grow?

5. How long did slavery last in the Americas?

Exploring and Establishing the New Colonies

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Spain, Portugal, _____, England, and France explored and set up colonies in the Americas.
2. France and England went to war with each other over _____ and power.
3. At first, tobacco was used as a _____.
4. Native Americans grew corn and _____, which were new to people in the rest of the world.
5. By the late 1800s, European nations controlled India and parts of the Middle East, Africa and _____.
6. The Pilgrims decided to base their new government on the rule of the _____.
7. The colonists of _____ disappeared within three years.
8. _____ founded Quebec, the first French colony in North America.
9. The Indians grew _____, which was used to make chocolate.
10. Vespucci wrote a letter about his travels, which was called _____.

Word Bank

Asia
cacao
majority
medicine
money
Netherlands
"New World"
potatoes
Roanoke Island
Samuel de Champlain

Nations Fill-In

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the paragraphs.

People have not always thought of themselves as loyal to their country. During feudalism, people were loyal to

1. _____ England became a nation in the 11th century in Europe, and **2.** _____ began. Nationalism is loyalty to one's **3.** _____. The people in the new nations of Europe shared geographic **4.** _____. They spoke the same **5.** _____, shared the same history, and shared the same **6.** _____.

Each new nation needed a form of **7.** _____. Philosopher Thomas **8.** _____ believed that a powerful **9.** _____, or king or queen, would best **10.** _____ a nation. Some of these people had so much **11.** _____ that historians call them **12.** _____ monarchs. The time in which they ruled is known as the **13.** _____.

Philip III was the king of **14.** _____ in the early 1600s. His servants let fire burn him because they did not want to **15.** _____ his royal orders.

Word Bank

absolute
Age of Kings
boundaries
country
disobey
government
Hobbes
language
monarch
nationalism
nobles
power
Spain
traditions
unify

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. When and where did the Moors build their civilization? How long did it last?

2. What did Isabella do to make all of Spain into a Catholic nation?

3. What countries of his empire did Charles V inherit? What other land did he control?

4. Why did Philip II decide to invade England?

5. What are two reasons the English navy defeated the Spanish Armada?

English Monarchs Multiple Choice

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Divine right is the belief that _____ chooses the ruler of a nation.
A God **B** Parliament **C** the government **D** a group of citizens
2. The Petition of Right brought about more _____.
A churches **B** businesses **C** civilization **D** democracy
3. A _____ is a formal statement that a governmental body writes.
A letter **B** resolution **C** form **D** sheet
4. Treason is the act of turning against the laws and people of your own _____.
A religion **B** country **C** family **D** neighborhood
5. Charles I forced citizens to _____ his soldiers.
A arrest **B** kill **C** house **D** find
6. Elizabeth I took care of business with other countries, and Parliament made _____.
A laws **B** books **C** signs **D** tools
7. Parliament did not give Charles I money to fight a war with _____.
A Germany **B** Austria **C** Spain **D** the Netherlands
8. The Petition of Right said that only _____ can collect taxes.
A countries **B** elders **C** churches **D** Parliament
9. The Petition of Right said that the king cannot send someone to prison without a _____.
A lawyer **B** judge **C** witness **D** trial
10. Parliament passed a resolution saying the king could not change _____ Protestantism.
A English **B** French **C** Spanish **D** German

What Am I?

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word or name from the Word Bank to match each clue. Write the correct answer on each line.

Word Bank

Cavalier
Charles I
constitutional
monarchy
English Bill of Rights
Glorious Revolution
habeas corpus
Mary
monarchy
Oliver Cromwell
Restoration
Roundhead
tolerant
Tory
Whig
William

1. I fought for the king in the English Civil War.
2. During the Restoration, I was brought back to England.
3. I was James II's older daughter, and I became queen.
4. I am a form of government that includes both a democracy and a king or queen.
5. I supported a strong monarchy in England.
6. As a Puritan, I fought for Parliament in the English Civil War.
7. I gave members of Parliament the right to speak freely.
8. In Latin, I mean "you should have the body."
9. I supported the English Parliament.
10. I am what historians call the period in England when James II was overthrown.
11. My wife was Mary, and I signed the English Bill of Rights.
12. My army of Roundheads defeated the Cavaliers.
13. I was beheaded in 1649.
14. I am the name of the 25-year reign of Charles II.
15. I am a word that means having respect for the beliefs of others.

France's Monarchy

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is a cardinal?

2. Why did Cardinal Mazarin rule France when Louis XIV first became king?

3. Why did Louis XIV centralize the government?

4. What did Louis XIV build at Versailles?

5. Why was Louis XIV called the "Sun King"?

Russia and Prussia Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. a place in which a leader rules through the military
- _____ 2. a body of laws that states the rights of the people and the government's power
- _____ 3. became queen of Russia in 1762
- _____ 4. a modern capital on the Baltic Sea
- _____ 5. rebelled against the nobles
- _____ 6. wanted to increase trade between Russia and the nations of Western Europe
- _____ 7. a strong leader who ruled Austria
- _____ 8. a young noble chosen to lead Russia in 1613
- _____ 9. an Austrian territory south of Prussia
- _____ 10. a king who doubled the size of Prussia

Column B

- A** Catherine the Great
- B** constitution
- C** Frederick the Great
- D** Maria Theresa
- E** Mikhail Romanov
- F** military state
- G** Peter the Great
- H** serfs
- I** Silesia
- J** St. Petersburg

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What did Newton's Law show?

2. How did Newton discover things?

3. How did Newton's reasoning influence people?

4. What is an enlightened thinker?

5. What were the three goals of enlightened thinkers?

New Government Crossword

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Across

5. believed order was more important than freedom
6. thought of government as a contract
7. the first of Locke's rights
8. legal agreement
11. believed government must have separate branches
12. believed civilization made people do bad things
13. Locke believed people were _____
14. branch of English government that made laws

Down

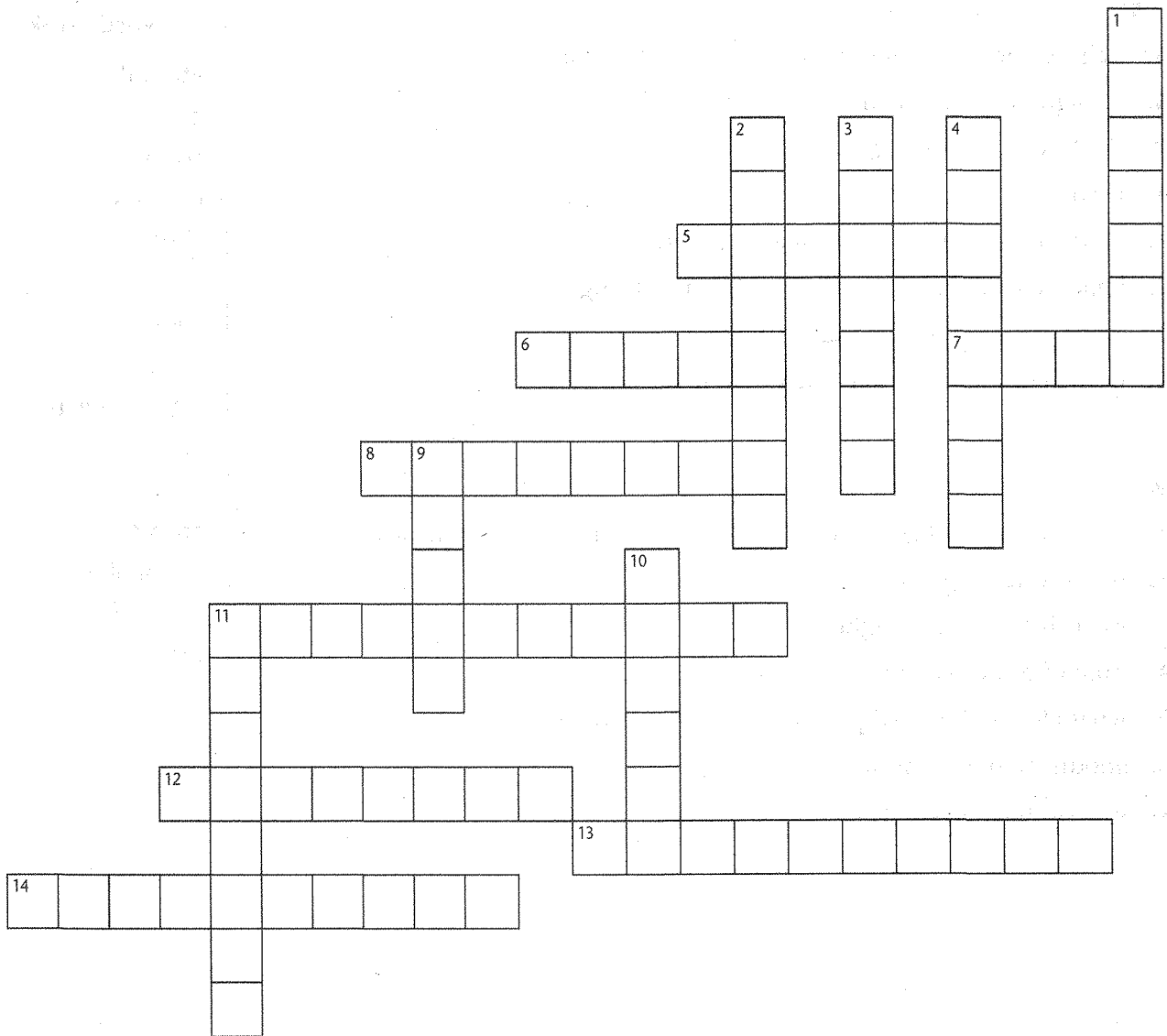
1. what branches of government do to the power of other branches
2. the second of Locke's rights
3. the third of Locke's rights
4. kind of power Hobbes said a monarch needs
9. what Hobbes believed people would give up their freedom to gain
10. goodness to one another
11. Rousseau favored rule by the _____

Word Bank

absolute
balance
contract
Hobbes
liberty
life
Locke
majority
Montesquieu
order
Parliament
property
reasonable
Rousseau
virtue

New Government Crossword, *continued*

Directions Complete the crossword puzzle by using the words in the Word Bank.



Enlightened Thinkers

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. During the Age of _____, scientists discovered many new things.
A Kings **B** Exploration **C** Reason **D** Rights
2. _____ published an encyclopedia of articles about new learning.
A Voltaire **B** Diderot **C** Geoffrin **D** Rousseau
3. In Paris, a _____ was a meeting of Enlightenment artists, writers, and thinkers.
A prejudice **B** jury **C** center **D** salon
4. Frederick the Great wanted to fight the _____ in Prussia.
A prejudice **B** salons **C** nobles **D** Enlightenment
5. To _____ is to make something not legal.
A judge **B** ban **C** prejudice **D** salon
6. _____ became the center of the Enlightenment.
A Rome **B** Paris **C** Austria **D** Prussia
7. Enlightenment thinkers wanted to use _____ to solve problems.
A experiments **B** mathematics **C** reason **D** feelings
8. _____ believed a person had the right to say anything.
A Diderot **B** Newton **C** Voltaire **D** Maria Theresa
9. The work of _____ helped spread the ideas of the Enlightenment.
A Diderot **B** Voltaire **C** Maria Theresa **D** Frederick the Great
10. The first person to give Frederick the name "Great" was _____.
A Diderot **B** Maria Theresa **C** Newton **D** Voltaire

Enlightenment Artists Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

_____ 1. wrote *The Magic Flute* and *The Marriage of Figaro*

_____ 2. type of music developed in the late 1600s

_____ 3. "father of the symphony"

_____ 4. wrote *Robinson Crusoe*

_____ 5. someone who makes up music

_____ 6. type of music developed in the 1700s and 1800s

_____ 7. great baroque composer

_____ 8. type of baroque music that repeats a melody

Column B

A Bach

B baroque

C classical

D composer

E Daniel Defoe

F fugue

G Haydn

H Mozart

Column A

_____ 9. published *Gulliver's Travels* in 1726

_____ 10. popular to study during the Age of Reason

_____ 11. important form of classical music

_____ 12. wrote plays that made fun of French nobles

_____ 13. wrote *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

_____ 14. a tune

_____ 15. instrument musicians play by blowing into it

Column B

I Edward Gibbon

J history

K Jonathan Swift

L melody

M Molière

N symphony

O woodwind

American Colonies Multiple Choice

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. _____ means to provide soldiers with food and a place to live.
A Consent **B** Quarter **C** Violate **D** Repeal
2. From 1754 to 1763, England and _____ fought to control North America.
A Italy **B** Spain **C** Russia **D** France
3. To _____ is to do away with a law.
A enact **B** enforce **C** repeal **D** connect
4. The Stamp Act put a tax on _____.
A newspapers **B** tea **C** ships **D** Parliament
5. Between 1607 and 1733, England established 13 _____ in North America.
A farms **B** armies **C** colonies **D** companies
6. The people in America thought the Quartering Act _____ their rights.
A protected **B** declared **C** established **D** violated
7. The _____ put a tax on common products, such as paint and glass.
A Stamp Act **B** Townshend Acts **C** Quartering Act **D** Navigation Acts
8. British soldiers fired into an angry crowd, and this event is called the Boston _____.
A Massacre **B** Tea Party **C** Quarter **D** Act
9. The British Parliament repealed the _____ in 1766.
A Townshend Acts **B** Navigation Acts **C** Stamp Act **D** Quartering Act
10. In 1773, some colonists threw tea into a harbor in _____.
A Boston **B** Jamestown **C** Townshend **D** London

Do You Remember?

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. When and where did the first fighting of the American Revolutionary War happen?

2. What are three things that the Declaration of Independence said?

3. What troubles did George Washington's soldiers face?

4. Who was General Cornwallis?

5. What did the French fleet do near Yorktown, Virginia?

French Revolution Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. the attack on this prison became a symbol of the French Revolution
- _____ 2. told the clergy and the nobles to join the National Assembly
- _____ 3. class of people in France
- _____ 4. where Louis XVI and the Estates-General met in 1789
- _____ 5. paid about half of their money in taxes
- _____ 6. product that the Third Estate paid taxes on
- _____ 7. began when Louis XIV was in power
- _____ 8. one of the groups at the top of the Third Estate

Column B

- A** Bastille
- B** doctors
- C** estate
- D** farmers
- E** French Revolution
- F** Louis XVI
- G** soap
- H** Versailles

Column A

- _____ 9. made up the First Estate
- _____ 10. nation with the most money in Europe in the early 1770s
- _____ 11. governmental body made up of representatives from the three estates
- _____ 12. made up the Second Estate and controlled most of the property
- _____ 13. city where many starving people lived
- _____ 14. the harvest was poor for this in 1788
- _____ 15. what representatives of the Third Estate formed

Column B

- I** clergy
- J** Estates-General
- K** France
- L** grain
- M** National Assembly
- N** nobles
- O** Paris

Revolution in France

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle on the next page.

Across

1. lawmaking body
3. Reign of _____
4. one who wants to change things all at once
6. to make sure people follow the law
8. new, more democratic type of government
9. women marched on _____ in October 1789
13. queen of France was Marie _____
15. French noble who fled France
16. group of people who meet to get something done
17. radical leader during the French Revolution

Down

1. leader of Austria was _____ II
2. machine the French used to execute people
4. Maximilien _____ wanted to kill anyone who opposed the revolution
5. king of France was _____ XVI
6. the same rights for everyone
7. branch of government that enforces laws
10. one who wants to change things little by little
11. what Louis XVI was put on trial for
12. made up of five people
14. the military officer _____ Bonaparte

Word Bank

Antoinette
convention
Directory
émigré
enforce
equality
executive
guillotine
Jacobin
legislature
Leopold
Louis
moderate
Napoleon
radical
republic
Robespierre
Terror
treason
Versailles

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Workbook Activity

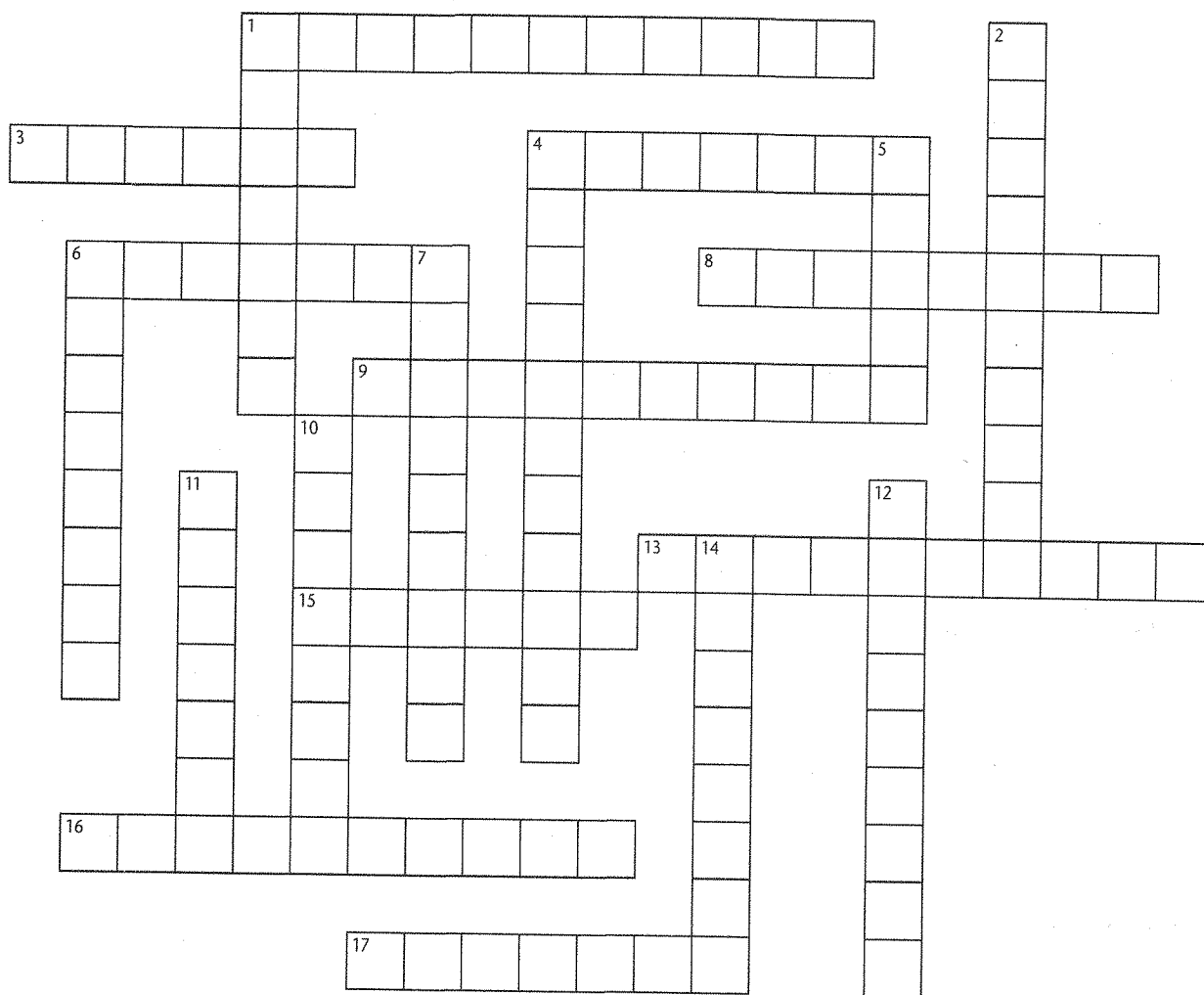
Chapter 20, Lesson 4

Page 2

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Revolution in France, *continued*

Directions Complete the crossword puzzle by using the correct word from the Word Bank on Page 1.



Napoleon and the French Empire

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What new military tactic, or plan, did Napoleon develop?

2. With what did Napoleon replace the Holy Roman Empire?

3. What were the effects of Napoleon's Continental System?

4. Why was Napoleon's retreat from Russia a military disaster?

5. Who defeated Napoleon in 1814? Who defeated him in 1815?
Where did the 1815 battle happen?

The Industrial Revolution Begins

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The Industrial Revolution began in England when workers began to use _____ to produce goods.
2. England was able to industrialize because it had plenty of workers, capital, and _____.
3. The natural resources England had were _____, iron ore, and rivers.
4. England had enough people to work in factories because its _____ had increased by 50 percent.
5. People who study money are called _____.
6. Between 1750 and 1800, the _____ provided a new food source for people in England.
7. Factory owners used _____, or money used to make more money, to start their factories.
8. Economists call countries like Germany, England, and the United States _____ nations.
9. Countries that do not have an industrial economy are referred to as _____ nations.
10. England had three sources of _____: coal, iron ore, and rivers.

Word Bank

capital
coal
developing
economists
industrialized
machines
natural resources
population
potato
power

The Growth of the First Modern Industries

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. the textile industry produced cloth made of cotton, wool, and this
- _____ 2. the inventions of John Kay, James Hargreaves, and Richard Arkwright helped this industry
- _____ 3. Samuel _____ invented the “spinning mule”
- _____ 4. a manufacturer hires people to work with machines to make and sell this
- _____ 5. this was exported from the United States to textile factories in Great Britain
- _____ 6. it means “to put the parts of something together”
- _____ 7. Eli Whitney became wealthy as a manufacturer of these
- _____ 8. steel was important because it was stronger than this
- _____ 9. Abraham _____ found a way of making iron with purified coal.
- _____ 10. Mass production greatly decreases the time _____ need to make a product.

Column B

- A assemble
- B cotton
- C Crompton
- D Darby
- E guns
- F iron
- G product
- H silk
- I textile
- J workers

Transportation Improves

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why does industry need good transportation?

2. How did canals help manufacturers?

3. How did James Watt's steam engine help textile manufacturers?

4. Why do historians call George Stephenson the "founder of the railways"?

5. What became the most important form of transportation in the 19th century?

Industry Brings Changes and Problems

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank that each sentence describes.

_____ **1.** I am what most people worked as before the 1750s.

_____ **2.** British textile factories made more than half of the world's supply of me.

_____ **3.** Samuel Slater memorized plans for building me before he came to the United States.

_____ **4.** Great Britain passed laws to stop the spread of me.

_____ **5.** I am the factory town built in Massachusetts.

_____ **6.** Factory owners did not allow workers to form me.

_____ **7.** I was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse.

_____ **8.** Alexander Graham Bell invented me.

_____ **9.** I invented the internal combustion engine.

_____ **10.** I was an important new source of power in the late 1800s.

Word Bank

cotton cloth

Daimler

electricity

farmers

industrialization

labor union

Lowell

spinning machine

telegraph

telephone

The Congress of Vienna Meets

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. William III of Prussia and Czar Alexander of Russia were two powerful leaders who attended the _____.
2. Leaders of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia defeated _____ in 1814.
3. A(n) _____ handles dealings with other countries.
4. The Congress of Vienna wanted to stop _____ in France.
5. _____ wanted a balance of power in Europe.
6. The Congress felt that _____ was part of the "disease" of the French Revolution.
7. The Congress gave _____ to the nations that had fought against Napoleon.
8. A _____ is a group, or union, of states or nations.
9. The Congress decided to restore all the _____ whom Napoleon had driven from power.
10. Prince Metternich was the foreign minister of _____.

Word Bank

Austria
confederation
Congress of Vienna
foreign minister
kings
land
Metternich
Napoleon
nationalism
revolution

Nationalism Becomes Powerful

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What term is used to describe people who share the same culture, language, and history?

2. What did Metternich think nationalism would lead to?

3. What group wanted to stop nationalism?

4. What empire was Greece part of before its successful revolution in 1821?

5. What countries helped Greece gain its independence?

6. What author of the romantic period wrote *The Three Musketeers*?

7. How many years did Greece fight for independence from the Ottoman Empire?

8. What did the army of revolutionary France fight for?

9. What did the French Revolution and the Age of Napoleon help develop?

10. Where and when did the first successful national revolution in Europe begin?

Wars for Independence in Latin America

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. This country ruled Latin America with Spain and France in the early 19th century.
- _____ 2. The first successful revolt in Latin America took place here.
- _____ 3. These people were born in Spain, and held the most important offices in the colonial government.
- _____ 4. He became president of Great Colombia.
- _____ 5. This country freed itself from Spanish control in 1821.
- _____ 6. This country won independence peacefully in 1822.
- _____ 7. He led slaves on the island of Hispaniola to independence.
- _____ 8. In 1810, Simón Bolívar began a revolution in this country.
- _____ 9. The ancestors of the creoles came from this place.
- _____ 10. Miguel Hidalgo challenged these Indian people to rebel against the Spanish landowners.

Column B

- A** Brazil
- B** Hispaniola
- C** Mexico
- D** peasants
- E** peninsulars
- F** Portugal
- G** Simón Bolívar
- H** Spain
- I** Toussaint L'Ouverture
- J** Venezuela

New Revolution and Reform in Europe

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Three _____ groups formed because of the French Revolution.
2. The conservatives were mainly rich landowners and nobles who did not support _____.
3. The liberals were rich merchants and businessmen who wanted a written _____ and an elected parliament.
4. _____ feared democracy.
5. The _____ believed that monarchies should become democracies.
6. Many radicals were willing to use _____ to change society.
7. In France, the _____ ended when Louis XVI was executed.
8. _____ tried to please both the conservatives and the liberals.
9. The _____ abolished the legislature, limited voting rights, and ended freedom of the press.
10. After the July Revolution, working-class rebels wanted to make France a _____.
11. The "Citizen King" of the middle-class leaders was _____.
12. In 1830, people in Belgium rebelled against the _____.
13. The Polish also rebelled, but did not win independence from _____.
14. In Germany and Italy, _____ rebelled, but were also put down.
15. The word *radical* means _____.

Word Bank

Charles X
constitution
July Ordinances
Louis XVIII
liberals
monarchy
nationalists
Netherlands
political
radicals
republic
revolution
root
Russia
violence

The Year of Revolutions—1848

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. person who wants to end private ownership
- _____ 2. socialists were against this
- _____ 3. leader of the French socialists
- _____ 4. believed all of history was a class struggle
- _____ 5. brought peace to France
- _____ 6. important organizing force for societies
- _____ 7. the working class according to Marx
- _____ 8. put an end to the system set up by the Congress of Vienna

Column B

- A** Karl Marx
- B** Louis Blanc
- C** Louis Napoleon
- D** nationalism
- E** private ownership
- F** proletariat
- G** rebellions
- H** socialist

Column A

- _____ 9. society in which everyone works together peacefully
- _____ 10. what a utopian society is
- _____ 11. asked, "What remains standing in Europe?"
- _____ 12. fled to England after a revolt in Austria
- _____ 13. what Blanc set up to create more jobs
- _____ 14. wrote a book in 1516 about a future society
- _____ 15. according to Marx, the only way to improve workers' lives

Column B

- I** Czar Nicholas
- J** perfect
- K** Prince Metternich
- L** revolution
- M** Thomas More
- N** utopian
- O** workshops

The Rise of Nationalism

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is a multilingual society?

2. What are two beliefs that unite Americans?

3. How can an invasion affect nationalism?

4. What document contains laws that unite all Americans?

5. What is heritage?

Italian Nationalism

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct term from the Word Bank and write it on each line.

Word Bank

Austria
Cavour
Congress of Vienna
France
Garibaldi
Mazzini
prime minister
Rome
Vatican City
Victor Emmanuel II

- _____ **1.** I became the capital of Italy in 1870.
- _____ **2.** I am a meeting that took place in 1814.
- _____ **3.** I became the first king of a unified Italy.
- _____ **4.** I am the leader in some democratic government systems.
- _____ **5.** Sardinia declared war on me in 1848.
- _____ **6.** Historians call me the “brain” of Italian unity.
- _____ **7.** I led Italian nationalists in an invasion of Sicily in 1860.
- _____ **8.** I am the center of the Roman Catholic Church.
- _____ **9.** Cavour made a secret agreement with me.
- _____ **10.** I am called the “soul” of Italian unity, but my rebellion failed.

A Unified Germany

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why did Frederick Wilhelm IV refuse parliament's offer to become the king of all the German states?

2. What did Otto von Bismarck want to do?

3. What war resulted in an empire called Austria-Hungary?

4. What did the Prussian army do to Paris during the Franco-Prussian War?

5. Who was the leader of the Second Reich? What was his title?

The Rise of Imperialism

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is a mother country?

2. What is an example of colonialism?

3. How did major nations control markets in colonies?

4. What is the connection between militarism and imperialism?

5. In 1900, what did many people in Europe think about people in Africa?

Imperialism in Asia

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is a sphere of influence?

2. How long did the British government control India?

3. What countries today were parts of French Indochina?

4. Who ruled Japan after the revolution of 1867?

5. How was Japan imperialistic?

Imperialism in Africa

Directions Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. South Africa became a _____ colony in 1909.
A German **B** Italian **C** French **D** British
2. Egypt stayed independent when it became a British _____.
A colony **B** protectorate **C** ally **D** enemy
3. Many countries respected _____ for having the largest European empire in Africa.
A France **B** Germany **C** Japan **D** the United States
4. Germany asked other countries to attend a meeting in _____ to talk about African boundaries.
A Peking **B** London **C** Berlin **D** Paris
5. _____ tried to take over Ethiopia, but was defeated.
A Japan **B** Italy **C** China **D** Germany
6. Imperialism brought improvements in _____ to Africa and Asia.
A clothing **B** government **C** health **D** religion
7. Imperialism led to a strong wave of _____ among Africans and Asians.
A democracy **B** rebellion **C** farming **D** nationalism
8. Spain and _____ had the oldest colonies in Africa.
A Belgium **B** France **C** Portugal **D** Italy
9. The Suez Canal made the trip from Europe to _____ much shorter.
A Canada **B** Cuba **C** India **D** Australia
10. Europeans tried to _____ the religion and the language of colonized people in Africa and Asia.
A change **B** learn **C** copy **D** respect

Causes of the War Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. his assassination sparked World War I
- _____ 2. a feeling that helped nations such as Italy and Germany to unite
- _____ 3. the country that said it would protect Serbia
- _____ 4. what countries formed to try to prevent war
- _____ 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia
- _____ 6. one who tries to outdo another country or person
- _____ 7. Austria declared war on this country on July 28, 1914
- _____ 8. where Franz Ferdinand was killed

Column B

- A** alliances
- B** Franz Ferdinand
- C** nationalism
- D** rival
- E** Russia
- F** Sarajevo
- G** Serbia
- H** Triple Entente

Column A

- _____ 9. declared war on Russia in 1914
- _____ 10. came into the war in support of Serbia
- _____ 11. kaiser of Germany
- _____ 12. what the major industrialized nations became because of mistrust
- _____ 13. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
- _____ 14. honored its alliance with France
- _____ 15. the deadly result of mistrust among European countries

Column B

- I** France
- J** Germany
- K** Great Britain
- L** militarized
- M** Triple Alliance
- N** Wilhelm II
- O** World War I

The Allied and Central Powers

Directions Each item below describes either the Allied Powers or the Central Powers. Write the letter of each item under the correct heading below.

- A** included the Ottoman Empire of Turkey
- B** stopped the Germans at the Marne River
- C** forced the Russians to retreat along the eastern front
- D** used U-boats to sink neutral ships
- E** included Germany
- F** introduced the tank in 1916
- G** the United States and Japan joined them after the war began
- H** agreed to an armistice to end the war
- I** included Great Britain
- J** introduced poison gas in 1915
- K** included France
- L** these soldiers were poorly prepared along the eastern front
- M** advanced only four miles in the Battle of Verdun
- N** countries in central Europe
- O** included Italy

Allied Powers _____

Central Powers _____

Peace Fill-In

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Premier _____ represented France at Versailles.
2. A word that means payment for war damage is _____.
3. Germany gave its colonies in the Pacific to _____.
4. Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando represented _____ at Versailles.
5. _____ was a new country created by the Treaty of Versailles.
6. The _____ was a group of leaders from countries of the world.
7. Prime Minister Lloyd George represented _____ at Versailles.
8. Germany was forced to give Alsace and _____ to France.
9. The League of Nations met in _____ to talk over their problems.
10. President Woodrow Wilson represented _____ at Versailles.

Word Bank

Clemenceau
Great Britain
Italy
Japan
League of Nations
Lorraine
reparation
Switzerland
the United States
Yugoslavia

World War I Crossword

Part A Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle on page 2.

Across

1. lay in ruin after the war
2. unable to pay one's debts
5. its economy was healthier than that of other countries
11. had large groups of German-speaking people
13. all the people born about the same time
14. estimated cost of the war

Down

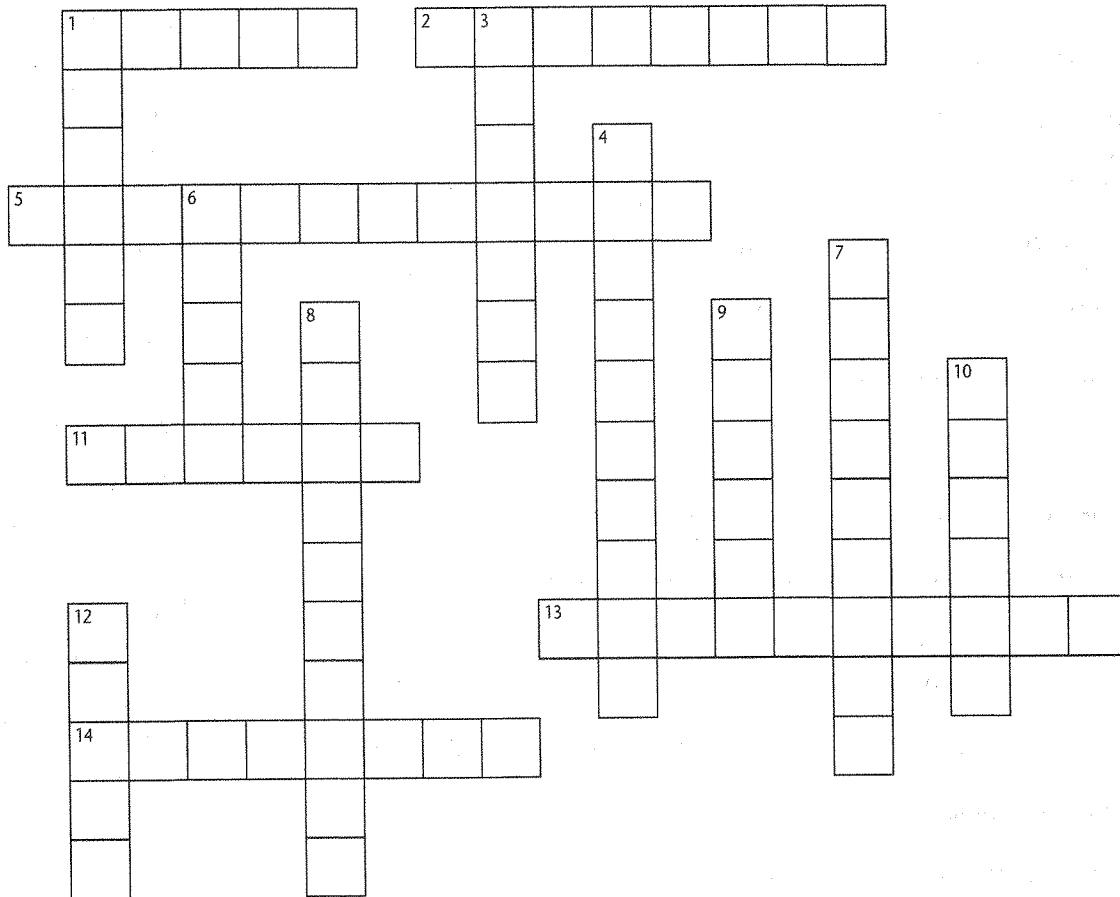
1. lost one out of every five men between the ages of 20 and 44
3. many Americans wanted the United States to stay out of world _____
4. this treaty created new countries
6. in a _____ war, everyone in a country becomes part of the war
7. this spread because of the war
8. elected governments replaced these
9. lost much of its power and wealth because of the war
10. a dictatorship replaced democratic government in this country
12. European countries could not pay their _____ after the war

Word Bank

affairs
bankrupt
billions
debts
democracy
Europe
farms
France
generation
monarchies
Poland
Russia
total
United States
Versailles

World War I Crossword, *continued*

Part B Directions Fill in the puzzle using the clues and words from the Word Bank on page 1.



Czarist Russia

Part A Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. A way to judge how well a family is living is called the _____.
2. _____ II ended serfdom in Russia.
3. The _____ lasted for three months before the czar dismissed it.
4. St. Petersburg, _____, and Baky became centers of industry.
5. The _____ expected people to obey him without question.
6. After 1855, Russia had a(n) _____ system for legal cases.
7. Russia began fighting a war with _____ in 1904.
8. Russian farmers left their land to go work in _____.
9. The Duma was the Russian _____.
10. In 1905, workers wanted a(n) _____ national assembly.

Word Bank

Alexander
cities
czar
Duma
elected
Japan
jury
Moscow
parliament
standard of living

Czarist Russia, *continued*

Part B Directions Use the words from the sentences in Part A to fill in this puzzle.
The letters in the box reading down name the kind of government that many Russians wanted.

1.	_____	□	_____
2.	_____	□	_____
3.	_____	□	_____
4.	_____	□	_____
5.	_____	□	_____
6.	_____	□	_____
7.	_____	□	_____
8.	_____	□	_____
9.	_____	□	_____
10.	_____	□	_____

Mystery Word: _____

Toward Revolution

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is socialism?

2. Who was the most influential of all the early socialists?

3. Who was forced to give up his power as czar? Why?

4. What was the most important cause of the Russian Revolution of 1917?

5. How were living conditions in Russia affected by World War I?

Soviet Union Match-Up

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. new name for Russia
- _____ 2. Lenin's government took control of all of these
- _____ 3. non-Bolsheviks
- _____ 4. small group of like people within a larger group
- _____ 5. won the Russian Civil War
- _____ 6. founded by Trotsky
- _____ 7. can be called to military service quickly
- _____ 8. one who follows another in a position
- _____ 9. economic system
- _____ 10. revolutionary socialist group

Column B

- A** Bolsheviks
- B** Communism
- C** industries
- D** militia
- E** minority
- F** Red Guard
- G** Reds
- H** successor
- I** USSR
- J** Whites

Using Important Terms

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. A fixed amount that is the goal to be reached is

a _____.

2. In a _____ state, a small group totally controls the lives of citizens.

3. To _____ is to remove from office.

4. A _____ farm is owned by many peasants and run by the government.

5. The banning of material by those in power is _____.

6. Products that people buy are called _____ goods.

7. _____ industries include steel mills and power stations.

8. Stalin crushed anyone who he thought was _____.

9. The Communist government controlled the Russian _____.

10. Stalin used censorship to control _____ and radio.

Word Bank

censorship
collective
consumer
disloyal
economy
heavy
newspapers
purge
quota
totalitarian

Italy and the Fascists

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A _____ is a person who has served in the military.
A vatican **B** veteran **C** Bolshevik **D** fascist
2. Fascists preach _____ nationalism.
A against **B** moderate **C** conservative **D** extreme
3. Italy had a fascist _____.
A democracy **B** monarchy **C** dictatorship **D** autocracy
4. The Italians wanted more _____ than the Treaty of Versailles gave them.
A freedom **B** wealth **C** rights **D** land
5. The "Black Shirts" were followers of _____.
A Hitler **B** Mussolini **C** Franco **D** Lenin
6. A fascist government _____ all books and newspapers.
A censors **B** burns **C** reads **D** publishes
7. _____ became the most feared fascist leader in the world.
A Hitler **B** Stalin **C** Mussolini **D** Franco
8. Fascism developed during the _____ century.
A 16th **B** 18th **C** 19th **D** 20th
9. Fascists believe _____ wins land for their country.
A money **B** military force **C** censorship **D** nationalism
10. Francisco Franco became a dictator in _____.
A Germany **B** Italy **C** Spain **D** Russia

Nazis in Germany

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The Nationalist Socialist _____ Workers' Party opposed the government of the Weimar Republic.
2. The _____ was the symbol of the Nazi party.
3. The Allies forced Kaiser _____ to step down after World War I.
4. When there are few products to sell and prices go up quickly, _____ happens.
5. Hitler called himself the _____ or "leader."
6. Hitler's secret police force was the _____.
7. Hitler wrote _____ while in jail.
8. The _____ was a time of economic collapse.
9. The general assembly of the Nazi Party was called the _____.
10. Hitler was arrested and jailed by leaders of the _____ Republic.

Word Bank

depression

Fuehrer

German

Gestapo

inflation

Mein Kampf

Reichstag

swastika

Weimar

William II

A Modern China

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What kind of government did Sun Yat-sen want for China?

2. When Sun Yat-sen died, who became China's leader?

3. In China's civil war, who supported Mao Zedong?

4. What did Chinese nationalists want to free China from?

5. What country sent money and military supplies to China?

6. What Chinese leader formed an alliance with the Soviet Union?

7. What happened when Japan invaded China in 1937?

8. What did Lenin want to introduce to China?

9. What book did Sun Yat-sen write?

10. Who did Chiang Kai-shek order out of China?

The Military and Japan

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The Great Depression started in _____.
A China **B** Japan **C** Germany **D** United States
2. In Japan, the Great Depression affected the export of _____.
A weapons **B** silk **C** coal **D** iron
3. In the 1920s, Japan was ruled by a group of military men who ruled in the _____ name.
A king's **B** monarch's **C** emperor's **D** president's
4. Japan attacked _____ for its coal and iron, and for more land.
A Manchuria **B** Korea **C** the Soviet Union **D** Germany
5. In 1936, Germany and Japan joined together to fight _____.
A democracy **B** nationalism **C** Communism **D** imperialism
6. In the 1920s, the Japanese government became more _____.
A democratic **B** fascist **C** Communist **D** representative
7. General Hideki Tojo was the _____ of Japan.
A emperor **B** minister of war **C** president **D** fascist leader
8. In a fascist country, _____ rules the people.
A an emperor **C** one military leader
B a small group of military leaders **D** the secret police
9. Before 1931, Japan controlled _____.
A Manchuria **B** Korea **C** China **D** Germany
10. As in Germany and Italy, _____ was common in Japan.
A censorship **B** freedom **C** voting **D** money

World War II Begins

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct phrase in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. what Hitler called the German people
- _____ 2. led to war because Axis Powers wanted to expand
- _____ 3. the failure of this was a cause of World War II
- _____ 4. led to war because Axis nations glorified war
- _____ 5. German nationalist leader
- _____ 6. treaty that made Germany pay for World War I damages
- _____ 7. formed an alliance with Italy and Germany
- _____ 8. Italian nationalist leader
- _____ 9. led to war because Axis nations thought they were superior
- _____ 10. Germany, Italy, and Japan

Column B

- A** Axis Powers
- B** Hitler
- C** imperialism
- D** Japan
- E** League of Nations
- F** “master race”
- G** militarism
- H** Mussolini
- I** nationalism
- J** Versailles

Fascism Fill-In

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Hitler ignored the _____ when he expanded the German army.
2. The _____ was signed by British, French, Italian, and German leaders in 1938.
3. The Munich Pact gave control of _____ to Hitler.
4. The French and British policy of _____ did not keep fascist dictators from attacking other countries.
5. Hitler promised not to attack _____ but broke his promise.
6. A(n) _____ is a meeting to discuss ideas and plans.
7. Great Britain and France tried to avoid _____.
8. Prime Minister _____ thought that the Munich Pact was a success.
9. A(n) _____ is the area where armies fight.
10. The side in World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan is called the _____.

Word Bank

appeasement
Axis
Chamberlain
conference
Czechoslovakia
front
Munich Pact
Sudetenland
Treaty of Versailles
war

Success for the Axis Powers

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly answers each question.

1. What did Germany invent to quickly defeat its enemies?
A tanks B blitzkrieg C maginot D destroyers
2. What battle was Hitler's first defeat?
A Stalingrad B El Alamein C Pearl Harbor D Britain
3. To what country did the United States stop selling iron and gasoline?
A Germany B Soviet Union C Japan D Italy
4. Who was the British prime minister during Axis successes in Europe and Asia?
A Chamberlain B Churchill C Mussolini D Roosevelt
5. Where did Axis forces surrender in May 1943?
A North Africa B Japan C Soviet Union D Pearl Harbor
6. What kind of German and British forces fought the Battle of Britain?
A land B sea C air D total
7. What was the French line of defense along the German border called?
A Maginot B Blitzkrieg C Versailles D Arsenal
8. Where do countries store and make weapons?
A arsenals B blitzkriegs C destroyers D fronts
9. What program did Franklin Roosevelt develop to help Great Britain get supplies?
A El Alamein B Maginot C Allied-Aid D Lend-Lease
10. What kind of ships did Roosevelt send to Britain?
A blitzkriegs B destroyers C maginots D submarines

Allied Victories

Directions Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

atomic
Berlin
D-Day
defensive
Europe
Germany
guerilla
kamikaze
Nagasaki
Nazis
occupied
Pacific
Soviet
Truman
V-J Day

1. In _____ warfare, resistance fighters blow up bridges, railroads, and factories.
2. _____ means protecting oneself instead of attacking others.
3. Civilians secretly fought against the _____ in Germany.
4. During the war, a(n) _____ country was a country taken over by Germany.
5. The Allied invasion of France is called _____.
6. The Allies used a plan called "island hopping" in the _____.
7. A(n) _____ was a Japanese pilot who crashed on an enemy ship, destroying the ship and himself.
8. World War II ended in _____ on V-E Day.
9. _____ was September 2, 1945.
10. Japan surrendered after the United States bombed _____.
11. A bomb that uses nuclear energy is called a(n) _____ bomb.
12. Hitler killed himself after Russian forces captured _____.
13. By October 1944, almost all of eastern and central Europe was under _____ control.
14. _____ surrendered on May 7, 1945.
15. President _____ approved the use of the first atomic bomb.

The Holocaust

Directions The statements below describe the Holocaust, Kristallnacht, or the Resistance. Before each statement write *H* for Holocaust, *K* for Kristallnacht, or *R* for Resistance.

- _____ 1. Jews fought bravely against the Nazis.
- _____ 2. The “Final Solution” was part of this plan.
- _____ 3. This was Hitler’s way of achieving his goal for Europe.
- _____ 4. This took place on November 9, 1938.
- _____ 5. Jews were sent to concentration camps.
- _____ 6. Members of this led uprisings in ghettos.
- _____ 7. Jewish-owned businesses and synagogues were destroyed.
- _____ 8. Anne Frank was a victim of it.
- _____ 9. Twenty to thirty thousand Jews fought as part of it.
- _____ 10. This is called the “Night of Broken Glass.”

Thinking About World War II

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Which part of the world led the world's economy before World War II?

2. Which country's economy did not suffer as a result of World War II?

3. Why did refugees have to leave their countries?

4. Which countries became superpowers after World War II?

5. What did the Iron Curtain separate?

6. What happened to Germany after World War II?

7. Which country controlled the satellite nations of Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Hungary?

8. What did General MacArthur introduce to Japan after the war?

9. How did the emperor's role in Japan change after the war?

10. What happened to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union after the war?

Learning About the United Nations

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. President _____ and Prime Minister Churchill wanted all countries to unite.
2. The League of Nations was replaced by the _____.
3. In the United Nations, the _____ debates world problems.
4. The _____ listens to arguments between nations and tries to settle them peacefully.
5. The members of the Security Council have _____ power.
6. The _____ of the United Nations handles the day-to-day work.
7. The International Court of _____ handles questions of law, but has no power to carry out the actions of its rulings.
8. The _____ and Security Council tries to stop war through its groups that provide special services.
9. The _____ Council takes care of all trust territories, most of which are now independent countries.
10. The United Nations, which includes more than 150 nations, does not have its own _____ force.

Word Bank

Economic
General Assembly
Justice
military
Roosevelt
Secretariat
Security Council
Trusteeship
United Nations
veto

How the Cold War Began

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. took complete control of Czechoslovakia in 1948 | A alliances |
| _____ 2. a war that uses words and ideas as weapons | B cold war |
| _____ 3. helped Greece and Turkey defeat the Communists | C Communists |
| _____ 4. established in 1955 between the Soviet Union and other Communist countries | D Eastern Europe |
| _____ 5. American plan to rebuild Europe after World War II | E Finland |
| _____ 6. country that the Communists forced to sign a treaty | F Marshall Plan |
| _____ 7. group of 19 nations committed to keeping world peace | G NATO |
| _____ 8. one-sided information | H propaganda |
| _____ 9. NATO and the Warsaw Pact were two different military ones | I Truman Doctrine |
| _____ 10. area where there were Communist countries | J Warsaw Pact |

The Superpowers in Conflict

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How did the Soviets try to take over all of Berlin?

2. What did the West do to stop the Soviets?

3. What was an important difference between North Korea and South Korea?

4. Why is the 38th parallel of latitude important?

5. What are three reasons the Korean War was important?

Changes in the Soviet Union

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How was Leonid Brezhnev different from the earlier leader, Nikita Khrushchev?

2. What is glasnost?

3. What is perestroika?

4. What happened in the Ukraine in 1991?

5. How has Russia's economy changed under Vladimir Putin?

Changes in Europe

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Eastern Europe revolted against _____ rule many times.
A foreign **B** military **C** religious **D** Communist
2. _____ soldiers cut down the barbed-wire fence between Austria and Hungary.
A Italian **B** Serbian **C** Hungarian **D** Polish
3. The shipyard workers who went on strike in 1980 called their _____ "Solidarity."
A ship **B** army **C** union **D** leader
4. The Berlin Wall was a wall between a Communist country and a nation that was a(n) _____.
A democracy **B** autocracy **C** dictatorship **D** monarchy
5. Getting rid of a group of people because of religious or racial differences is called _____.
A striking **B** breaking up **C** cracking down **D** ethnic cleansing
6. Slobodan Milosevic began a war in _____, a small province of Serbia.
A Berlin **B** Kosovo **C** Poland **D** Czechoslovakia
7. A _____ is a tax that countries put on their imports and exports.
A currency **B** lease **C** tariff **D** barrier
8. Thousands of people moved through _____ so they could find freedom in the West.
A Poland **B** Hungary **C** East Germany **D** Czechoslovakia
9. The European Union has a _____ that makes rules and regulations for members.
A parliament **B** monarch **C** police force **D** mayor
10. The euro is a _____, or form of money, used in Europe.
A union **B** market **C** province **D** currency

Forming African Nations

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Africa has three different _____ areas.
2. The African struggle to gain economic and political freedom from colonial _____ is called African Nationalism.
3. The _____ Movement trained people who became leaders of new African nations.
4. _____, Ethiopia, and Liberia were the only three independent nations in North Africa when World War II ended.
5. The first new nation in sub-Sahara Africa was _____.
6. _____ refused to give black and other nonwhite people any political, economic, or social rights.
7. _____ was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent protests against apartheid.
8. In 1989, _____ legalized the African National Congress.
9. _____ was elected president of South Africa in 1994.
10. The _____ Congress is a black nationalist group in Africa.

Word Bank

African National
apartheid
de Klerk
Desmond Tutu
Egypt
Europeans
geographic
Ghana
Nelson Mandela
Pan-African

The New Nation of Israel

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Who lived in Palestine when Jewish leaders discussed making it a Jewish nation?

2. What country controlled Palestine at the end of World War I?

3. Why did Jews move to Palestine during and after World War II?

4. What change did the United Nations make to Palestine in 1947?

5. What countries represented the Arabs in the Arab-Israeli War of 1948?

6. Who won the Arab-Israeli War and the four wars that followed it?

7. What is the goal of the PLO?

8. What happened in 1994 to help settle the war between Palestinian Arabs and the Israelis?

9. Who assassinated Yitzhak Rabin, the prime minister of Israel?

10. What is the current situation between Israelis and Palestinians?

Independence for India

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. controlled most of India by the 1700s
- _____ 2. took control of large areas in India in 1763
- _____ 3. founded in 1885 to gain political power for Indians
- _____ 4. used passive resistance to fight British rule
- _____ 5. class system in India that conflicted with democracy
- _____ 6. minority in India that wanted its own nation
- _____ 7. east and west nation of Indian Muslims
- _____ 8. assassinated Gandhi in 1948
- _____ 9. sold Indian silks and other products throughout the world
- _____ 10. government of India took on under Gandhi

Column B

- A** British East Indian Trading Company
- B** caste
- C** Congress Party
- D** democracy
- E** France
- F** Gandhi
- G** Great Britain
- H** Hindus
- I** Muslims
- J** Pakistan

Control Over China

Directions Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. In 1937, _____ invaded China.
A Germany **B** Russia **C** Vietnam **D** Japan
2. The Communists used _____ warfare against the Japanese.
A defensive **B** guerilla **C** civil **D** total
3. Mao Zedong led the _____ forces.
A Nationalist **B** Communist **C** Socialist **D** Nazi
4. After World War II, _____ wanted to be independent from European nations.
A China **B** Japan **C** Jordan **D** Vietnam
5. Chiang Kai-shek led the _____ in China.
A Communists **B** terrorists **C** Nationalists **D** Bolsheviks
6. The United States sent money to _____ for weapons and training.
A Mao **B** Hitler **C** Chiang **D** Tojo
7. By 1948, the _____ had won control of China.
A Nationalists **B** Socialists **C** Bolsheviks **D** Communists
8. In 1972, the United States recognized the People's Republic of _____.
A Japan **B** Russia **C** China **D** Israel
9. Chiang and his followers fled to the island of _____.
A Taiwan **B** Syria **C** Taipei **D** Togo
10. In 1937, Mao and Chiang united to fight the _____.
A Communists **B** Japanese **C** Russians **D** Nationalists

The Fight for Vietnamese Independence

Directions Match the phrase in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. Ho Chi Minh and the French divided this into two areas.
- _____ 2. In this, people vote to choose someone or something.
- _____ 3. This was the U.S. plan to turn the fighting over to the South Vietnamese army.
- _____ 4. This country controlled Vietnam until 1954.
- _____ 5. This was the kind of war that North Vietnam began in order to unite Vietnam.
- _____ 6. Ho Chi Minh City became the new name for this city.
- _____ 7. This was an area in Indochina that became independent.
- _____ 8. Japan had conquered this country during World War II.
- _____ 9. The French decided they could not win the war after this was captured.
- _____ 10. The division of Vietnam was not meant to be this kind of arrangement.

Column B

- A** Cambodia
- B** election
- C** fort
- D** France
- E** guerilla
- F** Indochina
- G** permanent
- H** Saigon
- I** Vietnam
- J** Vietnamization

Challenges in Africa

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. money given to a company to use to make more money
- _____ 2. not being able to agree on something
- _____ 3. area of a city with poor housing and too many people
- _____ 4. someone who has left one place and moved to another
- _____ 5. these have damaged farming in many parts of Africa
- _____ 6. a substance that kills the bugs that eat the crops
- _____ 7. becoming more like a city
- _____ 8. a long period of time without much rain
- _____ 9. a substance that makes the soil grow crops
- _____ 10. the kind of rule that some African nations are moving toward

Column B

- A** civil wars
- B** conflict
- C** democratic
- D** drought
- E** fertilizer
- F** investment
- G** migrant
- H** pesticide
- I** slum
- J** urbanization

Conflict in the Middle East

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The Persian Gulf War started because Iraq invaded _____.
2. The peace process is often difficult because of _____ groups.
3. The _____ are the religious leaders of Iran.
4. Iranians are mainly _____ Muslim.
5. Most Iraqis are _____ Muslims.
6. In 2006, an Israeli soldier was kidnapped by _____.
7. The leader who fled Iran in January 1979 was the _____.
8. Another name for an agreement is a(n) _____.
9. Beirut is the capital of _____.
10. The leaders of Egypt and _____ met at Camp David in Maryland.
11. In September 1980, _____ invaded Iran.
12. Saddam Hussein made war against two groups, the Shiite Muslims and the _____.
13. On September 11, 2001, the _____ in New York was attacked.
14. Saddam Hussein was a brutal _____.
15. A _____ is a person held against his or her will until certain demands are met.

Word Bank

accord
ayatollahs
dictator
Hezbollah
hostage
Iraq
Israel
Kurds
Kuwait
Lebanon
Shah
Shiite
Sunni
terrorist
World Trade Center

Economic Challenges in Asia

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. How did the economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping help the Chinese people? How did they hurt the Chinese people?

2. Why did students go on a hunger strike in Tiananmen Square?

3. What does the phrase “human rights” mean?

4. What are three important reasons for Japan’s economic success?

5. What five Asian countries besides China and Japan have experienced economic growth?

Struggles in Latin America

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What are three natural resources that Latin America exports?

2. Who are the campesinos? What do they want from the government?

3. Why did the United States encourage the people of Panama to revolt?

4. What happened in Cuba in 1959? What happened there in 1962?

5. What does the name NAFTA stand for? What does it do?

Creating a Global Village

Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to match each description.

Word Bank

advertising
coal
computer
global village
Internet
mass communication
photoelectric cell
pollution
technology
World Wide Web

_____ 1. I describe the sharing of ideas, cultures, and traditions throughout the world.

_____ 2. I am the use of science to do practical things.

_____ 3. I am produced when air, water, or land become unclean and unhealthy.

_____ 4. I made the Internet easier to use.

_____ 5. I was the source of energy in the 19th century.

_____ 6. I am messages directed at many people.

_____ 7. People use me to announce or sell things.

_____ 8. I am an international computer network.

_____ 9. I started a technological revolution as important as the Industrial Revolution.

_____ 10. I produce energy from light.

Economic Development and Global Trade

Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ 1. they satisfy the wants and needs of consumers
- _____ 2. what the World Bank tries to improve
- _____ 3. what most poor, developing countries have to sell
- _____ 4. the economic engine for Asia
- _____ 5. organization that supplies needy members with money
- _____ 6. depending on one another
- _____ 7. an economic slowdown
- _____ 8. farming in which people grow crops for their own use

Column B

- A** education
- B** IMF
- C** interdependent
- D** Japan
- E** manufacturers
- F** raw materials
- G** recession
- H** subsistence

Column A

- _____ 9. where many developing countries are
- _____ 10. to try to do better than someone else
- _____ 11. where most of the successful free-market countries are
- _____ 12. nation that is slowly developing its economy
- _____ 13. directs money from industrialized to developing nations
- _____ 14. what industrialized countries make use of
- _____ 15. economy in which manufacturers try to satisfy consumers

Column B

- I** compete
- J** developing country
- K** free-market
- L** Northern Hemisphere
- M** Southern Hemisphere
- N** technology
- O** World Bank

Challenges to Society and the Environment

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Where is the problem of water pollution from fertilizers and pesticides the most serious?

2. Why do many people fear global warming?

3. What kinds of pollution do cities in Asia have major problems with?

4. What is an "AIDS orphan"?

5. Where do most of the people who have HIV live?

Terrorism in a Global Age

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. In October 2001, the United States attacked Taliban sites in _____.
A Iraq
B Afghanistan
C Iran
D Syria
2. Since 2003 the United States has been trying to help establish a democratic government in _____.
A Iran
B Syria
C Israel
D Iraq
3. A major terrorist attack happened in 2005 in _____ when bombs on a subway and buses exploded.
A New York City
B Baghdad
C London
D Paris
4. The _____ monitors the activities of members of terrorist groups.
A Department of Homeland Security
B United Nations
C State Department
D North Atlantic Treaty Organization
5. In December of 2006, Saddam Hussein was _____.
A captured
B executed
C set free
D elected

A Look at the Future

Directions Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What are two problems that result from a growing world population?

2. How much land do some scientists predict each person will have to live on by the year 2200?

3. At what rate is the world population growing? At what rate is the world's food supply growing?

4. Which U.S. president said that the race between the food supply and the population increase was being lost?

5. What are two positive things that the future may bring?
